



S1. Are you at least 18 years old and registered to vote in [STATE]?	Yes	100%
	No	-
	Not sure	-
S2. As you may know, there will be an election for President, U.S. Congress, and other offices in November 2024. Although it's a long way off, how likely are you to vote in the election for President in 2024? Will you definitely vote, probably vote, are the chances 50-50, probably not vote, or definitely not vote?	Definitely	73%
	Probably	11
	Chance 50-50	12
	Probably not	3
	Definitely not	2
P1. When it comes to politics, do you generally think of yourself as a strong Democrat, not very strong Democrat, strong Republican, not very strong Republican, an independent, or some other political party? [IF INDEPENDENT/OTHER] Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democratic Party or the Republican Party?	Strong Democrat	26%
	Weak Democrat	13
	Independent / Closer to the Democrats	7
	Independent	13
	Independent / Closer to the Republicans	6
	Weak Republican	15
	Strong Republican	22
	DEMOCRAT (NET)	38%
	INDEPENDENT (NET)	25
	REPUBLICAN (NET)	37
	DEMOCRAT W/ LEANERS (NET)	45%
	REPUBLICAN W/ LEANERS (NET)	42
P2. How important is politics to your personal identity?	Very important	28%
	Somewhat important	41
	Not too important	20
	Not at all important	11
	IMPORTANT (NET)	69%
	NOT IMPORTANT (NET)	31

B1. You will now see a list of groups and people. Please indicate whether you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of 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
• Donald Trump.....	25%	19	10	43	2	1	44%	53	97
<i>June 2022</i>	29%	16	9	45	2	*	45%	53	98
<i>May 2019</i>	25%	16	9	49	1	*	41%	58	99
• Democrats in Congress.....	17%	25	19	33	6	1	42%	51	93
<i>June 2022</i>	19%	27	14	37	3	*	46%	51	96
<i>May 2019</i>	18%	32	14	33	4	*	49%	47	96
• Joe Biden.....	20%	22	13	42	2	1	41%	55	97
<i>June 2022</i>	19%	25	12	42	2	*	44%	54	98
• Republicans in Congress.....	12%	27	20	33	6	1	39%	53	93
<i>June 2022</i>	17%	27	19	33	4	*	44%	52	96
<i>May 2019</i>	10%	25	22	38	4	*	35%	61	96

B2A. Below is a list of descriptions. Please indicate how well each describes politicians in Washington, D.C. right now.

	WELL		NOT WELL		NET	
	Very	Some	Not that	Not at all	WELL	NOT WELL
• [SPLIT A] Focusing on the mainstream, not the extremes.....	9%	22	36	33	31%	69
• [SPLIT A] Focused on the issues I care about the most.....	9%	21	37	33	30%	70
• [SPLIT A] Looking out for Americans like me.....	9%	19	34	37	28%	72
• [SPLIT A] Seeking compromises.....	8%	19	39	35	26%	74
• [SPLIT A] Working together to get things done.....	9%	16	32	43	24%	76
• [SPLIT A] Working for bipartisan solutions.....	7%	17	38	38	24%	76
• [SPLIT A] Working across party lines.....	7%	16	36	41	23%	77

B2B. Below is a list of descriptions. Please indicate how important each one is to you in an ideal politician in Washington, D.C.

	IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		NET	
	Very	Some	Not that	Not at all	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
• [SPLIT B] Looking out for Americans like me.....	78%	19	2	2	96%	4
• [SPLIT B] Working together to get things done.....	73%	23	3	1	96%	4
• [SPLIT B] Focused on the issues I care about the most.....	60%	34	4	2	94%	6
• [SPLIT B] Working across party lines.....	52%	35	9	4	87%	13

B2B. Below is a list of descriptions. Please indicate how important each one is to you in an ideal politician in Washington, D.C.

	IMPORTANT		NOT IMPORTANT		NET	
	<u>Very</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>Not that</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>IMPORTANT</u>	<u>NOT IMPORTANT</u>
• [SPLIT B] Seeking compromises	50%	38	9	3	88%	12
• [SPLIT B] Focusing on the mainstream, not the extremes	49%	39	9	2	88%	12
• [SPLIT B] Working for bipartisan solutions	48%	37	11	4	85%	15

B3. Now you will see a list of issues. Please indicate how much of a priority each should be for politicians in Washington, D.C. to address.

