



## AMERICANS ON FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION -- Questionnaire --

**Fielded by:** Nielsen Scarborough      **Sample Size:** 2,613 Registered Voters  
**Field Dates:** July 29 - Aug 23, 2021      **Margin of Error:** +/- 1.9%

### FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

We are going to look at proposals to reduce the costs of getting an education beyond high school, such as 2-year and 4-year degrees, as well as occupational certificates.

A reason that these proposals have been put forward is that the cost of getting a higher education has increased much faster than families' income. Since 1980, the price of attending a public university, including tuition and other necessary expenses such as books, housing and food, has increased by around 170% (after inflation), while the typical family's income has increased by around 38%.

In order to help cover the costs of higher education, students and their families can get grants and scholarships from the federal government, a state government, their university or college, or private organizations. These may be based on a student's family income, academic performance, or other characteristics such as athletic performance.

The majority of students, about three in four, receive some financial aid, such as grants and scholarships. That aid tends to cover some but not all of their tuition, and rarely covers other necessary expenses, such as books, housing and food.

Over time, the price of higher education has increased more than the amount of financial aid students receive. For example, federal grants to low-income students used to cover almost all of the cost of attending an in-state public university, including all of tuition and most of the other necessary expenses. Now, it covers less than the price of tuition, and none of the other expenses.

As a result, students have had to get more loans. Currently, about 43 million people have student debt. For students with a 4-year degree, the average amount of debt is about \$30,000.

For many students, especially those from low-income families, concerns about the cost of college and the amount of debt they will have to take on, can prevent them from enrolling. And studies show that, when enrolled in college, the high cost prevents some students from graduating.

There is evidence that reducing the cost of attending college increases both enrollment and graduation rates.

In order to reduce the cost of getting a college or university education and increase enrollment and graduation rates, two proposals have been put forward:

1. First, the federal government would enable states to offer two years of tuition-free education at their public community colleges.
2. Second, the federal government would increase financial aid to low-income students, with the maximum Pell Grant increasing from the current \$6,500 to \$8,300, depending on the student's family's income.

### General Arguments

Before looking at those specific proposals, here are some general arguments for and against the federal government offering more financial assistance for getting a college or university education. Please let us know how convincing or unconvincing you find each argument.

Here is an argument in favor:

Q1. It is important for both individuals and for the society as a whole for more Americans to get college education. Over the last few decades, people without any higher education have seen their earnings go down substantially, while those with college educations have seen their incomes go up, but the percentage of Americans going to college has not been going up. In many areas of the American economy there is a demand for people with college education and a more educated workforce will make America more competitive globally. Thus, it is in everybody's interest to have more Americans go to college.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	24.4%	44.2%	<b>68.6%</b>	20.4%	8.9%	<b>29.3%</b>	2.1%
Republicans	11.5%	40.9%	<b>52.4%</b>	29.0%	16.1%	<b>45.1%</b>	2.5%
Democrats	38.4%	45.4%	<b>83.8%</b>	12.6%	1.9%	<b>14.5%</b>	1.6%
Independents	17.1%	47.9%	<b>65.0%</b>	21.4%	11.0%	<b>32.4%</b>	2.5%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	22.0%	44.3%	<b>66.3%</b>	24.1%	8.7%	<b>32.8%</b>	0.8%
Somewhat red	21.2%	42.3%	<b>63.5%</b>	23.1%	11.8%	<b>34.9%</b>	1.6%
Lean red	21.5%	43.2%	<b>64.7%</b>	21.2%	10.7%	<b>31.9%</b>	3.4%
Lean blue	24.3%	43.9%	<b>68.2%</b>	20.4%	9.6%	<b>30.0%</b>	1.9%
Somewhat blue	25.8%	46.7%	<b>72.5%</b>	20.0%	5.5%	<b>25.5%</b>	2.1%
Very blue	35.1%	45.4%	<b>80.5%</b>	11.8%	5.0%	<b>16.8%</b>	2.7%

Here is an argument against:

