

<b>S2.</b> Are you currently registered to vote in [STATE]?	Yes ..... 100% No ..... - Not sure ..... -
<b>S3.</b> As you may know, there will be an election for President, Congress, and other offices in November 2020. How likely are you to vote in the November 2020 election?	Definitely ..... 86% Probably ..... 9 Chance 50-50 ..... 5 Probably not ..... - Definitely not ..... -
<b>P1.</b> When it comes to politics, do you generally think of yourself as a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or some other political party? [IF INDEPENDENT/OTHER] Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?	Democrat ..... 40% Independent / Closer to the Democrats ..... 8 Independent ..... 10 Independent / Closer to the Republicans ..... 6 Republican ..... 36  DEMOCRAT (NET) ..... 40% INDEPENDENT (NET) ..... 24 REPUBLICAN (NET) ..... 36  DEMOCRAT W/ LEANERS (NET) ..... 48% REPUBLICAN W/ LEANERS (NET) ..... 42
<b>Q1.</b> How would you rate economic conditions in the <b>country</b> today?	Excellent ..... 3% Good ..... 20 Fair ..... 38 Poor ..... 39  POSITIVE (NET) ..... 23% NEGATIVE (NET) ..... 77
<b>Q2.</b> How would you rate economic conditions in [STATE] today?	Excellent ..... 2% Good ..... 24 Fair ..... 44 Poor ..... 30  POSITIVE (NET) ..... 26% NEGATIVE (NET) ..... 74
<b>Q3.</b> How would you rate your <b>personal financial situation</b> today?	Excellent ..... 6% Good ..... 39 Fair ..... 39 Poor ..... 17  POSITIVE (NET) ..... 44% NEGATIVE (NET) ..... 56

**B1.** You will now see the names of some different people and organizations. Please indicate how favorable or unfavorable you feel toward each. Some of the names and organizations are broad while others are more specific but do your best to give us your opinion on each. If you haven't heard of them or don't know enough about them to give a rating, please select that option.

	FAV		UNFAV		CR	NH	NET		
	Very	Some	Some	Very			FAV	UNFAV	FAM
• Public community colleges in the United States .....	28%	52	8	4	7	1	80%	13	92
• Vocational or trade schools in the United States .....	33%	46	6	3	10	1	79%	9	89
• Four-year colleges and universities in the United States.....	21%	47	16	9	6	1	69%	25	93
• Online colleges, universities, and programs.....	17%	49	16	7	11	1	66%	23	88
• Barack Obama.....	41%	18	13	27	1	*	59%	39	98
• The higher education system in the United States.....	13%	40	28	11	6	2	53%	39	92
• College and university administrators.....	10%	39	23	13	13	1	49%	37	85
• The U.S. Department of Education.....	9%	39	27	15	9	1	48%	42	91
• Democrats in Congress.....	17%	28	16	32	6	*	45%	48	93
• Republicans in Congress.....	13%	28	16	35	6	1	42%	51	93
• Donald Trump .....	23%	18	9	47	2	-	41%	56	98
• Nancy Pelosi .....	15%	22	11	41	8	2	38%	52	90
• Proprietary or for-profit colleges in the United States .....	6%	28	27	17	14	8	34%	43	77
• [SPLIT A] Higher education lobbyists.....	6%	23	17	23	19	11	29%	41	70
• Mitch McConnell .....	8%	21	11	32	18	10	29%	43	72
• Betsy DeVos.....	4%	12	8	27	18	31	16%	35	51
• [SPLIT B] Lobbyists.....	2%	10	24	41	19	4	12%	65	77

This survey will ask you questions about your views on "federal oversight" of institutions and taxpayer money. Simply put, this is asking you about your views on **Congress' power to regulate and monitor these groups and funds, to prevent waste and fraud and to protect students and taxpayers.** And as you may know, "higher education" refers to any formal education that occurs after high school.

**Q20A. [SPLIT A]** To get started...In general, do you think there is too much, too little, or the right amount of federal oversight in how taxpayer dollars are spent in higher education?

Too much oversight.....	15%
The amount is about right.....	23
Too little oversight .....	42
Don't know .....	20

**Q20B. [SPLIT B]** To get started...Right now, do you think there is too much, too little, or the right amount of federal oversight in how taxpayer dollars are spent in higher education?

Too much oversight.....	19%
The amount is about right.....	23
Too little oversight .....	41
Don't know .....	17

**B2.** Below are groups that may receive coronavirus relief funds. For each, please indicate whether you support or oppose that group receiving assistance.

	SUPPORT		OPPOSE		NET	
	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>	<b>OPPOSE</b>
• Working people .....	79%	18	3	1	97%	3
• Small businesses.....	76%	20	3	1	96%	4
• College students .....	50%	35	11	4	85%	15
• Public colleges and universities.....	36%	43	15	7	78%	22
• Private nonprofit colleges and universities.....	24%	47	19	10	71%	29
• Private for-profit colleges and universities .....	12%	32	34	23	43%	57
• Major corporations.....	8%	27	36	29	35%	65

**B3.** Now you will see a similar list of groups that may accept coronavirus relief funds. For each, please indicate whether they should receive more or less federal oversight in how they spend any federal assistance they accept.