	PRIORITY			NOT PRIORITY		NET	
	<u>Top</u>	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Not much</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>NOT PRIORITY</u>
• Reducing inflation	60%	27	9	3	1	96%	4
• Protecting Medicare and Social Security	58%	29	9	3	2	95%	5
• Making quality, affordable health care more accessible	51%	32	11	4	3	94%	6
• Creating jobs and growing the economy	48%	38	10	3	2	95%	5
• Securing the border	47%	27	16	6	4	90%	10
• Defending the principles of democracy	46%	31	14	5	3	92%	8
• Reducing gun violence	45%	29	15	6	5	89%	11
• Lowering government spending	42%	36	14	5	3	92%	8
• Cutting taxes	36%	37	18	5	4	91%	9
• Stopping extreme abortion bans	34%	26	16	9	14	77%	23
• Combating climate change	33%	27	18	10	12	78%	22
• Making higher education affordable and ensuring it provides a good return on investment	26%	38	25	7	4	88%	12
• Making public higher education free	22%	30	23	11	14	75%	25

B4. You will now see another list of groups and people. Please indicate whether you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of 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
• Vocational or trade schools in the United States.....	37%	40	7	3	9	3	77%	10	87
<i>June 2022</i>	38%	43	5	3	10	1	81%	8	89
<i>May 2019</i>	38%	45	6	2	8	1	83%	8	91
• Public community colleges in the United States.....	28%	47	9	4	10	2	75%	13	88
<i>June 2022</i>	33%	47	7	4	9	1	79%	11	90
<i>May 2019</i>	36%	47	8	3	5	1	83%	11	94
• Four-year colleges and universities in the United States.....	22%	43	17	8	9	2	65%	24	90
<i>June 2022</i>	26%	42	15	8	7	1	69%	23	92
<i>May 2019</i>	26%	43	18	8	5	*	69%	26	95
• The higher education system in the United States.....	20%	36	22	12	8	2	56%	34	90
<i>June 2022</i>	20%	40	19	12	8	1	60%	31	91
<i>May 2019</i>	17%	39	26	12	5	1	55%	38	94
• The U.S. Department of Education.....	18%	33	23	12	13	2	50%	34	85
<i>June 2022</i>	15%	39	19	16	11	1	54%	35	88
<i>May 2019</i>	12%	32	30	18	8	1	43%	48	91
• Proprietary or for-profit colleges in the United States.....	11%	27	21	17	16	9	37%	38	75
<i>May 2019</i>	7%	27	26	20	11	9	34%	46	80
• Education Secretary Miguel Cardona.....	10%	17	10	11	22	29	28%	21	49
<i>June 2022</i>	8%	20	9	16	19	28	28%	25	53

Q32. Generally speaking, do you think a four-year college degree is valuable or not valuable?

Very valuable.....	31%
Somewhat valuable.....	49
Not very valuable.....	16
Not valuable at all.....	3
VALUABLE (NET)	81%
NOT VALUABLE (NET).....	19

Q33. Do you think the cost of higher education in the United States is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same?

Increasing.....	81%
Decreasing.....	6
Staying the same.....	12

B5. Now you are going to see statements about higher education. For each, indicate whether you agree or disagree.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly	AGREE	DISAGREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are things higher education institutions can do to help make sure more students graduate..... <i>May 2019</i> 	36% 44%	52 48	10 7	2 1	87% 92%	13 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The skills required to be successful in today's job market are very different than those from a decade ago..... <i>May 2019</i> 	50% 59%	38 34	11 6	2 1	87% 93%	13 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vocational training certificate is worth the investment and usually pays off..... <i>May 2019</i> 	42% 42%	44 47	10 8	3 2	87% 90%	13 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT B] Students who graduate from college programs should be able to get jobs that earn more than a high school graduate..... <i>May 2019</i> 	43% 53%	41 38	11 7	5 3	84% 91%	16 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT A] Students who attend higher education institutions should be able to repay their student loans..... <i>May 2019</i> 	44% 50%	39 32	14 13	3 5	83% 83%	17 17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher education institutions have a responsibility to ensure that most students who enroll graduate..... <i>May 2019</i> 	35% 35%	43 41	18 18	4 5	78% 77%	22 23
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising student loan debt has made me worry that higher education is not worth it..... <i>May 2019</i> 	34% 47%	43 37	16 12	7 4	77% 84%	23 16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The federal government could do more to help make sure students succeed in higher education..... <i>June 2022</i> <i>May 2019</i> 	34% 39% 44%	40 40 34	17 14 14	8 7 7	75% 79% 78%	25 21 22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most higher education institutions in America provide a high-quality education to their students..... <i>May 2019</i> 	19% 18%	53 53	21 22	7 6	72% 72%	28 28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An associate's degree is worth the investment and usually pays off..... <i>May 2019</i> 	22% 18%	49 51	23 23	6 8	71% 69%	29 31
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Bachelor's degree is worth the investment and usually pays off..... <i>May 2019</i> 	23% 20%	47 49	23 23	7 7	70% 70%	30 30

