

NATIONAL SURVEY



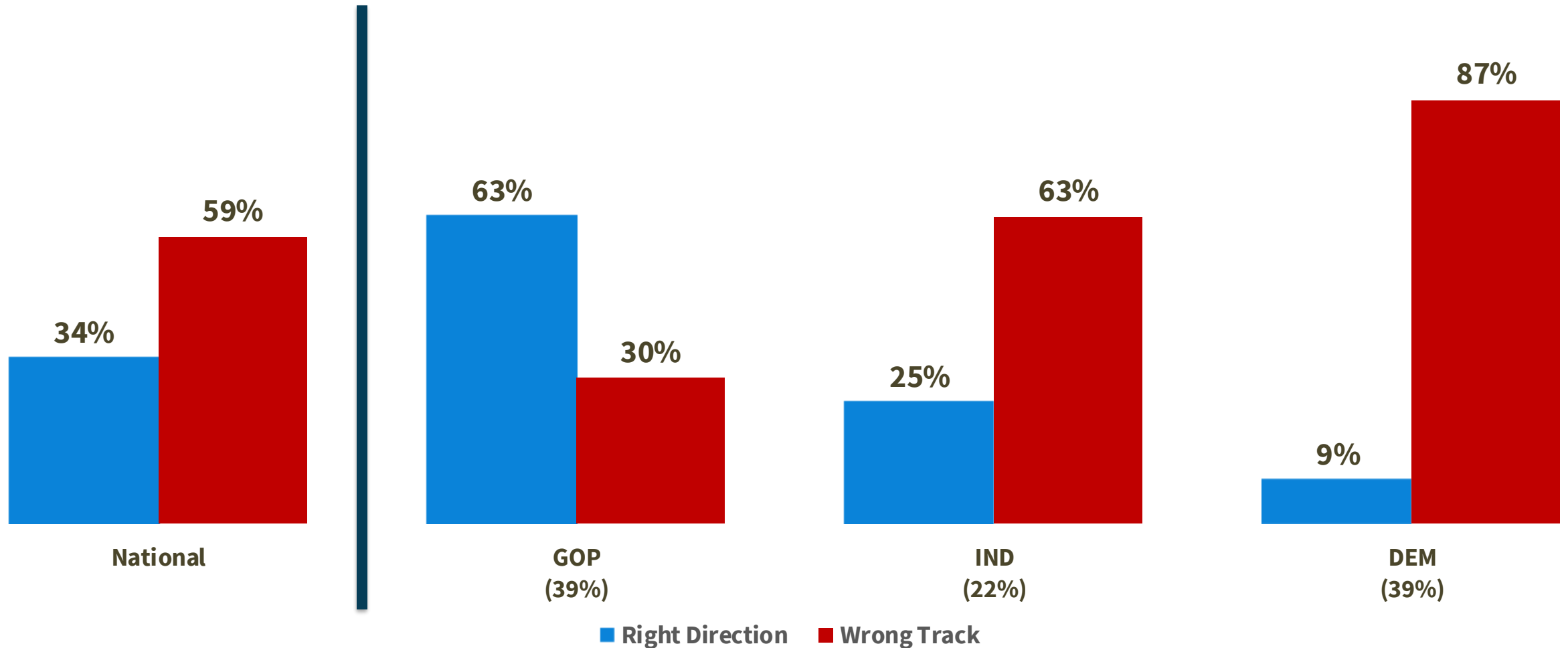
UpONE **IMPACT**
INSIGHTS RESEARCH

Methodology

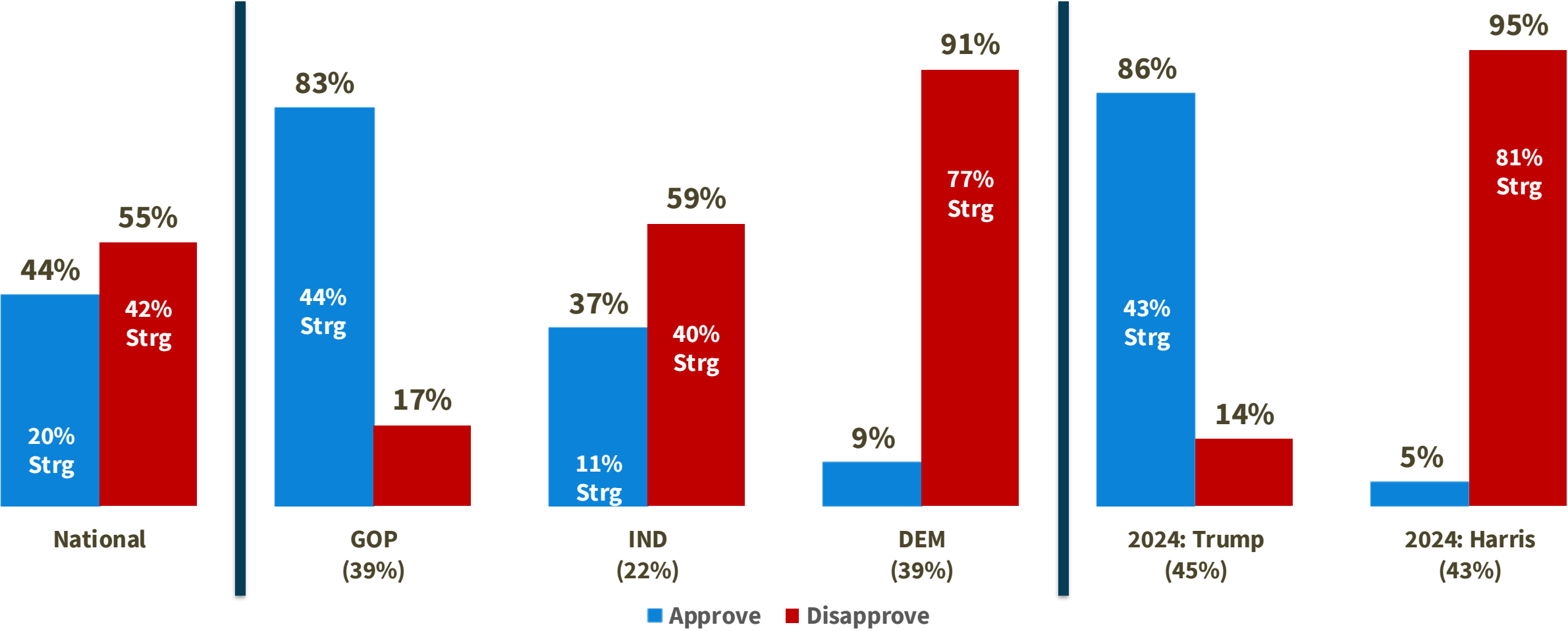
*National Survey (N=1000 Registered Voters, $\pm$ 3.53%)
Online Opt-In Panel Methodology
September 22-October 1, 2025*

The Political Environment & Issue Agenda

Americans are generally pessimistic about the direction of the country, with semi-predictable breaks by partisanship.



Nationally, President Trump's approval rating is underwater.

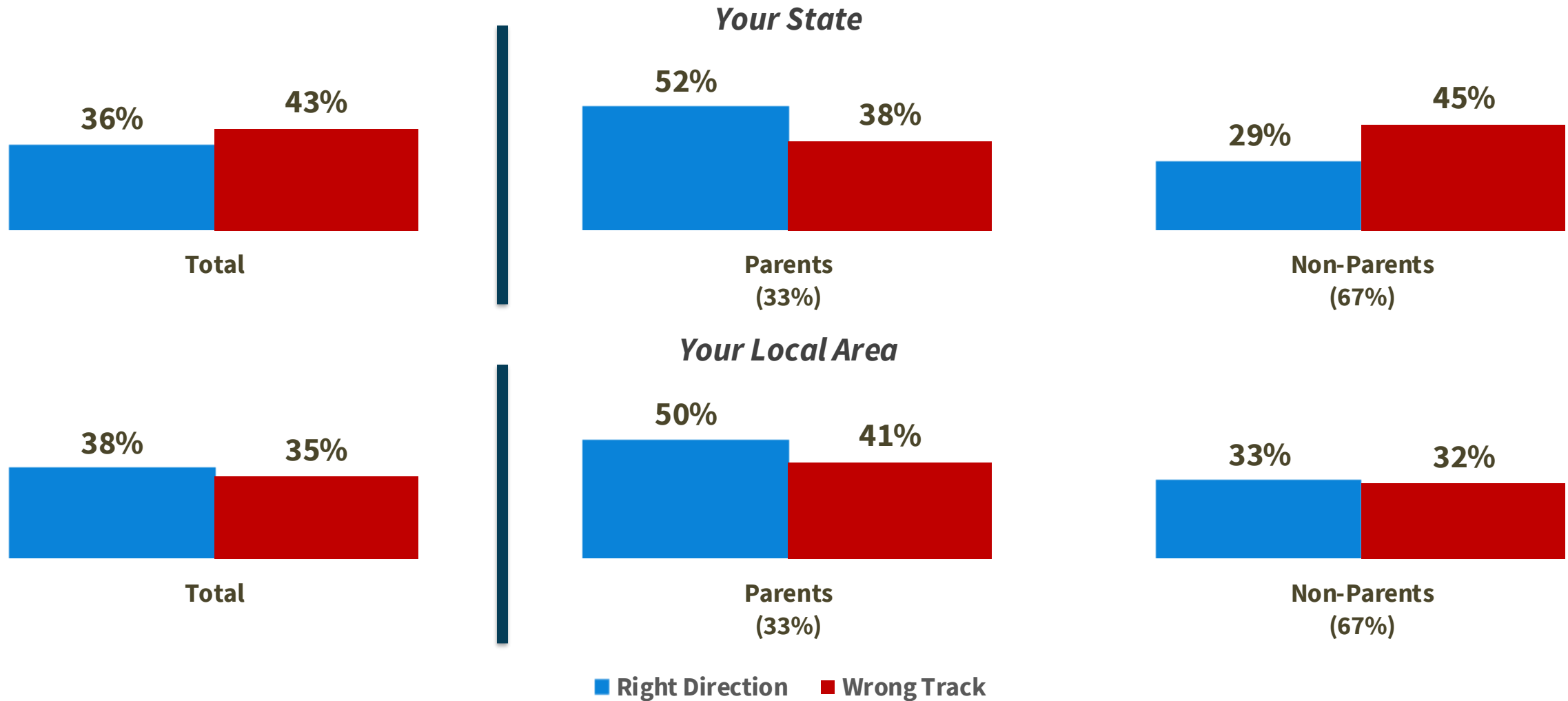


Economic concerns dominate the issue agenda.

