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 Congress and other offices in November 2026. Although it's a long way off, how likely are you to vote in the election next November? Will you definitely vote, probably vote, are the chances 50-50, probably not vote, or definitely not vote?

Definitely	69%
Probably	16
Chance 50-50	10
Probably not	3
Definitely not	3

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	12
Independent / Closer to the Democrats	7
Independent	12
Independent / Closer to the Republicans	5
Weak Republican	13
Strong Republican	25
DEMOCRAT (NET)	38%
INDEPENDENT (NET)	24
REPUBLICAN (NET)	38
DEMOCRAT W/ LEANERS (NET)	44%
REPUBLICAN W/ LEANERS (NET)	43

IDEOREP. [IF REPUBLICAN] And when it comes to politics, do you generally consider yourself to be a supporter of the MAGA movement, or not?

Yes, consider myself a supporter of the MAGA movement	60%
No, do not consider myself a supporter of the MAGA movement	30
Not sure	10

P2. How important is politics to your personal identity?

Very important	30%
Somewhat important	35
Not too important	24
Not at all important	10
IMPORTANT (NET)	66%
NOT IMPORTANT (NET)	34

B1. Below is a list of people, things, and institutions. 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				NET		
	Very	**Some**	**Some**	**Very**	**DK**	**NH**	**FAV**	**UNFAV**	**FAM**
• Graduate schools and professional degree programs in the United States	26%	43	11	7	12	1	69%	18	87
• Four-year colleges and universities in the United States	27%	40	15	9	8	1	67%	24	91
March 2024	*22%*	*43*	*17*	*8*	*9*	*2*	*65%*	*24*	*90*
June 2022	*26%*	*42*	*15*	*8*	*7*	*1*	*69%*	*23*	*92*
May 2019	*26%*	*43*	*18*	*8*	*5*	***	*69%*	*26*	*95*
• The higher education system in the United States	21%	37	20	11	9	2	58%	31	89
March 2024	*20%*	*36*	*22*	*12*	*8*	*2*	*56%*	*34*	*90*
June 2022	*20%*	*40*	*19*	*12*	*8*	*1*	*60%*	*31*	*91*
May 2019	*17%*	*39*	*26*	*12*	*5*	*1*	*55%*	*38*	*94*
• The U.S. Department of Education	18%	32	20	19	11	1	50%	38	89
March 2024	*18%*	*33*	*23*	*12*	*13*	*2*	*50%*	*34*	*85*
June 2022	*15%*	*39*	*19*	*16*	*11*	*1*	*54%*	*35*	*88*
May 2019	*12%*	*32*	*30*	*18*	*8*	*1*	*43%*	*48*	*91*
• Democrats in Congress	16%	26	20	31	6	1	42%	51	93
March 2024	*17%*	*25*	*19*	*33*	*6*	*1*	*42%*	*51*	*93*
June 2022	*19%*	*27*	*14*	*37*	*3*	***	*46%*	*51*	*96*
May 2019	*18%*	*32*	*14*	*33*	*4*	***	*49%*	*47*	*96*
• Donald Trump	24%	17	9	47	2	1	41%	56	97
March 2024	*25%*	*19*	*10*	*43*	*2*	*1*	*44%*	*53*	*97*
June 2022	*29%*	*16*	*9*	*45*	*2*	***	*45%*	*53*	*98*
May 2019	*25%*	*16*	*9*	*49*	*1*	***	*41%*	*58*	*99*
• Republicans in Congress	16%	23	16	39	6	1	39%	55	93
March 2024	*12%*	*27*	*20*	*33*	*6*	*1*	*39%*	*53*	*93*
June 2022	*17%*	*27*	*19*	*33*	*4*	***	*44%*	*52*	*96*
May 2019	*10%*	*25*	*22*	*38*	*4*	***	*35%*	*61*	*96*
• The federal student loan system	10%	25	22	25	18	1	35%	46	81
• [SPLIT B] The Big Beautiful Bill, the law passed by Trump and Republicans in Congress	16%	18	9	43	8	6	34%	52	86
• [SPLIT A] The Big Beautiful Bill	12%	16	8	39	14	12	28%	46	75
• Secretary of Education Linda McMahon	10%	16	8	22	24	20	26%	30	56

The next question is about a recent bill passed by Donald Trump and Republicans in Congress, sometimes referred to as the Big Beautiful Bill.

