



**The ABCs of
Universal
Educational
Choice**



The EdChoice Mission

The EdChoice mission is to advance educational freedom and choice for all as a pathway to successful lives and a stronger society





ABOUT EDCHOICE

EdChoice is a 501(c)(3) national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization headquartered in Indianapolis. Our mission is to support educational freedom and choice for all as a pathway to successful lives and a stronger society. Our team is driven by the shared passion to see a K–12 education system where all families, regardless of race, origin or family income, are free to choose a learning environment—public or private, near or far, religious or secular—that works best for their children. The organization was established in 1996 as the Milton and Rose D. Friedman Foundation and formally changed its name to EdChoice in 2016.

FOCUSED STATE INVESTMENT

- **State Outreach** to educate the public on the need for and benefits of educational choice.
- **Expert Technical Advice** on school choice programs and policies and their fiscal effects.
- **Building and working** with local coalitions.

RESEARCH AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

We invest in original state and national research to deliver the most up-to-date information about educational choice. Our high-quality, independent research focuses on how school choice programs affect students, families, schools, taxpayers, and communities.

TRAINING AND OUTREACH

We help policymakers, advocates, parents, program administrators and other stakeholders through trainings including:

- **Fact-Finding Trips** bring legislators to states with robust educational choice programs to learn how school choice is implemented and thriving.
- **Legislator Training** helps state policymakers and staffers better understand educational choice.
- **Parent Organizer Training** educates and connects parents who support educational choice.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION CENTER

LDEC works in partnership with state and national allies to identify and remove legal barriers to universal school choice and provide ongoing legal assistance to the school choice movement. Our services include providing reviews of bills and answering constitutional questions; working alongside other groups to file amicus briefs and provide research and messaging support; and educating the public and others in the legal community about education law.

FISCAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

FREC studies the fiscal externalities of private educational choice programs on public schools and taxpayers and transparency issues. It uses data and works with state and national partners to inform parents, policymakers, the media and other interested citizens so they are aware of the true fiscal cost of the traditional K–12 public education system and the true savings that would result from allowing more educational choice.

Universal Choice

But First...

A Short Discussion on the
History and Purpose of K-12
Education





BASIC PREMISE

Every system has a purpose. Education, health care, business, government—they each have a purpose. And the behavior, rules, structure, and incentives of the system all flow from that purpose.

The Old Deluder Satan Act of 1647

- Required towns of 50 or more families to hire and maintain a teacher and towns of 100 families to have a grammar school to prepare children for university.
- **PURPOSE:** To mandate schools in order to ensure that children were instructed in religion.



Thomas Jefferson's Bill 79

- **Bill 79 in 1779** – A bill for the general diffusion of knowledge by Jefferson
- **PURPOSE:** Tax funded education as a means to ensure a stable democracy.
No Tyranny



EDUCATION TO 1840

- Primarily privately funded by parents through fees
- Sectarian academies and itinerant teachers
- Very disparate – huge differences in education between New England and the South, between men and women and between black and white
- **PURPOSE:** local control



A black and white photograph of a busy industrial factory floor. The scene is filled with workers in various stages of production, surrounded by complex machinery and structural beams. The workers are dressed in work clothes, including aprons and caps. The factory has a high ceiling with a network of steel beams and overhead cranes. The overall atmosphere is one of intense industrial activity.

THEN CAME THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

A photograph of a woman and a young girl in a classroom. The woman is sitting and reading a book to the girl, who is standing next to her. In the background, there are other children sitting at a table, and a table with educational toys like a globe and a planet model. The image has a blue tint and a decorative graphic of purple and white squares in the top right corner.

The New Philosophy of Education

A black and white portrait of Adolphe Quetelet, an elderly man with white hair, wearing a dark, heavy coat over a white shirt. He is seated and looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The portrait is partially obscured by a white curved shape on the right side of the slide.

Adolphe Quetelet (b. 1796) – Theory of the Average Man

Applied astronomy measurement principles to man.

Believed that all men were failed copies of a perfect, “Average Man.”

Believed that the greatest men in history were the closest to the Average Man of their place and time.

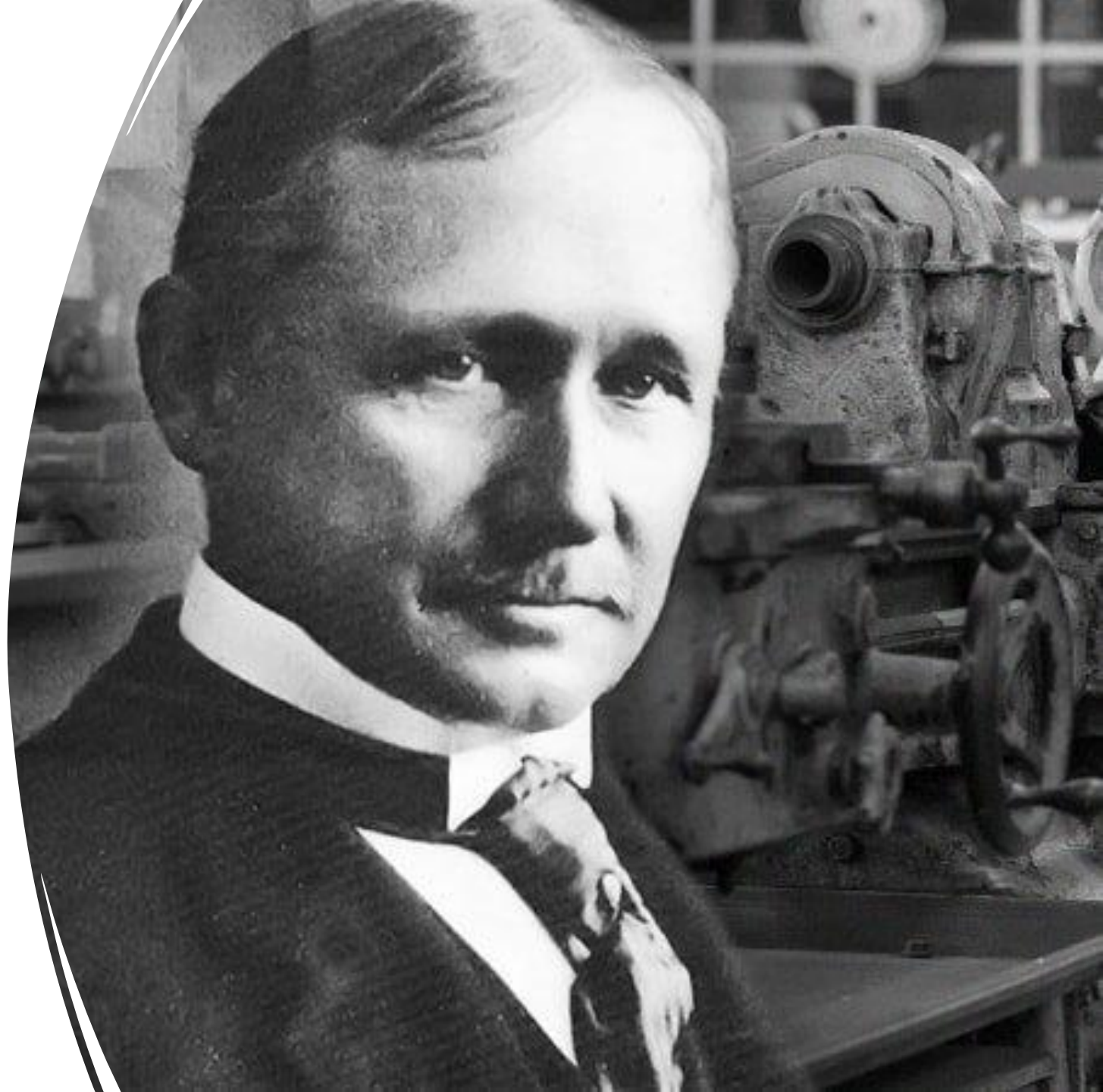


Francis Galton (B. 1822) - Rank and Eugenics

- Born into the English upper class, which he believed were superior physically, intellectually, morally, etc.
- Pioneer of eugenics: He thought growing democratization was harming Britain, thought a social caste system was superior, and used Quetelet's ideas to "prove" it.
- While Quetelet believed the average was the ideal, Galton thought average was just that - average. He believed the ruling class and great men and women in history represented the "**Eminent**" while the rabble represented the "Imbecile". "Mediocre" was average. He categorized humanity into 14 groups. **He claimed that a person's rank was consistent across all measures** (intelligence, athletic ability, etc.)
- Galton's "law of deviation from the average" said what mattered most was how much an individual deviated from the average
- Galton's idea about rank to the world be storm in the 1890s and "by the early 1900s the notion that people could be sorted into distinct bins of ability from low to high had infiltrated virtually all the social and behavioral sciences."

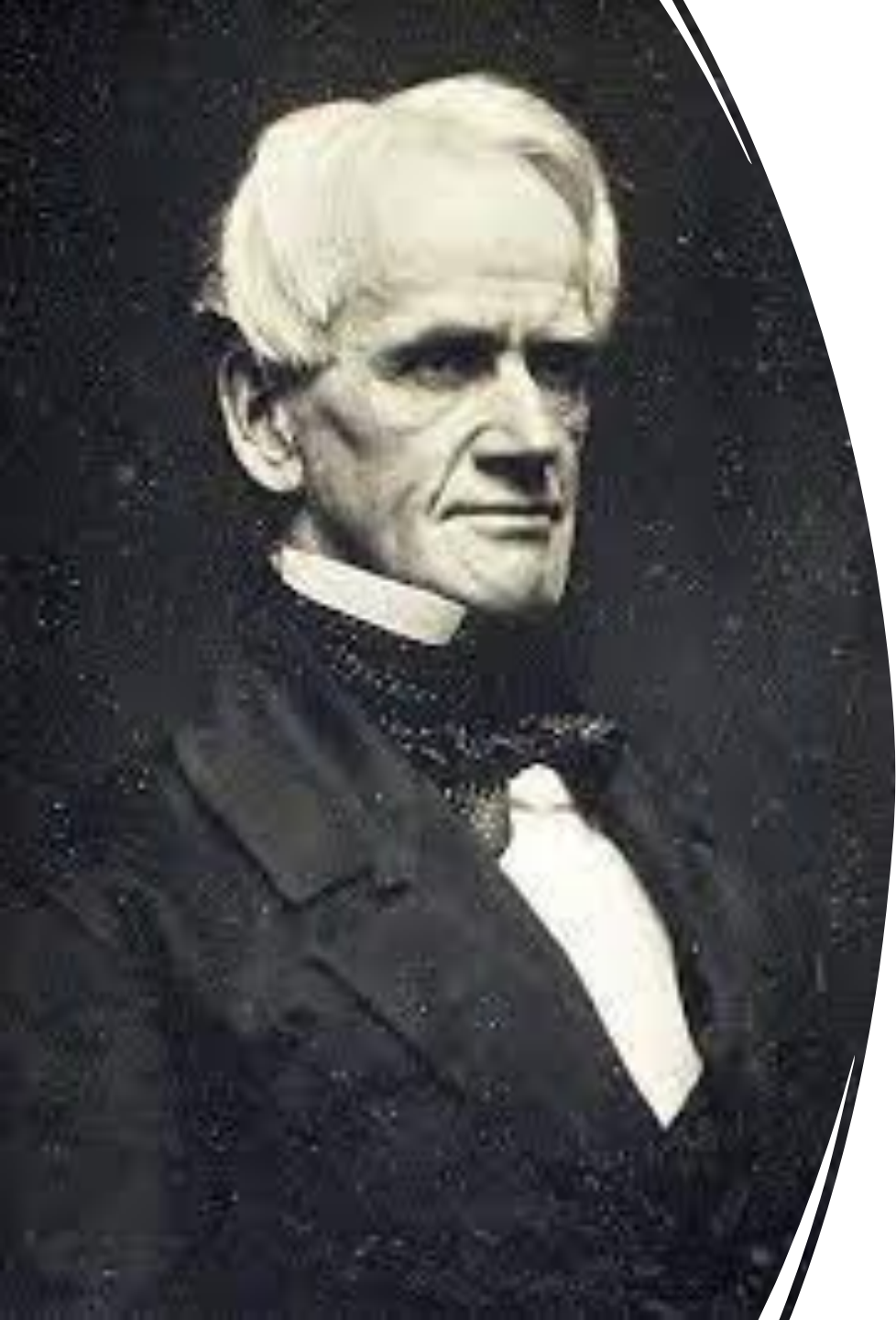
Scientific Management: Frederick Taylor puts ideas into practice

