



# National Undergraduate Study

*Sponsored By:*



September 28, 2021

Prepared by:

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# Methodology

McLaughlin & Associates conducted a national survey of 800 undergraduate students from September 19<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>, 2021. All student participants were under the age of 25 and attend either a four-year private or public college or university on a full-time basis. This study's universe is the "conventional" four-year undergraduate, therefore excluding undergraduates who either attend a two-year school, technical school, junior college or trade school, are over the age of 24 or attend on a part-time basis.

All interviews were conducted online and respondents were carefully selected and screened from a nationwide representative platform of individuals who elect to participate in online surveys. Data for this survey have been stratified by age, race/ethnicity, gender and geography using the most recent National Center for Education Statistics Report (2018) to reflect the actual demographic composition of four-year, full-time undergraduate students in the United States. According to the NCES Statistics, there are approximately 8,156,367 undergraduates who fall within these parameters.

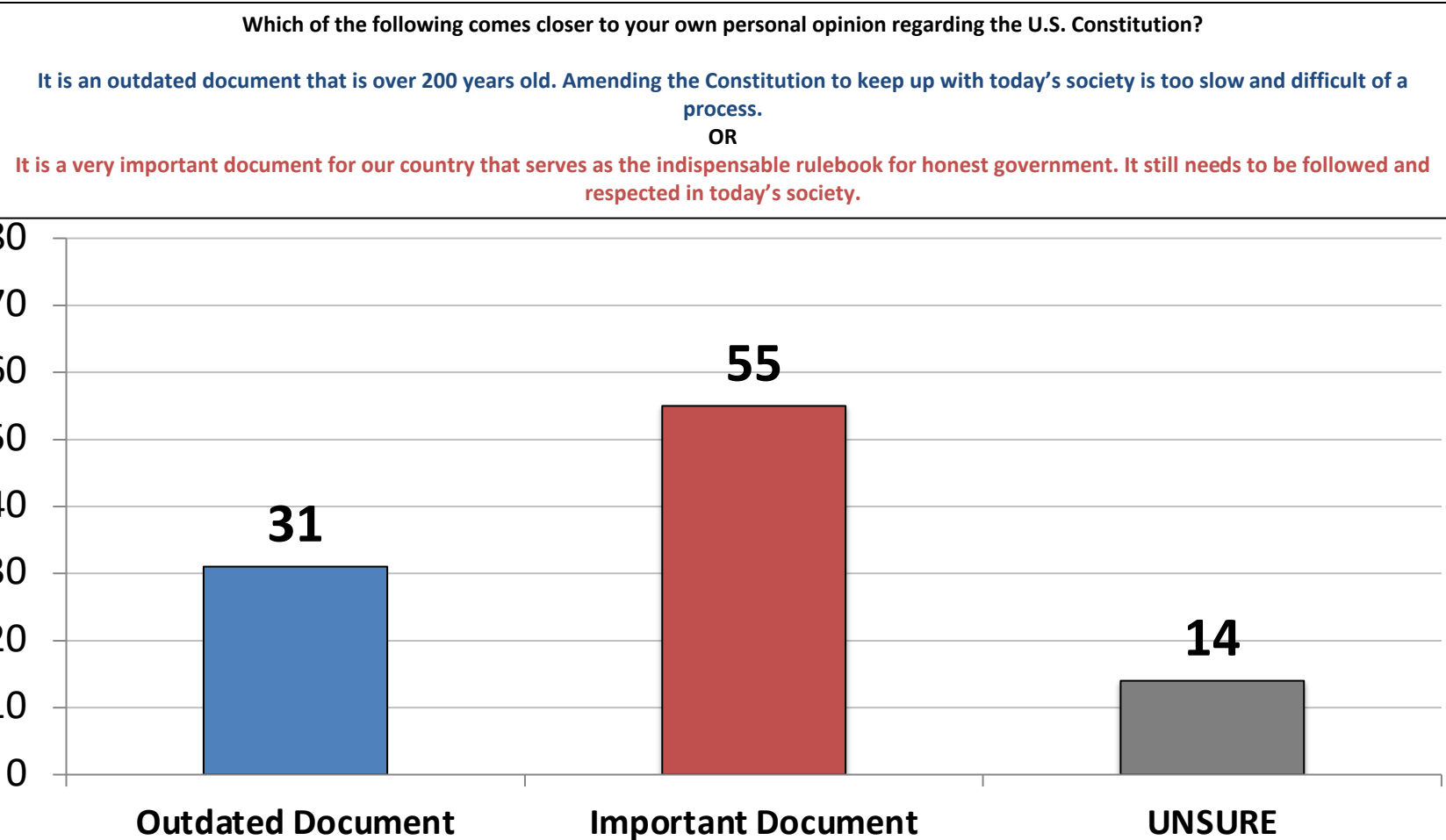
Because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation rather than a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated. However, a confidence interval of 95% was calculated in order to produce an error estimate of +/- 3.5% for the 800 respondents. This error estimate should be taken into consideration in much the same way that analysis of probability polls takes into account the margin of sampling error. The error estimate increases for cross-tabulations. Totals may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding, refusals and the ability for respondents to give multiple answers to certain questions. All surveys may be subject to multiple sources of error, including, but not limited to question wording and ordering, sampling error, coverage error and measurement error. This study is the seventh iteration of our undergraduate research on behalf of the William F. Buckley, Jr. Program at Yale.

School Type	Total	School Geo.	Total
Private	34%	East	18%
Public	66%	Midwest	21%
Class Year	Total	South	36%
Freshman	19%	West	25%
Sophomore	29%	Top 5 Majors	Total
Junior	27%	Math/Engineer	23%
Senior	25%	Soc./Beh. Sc.	20%
Ethnicity	Total	Humanities	16%
White	54%	Business	15%
Black	13%	Nat'l Sciences	12%
Hispanic	20%	Party ID	Total
Asian	7%	Republican	17%
Age	Total	Democrat	40%
18-19	33%	Ind./Other	32%
20-21	44%	Not Registered	5%
Over 21	23%	Ideology	Total
Gender	Total	Liberal	41%
Male	43%	Moderate	32%
Female	55%	Conservative	20%

# Part One –

## The Constitution, First Amendment, Free Speech and Intellectual Diversity

Fifty-five percent (55%) say the Constitution is a very important document that needs to be followed and respected, compared to 31% who say it is outdated. The “important” response is up slightly from 52% last year, but lower than the high of 63% from 2019.