B2. How much have you heard about the Big Beautiful Bill's provisions when it comes to each of the following?

	A LOT/SOME		LITTLE/NOTHING			NET	
	A lot	Some	A little	Nothing	Not sure	A LOT/SOME	A LITTLE/ NOTHING
• Food assistance and SNAP	52%	25	12	7	4	78%	19
• Health care	38%	33	15	11	3	71%	26
• Medicaid	38%	31	18	10	4	68%	27
• Taxes	35%	32	17	11	5	67%	28
• Higher education	18%	30	21	25	7	48%	45
• Student loans	18%	30	22	25	6	48%	47
• Renewable energy	16%	28	24	25	7	45%	49

Now we're going to transition to talk about higher education. By "higher education," we mean any education someone may pursue beyond high school (e.g., college, graduate school).

Q18. Below are some goals of higher education. Please rank up to three that you think should be the most important goals of higher education.

	IMPORTANT GOAL		
	MOST	TOP 2	TOP 3
• Preparing students for better jobs than they would be able to get with just a high school diploma	28%	46	60
• Creating a skilled workforce to better the economy	17%	37	54
• Giving students critical thinking and problem-solving skills	21%	38	53
• Allowing students to pursue their interests and passions	14%	28	43
• Improving students' economic prospects over the long term	9%	21	35
• Exposing students to new viewpoints and perspectives	7%	18	30
• Fostering independence and resilience in students	4%	12	23

Q19A. [SPLIT A] Which of the following comes closest to your definition of the value of higher education?

	Total	March 2024	May 2019
The value of higher education is to set students up for success in their careers	25%	24%	24%
The value of higher education is to broaden the perspectives of students and make them better and more informed citizens	16	17	11
Both of these are good definitions of the value of higher education	53	49	58
Neither of these	6	10	7

Q19B. [SPLIT B] Which of the following comes closest to your definition of the value of higher education?

	Total	March 2024
The value of higher education is to set students up for success in their careers	54%	57%
The value of higher education is to broaden the perspectives of students and make them better and more informed citizens	46	43

B3. Now you are going to see some problems as they relate to higher education. Please indicate how big a problem, if at all, you think each one is.

	PROBLEM		Not a problem	NET PROBLEM
	Major	Minor		
• Costs and tuition are too high	88%	11	1	99%
• Too many graduates are burdened with student loans	77%	18	4	96%
• Too many students take out student loans and don't graduate	65%	31	4	96%
• Not enough focus on practical, real-world skills	63%	31	6	94%
• Programs are not adequately preparing students to get good jobs	59%	33	8	92%
• Poor quality of academics	51%	35	14	86%
• Lack of tolerance of free speech on campuses	49%	33	18	82%
• Ideological bias of faculty	42%	39	18	82%

Q28. [IF COSTS AND TUITION ARE A PROBLEM] As you think about why the cost of higher education is so high, who or what do you blame the most?

Colleges and universities, for their administrative bloat and wasteful spending on things like athletics, new facilities, and marketing	47%
The federal government, for giving higher education institutions no incentive to lower tuition by providing readily available, federally-backed student loans	44
Inflation and other general economic factors	36
Declining state and federal funding for colleges and universities	28
Other	3

Q29. On average, how much responsibility do you think students vs. parents (or other guardians) take on when it comes to covering the cost of college?

100% student / 0% parents or guardian	11%
75% student / 25% parents or guardian	25
50% student / 50% parents or guardian	34
25% student / 75% parents or guardian	24
0% student / 100% parents or guardian	5