% Very Important	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Improving the economy and job situation	84%	83%	83%	84%	81%	89%	92%	87%	82%	83%	86%	82%
Addressing health care	71%	57%	71%	86%	70%	82%	71%	73%	71%	68%	76%	69%
Addressing crime and public safety	68%	75%	66%	62%	66%	74%	73%	73%	66%	62%	76%	64%
Lowering taxes	61%	68%	61%	54%	60%	67%	62%	60%	60%	65%	64%	59%
Improving K-12 education	59%	51%	58%	68%	56%	75%	58%	61%	60%	51%	73%	52%
Improving infrastructure like roads and bridges	52%	51%	52%	52%	54%	47%	45%	48%	55%	47%	47%	54%
Reducing government spending	50%	61%	57%	34%	51%	49%	50%	46%	46%	63%	46%	51%

K-12 Education

Voters are mixed about the direction of K-12 education, though have a bit more optimism about schools in their local area.

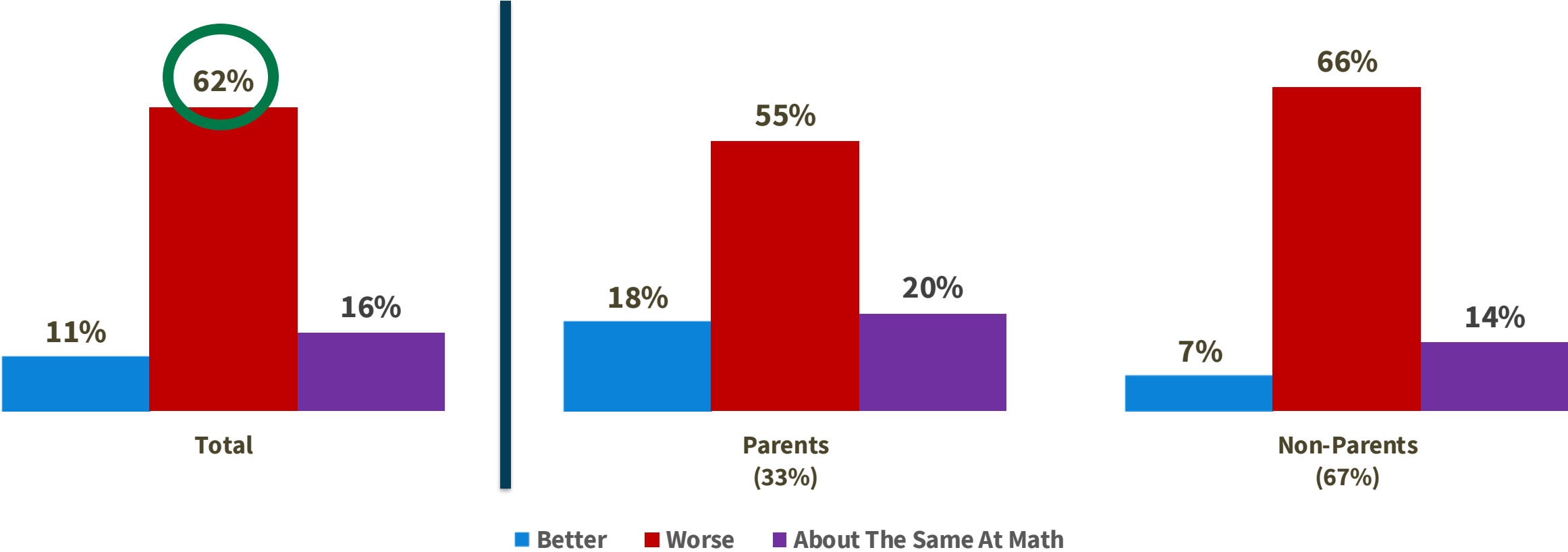


To improve education, Americans place the most importance on ensuring every child is at grade level in reading, math, and writing, followed by improving school safety.

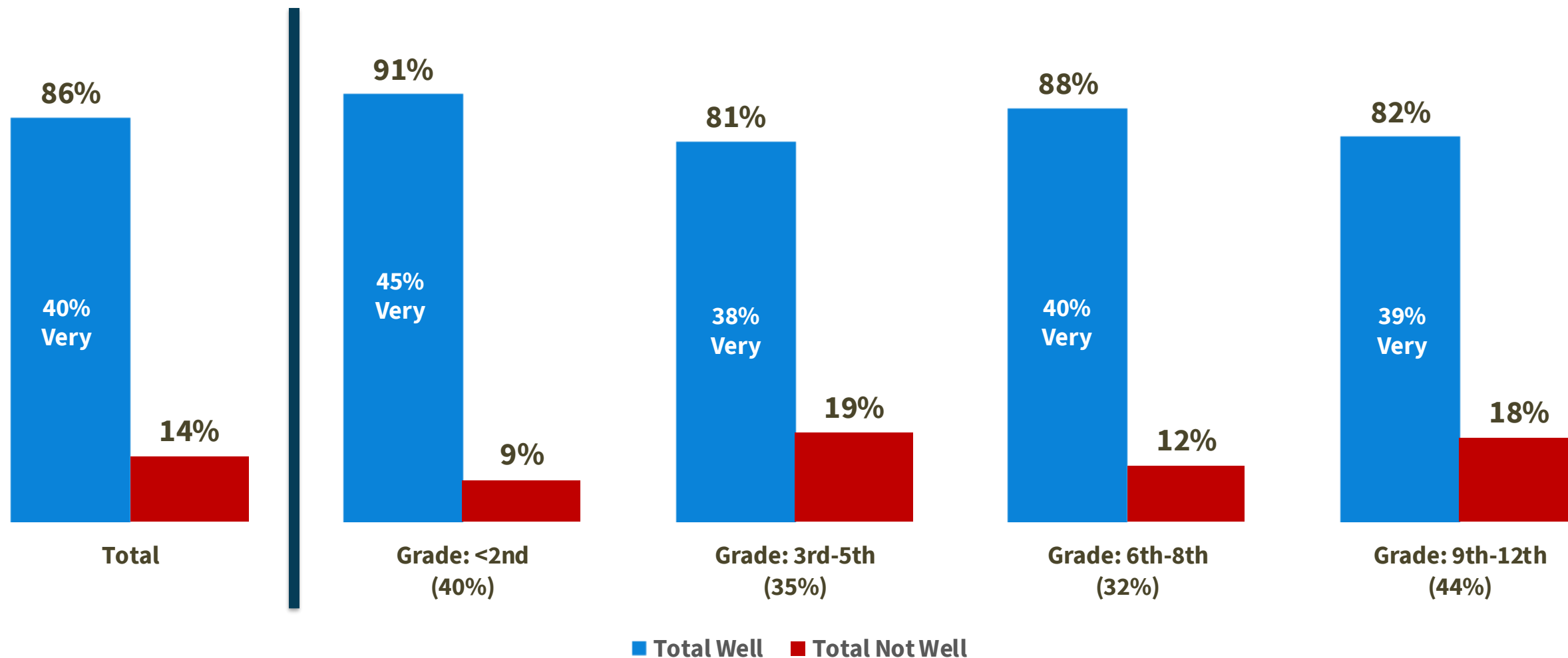
% Very Important	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Ensuring every child is at grade level in reading, math, and writing	86%	83%	84%	89%	85%	90%	84%	85%	86%	87%	84%	86%
Improving school safety	81%	79%	80%	84%	79%	90%	86%	85%	80%	74%	88%	78%
Better preparing students for the workforce	77%	82%	80%	72%	77%	82%	75%	78%	76%	84%	74%	79%
Better support for great teachers (B)	73%	61%	68%	87%	70%	84%	84%	70%	76%	63%	78%	70%
Better pay for great teachers (A)	64%	55%	62%	75%	61%	70%	80%	69%	62%	59%	70%	62%
Increasing school funding	55%	44%	48%	68%	49%	75%	63%	57%	55%	47%	63%	51%
Giving parents more school choice	40%	49%	41%	31%	39%	46%	43%	44%	38%	40%	46%	38%
Banning the use of cell phones in classrooms	37%	42%	37%	32%	39%	31%	31%	34%	37%	43%	27%	41%