	<u>More oversight</u>	<u>No change</u>	<u>Less oversight</u>
• Major corporations.....	59%	27	14
• Private for-profit colleges and universities.....	54%	35	11
• Online colleges, universities, and programs.....	46%	48	6
• Public colleges and universities.....	46%	46	8
• Private nonprofit colleges and universities.....	41%	50	10
• Short-term or certificate-granting programs.....	40%	53	6
• Small businesses.....	33%	46	21

**Q35.** Which of the following is more concerning to you?

The federal government will force too much oversight on higher education institutions that accept coronavirus relief funds .....	32%
The federal government will not provide enough oversight on higher education institutions that accept coronavirus relief funds .....	68

**B4.** Now you are going to see a few statements about higher education. For each, please indicate whether you agree or disagree.

	<u>AGREE</u>		<u>DISAGREE</u>		<u>NET</u>	
	<u>Strong</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Strong</u>	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>
• Rising student loan debt is a major problem.....	71%	22	5	2	93%	7
• [SPLIT A] Before a student chooses to spend their money on a college, they deserve to know how its graduates usually do in the job market.....	67%	28	4	1	95%	5
• [SPLIT B] Before a student chooses to spend their money on a college, they deserve to know how their money will be spent by the institution .....	54%	36	9	1	90%	10
• [SPLIT B] Online-only programs funded by higher education grants and loans should have to abide by the same basic rules, like being approved and monitored by accreditors for quality, as two-year and four-year education programs.....	53%	40	5	2	93%	7
• A vocational training certificate is worth the investment and usually pays off.....	45%	44	9	1	90%	10
• Higher education institutions have a responsibility to ensure that most students who enroll graduate .....	41%	39	16	4	79%	21
• The federal government could do more to help make sure students succeed in higher education.....	39%	35	18	8	74%	26

B4. Now you are going to see a few statements about higher education. For each, please indicate whether you agree or disagree.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strong	Some	Some	Strong	AGREE	DISAGREE
• [SPLIT A] Online-only programs funded by higher education grants and loans should not get special loopholes for meeting basic standards of educational quality .....	39%	41	16	5	79%	21
• A two-year Associate's degree is worth the investment and usually pays off.....	25%	50	20	4	76%	24
• A Bachelor's degree is worth the investment and usually pays off.....	25%	47	23	5	71%	29
• [SPLIT B] Higher education offers a good return on investment for students .....	23%	51	20	6	74%	26
• [SPLIT A] Higher education is not worth the cost to students anymore .....	22%	40	25	12	62%	38

B5. Below are some things members of Congress could do regarding higher education. How important of a priority should each of the following be for *your* member of Congress?

	IMPORTANT			NOT		NET	
	Top priority	Not top	Somewhat important	Not that	Not at all	IMPORTANT	NOT
• Making higher education affordable and ensuring it provides a good value to students.....	63%	21	12	2	2	84%	4
• Protecting student loan borrowers from predatory institutions that lie to get them to enroll.....	61%	23	12	2	2	84%	3
• Making sure higher education institutions receiving coronavirus relief funds are using it to help students .....	60%	23	13	2	2	83%	3
• Protecting the privacy of students' data who take online courses.....	56%	27	13	2	2	83%	4
• Allowing students who have been defrauded by predatory schools to cancel their loans .....	53%	23	17	4	3	76%	6
• [SPLIT A] Requiring that colleges and universities that receive taxpayer dollars be accredited .....	51%	31	14	3	1	82%	4
• Stopping payments on student loan debt during the pandemic.....	50%	25	17	5	3	75%	8
• [SPLIT B] Requiring that colleges and universities that receive federal coronavirus relief funds be accredited.....	47%	32	15	5	1	79%	6
• Making higher education data more transparent so that prospective students and their families know how well a program's graduates fare in the job market before they decide to enroll .....	46%	33	17	2	1	79%	4

B5. Below are some things members of Congress could do regarding higher education. How important of a priority should each of the following be for *your* member of Congress?

