

C F S R

155

OVERALL
RANK

SLIGHTLY
BELOW
AVERAGE

SPEECH
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT
RATING

Executive Summary

College Pulse, the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression (FIRE), a nonprofit organization committed to defending and sustaining the individual rights of all Americans to free speech and free thought, and College Pulse surveyed college undergraduates about their perceptions and experiences regarding free speech on their campuses.

This year's survey includes 58,807 student respondents from 257 colleges and universities. Students who were enrolled in four-year degree programs were surveyed via the College Pulse mobile app and web portal from January 25 through June 17, 2024.

The College Free Speech Rankings are available online and are presented in an interactive dashboard (rankings.thefire.org) that allows for easy comparison between institutions.

Yale University was one of the 257 schools surveyed. Key findings from this school include:

Full Report

2020, FIRE, in collaboration with College Pulse and RealClearEducation, launched a first-of-its-kind tool to help high school students and their parents identify which colleges promote and protect the free exchange of ideas: the College Free Speech Rankings. The response to the rankings report and corresponding online tool was overwhelmingly positive.

This year FIRE and College Pulse surveyed 257 schools, ranking 251 of them.¹ Yale University, with a score of 44.04, has a “Slightly Below Average” speech climate and ranks 155 overall in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings.

This represents a significant improvement from last year’s rankings, when Yale ranked 234.

Yale’s scores on a number of the survey-based components improved, resulting in a corresponding improvement in rankings. Its “Openness” ranking (28) noticeably improved from last year (47 out of 248). Yale additionally improved in “Comfort Expressing Ideas” (95 compared to 147 last year), “Administrative Support” (156 compared to 185 last year), “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” (17 compared to 29 last year), and “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers” (41 compared to 76 last year). Its ranking on “Disruptive Conduct” (208) dropped slightly from last year (200). Students’ support for illiberal actions in response to controversial speech and middling administrative support remain serious issues.

As the only Ivy League school that ranks better than 200, Yale University out-performs its peers, coming in higher than Cornell University (215), Princeton University (223), Dartmouth College (224), Brown University (229), the University of Pennsylvania (248), Columbia University (250), and Harvard University (251).

HOW COMFORTABLE ARE YALE STUDENTS EXPRESSING THEIR VIEWS ON CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS?

Yale ranked 95 overall on the “Comfort Expressing Ideas” component. This rank reflects positive movement in the proportion of Yale students reporting comfort expressing themselves in the various campus settings asked about. Specifically, as can be seen in Figure 1, the percentage of Yale students who responded that they were “somewhat” or “very” comfortable expressing themselves in different campus settings increased from the drop last year. There was improvement across all five scenarios.

¹ Six of the schools surveyed received a “warning” rating from FIRE for their speech policies. An overall score was calculated separately for these schools, comparing them only to each other.

Earlier in the survey, Yale students were provided with a general question of self-censorship without a definition and were asked: “On your campus, how often have you felt that you could not express your opinion on a subject because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond?” Responses to this question do not factor into the rankings but provide a point of comparison. On this, 14% of Yale students reported they self-censor “a couple of times a week” or more because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond compared to 17% of students nationally.

When considering the prevalence of self-censorship, it’s worth considering the political composition of Yale students. Among those sampled, 66% identified as liberal, 11% moderate, 15% conservative, and 7% something else. Narrowing in, 23% of the sample identified as “very liberal,” which outnumbers the total percentage of Yale students right of center, and nearly outnumbers the combined total of moderate and conservative Yale students. Across each of the four questions on self-censorship, substantially larger percentages of conservative students at Yale reported frequently self-censoring. For example, 49% of conservative Yale students reported self-censoring “a couple of times a week” or more during classroom discussions compared to 12% of liberal Yale students. Thus, while Yale does well on the “Self-Censorship” component, there appears to be substantial differences along ideological lines.

WHAT TOPICS ARE DIFFICULT FOR YALE STUDENTS TO HAVE CONVERSATIONS ABOUT?

Yale’s ranking on the “Openness” component continued to rise, landing at 28, up from 47 last year, and 85 the year prior. On almost every topic, fewer Yale students expressed difficulty having an open and honest conversation about the topics assessed.

Similar to students nationwide, a large proportion of Yale students — 68% — identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a topic difficult to have an open and honest conversation about. Last year, a large proportion of Yale students (41%) already identified this as a difficult topic, which at the time was unusual. Even though this year a majority of students (55%) nationwide also identified this as a difficult topic, Yale continues to stand out given the even larger percentage of its students who indicated this.