Math

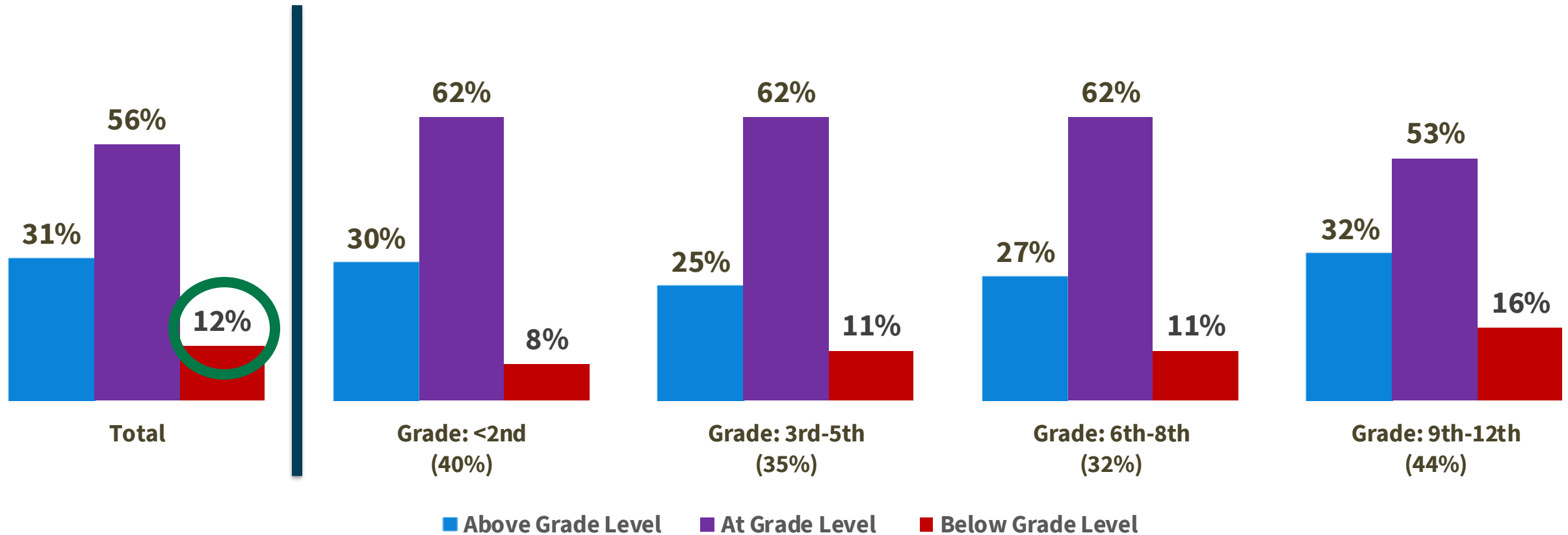
More than six-in-ten Americans believe today's K-12 students are worse in math compared to previous generations.



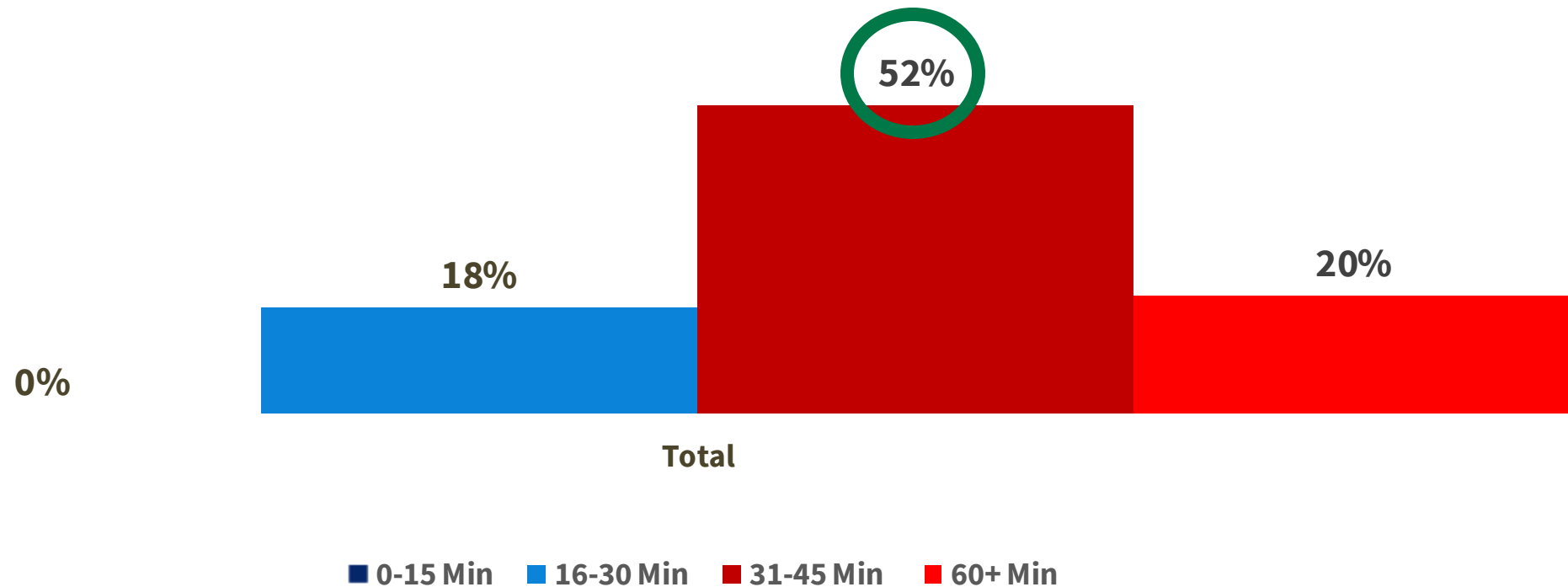
Overwhelmingly, parents believe they understand their child's specific math needs and challenges.



Still, few parents believe their kids' math skills are “below grade level.”

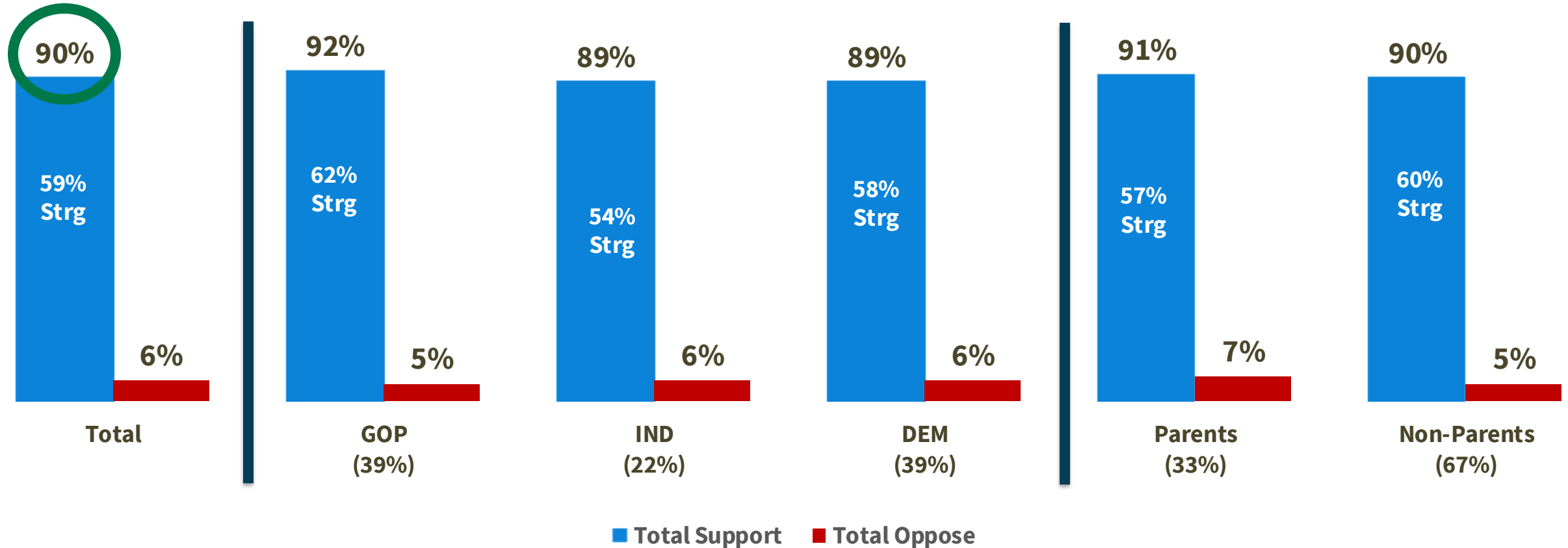


On average, most K-5 elementary school parents believe their kids are spending 31-45 minutes per day on math in school.



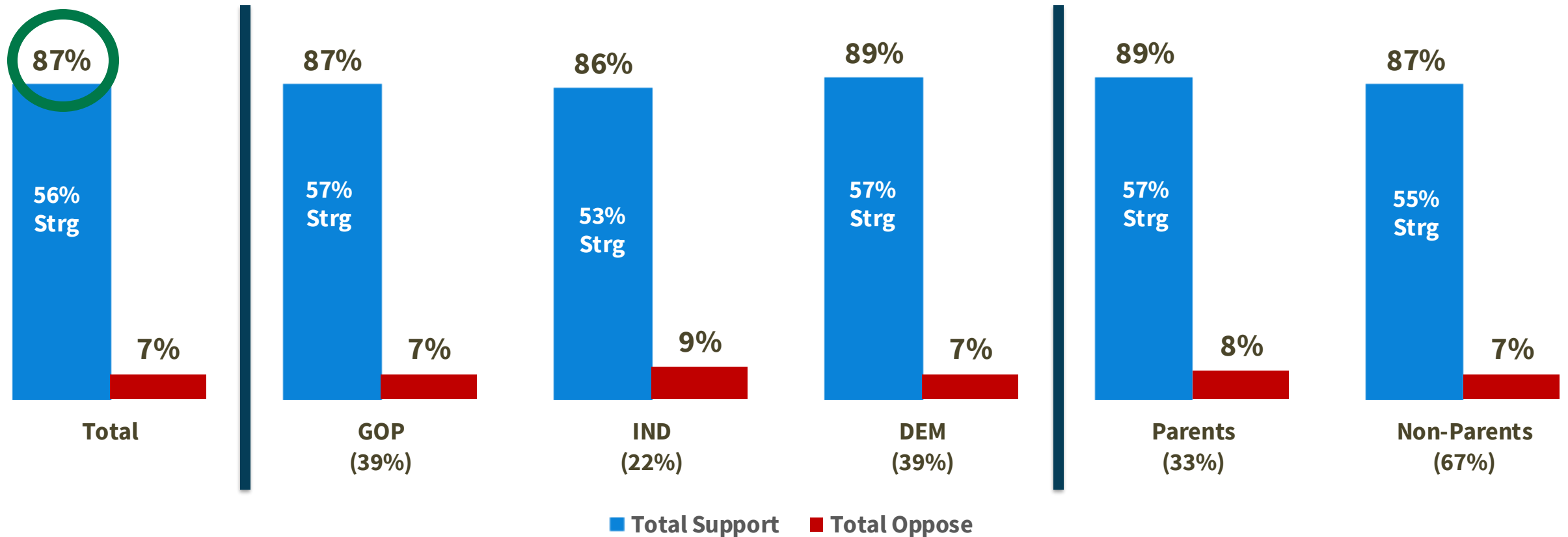
After hearing about top performing countries, there is overwhelming support for requiring all elementary students receiving at least 60 minutes a day of math.