- One of the most important intellectual figures of the 20th Century. His ideas of Scientific Management propelled industry through a focus on efficiency.
- Argued that an organization composed of “individuals of mediocre ability” working under strict policies and procedures would be more productive than an organization of experts.
- “In the past the man was first, in the future the system must be first.”



The New Practice of Education





The rise of common “average” schools

- Horace Mann: Born 1796
- Part of the Know-Nothing Movement with James Blaine
- Considered father of public schools
- **PURPOSE:** Creating a common set of “acceptable” values

The Committee of Ten

Henry C. King
Professor in Oberlin
college

Oscar

**NEA LED EFFORT TO
COMPREHENSIVELY
OVERHAUL EDUCATION
DELIVERY AND PEDAGOGY**

Richard H. Jesse
President of the
University of Missouri,
Columbia, MO

**COMMITTEE
OF TEN**

James Baker,
President of the
University of
Colorado

John Mackenzie
Head Master of the Lawrenceville
School, Lawrenceville, NJ

John D. ...
President of the University
of Michigan

John ...
Girls' High School
and girls' latin
school,
Boston, MA

**PURPOSE: STANDARDIZING
THE DELIVERY OF
CLASSROOM EDUCATION**

John D. Rockefeller - 1912



- “We shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers or men of learning or of science. We are not to raise up from among them authors, orators, poets, or men of letters. We shall not search for great artists, painters, musicians . . . Nor lawyers, preachers, politicians, statesmen, of whom we have ample supply . . . The task that we set before ourselves is very simple as well as very beautiful . . .
- we will organize our children into a little community and teach them to do in a perfect way the things their fathers and mothers are doing in an imperfect way”



Rosenwald Schools – 1917

- The **Rosenwald School** project built more than 5,000 [schools](#), shops, and teacher homes in the [United States](#) primarily for the education of [African-American](#) children in the [South](#) during the early 20th century. The project was the product of the partnership of [Julius Rosenwald](#), a Jewish-American [clothier](#) who became part-owner and president of [Sears, Roebuck and Company](#) and the African-American leader, educator, and philanthropist [Booker T. Washington](#), who was president of the [Tuskegee Institute](#).^[1]

- **PURPOSE:** Empowering Black families with schools run by Black educators mainly for Black families



The Rise of the Centralized Role of Federal Government (1954-Current)

- Brown v. Board
- ESEA Act of 1965
- Full Cabinet Office under Carter
- Nation at Risk – Started the era of reform
- Goals 2000
- NCLB
- Race to the Top
- ESSA

- **PURPOSE:** Measurement, equitable funding, homogenization



1900 to 1910:

- Nutrition
- Immunization
- Health

1910 to 1930:

- Physical education
- The Practical Arts/Domestic Science/Home economics
- Vocational education
- Mandated school transportation

1940s:

- Business education
- Art and music
- Speech and drama
- Half-day kindergarten
- School lunch programs

1950s:

- Expanded science and math education
- Safety education
- Driver's education
- Expanded music and art education
- Stronger foreign language requirements
- Sex education

1960s:

- Advanced Placement programs
- Head Start
- Title I
- Adult education
- Consumer education
- Career education
- Peace, leisure, and recreation education

1970s:

- Drug, alcohol abuse education
- Parenting education
- Behavior adjustment classes
- Character education
- Special education
- Title IX programs
- Environmental education
- Women's studies
- African-American heritage education
- School breakfast programs

1980s:

- Computer education
- Global education
- Multicultural/Ethnic education
- Nonsexist education
- Bilingual education
- Teen pregnancy awareness
- Hispanic heritage education
- Early childhood education
- Jump Start, Early Start, Even Start, and Prime Start
- Full-day kindergarten
- Preschool programs for children at risk
- After-school programs
- Stranger/danger education
- Antismoking education
- Sexual abuse prevention education
- Expanded health, psychological services
- Child abuse monitoring

1990s:

- Conflict resolution and peer mediation
- HIV/AIDS education
- CPR training
- Death education
- Inclusion
- Expanded computer education
- Distance learning
- Tech Prep, School to Work programs
- Technical Adequacy
- Post-secondary enrollment options
- Concurrent enrollment options
- Expanded Talented and Gifted opportunities
- At risk and dropout prevention
- Homeless education
- Gang education
- Service learning
- Bus, bicycle, gun and water safety education

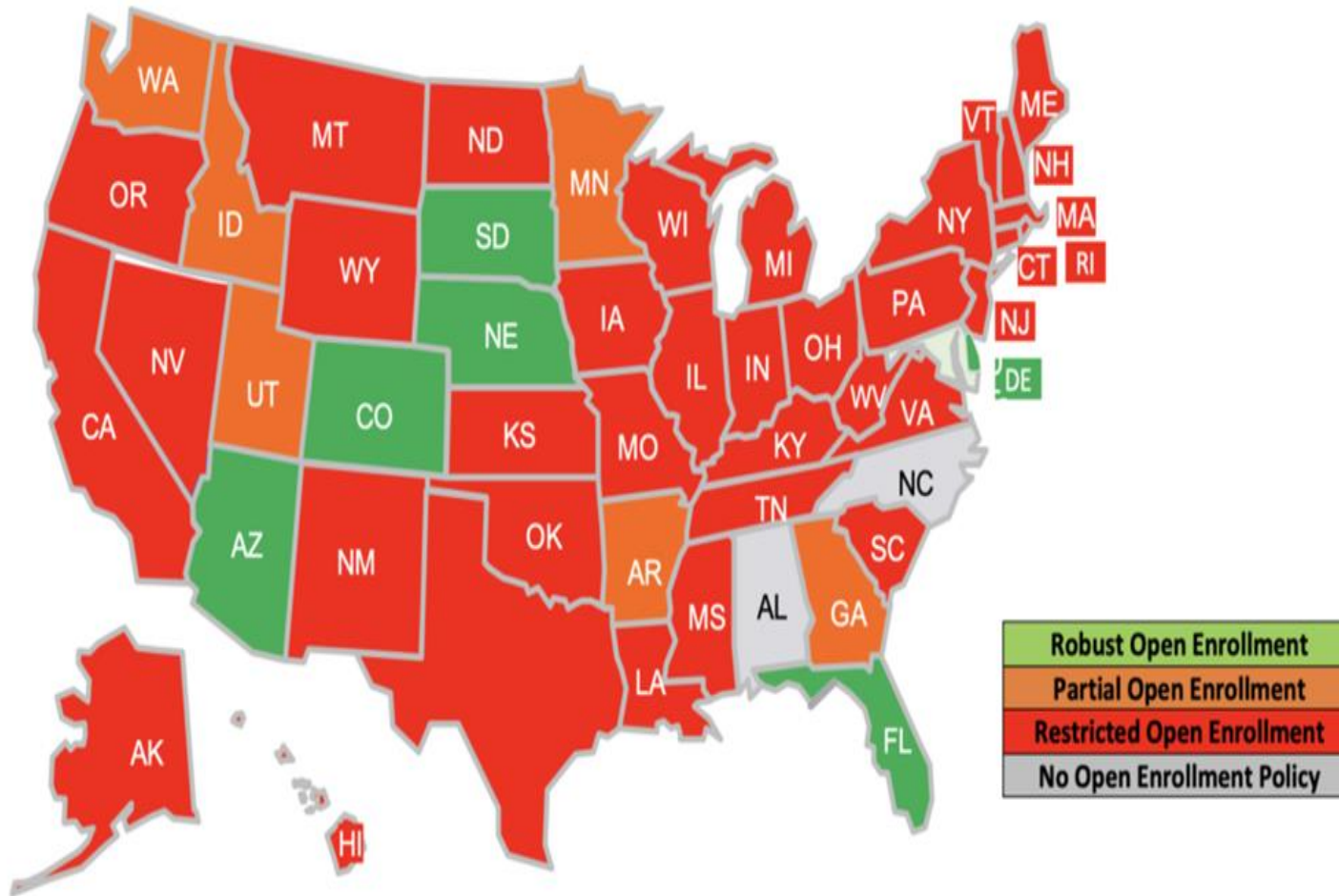
2000 to 2010

- Bully prevention
- Anti-harassment policies
- Expanded early childcare and wrap around programs
- Elevator and escalator safety instruction
- Body Mass Index evaluation
- Organ donor education and awareness programs
- Personal financial literacy
- Entrepreneurial and innovation skills development
- Media literacy development
- Contextual learning skill development
- Health and wellness programs

A woman with dark hair, wearing a white cardigan over a dark top, is sitting and reading a book to a young girl. The girl is also wearing a white cardigan and is looking at the book. In the background, there are other children sitting at a table, and a globe is visible on a stand. The entire image has a blue tint. In the top right corner, there is a decorative graphic of several overlapping squares in shades of purple and white.

The Rise of School Choice and the Shift to Universal Choice!

PUBLIC SCHOOL OPEN ENROLLMENT POLICIES



- 43 states have state policies explicitly permitting interdistrict open enrollment.
- 19 states and the District of Columbia require intradistrict open enrollment, while 11 states and Puerto Rico have voluntary programs.
- A handful of states prioritize students who qualify for free- or reduced-price lunch or students in low-performing schools for admission, including California and Colorado.
- Some states explicitly use open enrollment as a means for school integration, including Connecticut and Nebraska.
- In a few states, open enrollment is a function of geographic access to schools. For example, Georgia and Montana both require open enrollment for students facing lengthy transportation time or geographic barriers to attending their assigned schools.



NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOL FACTS

45 States

D.C., PUERTO RICO, AND GUAM HAVE CHARTER LAWS

3.7 Million

STUDENTS ATTEND CHARTER SCHOOLS

7,800

CHARTER SCHOOLS AND CAMPUSES NATIONWIDE

\$440 Million

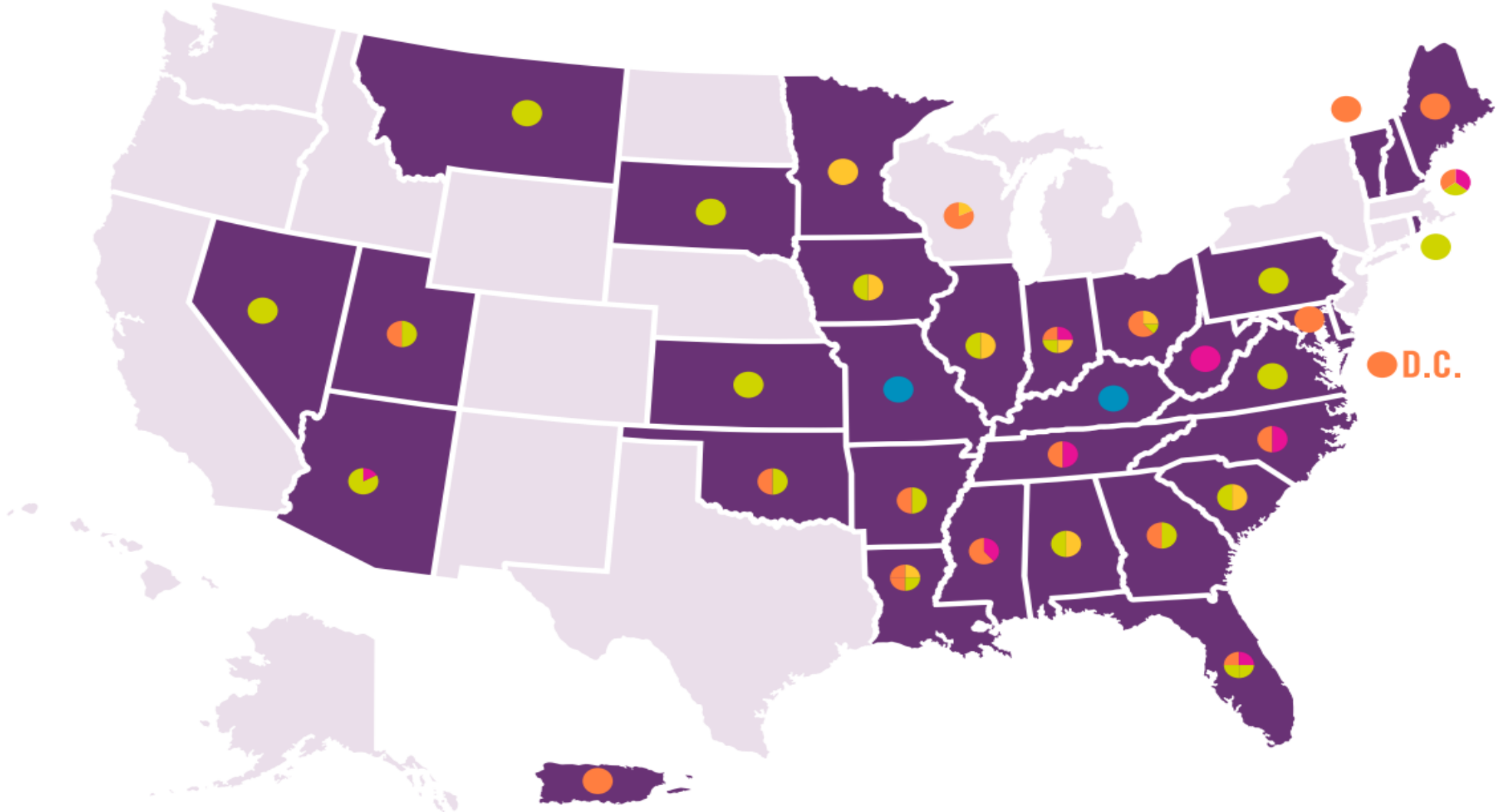
IN FEDERAL CSP FUNDS FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS

205,600

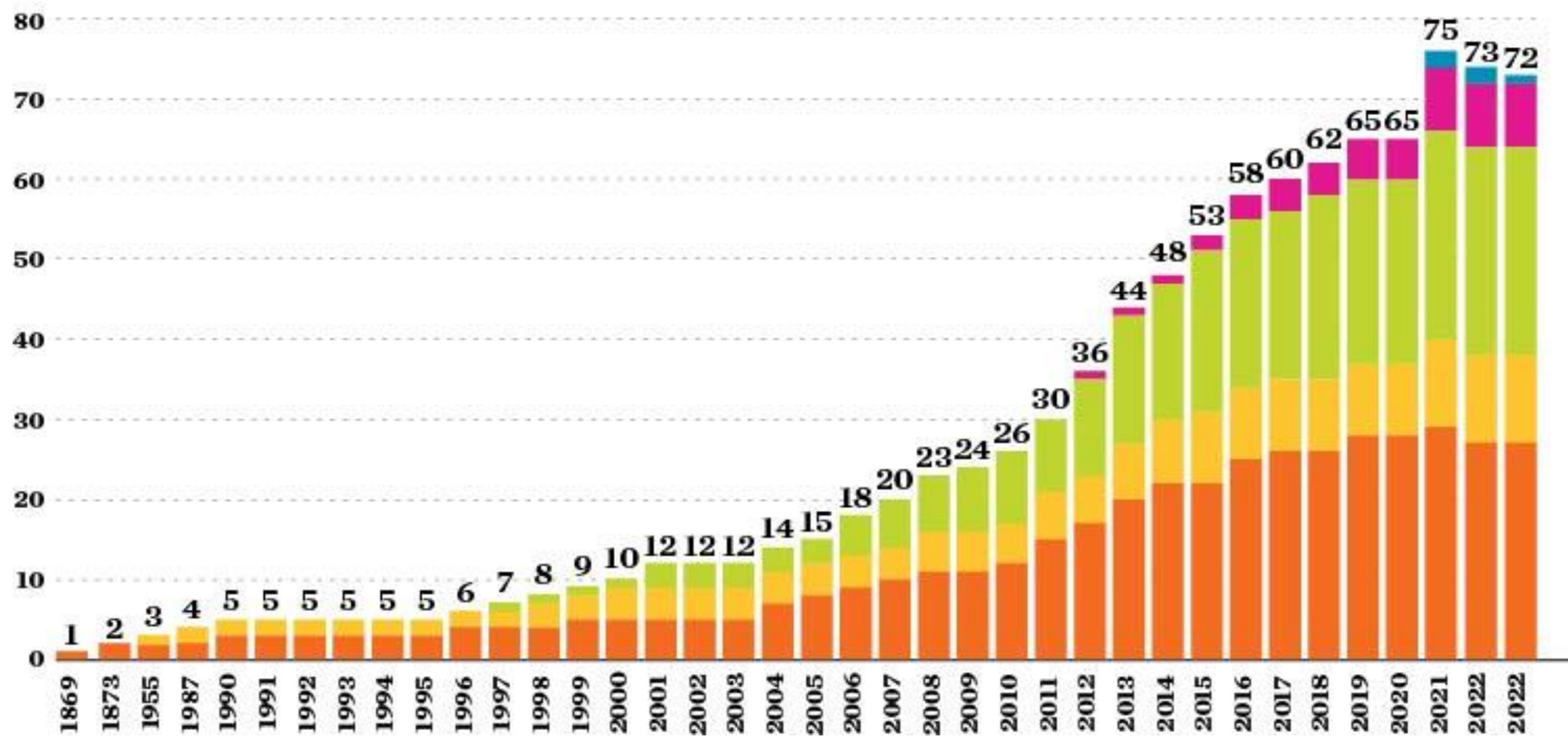
CHARTER SCHOOL TEACHERS

SOURCE: NCES

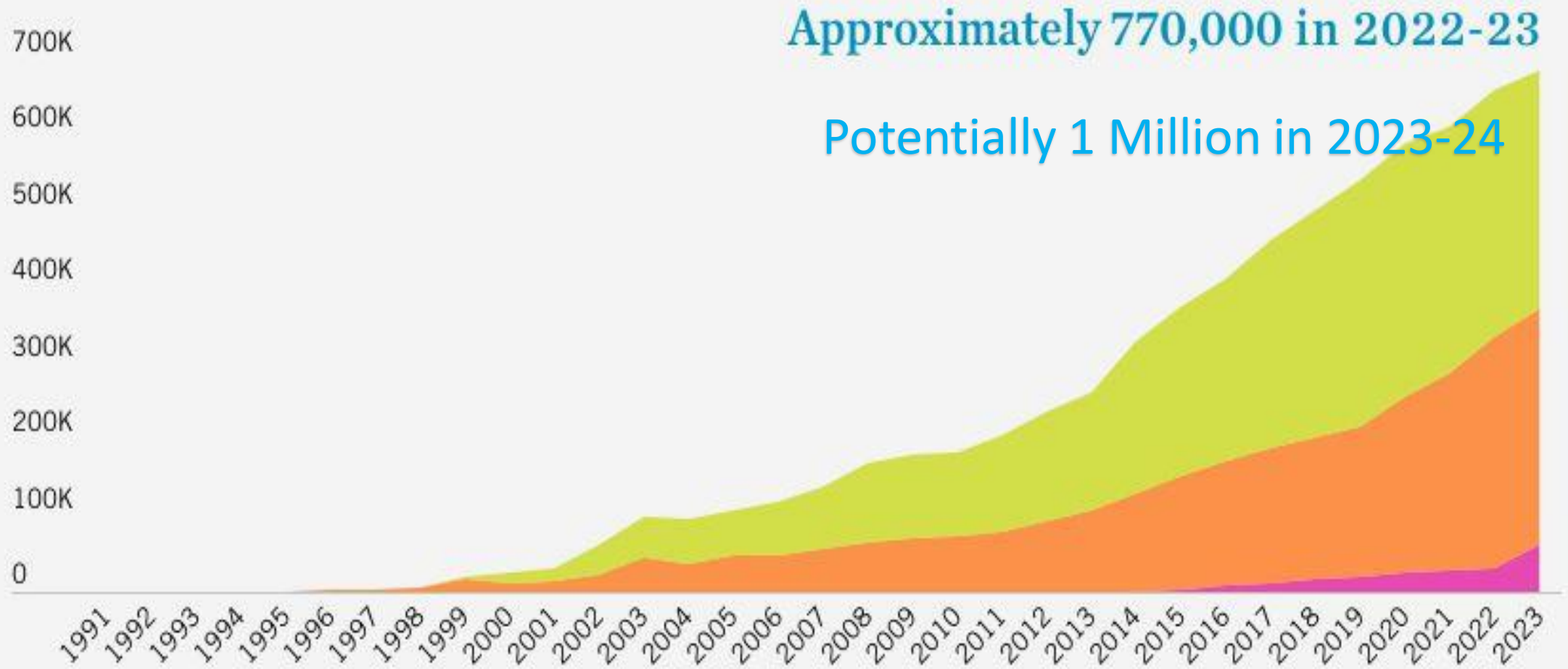
33 STATES (plus Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico) are Using School Choice in 2023



Number of Currently Enacted Private School Choice Programs by Year Launched



Number of ESAs, Vouchers, and Tax-Credit Scholarships



Download data



2011 - Year of School Choice

In 2011, 13 states enacted 19 school choice programs. 11 of those programs were expansions, and 8 of those programs were brand new, including Indiana's massive voucher bill that was the largest of its kind.