	IMPORTANT		Somewhat important	NOT		NET	
	Top priority	Not top		Not that	Not at all	IMPORTANT	NOT
• [SPLIT A] Setting quality standards for online higher education programs .....	45%	36	15	3	2	81%	4
• [SPLIT A] Limiting access to federal grants and loans at programs that leave students with loan debt that is significantly higher than they can earn.....	44%	28	19	6	3	72%	9
• [SPLIT A] Requiring that higher education institutions that are funded by taxpayer dollars spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching .....	43%	32	20	5	1	75%	6
• [SPLIT B] Setting quality standards for online higher education programs taking federal coronavirus relief funds.....	42%	34	17	4	2	76%	6
• [SPLIT B] Limiting access to federal coronavirus relief funds at programs that leave students with loan debt that is significantly higher than they can earn.....	42%	31	19	5	4	72%	9
• [SPLIT B] Requiring that higher education institutions that receive federal coronavirus relief funds spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching.....	41%	33	20	5	1	74%	6
• [SPLIT B] Setting quality standards for colleges that have had to shift education online and are taking federal coronavirus relief funds .....	38%	40	16	3	2	79%	5
• Requiring for-profit colleges to get at least 10% of their funding from non-government sources to ensure taxpayer funded grants and loans aren't subsidizing sham schools.....	37%	31	21	7	3	68%	10
• [SPLIT A] Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment in order to give institutions access to federal funds .....	37%	38	20	4	1	75%	5
• [SPLIT A] Setting quality standards for colleges that have had to shift education online.....	37%	41	18	3	1	78%	4
• Making higher education free at public institutions .....	36%	24	17	9	14	60%	23
• Requiring online-only programs that receive federal coronavirus relief funds to demonstrate positive employment outcomes for students.....	35%	37	21	4	3	72%	7

**B5.** Below are some things members of Congress could do regarding higher education. How important of a priority should each of the following be for *your* member of Congress?

	IMPORTANT		Somewhat important	NOT		NET	
	Top priority	Not top		Not that	Not at all	IMPORTANT	NOT
• [SPLIT B] Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment, in order to give institutions access to federal coronavirus relief funds.....	32%	35	25	4	4	67%	8
• [SPLIT A] Quickly getting federal coronavirus relief funds to higher education institutions to keep them open .....	32%	35	23	7	3	66%	10
• [SPLIT B] Quickly getting federal coronavirus relief funds to higher education institutions to keep them open, even if that means loosening standards for accreditation .....	19%	25	28	18	9	45%	28

**Q62A. [SPLIT A]** Below are the priorities you rated as most important. Of these, which one do you prioritize the MOST?

Making higher education affordable and ensuring it provides a good value to students .....	23%
Making higher education free at public institutions .....	12
Making sure higher education institutions receiving coronavirus relief funds are using it to help students .....	9
Stopping payments on student loan debt during the pandemic.....	8
Protecting the privacy of students' data who take online courses .....	6
Making higher education data more transparent so that prospective students and their families know how well a program's graduates fare in the job market before they decide to enroll .....	6
Allowing students who have been defrauded by predatory schools to cancel their loans .....	6
Requiring that colleges and universities that receive taxpayer dollars be accredited.....	6
Protecting student loan borrowers from predatory institutions that lie to get them to enroll .....	5
Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment in order to give institutions access to federal funds.....	4
Limiting access to federal grants and loans at programs that leave students with loan debt that is significantly higher than they can earn .....	3
Setting quality standards for online higher education programs .....	3
Quickly getting federal coronavirus relief funds to higher education institutions to keep them open .....	2
Requiring for-profit colleges to get at least 10% of their funding from non-government sources to ensure taxpayer funded grants and loans aren't subsidizing sham schools.....	2
Requiring that higher education institutions that are funded by taxpayer dollars spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching .....	2
Requiring online-only programs that receive federal coronavirus relief funds to demonstrate positive employment outcomes for students.....	2
Setting quality standards for colleges that have had to shift education online .....	1

**Q62B. [SPLIT B]** Below are the priorities you rated as most important. Of these, which one do you prioritize the MOST?

Making higher education affordable and ensuring it provides a good value to students .....	22%
Making higher education free at public institutions .....	12
Making sure higher education institutions receiving coronavirus relief funds are using it to help students .....	11
Stopping payments on student loan debt during the pandemic .....	9
Allowing students who have been defrauded by predatory schools to cancel their loans .....	8
Protecting student loan borrowers from predatory institutions that lie to get them to enroll .....	6
Requiring that colleges and universities that receive federal coronavirus relief funds be accredited.....	6
Making higher education data more transparent so that prospective students and their families know how well a program's graduates fare in the job market before they decide to enroll .....	5
Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment, in order to give institutions access to federal coronavirus relief funds .....	4
Protecting the privacy of students' data who take online courses .....	4
Limiting access to federal coronavirus relief funds at programs that leave students with loan debt that is significantly higher than they can earn .....	3
Requiring that higher education institutions that receive federal coronavirus relief funds spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching .....	3
Requiring online-only programs that receive federal coronavirus relief funds to demonstrate positive employment outcomes for students .....	2
Setting quality standards for colleges that have had to shift education online and are taking federal coronavirus relief funds .....	2
Requiring for-profit colleges to get at least 10% of their funding from non-government sources to ensure taxpayer funded grants and loans aren't subsidizing sham schools .....	2
Setting quality standards for online higher education programs taking federal coronavirus relief funds .....	1
Quickly getting federal coronavirus relief funds to higher education institutions to keep them open, even if that means loosening standards for accreditation .....	1

**Q63A. [SPLIT A]** Which of the following comes closest to your view of the federal government's role regarding higher education funding?