Trend Line	10/19	9/20	9/21
Outdated	27%	36%	31%
Important	63%	52%	55%

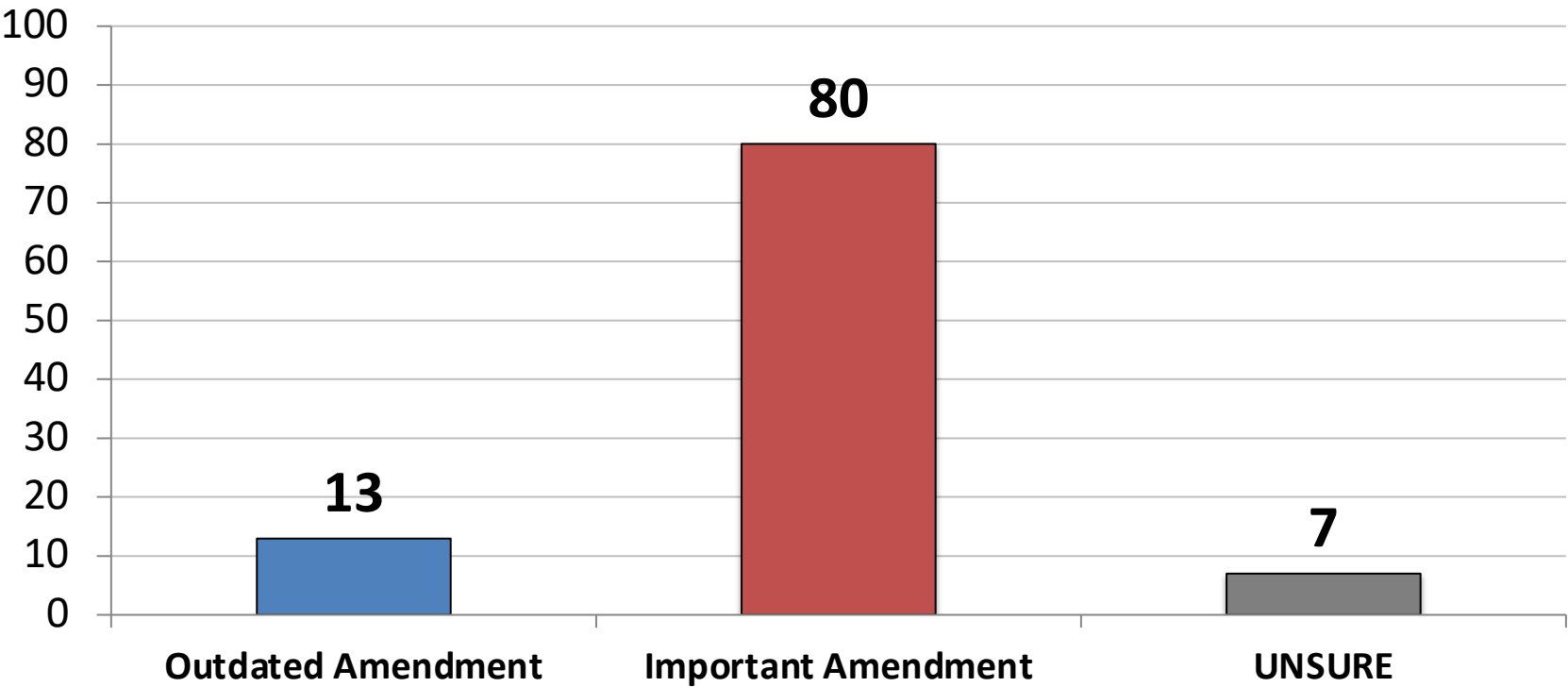
	Outdated	Important
Private School	30	55
State School	31	55
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	28	58
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	34	52
Liberal	45	41
Moderate	29	59
Conservative	13	80
White	31	59
Black	33	50
Hispanic	25	57
Asian	40	40
Men	22	65
Women	37	48
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	29	58
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	40	44
Major – Humanities	40	50
Major – Business	19	70
Major – Natural Sciences	33	53
Major – Arts	32	51
Major – Healthcare	31	54

By an overwhelming margin of 80% to 13%, students say the First Amendment is an important amendment that still needs to be followed and respected rather than it being outdated and can no longer be applied in today’s society. This “important” response is also higher than the 72% last year, but lower than the high of 84% reported in 2019 and 2016.

Generally speaking, do you think the First Amendment, which deals with freedom of speech, is...?

An outdated amendment that can no longer be applied in today’s society and should be changed  
OR  
An important amendment that still needs to be followed and respected in today’s society

Trend Line	9/15	9/16	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Outdated	17%	10%	12%	17%	12%	20%	13%
Important	77%	84%	83%	79%	84%	72%	80%