Q2. While there may be some areas of the economy that need more people with education this is not true everywhere. Studies show that at least a third of Millennials have a job they are overqualified for. Increasing the number of people with college degrees won't magically increase the number of high-paying jobs that require higher education. And if more people get a higher education, then having that qualification will become less valuable. All that will happen is that college-educated people will be working in low-skill jobs that don't require their college degree.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	26.2%	41.3%	<b>67.5%</b>	22.8%	9.1%	<b>31.9%</b>	0.5%
Republicans	35.2%	44.4%	<b>79.6%</b>	16.7%	3.4%	<b>20.1%</b>	0.3%
Democrats	16.5%	38.7%	<b>55.2%</b>	28.9%	15.0%	<b>43.9%</b>	0.8%
Independents	31.0%	41.1%	<b>72.1%</b>	20.8%	6.8%	<b>27.6%</b>	0.3%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	29.6%	42.4%	<b>72.0%</b>	20.6%	7.1%	<b>27.7%</b>	0.3%
Somewhat red	24.0%	41.4%	<b>65.4%</b>	25.0%	8.8%	<b>33.8%</b>	0.8%
Lean red	28.9%	41.6%	<b>70.5%</b>	22.9%	6.0%	<b>28.9%</b>	0.6%
Lean blue	26.5%	44.7%	<b>71.2%</b>	17.5%	11.1%	<b>28.6%</b>	0.2%
Somewhat blue	25.2%	37.2%	<b>62.4%</b>	28.3%	8.8%	<b>37.1%</b>	0.6%
Very blue	21.1%	39.4%	<b>60.5%</b>	24.5%	14.1%	<b>38.6%</b>	0.9%

Q3. Over the last decades as the cost of education has gone up, financial aid has not kept up, and students have had to take on bigger and bigger loans. As a result, people with student debt are putting off buying houses or starting their own business or investing in the economy. This has a negative effect on the economy as well. People should not be saddled with punishingly large debts for making the effort to get a higher education and making our economy more competitive.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	39.8%	32.5%	<b>72.3%</b>	17.2%	9.2%	<b>26.4%</b>	1.3%
Republicans	21.7%	31.0%	<b>52.7%</b>	28.7%	17.3%	<b>46.0%</b>	1.3%
Democrats	57.6%	32.5%	<b>90.1%</b>	7.2%	1.4%	<b>8.6%</b>	1.4%
Independents	34.2%	35.7%	<b>69.9%</b>	17.1%	11.5%	<b>28.6%</b>	1.5%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	38.4%	27.8%	<b>66.2%</b>	20.5%	10.9%	<b>31.4%</b>	2.3%
Somewhat red	35.7%	34.0%	<b>69.7%</b>	19.4%	10.0%	<b>29.4%</b>	1.0%
Lean red	40.1%	31.0%	<b>71.1%</b>	18.4%	9.8%	<b>28.2%</b>	0.6%
Lean blue	35.8%	36.7%	<b>72.5%</b>	16.2%	10.2%	<b>26.4%</b>	1.1%
Somewhat blue	43.1%	33.3%	<b>76.4%</b>	15.9%	6.3%	<b>22.2%</b>	1.4%
Very blue	49.6%	28.7%	<b>78.3%</b>	12.2%	6.8%	<b>19.0%</b>	2.7%

Q4. The US has one of the highest percentages of the population enrolled in higher education, and that is still increasing despite rising costs. Clearly what we're doing right now is working. Having to take out a loan to get a world-class education is not a bad way for our education system to work. Those with college degrees end up earning twice as much over their lifetimes than those without, so they will be able to pay it back, and still end up with more income than if they didn't go to college. We should not be spending more money on people who will likely already be earning more than most people in the country.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	14.6%	30.3%	<b>44.9%</b>	32.7%	21.8%	<b>54.5%</b>	0.6%
Republicans	22.3%	37.8%	<b>60.1%</b>	29.0%	10.3%	<b>39.3%</b>	0.6%
Democrats	6.0%	23.9%	<b>29.9%</b>	36.0%	33.4%	<b>69.4%</b>	0.7%
Independents	19.4%	29.7%	<b>49.1%</b>	32.7%	17.7%	<b>50.4%</b>	0.6%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	15.1%	38.2%	<b>53.3%</b>	25.2%	21.2%	<b>46.4%</b>	0.3%
Somewhat red	16.0%	27.4%	<b>43.4%</b>	35.7%	20.1%	<b>55.8%</b>	0.8%
Lean red	13.6%	29.7%	<b>43.3%</b>	36.4%	19.5%	<b>55.9%</b>	0.8%
Lean blue	16.0%	33.1%	<b>49.1%</b>	31.2%	19.5%	<b>50.7%</b>	0.2%
Somewhat blue	14.4%	30.7%	<b>45.1%</b>	28.4%	25.4%	<b>53.8%</b>	1.1%
Very blue	11.1%	22.7%	<b>33.8%</b>	37.2%	28.9%	<b>66.1%</b>	0.1%

