

SCHOOL CHOICE
SURVEY
IN THE STATE

SURVEY

Maryland's Opinion on K-12 Education and School Choice



School Choice for Maryland:

Many agree with the concept. Some disagree. And some simply want more information. As the public debate continues to grow louder about how best to provide a quality education to all Maryland children, it is critical to know the facts and to have a good understanding of public opinion.

This statistically representative poll of 1,200 likely Maryland voters measures public opinion on a range of K-12 education issues including school choice.

Prepared by:
Paul DiPerna

The Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice

September 2008

This poll released jointly by the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice, Agudath Israel of Maryland, Black Alliance for Educational Options, Maryland Council for American Private Education, Hispanic Council for Reform and Educational Options, Maryland Catholic Conference, National Catholic Educational Association, Mid-Atlantic Catholic Schools Consortium, and Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

A MESSAGE FROM THE FRIEDMAN FOUNDATION:

COMMITMENT TO METHODS & TRANSPARENCY

The Friedman Foundation is committed to research that adheres to high scientific standards. Matters of methodology and transparency are taken seriously.

All individuals have opinions, and many organizations (like our own) have philosophical or mission orientations. Scientific methods, if designed well and followed closely, should neutralize these opinions and orientations. Research rules and methods minimize bias. We believe rigorous procedural rules of science prevent a researcher's motives, and an organization's particular orientation, from pre-determining results.

If research adheres to scientific standards, its findings can be relied upon no matter who has conducted it. If rules and methods are neither specified nor followed, then the biases of the researcher or an organization may become relevant, because a lack of rigor opens the door for those biases to affect the results.

We are committed to sound research and to provide quality information in a transparent and efficient manner. We welcome any and all questions related to our methodology and work.

Maryland's Opinion on K-12 Education and School Choice

Prepared by:

Paul DiPerna

The Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice

Poll conducted by:

Strategic Vision

September 2008

About the Author



Paul DiPerna (paul@friedmanfoundation.org) is the director of partner services for the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice, an organization dedicated to educating the public on the issue of school choice. He joined the Friedman Foundation in September 2006. DiPerna directs the organization's state polling series and leads grantmaking and direct service activities in more than a dozen states. He previously served as assistant director for the Brown Center on Education Policy at the Brookings Institution, working there for more than six years. DiPerna was a research analyst for the first five issues of the *Brown Center Report on American Education* (2000-2004), and managed the activities of the National Working Commission on Choice in K-12 Education (2001-2005).

DiPerna takes a special interest in Internet activity, particularly in terms of discovering and coordinating information, mobilizing people, building social networks, improving organization and management, and amplifying fundraising activities. He has presented research at the American Sociological Association annual conference, and has published articles in *Education Next*, *First Monday*, the *Washington DC Examiner*, and the *Journal of Information Technology Impact*. DiPerna has authored a chapter in the forthcoming *Handbook of Web Log Analysis*, to be published in late 2008 by Idea Group Publishing.

About Strategic Vision



STRATEGIC VISION, LLC
CORPORATE, LITERARY, POLITICAL

Strategic Vision is an Atlanta-headquartered public relations and public affairs agency with a division that specializes in polling. The public affairs team is knowledgeable about politics, issues, and current events throughout the nation. Strategic Vision operates nationally, and its polls have been used by MSNBC, FOX News Channel, *Newsweek*, Bloomberg News, *Time Magazine*, BBC, ABC News, Scripps Howard, the *Washington Times*, and *USA Today*. The company's polls have been cited as some of the most accurate by National Journal's Hotline and Survey USA.

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Executive Summary

This scientifically representative poll of 1,200 likely Maryland voters measures public opinion on a wide range of K-12 education issues. The underlying theme of the Friedman Foundation's *Survey in the State* series is to measure voter attitudes toward their public institutions, leaders, innovative ideas, and the current K-12 power and priority structure. Engaged citizens have shared with us their views about "school choice" in the form of tax-credit scholarships, school vouchers, charter schools and virtual schools. Maryland is the sixth state to be surveyed in the last nine months.

Two messages emerge from the poll's findings. First, Marylanders say they are not familiar with various school choice ideas and reforms. Awareness is pretty low. We attempted to gauge voters' familiarity with three types of school choice reforms: school vouchers, charter schools, and virtual schools. Across demographic subgroups the percentages of citizens unfamiliar with these school reforms are high. The percentage of likely voters unfamiliar with school vouchers is in the 40's; high 50's to 60's with charter schools; and as high as 80 percent with virtual schools.

A second finding indicates that school choice is not a partisan issue among voters in Maryland. Comparable levels of support span political parties and political self-identification. Democrats and Republicans alike favor a publicly funded scholarship granting system through the use of business tax credits. There are moderate levels of favorability for other school choice reforms, regardless of party identification.

A total of 1,200 phone interviews were conducted by Strategic Vision between June 27 and June 29, 2008. The margin of error for the full sample of likely voters is ± 3 percentage points; the margin of error is higher when considering the number of respondents for a given demographic subgroup.

Key findings include:

- **School choice is not a partisan issue among likely voters.** There is solid potential for building bridges between Democrats (D), Republicans (R), and Independents (I). Voters who identify themselves differently in terms of political affiliation are likely to share common views on various school choice reforms and policies. Substantial levels of support exist for **tax-credit scholarships** (D: 53 percent | R: 52 percent | I: 42 percent), **school vouchers** (D: 43 percent | R: 40 percent | I: 42 percent), **charter schools** (D: 46 percent | R: 43 percent | I: 44 percent), and **virtual schools** (D: 31 percent | R: 33 percent | I: 34 percent).
- **One out of six Maryland voters (17 percent) rate Maryland's public school system as "good" or "excellent."** This kind of figure is part of a state-level trend that is becoming more clear as the state polling series moves forward. Based on recent polls using the same question in five other states (OK, ID, TN, NV, IL), we have not seen any state register a satisfaction level above 40 percent.
- **Marylanders are content with current levels of public school funding.** More than three out of five voters (62 percent) say Maryland's level of public school funding is either "about right" or "too high." At least 92 percent of the poll's respondents underestimate the state's actual per-pupil funding, which suggests that the previously determined funding satisfaction level is probably a conservative figure.

- **Thirty-six percent of voters think overcrowded schools and classrooms are a major challenge for Maryland's public school system.** One-third of the respondents (33 percent) also say poor student discipline and school safety are significant issues.
- **More than four out of five Marylanders (82 percent) would like to choose a school for their child among options that include private schools, charter schools, virtual schools, and homeschooling.** This high figure is consistent with what we have learned from previous state polls asking the same question, most recently in Oklahoma (83 percent), Idaho (88 percent), Tennessee (85 percent), Nevada (89 percent), and Illinois (81 percent).
- **Maryland voters value private schools—they are more than twice as likely to prefer sending their child to a private school over any other school type.** When asked “what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child,” 45 percent of respondents selected private schools. This finding is consistent with other recent state polls: Oklahoma (41 percent), Idaho (39 percent), Tennessee (37 percent), Nevada (48 percent), and Illinois (39 percent).
- **Voters like having an array of schooling options.** Along with regular public schools and private schools, Marylanders are open to different kinds of schooling models, such as charter schools (20 percent); homeschooling (12 percent); and virtual schools (5 percent). Despite low visibility and awareness, substantial numbers of respondents are favorable to charter schools (45 percent) and virtual schools (32 percent).
- **More than half of voters are favorable to a tax-credit scholarship system.** When asked “if a proposal were made in Maryland to create a tax-credit scholarship system,” 52 percent say they favor a scholarship system funded by business charitable donations. Similar levels of support were observed across demographic groups spanning race/ethnicity, religious identity, gender, age, and family income. Highest levels of support are among those having family incomes less than \$25,000 (58 percent) and 36 to 45 year-olds (56 percent).
- **Voters favor both universal eligibility and financial need-based eligibility for tax-credit scholarships.** Polling indicates high levels of support for universal scholarship eligibility (59 percent) and financial need-based scholarship eligibility (63 percent) within a given system.
- **Nearly two-thirds of voters (66 percent) say private schools are “somewhat important” or “very important” to Maryland's public education system.** In the final question, we presented statistics about the state's private school enrollment having a fiscal impact with respect to yearly public schools expenditures, and respondents reacted positively.
- **Knowledge about school choice reforms is at a low baseline in Maryland.** We asked three “awareness” questions about charter schools, virtual schools, and school vouchers. Many Maryland residents are unfamiliar with charter schools (69 percent) and virtual schools (77 percent). Although a majority of Maryland's likely voters indicated they were either “somewhat familiar” or “very familiar” with school vouchers (57 percent), there is still a lot of potential for educating citizens on the issue. This figure is comparable to responses measured in other states such as Oklahoma (55 percent), Idaho (59 percent), Tennessee (45 percent), Nevada (55 percent), and Illinois (51 percent).

Methodology

This survey provides a valid representation of the views of likely voters in Maryland. A total of 1,200 completed interviews were obtained. This provides statistical significance and probability that is sufficient for decision-making purposes. The statistical margin of error at the conventional 95 percent confidence level is ± 3 percentage points.

Strategic Vision conducted phone interviews using a random sample of registered Maryland voters from its call center. Random Digit Dial samples were produced by Survey Sampling International (SSI) using a sampling frame that includes all active telephone area codes and exchanges in the United States.

SSI starts with a database of all listed telephone numbers, updated on a four- to six-week rolling basis, 25 percent of listings at a time. All active blocks—contiguous groups of 100 phone numbers for which more than one residential number is listed—are added to this database. Blocks and exchanges that include only listed business numbers are excluded.