2023 – Number of Bills Introduced In United States

This year, there were 111 choice bills introduced in 40 states specifically relating to Education Savings Accounts (ESAs), Vouchers, Tax-Credit Scholarships, and Refundable Tax Credits. Seventy-nine percent of those bills were related to ESAs.

In terms of access for American K-12 students, the growth is astounding. [Nearly 1-in-5 students](#) live in a state with universal (or near-universal) choice. After the most recent expansions, approximately 18 million students—or 37%—nationwide are eligible for a private choice program. This is a 46% increase in access to private school choice since just two years ago.

Growth of Parental Educational Choice in 2023

7 States Enacted New Programs in 2023		
State	Type	Universal
Arkansas	ESA	Yes
Iowa	ESA	Yes
Montana	ESA	No
Nebraska	Tax Credit Scholarship	No
Oklahoma	Refundable Tax Credit	Yes
South Carolina	ESA	No
Utah	ESA	Yes

Growth of Parental Educational Choice in 2023

8 States Expanded Existing Programs in 2023		
State	Type	Universal
Alabama	Tax Credit	No
Arkansas	Tax Credit	No
Florida*	Voucher > ESA	Yes
Florida	Tax Credit Scholarship > TC ESA	Yes
Indiana	Voucher	Near Universal
Indiana	ESA	No
Indiana	Tax Credit Scholarship	No
New Hampshire	ESA	No
Ohio	Voucher	Yes
Tennessee	ESA	No
Wisconsin	Voucher	No

*Florida converted its voucher to a universal ESA and its Tax Credit Scholarship to a universal Tax Credit ESA

Growth of Universal Parental Educational Choice

All Universal Programs		
State	Type	Year Universal
Arizona	ESA	2022
Arkansas	ESA	2023
Florida	ESA	2023
Florida	Tax Credit ESA	2023
Iowa	ESA	2023
Ohio	Voucher	2023
Oklahoma	Refundable Tax Credit	2023
Utah	ESA	2023
West Virginia	ESA	2022
Indiana	Voucher	Near Universal 2023
North Carolina	Voucher	Potentially 2023

10 Potential States with Universal Choice Programs

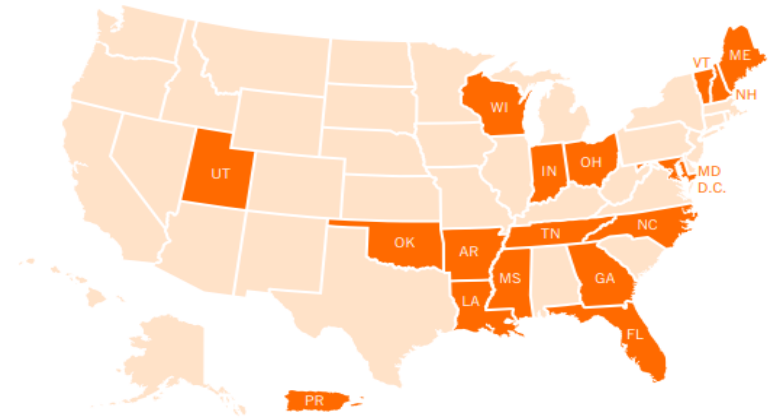
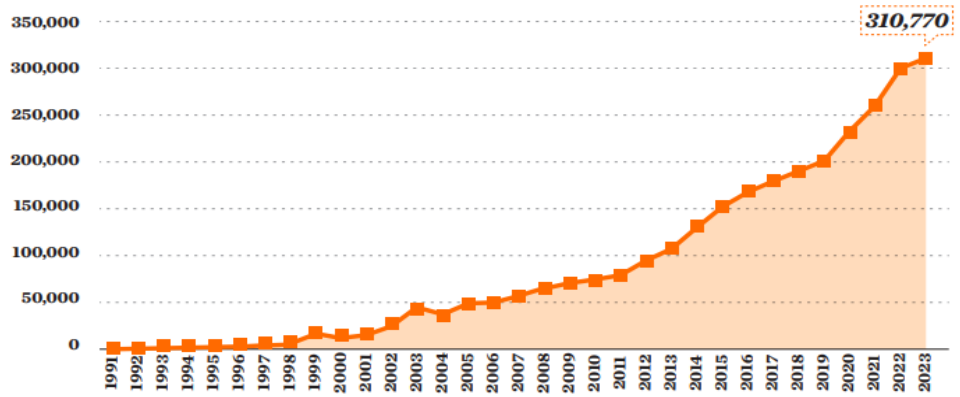


School Vouchers

Vouchers give parents the freedom to choose a private school for their children, using all or part of the public funding set aside for their children’s education. Under such a program, funds typically expended by a school district would be allocated to a participating family in the form of a voucher to pay partial or full tuition for their child’s private school, including both religious and non-religious options.

27 Programs | **310,770** Total Students | **\$6,881** Average Amount | **51%** of Public Spending (National)

Number of Students Using Vouchers



Program Index

- AR Succeed Scholarship Program.....
- D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program.....
- FL Family Empowerment Scholarship Program (*Voucher*).....
- GA Georgia Special Needs Scholarship Program.....
- IN Choice Scholarship Program.....
- LA Student Scholarships for Educational Excellence Program.....
- LA School Choice Program for Certain Students with Exceptionalities.....
- ME Town Tuitioning Program.....
- MD Broadening Options and Opportunities for Students Today (BOOST) Program..
- MS Mississippi Dyslexia Therapy Scholarship for Students with Dyslexia Program..
- MS Nate Rogers Scholarship for Students with Disabilities Program.....
- NH Town Tuitioning Program.....
- NC Opportunity Scholarships.....
- OH Cleveland Scholarship Program.....
- OH Autism Scholarship Program.....
- OH Educational Choice Scholarship Program.....
- OH Jon Peterson Special Needs Scholarship Program.....
- OH Income-Based Scholarship Program.....
- OK Lindsey Nicole Henry Scholarships for Students with Disabilities.....
- PR Free School Selection Program.....
- TN Education Savings Account Pilot Program.....
- UT Carson Smith Special Needs Scholarship Program.....
- VT Town Tuitioning Program.....
- WI Milwaukee Parental Choice Program.....
- WI Parental Private School Choice Program (Racine).....
- WI Parental Choice Program (Statewide).....
- WI Special Needs Scholarship Program.....

Tax-Credit Scholarships

Tax-credit scholarships allow taxpayers to receive full or partial tax credits when they donate to nonprofits that provide private school scholarships. Eligible taxpayers can include both individuals and businesses. In some states, scholarship-giving nonprofits also provide innovation grants to public schools and/or transportation assistance to students who choose alternative public schools.

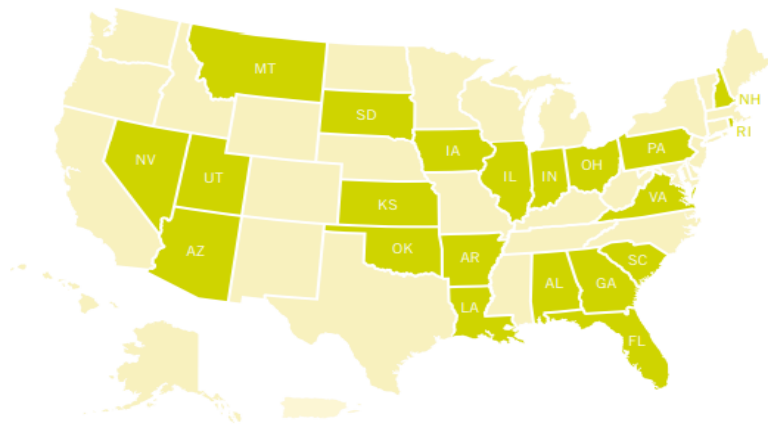
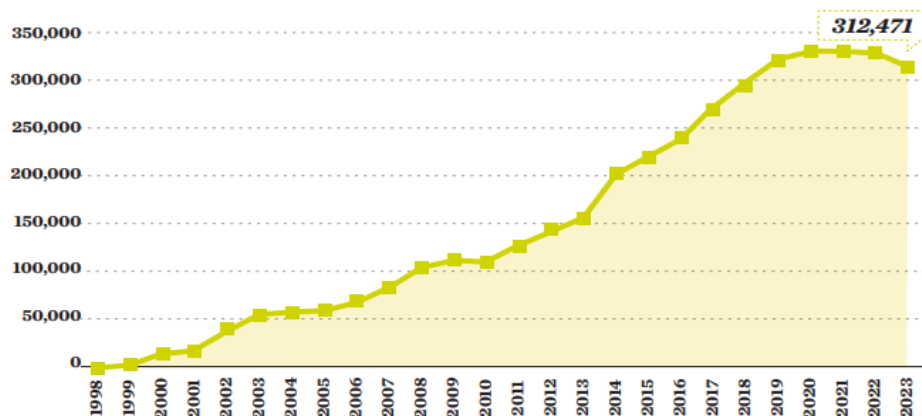
26
Programs

312,471
Total Students/
Scholarships

\$3,825
Average
Amount

28%
of Public
Spending
(National)

Number of Students Using Tax-Credit Scholarships



Program Index

- AL Education Scholarship Program.....
- AZ Original Individual Income Tax Credit Scholarship Program.....
- AZ Low-Income Corporate Income Tax Credit Scholarship Program.....
- AZ Lexie’s Law for Disabled and Displaced Students Tax Credit Scholarship Program..
- AZ “Switcher” Individual Income Tax Credit Scholarship Program.....
- AR Philanthropic Investment in Arkansas Kids Scholarship Program.....
- FL Tax Credit Scholarship Program.....
- FL Hope Scholarship Program.....
- GA Qualified Education Expense Tax Credit.....
- IL Invest in Kids Program.....
- IN School Scholarship Tax Credit.....
- IA School Tuition Organization Tax Credit.....
- KS Tax Credit for Low Income Students Scholarship Program.....
- LA Tuition Donation Credit Program.....
- MT Tax Credits for Contributions to Student Scholarship Organizations.....
- NV Educational Choice Scholarship Program.....
- NH Education Tax Credit Program.....
- OH Ohio Tax-Credit Scholarship Program.....
- OK Equal Opportunity Education Scholarships.....
- PA Educational Improvement Tax Credit Program.....
- PA Opportunity Scholarship Tax Credit Program.....
- RI Tax Credits for Contributions to Scholarship Organizations.....
- SC Educational Credit for Exceptional Needs Children Fund.....
- SD Partners in Education Tax Credit Program.....
- UT Special Needs Opportunity Scholarship Program.....
- VA Education Improvement Scholarships Tax Credits Program.....