B4. Now you are going to see some statements about higher education. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strongly	**Somewhat**	**Somewhat**	**Strongly**	**AGREE**	**DISAGREE**
• The government should not be giving higher education institutions a blank check to keep raising tuition	59%	30	8	3	89%	11
• **[SPLIT A]** Students who graduate from college programs should be able to get jobs that earn more than a high school graduate	55%	36	7	2	91%	9
March 2024	*43%*	*41*	*11*	*5*	*84%*	*16*
May 2019	*53%*	*38*	*7*	*3*	*91%*	*9*
• **[SPLIT A]** Students who attend higher education institutions should be able to repay their student loans	52%	39	7	2	91%	9
March 2024	*44%*	*39*	*14*	*3*	*83%*	*17*
May 2019	*50%*	*32*	*13*	*5*	*83%*	*17*
• **[SPLIT B]** Students who attain graduate degrees should be able to get jobs that earn more than they could with just a bachelor's degree	47%	43	8	2	90%	10
• The federal government could do more to help make sure students succeed in higher education	45%	35	13	7	80%	20
March 2024	*34%*	*40*	*17*	*8*	*75%*	*25*
June 2022	*39%*	*40*	*14*	*7*	*79%*	*21*
May 2019	*44%*	*34*	*14*	*7*	*78%*	*22*
• Rising student loan debt has made me worry that higher education is not worth it	41%	42	11	6	83%	17
March 2024	*34%*	*43*	*16*	*7*	*77%*	*23*
May 2019	*47%*	*37*	*12*	*4*	*84%*	*16*
• **[SPLIT B]** Higher education institutions should be held accountable when graduates do not earn enough to repay their student loans	28%	38	22	12	66%	34
• **[SPLIT A]** A bachelor's degree is worth the investment and usually pays off	18%	47	28	8	65%	35
March 2024	*23%*	*47*	*23*	*7*	*70%*	*30*
May 2019	*20%*	*49*	*23*	*7*	*70%*	*30*
• **[SPLIT B]** Most graduate degrees are worth the investment and usually pay off	18%	42	30	11	59%	41

B4. Now you are going to see some statements about higher education. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each.

	AGREE		DISAGREE		NET	
	Strongly	**Somewhat**	**Somewhat**	**Strongly**	**AGREE**	**DISAGREE**
• Students have all the information they need about which higher education institution will provide the best return on their investment..	15%	37	34	14	52%	48
March 2024	*15%*	*35*	*38*	*11*	*50%*	*50*
May 2019	*13%*	*30*	*39*	*18*	*44%*	*56*

Q37. Which of the following do you agree with more?

Schools should be held accountable for ensuring that their graduates can get good jobs and are not left with debt levels they can't repay.	60%
It isn't fair to hold schools accountable when it's a student's responsibility to find a good job after graduation and pay off their debt......................................	40

Q38. Which of the following statements do you agree with more?

The federal government should provide basic guardrails to ensure that students aren't encouraged to take out loans to attend college programs that will leave them worse off than without the degree.	61%
The federal government should not try to influence where students choose to attend college and spend their taxpayer-funded student loans.	39

Q39. When it comes to graduate school, which of the following statements do you agree with more?

There should be a cap on the amount of federal graduate student loans someone can borrow because having access to unlimited loans inflates tuition, since graduate schools are free to raise prices if they know students will just borrow more to pay.	57%
There should not be a cap on the amount of federal graduate student loans someone can borrow because everyone, no matter their background, should have the opportunity to attend the graduate program of their choosing.	43

Next, you are going to read about two laws related to higher education that recently passed in Congress.

Q40. The **earnings threshold** law requires that higher education programs pass an earnings test to continue receiving federal loans. Under the earnings threshold, institutions will need to show that most graduates of their undergraduate degree programs earn more than a typical high school diploma holder. For graduate and professional degrees, they'll have to show that most graduates earn more than the typical bachelor's degree holder in the field of study. Otherwise, the programs won't be eligible for federal student loans.

Based on this description, do you support or oppose the earnings threshold law?

Strongly support	28%
Somewhat support...	38
Somewhat oppose..	13
Strongly oppose...	6
Don't know enough to say	15
SUPPORT (NET)...	66%
OPPOSE (NET)..	19

Q41SUP. [IF SUPPORT] In a few words, please explain why you support the **earnings threshold** law you just read about.

Return on Investment for Education/Employment Success	31%	Financial Responsibility	4
Accountability for Educational Institutions	23	Transparency in Education	3
Student Debt Management/Loan Repayment Capabilities	12	Merit-Based Funding	3
Student Protection	10	Fairness and Equity	3
General Support/Common Sense	9	Preventing Predatory Practices	2
Practical Education Focus/Workforce Preparation	6	Economic Incentives	1
Quality Education Standards	5	Other	1
Government Oversight	5	Don't know/Not sure	3
Cost Control	4		

Q41OPP. [IF OPPOSE] In a few words, please explain why you oppose the **earnings threshold** law you just read about.