Strategic Vision's live callers conducted all phone interviews from June 27 to 29, 2008. A total of 4,337 calls were made in Maryland. Of these calls 605 were disconnected, non-residential, or inactive numbers; 1,701 were refusals; 543 did not qualify as likely voters; 288 did not complete the survey.

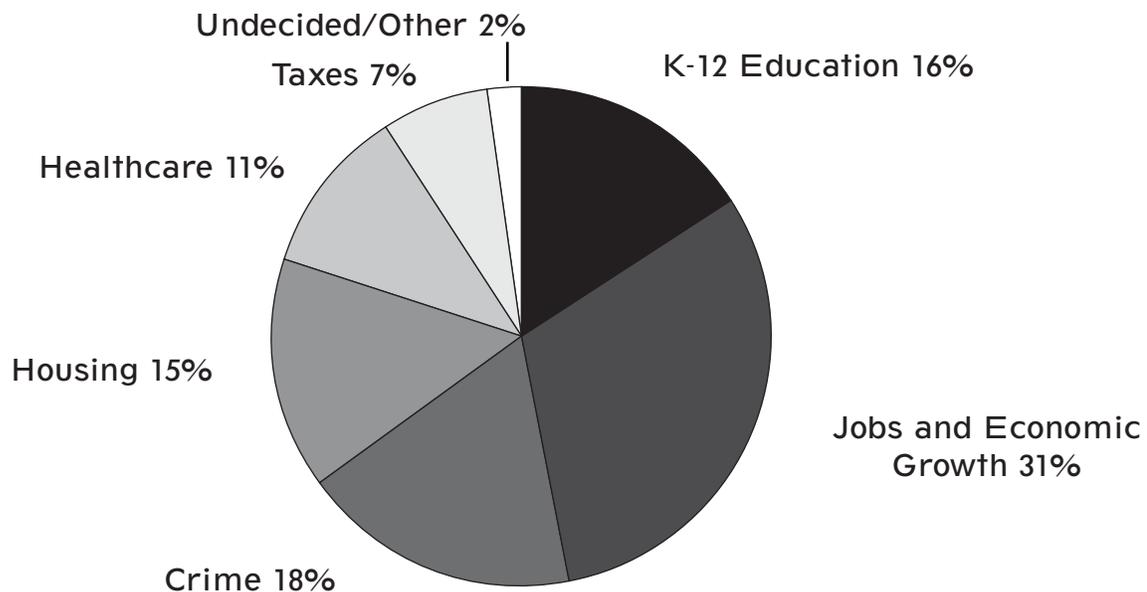
A set of screening questions were used to determine past voting behavior and likely voting in 2008. Respondents were asked whether they had voted in the 2006 election and were planning to vote in the next election in 2008. Respondents who satisfied both these criteria were classified as "likely voters" and were included in the survey. Respondents who either did not vote in 2006 or were not likely to vote in the next election were not included.

The author of this report takes sole responsibility for any errors or misrepresentations.

Findings

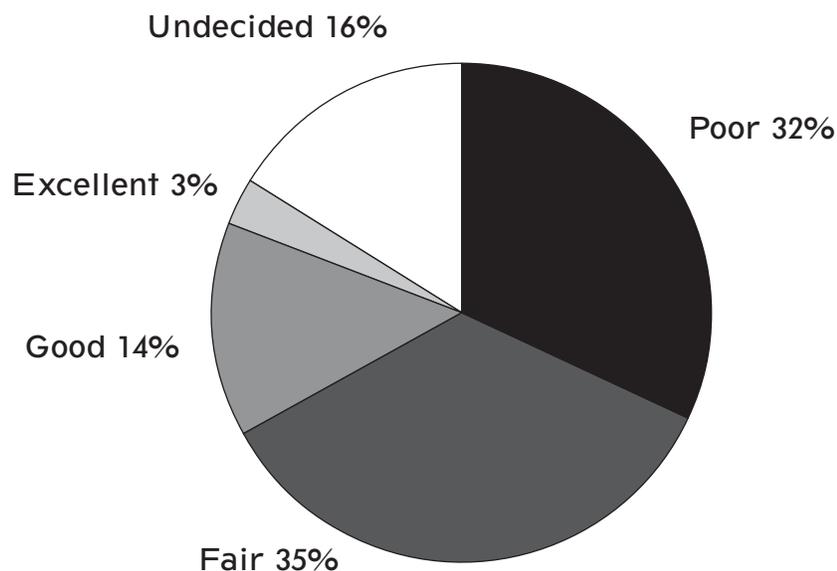
The following are the results of the survey.

1. I am going to name several issues facing the State of Maryland, and I would like you to select the one that is most important to you? _____



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

2. How would you rate Maryland's public school system? _____



Demographic Perspectives

K-12 PARENTS (n = 984)

44% prefer private schools over other school types; 19% prefer regular public schools

59% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 44% favor charter schools

76% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 33% favor virtual schools

52% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

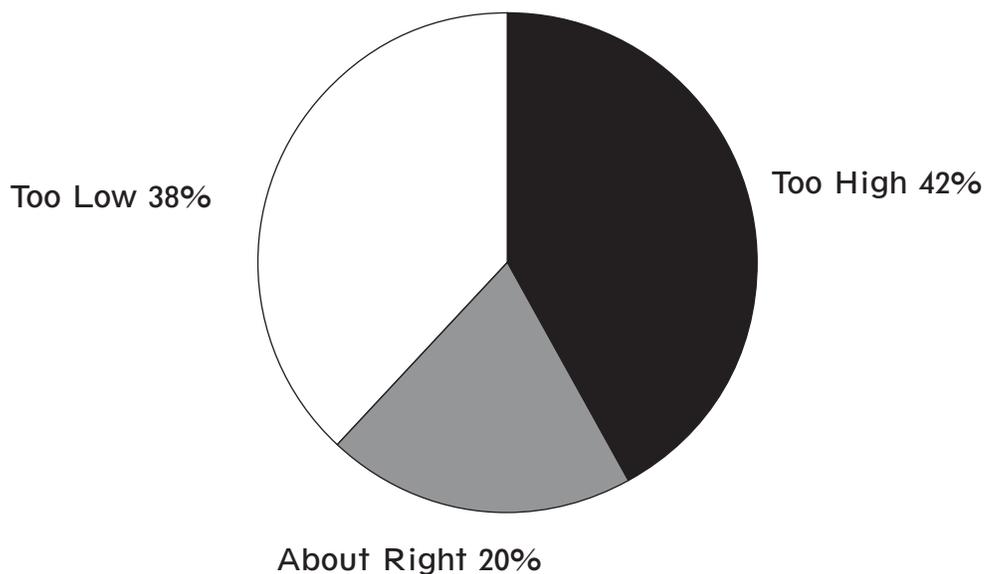
60% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

63% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

43% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 42% favor school vouchers

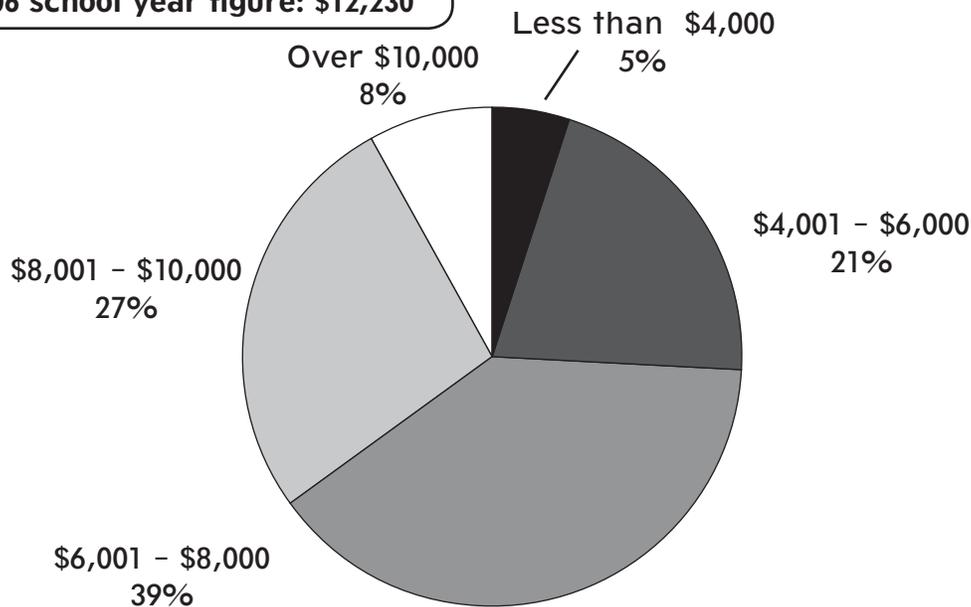
67% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

3. Do you believe that public school funding in Maryland is at a level that is: _____



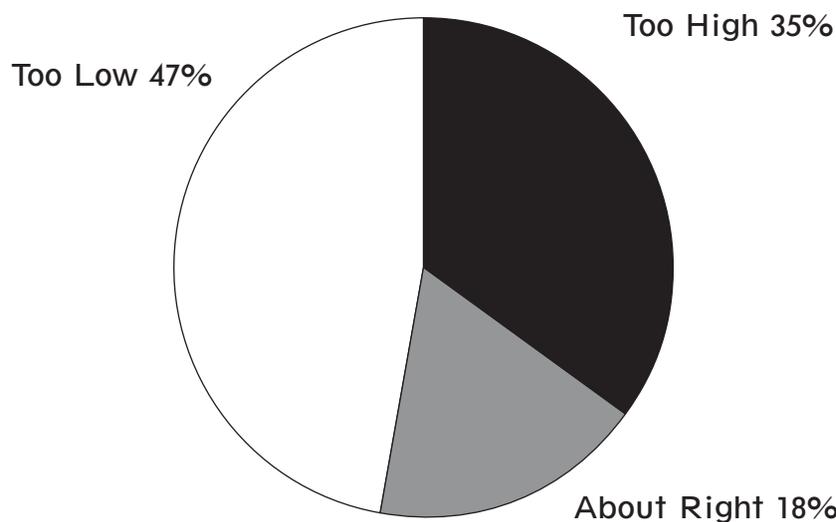
4. Approximately how much do you think is currently spent on each student in Maryland's public schools? Your estimate will represent the combined expenditures of local, state, and federal governments.

