

**About you and your School. (Questions 1-6).**

1. What type of program are you enrolled in or recently completed?
  - a. Associate's degree
  - b. Bachelor's degree
  - c. Master's degree
  - d. Professional degree (MBA, JD, MD)
  - e. Joint professional degree program (JD/MBA, MD/PhD, etc)
  - f. PhD degree
  - g. Postdoctoral fellowship
  - h. Medical residency or graduate medical training fellowship
  - i. Other
2. Is the school where you are enrolled (or recently completed your program):
  - a. A public school (primarily funded by the State where located)
  - b. A private school
3. How large is your institution? Please estimate the total full-time student population, including all degree levels. Your best guess is fine.
  - a. Large (25,000 or more)
  - b. Medium (Between 5,500 and 25,000)
  - c. Small (5,500 or fewer)
4. Which of the following best reflects your country of citizenship?
  - a. India
  - b. China (Mainland)
  - c. East or Southeast Asia, other than China (Mainland)
  - d. South or Central Asia, other than India
  - e. Middle East or North Africa
  - f. Sub-Saharan Africa
  - g. Europe
  - h. Latin America or the Caribbean
  - i. Canada, Australia, or New Zealand
  - j. Other: \_\_\_\_\_
  - k. Prefer not to say
5. Are you currently or were you previously in the United States in F-1 immigration status (including OPT or STEM OPT)?
  - a. Yes, currently working toward a degree in F-1 status
  - b. Yes, currently on OPT or STEM OPT in F-1 status
  - c. No longer in F-1 status but **did use OPT** after completing a US degree in F-1 status [**ROUTE TO QUESTION 15 after Q6**]
  - d. No longer in F-1 status and did **not** use OPT after completing a US degree in F-1 status [**ROUTE TO QUESTION 15 after Q6**]

- e. Do not currently and have not previously held F-1 status **[END SURVEY after Q6]**
6. If you are currently in F-1 status (either taking classes or on OPT), have you completed, or do you expect to complete, a degree major for which STEM OPT is permitted?
- a. Yes, my major is eligible for STEM OPT
  - b. No, my major is not eligible for STEM OPT
  - c. I am not in F-1 status
  - d. Unsure

**Your Current Plans. (Questions 7-8).**

7. If you are an F-1 student, either on OPT or still working toward your degree: How likely are you to remain in the United States on another status after your F-1?
- a. Definitely yes, I will try to remain in the United States
  - b. Probably yes, I will likely try to remain in the United States
  - c. Probably no, it's unlikely I will try to remain in the United States
  - d. Definitely no, I will not try to remain in the United States
  - e. I am not in F-1 status
8. If you are an F-1 student still working toward your degree: How likely are you to remain in the United States on OPT?
- a. Definitely yes, I will pursue OPT.
  - b. Probably yes, I will likely pursue OPT
  - c. Probably no, it's unlikely I will pursue OPT
  - d. Definitely no, I will not pursue OPT
  - e. I am not an F-1 student working toward earning a degree

**Policy Changes. (Questions 9-14)**

The next questions describe hypothetical changes to U.S. policy. These questions are for individuals currently holding F-1 status, either taking classes or on OPT. Please answer as you truly would act.

9. Think about your choices going forward. If all international graduates, in every field of study, could work in the U.S. through OPT for up to 36 months after graduation, how likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?
- a. Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
  - b. Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
  - c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
  - d. Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
  - e. I am not in F-1 status

10. Think about your choices going forward. If a green card was "stapled to graduates' diplomas," meaning graduates of U.S. universities could receive permanent residence upon completion of their degree, with some other conditions, how likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?
- Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
  - Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
  - Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
  - Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
  - I am not in F-1 status

11. Consider the following policy: OPT is not available unless the government collects a \$70,000 fee for the initial 12 months of OPT, and an additional \$30,000 fee for the 24-month STEM extension. OPT is only possible if either you, your school, or your employer pay the fee, but your school and your employer might decline to pay.

Under this policy, how likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?

- Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
  - Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
  - Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
  - Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
  - I am not in F-1 status
12. Now suppose the fee described above (in question 11) can only be paid by your school. You would still be able to work on OPT if your school is able to pay the fee, but you would not if your school does not pay.

How likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?

- Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
  - Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
  - Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
  - Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
  - I am not in F-1 status
13. Suppose both of the following were true:
- OPT is unavailable to graduates of schools where more than 15% of bachelor's and master's students are international.
  - CPT is unavailable.

Under those conditions, how likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?

- Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
- Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
- Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
- Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
- I am not in F-1 status

14. Think about your choices going forward. If there was no work permission (OPT) after graduation for F-1 students at all, how likely would you be to try to remain in the United States?
- a. Definitely yes, I would try to remain in the United States
  - b. Probably yes, I would likely try to remain in the United States
  - c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would try to remain in the United States
  - d. Definitely no, I would not try to remain in the United States
  - e. I am not in F-1 status

**Prior Decisions. (Questions 15-20). For the following questions, think back to your decision to enroll in a U.S. program.**

15. Think back to your decision to enroll in a US program.

Consider if the following policy had been in place: OPT is not available unless the government collects a \$70,000 fee for the initial 12 months of OPT, and an additional \$30,000 fee for the 24-month STEM extension. OPT is only possible if either you, your school, or your employer pay the fee, but your school and your employer might decline to pay.

How likely would you have been to choose a degree-granting program in the United States?

- a. Definitely yes, I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
  - b. Probably yes, I would have likely enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
  - c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
  - d. Definitely no, I would not have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
16. Think back again to your decision to enroll in a U.S. program. Suppose the fee described above (in question 15) can only be paid by your school. You would still be able to work on OPT if your school is able to pay the fee, but you would not if your school does not pay.

How likely would you have been to choose a degree-granting program in the United States?

- a. Definitely yes, I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- b. Probably yes, I would have likely enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States

- c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- d. Definitely no, I would not have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States

17. Think back to your decision to enroll in a U.S. program. Suppose OPT is not available unless the government collects a \$10,000 fee for the initial 12 months of OPT and an additional \$10,000 fee for the 24-month STEM extension.

How likely would you have been to choose a degree-granting program in the United States?

- a. Definitely yes, I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- b. Probably yes, I would have likely enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- d. Definitely no, I would not have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States

18. Think back to your decision to enroll in a U.S. program.

If there was no work permission (OPT) after graduation for F-1 students at all, how likely would you have been to choose a degree-granting program in the United States?

- a. Definitely yes, I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- b. Probably yes, I would have likely enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- c. Probably no, it's unlikely I would have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States
- d. Definitely no, I would not have enrolled in a degree-granting program in the United States

19. Regardless of what you think of such fees, what is the largest one-time government fee that you (including any help from family or employer or others) would realistically pay for post-graduation (OPT) work permission in the United States that is part of your F-1 status?

- a. I would not pay any significant fee beyond current application fees
- b. Up to \$1,000
- c. Up to \$5,000
- d. Up to \$10,000
- e. Up to \$25,000
- f. Up to \$50,000
- g. Up to \$100,000

- h. More than \$100,000
- i. Not sure

20. **(Optional)** Is there anything else about the importance of experiential learning and Optional Practical Training or how US policy affects your education or career plans that you would like to share? **[Open Text Response]**