No other topic at Yale was identified by a majority of students as difficult to have an open and honest conversation about. However, on three topics percentages did go up slightly. Specifically, last year 32% of Yale students expressed difficulty having an open and honest conversation about affirmative action, 19% about freedom of speech, and 20% about economic inequality. These numbers rose to 33%, 21%, and 27% respectively this year.

Similarly, the small percentages of Yale students expressing difficulty having an open and honest conversation about the assessed topics might be because a consensus already exists on campus about these topics, in large part due to the supermajority (66%) of Yale students identifying as liberal. Indeed, for every topic assessed, a larger percentage of conservative (compared to liberal) students expressed difficulty discussing the topic. Specifically, large percentages of conservative students expressed difficulty having an open and honest conversation about abortion (58%; 21% among liberals), racial inequality (55%; 23% among liberals), transgender rights (51%; 23% among liberals), affirmative action (42%; 32% among liberals), sexual assault (41%; 23% among liberals), gender inequality (38%; 14% among liberals), gun control (38%; 13% among liberals), and the presidential election (38%; 19% among liberals).

Overall, the findings on “Openness” are consistent with findings on the self-censorship questions: Yale students report generally being comfortable talking about most of the topics assessed. Only a minority report frequently self-censoring and not feeling comfortable expressing their views.

WHICH SPEAKERS DO YALE STUDENTS CONSIDER CONTROVERSIAL?

Yale students were fairly tolerant of allowing controversial speakers on campus, ranking 17 on “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers,” 41 on “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers,” and 11 on “Mean Tolerance.” At the same time, they displayed a heavy bias toward allowing controversial liberal speakers on campus compared to conservative ones, as evidenced by their ranking of 187 on the “Tolerance Difference” component.

Yale students were presented with eight different previously expressed ideas (three liberal, three conservative, and two related to Israel-Palestine which did not impact the rankings) in random order. The percentage of Yale students who said they would “probably” or “definitely” allow each of the three controversial liberal speakers ranged from 60% (“The police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan”) to 74% (“Children should be able to transition without parental consent”). While majorities of students nationally supported allowing all three controversial liberal speakers on campus, they did not give the same level of support as Yale students — support by students nationally ranged from 47% (“The police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan”) to 56% (“Children should be able to transition without parental consent”).

Similar to last year, Yale ranked relatively well on “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers,” though conservative speakers were still met with more resistance. The percentage of Yale students who said they would “probably” or “definitely” allow each of the three controversial conservative speakers on campus ranged from 35% (“Transgender people have a mental disorder”) to 57% (“Abortion should be completely illegal”). Despite the lower percentages compared to tolerance for controversial liberal speakers, the relatively high ranking for tolerance for controversial conservative speakers is somewhat evident when comparing Yale students to students nationally, as larger proportions of Yale students would allow each of the controversial speakers.

The strong preference toward controversial liberal speakers over controversial conservative speakers is reflected in Yale’s poor ranking on the “Tolerance Difference” component, 187. The strong favoritism toward allowing controversial liberal speakers on campus compared to conservative ones might again stem from the ideological makeup of the Yale student body.

Finally, this year we also asked about tolerance toward two controversial speakers on Israeli-Palestinian conflict-related topics. For a speaker expressing that “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security,” 54% of Yale students said they would “probably” or “definitely” allow this controversial speaker compared to 40% of students nationally. For a speaker expressing “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,” 79% of Yale students said they would “probably” or “definitely” allow this speaker compared to 71% of students nationally.

WHAT KINDS OF DISRUPTIVE CONDUCT DO YALE STUDENTS CONSIDER ACCEPTABLE?

Yale ranked 208 on the “Disruptive Conduct” component. This component has consistently been Yale’s



or “extremely” likely — an uptick from 20% last year — and another 44% say that it is “somewhat” likely. These low numbers reflect Yale students’ low confidence in the administration on their campus to protect and defend free speech.

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH A LOT OF CONTROVERSY

FIRE awards Yale’s regulations on student expression a “yellow light” rating, flagging five policies that earn that rating for posing either impermissibly vague or clear but narrow restrictions on protected speech. These include four harassment policies that fail to sufficiently track the legal standard for peer harassment in an educational setting. Perhaps of greatest concern, however, is a broad, catch-all prohibition on any actions that “may imperil the integrity and values of the Yale community.” This manner of reserving authority for the university to discipline any behavior it wishes is ripe for administrative abuse and leaves students unsure what they can safely say without risking punishment. Yale must revise each of these policies to reduce the chilling effect they impose on the campus speech climate.