Actual 2006 school year figure: \$12,230*



*National Center for Education Statistics, "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2005-06," published April 2008. Calculated by dividing Maryland's total expenditures (Table 8) by Maryland's fall 2005 student membership (Table 3).

5. Do you believe that the average salary for Maryland public school teachers is:



Demographic Perspectives

DISSATISFIED VOTERS (n=804)

46% prefer private schools over other school types; 18% prefer regular public schools

59% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 45% favor charter schools

77% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 31% favor virtual schools

51% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

58% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

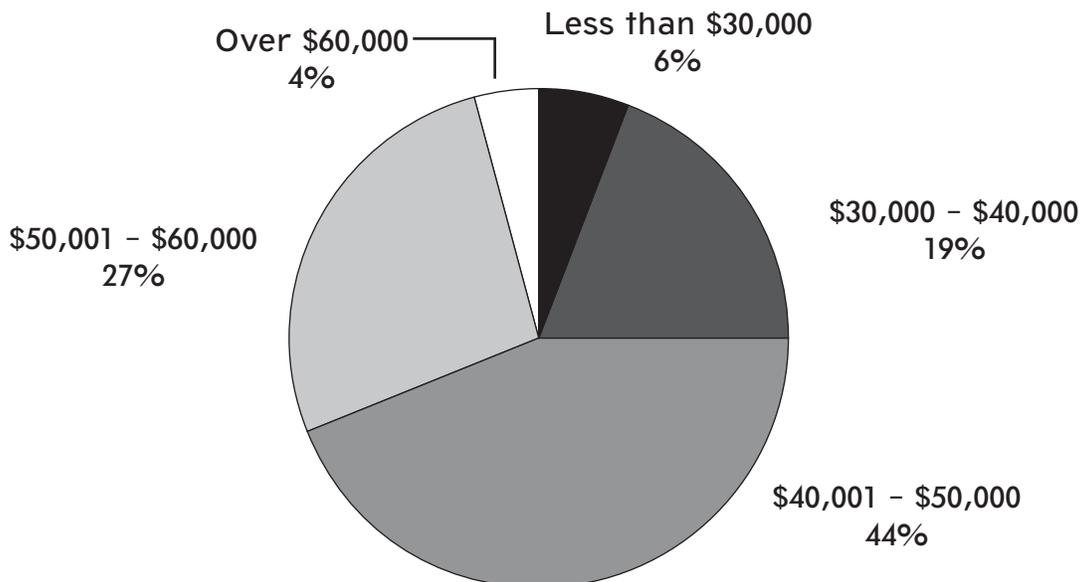
66% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

42% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 41% favor school vouchers

66% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

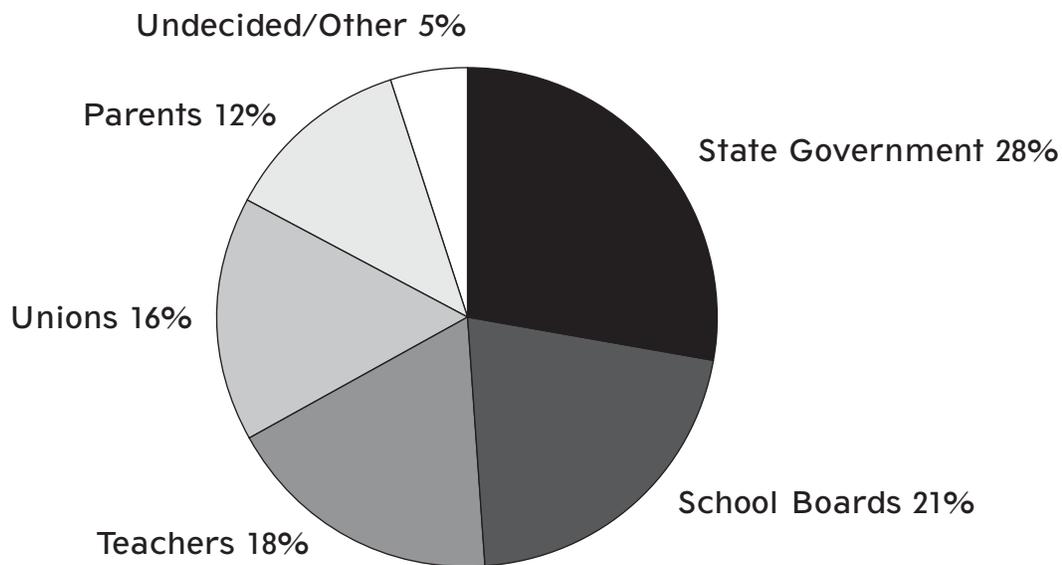
6. Approximately how much do you think is the average salary for Maryland public school teachers?

Actual 2006 school year figure: \$54,486*



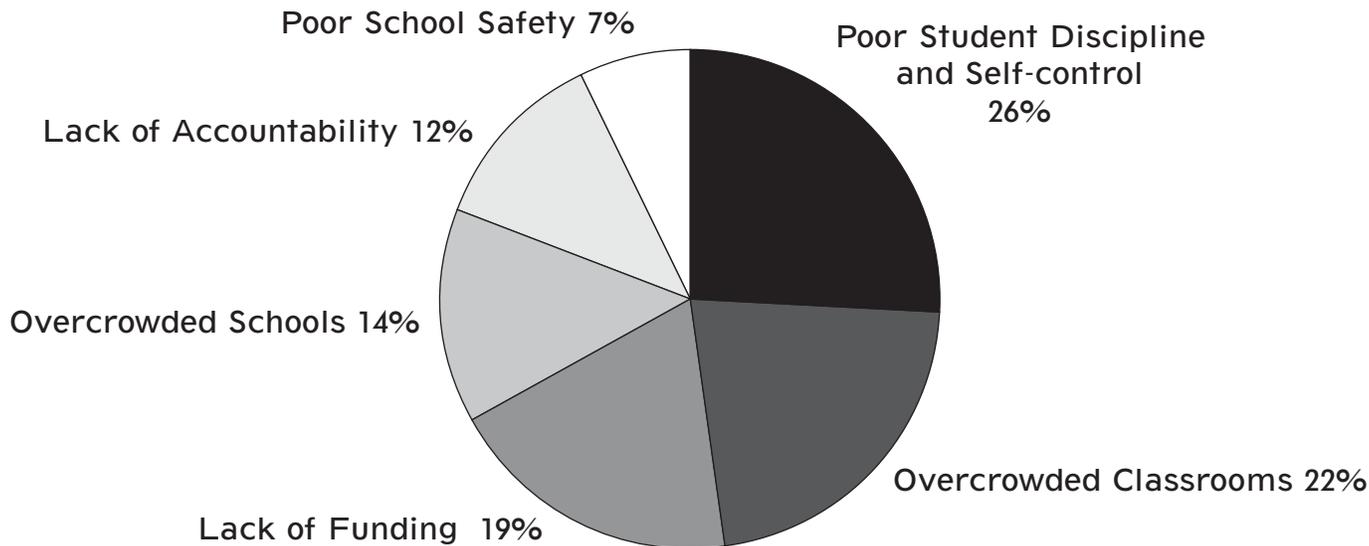
*National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2007, published March 2008.

7. Who is most responsible for the situation of Maryland's public school system?



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

8. What do you see as the biggest challenge confronting Maryland's public school system?



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

Demographic Perspectives

DEMOCRATS (n = 672)

45% prefer private schools over other school types; 19% prefer regular public schools

59% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 46% favor charter schools

76% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 31% favor virtual schools

53% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

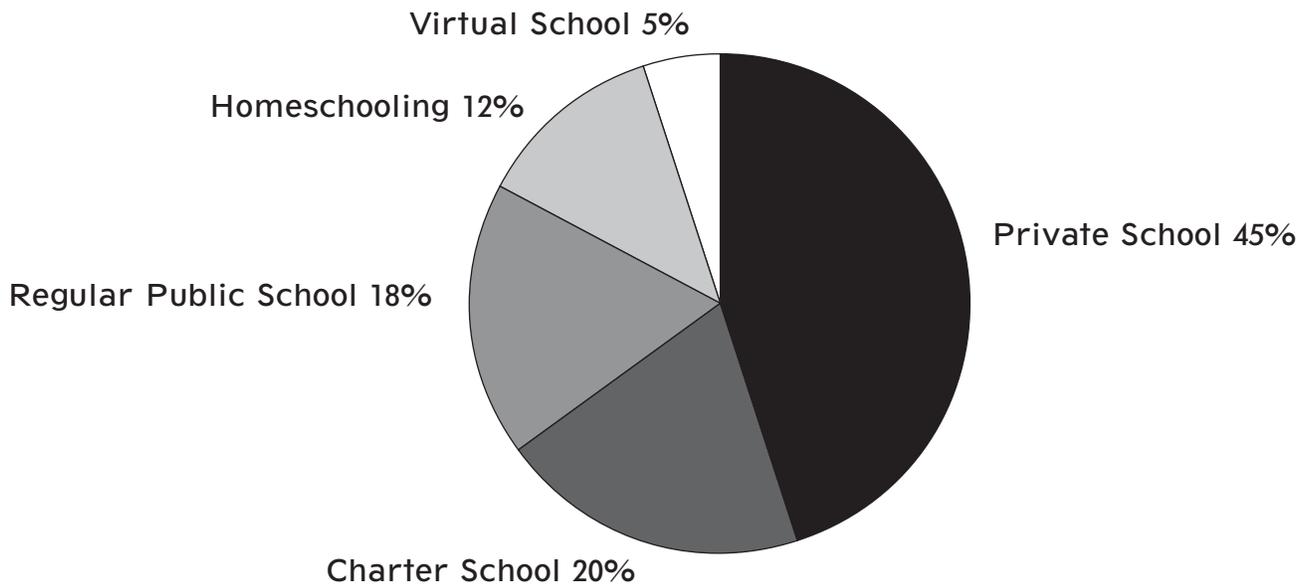
56% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

63% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

43% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 43% favor school vouchers

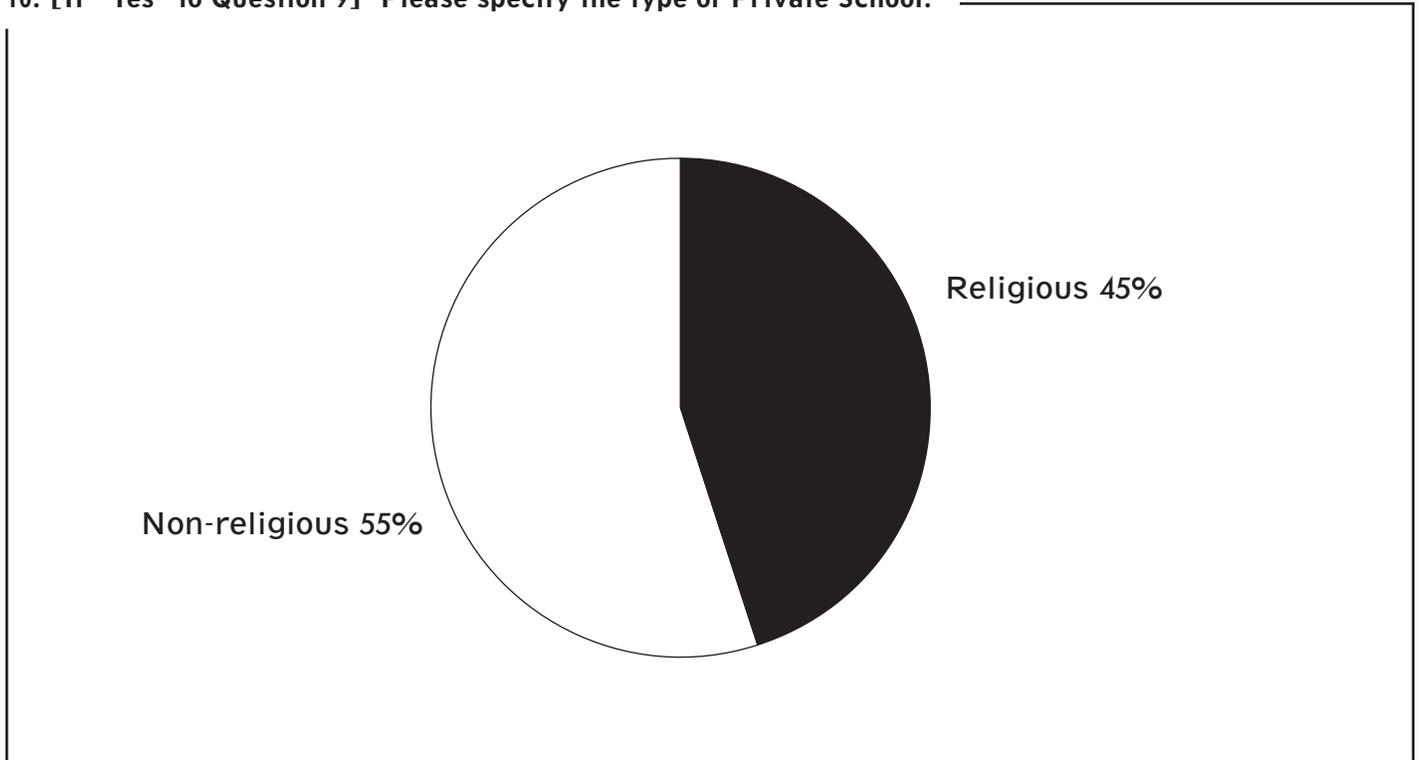
68% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

9. If it were your decision and you could select any type of school, what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child? _____

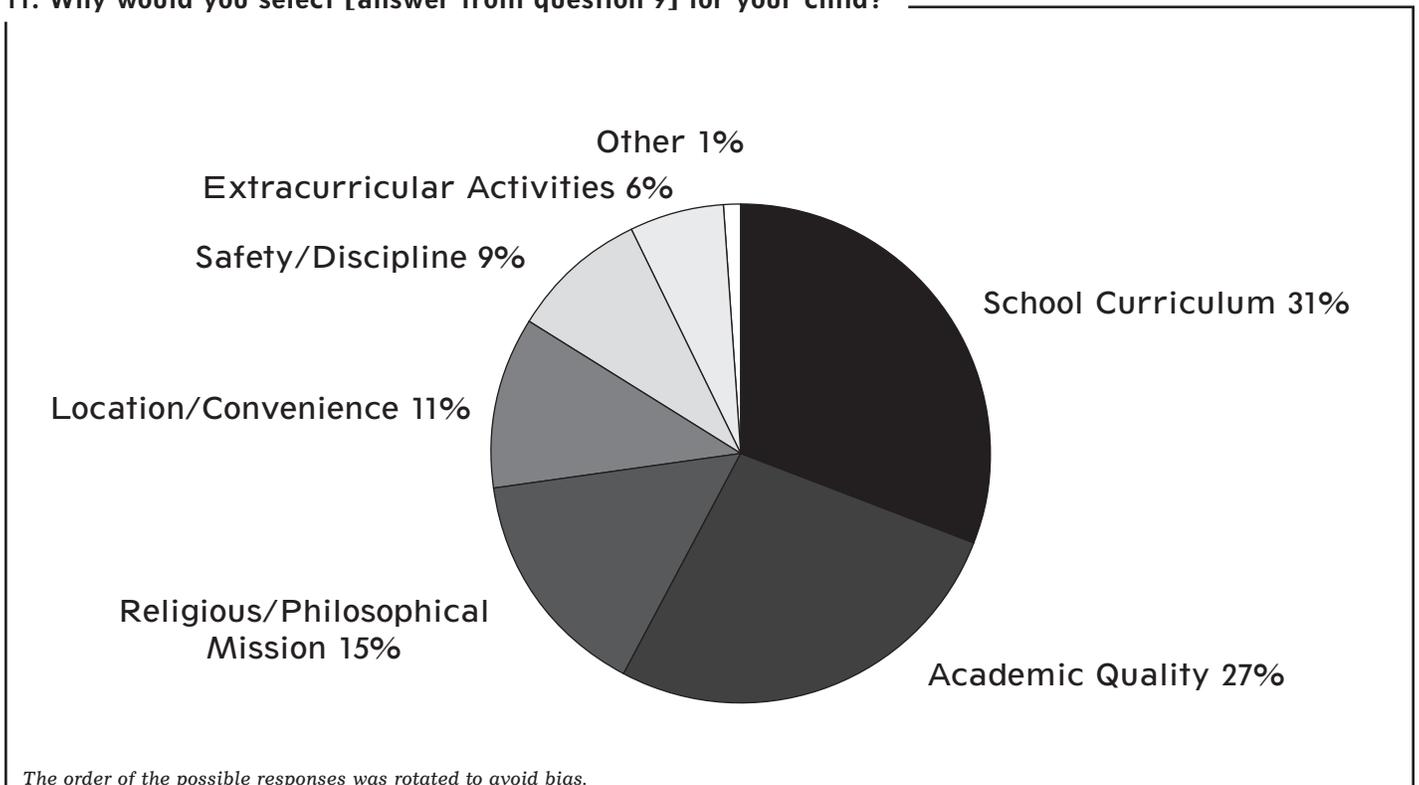


The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

10. [If "Yes" to Question 9] Please specify the type of Private School.



11. Why would you select [answer from question 9] for your child?



The order of the possible responses was rotated to avoid bias.