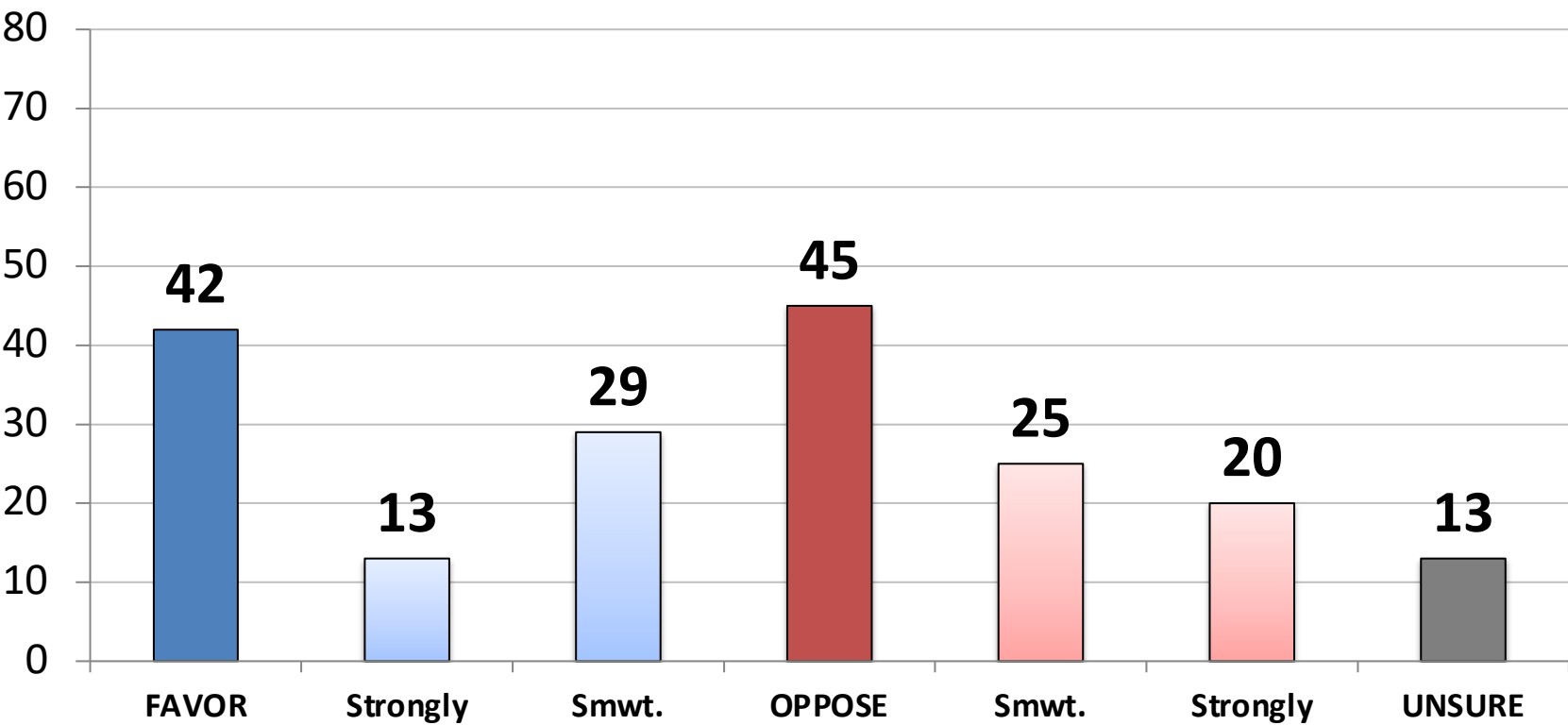
	Outdated	Important
Private School	16	78
State School	12	80
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	15	78
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	12	81
Liberal	15	77
Moderate	13	83
Conservative	13	84
White	10	84
Black	26	66
Hispanic	14	78
Asian	14	81
Men	15	79
Women	12	81
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	15	78
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	10	80
Major – Humanities	12	84
Major – Business	20	75
Major – Natural Sciences	12	83
Major – Arts	13	78
Major – Healthcare	12	80

A slight plurality, 45%, oppose speech codes on campus, while 42% favor them. This is a net change of 10-points from last year when 48% favored speech codes and 41% opposed them. Current opinions are similar to those from 2017 to 2019 when majorities opposed speech codes.

Would you favor or oppose your college or university having speech codes to regulate speech for students and faculty?

Trend Line	9/15	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Favor	48%	38%	38%	35%	48%	42%
Oppose	40%	52%	54%	55%	41%	45%

	Favor	Oppose
Private School	41	47
State School	43	44
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	44	45
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	40	45
Liberal	44	43
Moderate	42	47
Conservative	40	52
White	39	47
Black	56	32
Hispanic	44	45
Asian	37	47
Men	44	44
Women	41	45
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	47	44
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	42	45
Major – Humanities	43	49
Major – Business	45	42
Major – Natural Sciences	39	45
Major – Arts	48	38
Major – Healthcare	42	39



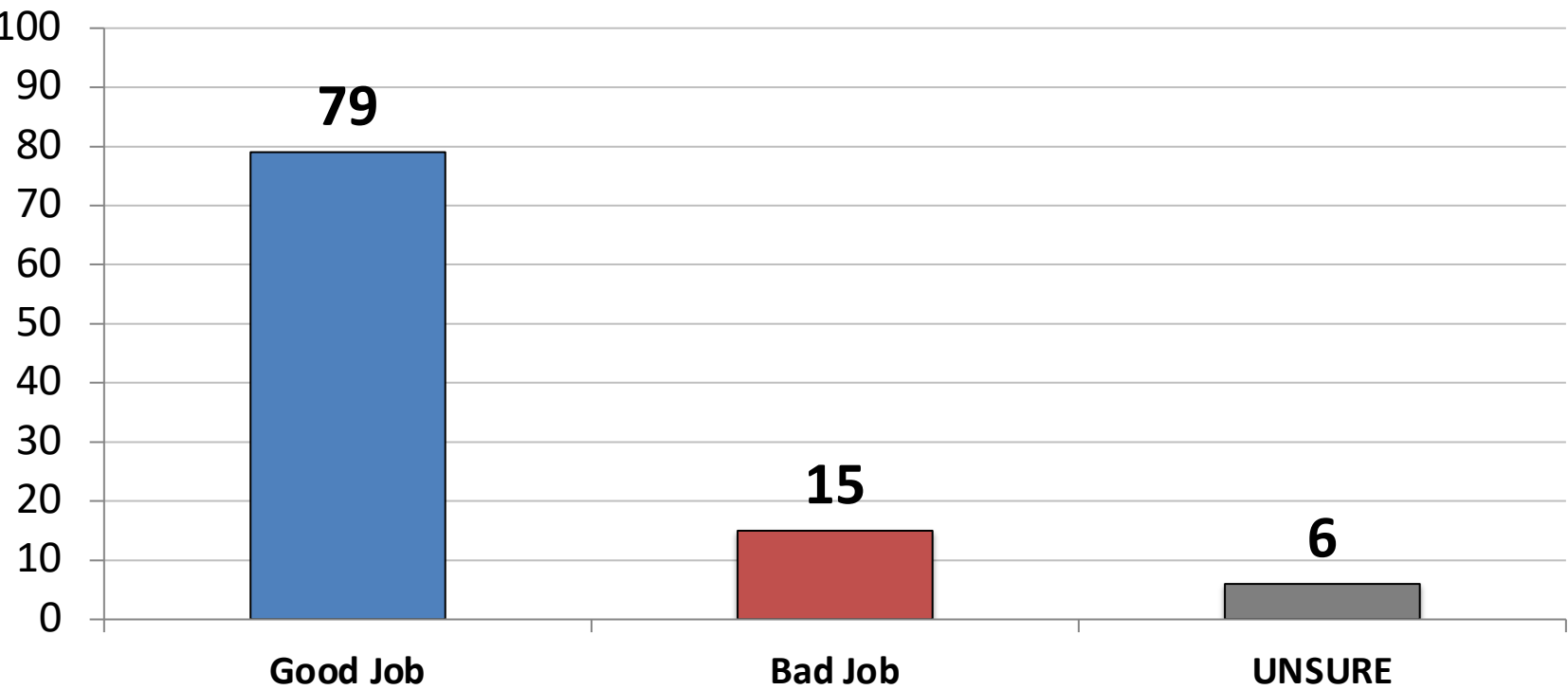
By a 79% to 15% margin, students say their college or university generally does a good job encouraging free speech and intellectual diversity among students.