Q5. There are benefits beyond just economic ones for increasing the number of people with a higher education. The Founding Fathers believed that education is necessary for a free and democratic society. Higher education gives people the critical thinking skills and knowledge that are necessary for people to understand the complex problems we face, and weigh-in on the solutions. Higher education also improves people's ability to recognize misinformation. A country that values education should make it more accessible to everyone.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	33.7%	37.0%	<b>70.7%</b>	16.8%	10.9%	<b>27.7%</b>	1.6%
Republicans	14.8%	37.1%	<b>51.9%</b>	28.1%	18.3%	<b>46.4%</b>	1.7%
Democrats	52.0%	35.8%	<b>87.8%</b>	7.2%	3.2%	<b>10.4%</b>	1.8%
Independents	28.8%	39.8%	<b>68.6%</b>	16.3%	14.2%	<b>30.5%</b>	0.8%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	37.1%	34.2%	<b>71.3%</b>	15.3%	11.5%	<b>26.8%</b>	2.0%
Somewhat red	27.5%	40.3%	<b>67.8%</b>	17.9%	12.1%	<b>30.0%</b>	2.2%
Lean red	30.6%	40.2%	<b>70.8%</b>	17.0%	11.6%	<b>28.6%</b>	0.5%
Lean blue	32.4%	36.2%	<b>68.6%</b>	17.6%	11.5%	<b>29.1%</b>	2.2%
Somewhat blue	38.2%	34.7%	<b>72.9%</b>	17.7%	8.2%	<b>25.9%</b>	1.1%
Very blue	42.1%	33.5%	<b>75.6%</b>	13.5%	9.2%	<b>22.7%</b>	1.7%

Q6. Higher education is certainly not the only way that a person can become a good citizen and getting a degree is not the only way to further your education. Someone going to college to learn art history or critical race theory doesn't necessarily help our political system. Furthermore, the huge majority of college professors are liberals teaching students to embrace leftist ideas rather than conservative ones. The government getting more people into college just pushes society to the left.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	26.9%	23.1%	<b>50.0%</b>	18.7%	30.9%	<b>49.6%</b>	0.4%
Republicans	50.5%	27.6%	<b>78.1%</b>	14.3%	7.2%	<b>21.5%</b>	0.5%
Democrats	5.4%	19.0%	<b>24.4%</b>	21.3%	53.9%	<b>75.2%</b>	0.4%
Independents	29.6%	23.7%	<b>53.3%</b>	21.7%	24.5%	<b>46.2%</b>	0.4%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	29.8%	27.8%	<b>57.6%</b>	16.4%	25.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	0.3%
Somewhat red	29.6%	25.2%	<b>54.8%</b>	17.5%	27.4%	<b>44.9%</b>	0.3%
Lean red	26.3%	22.6%	<b>48.9%</b>	21.4%	29.1%	<b>50.5%</b>	0.6%
Lean blue	30.1%	21.6%	<b>51.7%</b>	17.2%	30.8%	<b>48.0%</b>	0.3%
Somewhat blue	25.3%	20.6%	<b>45.9%</b>	19.6%	33.6%	<b>53.2%</b>	1.0%
Very blue	16.6%	23.3%	<b>39.9%</b>	18.7%	41.3%	<b>60.0%</b>	0.1%

Q7. So, here again is the proposal: The federal government offering more financial assistance for getting a college or university education.

How acceptable do you find this proposal, where 0=not at all acceptable, 5=just tolerable, and 10=very acceptable?