Unfair to Students	24%
School Accountability Issues	12
Access to Education	12
Economic/Market Variability	8
Degree Value Concerns	6
Government Overreach	6
Implementation Problems	5
Individual Responsibility	5
Generic Opposition	3
Support for Law	3
Other	1
Don't Know/Not Sure	6

Q42. The **graduate student lending** law institutes new limits on federal loans for graduate and professional students. It eliminates a program that allowed for virtually unlimited federal loans for graduate students by instituting borrowing caps of up to $50,000 annually and up to $200,000 in total, depending on their program of study.

Based on this description, do you support or oppose the graduate student lending law?

Strongly support	25%
Somewhat support	37
Somewhat oppose	11
Strongly oppose	9
Don't know enough to say	18
SUPPORT (NET)	62%
OPPOSE (NET)	20

Q43SUP. [IF SUPPORT] In a few words, please explain why you support the **graduate student lending** law you just read about.

Debt Prevention	19%	Graduate Success	3
Loan Repayment Ability	12	Student Protection	3
More Affordable Tuition/Cost Control	9	Taxpayer Protection	2
Financial Responsibility	8	Economic Benefits	2
Good for Students	7	Institutional Accountability	2
General Support for Caps	6	Fairness	1
Reasonable Amount	6	General Opposition	1
General Support	6	Other	2
Loan Program Abuse Prevention	5	Don't know/Not sure	3
Degree Cost and Earnings Alignment	5		

Q43OPP. [IF OPPOSE] In a few words, please explain why you oppose the **graduate student lending** law you just read about.

Limits Access to Education	28%	Student Financial Responsibility	3
Financial Burden on Students	11	Educational Investment Value	2
Insufficient Cap Amounts	9	Program-Specific Costs	2
Debt Repayment Concerns	7	Taxpayer Burden	2
Government Overreach	7	Loan System Problems	2
Economic Inequality	7	Alternative Solutions	2
Tuition Cost Issues	7	Educational Quality Concerns	1
Individual Choice and Freedom	6	Other	7
Personal Circumstances	5	Don't know/Not sure	3
Professional Degree Requirements	4		

Q44. If you were to guess, do these laws sound like they are supported by...?

Republicans in Congress	37%
Democrats in Congress	16
Some of both	31
Not sure	16

Q45. If you knew your own member of Congress supported these laws, how would that make you feel toward them?

Much more favorable	12%
Somewhat more favorable	27
Neutral	46
Somewhat less favorable	10
Much less favorable	5
MORE FAVORABLE (NET)	39%
LESS FAVORABLE (NET)	15

Q46. Here are statements from supporters and opponents of the **earnings threshold** law. Please read both, then indicate which you agree with more.

Supporters - agree much more	24%
Supporters - agree somewhat more	41
Opponents - agree somewhat more	25
Opponents - agree much more	9
SUPPORTERS (NET)	66%
OPPONENTS (NET)	34

SUPPORTERS of setting an earnings threshold for programs to receive federal loans say that a major reason students pursue higher education is to earn more than they would without it. But right now, too many programs are saddling students with debt, while not adequately preparing them for jobs that will allow them to pay it back. They say this law is needed to hold higher education institutions accountable, which will lead to better outcomes for students.

OPPONENTS of setting an earnings threshold for programs to receive federal loans say that earnings alone do not tell the whole story of whether a program is valuable because many fields, such as those in public service or liberal arts, do not pay a lot, yet are important for society. They also say that using earnings alone can be unfair to colleges, because we know there are big pay disparities by region, gender, and race that are outside of a school's control.

After reading both sides, which do you agree with more?

Q47. Here are statements from supporters and opponents of the **graduate student lending** law. Please read both, then indicate which you agree with more.

SUPPORTERS of capping the amount graduate and professional students can borrow say that higher education institutions should not be given a blank check to keep jacking up tuition on students. By cracking down on unlimited loans and setting reasonable limits, we can force higher education institutions to tighten their belts and lower students' costs, while preventing students from drowning in loans that are impossible to pay off.