Which comes closer to your opinion?

My college or university generally does a good job encouraging free speech and intellectual diversity among students

OR

My college or university generally does a bad job encouraging free speech and intellectual diversity among students

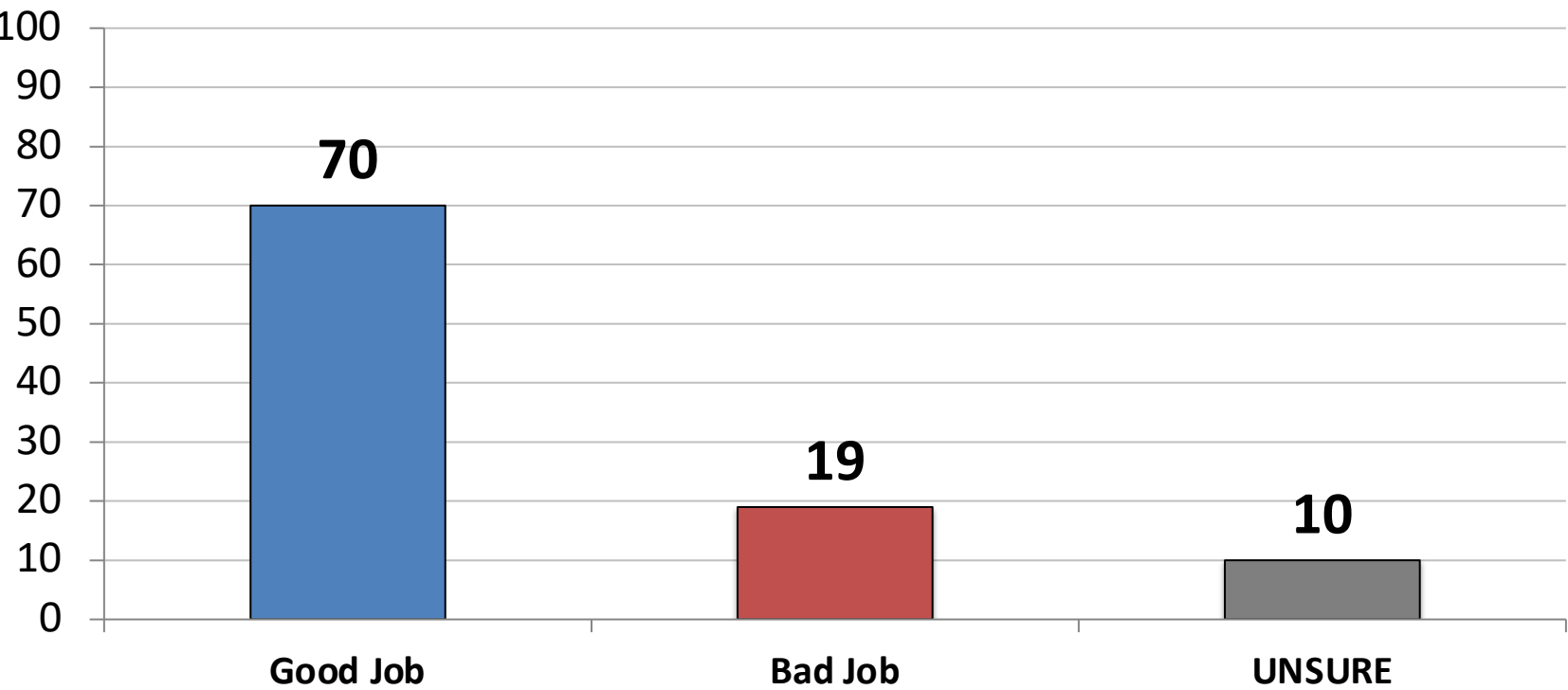


	Good Job	Bad Job
Private School	72	21
State School	83	11
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	78	16
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	80	13
Liberal	81	12
Moderate	84	14
Conservative	72	23
White	80	14
Black	76	18
Hispanic	77	16
Asian	85	11
Men	75	20
Women	83	11
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	82	14
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	76	15
Major – Humanities	82	14
Major – Business	81	14
Major – Natural Sciences	82	13
Major – Arts	76	15
Major – Healthcare	86	10

Similarly, by a 70% to 20% margin, students say their college or university does a good job preventing offensive or insensitive dialogue among students.

Which comes closer to your opinion?

My college or university generally does a good job preventing offensive or insensitive dialogue among students  
OR  
My college or university generally does a bad job preventing offensive or insensitive dialogue among students