Research shows the top performing countries in the world ensure their elementary students receive at least 60 minutes a day of instruction in foundational math. However, very few states in the U.S. require this level of math instruction in elementary school.

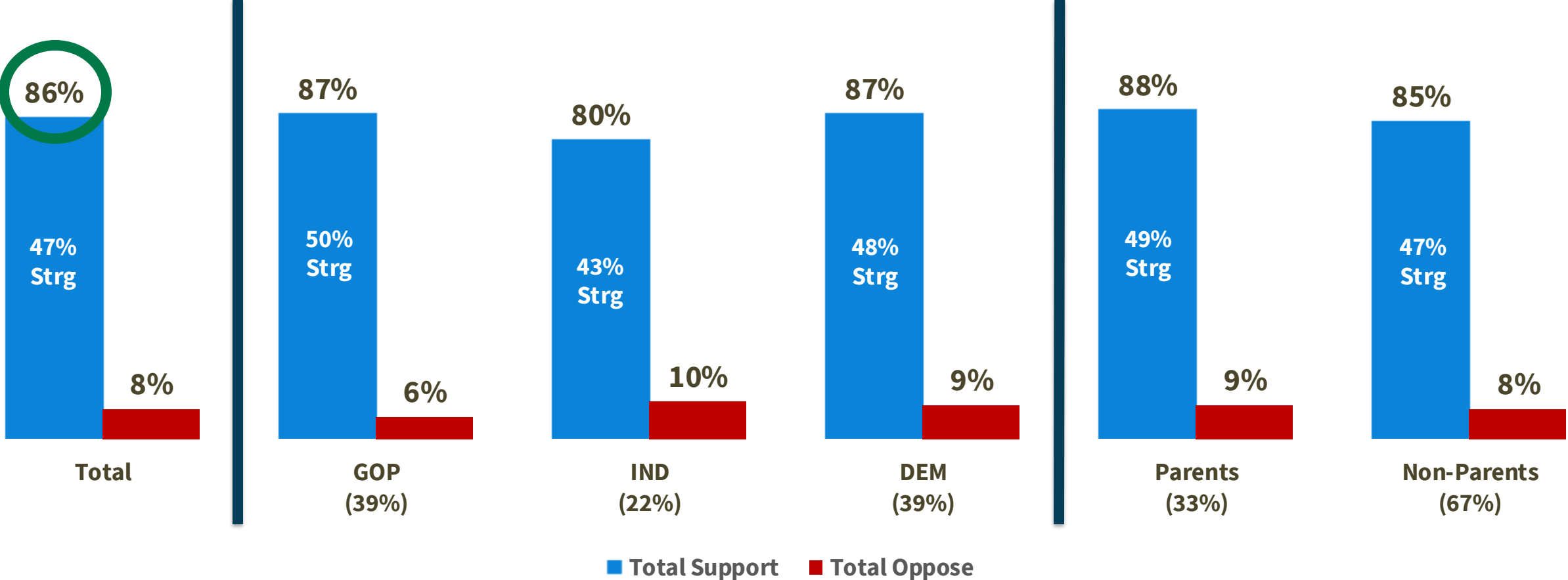


After learning some background about Algebra I, nearly 90% of Americans support ensuring all eligible students take the course by 9th grade.

Research shows that students who are successful in Algebra I by 9th grade have better high school graduation rates, college-going rates, college completion rates, and higher wages upon graduation.



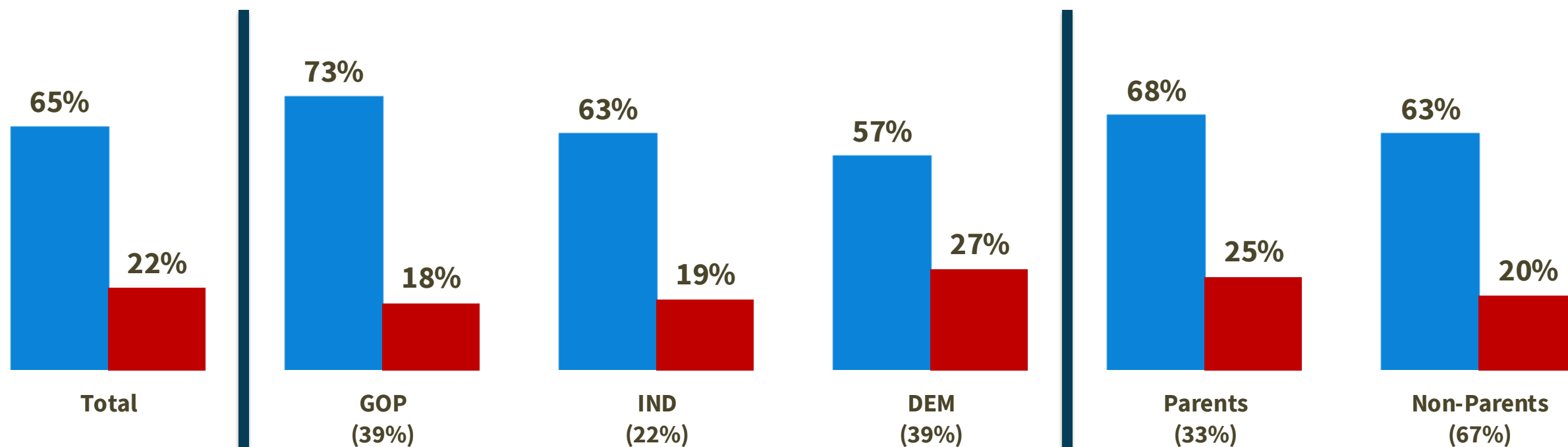
There's equally impressive support to guaranteeing high performing students in lower grades earlier access to Algebra I.



Accountability

By a wide margin, Americans believe the lack of accountability for underperforming schools is a larger problem than current methods of measuring school accountability.

There is a lack of accountability for persistently underperforming schools
Current ways to measure school accountability are too rigid and stifle innovation



Voters across the country, as well as in these five states, find “A-F letter grades” for schools the most informative and helpful.

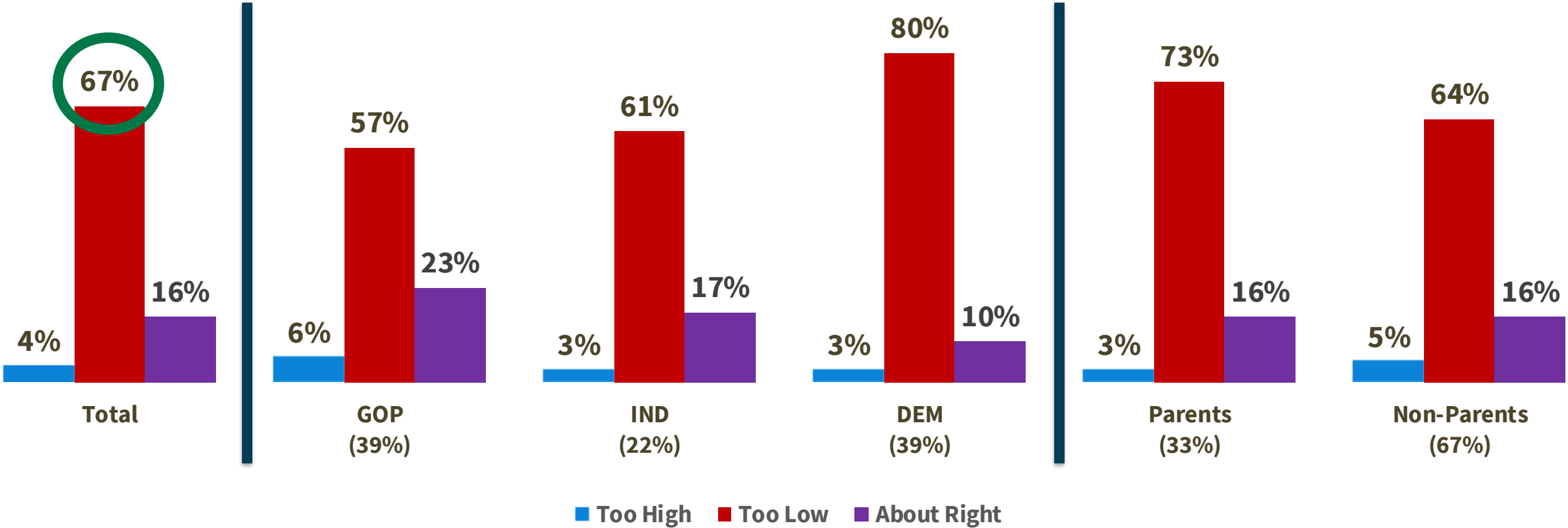
	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
A-F letter grades	41%	47%	34%	39%	43%	40%	32%	35%	43%	50%	37%	43%
Numeric scores	20%	20%	17%	23%	19%	22%	26%	21%	21%	19%	26%	18%
Descriptive labels	10%	11%	11%	9%	12%	9%	3%	12%	9%	9%	12%	9%
Star ratings	8%	6%	10%	7%	7%	8%	4%	10%	7%	5%	9%	7%
Tier system	3%	2%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%
Color-coded performance indicators	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Badges or titles	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%

When it comes to understanding how well a school is performing, Americans say: look to student performance.