B5. Now you are going to see statements about higher education. For each, indicate whether you agree or disagree.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly	AGREE	DISAGREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education institutions are doing a good job of training students for the careers of today and tomorrow..... <i>May 2019</i> 	16% 13%	46 46	27 30	10 10	62% 59%	38 41
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Biden Administration is working to improve higher education..... 	20%	31	24	24	52%	48
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [SPLIT A] Students have all the information they need about which higher education institution will provide the best return on their investment..... <i>May 2019</i> 	15% 13%	35 30	38 39	11 18	50% 44%	50 56
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [SPLIT B] Students have all the information they need about how their money is spent by higher education institutions..... <i>May 2019</i> 	14% 6%	24 17	35 43	27 34	38% 23%	62 77

Q47. In your own words, what is the value of higher education today?



Q48A. [SPLIT A] Which of the following comes closest to your definition of the value of higher education?

	Total	May 2019
The value of higher education is to set students up for success in their careers.....	24%	24%
The value of higher education is to broaden the perspectives of students and make them better and more informed citizens.....	17	11
Both of these are good definitions of the value of higher education.....	49	58
Neither of these.....	10	7

Q48B. [SPLIT B] Which of the following comes closest to your definition of the value of higher education?

The value of higher education is to set students up for success in their careers.....	57%
The value of higher education is to broaden the perspectives of students and make them better and more informed citizens.....	43

Q49A. [SPLIT A] Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 2019</u>
The cost of higher education is out of control. <u>Lowering costs</u> should be the top priority for higher education institutions.....	57%	72%
Higher education can add tremendous value to career options and earning potential. <u>Improving the ability</u> of students to get a job and earn enough to repay their loans should be the top priority for higher education institutions.....	43	28

Q49B. [SPLIT B] Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

The cost of higher education is out of control. <u>Lowering costs</u> should be the top priority for higher education institutions.....	56%
Colleges have too many degrees and programs that cost a lot of money but don't lead to well-paying jobs. <u>Improving the ability</u> of students to get a good job after college should be the top priority for higher education institutions.....	44

Q50. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 2019</u>	<u>May 2019</u>
Higher education institutions need to keep up with the needs of the 21st century economy and offer courses and degrees that allow students to be successful after graduation.....	64%	68%	68%
Students must keep up with the needs of the 21st century economy and make informed choices on what institutions to attend and what classes to take to be successful after graduation.....	36	32	32

Q51. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 2019</u>
The federal government should provide basic guardrails to ensure that students aren't encouraged to take out loans to attend predatory institutions that will leave them worse off than when they first enrolled.	62%	67%
The federal government should not try to influence where students choose to attend college and spend their taxpayer-funded grants and loans.....	38	33

Q52A. [SPLIT A] Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>May 2019</u>
The federal government should regulate for-profit, non-profit, and public higher education institutions to make sure they are providing a good return on investment to their students.....	66%	70%
The federal government should only regulate for-profit higher education institutions to make sure they are providing a good return on investment to their students.....	34	30

Q52B. [SPLIT B] Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

The federal government should regulate taxpayer-funded for-profit, non-profit, and public higher education institutions to make sure they are providing a good return on investment to their students.....	61%
The federal government should only regulate taxpayer-funded for-profit higher education institutions to make sure they are providing a good return on investment to their students.....	39

Q53. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

In the next decade, fewer high school graduates will pursue higher education because it does not offer the same value and advantages in the job market as it did in the past 65%

