

Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey

MARCH 2019



KEY FINDINGS

- More than one-third of Nevadans (35%) said they had never heard of tax-credit scholarships. When asked about opinions without offering any descriptions, 43 percent are in favor of tax-credit scholarships. When provided with definitions, 68 percent of Nevadans are in favor of the state's tax-credit scholarship program (Educational Choice Scholarship Program), informally known as Opportunity Scholarships.
- More than two-thirds of Hispanics (70%) and African-Americans (69%) favor Opportunity Scholarships, including 74 percent of Hispanic parents and 70 percent of African-American parents (n=29).¹
- Forty-eight percent of Nevada parents said they would prefer to send their children to private school, whereas only 4 percent of Nevada K–12 students are enrolled in a private school. Eighty-six percent of Nevada's K–12 students attend a regular public school, but 23 percent of parents said they would select this type of school for their child if they had other options. Forty-four percent of Hispanics would prefer a private school, while 28 would prefer a regular public school and 22 percent would prefer a charter school.
- In a split-sample experiment, 46 percent of Nevadans said that if financial cost and transportation were of no concern, they would select private schooling to obtain the best education for their child. Forty-eight percent of Hispanics and 34 percent of African-Americans (n=54) would select a private school with those conditions.²
- When provided with a definition, 74 percent of Nevadans are in favor of the state's education savings accounts program (ESAs). When asked about opinions without offering any descriptions, 48 percent of Nevadans are in favor of ESAs. Approximately one-third of Nevadans (33%) said they had never heard of ESAs.
- At least three out of four Hispanics (76%) and African-Americans (75%) favor Nevada's ESA program, including 76 percent of Hispanic parents and 89 percent of African-American parents (n=29).³
- One-third of Nevadans (33%) report they have moved their home closer to a desirable school for their child, including 45 percent of Hispanics, and three out of 10 Nevadans (30%) have taken an additional job to support their children's education, including 37 percent of Hispanics.
- Based on a split-sample experiment, Nevadans are more likely to agree that educational choice programs should be available to all families (71%) rather than limited to those with financial need (39%). Four out of five current school parents (80%) agree that educational choice programs like ESAs should be available to all families, with more than half (57%) saying they "strongly agree."
- Seventy-three percent of Hispanics and sixty-six percent of African-Americans favor charter schools.

See the Survey Methodology and Data Sources, Screening Questions, and Questionnaire and Topline Results at www.nevadaaction.org/nvpoll.

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OVERVIEW

With current growth projections building on decades of rapid population increases, Nevada has earned a reputation for being open to innovation in its public policies, including in education.

Nevada's Educational Choice Scholarship Program ("Opportunity Scholarship program"), funded by business tax credits, began in 2015. As of Fall 2018, there were 2,306 students receiving Opportunity Scholarships to attend private schools, with scholarships projected to average \$5,453 for the 2018–19 school year.⁴ The Opportunity Scholarship program has awarded 6,187 scholarships to students

to date.⁵ Nevada's public charter school laws are generally regarded as among the better frameworks for charters nationally.⁶ Also in 2015, Nevada's governor signed into the law the nation's first universal Education Savings Account law, which was upheld by the Supreme Court of Nevada but to date has not been funded by the legislature.⁷

The purpose of the *Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey* is to measure public opinion on, and in some cases awareness or knowledge of, a range of K-12 education topics and school choice reforms. EdChoice and Nevada Action for School Options developed this project in partnership with Braun Research, Inc., which conducted the live phone call and online interviews, collected the survey data, and provided data quality control.

We explore the following topics and questions:

- In which direction do Nevadans think K-12 education in the state is heading?
- Do they believe district schools are adequately funded?
- How would they rate the various types of schooling options in the state in general and in their area specifically?
- What sort of schooling options would they prefer for their own children?
- How supportive are Nevadans with the various types of educational choice programs?
- And what are their views on Nevada's current educational choice programs?

METHODS AND DATA

The *Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey* project, funded and developed by EdChoice in partnership with Nevada Action for School Options and conducted by Braun Research, Inc., interviewed a statistically representative statewide sample of adults (age 18+) who reside in Nevada. Data collection methods included probability sampling and random-digit dial for telephone and a non-probability-based opt-in panel for online. The unweighted statewide sample includes a total of 603 telephone interviews completed in English or

Spanish, by means of both landline and cell phone, along with 601 online interviews completed in English or Spanish from January 10 to 29, 2019. Braun Research's live callers conducted all phone interviews. The margin of sampling error for the total statewide sample is ± 2.8 percentage points.

The statewide sample was weighted using population parameters from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Decennial Census for adults 18 years of age or older living in the state of Nevada. Results were weighted on age, county, race, ethnicity, education, income, phone usage, party ID, and gender. Weighting based on County used data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Results were also weighted based on party affiliation data obtained from the Office of the Nevada Secretary of State, state records as of December 2018.

GROUND RULES

Before discussing the survey results, we want to provide some brief ground rules for reporting statewide sample and demographic subgroup responses in this brief. For each survey topic, there is a sequence for describing various analytical frames. We note the raw response levels for the statewide sample on a given question. Then we consider the statewide sample's margin, noting differences between positive and negative responses. If we detect statistical significance on a given item, then we briefly report demographic results and differences. We do not infer causality with any of the observations in this brief.

Explicit subgroup comparisons/differences are statistically significant with 95 percent confidence, unless otherwise clarified in the narrative. We orient any listing of subgroups' margins around more/less "likely" to respond one way or the other, usually emphasizing the propensity to be more/less positive. Subgroup comparisons are meant to be suggestive for further exploration and research beyond this project.

FINDINGS

Tax-Credit Scholarships

Nevadans are much more likely to favor Opportunity Scholarships than they are to oppose it. More than two-thirds of respondents (68%)

said they supported Nevada's tax-credit program, whereas 29 percent said they oppose. The margin is +49 percentage points. Nevadans are more likely to express an intensely positive response compared with a negative response (31% "strongly favor" vs. 12% "strongly oppose").

An initial tax-credit scholarship question inquired about an opinion without offering any description or mention of Nevada's program. On this baseline question, 43 percent of respondents said they favored tax-credit scholarships, and 16 percent said they opposed them. In the follow-up question, respondents were given a description of Nevada's Opportunity Scholarships. With this information, support increased 25 points to 68 percent, and opposition increased 12 points to 29 percent.

More than one-third of Nevadans (35%) said they had never heard of tax-credit scholarships on the baseline item. The subgroups having the highest proportions saying they had never heard of tax-credit scholarships are: Nevadans residing outside of Clark, Washoe, and Storey counties (43%), Latinos (42%), Baby Boomers (40%), and non-parents (38%).⁸

The margins of all subgroups observed are positive—and they all exceed +22 percentage points. The largest positive margins are among: middle-aged adults (+52 points), millennials (+49 points), African Americans (+46 points), and suburban dwellers (+45 points). The subgroups exhibiting the lowest net positive margins for Opportunity Scholarship favorability include small town and rural residents (+22 points), Baby Boomers (+27 points), those who are 55 and older (+28 points), and those with at least a college degree (+28 points).

More than two-thirds of Hispanics (70%) and African-Americans (69%) favor Opportunity Scholarships, including 74 percent of Hispanic parents and 70 percent of African-American parents (n=29).⁹

In addition:

- Those without a college degree (70%) were more likely to favor Opportunity Scholarships than college graduates (63%).
- Middle-aged adults (75%) favored Opportunity Scholarships more than both seniors (61%) and Nevadans in general (68%).

- High-income earners (18%) were significantly more likely to say they strongly oppose Nevada's tax-credit scholarship program than middle-income (11%) and low-income (7%) earners.
- Urban (69%) and suburban (71%) were significantly more likely to say they favored Nevada's tax-credit scholarships than those living in small towns and rural areas (60%).

Of the current school parents who responded to the survey, 4 percent applied for and received an Opportunity Scholarship for a child and 5 percent applied for one but did not receive it for their child. More than one-fourth (26%) had heard of Nevada's program but did not apply, while nearly two-thirds (64%) had never heard of Opportunity Scholarships.

Education Savings Accounts

Nevadans broadly support the state's currently unfunded Education Savings Account Program, cutting across all observed demographics. Margins are decidedly large in magnitude and positive.

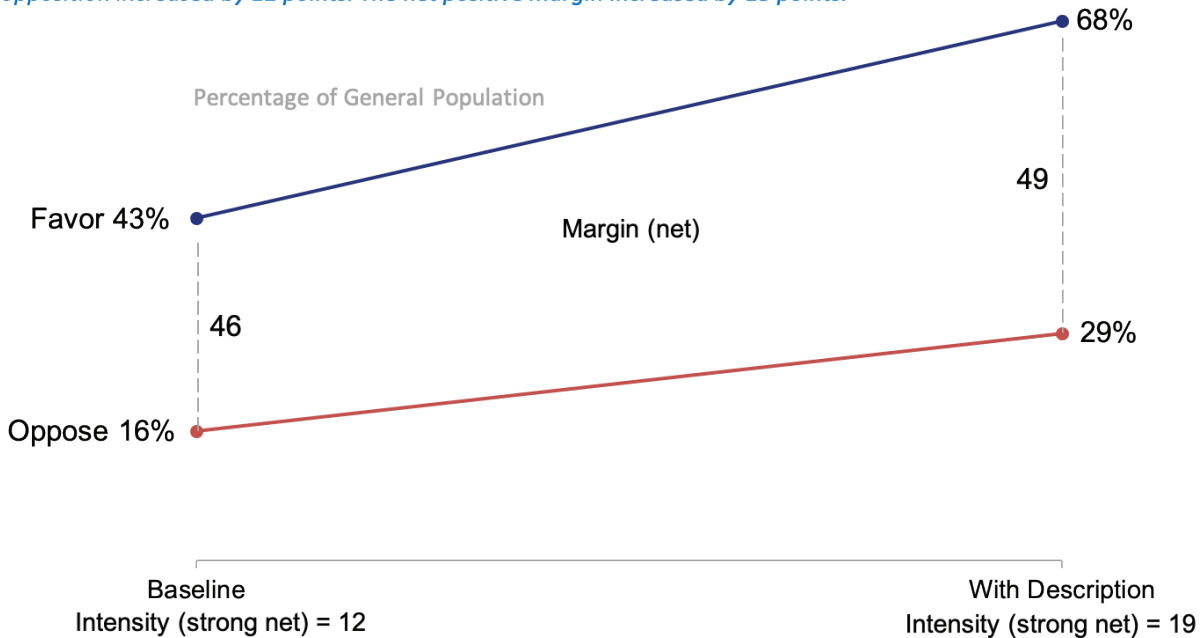
Nearly three out of four Nevadans (74%) say they support the state's current Education Savings Account Program ("ESA"), and 22 percent said they oppose the current ESA program. Respondents were more likely to have an intensely favorable view toward the proposed ESAs (37% "strongly favor" vs. 11% "strongly oppose"). At least three out of four Hispanics (76%) and African-Americans (75%) favor Nevada's ESA program, including 76 percent of Hispanic parents and 89 percent of African-American parents (n=29).¹⁰

An initial ESA question inquired about an opinion without offering any description. On this baseline question, 48 percent of respondents said they favored an ESA system, and 13 percent said they opposed them. In the next question, respondents were given a description of Nevada's current ESA program. With this program-specific information, support increased 25 points to 74 percent, and opposition increased 8 points to 22 percent.