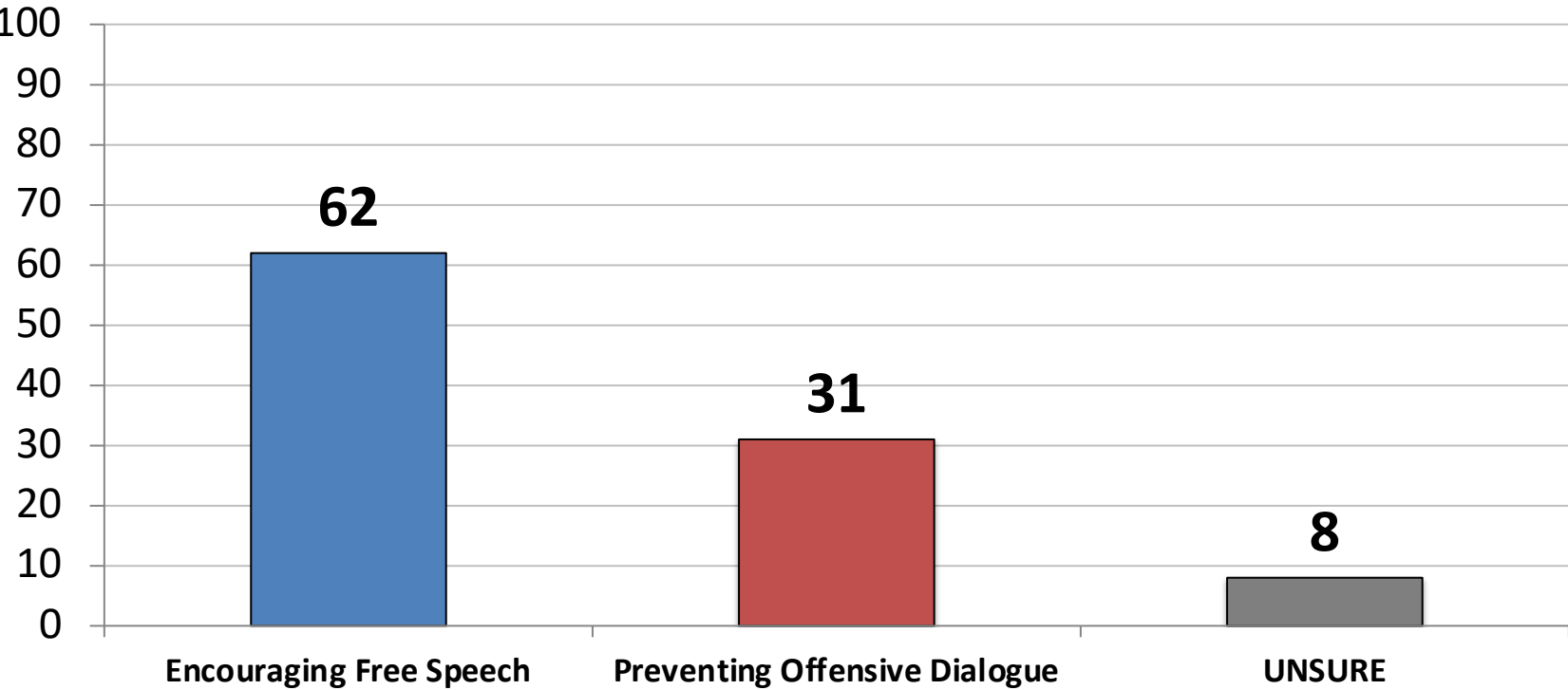
	Good Job	Bad Job
Private School	72	20
State School	69	20
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	70	20
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	70	19
Liberal	70	22
Moderate	76	18
Conservative	69	18
White	71	20
Black	66	26
Hispanic	69	17
Asian	68	20
Men	69	19
Women	72	20
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	70	17
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	74	19
Major – Humanities	74	18
Major – Business	74	15
Major – Natural Sciences	63	29
Major – Arts	64	29
Major – Healthcare	77	14



When given a choice about which is more important, by a two to one margin, students say it is more important for their school to encourage free speech and intellectual diversity (62%) than to prevent offensive or insensitive dialogue (31%).

And which is more important to you?

Your college or university encouraging free speech and intellectual diversity among students  
OR  
Your college or university preventing offensive or insensitive dialogue among students



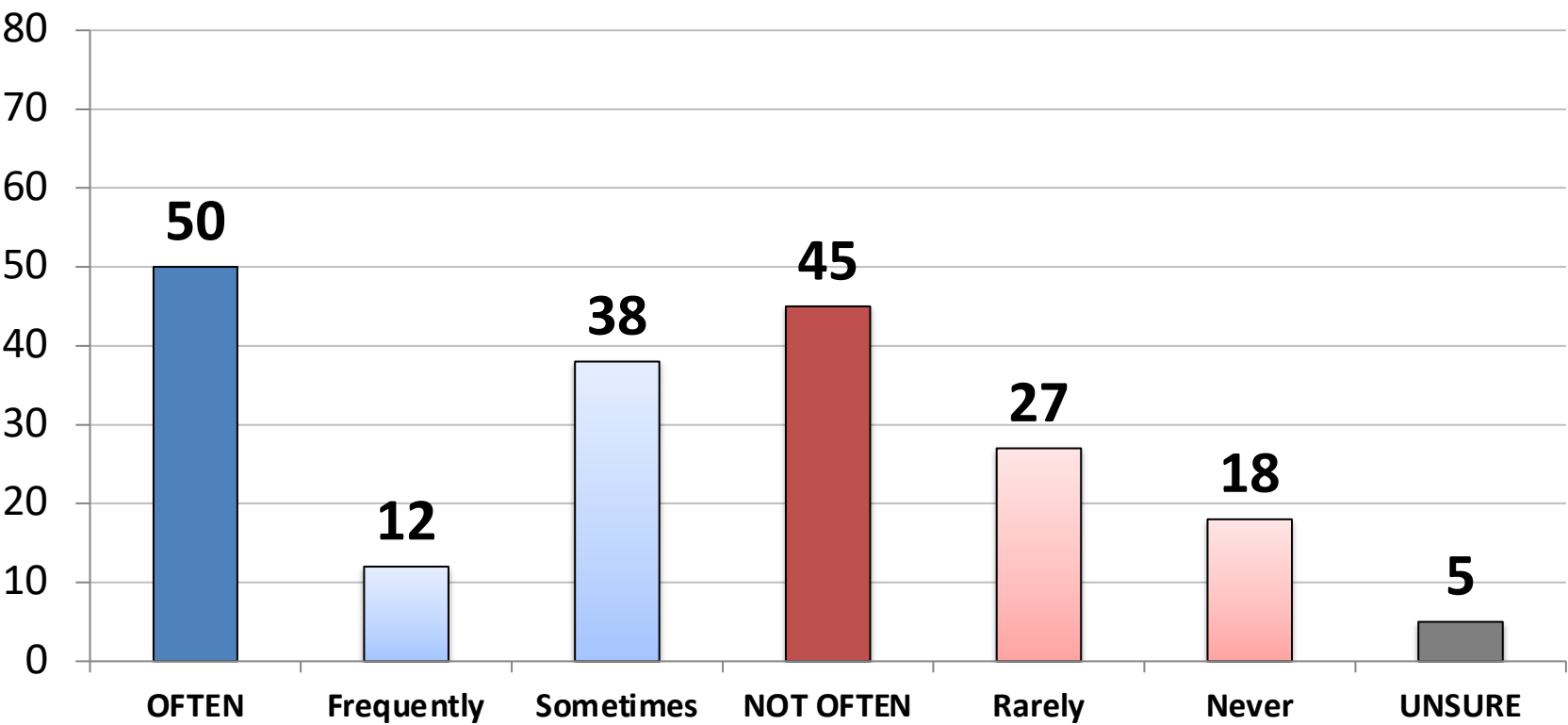
	Free Speech	Offensive
Private School	59	34
State School	64	29
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	62	31
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	62	30
Liberal	57	36
Moderate	67	27
Conservative	67	29
White	68	26
Black	50	46
Hispanic	54	34
Asian	59	33
Men	64	27
Women	61	33
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	63	31
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	61	32
Major – Humanities	68	25
Major – Business	68	25
Major – Natural Sciences	54	41
Major – Arts	49	37
Major – Healthcare	62	28

# Part Two – Expression in the Classroom

Fifty percent (50%) say they have often felt intimidated in sharing their ideas, opinions or beliefs in class because they were different than those of their professors, while 45% have not often felt intimidated. While this gap has tightened from last year when 53% often felt intimidated and 43% did not, responses to this question are relatively stable as the average “intimidated” response over the last seven years has been 50%.