OPPONENTS of capping the amount graduate and professional students can borrow say that capping federal graduate loans will limit access to graduate school for lower-income students and students of color, blocking those students from pursuing high-paying professions and making income inequality worse. And it could force students to borrow private loans, which are riskier and harder to qualify for than federal loans.

After reading both sides, which do you agree with more?

Supporters - agree much more	27%
Supporters - agree somewhat more	38
Opponents - agree somewhat more	24
Opponents - agree much more	11
SUPPORTERS (NET)	66%
OPPONENTS (NET)	34

B5. Below are some statements from supporters of the earnings threshold law, which again, requires that graduates of higher education programs meet minimum earnings for that program to continue receiving federal loans. Please indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 how convincing you find each one as a reason to support this law, where 1 means it is not at all convincing and 5 means it is extremely convincing.

	CONVINCING			NOT CONVINCING		NET		
	5 - Extremely	4	3 - Neutral	2	1 - Not at all	CONVINCING	NOT CONVINCING	MEAN
• Too many Americans are held back for years, even decades, because of mounting student debt. This needs to stop. This law protects students by making sure they don't end up in programs that saddle them with debt without providing them with a realistic path to pay it off.	34%	30	26	6	5	63%	10	3.82
• As so many of us are being squeezed by the rising cost of living, we should be doing everything we can to make sure that young people can be financially stable. That starts with holding taxpayer-funded colleges and graduate schools accountable for preparing students to get good-paying jobs.	29%	30	29	6	5	60%	11	3.73
• This law protects not only students, but all of us taxpayers. When students can't pay back their taxpayer-funded student loans, the rest of us ultimately pay the price. Taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize failing programs.	31%	27	28	7	7	57%	14	3.66

B5. Below are some statements from supporters of the <u>earnings threshold</u> law, which again, requires that graduates of higher education programs meet minimum earnings for that program to continue receiving federal loans. Please indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 how convincing you find each one as a reason to <u>support</u> this law, where 1 means it is not at all convincing and 5 means it is extremely convincing.

| | CONVINCING | | | NOT CONVINCING | | NET | | |
	5 - Extremely	4	3 - Neutral	2	1 - Not at all	CONVINCING	NOT CONVINCING	MEAN
• This law will boost our economy by preparing students for jobs in in-demand fields, better matching the programs colleges offer to local economic needs, and encouraging schools to invest more in apprenticeships and partnerships with local employers.	25%	31	32	7	6	56%	12	3.63
• Going to college or graduate school is a big investment. But right now, too many taxpayer-funded programs are not providing an adequate return on that investment. This law holds institutions accountable for delivering on their promise and preparing students to earn a decent living.	26%	29	31	8	6	55%	14	3.62
• Colleges and universities should abide by a "do no harm" standard: if a program's graduates are left financially worse off than if they had never earned the degree, the federal government should not help bankroll that program.	27%	27	28	9	8	54%	17	3.56

Q54. Here are those same statements. This time, please rank up to three that you think are the strongest reasons to support the **earnings threshold law**.

| | REASON STRENGTH | | |
	STRONGEST	TOP 2	TOP 3
• Too many Americans are held back for years, even decades, because of mounting student debt. This needs to stop. This law protects students by making sure they don't end up in programs that saddle them with debt without providing them with a realistic path to pay it off.	21%	38	54
• As so many of us are being squeezed by the rising cost of living, we should be doing everything we can to make sure that young people can be financially stable. That starts with holding taxpayer-funded colleges and graduate schools accountable for preparing students to get good-paying jobs.	14%	30	46
• This law protects not only students, but all of us taxpayers. When students can't pay back their taxpayer-funded student loans, the rest of us ultimately pay the price. Taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize failing programs.	16%	31	45
• Going to college or graduate school is a big investment. But right now, too many taxpayer-funded programs are not providing an adequate return on that investment. This law holds institutions accountable for delivering on their promise and preparing students to earn a decent living.	14%	30	44

Q54. Here are those same statements. This time, please rank up to three that you think are the strongest reasons to support the **earnings threshold law**.