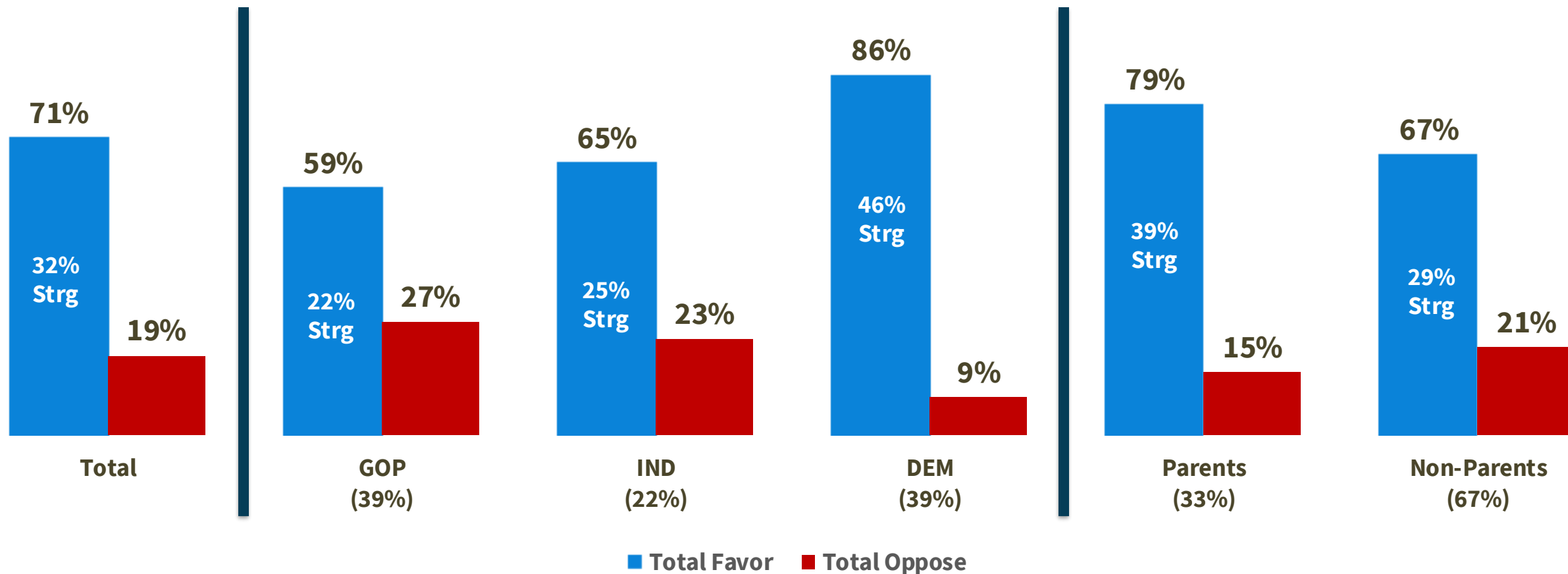
% Combined Choices	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Student grade level performance	43%	47%	39%	40%	44%	43%	35%	38%	46%	43%	46%	41%
Student academic growth over time	36%	37%	35%	36%	37%	33%	39%	40%	32%	42%	42%	34%
Graduation rates	32%	30%	30%	34%	32%	28%	37%	29%	34%	29%	26%	35%
College or career readiness	22%	25%	16%	22%	23%	19%	18%	20%	22%	25%	21%	22%
School safety	16%	13%	23%	16%	15%	20%	18%	16%	17%	15%	20%	14%
Attendance or absenteeism	8%	7%	9%	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%	8%	6%	4%	10%
School discipline	7%	10%	7%	5%	7%	6%	14%	7%	9%	4%	9%	7%
Equity in outcomes across student groups	7%	5%	10%	9%	7%	8%	4%	10%	6%	5%	5%	9%
Equity in opportunities across student groups	7%	3%	9%	11%	7%	8%	6%	8%	8%	4%	8%	7%
Student participation in different activities	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%	4%	7%	8%	5%	5%	7%	5%
Parent satisfaction	5%	6%	5%	3%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	7%	7%	4%

Teaching/Teachers

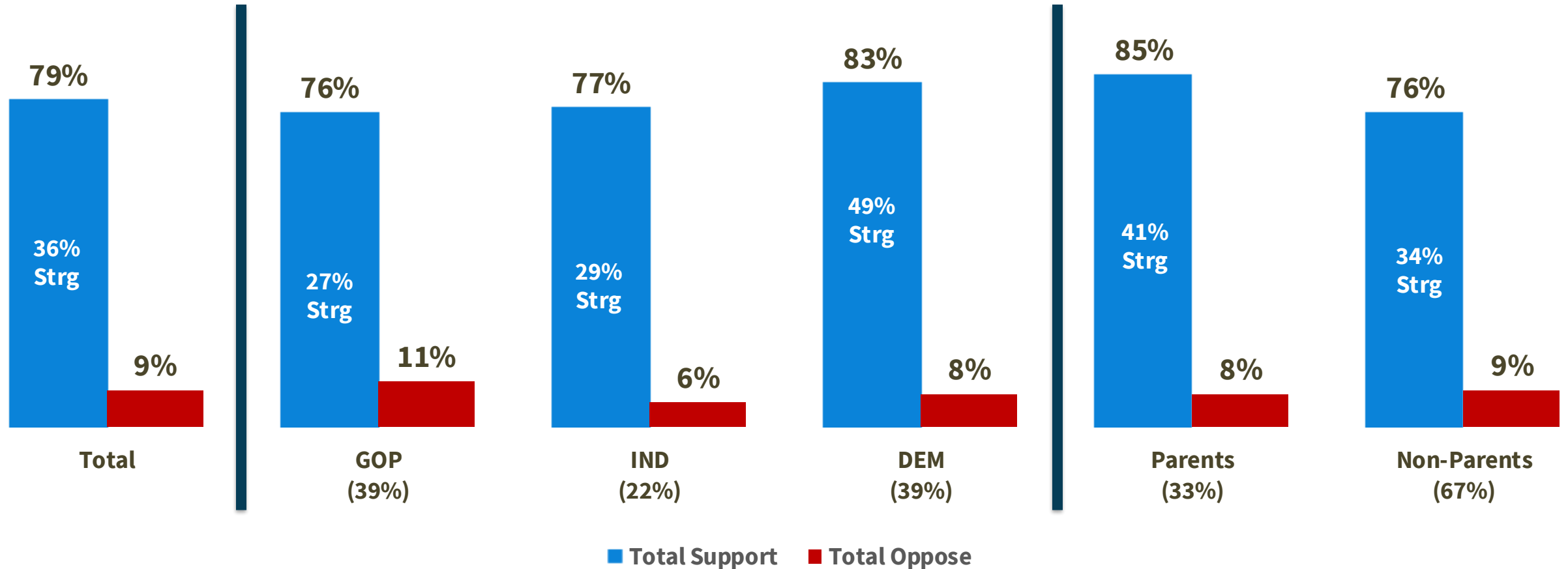
Fully two-thirds of voters nationally believe salaries and benefits for teachers in their state are “too low.”



An overwhelming majority of voters support using state funding to help highly effective teachers in at-risk schools earn up to \$100,000 a year.



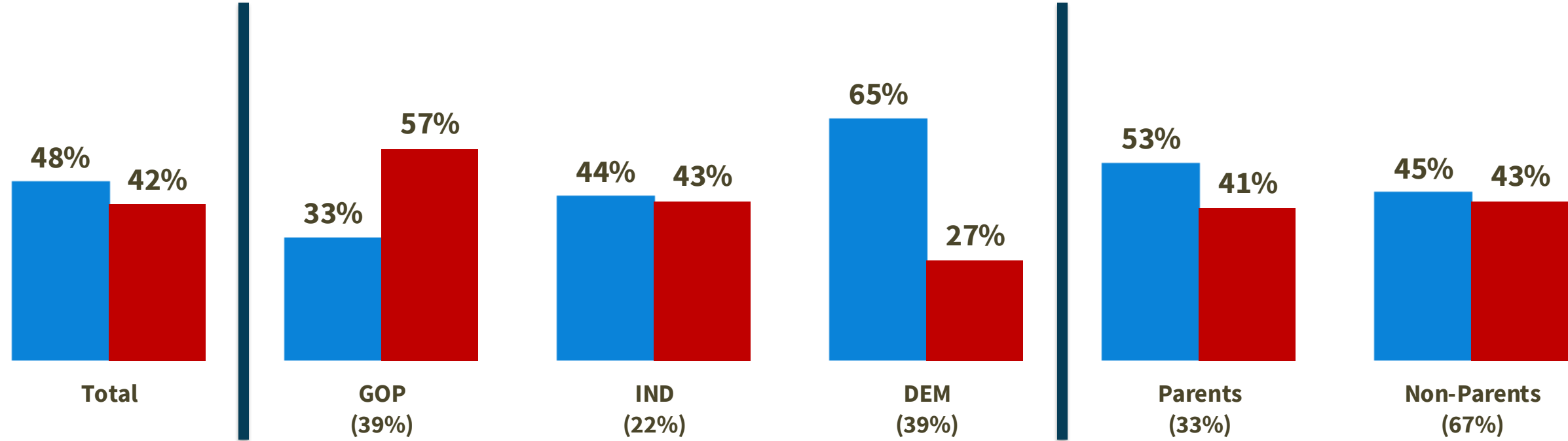
There's even higher support for a dedicated pool of money to help place highly effective teachers in at-risk schools.



School Funding & Choice

Voters narrowly side with “not enough funding” being a bigger problem than money being “wasted and not spent wisely,” but this has partisan undertones.