Families are struggling to pay the bills now more than ever. <b>We need to make sure rules are in place</b> to ensure higher education institutions are spending their new taxpayer funded coronavirus relief to help students, not to enrich executives or endowments. ....	71%
Families are struggling to pay the bills now more than ever. <b>We need to cut red tape</b> to provide funds to higher education institutions quickly, so they can help students stay in school. ....	22
Neither of these .....	7

**Q63B. [SPLIT B]** Thinking about the best way to help current students enrolled in higher education right now, which of the following comes closest to your view?

We need to make sure rules are in place to ensure higher education institutions are spending taxpayer dollars to help students, not enrich executives or endowments.....	81%
Higher education institutions are in the best position to know how to help their students .....	15
Neither of these .....	4

**Q64.** Which of the following comes closest to your view of how the federal government should spend its coronavirus relief funds for higher education?

It's best for the federal government to provide <b>direct relief to students</b> .....	61%
It's best for the federal government to provide <b>higher education institutions relief which they can distribute to students</b> .....	27
Neither of these .....	12



**Q65C. [SPLIT C]** Thinking about the best way to help current higher education students right now, which of the following comes closest to your view?

- It's best to give higher education institutions coronavirus relief funds **with more guardrails and accountability in place**, to make sure the money is **not being used to defraud students** ..... 76%
- It's best to give higher education institutions coronavirus relief funds **with fewer strings attached**, because they know how to best help their students ..... 24

**Q65D. [SPLIT D]** Thinking about the best way to help current higher education students right now, which of the following comes closest to your view?

- It's best to give higher education institutions billions of dollars in coronavirus relief funds with more guardrails and accountability in place, to make sure the money is not being used to defraud students ..... 70%
- It's best to give higher education institutions coronavirus relief funds with fewer strings attached, because they know how to best help their students ..... 30

**Q65E. [SPLIT E]** Thinking about the best way to help current higher education students right now, which of the following comes closest to your view?

- We need to make sure rules are in place to ensure higher education institutions are spending taxpayer dollars to help students, not enrich executives or endowments ..... 81%
- It's best to give higher education institutions coronavirus relief funds with fewer strings attached, because they know how to best help their students ..... 19

**Q66.** Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

- The federal government should provide basic guardrails to ensure that students aren't taking out loans or using up taxpayer-funded grants to attend predatory online institutions or programs that will leave them worse off than when they first enrolled. .... 71%
- The federal government should not try to influence where students choose to spend taxpayer-funded higher education grants and loans ..... 29

**Q67.** How would you rate the quality of a college degree earned online because of the coronavirus pandemic?

- Better quality** than a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 10%
- Same quality** as a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 63
- Worse quality** than a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 28

**Q68.** How would you rate the salary potential once the economy has rebounded of a college degree earned online because of the coronavirus pandemic?

- Will likely get a **higher salary** than a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 7%
- Will likely get the **same salary** as a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 64
- Will likely get a **lower salary** than a degree earned before the pandemic ..... 29

**Q69. [IF LOWER SALARY]** Which of the following reasons best explain why you believe a college degree earned during the coronavirus pandemic will likely get a lower salary than one earned before the pandemic?

The economy will be worse off and harm graduates' career prospects .....	57%
A degree earned online is not the same quality as one earned in person .....	42
Colleges let standards slip during the pandemic .....	30
Students did not work as hard in school during the pandemic.....	20
Students are not majoring in subjects that will earn them a higher salary .....	18
Other .....	2
None of the above .....	4

**Q70.** How would you rate the quality of a college degree from an online-only program?

<b>Better quality</b> than a degree earned at a traditional in-person institution.....	6%
<b>Same quality</b> as a degree earned at a traditional in-person institution.....	60
<b>Worse quality</b> than a degree earned at a traditional in-person institution .....	34

**Q71A. [SPLIT A]** How would you rate the salary potential of a college degree from an online-only program?

Will likely get a <b>higher salary</b> than a degree from a traditional in-person institution .....	6%
Will likely get the <b>same salary</b> as a degree from a traditional in-person institution .....	59
Will likely get a <b>lower salary</b> than a degree from a traditional in-person institution .....	35

**Q71B. [SPLIT B]** Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

A college degree from a <b>traditional in-person institution is more valuable</b> than a degree from an online-only institution .....	39%
A college degree from an <b>online-only program is more valuable</b> than a degree from a traditional in-person institution.....	8
Both degrees are <b>equally valuable</b> .....	53

**Q72.** Which of the following statements do you agree with most?

A student should pay <b>less tuition for a college degree from an online-only program</b> than one from a traditional in-person institution.....	73%
A student should pay the <b>same tuition for a college degree from an online-only program</b> as one from a traditional in-person institution .....	23
A student should pay <b>more tuition for a college degree from an online-only program</b> than one from a traditional in-person institution.....	4