Demographic Perspectives

INDEPENDENTS (n=144)

45% prefer private schools over other school types; 20% prefer regular public schools

64% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 44% favor charter schools

76% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 34% favor virtual schools

42% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

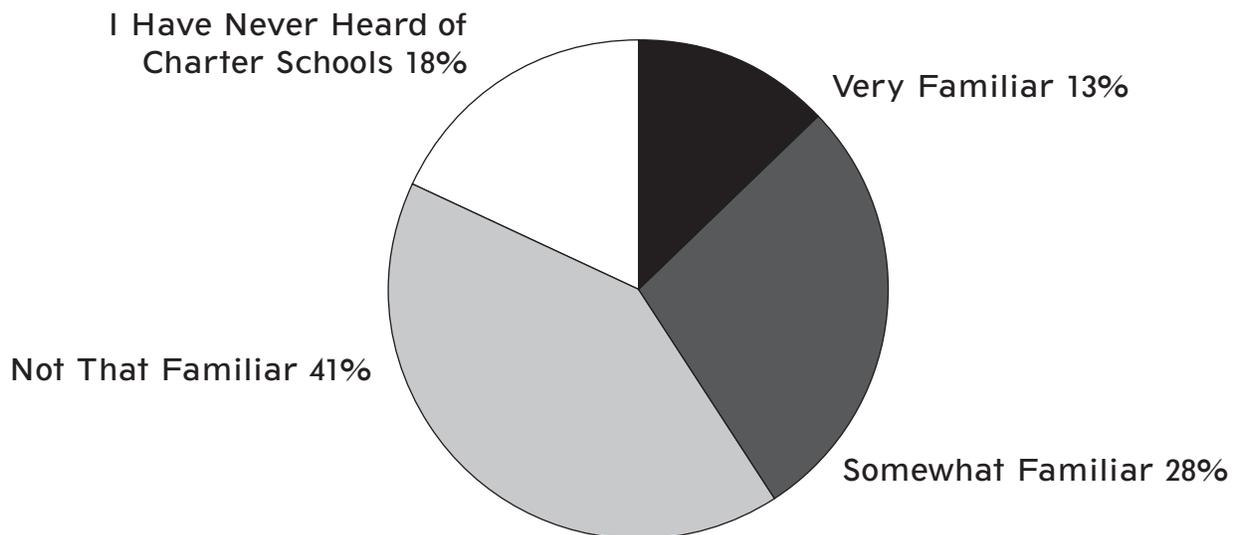
66% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

59% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

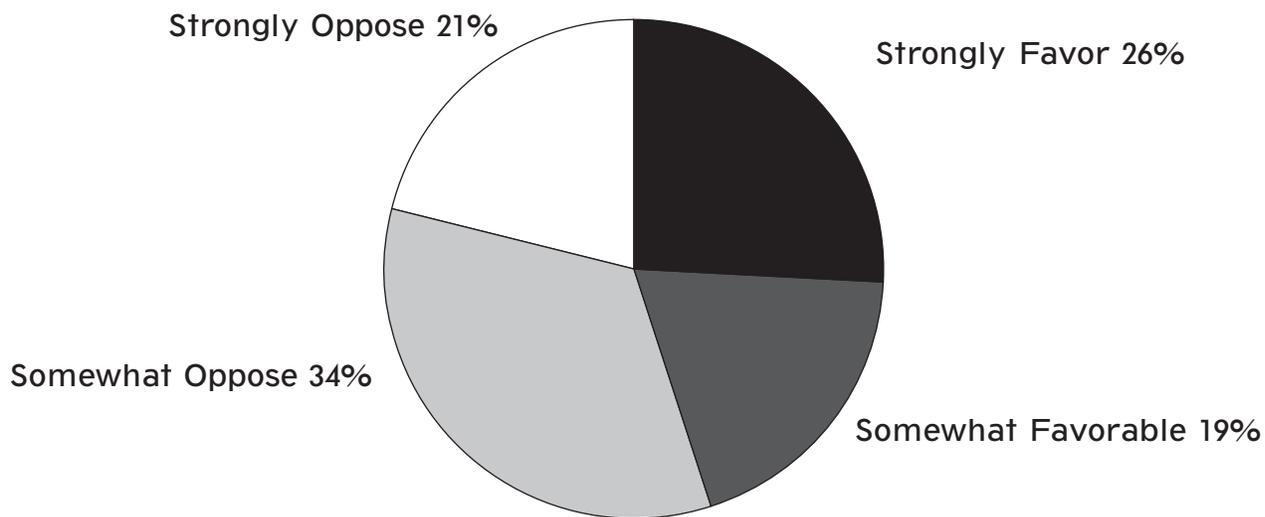
44% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 42% favor school vouchers

63% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

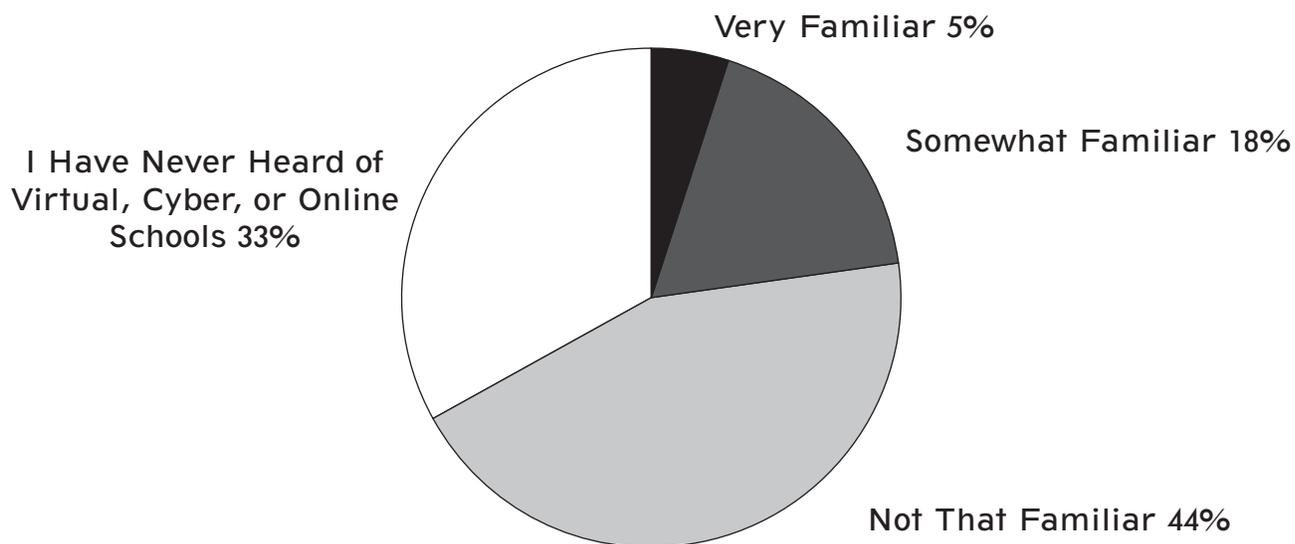
12. How familiar are you with charter schools in K-12 education?



13. Charter schools are public schools that have more control over their own budget, staff, and curriculum, and are free from many existing public school regulations. In general, do you favor or oppose this idea?



14. How familiar are you with "virtual schools" in K-12 education? These schools are sometimes called "cyber schools" and "online schools".



Demographic Perspectives

REPUBLICANS (n=348)

44% prefer private schools over other school types; 16% prefer regular public schools

56% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 43% favor charter schools

79% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 33% favor virtual schools

52% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

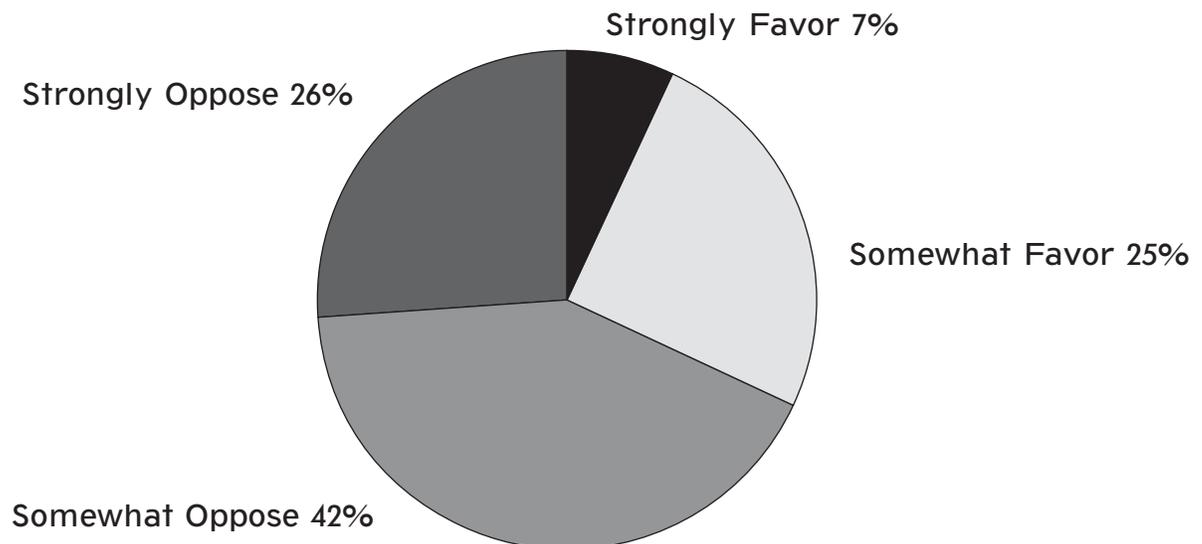
60% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

65% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

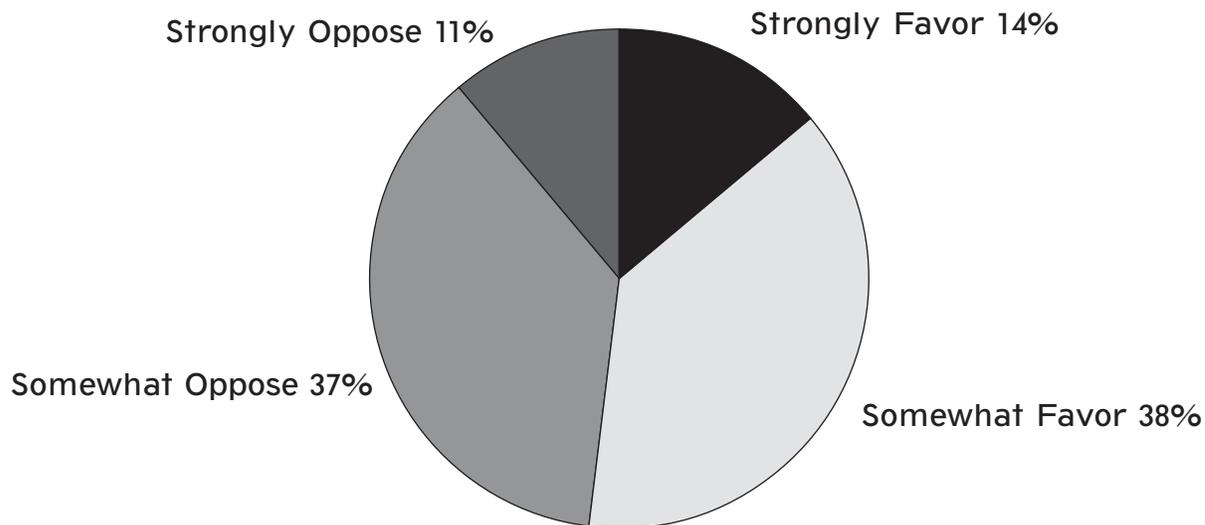
43% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 40% favor school vouchers

64% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

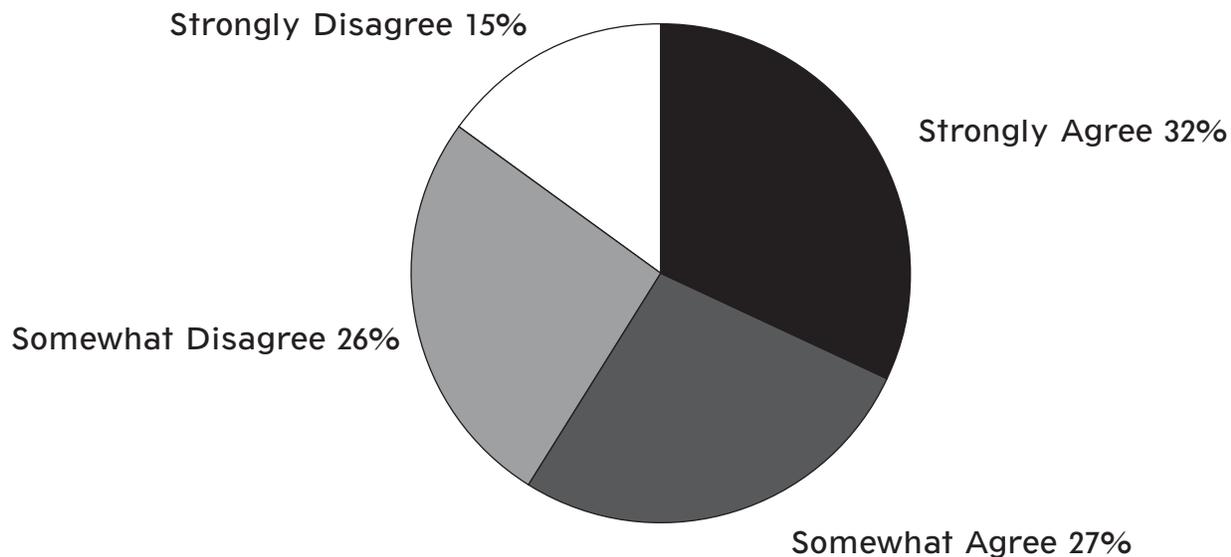
15. Virtual schools can be public or private schools that allow elementary, middle, and high school students to work with their curriculum and teachers over the Internet, rather than a traditional classroom. In general, do you favor or oppose this kind of idea? _____



16. Some states give businesses a tax credit if they contribute money to nonprofit organizations that either distribute private school scholarships, or fund supplemental programs affiliated with public schools. This policy supports a "tax-credit scholarship system." If a proposal were made in Maryland to create such a system, would you favor or oppose such an idea? _____



17. Some people believe that tax-credit scholarships should be available to all families, regardless of incomes and special needs. Do you agree or disagree with that statement? _____



Demographic Perspectives

AFRICAN-AMERICANS (n=360)

41% prefer private schools over other school types; 18% prefer regular public schools

60% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 42% favor charter schools

75% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 34% favor virtual schools

53% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

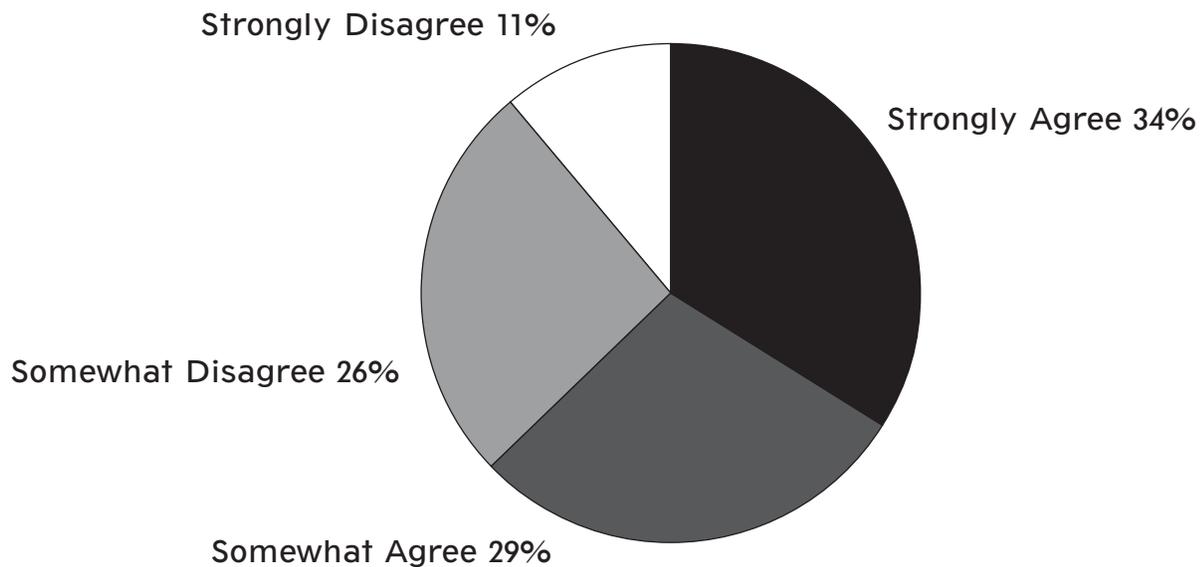
62% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

61% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

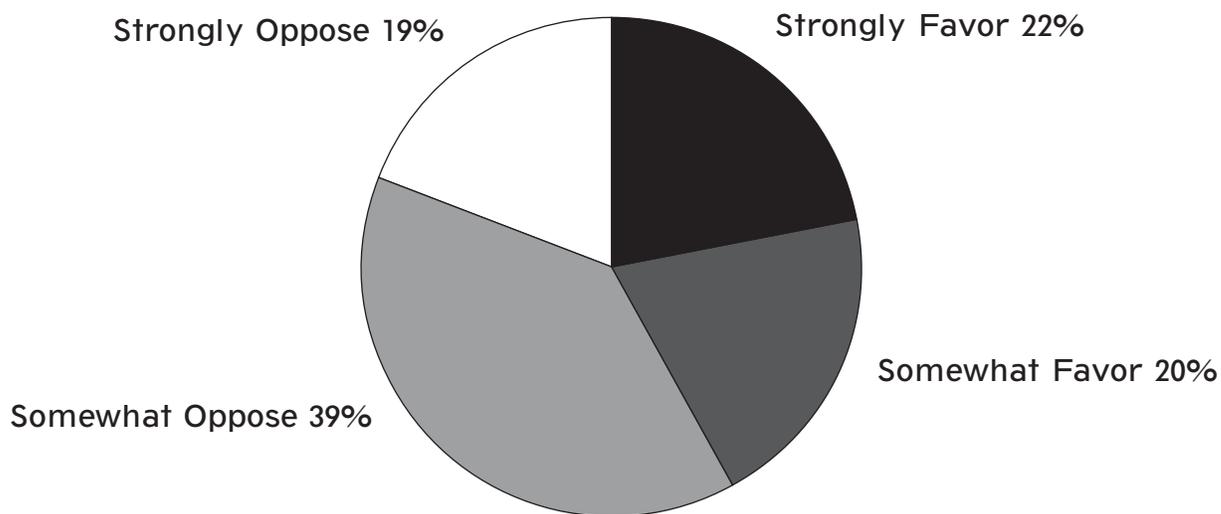
45% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 38% favor school vouchers

64% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

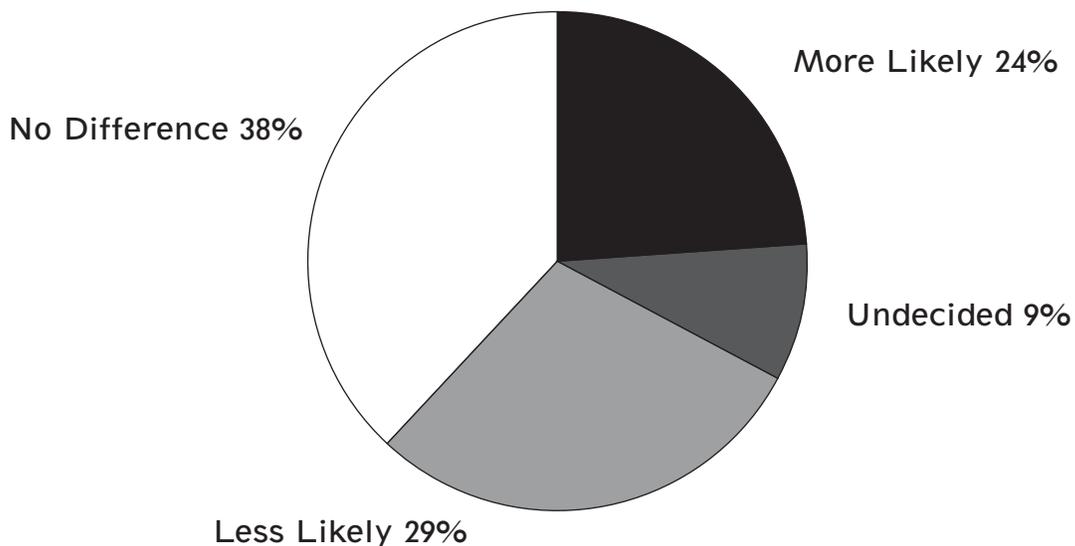
18. Some people believe that tax-credit scholarships should only be available to students based on financial need. Do you agree or disagree with that statement? _____