Approximately one-third of Nevadans (33%) said they had never heard of ESAs on the baseline item. The subgroups having the highest proportions saying they had never heard of ESAs are: young adults (43%), Millennials (42%), Latinos (39%), and low-income earners (39%).

FIGURE 1. Nevadans' Views on Tax-Credit Scholarships: Baseline vs. Descriptive Versions

When given a description of Nevada's Opportunity Scholarships, support increased by 25 points and opposition increased by 12 points. The net positive margin increased by 13 points.



Notes: All statistical results reported in this figure and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies. Margins and intensities are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q26 and Q27.

Current school parents have the highest favorability of ESAs, with more than four out of five (82%) saying they favor Nevada's Education Savings Account Program, and are more likely to favor the state's educational choice program than non-schoolers (71%). The largest margins are among school parents (+67 points) and Gen X-ers (+65 points), and the only subgroup margins below +45 percentage points are those of Baby Boomers (+41 points), Silents (41 points), and Seniors (41 points). Other significant differences include:

- Millennials (76%) and Gen Xers (81%) were more likely to support ESAs than Baby Boomers (68%).
- Republicans (79%) were more likely to support ESAs than Democrats (72%) and Independents (71%).
- Seniors (27%) were more opposed to ESAs than middle-age Nevadans (17%).

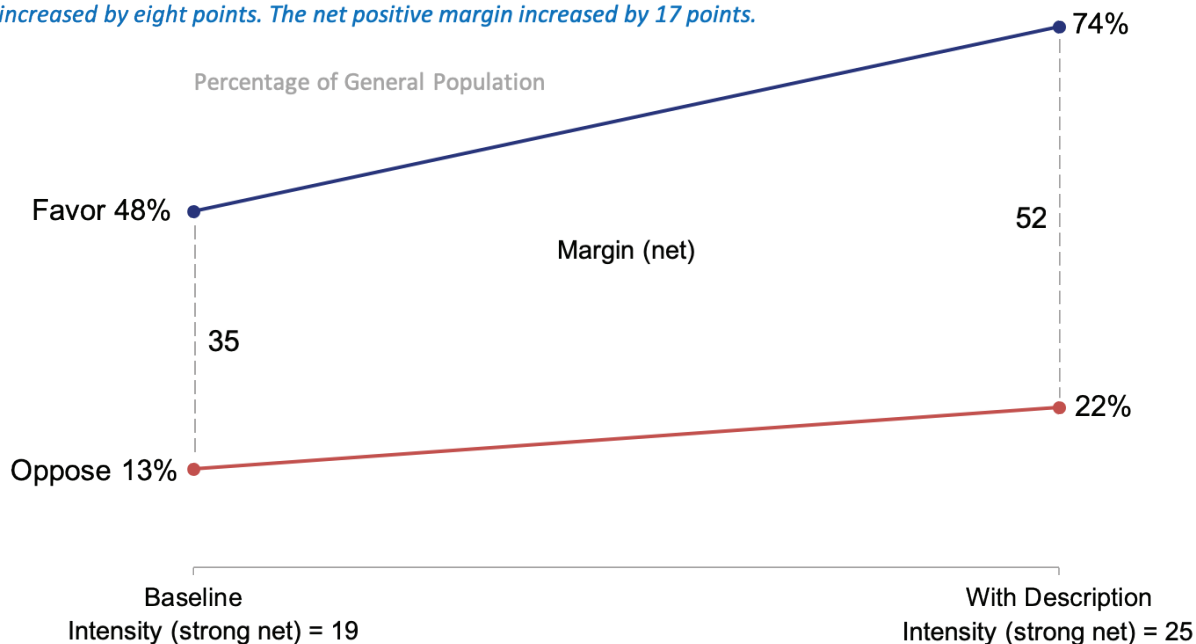
In a follow-up item, we learned the most common reasons for supporting ESAs are: "access to better academic environment" (38%), "focus on more individual attention" (25%), and "more freedom and flexibility for parents" (22%).

Respondents opposed to ESAs answered a similar follow-up question. By far the most common reason for opposing this policy is the belief it would "divert funding away from public schools" (40%).

A subsequent split-sample experiment shows Nevadans are inclined toward universal eligibility for ESAs rather than means-tested eligibility based solely on financial need. In Split E, 71 percent of respondents said they agree with the statement that "ESAs should be available to all families, regardless of income and special needs." About 41 percent "strongly agree" with that statement. Fewer than one out of four Nevadans (22%) disagree with that statement; 14 percent said they "strongly disagree." In the comparison sample, Split F, respondents were asked if they agree with the statement, "ESAs should only be available to families based on financial need." Thirty-nine percent agreed with that statement, while 16 percent said "strongly agree." Nearly half of Nevadans (46%) said they disagree with means-testing ESAs, and 36 percent said they "strongly disagree." Four out of five current school parents (80%) agree that educational choice programs like ESAs should be available to all families, with more than half (57%) saying they "strongly agree."

FIGURE 2. Nevadans' Views on Education Savings Accounts (ESAs): Baseline vs. Descriptive Versions

When given a description of Nevada's ESA program, support increased by 25 points and opposition increased by eight points. The net positive margin increased by 17 points.

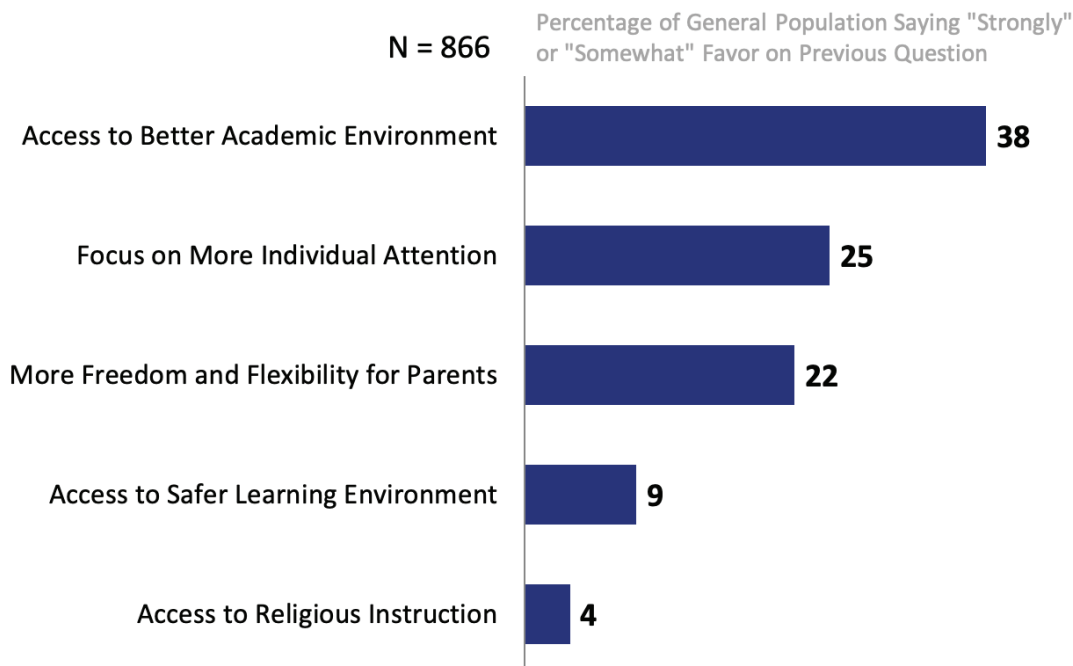


Notes: Margins and intensities are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q21 and Q22.

FIGURE 3. The Most Important Reason for Supporting ESAs

More than half of supporters either said access to schools that have better academics or increased freedom and flexibility for parents was the most important reason they favor ESAs.

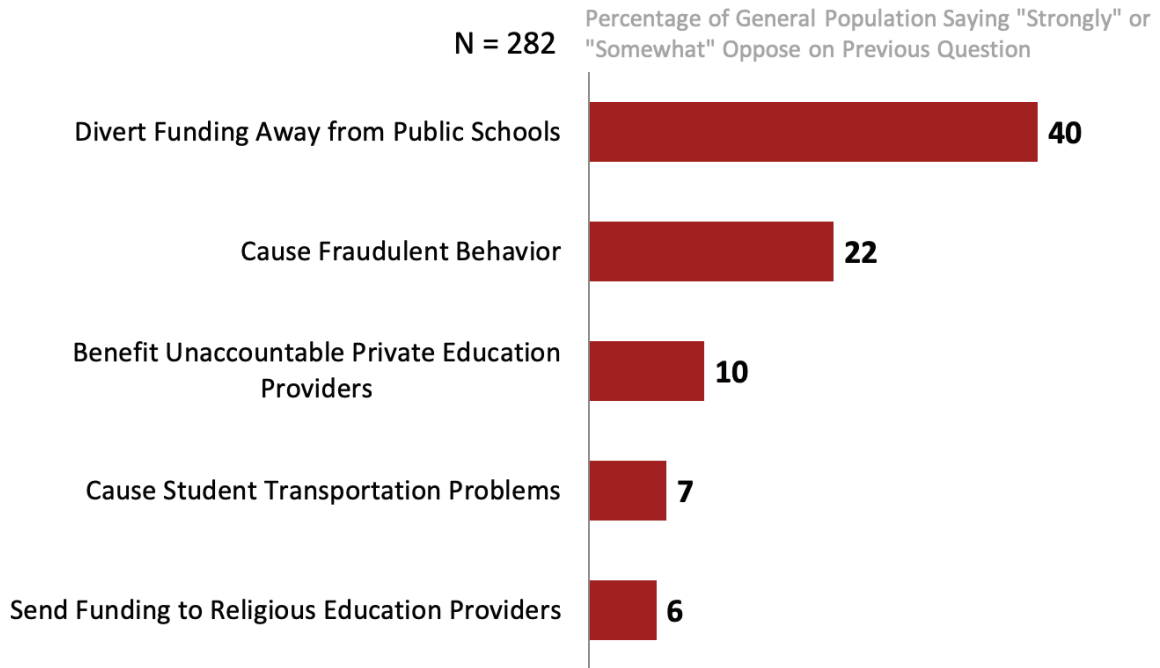


Notes: Volunteered responses not shown. "Don't Know," "Refusals," nor skips reflected in this chart.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q23.