In the next decade, as many or more high school graduates will continue to pursue higher education as in the past because of the value and advantages it offers in the job market..... 35

Q54. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

Pursuing higher education costs money now, but it's ultimately worth it..... 57%

Pursuing higher education isn't worth the cost..... 43

Q55. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

Students need new types of degrees to adjust to a changing economy and succeed in the job market. 68%

Because the economy is changing, degrees are no longer necessary to succeed in the job market..... 32

B6. Now you are going to see statements about recent trends in higher education. For each, indicate whether you agree or disagree.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>
• The Covid pandemic made it more difficult for students to learn, and more likely for students to forget what they previously learned	25%	45	20	9	70%	30
• The Covid pandemic caused a drop in the quality of higher education.....	25%	44	23	8	69%	31
• The Covid pandemic made higher education institutions less able to help students keep up with the needs of the job market.....	19%	45	27	9	64%	36
• An increase in online classes and decrease of in-person attendance as a result of the Covid pandemic have reduced the value of higher education	22%	41	28	10	63%	37
• In the aftermath of the Covid pandemic, higher education institutions don't provide as much value as they did in the past.....	20%	42	30	9	62%	38
• The effects of the Covid pandemic are making it less likely for students to pursue higher education	18%	38	32	11	56%	44

Q66. When it comes to addressing the challenges in higher education, which of the following do you agree with more?

The higher education system has problems, but they can be fixed with reforms that make changes to what's broken while leaving what works in place. 68%

The higher education system is completely broken. It can only be fixed by a total overhaul of the way it is funded and the government's involvement in the system..... 32

B7. [IF FIRST: Now you will see some policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] **[IF SECOND:** Now you will see the same list of policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] For each, please indicate whether you would support or oppose that policy.

	SUPPORT		OPPOSE		Not sure	NET	
	<u>Strongly</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>Strongly</u>		<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>OPPOSE</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [STUDENT SUCCESS] Providing federal grants for colleges and universities to implement student success initiatives that have been proven to improve retention and graduation rates..... 	32%	43	9	4	12	74%	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [ACCREDITATION] Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment, as part of their review of institutions.... 	30%	44	10	4	12	74%	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [ACCREDITATION] Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment, as part of their review of institutions.... <p style="text-align: right;"><i>May 2019</i></p>	45%	38	5	2	9	83%	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [FINANCIAL VALUE] Requiring the Department of Education to publish an annual list that identifies college programs that provide low financial return to students..... 	36%	38	9	5	13	74%	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT] Requiring career training programs to demonstrate their students earn more than the typical high school graduate and have reasonable student debt levels to receive federal financial aid..... 	32%	41	9	4	14	73%	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [BORROWER DEFENSE TO REPAYMENT] Allowing borrowers holding federal loans to have their loans discharged if the school they attended engaged in fraud, misrepresentation, or illegal conduct..... 	40%	32	10	7	10	72%	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [TRANSPARENCY] Increasing transparency by lifting the federal ban on collecting student data like graduation rates, loan repayment rates, job placement rates, and post-college earnings, to equip students and parents with the information to determine which school provides the best return on their investment before they enroll..... 	33%	38	10	4	16	71%	13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [TRANSPARENCY] Increasing transparency by lifting the federal ban on collecting student data like graduation rates, loan repayment rates, job placement rates, and post-college earnings, to equip students and parents with the information to determine which school provides the best return on their investment before they enroll..... <p style="text-align: right;"><i>May 2019</i></p>	46%	33	7	3	12	78%	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [DEBT-TO-EARNINGS] Requiring programs to demonstrate their former students are able to earn enough money to pay back their student loans in order to receive federal financial aid such as loans and grants..... 	30%	40	11	6	13	70%	17

B7. [IF FIRST: Now you will see some policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] **[IF SECOND:** Now you will see the same list of policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] For each, please indicate whether you would support or oppose that policy.