Since 2021, Yale has been involved in eight different speech controversies, reacting in a speech-protective manner in only one. In 2022, law students protested a Federalist Society-organized panel discussion on civil liberties featuring progressive Monica Miller and conservative Kristen Waggoner because of Waggoner’s stance on LGBTQ issues. Student protesters disrupted the event throughout — heckling inside the hall as well as stomping, shouting, clapping, singing, and pounding the walls outside the room. The associate dean of the law school was present during the entire event and did not confront any protesters. Nearly three weeks later, the law school dean issued a statement that the protesters’ behavior was “unacceptable” but did not violate the school’s free expression policy.

On top of that, in each year since 2021, there has been at least one controversy surrounding a university scholar. In 2021, Professor Amy Chua was demoted following allegations that she hosted parties for and engaged inappropriately with students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Professor Chua denied the allegations, but Yale maintained its punishment. Also in 2021, Beverly Gage, in response to donors’ attempts to influence the course, resigned as director of Yale’s Grand Strategy program, a year-long statecraft and politics course that accepts about 20 undergraduate and graduate students. The donors tried to institute an advisory board to oversee the program that would have included conservative figures such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The university did not publicly comment on the situation.

Then, in 2022, faculty signed a letter to the university defending School of Medicine Professor Haifan Lin, who was placed on involuntary administrative leave and abruptly cut off from his research group without legal charges or clear evidence of misconduct amid a Department of Justice investigation. The faculty claimed the investigation was likely because Lin is of Chinese descent.

The next year, students circulated a petition calling for Professor Zareena Grewal to be terminated after she posted on X condoning violence against Israel. The university responded by defending Grewal’s right to extramural speech, stating “Yale is committed to freedom of expression, and the comments posted on Professor Grewal’s personal accounts represent her own views.”

In 2024, Professor Timothy Snyder evacuated his “Hitler, Stalin, and Us” lecture after about 10 demonstrators with the Revolutionary Communist Party entered his classroom and refused to leave. The university announced an investigation after the fact.

Additionally, in 2021 there were two more incidents, involving students. First, law student Trent Colbert was investigated by the administration after sending an email inviting other students to a party at his

Methodology

Methodology

College Pulse also applies a post-stratification adjustment based on demographic distributions from

Supporting a scholar whose speech rights were threatened during a free speech controversy, as recorded in FIRE's Scholars Under Fire database.⁴

Supporting students and student groups, as recorded in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings behavioral metrics documentation that is available online.⁵

Schools were penalized — described in more detail below — for taking the following actions indicative of poor campus climate for free speech:

Successfully deplatforming a speaker, as recorded in FIRE's Campus Deplatforming database.

Sanctioning a scholar (e.g., placing under investigation, suspending, or terminating a scholar), as recorded in FIRE's Scholars Under Fire database.

Sanctioning a student or student groups, as recorded in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings behavioral metrics documentation that is available online.

To be included in this year's rankings, an incident that resulted in a bonus or penalty had to have been recorded by June 15, 2024, and had to have been fully assessed by FIRE's research staff, who determined whether the incident warranted inclusion.

In response to the encampment protests, FIRE and College Pulse reopened the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings survey on any campus with an encampment. This allowed us to collect survey data from students while the encampments were taking place.⁶ That means that this year's College Free Speech

Finally, a fourth rating, "Warning," is assigned to a private college or university when its policies clearly

The principles of free speech and inquiry are complemented by debate, challenge and protest . . . While dissent may be vigorous, it must not interfere with the speaker’s ability to communicate — which is exactly why, should those interrupters not have left on their own accord, they would be subject to discipline.

We awarded one point for this response, which occurred in 2024, then we set this bonus to decrease by one-quarter of a point for each year that passes.

We also applied penalties when a school sanctioned a scholar, student, or student group, or deplatformed a speaker.

A school lost up to five points each time it sanctioned (e.g., investigated, suspended, or terminated) a scholar. When the sanction did not result in termination the school received a penalty of one point, which we set to decrease by one-quarter of a point each year: This meant penalizing a school a full point for sanctioning a scholar in 2024, three-quarters of a point for sanctioning a scholar in 2023, half a point for sanctioning a scholar in 2022, and one-quarter of a point for sanctioning a scholar in 2021. However, if the administration terminated the scholar, we subtracted three points, and if that scholar was tenured, we subtracted one point.