	Very Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Very Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	35.1%	10.6%	54.1%	0.2%
Republicans	55.9%	15.1%	28.9%	0.1%
Democrats	15.8%	6.0%	77.9%	0.3%
Independents	38.6%	12.5%	48.8%	0.0%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>				
Very red	39.3%	9.3%	51.5%	0.0%
Somewhat red	39.6%	12.5%	47.9%	0.0%
Lean red	35.6%	11.5%	52.7%	0.2%
Lean blue	39.9%	10.3%	49.7%	0.2%
Somewhat blue	29.0%	10.5%	60.4%	0.2%
Very blue	22.9%	8.8%	67.8%	0.5%

Q8. Now finally, do you favor or oppose the proposal?

	Favor	Oppose	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	64.0%	35.2%	0.8%
Republicans	35.0%	64.2%	0.8%
Democrats	90.0%	9.5%	0.6%
Independents	61.6%	37.1%	1.2%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>			
Very red	60.8%	39.2%	0.0%
Somewhat red	61.1%	37.2%	1.7%
Lean red	61.3%	38.0%	0.7%
Lean blue	60.5%	38.8%	0.7%
Somewhat blue	66.5%	32.2%	1.3%
Very blue	78.8%	21.2%	0.0%

## FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE

### [\$109 billion over 10 years]

Now we are going to look at the two specific proposals for reducing the cost of getting a college or university education.

The first proposal is to make public community colleges tuition-free.

As you may know, community colleges are public colleges that offer 2-year degrees (known as associate degrees), as well as occupational certificates. Some students go straight from high school, but more than half are over 25 years old and have been in the workforce. In some cases, students are returning to college to obtain specific skills required by employers.

Some community colleges also offer 4-year bachelor's degrees, or partner with public universities so students can take the first two years of their degree at the community college and finish their degree at the university.

Community colleges are different from 4-year colleges or universities in that they are open to everybody with a high school diploma or the equivalent.

Tuition at community colleges is substantially less than at 4-year colleges or universities. However, many people still have difficulty paying the tuition, which is about \$3,800 a year on average, plus covering their living expenses.

To increase enrollment and graduation rates in community colleges, one proposal is for **the federal government to help states make their community colleges tuition-free for all students.**

Here is how that would work:

States that want to have tuition-free community college could apply for a grant from the federal government. The **federal government would then supplement state spending in order to make community college tuition free for students.**

Over and above the arguments for and against the federal government offering more financial assistance to reduce the cost of getting a college or university education, here are more specific arguments about this proposal to make community college tuition-free.

Here is an argument against:

Q9. There are already financial aid programs for low-income students that, in most cases, cover all of their tuition. So, this proposal would just be throwing more money at middle- and high-income families who can already afford to pay the full tuition. This would not be money well spent.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	19.3%	30.1%	<b>49.4%</b>	28.4%	21.4%	<b>49.8%</b>	0.7%
Republicans	33.2%	34.2%	<b>67.4%</b>	22.6%	9.4%	<b>32.0%</b>	0.6%
Democrats	6.5%	27.2%	<b>33.7%</b>	32.8%	32.9%	<b>65.7%</b>	0.5%
Independents	21.2%	28.4%	<b>49.6%</b>	30.2%	18.7%	<b>48.9%</b>	1.4%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	19.6%	35.3%	<b>54.9%</b>	26.8%	17.8%	<b>44.6%</b>	0.5%
Somewhat red	18.1%	35.1%	<b>53.2%</b>	28.0%	17.3%	<b>45.3%</b>	1.5%
Lean red	21.3%	24.1%	<b>45.4%</b>	31.2%	22.6%	<b>53.8%</b>	0.7%
Lean blue	21.6%	29.1%	<b>50.7%</b>	28.1%	21.2%	<b>49.3%</b>	0.1%
Somewhat blue	18.8%	29.9%	<b>48.7%</b>	27.6%	22.5%	<b>50.1%</b>	1.3%
Very blue	13.1%	30.0%	<b>43.1%</b>	27.9%	29.0%	<b>56.9%</b>	0.0%

Here is a counter argument:

Q10. It's easy to say that somewhere there's financial aid that low-income people can get, but in fact it's a complicated process and many eligible low-income students don't even know about it or how to try to get it. Making community colleges tuition-free sends a signal that everybody is welcome. And research indicates that if community colleges were tuition-free, enrollment would go up by 26 percent.