**B6.** Below are some statements about higher education institutions that accept coronavirus relief funds. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each if these institutions accept coronavirus relief funds.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strong	Some	Some	Strong	AGREE	DISAGREE
• Colleges and universities should not raise tuition.....	72%	23	4	1	95%	5
• Colleges and universities should reduce spending on salaries of its executives and high-level administrators .....	54%	35	9	2	89%	11
• Colleges and universities should issue quarterly reports to the federal government and taxpayers about how the funds are being spent.....	53%	39	6	2	92%	8
• [SPLIT A] Colleges and universities should reduce tuition for students next year .....	47%	41	11	2	87%	13
• Colleges and universities should use federal funds to improve the online educational experience while students remain off-campus for public health reasons .....	46%	45	7	2	92%	8
• Colleges and universities should target spending at students who need it most .....	40%	46	12	2	86%	14
• [SPLIT B] Colleges and universities should refund last semester's tuition for students .....	39%	36	22	3	75%	25
• Colleges and universities should maintain the amount they're spending on instruction for students.....	34%	52	13	1	86%	14
• Colleges and universities should maintain payrolls and use federal funds to keep staff working .....	27%	53	17	4	79%	21
• [SPLIT B] Colleges and universities should not need any more regulations than normal times.....	16%	38	36	10	54%	46
• [SPLIT A] Colleges and universities should not be forced to abide by burdensome regulations during this crisis.....	13%	26	38	23	39%	61

B7. Below is a list of things that could happen if there are no federal requirements placed on higher education institutions that can access coronavirus relief funds. For each, please indicate how concerning each possibility is if there are no federal requirements.

	CONCERNING		NOT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>CONCERN</u>	<u>NOT</u>
• Colleges and universities spend coronavirus relief funds on marketing, executive salaries, and other perks instead of helping students.....	73%	21	5	1	94%	6
• [SPLIT A] Politicians letting their friends open fly-by-night for-profit schools to take advantage of coronavirus relief funds.....	68%	24	6	1	93%	7
• Colleges and universities "double dipping" by taking tuition payments as well as federal funds.....	65%	28	6	1	93%	7
• Politicians giving preferential treatment to schools they represent or have a connection to.....	64%	29	5	1	93%	7
• [SPLIT A] Colleges and universities charge the same amount or more to students but provide a lower quality education.....	63%	29	7	1	92%	8
• Colleges and universities will put their bottom lines over the health of their students.....	60%	32	7	1	92%	8
• [SPLIT A] Colleges and universities pass off lower quality degrees onto students.....	57%	34	8	1	91%	9
• Instructional quality at colleges and universities declines.....	56%	35	7	2	91%	9
• [SPLIT B] Colleges and universities let quality decline and fewer students are willing to enroll.....	50%	37	11	2	87%	13
• [SPLIT B] For-profit schools enroll more students and quickly grow to take advantage of coronavirus relief funds, like they did after the financial crisis..	49%	40	9	2	89%	11
• Colleges and universities continue offering degrees for hands-on studies like mechanic or dental school, but cannot deliver a quality experience because education is online-only.....	48%	43	7	2	91%	9
• [SPLIT B] Colleges and universities charge the same amount or more to students but provide online-only education.....	47%	41	10	2	89%	11
• [SPLIT B] Colleges and universities pass off degrees with less earning potential onto students.....	47%	44	8	1	91%	9
• [SPLIT A] Colleges and universities become dependent on the federal government as fewer students enroll.....	40%	44	13	3	84%	16

B7. Below is a list of things that could happen if there are no federal requirements placed on higher education institutions that can access coronavirus relief funds. For each, please indicate how concerning each possibility is if there are no federal requirements.

	CONCERNING		NOT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>CONCERN</u>	<u>NOT</u>
• Colleges and universities still go out of business because they did not receive enough coronavirus relief money .....	33%	40	20	8	72%	28

B8. Here is a list of statements about coronavirus relief funds directed toward higher education. For each statement, please indicate how convincing it is as a reason for these funds to receive greater federal oversight.

	CONVINCING		NOT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>CONVINCING</u>	<u>NOT</u>
• <b>[BAD ACTORS]</b> Some schools target students for recruitment, encourage them to take out tens of thousands of dollars in student loan debt, and leave them with little or no training-unable to get a job in their field. One school told prospective students that it placed 70 to 99% of students in jobs, when in reality only 20 to 30% of students got jobs. We must crack down on these predatory schools to stop them from wasting taxpayer dollars.....	56%	31	10	2	88%	12
• <b>[BAD DEAL]</b> College has been too expensive for too long. Now that many more colleges are forced to teach classes online, students are paying the same amount for what is often a mediocre product. Federal coronavirus relief funds for higher education institutions must come with rules that ensure students are still getting a degree that is valuable in the job market.....	55%	34	9	3	88%	12
• <b>[CAPITALIZING]</b> At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet and businesses are going under, we must make sure that federal coronavirus relief funds are going to help students, not allowing colleges to grow their profits. Federal rules and guardrails must be put in place to make sure higher education institutions are not simply receiving a blank check.....	54%	34	9	2	89%	11
• <b>[LUXURY]</b> Many colleges and universities are worried about keeping open the multi-million-dollar recreational facilities, padding their endowments, and paying out their stockholders while many students and families are struggling to put food on the table. We must do more to make sure these institutions are providing value in return for the tuition the student – and taxpayer – have paid.....	48%	36	13	3	85%	15

B8. Here is a list of statements about coronavirus relief funds directed toward higher education. For each statement, please indicate how convincing it is as a reason for these funds to receive greater federal oversight.