Education Savings Accounts (ESAs)

ESAs allow parents to withdraw their children from public district or charter schools and receive a deposit of public funds into government-authorized savings accounts with restricted, but multiple, uses. Those funds—which families generally access via an online platform—can cover private school tuition and fees, online learning programs, private tutoring, community college costs, higher education expenses and other approved customized learning services and materials. Some ESAs, but not all, even allow students to use their funds to pay for a combination of public school courses and private services.

13

Programs

64,799

Total Students

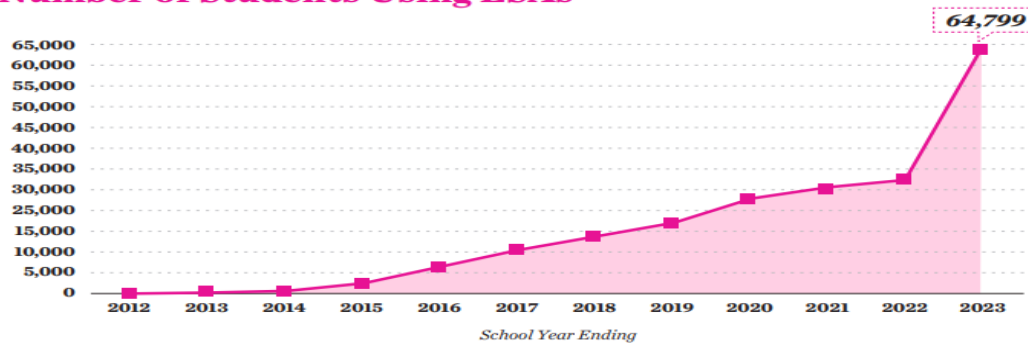
\$9,799

Average Amount

73%

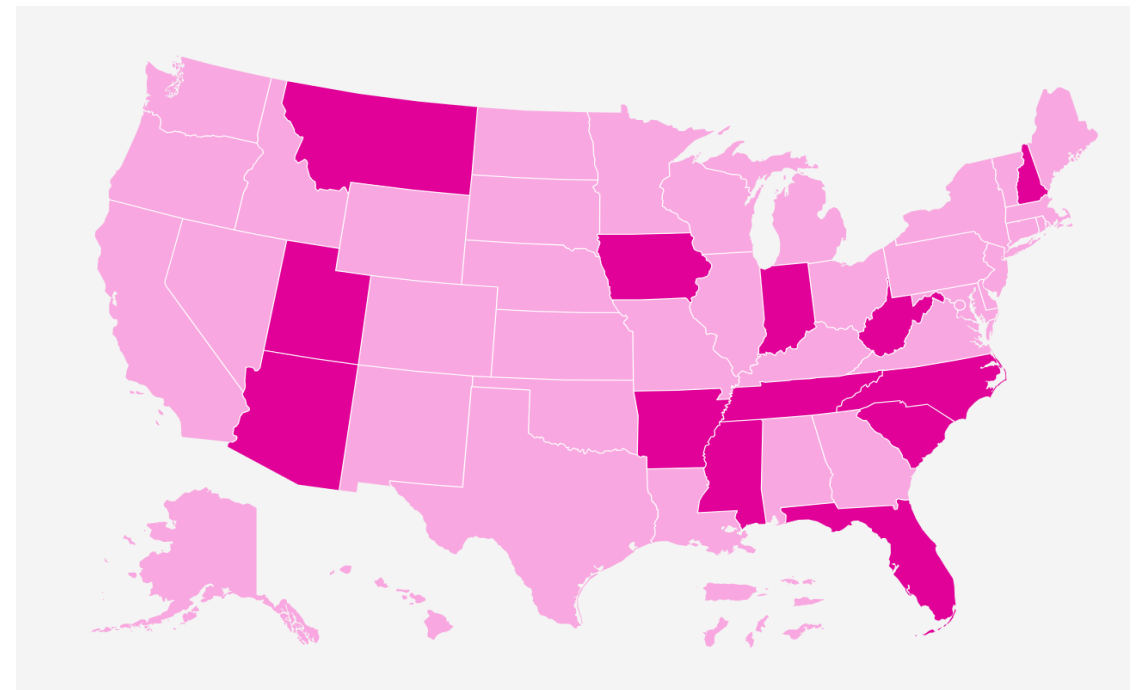
of Public Spending
(National)

Number of Students Using ESAs



Thirteen States with ESAs

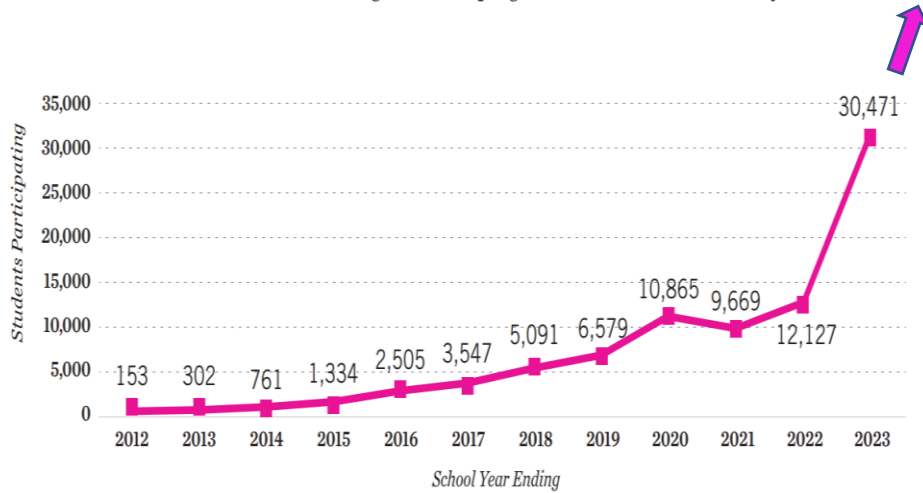
Check out the list below for quick links to those program details, which include approved expense types, family eligibility tests, participation numbers, funding amounts and more.



Arizona

Program Participation

Enrollment in Arizona's education savings accounts program more than doubled this year.



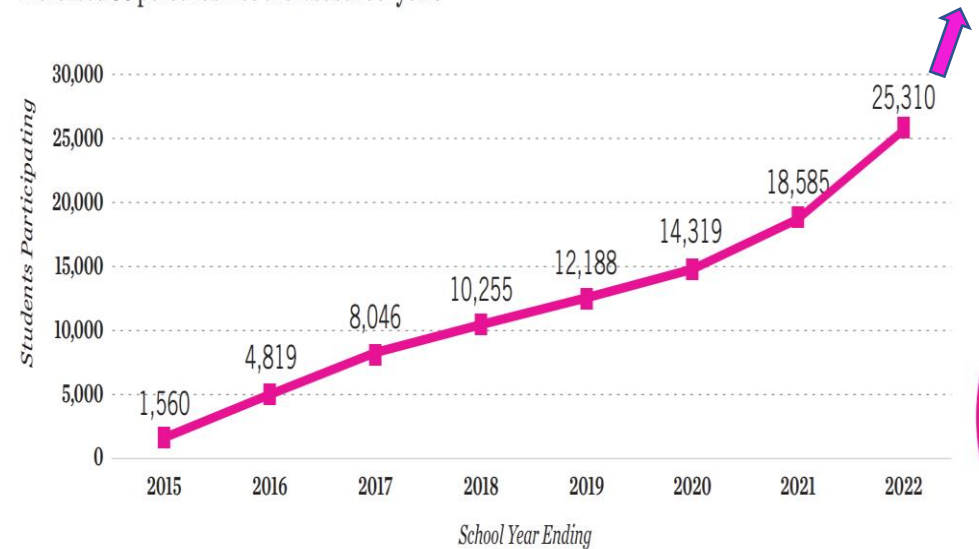
ESA

30,471 Participating Students (2022-23)	100% of Students Eligible Statewide	398 Participating Schools (2022-23)	\$7,000 Estimated Average Account Value (2022-23, excluding students with special needs)	90% Maximum Account Value as a Percentage of State-Level Public School Per-Student Spending
			\$11,332 Average Account Value (2022-23, including students with special needs)	

Florida

Program Participation

Enrollment in Florida's Empowerment Scholarship for Students with Unique Abilities Program increased 36 percent since the last school year.



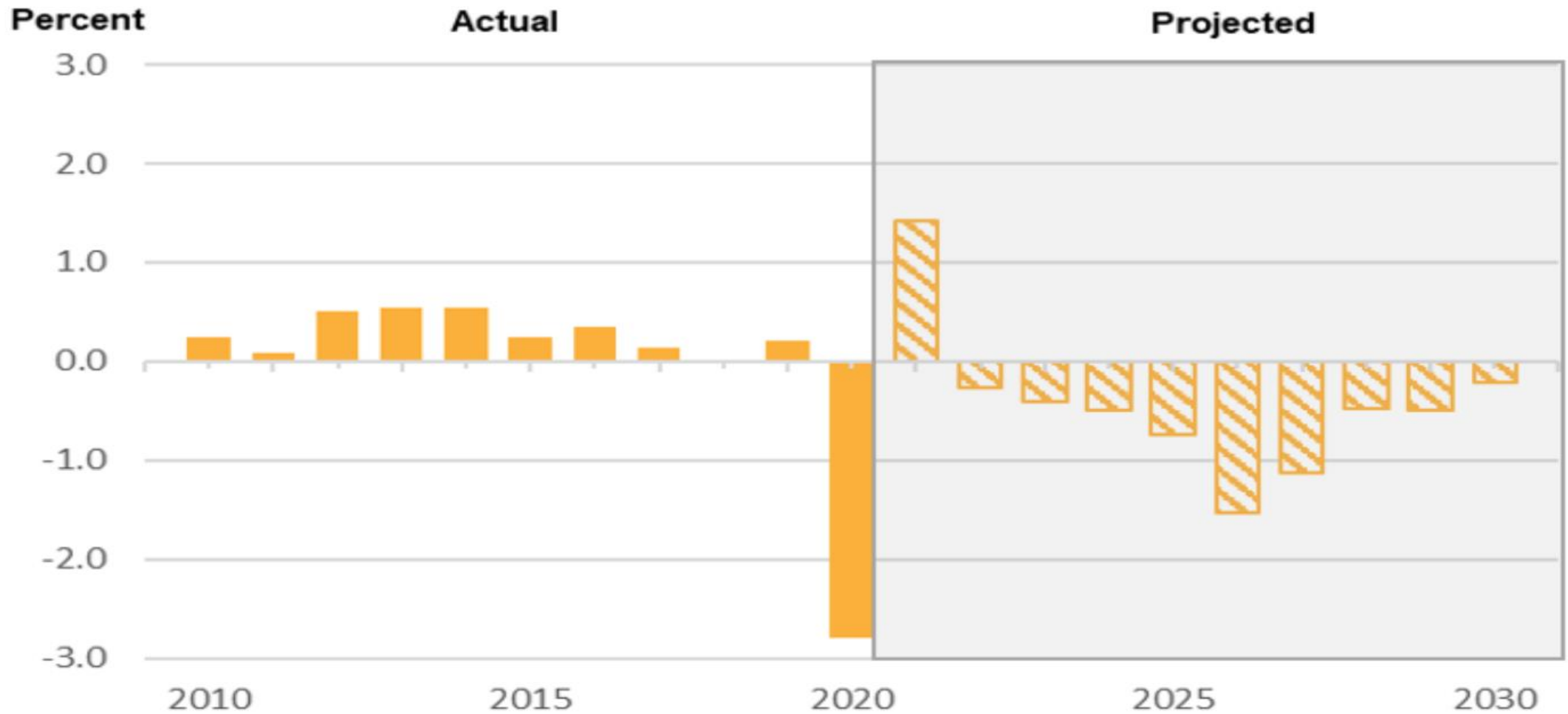
ESA

25,310 Participating Students (2021-22)	10% of Students Eligible (Statewide)	1,972 Participating Schools (2021-22)	\$9,839 Average Account Value (2021-22)	90% Value as a Percentage of Per-Student Funding for Special Needs (Maximum)
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A photograph of a woman with dark hair, wearing a white cardigan over a dark top, sitting and reading a book to a young girl. The girl is also wearing a white cardigan and is looking at the book. In the background, other children are seated at a table, and there are educational materials like a globe and a small table with a green ball. The entire image has a blue tint. In the top right corner, there is a decorative graphic of purple and white squares of various sizes.