	Very Convincing	Somewhat Convincing	Total Convincing	Somewhat Unconvincing	Very Unconvincing	Total Unconvincing	Refused / DK
<b>National</b>	33.6%	35.1%	<b>68.7%</b>	17.5%	13.3%	<b>30.8%</b>	0.6%
Republicans	15.9%	31.7%	<b>47.6%</b>	27.6%	24.1%	<b>51.7%</b>	0.7%
Democrats	49.5%	38.2%	<b>87.7%</b>	8.9%	3.2%	<b>12.1%</b>	0.3%
Independents	31.9%	34.7%	<b>66.6%</b>	16.9%	15.3%	<b>32.2%</b>	1.2%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>							
Very red	31.8%	36.8%	<b>68.6%</b>	18.4%	12.5%	<b>30.9%</b>	0.6%
Somewhat red	30.0%	35.7%	<b>65.7%</b>	19.4%	14.7%	<b>34.1%</b>	0.2%
Lean red	31.0%	35.4%	<b>66.4%</b>	16.5%	15.8%	<b>32.3%</b>	1.2%
Lean blue	32.9%	34.4%	<b>67.3%</b>	19.2%	13.2%	<b>32.4%</b>	0.3%
Somewhat blue	34.4%	37.1%	<b>71.5%</b>	14.7%	12.9%	<b>27.6%</b>	1.0%
Very blue	45.2%	31.0%	<b>76.2%</b>	15.7%	8.1%	<b>23.8%</b>	0.0%

Q11. So, here again is the proposal:

States that want to have tuition-free community college could apply for a grant from the federal government. The federal government would then supplement state spending in order to make community college tuition free for students.

This proposal is estimated to cost around \$11 billion a year. How acceptable do you find this proposal, where 0=not at all acceptable, 5=just tolerable, and 10=very acceptable?

	Very Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Very Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	41.1%	8.0%	50.7%	0.1%
Republicans	65.7%	9.8%	24.4%	0.1%
Democrats	18.1%	6.4%	75.3%	0.2%
Independents	45.5%	8.3%	46.0%	0.2%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>				
Very red	45.1%	10.7%	43.7%	0.5%
Somewhat red	49.6%	8.5%	42.0%	0.0%
Lean red	40.8%	7.4%	51.8%	0.0%
Lean blue	44.2%	7.8%	47.8%	0.2%
Somewhat blue	35.5%	8.1%	56.4%	0.0%
Very blue	26.8%	6.3%	66.6%	0.3%

Q12. Now finally, do you favor or oppose this proposal?

	Favor	Oppose	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	61.8%	37.8%	0.4%
Republicans	32.4%	67.1%	0.4%
Democrats	88.9%	10.8%	0.3%
Independents	57.5%	41.9%	0.6%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>			
Very red	56.3%	43.7%	0.0%
Somewhat red	56.4%	43.2%	0.4%
Lean red	62.1%	37.7%	0.3%
Lean blue	60.0%	39.3%	0.6%
Somewhat blue	63.6%	35.8%	0.6%
Very blue	76.2%	23.4%	0.4%

[Those who answered "Oppose" on Q12 were asked Q12a]

Q12a. Do you oppose this proposal because you think:

- 1) It is not a good idea for the federal government to help states make community college tuition free for all students
- 2) The federal government should not just focus on community college but should put equal efforts into reducing the cost of attending public 4-year universities.
- 3) Or some other reason

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Don't Know / Refused
<b>National</b>	15.4%	8.8%	13.3%	0.4%
Republicans	31.4%	12.0%	23.4%	0.3%
Democrats	2.4%	4.8%	3.4%	0.1%
Independents	13.1%	11.8%	15.9%	1.1%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>				
Very red	20.1%	10.1%	13.1%	0.3%
Somewhat red	16.5%	11.4%	15.1%	0.1%
Lean red	17.9%	6.0%	13.7%	0.2%
Lean blue	15.6%	7.2%	16.0%	0.6%
Somewhat blue	11.9%	12.0%	11.1%	0.8%
Very blue	8.9%	7.1%	7.4%	0.0%

