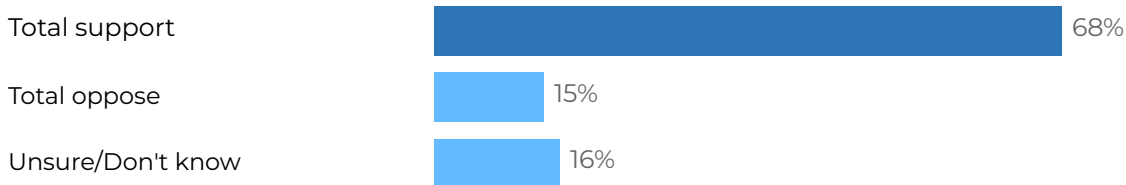


TO: Interested Parties
FR: Education Reform Now Advocacy
DATE: May 27, 2026
RE: [Massachusetts Statewide Poll](#)

MASSACHUSETTS VOTERS STRONGLY SUPPORT THE STATE OPTING IN TO FSTC BY A +53-POINT MARGIN (68% SUPPORT / 15% OPPOSE / 16% NOT SURE): Democrats support opting in at a higher margin (+59 points; 71% support / 12% oppose) than Republicans (+51 points; 71% support / 20% oppose) and Independents (+48 points; 64% support / 16% oppose). Democrats and Independents responded “Not Sure” at a higher rate (17% and 20%) than Republicans (9%), suggesting room for growth.

As with other states, Black and Latino voters supported FSTC opt-in at higher rates than the statewide average: Black voters supported opt-in at the largest margin (+81 points; 89% support / 8% oppose) followed by Hispanic voters (+64 points; 72% support / 8% oppose). White and Asian voters expressed less support; White voters (+50 points; 67% support / 17% oppose) and Asian voters (+39 points; 61% support / 22% oppose).

Next we are going to ask you about a new federal tax credit scholarship program starting in 2027 that Massachusetts can opt into that would allow families with students in public or private schools to use money raised through federal tax credits to help pay for K-12 education costs, including academic tutoring, test preparation, special-needs services, and private school tuition. Do you support or oppose this program?



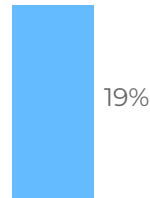
WHEN PRESENTED WITH COMPETING ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST FSTC OPT-IN, MASSACHUSETTS LIKELY VOTERS SIDED WITH THE PRO-OPT-IN LEADER BY A +38-POINT MARGIN (57% SUPPORT / 19% OPPOSE / 24% NOT SURE): The result was consistent across party lines. Democrats backed the pro-opt-in leader (57% support / 19% oppose), Republicans (64% support / 17% oppose), and independents (54% support / 21% oppose), making this one of the most bipartisan findings in the poll. The ideological breakdown was similarly flat: conservatives backed the pro-opt-in leader (60% support / 15% oppose), moderates (54% support / 22% oppose), and liberals (61% support / 21% oppose).

Here are two different opinions an elected leader may have. Please tell us which one you agree with more..

A leader who supports the federal tax credit scholarship program and says it would give working class and middle income families access to money for academic tutoring, test preparation, special-needs services and quality school options. If the state does not opt in, money intended for Massachusetts families will fund scholarships for students in other states.



A leader who opposes the federal tax credit scholarship program and says it is part of the Trump administration's plan to privatize public schools, and would primarily benefit families who can already afford to send their kids to private schools, including wealthy donors seeking tax advantages.



The absence of meaningful partisan or ideological cleavage is notable given that the anti-opt-in framing explicitly invoked the Trump administration. Younger voters (18–34) were the most decisive (65% support / 26% oppose), while voters 50–64 were the softest (49% support / 18% oppose), though still net positive by a 31-point margin. Parents backed the pro-opt-in leader (62% support / 20% oppose).

BY A +37-POINT MARGIN, MASSACHUSETTS LIKELY VOTERS SAID THEY WOULD RATHER REDIRECT TAX PAYMENTS TO ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS STUDENTS THAN PAY THE IRS GENERAL FUND (57% CONTRIBUTION / 20% IRS / 24% NOT SURE): The preference for redirecting taxes to student scholarships held across party — Democrats (64% contribution / 17% IRS), Republicans (52% contribution / 27% IRS), and independents (52% contribution / 18% IRS). Support for school contributions over IRS funding was broadly consistent ideologically; however, liberals had modestly higher levels of support for local school contributions (63% contribution / 17% IRS) compared to moderates (51% contribution / 20% IRS), and conservatives (57% contribution / 22% IRS). Women were more inclined to redirect than men (61% vs. 52%), and parents were substantially more supportive of local school funding than non-parents (69% vs. 53%).

If Governor Healey opts into this program, people can donate money to groups that give scholarships to K-12 Massachusetts students, in public and private schools, and get that same amount taken off their federal tax bill. Regardless of your own personal financial situation, if you owed any money when you filed your federal taxes would you rather pay off that debt by making a contribution to an organization that provides scholarships for Massachusetts students? Or making payment to the IRS general fund when you file your taxes?



Higher income voters were more favorable to SGO contribution (+41-points) 60% of voters with incomes +\$80K per year favored contribution vs. only 19% would make payment to the IRS general fund. The margin favoring contribution for voters with incomes ranging from \$40K - \$79K was +31-points (53% contribution / 22% IRS).

AMONG THE 57% OF VOTERS WHO RESPONDED THEY WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO AN SGO - 48% FAVORED AN SGO THAT HELPED TRADITIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS ONLY, 26% FAVORED AN SGO THAT SUPPORTED BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL STUDENTS, 18% preferred an SGO that supported private or religious school tuition assistance.

Methodology Statement: SurveyUSA interviewed 1,050 adults from the entire state of Massachusetts 05/19/26 through 05/22/26, using a non-probability sample of internet panel members provided by Cint USA. Of the adults, 924 were registered to vote; of the registered voters, 805 were identified as being likely to vote in the November general election and were asked most of the substantive questions. Of the likely voters, 402 were further determined to be likely to vote in the September Democratic primary election and asked about the Markey-Moulton primary. The pool of adult respondents was weighted to US Census ACS targets for gender, age, ethnicity, education, and home ownership, and to Massachusetts' current D+17 partisan registration.