	REASON STRENGTH		
	STRONGEST	**TOP 2**	**TOP 3**
• This law will boost our economy by preparing students for jobs in in-demand fields, better matching the programs colleges offer to local economic needs, and encouraging schools to invest more in apprenticeships and partnerships with local employers.	13%	26	40
• Colleges and universities should abide by a "do no harm" standard: if a program's graduates are left financially worse off than if they had never earned the degree, the federal government should not help bankroll that program.	11%	24	38
• None of these are strong reasons to support the earnings threshold law.	9%	9	9

Q55. And again, do you support or oppose the **earnings threshold** law?

Strongly support	23%
Somewhat support	51
Somewhat oppose	20
Strongly oppose	6
SUPPORT (NET)	74%
OPPOSE (NET)	26

B6. Below are some statements from supporters of the **graduate student lending** law, which again, caps the amount graduate students can borrow and ends the practice of unlimited federally-backed student loans. Please indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 how convincing you find each one as a reason to <u>support</u> this law, where 1 is not at all convincing and 5 is extremely convincing.

	CONVINCING		3 - Neutral	NOT CONVINCING		NET		MEAN
	5 - Extremely	**4**	**3 - Neutral**	**2**	**1 - Not at all**	**CONVINCING**	**NOT CONVINCING**	**MEAN**
• Higher education institutions have jacked up tuition in recent years because they know graduate students can just take out unlimited taxpayer-funded loans to cover it. To finally get tuition under control, the government needs to stop giving colleges a blank check.	34%	28	27	6	5	62%	11	3.79
• The law protects students by making sure they don't take on a huge amount of debt that they cannot repay.	30%	29	27	7	7	59%	14	3.69
• By ending unlimited borrowing, this law will force universities to tighten their belt and get wasteful spending under control - reducing administrative bloat and frivolous spending so they can lower tuition and get back to basics.	30%	29	30	6	5	59%	12	3.72

B6. Below are some statements from supporters of the **graduate student lending** law, which again, caps the amount graduate students can borrow and ends the practice of unlimited federally-backed student loans. Please indicate on a scale of 1 to 5 how convincing you find each one as a reason to <u>support</u> this law, where 1 is not at all convincing and 5 is extremely convincing.

| | CONVINCING | | 3 - | NOT CONVINCING | | NET | | |
	5 - Extremely	4	Neutral	2	1 - Not at all	CONVINCING	NOT CONVINCING	MEAN
• Capping the amount students can borrow will encourage students to choose programs that provide a return on investment and lead to good-paying jobs, instead of entering programs or getting degrees that ultimately don't pay off. ..	26%	32	27	7	7	58%	15	3.62
• Because of years and years of unlimited borrowing, the federal government now holds about $1.7 trillion in federal student loan debt, most of which is from graduate programs. This is a massive risk to taxpayers, and this law helps to finally get it under control............................	28%	27	31	7	7	55%	14	3.62

Q61. Here are those same statements. This time, please <u>rank</u> up to three that you think are the strongest reasons to support the **graduate student lending** law.

| | REASON STRENGTH | | |
	STRONGEST	TOP 2	TOP 3
• By ending unlimited borrowing, this law will force universities to tighten their belt and get wasteful spending under control - reducing administrative bloat and frivolous spending so they can lower tuition and get back to basics...	16%	37	58
• Higher education institutions have jacked up tuition in recent years because they know graduate students can just take out unlimited taxpayer-funded loans to cover it. To finally get tuition under control, the government needs to stop giving colleges a blank check...............................	18%	36	55
• The law protects students by making sure they don't take on a huge amount of debt that they cannot repay..	23%	40	55
• Capping the amount students can borrow will encourage students to choose programs that provide a return on investment and lead to good-paying jobs, instead of entering programs or getting degrees that ultimately don't pay off..	17%	36	52
• Because of years and years of unlimited borrowing, the federal government now holds about $1.7 trillion in federal student loan debt, most of which is from graduate programs. This is a massive risk to taxpayers, and this law helps to finally get it under control...............................	18%	33	49
• None of these are strong reasons to support the graduate student lending law.	8%	8	8

Q62. And again, do you support or oppose the **graduate student lending** law?

Strongly support	24%
Somewhat support	51
Somewhat oppose	19
Strongly oppose	6
SUPPORT (NET)	75%
OPPOSE (NET)	25

Q63. Once more, if you knew your own member of Congress supported these laws, how would that make you feel toward them?