FIGURE 4. The Most Important Reason for Opposing ESAs

Two out of five of those who oppose ESAs do so because they believe it would take funds away from public schools.



Notes: Volunteered responses not shown. "Don't Know," "Refusals," nor skips reflected in this chart.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q24.

Public Charter Schools

Public charter schools have been operating in Nevada since 1998.¹¹ Respondents were asked two questions about charter schools, and Nevadans clearly support them, both before and after given a description.

Interviewers first asked for an opinion without offering any description. On this baseline question, 63 percent of respondents said they favored charters, and 17 percent said they opposed them. In the follow-up question, respondents were given a general description of a charter school. With that information, support increased eight points to 71 percent, and opposition increased five points to 22 percent. The margin of support was large (+49 points).

Slightly more than one in 10 Nevadans (11%) said they had never heard of charter schools on the baseline item. The subgroups having the highest proportions saying they had never heard of charter schools are: Latinos (21%), low-income earners (19%) young adults (15%), political Independents (14%), and urban dwellers (13%).

Republicans (78%) were more likely to support charter schools than the statewide average (71%) and their peers of differing political orientations

(Democrats 68%, Independents 67%). The percentage of Republicans saying they “strongly favor” (32%) is more than twice as large as those saying they “strongly oppose” (7%). Other notable comparisons include:

- Young (74%) and middle-aged (75%) adults were significantly more likely to support charter schools than those 55 and older (65%).
- High-income earners (77%) were more likely to favor charters than both the general population and low-income earners (66%).
- Residents of Washoe and Storey counties (29%) were more likely to oppose charter schools than those living in the rest of Nevada (Clark County 21%, rest of Nevada 18%).

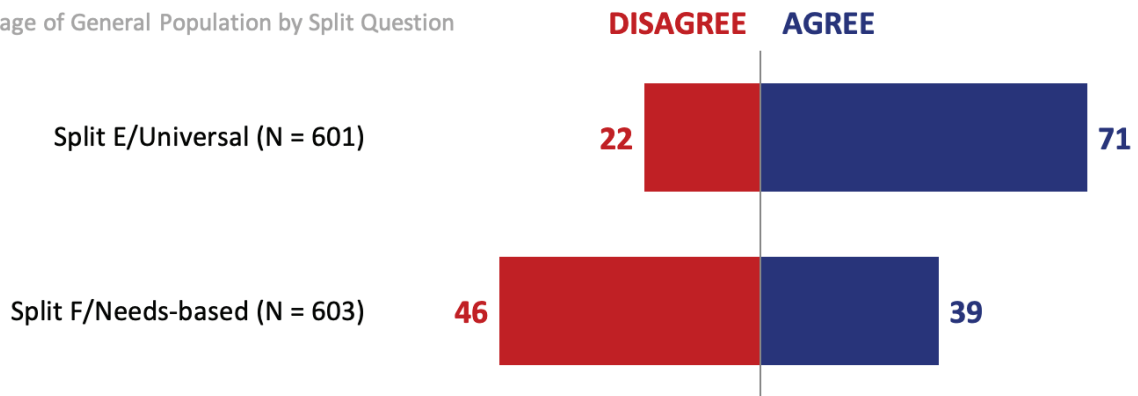
Positive views on charter schools for this descriptive question spanned across observed demographics; no subgroups expressed a net negative view of charter schools. The same result holds for marginal intensity, with high-income earners (+23) and Latinos (+23) expressing the highest marginal intensities.

Seventy-three percent of Hispanics and sixty-six percent of African-Americans favor charter schools.

FIGURE 5. Comparing Views for Different Approaches to ESA Eligibility

Our question wording experiment indicates Nevadans are much more likely to favor universal ESA eligibility than limited, needs-based eligibility.

Percentage of General Population by Split Question



Q26-Split E. Some people believe that ESAs *should be available to all families, regardless of income and special needs*. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

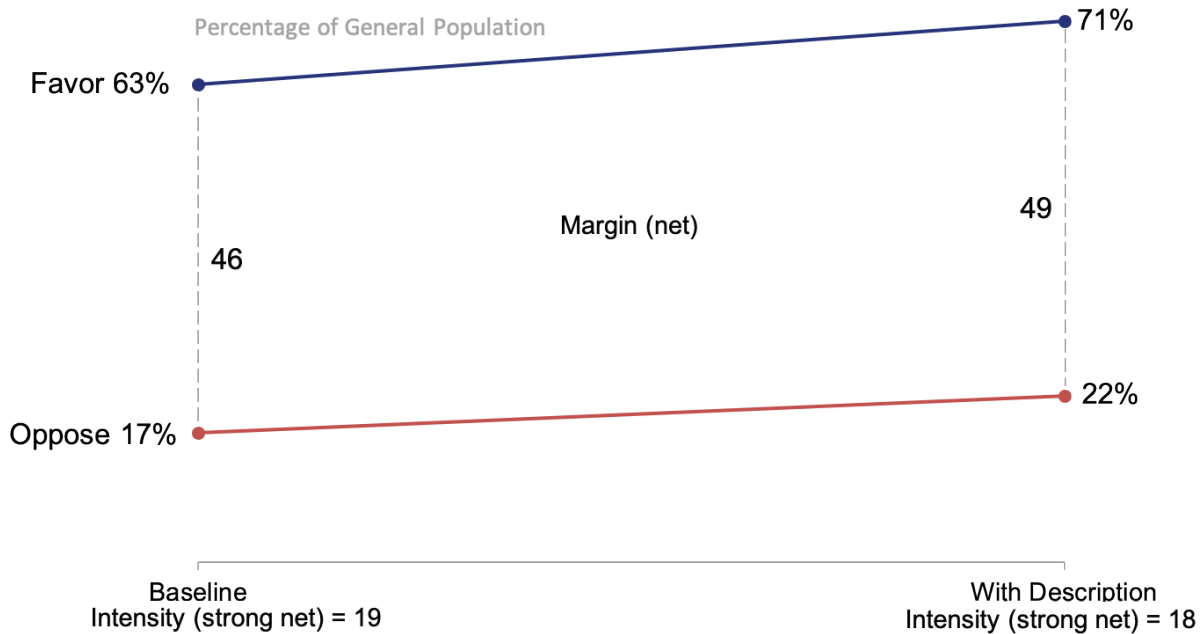
Q26-Split F. Some people believe that ESAs *should be available only to families based on financial need*. Do you agree or disagree with that statement?

Notes: Volunteered responses not shown. "Don't Know," "Refusal," nor skips reflected in this chart.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q25E and Q25F.

FIGURE 6. Nevadans' Views on Public Charter Schools: Baseline vs. Descriptive Versions

When given a description about charter schools, support increased by eight points and opposition increased by five points. The net positive margin increased by three points.



Note: Margins and intensities are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q19 and Q20.

What Sacrifices Do Parents Make?

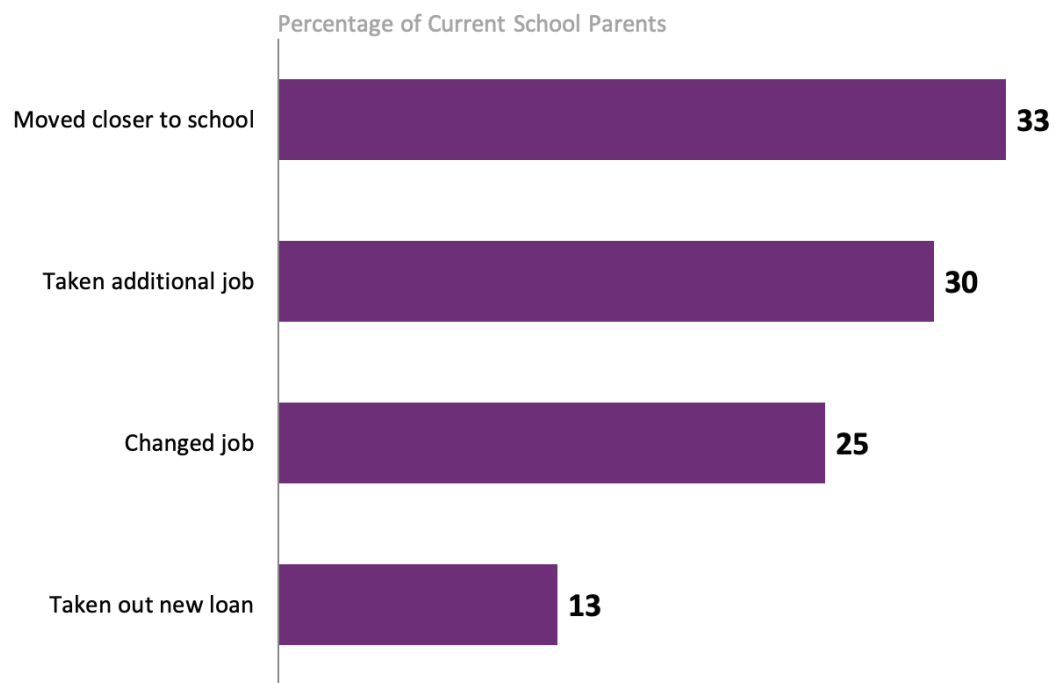
Parents of school-aged children in Nevada are sacrificing in a myriad of ways to support their children’s education. A third (33%) of Nevada parents have moved closer to school, including 45 percent of Hispanics. While this survey is unable to compare potential increases in parental education sacrifices over time, a higher proportion of Nevada parents stated they have moved closer to school than a 2018 national sample (30%).¹² A lower ratio of Hispanics (37%) and Nevada parents (30%) have taken an additional job for K–12 educational reasons than parents nationally (40%). One in four Nevada parents (25%) have changed their job for similar purposes, and more than one in 10 (13%) said they have taken out a loan to support their children’s education. We advise caution in interpreting these comparisons, as are they across two different surveys.