Have you felt intimidated in sharing your ideas, opinions or beliefs in class because they were different than those of your *professors*?

Trend Line	9/15	9/16	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Often	49%	53%	44%	53%	50%	53%	50%
Not Often	50%	45%	53%	45%	46%	43%	45%



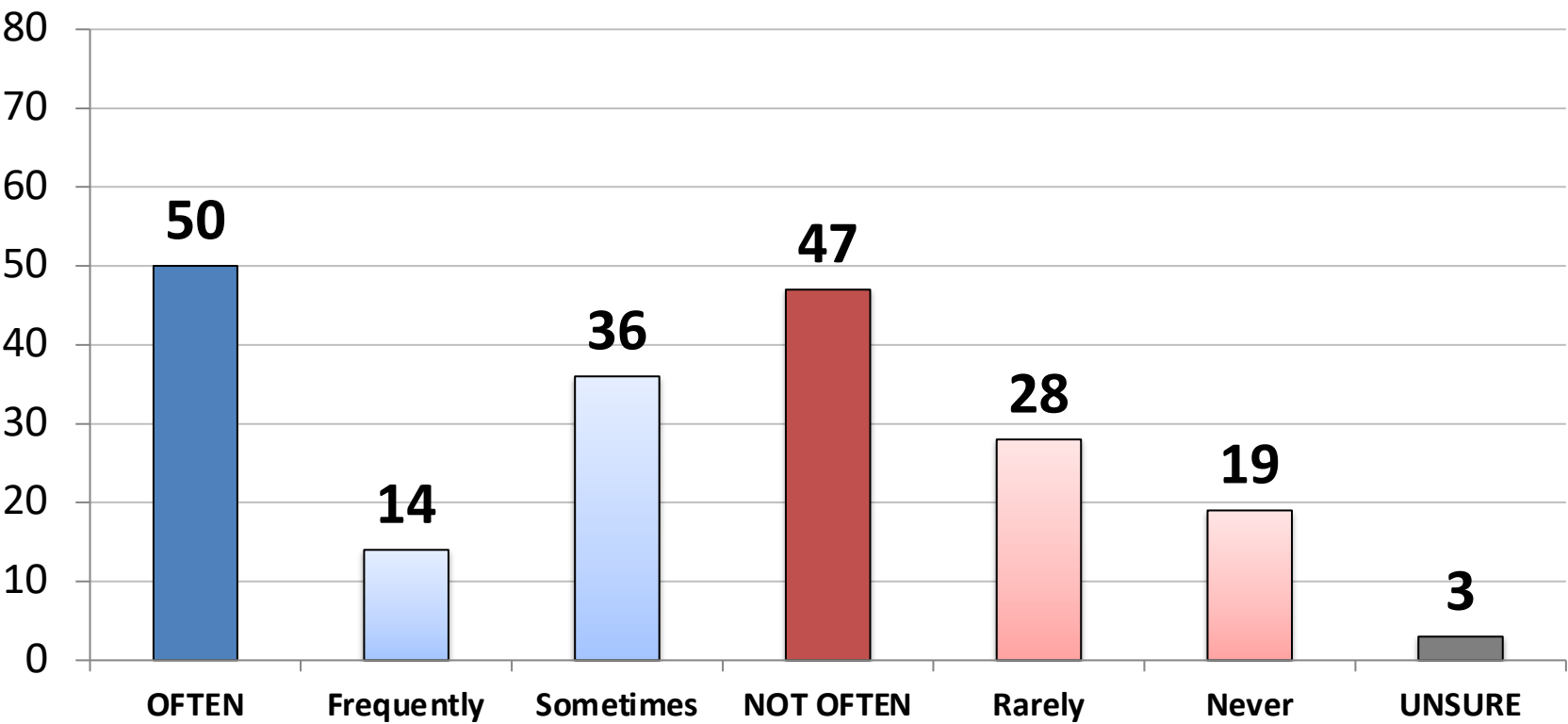
	Often	Not Often
Private School	53	44
State School	48	46
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	53	42
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	47	49
Liberal	46	50
Moderate	47	49
Conservative	62	34
White	47	48
Black	61	35
Hispanic	54	42
Asian	48	46
Men	51	45
Women	49	46
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	50	48
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	51	45
Major – Humanities	52	46
Major – Business	51	43
Major – Natural Sciences	54	38
Major – Arts	52	43
Major – Healthcare	47	44

An identical 50% have often felt intimidated in sharing their ideas, opinions or beliefs because they were different than their classmates or peers, while 47% have not often felt intimidated. This is again a slightly tighter margin than last year (51% to 46%) and close to the average “intimated” response of 52% historically.

Have you felt intimidated in sharing your ideas, opinions or beliefs in class because they were different than those of your *classmates or peers*?

Trend Line	9/15	9/16	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Often	55%	51%	45%	54%	51%	54%	50%
Not Often	43%	47%	52%	44%	46%	42%	47%

	Often	Not Often
Private School	57	41
State School	46	51
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	50	47
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	50	48
Liberal	48	50
Moderate	45	54
Conservative	61	34
White	49	47
Black	63	36
Hispanic	52	45
Asian	32	64
Men	48	50
Women	51	46
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	52	47
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	51	49
Major – Humanities	51	48
Major – Business	51	43
Major – Natural Sciences	44	53
Major – Arts	57	41
Major – Healthcare	46	45



Nearly six in ten (58%) say they are now more comfortable expressing their ideas, opinions and beliefs in the classroom compared to their time in high school. Only 19% say they are less comfortable and 20% say no different.

