



VOTERS SUPPORT Informing Students of Post-High School Options

KEY FINDINGS



Voters support requiring high schools to inform students of their career options after graduation, the most in-demand jobs, and the true costs of college student loans.



Letting voters know that these reforms are about helping students make decisions based on their strengths and interests and filling the millions of open jobs in the U.S. are convincing messages.



Voters are more likely to support students' right to know reforms knowing that it could help students pursue jobs in the trades with higher wages than jobs that require a college degree.



79 percent of voters support requiring high schools to inform students about the average costs of college programs and student loans, the availability of non-college career options, and the most in-demand jobs.

KEY MESSAGES

These Messages Work Best

Prioritize students' strengths and interests

This reform would help students make future decisions based on their unique strengths and interests, rather than on the uncertain promises of a college degree.





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These Messages Work Best

Help graduates fill open jobs

Informing high school students of their post-graduation options could help match them with the more than 11 million open jobs (figure current as of May 2022) in the U.S.



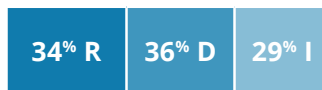
Pursue jobs with higher wages

Many vocational and technical jobs have higher wages than jobs that require a college degree.

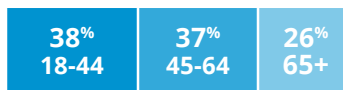


DEMOGRAPHICS

PARTY AFFILIATION



AGE



GENDER



Results for this poll are based on automated telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide sample of 505 likely voters. Data for this survey research was collected by Cor Services, Inc.

Interviews were conducted via a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system utilizing techniques designed to achieve the highest possible respondent cooperation.

The surveys were conducted March 18–20, 2022. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.36 percentage points. The margin of sampling error may be higher for certain subgroups. Results presented may not always appear to total 100 percent due to rounding.

Data was sampled using weighted demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement and the state election authorities. Demographic information for actual voters in past elections were used to construct sample target weights.

The Foundation for Government Accountability paid for all costs associated with this survey.