There is not enough funding
There is sufficient funding, but it is wasted and not spent wisely



Voters agree that their state should ensure more funding is going to schools serving kids with greater learning needs, and that funding should follow the student.

% Agree - % Disagree	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
The state should ensure that more funding is going to schools serving students with greater learning needs.	79% 12%	73% 17%	78% 12%	87% 6%	78% 12%	85% 10%	83% 14%	81% 11%	78% 13%	80% 10%	85% 11%	77% 13%
The amount of school funding per student should not change regardless of where their parents decide to send them to school. (B)	71% 20%	74% 20%	69% 18%	68% 20%	72% 19%	69% 26%	72% 12%	69% 18%	71% 21%	77% 16%	73% 21%	70% 19%
School funding should follow a student regardless of where their parents decide to send them to school - whether it be another public school, a public charter school, a private school, or to home school. (A)	70% 20%	77% 13%	67% 21%	65% 25%	68% 22%	84% 13%	73% 9%	74% 14%	67% 26%	72% 14%	77% 15%	67% 22%

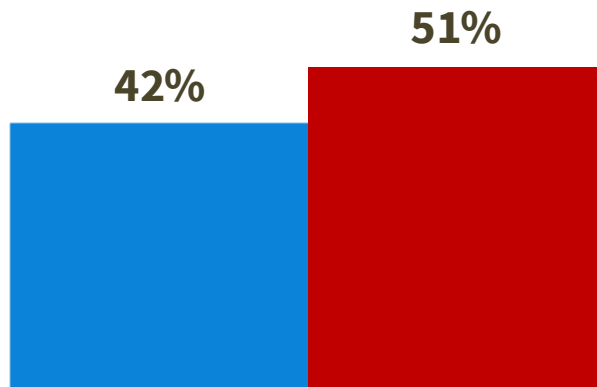
Voters largely agree with the following statements related to school choice:

% Agree - % Disagree	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Parents should be able to have a choice in where and how their children are educated. (A)	85% 12%	86% 9%	92% 8%	80% 16%	84% 12%	91% 7%	88% 12%	87% 10%	85% 12%	80% 14%	91% 6%	82% 14%
Parents, not the government, should be allowed to choose the best education environment for their children.	80% 15%	85% 10%	81% 14%	73% 19%	79% 16%	85% 10%	76% 13%	81% 10%	78% 18%	82% 13%	90% 8%	75% 18%
Parents should be able to have a choice in where and how their children are educated, even if it's not a choice I would make for my own child. (B)	79% 14%	83% 14%	86% 8%	72% 18%	78% 15%	85% 9%	84% 8%	81% 13%	77% 15%	83% 15%	88% 9%	75% 17%
Giving parents more options for where and how their children are educated results in better outcomes for students.	76% 16%	84% 11%	78% 15%	68% 21%	76% 17%	86% 8%	73% 12%	77% 12%	76% 18%	75% 18%	89% 7%	71% 20%

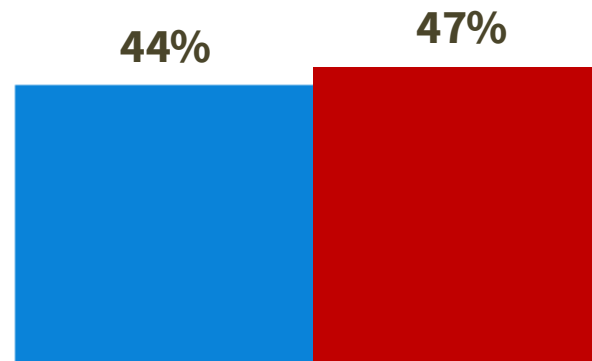
Career & College Pathways

Voters aren't sold on the idea high schoolers in their states are prepared for life after graduation. Americans are more likely to believe graduates are prepared for higher education than a job.

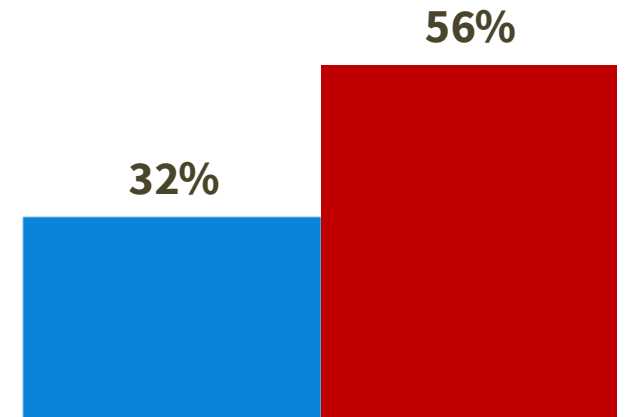
Generally speaking, do you believe graduates of your state's high schools are prepared or unprepared to meet the expectations they face as they take the next steps after high school?



Do you believe high school graduates in your state are properly prepared for higher education like college?



Do you believe high school graduates in your state are properly prepared for a job or the workforce?



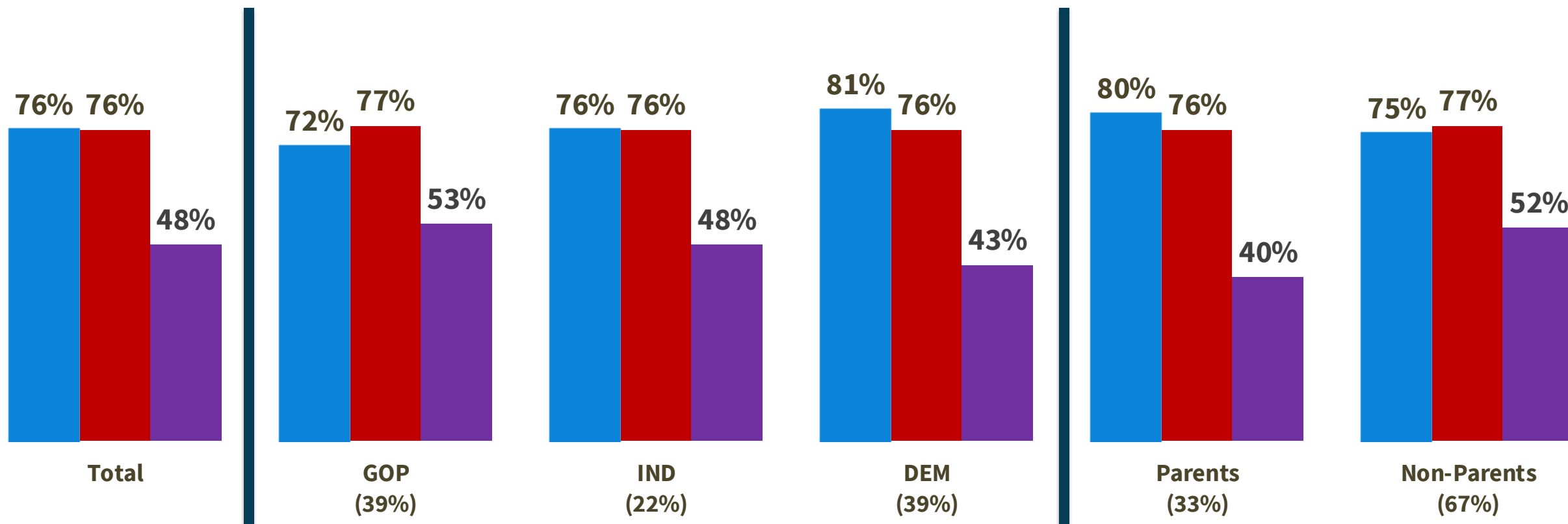
■ Total Prepared ■ Total Unprepared

There's no real difference between “enrollment” or “employment” – both are viewed as legitimate and valuable outcomes for students after high school.

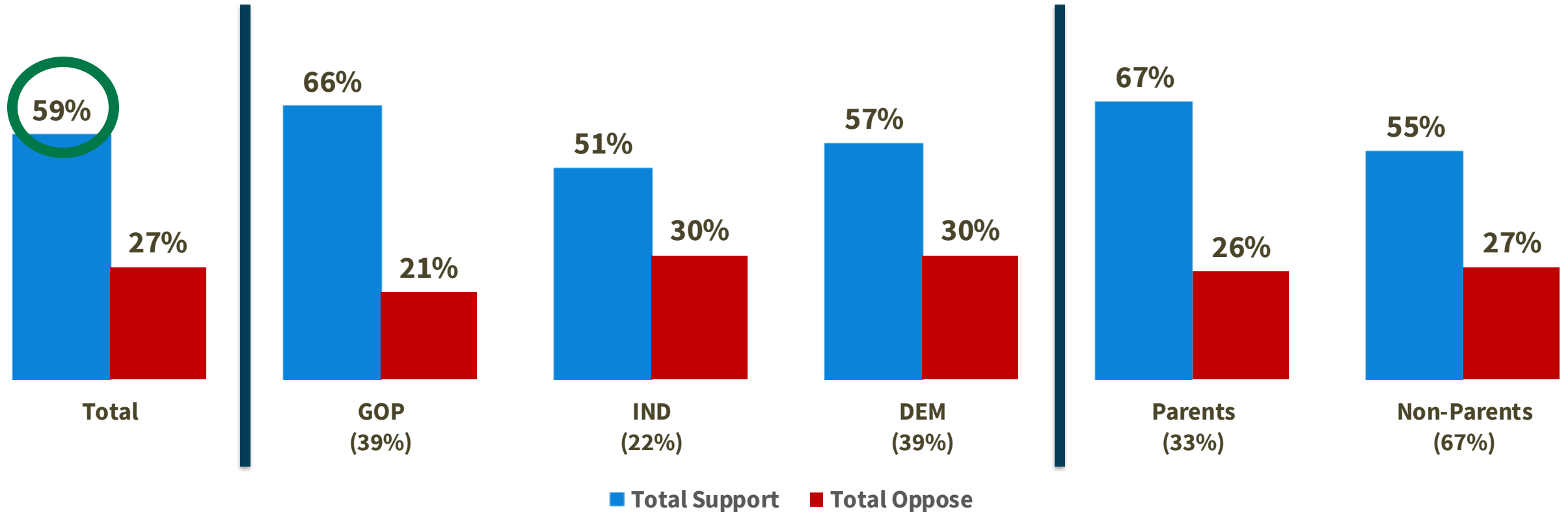
Enrollment: enrolling in a college or university, or certification program