19. The Maryland legislature recently debated a bill that would have created a tax-credit scholarship system for students based on their financial need. Would you say that you personally favor or oppose the legislation? _____



20. Thinking ahead to the next election, when a candidate for Governor, State Senator or Delegate supports tax-credit scholarships, would that make you more likely to vote for them, less likely to vote for them, or make no difference whatsoever in your selection of candidates? _____



Demographic Perspectives

HISPANICS (n=72)

40% prefer private schools over other school types; 18% prefer regular public schools

63% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 51% favor charter schools

79% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 24% favor virtual schools

54% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

53% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

60% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

38% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 49% favor school vouchers

67% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

Demographic Perspectives

BALTIMORE* (n=107)

44% prefer private schools over other school types; 22% prefer regular public schools

65% are unfamiliar with charter schools; 51% favor charter schools

81% are unfamiliar with virtual schools; 36% favor virtual schools

51% favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs

56% agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships

66% agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships

37% are unfamiliar with school vouchers; 41% favor school vouchers

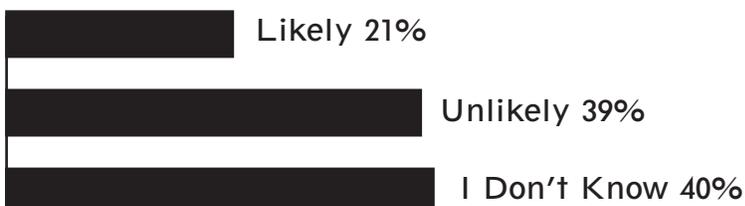
70% say private schools are important to public education—given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

**Baltimore defined here as incorporating the range of zip codes from 21201 through 21298.*

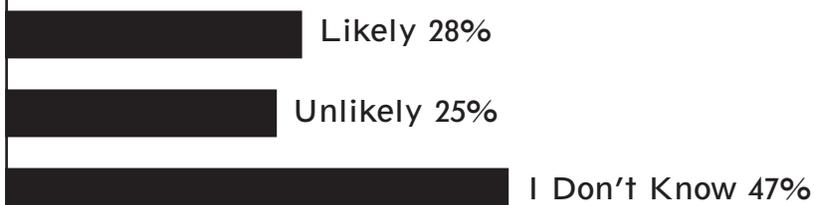
Forecasting Questions

In this section, I would like to know if you think the following statements are "likely" or "unlikely" to happen if a tax-credit scholarship system is implemented in Maryland. If you are unsure, feel free to say "I don't know". *(The order of questions 21-29 were rotated to avoid bias.)*

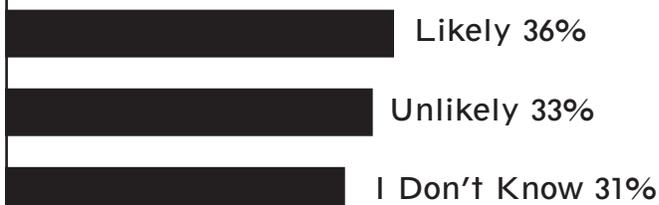
21. Parents will have more options.



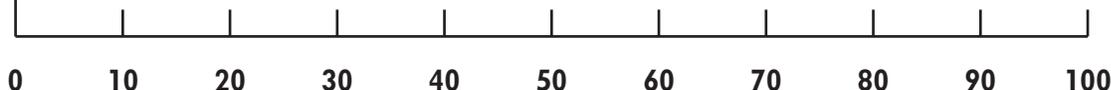
22. Parents will need better information for decisions.



23. Public schools and private schools will compete for students.



24. Private schools will not be accountable.



25. Students will leave failing schools.



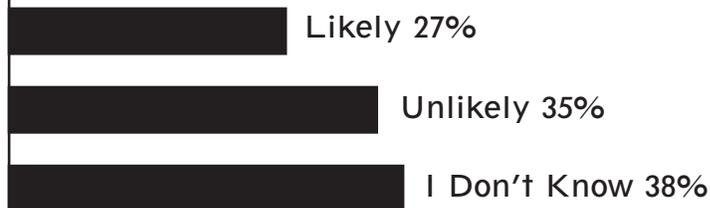
26. Parents will have more power.



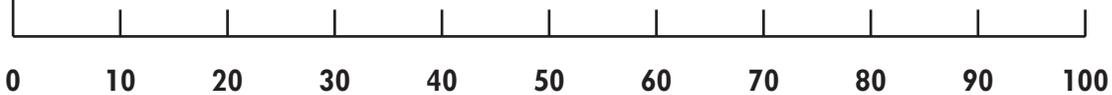
27. There will be less over-crowding in public schools.



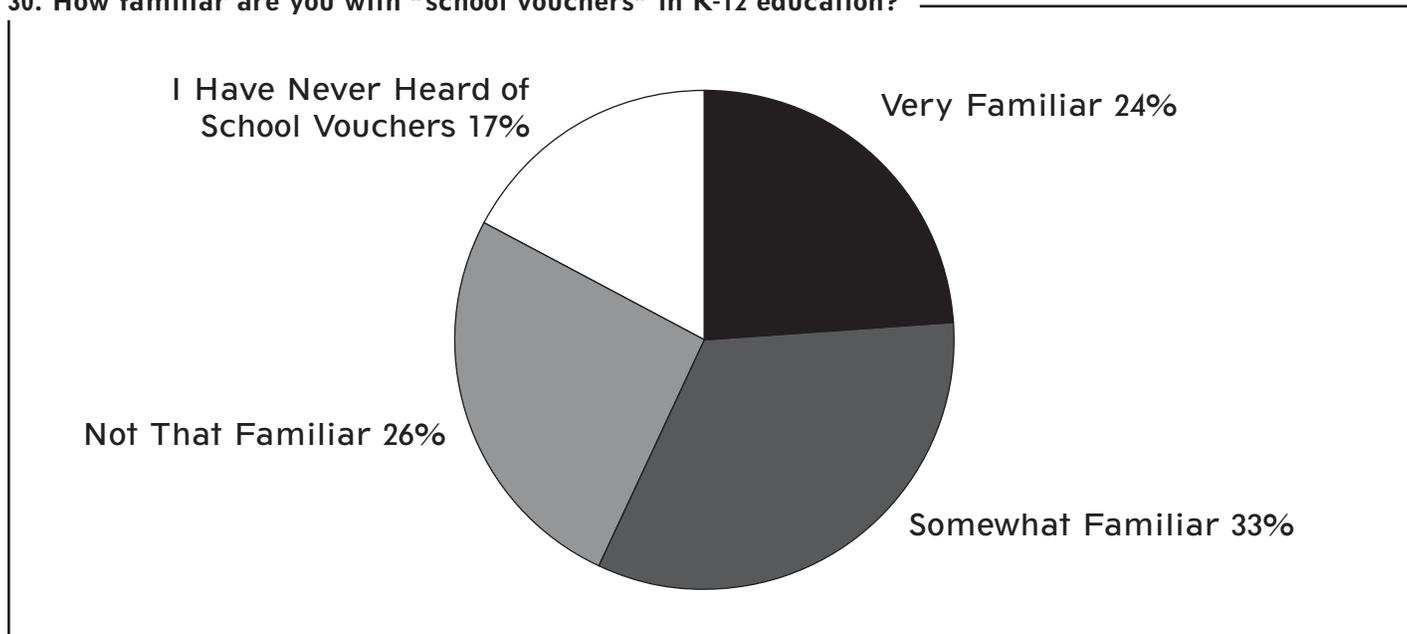
28. Public schools will close.