	CONVINCING		NOT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>CONVINCING</u>	<u>NOT</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[ACCREDITATION REFORM]</b> At a time when the federal government is indiscriminately giving bailouts to colleges and universities, our higher education accreditation system is not functioning as it should. Even schools with graduation rates as low as 15% are receiving accreditation and access to taxpayer funds, and so are schools where most graduates can't get jobs or make enough to repay their student loans. That isn't right. It's more important than ever to reform the accreditation system so it takes student success into account, looking at graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and whether students are able to get jobs after graduation.....</li> </ul>	48%	38	10	3	87%	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[DIRECT RELIEF TO STUDENTS]</b> No one could have predicted coronavirus, and that includes students who paid full tuition expecting to get a high-quality education. Students didn't sign up for closed campuses and online courses that don't match the value of their in-person classrooms, and now they can't get refunded. Higher education institutions should be required to use some of the federal coronavirus relief money for direct tuition relief payments to students.....</li> </ul>	48%	38	11	3	87%	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[LOBBYISTS]</b> Higher education institutions spend millions on lobbyists to influence the U.S. political system. These lobbyists funnel campaign contributions to buy their loyalty. These same politicians then vote to bail out colleges and universities that already have massive endowments.....</li> </ul>	48%	34	14	4	82%	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[SPLIT B] [LOWER QUALITY - B]</b> The federal government is bailing out colleges and universities with billions of coronavirus relief dollars at a time when colleges are offering a lower quality experience to students. They should pass on savings to students by cutting tuition and fees.....</li> </ul>	47%	39	13	2	85%	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[ONLINE UNREGULATED]</b> Online higher education is a largely unregulated industry. As more students are forced to go that route due to coronavirus, there will be more abuses and fraud from low quality schools giving worthless degrees. The world wide web should not be the wild, wild west - it needs rules and guardrails like other kinds of higher education.....</li> </ul>	46%	37	13	4	83%	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[DIFFERENT RESULTS]</b> For years, online higher education has not had to operate under the same set of rules as traditional institutions. And Washington turned a blind eye to this in the past, but now that many more students are being forced to attend college online, we need to make sure every institution follows the same standards.....</li> </ul>	46%	40	11	3	86%	14

**B8.** Here is a list of statements about coronavirus relief funds directed toward higher education. For each statement, please indicate how convincing it is as a reason for these funds to receive greater federal oversight.

	CONVINCING		NOT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Not too</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>CONVINCING</u>	<u>NOT</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[SPLIT A] [LOWER QUALITY - A]</b> The federal government is bailing out colleges and universities with billions of coronavirus relief dollars at a time when colleges are offering a lower quality experience to students. They should be required to use the money to improve the quality of online coursework, so students still receive a high-quality degree that sets them up for success and a good paying job.....</li> </ul>	43%	44	10	2	87%	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>[MARKET CONFIDENCE]</b> For decades, a college degree was a ticket to a good paying job in a stable career. But the coronavirus pandemic has forced many colleges to move courses mostly or entirely online, at the expense of quality. No one really knows how the job market will treat these pandemic degrees. We must act now and enact basic standards for online education in order to give employers confidence in the degrees these students will earn.....</li> </ul>	39%	44	14	3	83%	17

**Q104A. [SPLIT A]** Below are the priorities you rated as most important. Of these, which one do you prioritize the MOST?