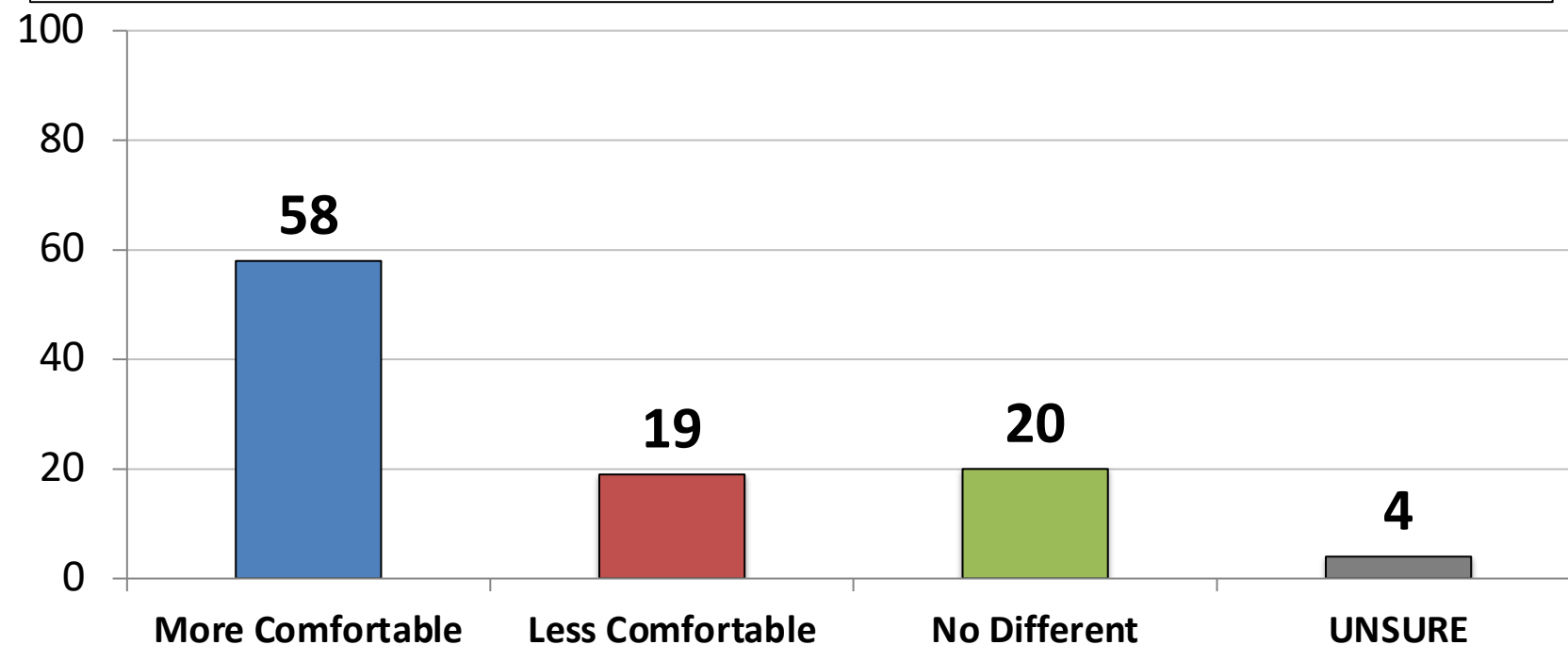
Compared to your time in high school, do you now feel...?