	SUPPORT		OPPOSE		Not sure	NET	
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly		SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [INSTRUCTIONAL SPENDING] Withholding some federal funding from higher education institutions that do not spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching..... 	33%	37	11	4	15	70%	15
<i>May 2019</i>	36%	39	8	3	13	75%	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [CLOSED-SCHOOL DISCHARGE] Allowing borrowers holding federal loans to have their loans discharged if the school they enrolled in closes unexpectedly..... 	38%	31	10	8	13	69%	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [FREE COMMUNITY COLLEGE] Eliminating tuition at community colleges to help more students access higher education..... 	38%	29	14	12	8	66%	26
<i>May 2019</i>	38%	28	14	14	6	66%	28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT C] [COMPLETION RATES - 15%] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if their graduation rate is less than 15%..... 	31%	34	15	5	14	66%	20
<i>May 2019</i>	43%	34	8	4	10	77%	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [INCOME-DRIVEN REPAYMENT] Allowing the Department of Education to automatically enroll federal student loan borrowers in income-driven repayment plans, like President Biden's SAVE Plan, where their payments may drop to a more affordable amount and help prevent default..... 	28%	37	11	11	13	65%	22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT D] [COMPLETION RATES - 25%] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if their graduation rate is less than 25%..... 	30%	33	15	7	15	64%	22
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [FREE FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE] Eliminating tuition at all public colleges and universities to help more students gain access to a college degree..... 	32%	28	14	17	10	60%	30
<i>May 2019</i>	32%	26	17	19	7	57%	36
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT D] [REPAYMENT RATES - GENERAL] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if a significant portion of their students cannot pay back their student loans. 	23%	37	17	9	15	59%	26

B7. [IF FIRST: Now you will see some policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] **[IF SECOND:** Now you will see the same list of policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] For each, please indicate whether you would support or oppose that policy.

	SUPPORT		OPPOSE		Not sure	NET	
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly		SUPPORT	OPPOSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [SPLIT C] [REPAYMENT RATES - SPECIFIC] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their students cannot pay back at least 1 dollar of principal on their loans within 3 years of leaving school. <i>May 2019</i> 	25%	34	14	9	18	59%	23
	30%	33	10	7	19	63%	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [SPLIT C] [EARNINGS THRESHOLDS] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their graduates do not earn more than the typical person with only a high school degree. <i>May 2019</i> 	24%	35	16	7	18	59%	23
	29%	32	14	10	15	61%	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [SPLIT D] [EARNINGS THRESHOLDS - PROGRAM] Prohibiting individual college programs from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their graduates do not earn more than the typical person with only a high school degree. 	23%	35	16	10	16	58%	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [RISK-SHARING] Requiring colleges whose students regularly cannot repay their loans to pay back a portion of the federal funds the school receives and give that money to other institutions that are better serving students. <i>May 2019</i> 	22%	34	16	9	19	56%	25
	22%	36	15	9	18	58%	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [DEBT CANCELLATION] Cancelling all federal student loan debt. 	32%	20	13	26	8	53%	39

B8. [IF FIRST: Now you will see some policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] **[IF SECOND:** Now you will see the same list of policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] For each, please indicate whether, if that policy was implemented, it would make you more or less likely to encourage people to pursue higher education.

	MORE LIKELY		No impact	LESS LIKELY		NET	
	Much	Some		Some	Much	MORE LIKELY	LESS LIKELY
• [FREE FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE] Eliminating tuition at all public colleges and universities to help more students gain access to a college degree.....	45%	28	18	5	4	73%	9
• [FREE COMMUNITY COLLEGE] Eliminating tuition at community colleges to help more students access higher education.	46%	27	18	5	4	73%	9
• [STUDENT SUCCESS] Providing federal grants for colleges and universities to implement student success initiatives that have been proven to improve retention and graduation rates.....	28%	42	23	4	2	70%	6
• [GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT] Requiring career training programs to demonstrate their students earn more than the typical high school graduate and have reasonable student debt levels to receive federal financial aid.	29%	39	22	7	3	68%	9
• [DEBT CANCELLATION] Cancelling all federal student loan debt.....	45%	23	19	6	7	68%	13
• [INCOME-DRIVEN REPAYMENT] Allowing the Department of Education to automatically enroll federal student loan borrowers in income-driven repayment plans, like President Biden's SAVE Plan, where their payments may drop to a more affordable amount and help prevent default.....	29%	36	24	6	5	65%	11
• [TRANSPARENCY] Increasing transparency by lifting the federal ban on collecting student data like graduation rates, loan repayment rates, job placement rates, and post-college earnings, to equip students and parents with the information to determine which school provides the best return on their investment before they enroll.	26%	39	26	7	2	65%	9
• [BORROWER DEFENSE TO REPAYMENT] Allowing borrowers holding federal loans to have their loans discharged if the school they attended engaged in fraud, misrepresentation, or illegal conduct.....	32%	33	25	7	3	65%	10
• [CLOSED-SCHOOL DISCHARGE] Allowing borrowers holding federal loans to have their loans discharged if the school they enrolled in closes unexpectedly.....	31%	33	26	6	3	64%	9
• [FINANCIAL VALUE] Requiring the Department of Education to publish an annual list that identifies college programs that provide low financial return to students.	27%	37	25	8	3	64%	11