Q12:Q12a Combined:

	Favor (Q12)	Option 2: Favor for all (Q12a)	Total favor	Oppose: Option 1 (Q12a)	Oppose for Some other reason (Q12a)	Total Oppose
<b>National</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	8.8%	70.6%	15.4%	13.3%	28.7%
Republicans	32.4%	12.0%	44.4%	31.4%	23.4%	54.8%
Democrats	88.9%	4.8%	93.7%	2.4%	3.4%	5.8%
Independents	57.5%	11.8%	69.3%	13.1%	15.9%	29.0%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>						
Very red	56.3%	10.1%	66.4%	20.1%	13.1%	33.2%
Somewhat red	56.4%	11.4%	67.8%	16.5%	15.1%	31.6%
Lean red	62.1%	6.0%	68.1%	17.9%	13.7%	31.6%
Lean blue	60.0%	7.2%	67.2%	15.6%	16.0%	31.6%
Somewhat blue	63.6%	12.0%	75.6%	11.9%	11.1%	23.0%
Very blue	76.2%	7.1%	83.3%	8.9%	7.4%	16.3%

**[Provide up to \$1,800 in additional student aid per semester to low-income students through the Pell Grant program (\$85 billion over 10 years)]**

The second specific proposal to reduce the cost of getting a higher education is for the federal government to increase financial aid for low-income students, by increasing the amount of Pell grants.

Pell grants are provided to low-income students to help cover the costs of tuition, fees, university housing and any other necessary expenses such as books, a laptop, or childcare, at public or private colleges and universities.

Pell grants are only provided to students whose families would have substantial difficulty paying for college or university. The majority of Pell Grants are given to students from households making \$40,000 or less a year.

The amount a student receives depends on:

- how much they or their family can contribute to paying for college or university, based on their income and the number of children in the family, and
- whether they are a full-time or part-time student.

In the past, Pell grants covered almost all of the cost of attending a public university, including all of tuition and most of housing, books and other necessary expenses. As tuition has gone up, **Pell grants now only cover about two thirds of tuition on average**, and do not cover any of the other expenses.

There is evidence that increasing the amount of the Pell Grant increases students' likelihood of graduating.

The proposal is to **increase the amount of the Pell grant, so that the maximum amount would increase from around \$6,500 to around \$8,300 a year.**

**This would cover much of the cost of tuition for a typical in-state public university and in some cases a bit more or less.** Students would still need to cover other costs, such as books, housing and food, with other financial aid, loans or their own money.

This proposal is estimated to cost about \$8.5 billion a year.

Q13. How acceptable do you find this proposal, where 0=not at all acceptable, 5=just tolerable, and 10=very acceptable?

	Very Unacceptable (0-4)	Just Tolerable (5)	Very Acceptable (6-10)	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	31.3%	12.2%	56.3%	0.2%
Republicans	46.0%	14.0%	39.7%	0.2%
Democrats	16.8%	11.2%	71.9%	0.1%
Independents	35.7%	10.8%	53.0%	0.6%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>				
Very red	33.7%	17.7%	48.4%	0.2%
Somewhat red	36.7%	13.2%	50.2%	0.0%
Lean red	28.7%	11.2%	60.0%	0.1%
Lean blue	36.4%	9.9%	53.6%	0.2%
Somewhat blue	28.8%	10.4%	60.8%	0.0%
Very blue	20.0%	13.1%	65.9%	1.1%

Q14. Now finally, do you favor or oppose this proposal?

	Favor	Oppose	Refused / Don't Know
<b>National</b>	70.4%	28.6%	1.0%
Republicans	53.3%	45.7%	1.0%
Democrats	87.8%	11.6%	0.6%
Independents	64.0%	33.9%	2.1%
<b>Cook's PVI (D-R)</b>			
Very red	66.8%	31.1%	2.1%
Somewhat red	66.2%	32.9%	0.9%
Lean red	71.0%	28.5%	0.5%
Lean blue	66.0%	33.4%	0.6%
Somewhat blue	76.7%	21.6%	1.6%
Very blue	78.6%	20.4%	1.0%

Questions 15-36 held for future release.

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