How Do Parents Accommodate Their Children’s Schooling Needs?

In addition to financial and life sacrifices, Nevada parents also report accommodating for their children’s schooling needs. Nine in 10 (90%) Nevada parents help with their child’s homework at least one night a week, which was by far the most common accommodation. About seven in 10 Nevada parents (69%) have a family or friend look after a child, and more than six in 10 (62%) say they have significantly changed their daily routines to accommodate their child’s education. Both proportions are slightly higher than a national sample from a similar 2018 survey.¹³ The ratio of Nevada parents saying they paid for their child’s transportation to or from school (27%), however, is slightly lower than those nationally (32%). Again, although similar instruments and questions were used for Nevada parents and parents in the 2018 national sample, we advise caution in interpreting these comparisons.

FIGURE 7. What Parents Have Done to Support Their Children’s K–12 Education

There are nearly three times as many school parents saying they have moved closer to a child’s school or have taken an additional job than those saying they have taken out a new loan to support their children’s education.



Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q11.

TABLE 1. What Parents Have Done to Support Their Children's K–12 Education

Percentage of Current School Parents and Selected Demographics

	Moved Closer to School %	Taken Additional Job %	Changed Job %	Taken Out New Loan %	N =
CURRENT SCHOOL PARENT	33	30	25	13	335
COUNTY					
Clark	36	33	27	14	252
Washoe/Storey	33	20	24	14	51
Rest of Nevada	11	26	12	3	32
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	42	29	29	21	95
35 to 54	31	32	26	10	199
55 & Over	25	18	10	4	33
GENERATION					
Millennial	39	37	32	16	131
Generation X	29	26	24	13	155
Baby Boomer	36	28	8	3	36
Silent	-	-	-	-	2
COMMUNITY					
Urban	41	34	32	16	128
Suburban	29	27	21	16	139
Small Town/Rural	25	31	23	1	64
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	34	32	27	11	215
≥ College Degree	33	25	20	17	119
GENDER					
Female	35	29	25	12	174
Male	31	32	25	14	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	43	30	28	13	92
\$40,000 to \$59,999	40	43	28	16	54
\$60,000 & Over	27	26	22	10	167
PARTY ID					
Democrat	40	31	32	16	99
Republican	27	26	19	10	90
Independent	34	33	24	13	125
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	58	53	37	39	18
Black/African American	30	33	17	6	29
Hispanic/Latino	45	37	28	19	82
White	25	23	22	7	174

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from the Current School Parents sample or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q11.

Again, although similar instruments and questions were used for Nevada parents and parents in the 2018 national sample, we advise caution in interpreting these comparisons.

School Type Enrollments and Satisfaction

The vast majority of parents' experiences occur in public district schools, with almost nine out of 10 parents surveyed (89%) having children who attended public school at least one year. Figure 13

displays parents' schooling experiences by type based on survey responses.

Current and former school parents are much more likely to say they have been satisfied than dissatisfied across all types of schools. More than four out of five parents who have sent their children to private school (82%) expressed they were satisfied, the highest level of satisfaction among the four school types. The private school and charter school satisfaction margins (+70 points and +52 points, respectively) were greater than the margin

observed for homeschooling (+30 points) and were more than three times greater the satisfaction margin for district schools (+16 points). Parents were more than twice as likely to say they were “very satisfied” with private schools (55%) than district schools (22%). See Figure 14.

Grading Local Schools

Nevadans are much more likely to give grades A or B to private schools in their communities compared with their local public schools. When considering only those respondents with children in school who actually gave a grade, the local private schools (73% gave an A or B) fare even better than regular public schools (34% gave an A or B). Only 6 percent of respondents give a D or F grade to private schools; 13 percent gave low grades to public charter schools; and 36 percent assign poor grades to area public district schools.

When considering *all responses*, we see approximately 54 percent of Nevadans give an A or B to local private schools; 44 percent give an A or B to local public charter schools; and 27 percent giving those high grades to regular local public schools. Only 5 percent of respondents give a D or F grade to

private schools; 32 percent give the same low grades to regular public schools; and 8 percent suggest low grades for public charter schools.

It is important to highlight that much higher proportions of respondents do not express any view for private schools (36%) or public charter schools (33%), compared with the proportion that do not grade regular public schools (3%).

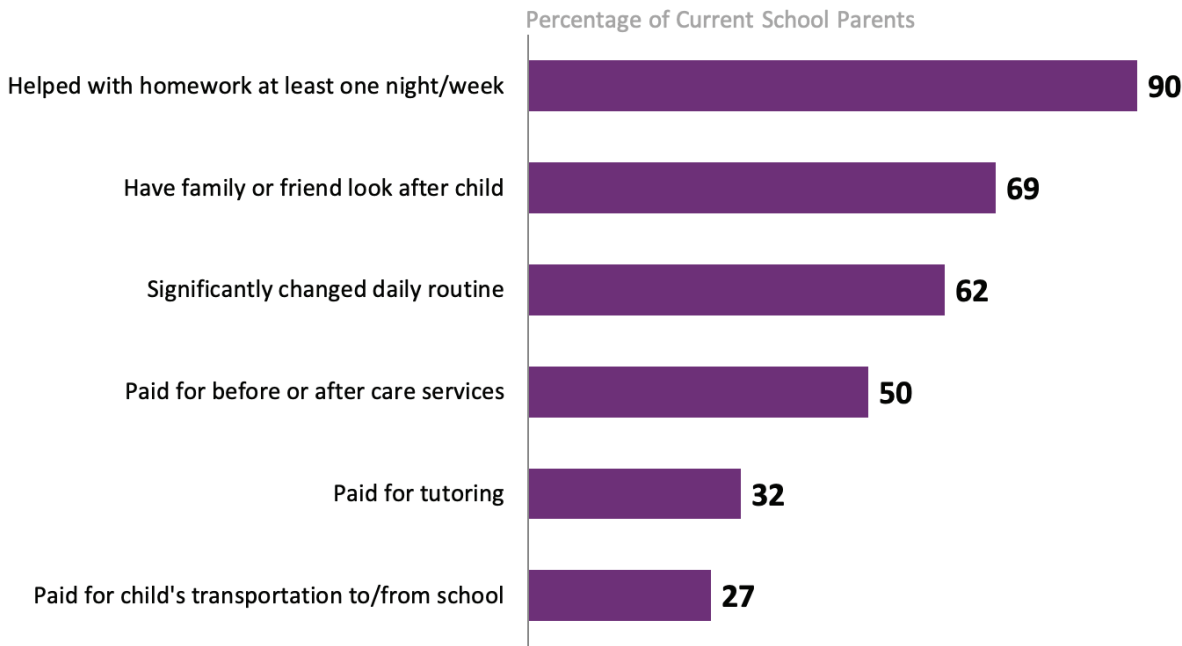
School Type Preferences

When asked for a preferred school type, a plurality of Nevada parents would choose a private school (48%) as a first option for their child. Nearly one-fourth of respondents (23%) would select a regular public school. Nineteen percent would choose a public charter school, and nearly one out of 10 would like to homeschool their child (8%). Forty-four percent of Hispanics would prefer a private school, while 28 would prefer a regular public school and 22 percent would prefer a charter school.

Private preferences signal a glaring disconnect with estimated school enrollment patterns in Nevada. About 86 percent of K–12 students attend public district schools across the state. Roughly 7 percent

FIGURE 8. What Parents Have Done to Accommodate Their Children’s K–12 Education

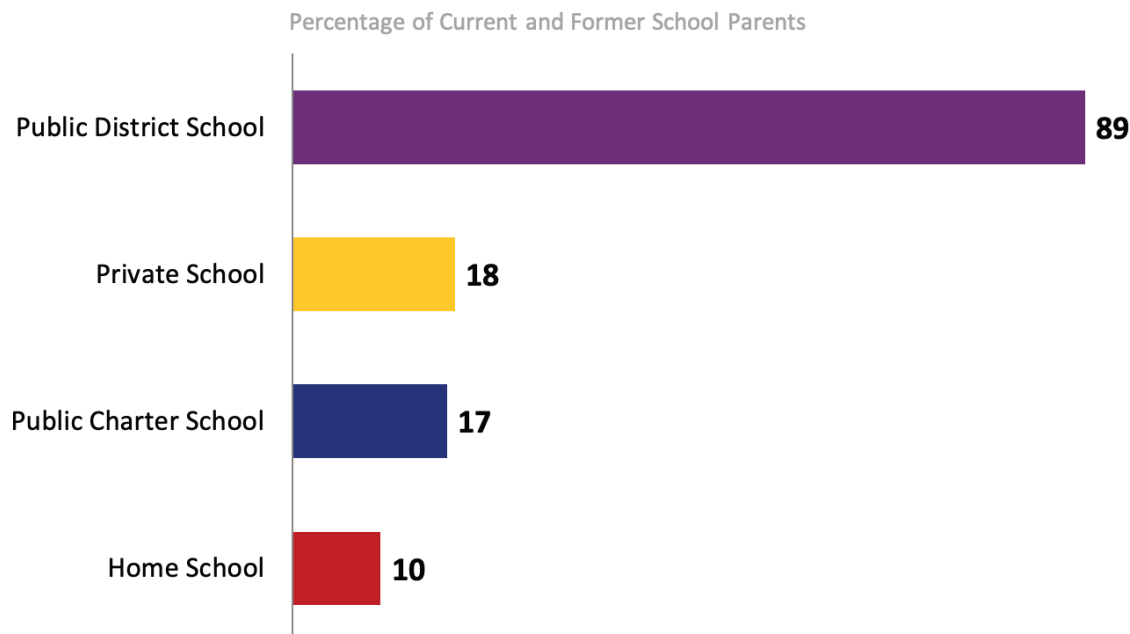
At least two out of three parents say that for at least four months of a school year they helped with homework weekly or had a friend or family member look after their child.



Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q12.

FIGURE 9. School Types Children Have Attended for at Least One Year

The vast majority of parents in our survey have enrolled their children in public district schools.

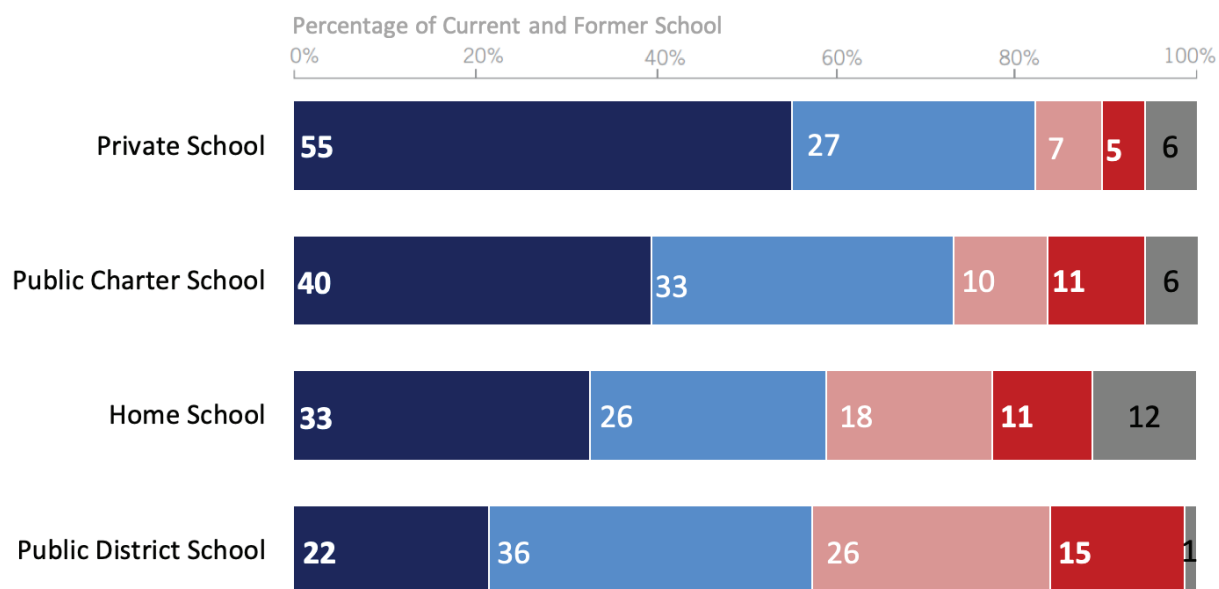


Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q3, Q5, Q7, and Q9.

FIGURE 10. Parents' Satisfaction with Schools

Parent satisfaction is highest in private schools and charter schools.

VERY SATISFIED | **SOMEWHAT SATISFIED** | **SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED** | **VERY DISSATISFIED** | (DK/REF/SKIP)

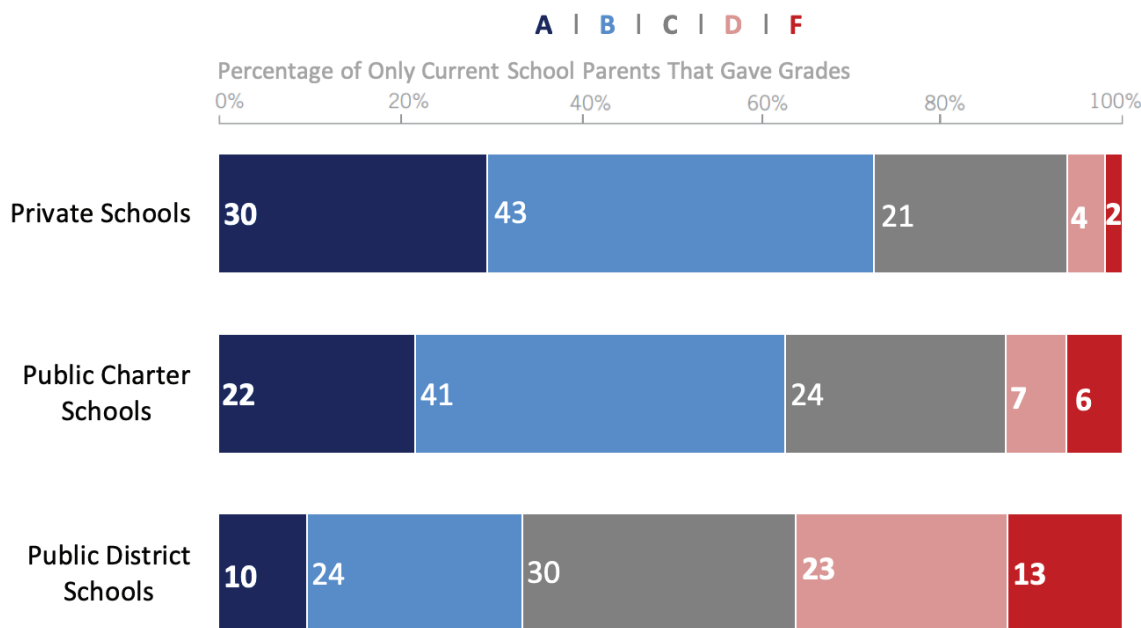


Notes: Responses within parentheses were volunteered. "DK" means "Don't Know." "Ref" means "Refusal." For the online survey, the respondent was permitted to skip the question.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q4, Q6, Q8, and Q10.

FIGURE 11. How Current School Parents Grade Their Local Schools

Current School parents are much more likely to rate their local private schools with an "A" or "B" (73%) compared to ratings of public district schools (34%).



Notes: Volunteered "Don't Know" and "Not Applicable" responses not shown nor reflected in this chart. Sample sizes vary by school type: Private Schools (N = 215); Public Charter Schools (N = 225); Public District Schools (N = 324).

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q16.

of students currently go to public charter schools. Only about 4 percent of students enroll in private or parochial schools, including about half of a percent doing so through the state's tax-credit scholarship program. And it is estimated about 3 percent of the state's students are homeschooled.

In a split-sample experiment, interviewers asked a baseline question and an alternate version using a short phrase in addition to the baseline. When inserting the short phrase "... and financial costs and transportation were of no concern," respondents are more likely to select private school compared to responses to the version without the phrase. The phrase's effect appeared to increase the likelihood for parents choosing private schools (+6 point increase from baseline to alternate) or charter schools (+4 point increase). The phrasing effect depressed the likelihood of parents to choose a public district school (-6 point decrease) or home school (-2 point decrease). The inserted language in the alternate version appears to be a clear signal that can increase the attraction toward private schools while decreasing the likelihood to choose a public district school.

Overall, Forty-six percent of Nevadans said that if financial cost and transportation were of no concern, they would select private schooling to obtain the best education for their child. Forty-eight percent

of Hispanics and 34 percent of African-Americans (n=54) would select a private school with those conditions.

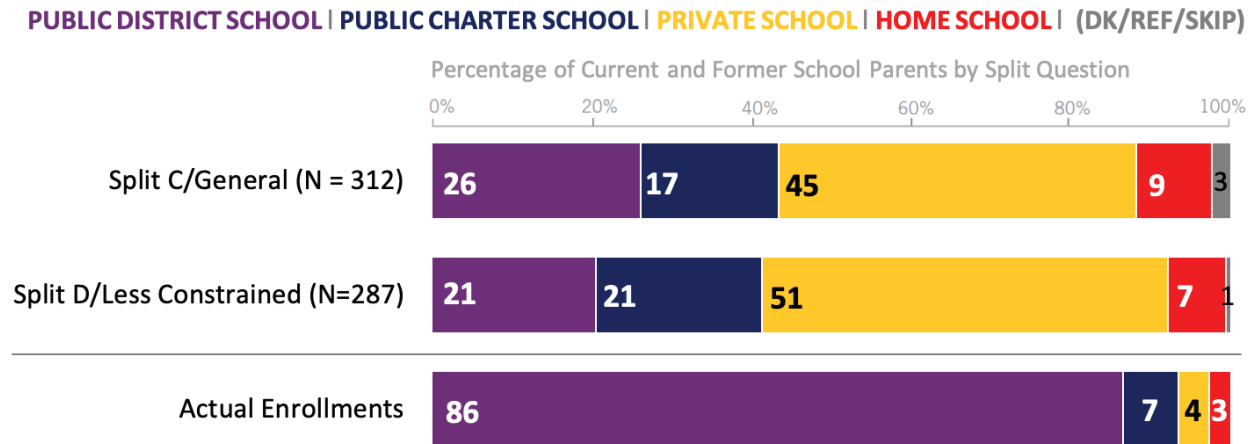
We asked survey respondents a follow-up question for the main reason they chose a certain type of school. Respondents choosing private school, public charter school, or homeschooling were more likely to prioritize "individual attention/one-on-one" and "class size/student-teacher ratio" than those selecting public district school. Nearly one-third of private school choosers (32%) and nearly one-fifth of charter school choosers (37%) gave those reasons. Respondents that preferred district schools would most frequently say some aspect of "socialization" was a key reason for making their selection. We encourage readers to cautiously interpret these results because sample sizes were relatively small for the charter school and homeschool-choosing respondents. See Table 1.

Perceived Direction of K–12 Education

More than half of Nevadans (57%) say they think K–12 education in the state is on the "wrong track," compared to 35 percent thinking it is going in the "right direction." On balance, the mood for K–12 education tends to be negative, showcased by a negative margin of -22 points.

FIGURE 12. Parents' Schooling Preferences by School Type

More than eight out of 10 Nevada students attend public district schools, but only about one-fourth of parents said they would prefer a district school.



Q17-Split C. 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?

Q17-Split D. If it were your decision and you could select any type of school, and financial costs and transportation were of no concern, what type of school would you select in order to obtain the best education for your child?

Notes: Responses within parentheses were volunteered. "DK" means "Don't Know." "Ref" means "Refusal." For the online survey, the respondent was permitted to skip the question. For enrollment data sources, see note 15.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q17C and Q17D.