B8. [IF FIRST: Now you will see some policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] **[IF SECOND:** Now you will see the same list of policies that lawmakers in the federal government could focus on concerning higher education.] For each, please indicate whether, if that policy was implemented, it would make you more or less likely to encourage people to pursue higher education.

	MORE LIKELY		No impact	LESS LIKELY		NET	
	Much	Some		Some	Much	MORE LIKELY	LESS LIKELY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [DEBT-TO-EARNINGS] Requiring programs to demonstrate their former students are able to earn enough money to pay back their student loans in order to receive federal financial aid such as loans and grants..... 	27%	37	25	8	3	64%	11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [ACCREDITATION] Requiring college accreditors to consider student outcomes, such as graduation rates, loan repayment rates, and post-college employment, as part of their review of institutions..... 	23%	38	29	8	2	61%	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [INSTRUCTIONAL SPENDING] Withholding some federal funding from higher education institutions that do not spend at least a third of a student's tuition on teaching..... 	22%	32	33	9	3	55%	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT C] [EARNINGS THRESHOLDS] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their graduates do not earn more than the typical person with only a high school degree.. 	22%	30	31	13	5	51%	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT D] [COMPLETION RATES - 25%] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if their graduation rate is less than 25%..... 	21%	30	31	13	5	51%	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT D] [EARNINGS THRESHOLDS - PROGRAM] Prohibiting individual college programs from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their graduates do not earn more than the typical person with only a high school degree..... 	21%	30	32	10	7	51%	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT C] [COMPLETION RATES - 15%] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if their graduation rate is less than 15%..... 	21%	30	32	12	5	51%	17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [RISK-SHARING] Requiring colleges whose students regularly cannot repay their loans to pay back a portion of the federal funds the school receives and give that money to other institutions that are better serving students..... 	20%	29	35	12	5	49%	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT C] [REPAYMENT RATES - SPECIFIC] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if most of their students cannot pay back at least 1 dollar of principal on their loans within 3 years of leaving school..... 	18%	30	33	13	5	49%	19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [SPLIT D] [REPAYMENT RATES - GENERAL] Prohibiting institutions from accessing federal financial aid such as grants and loans if a significant portion of their students cannot pay back their student loans..... 	17%	29	32	16	7	46%	23

Q102C. [SPLIT C] Which of the following do you agree with more?

(REFORM LOANS) We need to have more stringent rules so students aren't encouraged to take out loans to attend college programs that don't pay off, while providing debt cancellation for borrowers who meet certain criteria, like those who work in public service or were defrauded by predatory schools. 71%

(CANCEL DEBT) We need to cancel all student loan debt immediately, even if it means we don't make any changes to the system to prevent students from taking on unaffordable debt in the future. 29

Q102D. [SPLIT D] Which of the following do you agree with more?

(VALUE/ROI) We need to implement changes that require higher education institutions to provide value to students and ensure those who enroll get a return on their investment. 71%

(CANCEL DEBT) We need to cancel all student loan debt immediately, even if it means we don't make any changes to the system to prevent students from taking on unaffordable debt in the future. 29

Q103. Which of the following do you agree with more?

New investment in higher education must include requirements to ensure taxpayer dollars are used effectively, even if that means some programs don't qualify for federal aid. 63%

New investment in higher education should focus on promoting innovation, even if that means there are few strings attached to prevent taxpayer dollars from going to low-quality programs. 37

Q104C. [SPLIT C] Which of the following do you agree with more?

Schools should be held accountable for ensuring that their students complete their degrees and are not left with debt levels they can't repay. 59%

It isn't fair to hold schools accountable when it's a student's responsibility to complete their degree. 41

Q104D. [SPLIT D] Which of the following do you agree with more?