<b>[CAPITALIZING]</b> At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet and businesses are going under, we must make sure that federal coronavirus relief funds are going to help students, not allowing colleges to grow their profits. Federal rules and guardrails must be put in place to make sure higher education institutions are not simply receiving a blank check. ....	16%
<b>[BAD DEAL]</b> College has been too expensive for too long. Now that many more colleges are forced to teach classes online, students are paying the same amount for what is often a mediocre product. Federal coronavirus relief funds for higher education institutions must come with rules that ensure students are still getting a degree that is valuable in the job market. ....	15
<b>[DIRECT RELIEF TO STUDENTS]</b> No one could have predicted coronavirus, and that includes students who paid full tuition expecting to get a high-quality education. Students didn't sign up for closed campuses and online courses that don't match the value of their in-person classrooms, and now they can't get refunded. Higher education institutions should be required to use some of the federal coronavirus relief money for direct tuition relief payments to students. ....	12
<b>[ACCREDITATION REFORM]</b> At a time when the federal government is indiscriminately giving bailouts to colleges and universities, our higher education accreditation system is not functioning as it should. Even schools with graduation rates as low as 15% are receiving accreditation and access to taxpayer funds, and so are schools where most graduates can't get jobs or make enough to repay their student loans. That isn't right. It's more important than ever to reform the accreditation system so it takes student success into account, looking at graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and whether students are able to get jobs after graduation..	11
<b>[BAD ACTORS]</b> Some schools target students for recruitment, encourage them to take out tens of thousands of dollars in student loan debt, and leave them with little or no training-unable to get a job in their field. One school told prospective students that it placed 70 to 99% of students in jobs, when in reality only 20 to 30% of students got jobs. We must crack down on these predatory schools to stop them from wasting taxpayer dollars. ....	10
<b>[LOBBYISTS]</b> Higher education institutions spend millions on lobbyists to influence the U.S. political system. These lobbyists funnel campaign contributions to buy their loyalty. These same politicians then vote to bail out colleges and universities that already have massive endowments. ....	8
<b>[LUXURY]</b> Many colleges and universities are worried about keeping open the multi-million-dollar recreational facilities, padding their endowments, and paying out their stockholders while many students and families are struggling to put food on the table. We must do more to make sure these institutions are providing value in return for the tuition the student – and taxpayer – have paid. ....	7
<b>[MARKET CONFIDENCE]</b> For decades, a college degree was a ticket to a good paying job in a stable career. But the coronavirus pandemic has forced many colleges to move courses mostly or entirely online, at the expense of quality. No one really knows how the job market will treat these pandemic degrees. We must act now and enact basic standards for online education in order to give employers confidence in the degrees these students will earn.....	6
<b>[LOWER QUALITY - A]</b> The federal government is bailing out colleges and universities with billions of coronavirus relief dollars at a time when colleges are offering a lower quality experience to students. They should be required to use the money to improve the quality of online coursework, so students still receive a high-quality degree that sets them up for success and a good paying job. ....	6
<b>[ONLINE UNREGULATED]</b> Online higher education is a largely unregulated industry. As more students are forced to go that route due to coronavirus, there will be more abuses and fraud from low quality schools giving worthless degrees. The world wide web should not be the wild, wild west - it needs rules and guardrails like other kinds of higher education. ....	4
<b>[DIFFERENT RULES]</b> For years, online higher education has not had to operate under the same set of rules as traditional institutions. And Washington turned a blind eye to this in the past, but now that many more students are being forced to attend college online, we need to make sure every institution follows the same standards. ....	4



**Q104B. [SPLIT B]** Below are the priorities you rated as most important. Of these, which one do you prioritize the MOST?

<b>[BAD DEAL]</b> College has been too expensive for too long. Now that many more colleges are forced to teach classes online, students are paying the same amount for what is often a mediocre product. Federal coronavirus relief funds for higher education institutions must come with rules that ensure students are still getting a degree that is valuable in the job market. ....	15%
<b>[CAPITALIZING]</b> At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet and businesses are going under, we must make sure that federal coronavirus relief funds are going to help students, not allowing colleges to grow their profits. Federal rules and guardrails must be put in place to make sure higher education institutions are not simply receiving a blank check. ....	14
<b>[DIRECT RELIEF TO STUDENTS]</b> No one could have predicted coronavirus, and that includes students who paid full tuition expecting to get a high-quality education. Students didn't sign up for closed campuses and online courses that don't match the value of their in-person classrooms, and now they can't get refunded. Higher education institutions should be required to use some of the federal coronavirus relief money for direct tuition relief payments to students. ....	12
<b>[BAD ACTORS]</b> Some schools target students for recruitment, encourage them to take out tens of thousands of dollars in student loan debt, and leave them with little or no training-unable to get a job in their field. One school told prospective students that it placed 70 to 99% of students in jobs, when in reality only 20 to 30% of students got jobs. We must crack down on these predatory schools to stop them from wasting taxpayer dollars. ....	11
<b>[ACCREDITATION REFORM]</b> At a time when the federal government is indiscriminately giving bailouts to colleges and universities, our higher education accreditation system is not functioning as it should. Even schools with graduation rates as low as 15% are receiving accreditation and access to taxpayer funds, and so are schools where most graduates can't get jobs or make enough to repay their student loans. That isn't right. It's more important than ever to reform the accreditation system so it takes student success into account, looking at graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and whether students are able to get jobs after graduation..	10
<b>[LOWER QUALITY - B]</b> The federal government is bailing out colleges and universities with billions of coronavirus relief dollars at a time when colleges are offering a lower quality experience to students. They should pass on savings to students by cutting tuition and fees. ....	8
<b>[LOBBYISTS]</b> Higher education institutions spend millions on lobbyists to influence the U.S. political system. These lobbyists funnel campaign contributions to buy their loyalty. These same politicians then vote to bail out colleges and universities that already have massive endowments. ....	7
<b>[LUXURY]</b> Many colleges and universities are worried about keeping open the multi-million-dollar recreational facilities, padding their endowments, and paying out their stockholders while many students and families are struggling to put food on the table. We must do more to make sure these institutions are providing value in return for the tuition the student – and taxpayer – have paid. ....	7
<b>[ONLINE UNREGULATED]</b> Online higher education is a largely unregulated industry. As more students are forced to go that route due to coronavirus, there will be more abuses and fraud from low quality schools giving worthless degrees. The world wide web should not be the wild, wild west - it needs rules and guardrails like other kinds of higher education. ....	6
<b>[MARKET CONFIDENCE]</b> For decades, a college degree was a ticket to a good paying job in a stable career. But the coronavirus pandemic has forced many colleges to move courses mostly or entirely online, at the expense of quality. No one really knows how the job market will treat these pandemic degrees. We must act now and enact basic standards for online education in order to give employers confidence in the degrees these students will earn.....	5
<b>[DIFFERENT RULES]</b> For years, online higher education has not had to operate under the same set of rules as traditional institutions. And Washington turned a blind eye to this in the past, but now that many more students are being forced to attend college online, we need to make sure every institution follows the same standards. ....	4