Much more favorable	15%
Somewhat more favorable	30
Neutral	43
Somewhat less favorable	9
Much less favorable	4
MORE FAVORABLE (NET)	44%
LESS FAVORABLE (NET)	13

Q64. These laws were included as part of the Republican budget reconciliation bill, also known as the Big Beautiful Bill. Which of the following best describes the way you feel toward the bill and these provisions, even if none are perfect?

I mostly support that bill, including these provisions	31%
I mostly support that bill, but don't support these provisions	18
I mostly oppose that bill, but I do support these provisions	30
I mostly oppose that bill, including these provisions	21
SUPPORT THE BILL (NET)	50%
OPPOSE THE BILL (NET)	50
SUPPORT THE PROVISIONS (NET)	61
OPPOSE THE PROVISIONS (NET)	39

Q65. [IF DEMOCRAT] Which of the following do you agree with more?

There is a lot in the budget bill that is bad for working people, especially cuts to health care, which we need to fix. But we also need to hold higher education institutions accountable to make sure students can get good jobs and get the cost of tuition under control.	54%
We should not trust a budget bill written by Trump and the Republicans. Knowing that these higher education provisions were in that bill makes me not want to support them.	43
Neither of these - I support the Republican budget bill	3

Q66. Here are two statements about the **earnings threshold** law. Regardless of how you feel about this law generally, which do you find more persuasive?

	Split	
	A	**B**
Lower-paid industries, including critical ones like childcare, will be negatively impacted by this law because programs in these fields will not be able to meet the earnings threshold and will be forced to shut down.	42%	35%
[SPLIT A] This law is about cracking down on the few programs that lead to poverty-level earnings in any field, not shutting down entire fields. Recent analyses by independent economists show that only 1.8% of students are enrolled in programs that fail the earnings test and could be impacted.	58	-
[SPLIT B] Students with a college degree shouldn't be earning poverty-level wages. This law can help colleges improve their programs and career services while empowering students to choose programs that will pay off.	-	65

Q67. Here are two statements about the **graduate student lending** law. Regardless of how you feel about this law generally, which do you find more persuasive?

	Split	
	A	**B**
Certain graduate programs like medicine and law are especially expensive, and the new loan caps mean that only wealthy students will be able to afford them - blocking lower-income students from pursuing high-paying careers in these fields.	33%	45%
[SPLIT A] The purpose of capping loans is to force schools to lower their tuition and reduce the need for students to borrow money in the first place. In fact, law schools have already started publishing their tuition for the next school year. Since the law capped borrowing at $50,000 a year, a few schools are already starting to lower their tuition by more than $10,000.	67	-
[SPLIT B] This bill does not stop colleges from providing financial aid to low-income students, as many do now. It's about making sure that students are not saddled with unreasonable debt their entire lives, not about ending access to a great education.	-	55

Q68. Here are two statements about the **graduate student lending** law. Regardless of how you feel about this law generally, which do you find more persuasive?

	Split	
	A	**B**
Loan caps will push students into the private loan market, where they take on more risk, are less protected, and pay higher interest rates. And many lower-income students may not qualify for these loans..	45%	36%
[SPLIT A] Loan caps will make the private loan market fairer by increasing competition, which will lead to lower interest rates and better loan terms for students.	55	-
[SPLIT B] We can and should put more guardrails in place to protect consumers in the private loan market, but curbing unlimited federal borrowing is an important first step in getting the cost of tuition under control and protecting students from taking on endless debt.	-	64

For statistical purposes only, please answer the following questions.

D100. What is your gender?

A man	47%
A woman..	53
Self-describe..	*

DAGE. What is your age?

18-29	17%
30-44	25
45-54	15
55-64	16
65+...	26

D102. What is the last grade of school or level of education you completed?

Did not complete high school	3%
Graduated high school	26
Attended technical/vocational school	5
Attended some college but no degree............................	21
Graduated two-year college with an associate degree ...	11
Graduated four-year college with a bachelor's degree....	22
Obtained Master's, PhD, or other professional degree (MD, DMD, JD, etc.)	12

Q69. [IF EDUCATED POST-HIGH SCHOOL] Thinking about your post-high school education, did someone else, including a parent, guardian, or family member, help you pay the cost of attendance?