Schools with poor graduation rates should be held accountable to improve, since they are failing to make students who enroll better off. 68%

It isn't fair to hold schools accountable when it's a student's responsibility to complete their degree. 32

Q105. Which of the following do you agree with more?

We need to implement policies that address the problems in higher education to ensure that Americans can gain the skills needed to compete for good, high-paying jobs in the 21st century economy. 80%

Implementing policies that address the problems in higher education isn't important and won't have a major impact on the broader economic challenges facing our country. 20

Now you will read a statement from politicians in Washington, D.C. who support policies to address the problems in higher education.

We need to take measured steps to address the problems with the higher education system in the United States - but we can solve the challenges without tearing down the whole system. Changes like requiring schools to be more transparent about their outcomes, implementing rules that discourage students from taking on debt they won't be able to pay back, and making sure higher education institutions only receive taxpayer dollars if they provide good value to students are common sense ways to improve higher education.

B9. Now you are going to see the same list of descriptions you saw earlier again. After reading this information, please indicate how well each describes a politician in Washington, D.C. who supports policies to address the problems in higher education.

	WELL		NOT WELL		NET	
	Very	Some	Not that	Not at all	WELL	NOT WELL
• Focusing on the mainstream, not the extremes.....	24%	40	23	13	64%	36
• Working together to get things done.....	27%	35	24	14	62%	38
• Seeking compromises.....	22%	39	26	12	61%	39
• Focused on the issues I care about the most.....	21%	40	25	14	61%	39
• Looking out for Americans like me.....	26%	34	24	16	60%	40
• Working for bipartisan solutions.....	20%	38	29	13	58%	42
• Working across party lines.....	20%	37	29	14	56%	44

Q113. Have you ever or do you currently have student loan debt?	Yes, I've had or currently have student loan debt.....	34%
	No, I've never had and don't currently have student loan debt.....	63
	Prefer not to say.....	2

Q114. [IF HAS/HAD STUDENT LOANS] How much student loan debt do you currently have?	Less than \$6,000.....	41%
	\$6,000 - \$14,999.....	16
	\$15,000 - \$24,999.....	12
	\$25,000 - \$49,999.....	12
	\$50,000 - \$99,999.....	9
	\$100,000 or more.....	4
	Prefer not to say.....	6

Q115. [IF HAS/HAD STUDENT LOANS] Have you ever had all or a portion of a federal student loan forgiven?	Yes, I've had all or a portion of a federal student loan forgiven.....	28%
	No, I've never had all or a portion of a federal student loan forgiven.....	69
	Not sure.....	4

D100. What is your gender?	A man.....	47%
	A woman.....	53
	VOL: (Something else).....	*

D102. What is the last grade of school or level of education you completed?	Did not complete high school	4%
	Graduated high school	27
	Attended technical/vocational school	4
	Attended some college but no degree	22
	Graduated two-year college with Associate's degree	10
	Graduated four-year college with Bachelor's degree	21
	Obtained Master's, PhD, or other professional degree (MD, DMD, etc.)	11
D105. When it comes to politics, do you generally think of yourself as:	Liberal	29%
	Moderate	37
	Conservative	34
D110F. Are you the parent or guardian of a child?	Yes, of someone under the age of 18	24%
	Yes, of someone over the age of 18	32
	No	47
VH20. [IF ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN 2020] Thinking back, in the November 2020 general election for President, who did you vote for? Or did you not vote in that election?	Voted for Democrat Joe Biden	41%
	Voted for Republican Donald Trump	38
	Voted for someone else	3
	VOL: (Did not vote / too young)	18%
DAGE. What is your age?	18-29	16%
	30-44	26
	45-54	15
	55-64	16
	65+	27
REGION. What state do you live in?	Northeast	18%
	Midwest	22
	South	39
	West	22
DRACE. To ensure a representative sample, please indicate your race. [IF NOT HISPANIC/LATINO] For statistical purposes, are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?	Black/African-American	13%
	White/Caucasian	71
	Hispanic/Latino	11
	Asian/Asian American	4
	Pacific Islander	*
	Native American/American Indian/Indigenous	1
	Middle Eastern/North African	*
	Other	1