The Challenges Ahead for Education

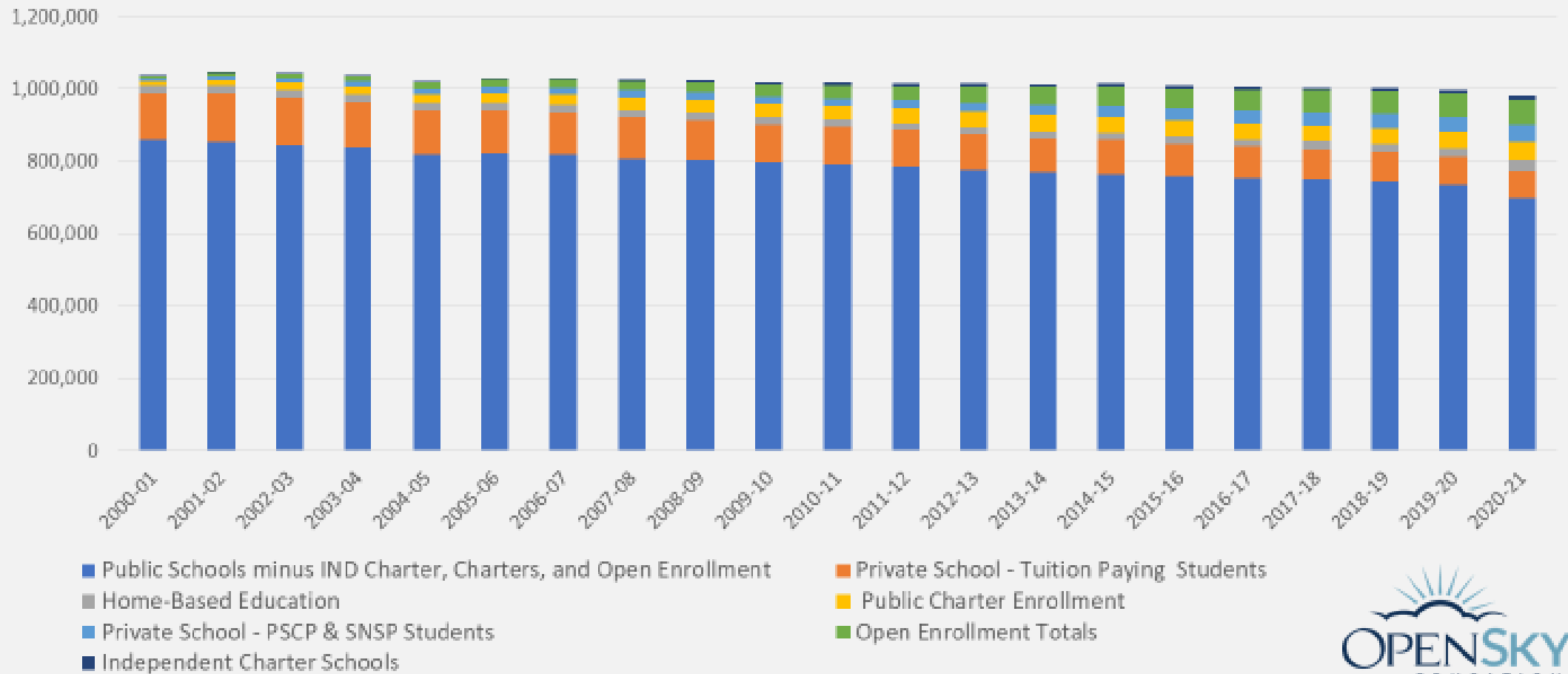
Figure 1. Annual percentage change in enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 2010 to fall 2030



43 out of 50 states will see a decline in enrollment

Impact of School Choice in Wisconsin

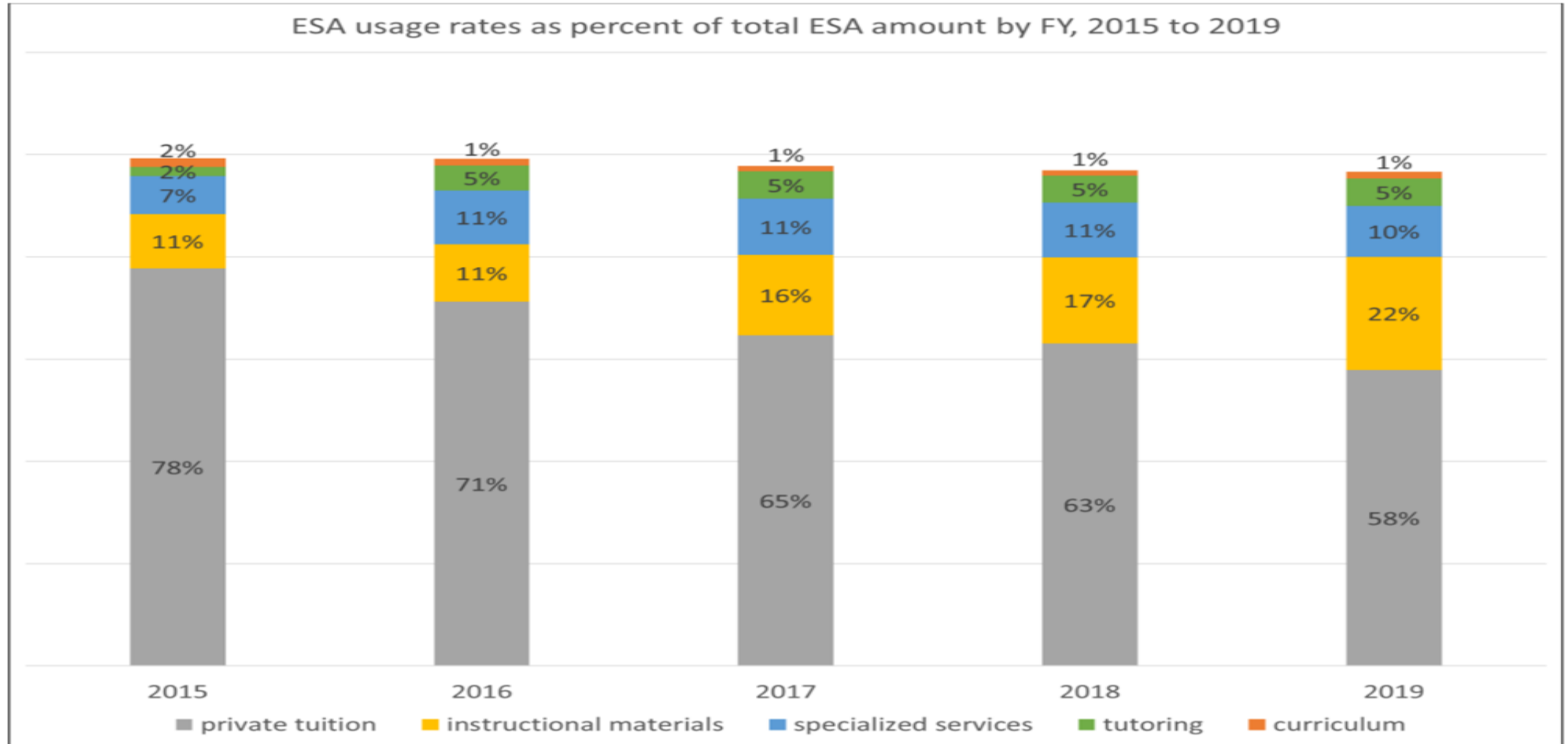
Wisconsin Enrollment Totals by Category



There will be more competition over time



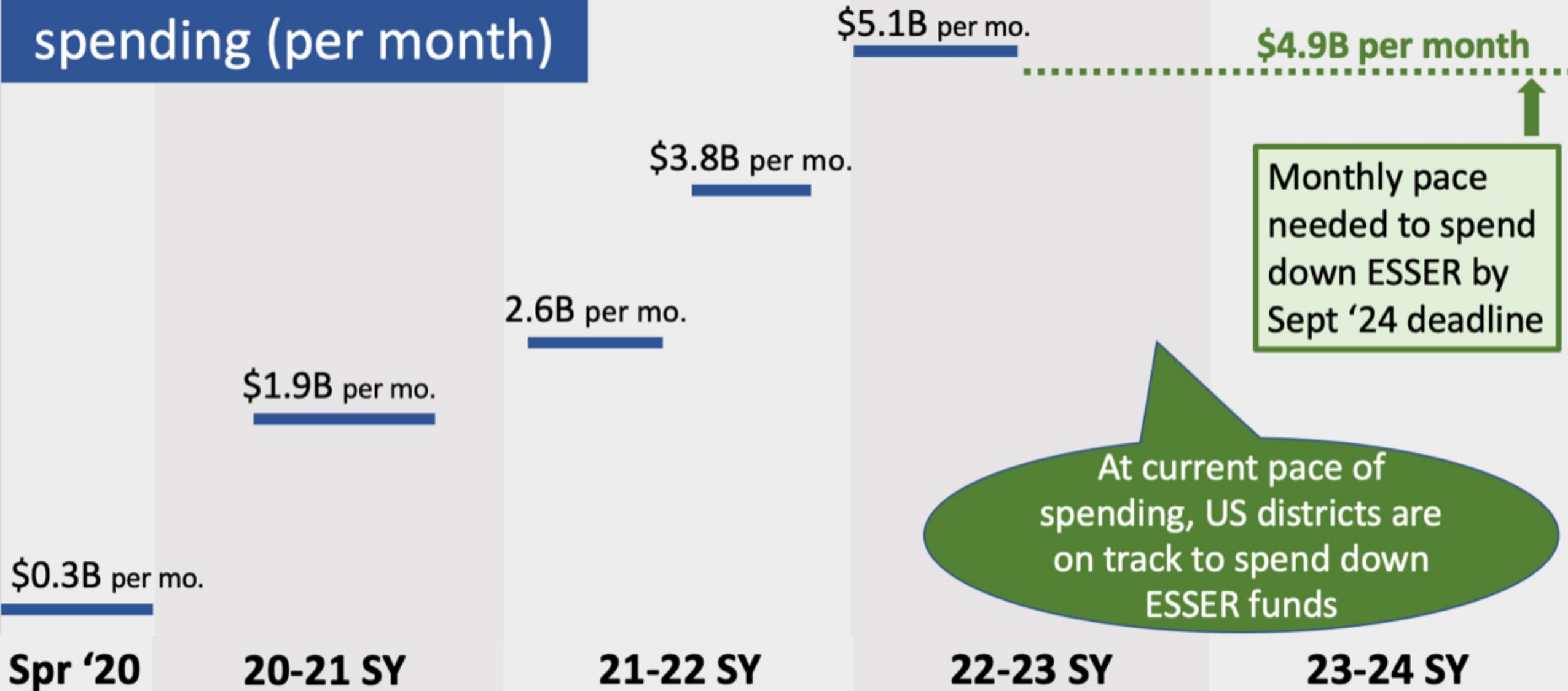
Figure 2: ESA usage rates as percent of total ESA amount by FY, 2015 to 2019



Source: Author's estimates; Step Up for Students

Parents customize more over time

Pace of ESSER relief spending (per month)



Edynamics Lab analysis of state and federal ESSER 1-3 expenditure data captured at various times. Note that figures are monthly (not cumulative).