- School parents (61%) are more likely to say “wrong track” than non-schoolers (54%).
- White Nevadans were more likely (63%) than Latinos (48%) and African Americans (51%) to say “wrong track.”
- Democrats (39%) are significantly more positive about K–12 education than Republicans (30%).
- High-income earners (68%) appear less satisfied with the direction of K–12 education than low-income earners (52%).

Views on Spending in K–12 Education

On average, Nevada private schools charge roughly \$7,650 for tuition per student. Respondents were more likely to over-estimate private school tuition (54%) than underestimate it (45%). Responses ranged from \$0 (15 respondents) to \$90,000 (2 respondents). The average response was \$10,648, while the median response was \$8,000. One out of six respondents (17%) provided an estimate of \$20,000 or more, while 18 percent provided an estimate of \$2,000 or less. Only four people out of the 1,009 respondents estimated/guessed the correct per-

pupil tuition statistic (within \$150). See Figure 2. An additional 195 respondents either said they were unsure, refused to answer, or skipped this question.

On average, Nevada spends roughly \$8,750 on each student in the state’s public schools, based on a cautious spending statistic termed “current expenditures.” Respondents were more likely to under-estimate public per-pupil spending (75%) than overestimate it (25%). Responses ranged from \$0 (15 respondents) to \$90,000 (1 respondent). The average response was \$7,063, while the median response was \$4,000. Nine percent of respondents provided an estimate of \$20,000 or more, while more than one out of three respondents (36%) provided an estimate of \$2,000 or less. Only two people out of the 1,002 respondents estimated/guessed the correct current per-pupil spending statistics (within \$150). See Figure 3.

If instead of “current expenditures” we use “total expenditures” per student (\$9,663 in 2014–15)—a more expansive federal government definition for K–12 education spending that includes capital costs and debt repayment—the proportion of Nevadans likely to underestimate per-pupil spending goes up another percentage point (76%). An additional 202 respondents either said they were unsure, refused to answer, or skipped this question.

TABLE 2. Top Five Reasons for Choosing a Specific School Type

Percentage of General Population by Preferred School Type

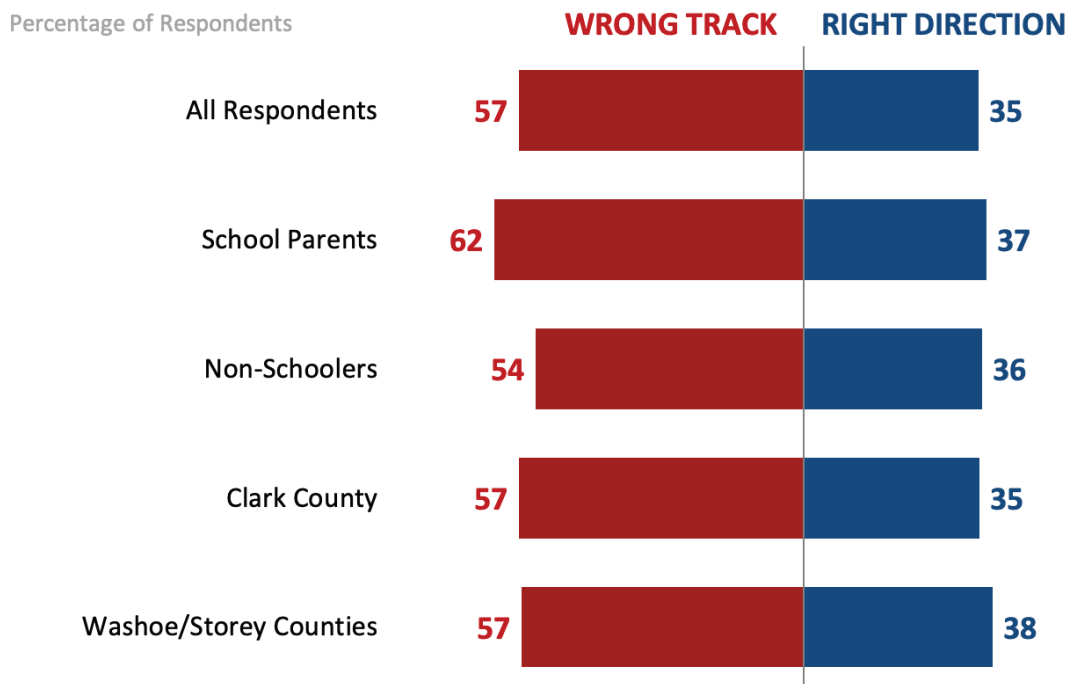
Public District School (N = 310)	
Socialization / Peers / Other Kids	16%
Cost / Tuition / Affordability	11%
Better Education / Quality	10%
Diversity / Variety	9%
Teachers / Teaching/ Way They Teach	8%
Private School (N = 538)	
Better Education / Quality	24%
Class Size / Student-Teacher Ratio	19%
Individual Attention / One-on-One	13%
Academics / Curriculum / Standards / Results	9%
Teachers / Teaching/ Way They Teach	9%
Public Charter School (N = 211)	
Class Size / Student-Teacher Ratio	21%
Better Education / Quality	19%
Individual Attention / One-on-One	16%
Teachers / Teaching/ Way They Teach	12%
Academics / Curriculum / Standards / Results	10%
Home School (N = 123)	
Better Education / Quality	17%
Safety / Less Drugs, Violence / Bullying	17%
Individual Attention / One-on-One	12%
Academics / Curriculum / Standards / Results	10%
Parental Involvement	4%

Notes: Lists cite the total number of unweighted interviews (N) per school type grouping. However, all percentages reflect the count of coded responses divided by the total number of weighted interviews. Unweighted N's are provided so the reader can roughly assess the reliability of reported percentages.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q18.

FIGURE 13. Views on Nevada's K-12 Education

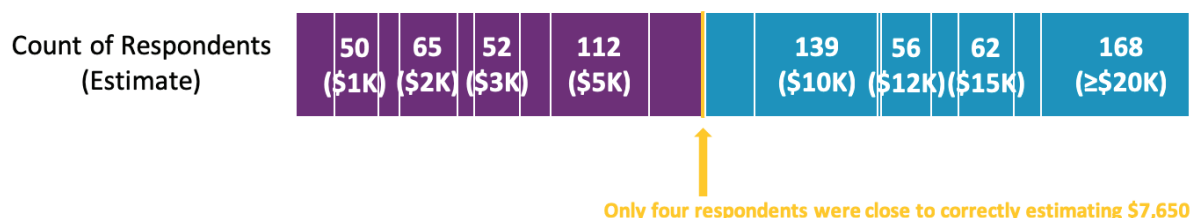
The majority of Nevadans in our survey think K-12 education in the state has gotten off on the wrong track.



Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q1.

Figure 14. Nevadans' Awareness of Private K–12 Tuition

Nevadans do not know how much private schools in their state charge on a per-student basis. Half of respondents offering an answer said Nevada private schools charge \$3,000 or less per student, which is less than half of reported 2014–15 average tuition (\$7,664), or \$15,000 or more, which is double the most recent average tuition.

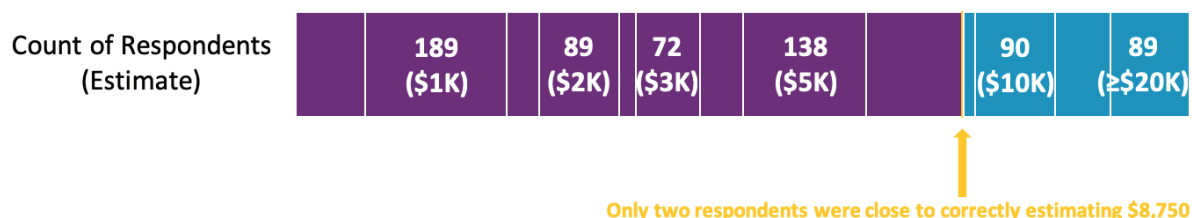


Notes: Responses of "Don't Know" and "Refusal" not shown. For the online survey, respondents were permitted to skip the question, which is also not shown.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q13.

Figure 15. Nevadans' Awareness of Public K–12 Education Spending

Nevadans do not know how much they spend in K–12 education on a per-student basis. Half of respondents offering an answer said Nevada spends \$4,000 or less per student, which is less than half of reported 2015–16 spending (\$8,753).



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

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q14.

Given an actual per-student spending statistic, Nevadans are much less likely to say public school funding is at a level that is “too low.” In a split-sample experiment, we asked two slightly different questions. On the baseline version, 65 percent of respondents said public school funding was “too low.” However, on the version where we included a statistic for average public per-pupil spending in Nevada (\$8,753 in 2015–16), the proportion that said spending was “too low” shrank by 10 percentage points to 55 percent.

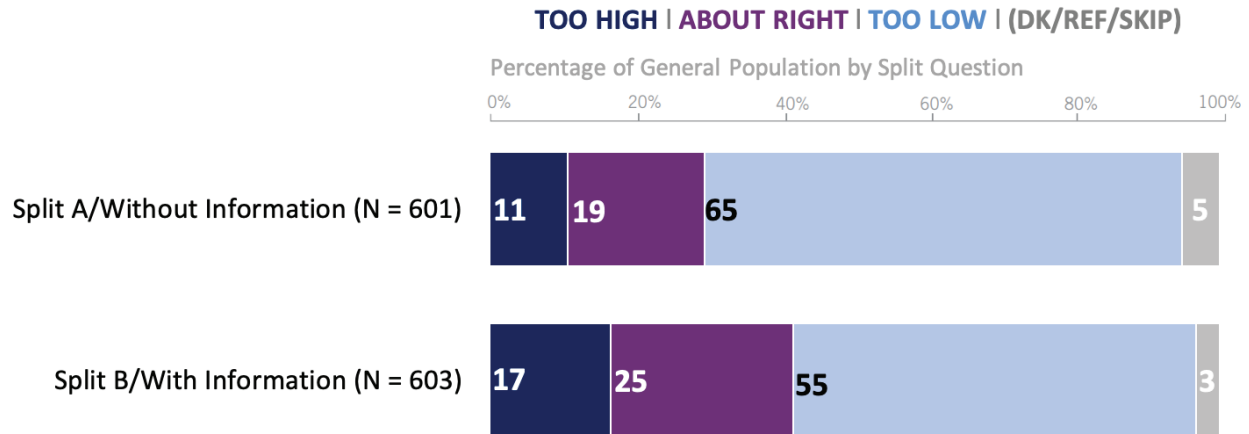
Standardized Testing

More than one-third of Nevadans (34%) and those that are current school parents (35%) believe too little time is spent on standardized testing. This is directly counter to the more than half of teachers (52%) who believe too much time is spent on standardized testing on a 2018 national survey. More than two-thirds of the Nevadans (69%) and those who are current school parents (72%) say the amount of time spent on testing is “too low” or “about right.” See Figure 17.