Topline Results

How clear is it to you that your college administration protects free speech on campus?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|---------|
| Not at all clear | 26 | 7 |
| Not very clear | 83 | 22 |
| Somewhat clear | 140 | 37 |
| Very clear | 110 | 29 |
| Extremely clear | 17 | 4 |

If a controversy over offensive speech were to occur on your campus, how likely is it that the administration would defend the speaker's right to express their views?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Not at all likely | 31 | 8 |
| Not very likely | 80 | 21 |
| Somewhat likely | 163 | 44 |
| Very likely | 79 | 21 |
| Extremely likely | 21 | 6 |

How comfortable would you feel doing the following on your campus? [Presented in randomized order]
Publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very uncomfortable | 98 | 26 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 136 | 36 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 104 | 28 |
| Very comfortable | 36 | 10 |

Expressing disagreement with one of your professors about a controversial political topic in a written assignment.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very uncomfortable | 63 | 17 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 132 | 35 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 121 | 32 |
| Very comfortable | 58 | 15 |

Expressing your views on a controversial political topic during an in-class discussion.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very uncomfortable | 60 | 16 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 130 | 35 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 140 | 37 |
| Very comfortable | 45 | 12 |

Expressing your views on a controversial political topic to other students during a discussion in a common campus space such as a quad, dining hall, or lounge.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very uncomfortable | 37 | 10 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 111 | 30 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 151 | 40 |
| Very comfortable | 76 | 20 |

Expressing an unpopular political opinion to your fellow students on a social media account tied to your name.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Very uncomfortable | 130 | 35 |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 132 | 35 |
| Somewhat comfortable | 91 | 24 |
| Very comfortable | 21 | 6 |

On your campus, how often have you felt that you could not express your opinion on a subject because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Never | 45 | 12 |
| Rarely | 144 | 38 |
| Occasionally, once or twice a month | 134 | 36 |
| Fairly often, a couple times a week | 37 | 10 |
| Very often, nearly every day | 15 | 4 |

This next series of questions asks you about self-censorship in different settings.

di jnb76k

How often do you self-censor during conversations with your professors?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Never | 45 | 12 |
| Rarely | 155 | 41 |
| Occasionally, once or twice a month | 103 | 27 |
| Fairly often, a couple times a week | 60 | 16 |
| Very often, nearly every day | 12 | 3 |

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Never | 21 | 6 |
| Rarely | 166 | 44 |
| Occasionally, once or twice a month | 114 | 30 |
| Fairly often, a couple times a week | 61 | 16 |
| Very often, nearly every day | 13 | 3 |

How acceptable would you say it is for students to engage in the following action to protest a campus speaker?
[Presented in randomized order]

Shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Always acceptable | 40 | 11 |
| Sometimes acceptable | 130 | 35 |
| Rarely acceptable | 122 | 33 |
| Never acceptable | 83 | 22 |

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Always acceptable | 21 | 6 |
| Sometimes acceptable | | |
| Rarely acceptable | 121 | 3 |
| Never acceptable | | |

Student groups often invite speakers to campus to express their views on a range of topics. Regardless of your own views on the topic, should your school **ALLOW** or **NOT ALLOW** a speaker on campus who promotes the following idea? [Presented in randomized order]

Transgender people have a mental disorder.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 136 | 36 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 106 | 28 |
| Probably should allow this speaker | 80 | 21 |
| Definitely should allow this speaker | 53 | 14 |

Abortion should be completely illegal.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 57 | 15 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 105 | 28 |
| Probably should allow this speaker | 137 | 36 |
| Definitely should allow this speaker | 77 | 20 |

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 109 | 29 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 117 | 31 |
| Probably should allow this speaker | 99 | 26 |
| Definitely should allow this speaker | 50 | 13 |

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 32 | 8 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 106 | 28 |
| Probably should allow this speaker | 158 | 42 |
| Definitely should allow this speaker | 79 | 21 |

The police are just as racist as the Klu Klux Klan.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 42 | 11 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 109 | 29 |
| Probably should allow this speaker | 149 | 40 |
| Definitely should allow this speaker | 75 | 20 |

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Definitely should not allow this speaker | 14 | 4 |
| Probably should not allow this speaker | 84 | 22 |

Climate change

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 342 | 91 |
| Yes | 30 | 8 |

Crime

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 315 | 84 |
| Yes | 57 | 15 |

Economic inequality

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 272 | 73 |
| Yes | 100 | 27 |

Freedom of speech

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 293 | 78 |
| Yes | 79 | 21 |

Gay rights

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
|----------|-----------|---------|

Hate speech

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 287 | 77 |
| Yes | 85 | 23 |

Immigration

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 303 | 81 |
| Yes | 69 | 18 |

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 118 | 31 |
| Yes | 254 | 68 |

The Presidential Election

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 294 | 79 |
| Yes | 77 | 21 |