29. Public schools and private schools will have incentives to improve.

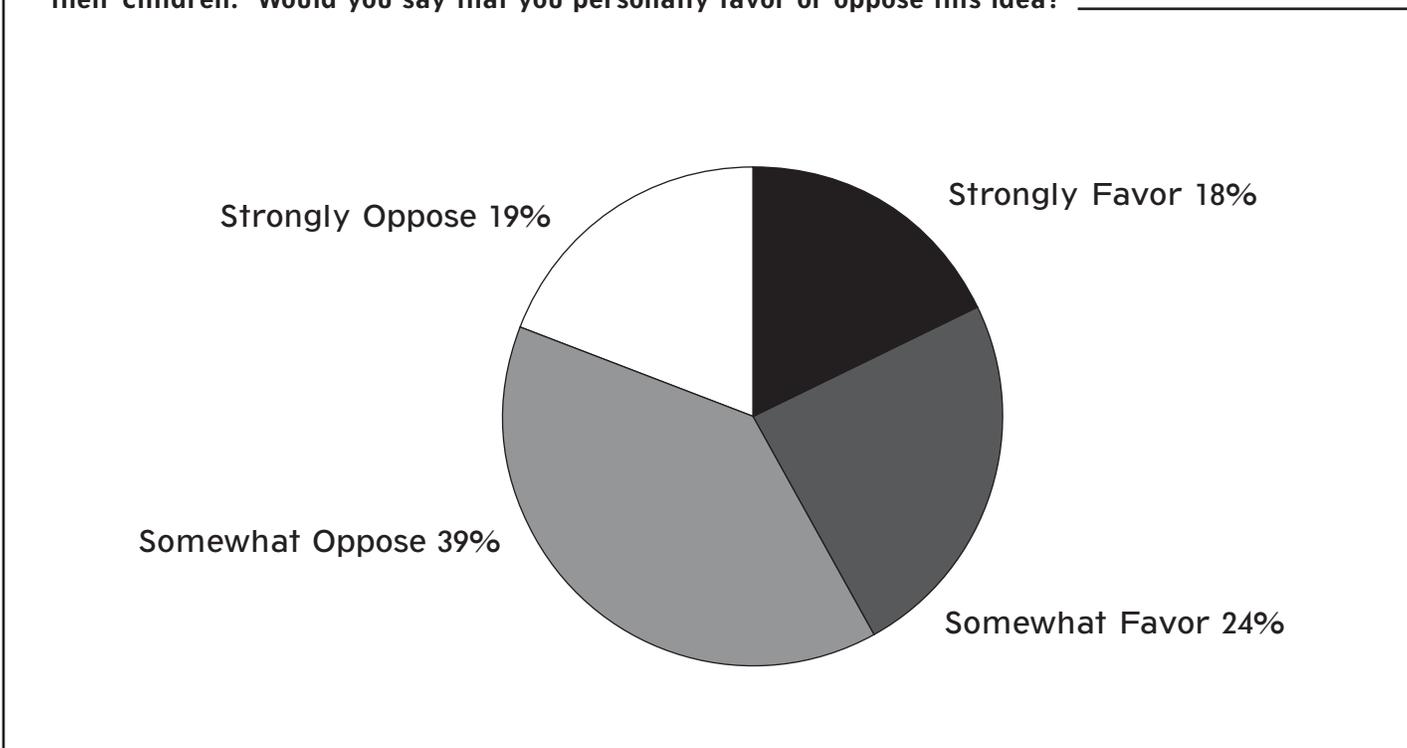


30. How familiar are you with "school vouchers" in K-12 education?



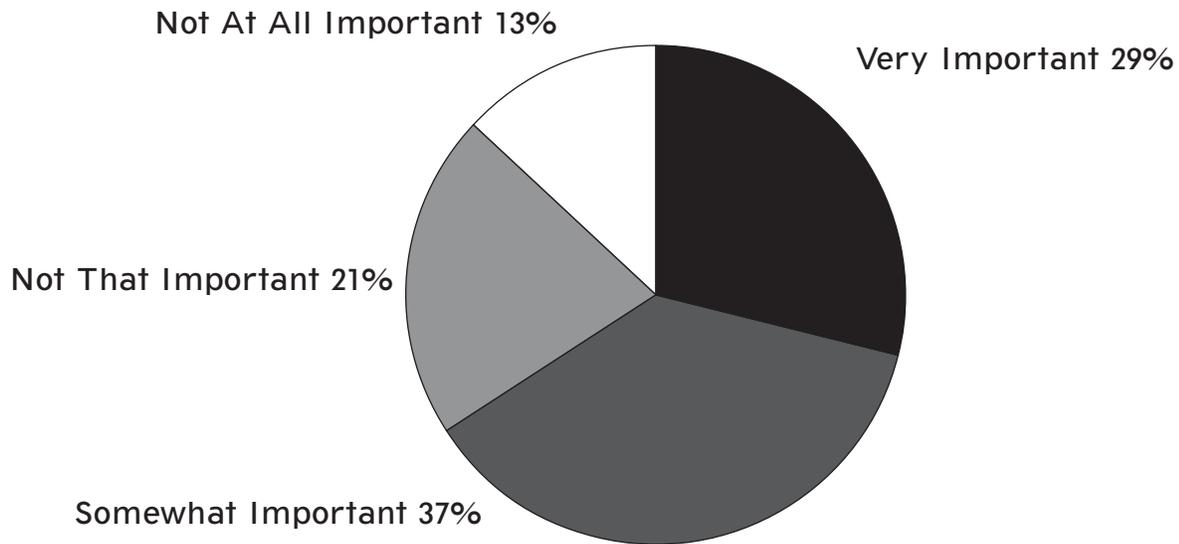
31. An alternative policy to tax-credit scholarships is an approach that would allow parents the option of sending their children to the school of their choice, whether that school is public or private, including both religious and non-religious schools.

If this approach were adopted, tax dollars currently allocated to a school district would be allocated to parents in the form of a "school voucher" to help pay tuition for the school where they choose to send their children. Would you say that you personally favor or oppose this idea?



32. Maryland's private schools currently enroll about 136,000 students and save taxpayers approximately \$1.56 billion in yearly public school expenditures—based on combined local and state government funding of \$11,459 per public school student. These are expenses local and state governments would otherwise have to absorb if Maryland's private schools did not exist.

How important are the private schools to public education in Maryland?



* Total K-12 student enrollments for Maryland private schools obtained using Private School Universe Survey (PSS) table-building tool found at: <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch>

** Annual local and state per-pupil expenditures determined using National Center for Education Statistics, "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2005-06," published April 2008. First calculation divides Maryland's total expenditures (Table 8) by Maryland's fall 2005 student membership (Table 3). Second calculation multiplies the latter quotient by Maryland local and state percentage of per-pupil expenditures (93.8%, Table 1). Final calculation multiplies the latter product by total K-12 private school enrollment, determined using PSS.

Religious Identity

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	Protestant (n=756)	Catholic (n=300)	Jewish (n=48)	None (n=60)
Prefer private schools	45	46	38	52
Prefer regular public schools	19	18	13	13
Unfamiliar with charter schools	57	63	63	54
Favor charter schools	45	43	39	58
Unfamiliar with virtual schools	75	82	79	80
Favor virtual schools	35	30	25	17
Favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs	52	49	56	58
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	58	61	58	65
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	53	56	65	62
Unfamiliar with school vouchers	42	46	42	38
Favor school vouchers	41	46	44	35
Private schools are important to public education*	66	66	73	65

* Given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

Age Groups

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	18 - 25 (n=108)	26 - 35 (n=144)	36 - 45 (n=324)	46 - 55 (n=420)	56 - 65 (n=132)	Over 65 (n=72)
Prefer private schools	40	40	50	45	39	54
Prefer regular public schools	19	19	17	19	20	13
Unfamiliar with charter schools	60	54	58	57	70	60
Favor charter schools	41	50	47	42	48	43
Unfamiliar with virtual schools	79	80	77	77	74	79
Favor virtual schools	36	31	34	32	29	24
Favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs	52	52	56	50	49	54
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	57	62	59	61	55	59
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	57	63	65	63	65	60
Unfamiliar with school vouchers	41	42	43	44	43	44
Favor school vouchers	47	37	43	42	44	38
Private schools are important to public education*	70	65	61	68	67	72

* Given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

Family Income Groups

(expressed by percentage of respondents)

	Under \$25,000 (n = 120)	\$25,000 - \$49,999 (n = 228)	\$50,000 - \$74,999 (n = 432)	\$75,000 - \$150,000 (n = 348)	Over \$150,000 (n = 72)
Prefer private schools	43	36	47	48	50
Prefer regular public schools	17	21	18	16	21
Unfamiliar with charter schools	59	60	62	54	61
Favor charter schools	48	40	47	47	49
Unfamiliar with virtual schools	78	78	76	77	78
Favor virtual schools	27	34	33	30	39
Favor tax credits for businesses funding private school scholarships and supplemental public school programs	58	48	55	51	43
Agree in principle with universal eligibility of scholarships	57	57	63	55	65
Agree in principle with financial need-based eligibility of scholarships	58	69	60	63	65
Unfamiliar with school vouchers	44	40	46	42	35
Favor school vouchers	50	44	40	41	43
Private schools are important to public education*	59	63	76	67	57

* Given the information about Maryland private schools' fiscal impact with respect to yearly public school expenditures.

Demographics

ARE YOU CURRENTLY THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF ANY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN GRADES K-12?

Yes	82%
No	18%

WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION, IF ANY?

Catholic	25%
Jewish	4%
Baptist	18%
Lutheran	7%
Methodist	11%
Other Protestant	27%
Other Religion	3%
None	5%

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE AS A:

Democrat	56%
Libertarian	1%
Republican	29%
Other Party Affiliation	2%
Independent/No Party Affiliation	12%

IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AGE CATEGORIES DO YOU FALL?

18 - 25	9%
26 - 35	12%
36 - 45	27%
46 - 55	35%
56 - 65	11%
Over 65	6%

IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES DOES YOUR TOTAL FAMILY INCOME FALL?

Under \$25,000	10%
\$25,000-\$49,999	19%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	36%
\$75,000 - \$150,000	29%
Over \$150,000	6%

ARE YOU:

African-American	30%
Asian	2%
Hispanic	6%
White	61%
Other	1%

ARE YOU:

Male	52%
Female	48%

THE FRIEDMAN FOUNDATION FOR Educational *Choice*

Milton and Rose D. Friedman established the Friedman Foundation for Educational Choice in 1996. The origins of the nonprofit organization lie in the Friedmans' long-standing concern about the urgent challenges facing America's elementary and secondary education systems. The foundation's philosophy asserts that the best way to improve the quality of education is to enable all parents to have unfettered free choice of the schools that their children attend. The Friedman Foundation conducts research and outreach projects to educate the general public and to amplify the call for systemic reform through school choice.

Dr. Milton Friedman, Founder

Nobel Laureate and Founder of the Friedman Foundation

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As a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization, we rely solely on the generous support of our donors to continue promoting the Friedman's vision for school choice throughout the country. Please send your tax-deductible gift today and help interject liberty and choice into our education system.

Giving parents the freedom to choose the school that works best for their children is our goal, and with your help we can make it happen.



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