We asked respondents to estimate the amount of time spent on standardized testing preparation and administration in a split-sample experiment. Approximately half of respondents received a question specifying state standardized tests required in Nevada, the Smarter Balanced Assessment and the ACT. The other half received

FIGURE 16. How Information Affects Nevadans' Views on K–12 Education Funding

When given an actual per-student spending statistic, Nevadans are less likely to say public school funding is at a level that is “too low.” The proportion giving that response shrinks from 65 percent to 55 percent between the two question versions—a decrease of 10 percentage points.



Q14-Split A. Do you believe that public school funding in Nevada is at a level that is:

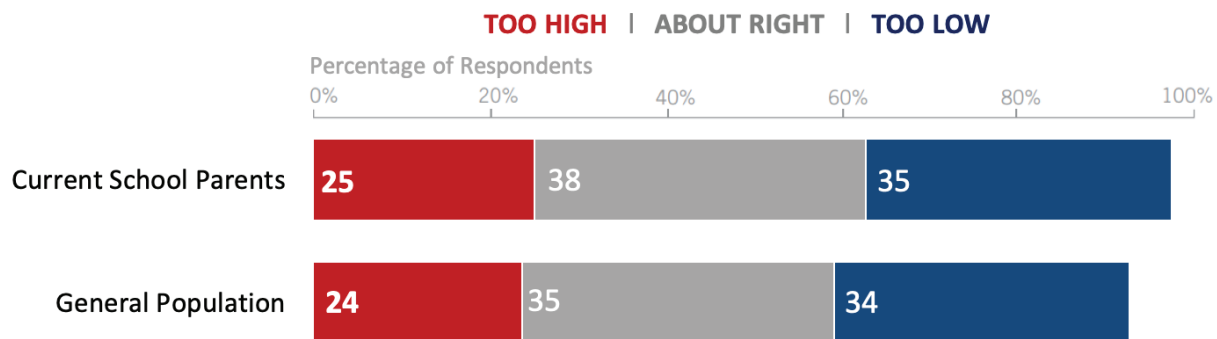
Q14-Split B. According to the most recent information available, on average \$8,753 is being spent per year on each student attending public schools in Nevada. Do you believe that public school funding in the state is at a level that is:

Notes: Responses within parentheses were volunteered. "DK" means "Don't Know." "Ref" means "Refusal." For the online survey, the respondent was permitted to skip the question.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q15A and Q15B.

FIGURE 17. Views on Time Spent on Standardized Testing

Current school parents are slightly more likely than the public to say there is too much time spent on standardized testing activities.



Notes: Responses within parentheses were volunteered. "DK" means "Don't Know." "Ref" means "Refusal." For the online survey, the respondent was permitted to skip the question.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q30.

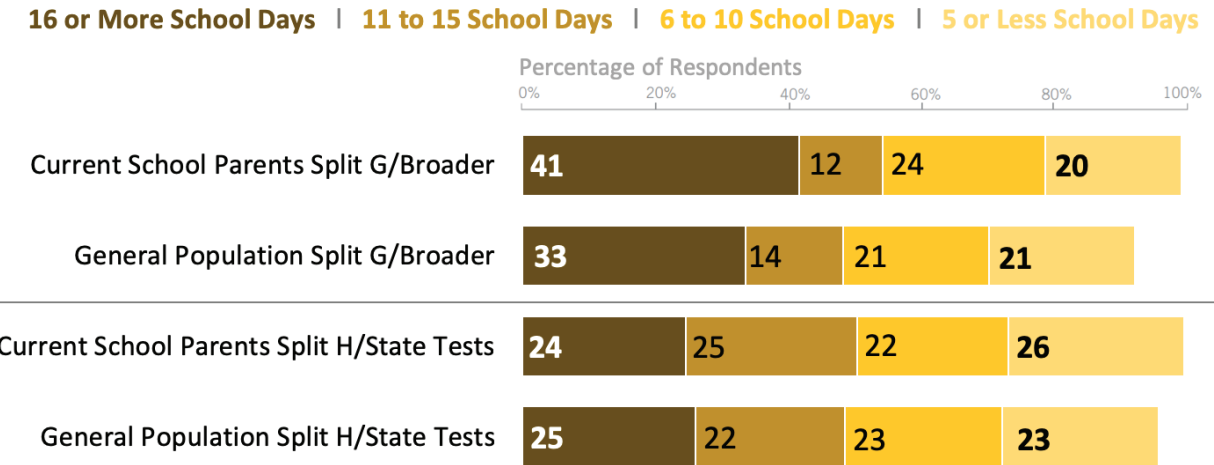
a more general question asking about time spent on standardized tests in general. Both groups were asked to estimate the amount of time, in number of school days, the typical Nevada student spends on preparing for and taking such tests.

Combing these samples' responses, nearly one in three (29%) of Nevadans believe students in Nevada

spend 16 or more school days—the equivalent of more than three weeks of school—on standardized testing. Current school parents (41%) were more likely than former school parents (24%) to estimate this amount of time when asked the more generalized question, perhaps indicating parental awareness of a greater array of standardized tests in Nevada than the state-required Smart Balanced Assessment and ACT.

FIGURE 18. Estimating Time Spent Preparing/Taking Standardized Tests

Two out of five current school parents say their children spend at least 16 or more school days – at least three full weeks – preparing for or taking all standardized tests, but less than one-fourth say the same for just the state tests.



Q29-Split G. How much time do you think a typical Nevada student spends in a school year on preparing for standardized tests and taking these tests? Your estimate, in school days, will reflect total time for the state test *and any additional standardized tests* administered by the district or school.

Q29-Split H. How much time do you think a typical Nevada student spends in a school year on preparing for state standardized tests (Smarter Balanced Assessment and ACT) and taking these tests? Your estimate, in school days, will reflect total time for the state tests administered by the district or school.

Notes: Volunteered responses not shown. "Don't Know," "Refusal," nor skips reflected in this chart.
Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q29G and Q29H.

APPENDIX 1

Survey Project and Profile

Title:	Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey
Survey Funder:	EdChoice
Survey Developers:	EdChoice and Nevada Action for School Options
Survey Data Collection and Quality Control:	Braun Research, Inc. (BRI)
Interview Dates:	January 10–29, 2019
Sample Frames:	Statewide General Population, Nevada Adults (age 18+)
Sampling Method:	Phone: Dual Frame, Probability-based, Random Digit Dial (RDD) Online: Non-probability-based opt-in panel
Language(s):	English, Spanish
Interview Method:	Mixed Mode Live Telephone for General Population, N=603 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cell Phone = 70%• Landline = 30% Online for General Population, N=601
Interview Length:	Phone: 15 minutes (average) Online: 10 minutes (average)
Sample Size and Margin of Error:	General Population, Total (N=1,204): ± 2.8 percentage points <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phone (N=603): ± 4.0 percentage points• Online (N=601): ± 4.0 percentage points
Response Rate:	Cell Phone = 2.9% Landline = 1.1% Online = 8.7%
Weighting?	Yes General Population (combined phone and online): Age, County, Gender, Ethnicity, Race, Education, Income, Party ID, and Phone Usage
Oversampling?	No

The authors are responsible for overall survey design; question wording and ordering; this report’s analysis, charts, and writing; and any unintentional errors or misrepresentations.

EdChoice is the survey’s sponsor and sole funder at the time of publication.

APPENDIX 2

Views on Nevada's Opportunity Scholarships

Percentage of General Population and Selected Demographic Groups

	Favor %	Oppose %	Margin (net)	Intensity (strong net)	N =
GENERAL POPULATION	68	29	40	19	1,204
Current School Parent	74	24	50	29	335
Non-Parent	65	32	33	13	544
COUNTY					
Clark	70	27	42	21	884
Washoe/Storey	64	34	30	11	186
Rest of Nevada	65	29	36	18	186
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	68	30	38	19	348
35 to 54	75	23	52	26	402
55 & Over	61	33	28	13	420
GENERATION					
Millennial	73	24	49	22	364
Generation X	75	24	51	25	310
Baby Boomer	62	35	27	12	353
Silent	66	25	41	22	90
COMMUNITY					
Urban	69	27	43	20	492
Suburban	71	26	45	17	465
Small Town/Rural	60	37	22	19	236
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	70	27	43	21	816
≥ College Degree	63	35	28	12	381
GENDER					
Female	69	29	40	21	586
Male	68	28	39	17	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	68	27	41	25	393
\$40,000 to \$79,999	71	27	44	19	414
\$80,000 & Over	66	32	34	15	318
PARTY ID					
Democrat	70	27	43	21	384
Republican	71	27	44	25	340
Independent	64	33	31	12	423
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	20	61	23	65
Black/African American	69	23	46	31	106
Hispanic/Latino	70	26	43	28	264
White	66	31	35	14	684

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from General Population or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies. Margins are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q27.

APPENDIX 3

Current School Parents' Experiences with Nevada's Opportunity Scholarships

Percentage of Current School Parents and Selected Demographic Groups

	Applied and Received %	Applied but Did Not Receive %	Heard of Program, Did Not Apply %	Never Heard of Program %	N =
CURRENT SCHOOL PARENT	4	5	26	64	335
COUNTY					
Clark	4	6	29	61	252
Washoe/Storey	7	4	10	79	51
Rest of Nevada	-	2	27	66	32
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	6	9	26	59	95
35 to 54	3	4	25	67	199
55 & Over	-	-	38	60	33
GENERATION					
Millennial	5	9	24	61	131
Generation X	4	3	24	68	155
Baby Boomer	-	-	41	57	36
Silent	-	-	63	37	2
COMMUNITY					
Urban	6	7	29	57	128
Suburban	2	2	23	72	139
Small Town/Rural	3	6	29	60	64
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	4	6	24	65	215
≥ College Degree	3	3	31	61	119
GENDER					
Female	3	4	25	67	174
Male	5	6	28	61	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	4	6	28	62	92
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9	10	23	52	54
\$60,000 & Over	3	2	26	69	167
PARTY ID					
Democrat	6	5	23	66	99
Republican	3	5	28	62	90
Independent	2	5	29	63	125
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	4	22	69	18
Black/African American	5	-	37	58	29
Hispanic/Latino	7	7	31	55	82
White	2	4	22	69	174

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from General Population or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q28.

