Seventy-five (75) percent of Latino parents and families believe that U.S. public schools do a good job preparing Latino children “for success in the future.”

A slim majority of Latino parents and families (52 percent) believe Latino students receive as good an education as White students.

Seven in 10 Latino parents and families (70 percent) think that schools in low-income communities do not receive the same funding as schools in wealthy communities.

Nearly 3 in 5 Latino parents and families (57 percent) think that schools in Latino communities do not receive the same funding as schools in White communities.

Most Latino parents and families think that U.S. schools are trying their best to educate Latino students, even if they often leave many behind, but nearly a quarter believe that schools “are not really trying.”

Most Latino parents and families (81 percent) believe that students “should be challenged more in school to help ensure they are successful later in life.”

Almost all Latino parents and families (89 percent) believe teachers’ expectations of Latino students from low-income families should be the same or higher than those of other students.

When asked an open-ended question about what is the most important characteristic to make a great school, parents overwhelmingly cited good teaching. It was more than 2 and a half times as likely to be cited by Latino parents as the next most important characteristic.

More than 7 in 10 Latino parents and families (73 percent) think that the “school’s rating from the state” is an important piece of information in determining if the school is effectively educating their child. Fifteen (15) percent think it’s one of the most important.

This fact sheet is based on the results of a national survey of N=1,200 new majority parents (N=600 African-American and N=600 Latino or Hispanic parents or family members actively involved in the upbringing of a child between the ages 5-18) conducted by Anzalone Liszt Grove Research on behalf of The Leadership Conference Education Fund. The survey was conducted by telephone, including both landlines and cell phones, using bilingual professional interviewers in both English and Spanish. Thirty (30) percent of the Latino sample were interviewed in Spanish. Interviews were conducted March 1-9, 2017. The margin of error for each sample is plus or minus 4.0 percent at the 95 percent level of confidence. The margin of error for subgroups varies and is higher.

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