Yes, someone else helped me pay for the cost of attendance	41%
No, I paid the cost of attendance myself	59

DEBT. [IF EDUCATED POST-HIGH SCHOOL] Have you ever or do you currently have student loan debt?

Yes, I've had student loan debt, but I paid it off	28%
Yes, I currently have student loan debt	25
No, I've never had and don't currently have student loan debt	47

DEBTEDLEVEL. [IF HAS/HAD DEBT] And what level of education is or was that debt for?

Four-year college/bachelor's degree	62%
Post-bachelor's degree (master's, PhD, or professional degree)	12
Both	8
Other	18

LOANAMOUNT. [IF HAS/HAD DEBT] Approximately how much money did you borrow across your <u>entire post-high school education</u>?

Less than $15,000	27%
$15,000 - $29,999	22
$30,000 - $49,999	17
$50,000 - $74,999	17
$75,000 - $119,999	10
$120,000 - $169,999	3
$170,000 or more	3
Prefer not to say	2

LOANAMOUNTGRAD. [IF DEBT FROM POST-GRAD] Approximately how much money did you borrow <u>for just your post-bachelor's education</u>?

None	4%
Less than $15,000	21
$15,000 - $29,999	22
$30,000 - $49,999	24
$50,000 - $74,999	11
$75,000 - $119,999	6
$120,000 - $169,999	1
$170,000 or more	5
Prefer not to say	5

Q70. [IF CURRENTLY HAS LOANS] How much outstanding student loan debt do you <u>currently</u> have?

Less than $6,000	16%
$6,000 - $14,999	25
$15,000 - $24,999	15
$25,000 - $49,999	17
$50,000 - $99,999	17
$100,000 or more	6
Prefer not to say	5

Q71. [IF HAS/HAD DEBT] 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	21%
No, I've never had all or a portion of a federal student loan forgiven	74
Not sure	4

LOANTYPE. [IF HAS/HAD DEBT] What type of loan did you take out?

Federal loan	59%
Private loan	12
Both private and federal loans	28

D105X. When it comes to politics, do you generally think of yourself as:

Liberal	29%
Moderate	37
Conservative	34

D110. Are you the parent or guardian of a child?

Yes, of someone under the age of 18	28%
Yes, of someone over the age of 18	31
No	45
YES (NET)	55%

Q72. [IF PARENT] For statistical purposes only, are you the parent or guardian of a child currently enrolled in high school?

Yes	23%
No	77

Q73. [IF PARENT] Have you, or will you, help your child pay the cost of attendance for any post-high school education?

Yes, I have previously or am currently helping my child pay for post-high school education	23%
Yes, I plan to help my child pay for post-high school education in the future	36
No, my child was/will be responsible for paying for any post-high school education themselves	14
No, my child did not/will not attend any post-high school education	16
Not sure	11

D120. What is your current employment status?

Employed full-time	36%
Employed part-time	13
Not employed, but looking for work	10
Retired	27
Student	2
Homemaker	7
Other	4

DRACE_UM. And to ensure a representative sample of adults, could you please indicate your race? **[IF BLACK/WHITE/OTHER]** Do you consider yourself of Hispanic or Latino origin or ancestry?

Black/African-American	12%
White/Caucasian	71
Hispanic/Latino	11
Asian/Asian American	3
Pacific Islander	*
Native American/American Indian/Indigenous	1
Middle Eastern/North African	*
Other	2

D310. And, for statistical purposes only, what would you say is your total annual family income before taxes?

Less than $25,000	24%
$25,000 - $49,999	28
$50,000 - $74,999	20
$75,000 - $99,999	11
$100,000 - $149,999	12
$150,000 or more	6

VH24. [IF ELIGIBLE TO VOTE IN 2024] Thinking back, in the November 2024 general election for President, who did you vote for? Or did you not vote in that election?

Voted for Republican Donald Trump	42%
Voted for Democrat Kamala Harris	42
Did not vote	12
Voted for someone else	3
ALLOCATED HARRIS (NET)	43%
ALLOCATED TRUMP (NET)	44

REGION. What state do you live in?

Northeast	18%
Midwest	22
South	39
West	22