Employment: gaining full-time or part-time employment

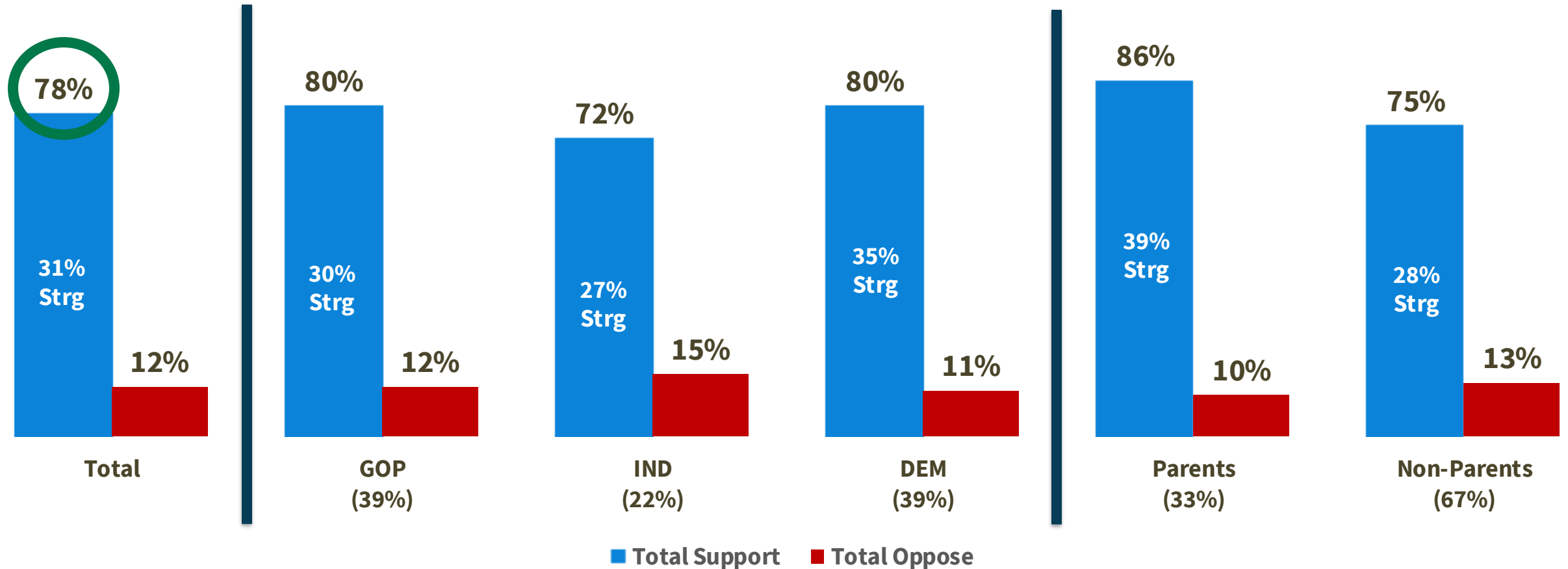
Enlistment: enlisting in the military



A strong majority of Americans support the idea of outcomes-based funding.



Nearly 80% of voters support states providing financial incentives to schools that help students enroll, become employed, or enlist.



Support / Oppose State Actions on ROI of Workforce Credentials

% Support % Oppose	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Providing this information to students and adults to help them choose which credentials to pursue.	92% 4%	93% 4%	88% 6%	93% 3%	93% 3%	91% 6%	92% - %	91% 5%	92% 4%	92% 1%	91% 6%	92% 3%
Investing more in programs and credentials that are shown to lead to higher wages and job demand in the state.	88% 6%	91% 4%	84% 9%	87% 7%	88% 6%	93% 5%	83% 7%	88% 7%	88% 6%	91% 2%	92% 6%	86% 7%
Making this ROI information publicly available to help families and communities understand the value of different credentials.	85% 6%	88% 7%	81% 9%	84% 4%	85% 7%	82% 6%	82% 6%	85% 5%	85% 8%	85% 2%	83% 10%	86% 4%
Reducing funding for credential programs that lead to low-wage jobs or where there are few or no job opportunities.	43% 41%	47% 39%	42% 39%	39% 43%	45% 38%	35% 51%	29% 51%	45% 40%	46% 39%	25% 48%	36% 46%	46% 38%

Support / Oppose State Actions on ROI of Higher Education Degrees

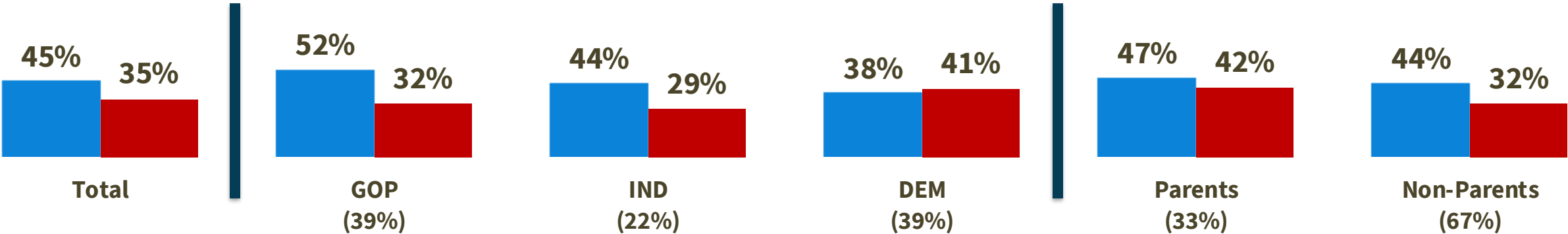
% Support % Oppose	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	White	Black	Hispanic	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Parent	Non-Parent
Conducting this kind of ROI analysis annually and transparently provide students applying to college with the help to make informed choices in their majors.	78% 9%	76% 9%	80% 8%	79% 11%	78% 8%	79% 10%	77% 19%	79% 10%	77% 10%	81% 3%	80% 11%	77% 8%
Providing financial incentives to colleges and universities that help students achieve successful outcomes after graduation, such as employment, higher wages, military service or continued education.	78% 12%	75% 15%	77% 8%	81% 11%	78% 11%	84% 7%	71% 17%	78% 12%	77% 13%	79% 7%	84% 9%	75% 13%
Tying a portion of public funding for colleges to the job placement and earnings of their graduates.	64% 19%	69% 20%	66% 14%	59% 22%	66% 18%	68% 16%	51% 24%	65% 17%	63% 22%	68% 14%	72% 17%	61% 20%
Giving students a money-back guarantee that higher education will provide them with a quality degree and a job of a certain wage after graduation . . . or their money back.	58% 31%	56% 34%	54% 31%	61% 28%	54% 35%	74% 16%	58% 30%	63% 29%	55% 32%	52% 32%	74% 21%	50% 36%
Reducing taxpayer support for degree programs where graduates consistently earn less than or the same as high school graduates.	51% 29%	59% 20%	51% 27%	43% 41%	50% 27%	48% 38%	61% 35%	44% 37%	55% 27%	54% 19%	55% 30%	49% 29%
Ending taxpayer support for degree programs where graduates consistently earn less than or the same as high school graduates.	49% 32%	61% 23%	52% 28%	36% 43%	51% 29%	34% 41%	47% 41%	45% 35%	50% 32%	58% 26%	52% 35%	48% 31%

Some states are now analyzing the return on investment (ROI) of higher education degrees. They are comparing the long-term earnings of individuals who earn associate or bachelor's degrees to the wages of high school graduates to understand which higher education degrees provide a greater wage than a high school diploma and how quickly each degree pays for itself.

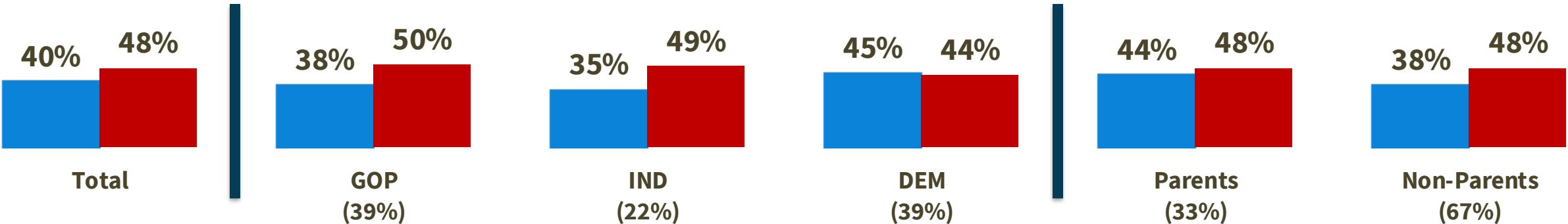
Cell Phone Use in School

Generally speaking, there's a sense there is too much technology in schools today.