**Q105A. [SPLIT A]** Below is a list of descriptions that could be used to describe education programs that are primarily based on the internet, rather than in-person instruction. Some of these are similar to each other, but there are important differences. Please choose the TWO descriptions that you find to be the most accurate.

Online learning .....	59%
Remote learning .....	43
Online-only learning.....	40
Distance learning.....	30
No contact learning.....	19
Digital-first learning.....	9

**Q105B. [SPLIT B]** Below is a list of descriptions that could be used to describe education programs that are primarily based on the internet, rather than in-person instruction. Some of these are similar to each other, but there are important differences. Please choose the TWO descriptions that you find to be the most appealing.

Online learning .....	58%
Remote learning .....	46
Distance learning.....	37
Online-only learning.....	24
No contact learning.....	19
Digital-first learning.....	16

The following questions are for statistical purposes only.

<b>D100.</b> What is your gender?	Male.....	46%
	Female.....	54
<b>DAGE.</b> What is your age?	18-29 .....	14%
	30-44 .....	23
	45-54 .....	19
	55-64 .....	20
	65+.....	23
<b>DX1. [IF SOME COLLEGE OR MORE]</b> Prior to the coronavirus outbreak, have you ever taken an online class for post-secondary education?	Yes .....	39%
	No .....	61
<b>DX2. [IF YES]</b> Prior to the coronavirus outbreak, how much of your post-secondary education was online?	Entirely online.....	24%
	Majority online .....	17
	A handful of courses online .....	25
	One or two courses online.....	34
<b>DX3.</b> Do you know anyone who has been infected with coronavirus?	I have.....	3%
	A family member has.....	9
	A friend has .....	12
	Someone else I personally know has.....	17
	Nobody I know has been infected with coronavirus .....	64
	KNOW SOMEONE (NET) .....	36%
<b>DX4.</b> Do you know anyone who has lost their job due to the coronavirus pandemic?	I have.....	13%
	A family member has.....	20
	A friend has .....	21
	Someone else I personally know has.....	19
	Nobody I know has lost their job due to the coronavirus pandemic .....	46
	KNOW SOMEONE (NET) .....	54%
<b>D120.</b> What is your current employment status?	Employed full-time .....	33%
	Employed part-time .....	11
	Not employed, but looking for work .....	11
	Retired .....	28
	Student .....	5
	Homemaker .....	8
	Other.....	5
<b>DX5.</b> Have you ever or do you currently have student loan debt?	Yes, I've had or currently have student loan debt .....	37%
	No, I've never had and don't currently have student loan debt.....	61
	Prefer not to say .....	2

<b>DY5. [IF HAVE HAD STUDENT LOAN DEBT]</b> How much student loan debt do you currently have?	Less than \$6,000 .....	39%
	\$6,000 - \$14,999 .....	16
	\$15,000 - \$24,999 .....	10
	\$25,000 - \$49,999 .....	13
	\$50,000 - \$99,999 .....	9
	\$100,000 or more .....	4
	Prefer not to say .....	8
<b>D102.</b> What is the last grade of school or level of education you completed?	Did not complete high school .....	1%
	Graduated high school .....	15
	Attended technical/vocational school .....	3
	Attended some college but no degree.....	27
	Graduated two-year college with Associate's degree .....	16
	Graduated four-year college with Bachelor's degree .....	24
	Obtained Master's, PhD, or other professional degree (MD, DMD, etc.).....	13
<b>D105.</b> When it comes to politics, do you generally think of yourself as:	Liberal.....	26%
	Moderate .....	42
	Conservative.....	31
<b>DRACE.</b> To ensure we have a representative sample, please indicate your race. <b>[IF BLACK/WHITE/OTHER]</b> Do you consider yourself a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish-speaking American?	Black/African-American .....	12%
	White/Caucasian .....	74
	Hispanic/Latino.....	10
	Asian-American .....	3
	Native American .....	*
	Other.....	1
<b>D140.</b> How would you describe the area where you live?	City .....	25%
	Suburban area.....	47
	Small town .....	12
	Rural area.....	16
<b>REGION.</b> What state do you live in?	Northeast.....	18%
	Midwest .....	23
	South .....	37
	West .....	22