School District ESSER 3 Spending: Detail by State

Categories of spending detail and data definitions vary by state. We have taken some liberty in matching those definitions to the selected categories below.

Stronger match to column header

Partial match to column header

For a complete list of available data by state, visit the ESSER Expenditure Dashboard at edunomicslab.org/esser-spending/. Numbers in cells correspond to footnotes.

For questions or feedback, email Katie Silberstein at ks1747@georgetown.edu. **Revised: 4/6/23**

	Spending By District Available in a Timely Way	20% Learning Loss vs. 80% Flexible	DETAIL ON WHAT ACTIVITIES / SERVICES WERE DELIVERED					DETAIL ON WHAT WAS PURCHASED		
			Tutoring	Summer Learning	Lengthen Day or Year	SEL, Mental Health	Facilities	Labor (Salary, Benefits)	Supplies / Materials	Contracts, Purchased Services
AK							13		24	
AL										
AR							13			
AZ	1			34	34		13	32	25	
CA							14			
CO										
CT										
DE		2					13			
DC		2				9				
FL										
GA										
HI		2			6			16		
IA		3								
ID		3								
IL						11	13		25	
IN							13		25	
KS										
KY	1									
LA							13		26	
MA										
MD	1					10	13	17		
ME	1					11	13			
MI										
MN	1						13		25	
MO										
MS					7	11	13		24	
MT	1		4				13		24	
NC							13		25	
ND							13		26	
NE										
NH						12	13		26	
NJ							13		26	
NM							13			
NV							13	18	21	
NY										
OH										
OK							13		33	
OR			5			11	13	19	22	
PA	1									
RI							13		26	
SC				8	8		13			
SD							15		25	
TN										
TX							13	20	28	
UT	1									
VA										
VT										
WA				8	8				29	
WI				8	8					
WV	1						13		30	
WY	1			8	8		13	19	23	

A woman with dark hair, wearing a white cardigan over a dark top, is sitting and reading a book to a young girl. The girl is also wearing a white cardigan and is looking at the book. In the background, there are other children sitting at a table, and a globe is visible on a stand. The scene is set in a classroom or library. The entire image has a blue tint, and there are purple and white square patterns in the top right corner.

The Opportunities Ahead for Schools

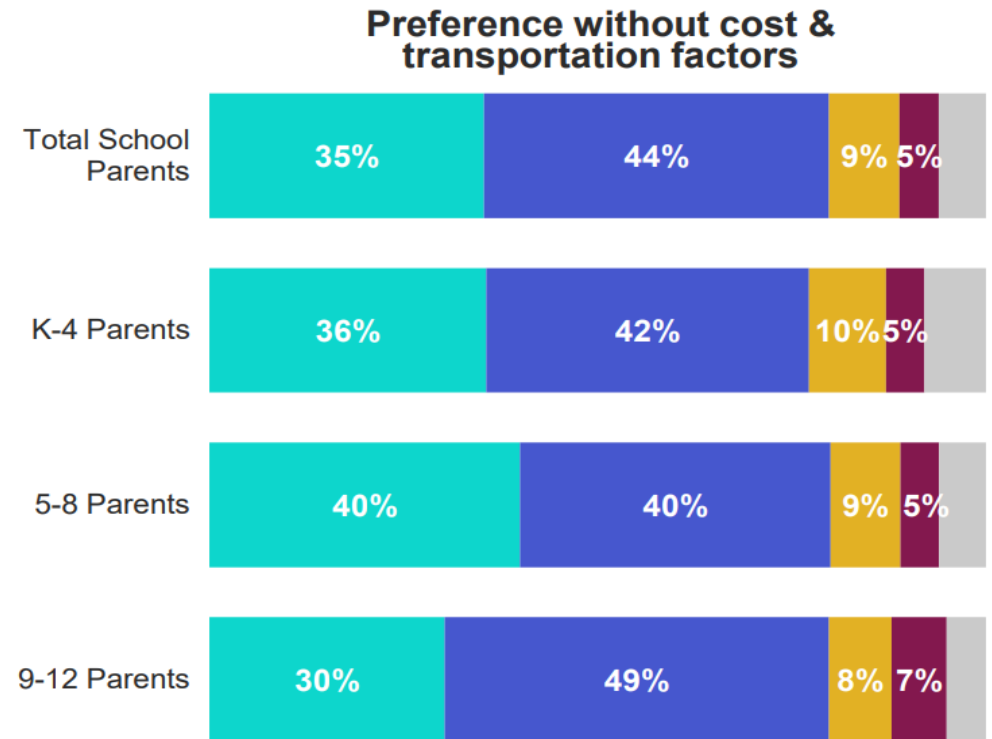
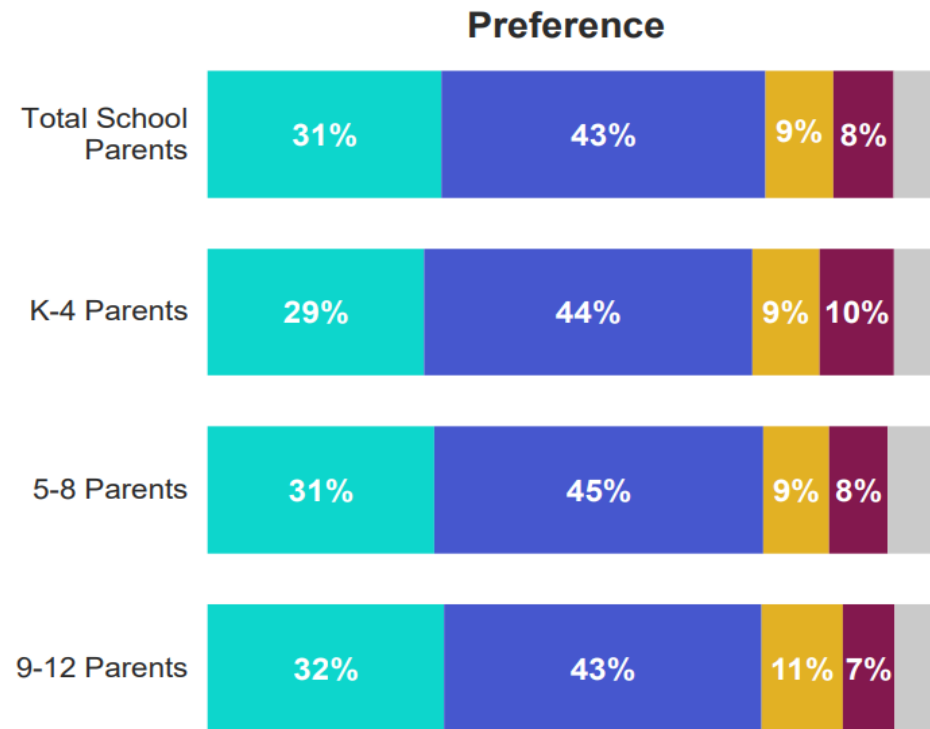
Parents want diverse set of options

Parents have a diverse range of schooling preferences. They are slightly more likely to prefer regular public schools over private schools.

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

If given the option, and neither financial costs nor transportation were factors, what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child?

■ Private School ■ Regular Public School ■ Home School ■ Charter School ■ Don't Know/No Opinion