APPENDIX 4

Views on Nevada's Education Savings Account (ESA) Program

Percentage of General Population and Selected Demographic Groups

	Favor %	Oppose %	Margin (net)	Intensity (strong net)	N =
GENERAL POPULATION	74	22	52	25	1,204
Current School Parent	82	15	67	39	335
Non-Parent	71	25	46	19	544
COUNTY					
Clark	73	22	51	25	884
Washoe/Storey	76	21	55	24	186
Rest of Nevada	72	21	51	28	186
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	75	21	53	28	348
35 to 54	81	17	64	34	402
55 & Over	66	27	39	15	420
GENERATION					
Millennial	76	20	56	27	364
Generation X	81	16	65	37	310
Baby Boomer	68	27	41	15	353
Silent	66	25	41	18	90
COMMUNITY					
Urban	72	23	49	25	492
Suburban	75	20	55	23	465
Small Town/Rural	73	23	50	29	236
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	74	20	54	27	816
≥ College Degree	71	26	45	19	381
GENDER					
Female	76	20	56	28	586
Male	71	24	47	23	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	71	23	48	24	393
\$40,000 to \$79,999	77	20	57	22	414
\$80,000 & Over	76	20	56	28	318
PARTY ID					
Democrat	72	23	49	24	384
Republican	79	18	61	32	340
Independent	71	24	47	21	423
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	14	68	32	65
Black/African American	75	18	57	33	106
Hispanic/Latino	76	19	57	31	264
White	72	24	48	21	684

Notes: Bolded denotes statistically significant differences from General Population or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies. Margins are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q22.

APPENDIX 5

Views on Charter Schools: Descriptive Results

Percentage of General Population and Selected Demographic Groups

	Favor %	Oppose %	Margin (net)	Intensity (strong net)	N =
GENERAL POPULATION	71	22	49	18	1,204
Current School Parent	80	17	63	27	335
Non-Parent	66	28	39	7	544
COUNTY					
Clark	72	21	51	20	884
Washoe/Storey	66	29	36	9	186
Rest of Nevada	71	18	53	18	186
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	74	23	52	15	348
35 to 54	48	21	27	22	402
55 & Over	65	21	44	16	420
GENERATION					
Millennial	74	23	50	15	364
Generation X	76	20	56	22	310
Baby Boomer	68	22	46	16	353
Silent	58	19	39	18	90
COMMUNITY					
Urban	69	23	46	18	492
Suburban	71	21	51	18	465
Small Town/Rural	74	21	54	19	236
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	71	21	50	18	816
≥ College Degree	71	23	48	17	381
GENDER					
Female	73	21	52	20	586
Male	69	23	46	16	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	66	24	41	15	393
\$40,000 to \$79,999	73	21	52	19	414
\$80,000 & Over	77	18	60	23	318
PARTY ID					
Democrat	68	25	42	15	384
Republican	78	17	61	25	340
Independent	67	24	43	13	423
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	75	24	52	13	65
Black/African American	66	23	43	15	106
Hispanic/Latino	73	19	55	23	264
White	70	23	46	16	684

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from General Population or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies. Margins are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q20.

APPENDIX 6

Current School Parents' Schooling Preferences by School Type

Percentage of Current School Parents and Selected Demographics

	Public District School %	Public Charter School %	Private School %	Home School %	N =
CURRENT SCHOOL PARENT	24	19	47	9	335
COUNTY					
Clark	24	22	46	7	252
Washoe/Storey	26	10	50	13	51
Rest of Nevada	23	7	47	20	32
AGE GROUP					
18 to 34	34	22	33	10	95
35 to 54	21	18	49	10	199
55 & Over	14	12	74	-	33
GENERATION					
Millennial	27	22	37	13	131
Generation X	24	18	49	8	155
Baby Boomer	13	10	78	-	36
Silent	63	-	37	-	2
COMMUNITY					
Urban	27	24	42	6	128
Suburban	21	18	53	7	139
Small Town/Rural	24	12	48	15	64
EDUCATION					
< College Degree	24	21	43	11	215
≥ College Degree	26	11	58	3	119
GENDER					
Female	26	21	41	10	174
Male	22	16	53	8	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
Under \$40,000	30	20	30	19	92
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21	24	51	5	54
\$60,000 & Over	23	17	54	5	167
PARTY ID					
Democrat	31	24	34	9	99
Republican	20	12	60	8	90
Independent	22	21	44	11	125
RACE/ETHNICITY					
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	9	51	18	18
Black/African American	20	36	35	9	29
Hispanic/Latino	28	22	44	7	82
White	25	17	49	8	174

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from overall sample of School Parents or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K-12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10-29, 2019), Q17C and Q17D (composite).

APPENDIX 7

Views on Nevada's Direction in K–12 Education

Percentage of General Population and Selected Demographic Groups

	Right Direction %	Wrong Track %	Margin (net)	N =
GENERAL POPULATION	35	57	-22	1,204
Current School Parent	37	62	-25	335
Non-Parent	36	54	-18	544
COUNTY				
Clark	35	57	-22	884
Washoe/Storey	38	57	-19	186
Rest of Nevada	30	58	-28	134
AGE GROUP				
18 to 34	39	57	-18	348
35 to 54	34	60	-26	402
55 & Over	35	53	-18	420
GENERATION				
Millennial	37	59	-22	364
Generation X	31	62	-31	310
Baby Boomer	34	53	-19	353
Silent	36	55	-19	90
COMMUNITY				
Urban	37	55	-18	492
Suburban	34	62	-28	465
Small Town/Rural	34	54	-20	236
EDUCATION				
< College Degree	36	56	-20	816
≥ College Degree	33	61	-28	381
GENDER				
Female	33	60	-28	586
Male	38	54	-17	618
HOUSEHOLD INCOME				
Under \$40,000	40	52	-12	393
\$40,000 to \$79,999	38	53	-15	414
\$80,000 & Over	29	68	-39	318
PARTY ID				
Democrat	39	53	-13	384
Republican	30	62	-32	340
Independent	37	57	-20	423
RACE/ETHNICITY				
Asian/Pacific Islander	51	47	3	65
Black/African American	42	51	-9	106
Hispanic/Latino	43	48	-5	264
White	29	63	-33	684

Notes: Bolding denotes statistically significant differences from General Population or from within-group comparison. Please consider that each subgroup has a unique margin of error based on its adult population size in the United States and the sample size (N) obtained in this survey. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes. The subgroup sample sizes displayed in the far right column represent the unweighted number of interviews. All other statistical results reported in this table and report reflect weighted data, a standard procedure to correct for known demographic discrepancies. Margins are calculated using percentages to the nearest tenth.

Source: EdChoice, Nevada K–12 & School Choice Survey (conducted January 10–29, 2019), Q1.

NOTES

1. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
2. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
3. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
4. EdChoice (2019), *The ABCs of School Choice: The Comprehensive Guide to Every Private School Choice Program in America*, 2019 edition, pp. 113–114, retrieved from <https://www.edchoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/The-ABCs-of-School-Choice-2019-Edition.pdf>
5. Nevada Department of Education (2018), *Nevada Opportunity Tax Credit Scholarship Program*, accessed February 21, 2019, retrieved from Scribd website: <https://www.scribd.com/document/399207213/Opportunity-Scholarship-Test-Score-Analysis>
6. National Alliance for Public Charter Schools (2019), *Measuring Up to the Model: A Ranking of State Charter School Laws*, 10th edition, retrieved from https://www.publiccharters.org/sites/default/files/documents/2019-02/napcs_model_law_2019_web_updated.pdf
7. EdChoice, *ABCs of School Choice*, pp. 21–22 and 146–147
8. For terminology: We use the label “current school parents” to refer to those respondents who said they have one or more children in preschool through high school. We use the label “former school parents” for respondents who said their children are past high school age. We use the label “non-parents” for respondents without children. For terms regarding age groups: “younger” reflect respondents who are age 18 to 34; “middle-age” are 35 to 54; and “seniors” are 55 and older. Labels pertaining to income groups go as follows: “low-income earners” < \$40,000; “middle-income earners” ≥\$40,000 and < \$80,000; “high-income earners” ≥ \$80,000. We adapt the Pew Research Center’s classifications of generational cohorts for this report: Millennial (1981–1996); Generation X (1965–1980); Baby Boomer (1946–1964); and Silent Generation (1928–1945). Pew Research Center, Generations and Age [Web page], accessed February 13, 2019, retrieved from <http://www.pewresearch.org/topics/generations-and-age>
9. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
10. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
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13. Ibid.
14. Unless otherwise noted, the results in this section reflect the composite average of split-sample responses of current and former school parents to questions 17C and 17D.
15. Authors’ calculations; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), “Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey”, 2016–17 v.1a, “State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey”, 2016–17 v.1a, via ELSi tableGenerator, retrieved from <https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/elsi/tableGenerator.aspx>; Andrew D. Catt (2019, January 24), “U.S. States Ranked by Educational Choice Share, 2019” (Blog post), retrieved from EdChoice website: <https://www.edchoice.org/blog/u-s-states-ranked-by-educational-choice-share-2019>
16. We advise strong caution when interpreting results for subgroups with small sample sizes.
17. Andrew D. Catt (2015), *Exploring Nevada’s Private Education Sector*, School Survey Series 3, retrieved from EdChoice website: <https://www.edchoice.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/2015-8-NV-Private-School-Survey.pdf>
18. “Current Expenditures” data include dollars spent on instruction, instruction-related support services, and other elementary/secondary current expenditures, but exclude expenditures on long-term debt service, facilities and construction, and other programs. “Total Expenditures” includes the latter categories and sometimes others. Total current spending per student does not include capital outlay and interest on debt. Stephen Q. Cornman, Lei Zhou, Malia R. Howell, and Jumaane Young (2018), *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 2015–16* (NCES 2019–301), retrieved from National Center for Education Statistics website: <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019301.pdf>
19. Authors’ calculations; Ibid.

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Any errors in this publication are solely those of the authors.