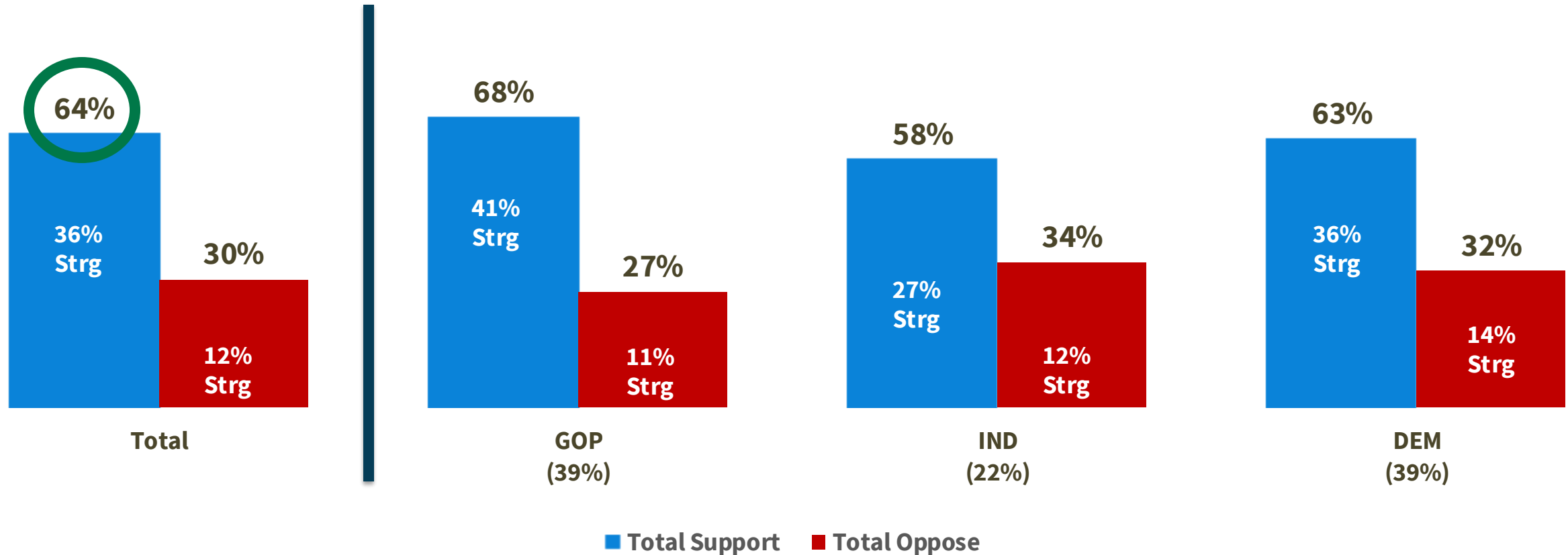
There is too much technology
There is not enough technology



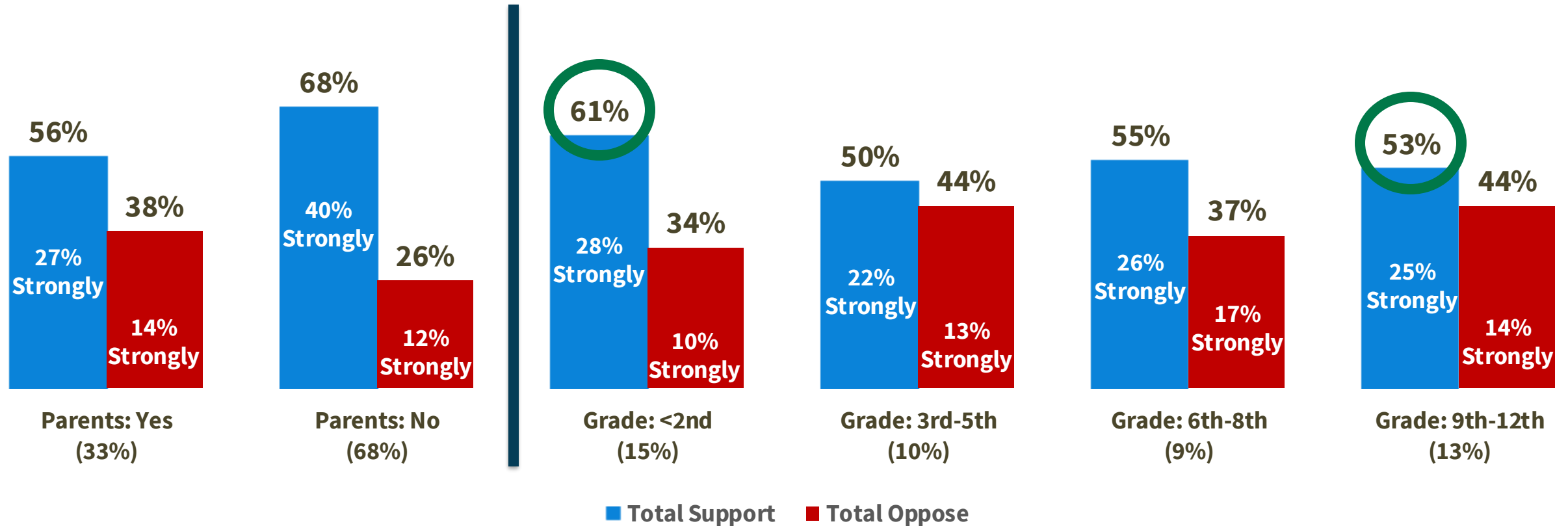
There is not enough preparation for future technological advancements and the digital economy
There is too much use of technology in classrooms instead of reading actual books, writing on paper, and creative thinking without technological stimulation



Nearly two-thirds of voters support making K-12 schools in their state cell phone-free.

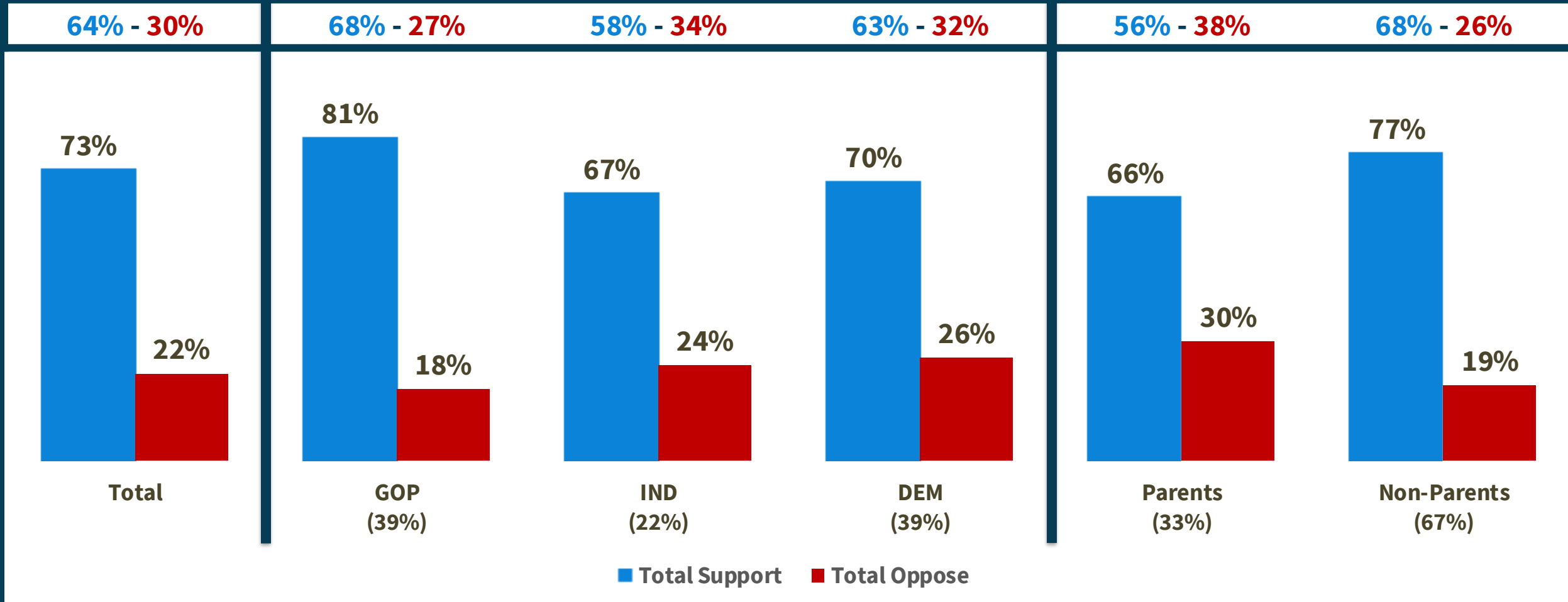


Parents of older children are supportive of cell phone-free schools, but at a lower clip than those of younger kids.



After hearing some background about the benefits of removing cell phones from schools, support increases.

Initial Support-Oppose Making K-12 Public Schools Cell Phone-Free



The strongest scoring messages in favor of cell phone-free schools are more personal interactions, less personal stress for students, and less bullying.

% Much More Likely	Total	GOP	IND	DEM	Parent	Non-Parent	Grade: <2 nd	Grade: 3 rd -5 th	Grade: 6 th -8 th	Grade: 9 th -12 th
Evidence shows that after the first few weeks of cell phone-free schools, principals report that students not only adjust to the policy, but they report enjoying more personal interactions with fellow students and teachers.	46%	51%	40%	46%	37%	51%	43%	36%	35%	38%
Students in cell phone-free schools report less personal stress because the pressure to check and respond immediately to texts goes away when everyone's phones are put away.	46%	49%	42%	47%	40%	49%	43%	43%	37%	37%
Reports show that incidents of bullying and fighting declines in cell phone-free schools.	43%	43%	38%	46%	40%	44%	43%	36%	44%	41%
Principals in cell phone-free schools report that rather than silence as students stared at their phones, lunchrooms and hallways are now filled with conversations.	42%	44%	36%	42%	33%	46%	39%	25%	34%	31%
A 2024 study found that approximately 90% of teachers support prohibiting cell phones during instructional time, and about three-quarters of teachers favor full day bans.	41%	44%	34%	41%	33%	44%	31%	33%	41%	31%
At least 26 states have passed laws or executive orders that require or encourage local school districts to ban or limit cell phone use in K-12 public schools, with 22 of these occurring in 2025 alone.	35%	39%	31%	32%	27%	38%	31%	24%	30%	24%

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