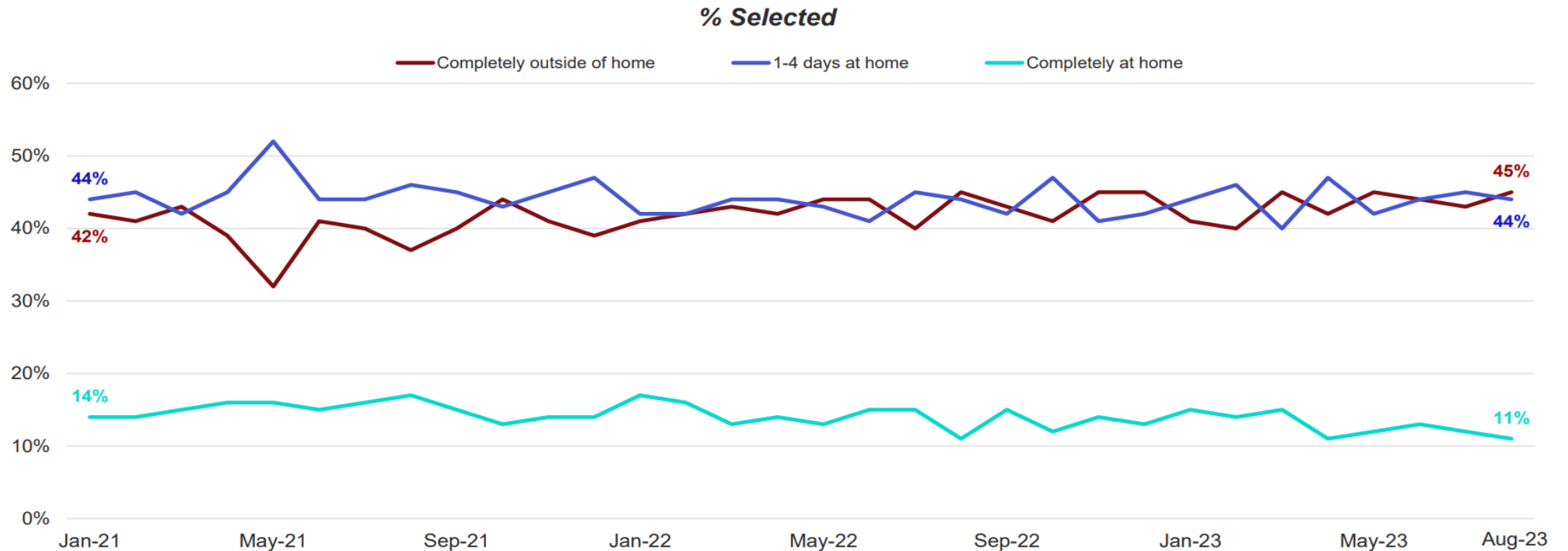


Parents want more flexibility

More than half of parents 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

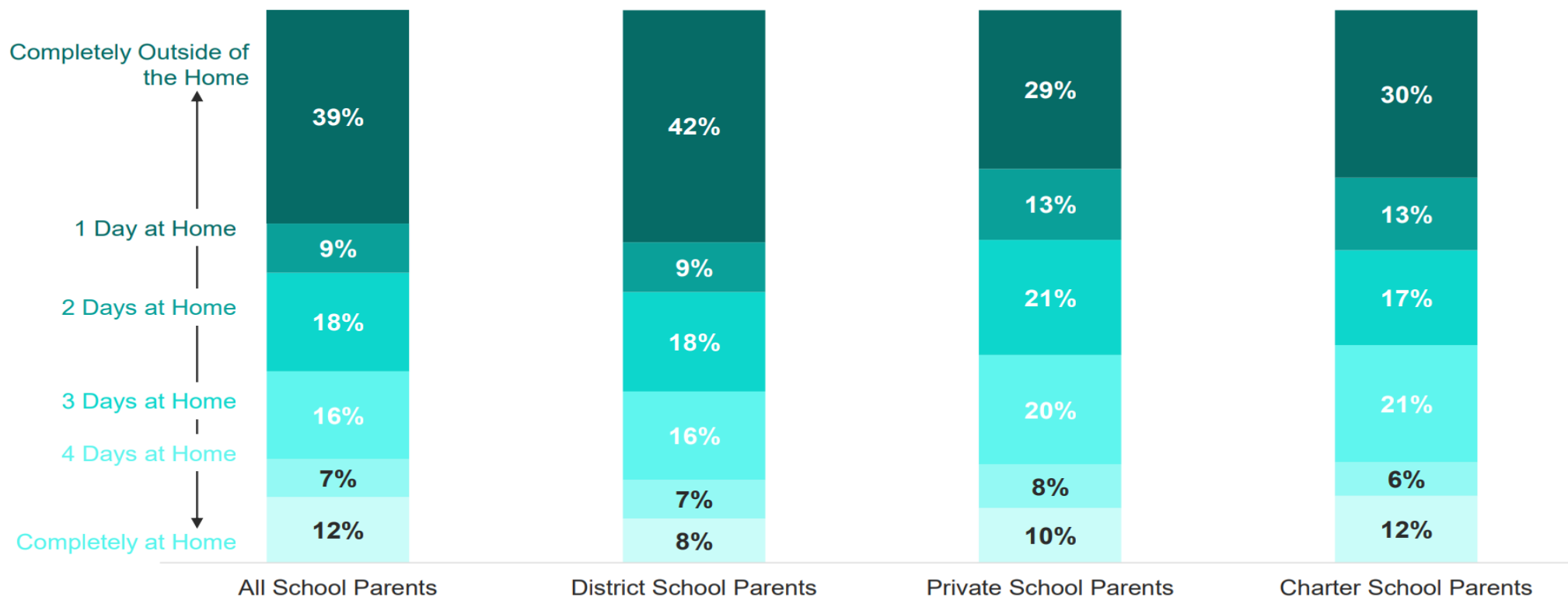


Especially Black parents

Six out of 10 Black parents indicate they would like to have at least one day of school per week at home.

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?

Black School Parents



Note: Parent groups based on child/children school type attendance in SY21-22.
Source: Survey conducted January 23, 2023 – February 7, 2023, among U.S. Black Parents

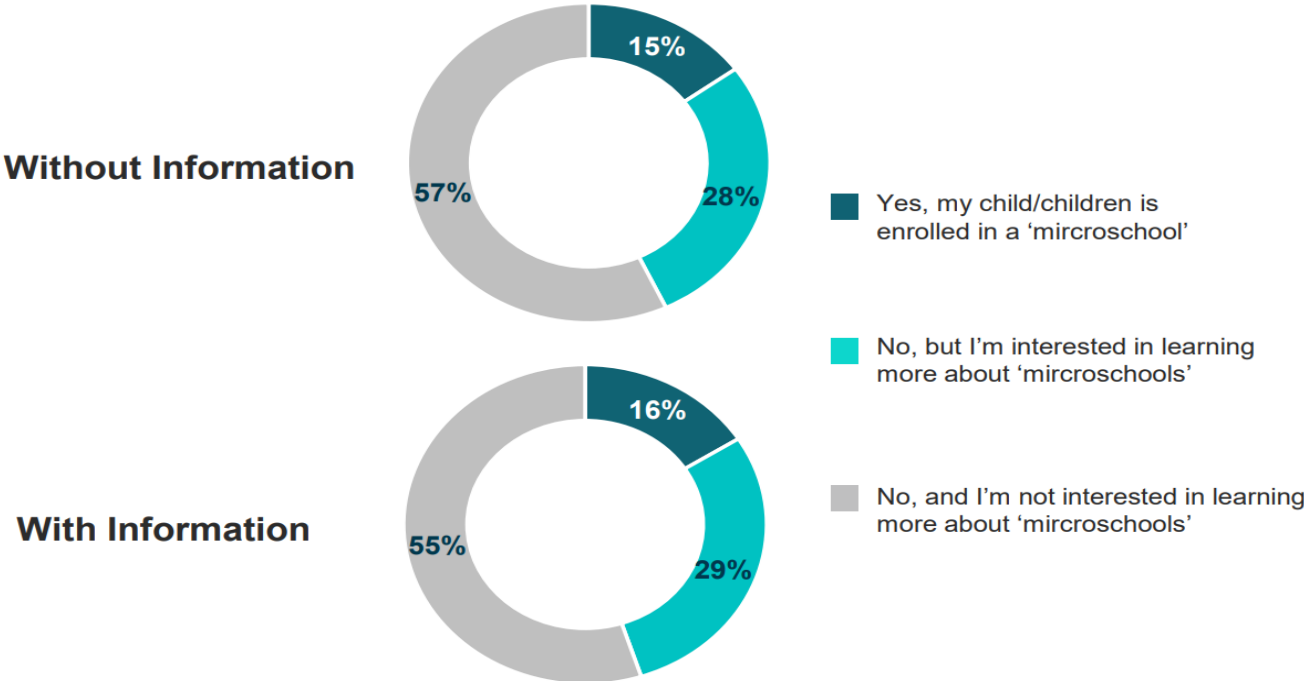
Parents are interested in micro schooling

Less than one in five school parents report having a child enrolled in a ‘microschool’. Almost one-half of parents - regardless of whether or not they were given additional information - are interested in learning more about them.

'Microschools' are small learning environments in K-12 education, typically enrolling no more than 25 students. Do you have a child currently enrolled in a 'microschool'?

'Microschools' are small learning environments in K-12 education intentionally having enrollments of no more than 25 students. These small schools are organized as shared learning for homeschool children, as private schools, or even using public charter or regular public school spaces. Students attend microschools full-time. Microschools can be required to follow state and local rules depending on public/private/home school status. Do you have a child currently enrolled in a 'microschool'?

***School Parents**



Top % Enrolled + Interested

Hispanic	62%
Special Education	61%
Asian	57%
Urban	60%
K-4 Parents	54%

Bottom % Enrolled + Interested

Suburban	39%
Low Income	35%
Rural	33%
Low Income	35%
Small Town	22%

Note: Respondents were randomly asked one of these two questions. (approximately half the sample)

** Data reported among school parents that don't have any kids being homeschooled.*

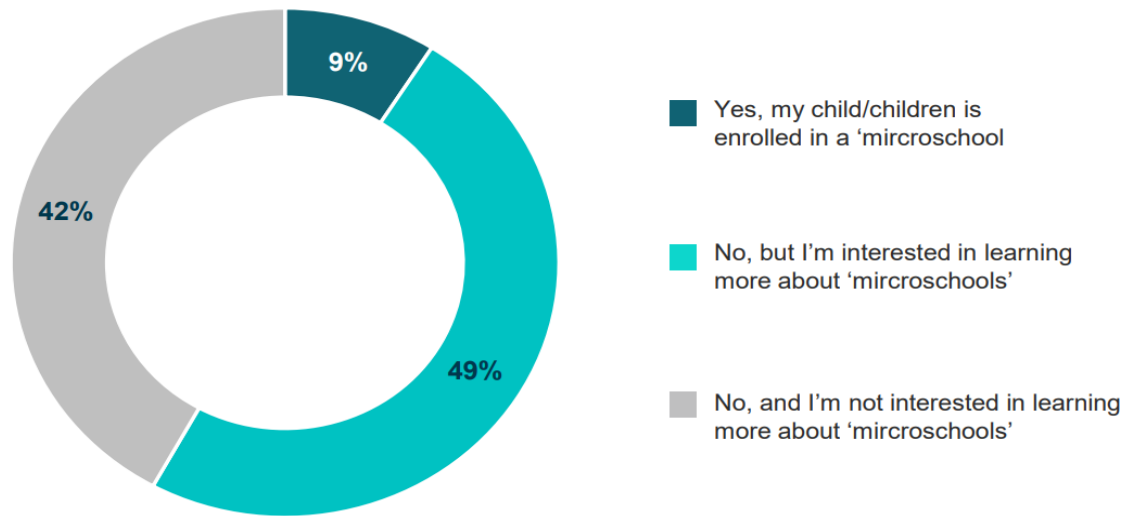
Source: Survey conducted March 15, 2023 – March 16, 2023, among U.S. adults

Especially Black parents

Almost one in ten Black parents have a child currently enrolled in a 'microschool'. Those with high incomes and those who live in urban areas are the most likely to enroll their children in one.

Do you have a child currently enrolled in a 'microschool'?

Black School Parents



Top % Enrolled

High Income \$75K+	14%
Urban	12%
Male	11%
Northeast	11%
West	11%

Bottom % Enrolled

Female	7%
Independent	6%
Suburban	6%
Baby Boomers	4%
Gen X	3%

A woman with dark hair, wearing a white cardigan over a dark top, is sitting and reading a book to a young girl. The girl is also wearing a white cardigan and is looking at the book. In the background, there are other children sitting at a table, and a globe is visible on a table. The scene is set in a bright, modern classroom or library. The entire image has a blue tint, and there are purple and white square patterns in the top right corner.

The Future of Education Transformation

WHAT REFORMERS HAVE WORKED ON FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS

Portfolio
Schools

Standards &
Curriculum

Magnet
Schools

Charter
Schools

A-F Grading

STEM
Education

Teacher
Evaluations

Testing &
Accountability

Achievement
Districts

Private School
Choice

Merit Pay

Collective
Bargaining
Reform

WHAT PARENTS WANT

Microgrants

Funding
Families

ESA

Microschools

Learning Pods

Homeschooling

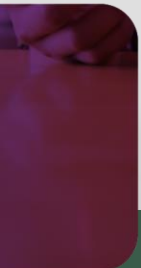
Getting Credits
Anywhere

Competency
Based

Open
Enrollment

Hybrid
Schooling

Multiple
Learning
Environments



Thank you