Police misconduct

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 287 | 76 |
| Yes | 85 | 23 |

Racial inequality

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 268 | 72 |
| Yes | 104 | 28 |

Religion

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 299 | 80 |
| Yes | 73 | 20 |

Sexual assault

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 280 | 75 |
| Yes | 92 | 25 |

The Supreme Court

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 334 | 89 |
| Yes | 38 | 10 |

Transgender rights

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 263 | 70 |
| Yes | 109 | 29 |

Nonsensical

Sororities or fraternities

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 154 | 41 |
| Yes | 217 | 58 |

LGBTQ+ student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 83 | 22 |
| Yes | 289 | 77 |

Christian student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 93 | 25 |
| Yes | 279 | 74 |

Jewish student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 89 | 24 |
| Yes | 282 | 75 |

Muslim/Islamic student groups.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 91 | 24 |
| Yes | 280 | 75 |

Hindu student groups.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 89 | 24 |
| Yes | 282 | 75 |

Atheist/agnostic/secular student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 107 | 29 |
| Yes | 264 | 70 |

Republican student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 114 | 30 |
| Yes | 258 | 69 |

Democratic student groups.

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 101 | 27 |
| Yes | 271 | 72 |

Politically conservative student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 108 | 29 |
| Yes | 264 | 70 |

Politically liberal student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 105 | 28 |
| Yes | 266 | 71 |

Black Lives Matter student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 103 | 27 |
| Yes | 269 | 72 |

Pro-Israeli student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 150 | 40 |
| Yes | 222 | 59 |

Pro-Palestinian student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 121 | 32 |
| Yes | 251 | 67 |

Other student groups

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 163 | 43 |
| Yes | 209 | 56 |

None of the above

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| No | 340 | 91 |
| Yes | 32 | 8 |

How often, if at all, do you hide your political beliefs from your professors in an attempt to get a better grade?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Never | 135 | 36 |
| Rarely | 115 | 31 |
| Occasionally | 65 | 17 |
| Fairly often, a couple times a week | 43 | 12 |
| Very often, nearly every day | 13 | 4 |

Have you ever been involved in publicly calling out, punishing, or “canceling” someone or a group for inappropriate statements or actions?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 52 | 14 |
| No | 319 | 85 |

Thinking of the last incident where someone was publicly called out, punished, or “canceled” for their statements or actions, would you say the consequence or impact on the person was...

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Too lenient | 44 | 12 |
| About right | 181 | 48 |
| Too harsh | 146 | 39 |

How often, if ever, have you personally been offended by perspectives shared by peers or classmates when in the classroom?

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Never | 66 | 18 |
| Rarely | 197 | 53 |
| Occasionally | 79 | 21 |
| Fairly often, a couple times a week | 28 | 7 |
| Very often, nearly every day | 2 | 1 |

From what you know about the situation in the Middle East, do your sympathies lie more with the Israelis or more with the Palestinians?

Percent

| Response | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Israelis | 38 | 10 |
| Palestinians | 189 | 50 |
| Both equally | 72 | 19 |
| Neither | 13 | 3 |
| Don't know | 59 | 16 |

16% (66) On, 18% (79) Occasionally, 7% (28) Fairly often, 1% (2) Very often

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|----------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Yes | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| No | 366 | 98 | 99 |

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Never | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Less than half the time | 32 | 9 | 34 |
| About half the time | 27 | 7 | 28 |
| Most of the time, nearly every day | 17 | 5 | 18 |
| Always | 8 | 2 | 9 |

How often would you say that you feel lonely or isolated?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Never | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Less than half the time | 44 | 12 | 56 |
| About half the time | 17 | 5 | 22 |
| Most of the time, nearly every day | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Always | 2 | 1 | 3 |

How often would you say that you feel like you have no time for yourself?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Never | 9 | 2 | 14 |
| Less than half the time | 13 | 3 | 20 |
| About half the time | 26 | 7 | 41 |
| Most of the time, nearly every day | 14 | 4 | 22 |
| Always | 2 | 0 | 3 |

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Never | 21 | 6 | 32 |
| Less than half the time | 26 | 7 | 40 |
| About half the time | 10 | 3 | 15 |
| Most of the time, nearly every day | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| Always | 2 | 0 | 2 |

How often would you say that you feel stressed, frustrated, or overwhelmed?

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Never | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Less than half the time | 18 | 5 | 26 |
| About half the time | 22 | 6 | 32 |
| Most of the time, nearly every day | 21 | 6 | 31 |
| Always | 5 | 1 | 7 |



Foundation for Individual
Rights and Expression