More comfortable expressing your ideas, opinions and beliefs in the classroom

Less comfortable expressing your ideas, opinions and beliefs in the classroom

OR

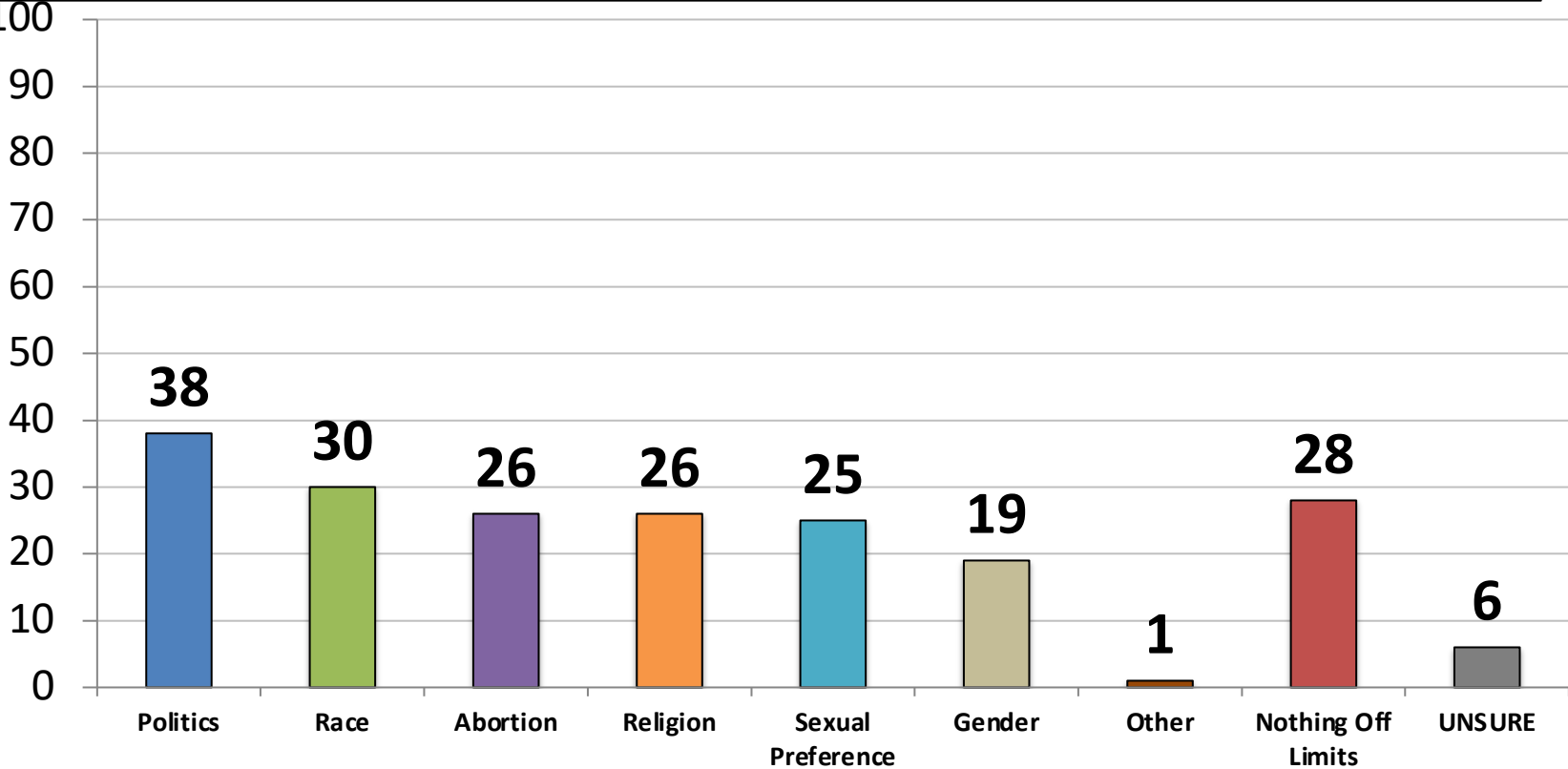
No different



	More	Less	No Diff.
Private School	59	19	20
State School	57	19	19
Underclassmen (Fresh./Soph.)	55	22	20
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	61	17	20
Liberal	67	14	18
Moderate	60	17	21
Conservative	43	33	19
White	57	19	21
Black	63	19	17
Hispanic	56	22	16
Asian	60	13	22
Men	55	22	20
Women	60	17	20
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	59	19	21
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	62	17	20
Major – Humanities	61	17	21
Major – Business	59	14	20
Major – Natural Sciences	60	21	17
Major – Arts	62	19	18
Major – Healthcare	57	26	12

When given a list of hot-button issues, students are most likely to cite politics (38%) and race (30%) as the ones they feel most uncomfortable speaking about and are off limits for discussion. Abortion (26%), religion (26%) and sexual preference (25%) were next highest, with gender being the lowest at 19%. Notably, nearly three in ten (28%) say no topic is off limits for discussion in the classroom.

There are certain topics I feel uncomfortable speaking about and are off limits in the classroom for me personally. They tend to deal with the following topics...  
(Multiple Responses Accepted)

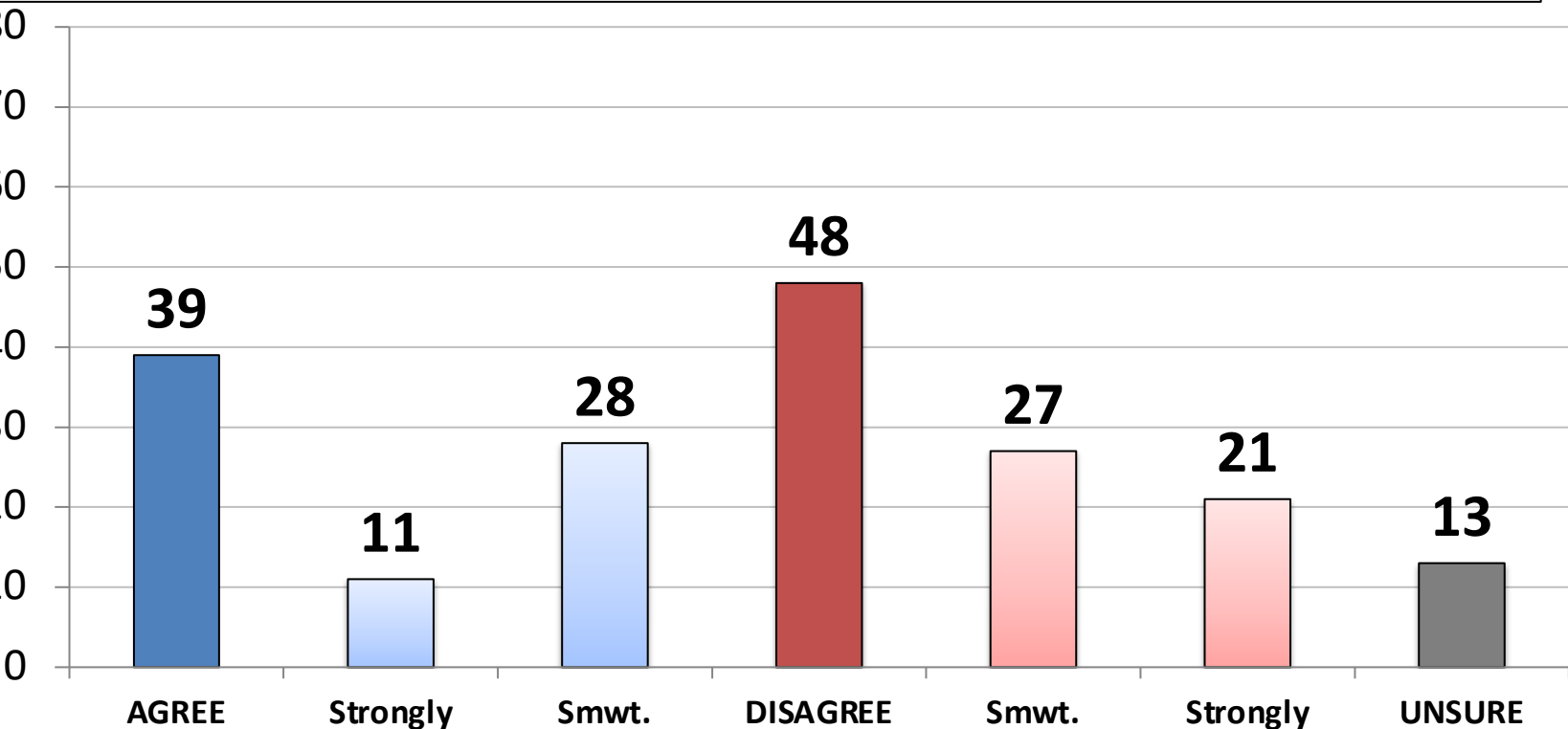


	Politics	Race	Nothing
Private School	37	30	30
State School	39	31	27
Underclassmen (Fresh./Soph.)	39	30	25
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	38	31	30
Liberal	33	28	34
Moderate	40	31	24
Conservative	49	37	23
White	42	31	28
Black	33	37	20
Hispanic	33	26	28
Asian	39	23	26
Men	35	33	25
Women	42	29	30
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	37	32	26
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	37	34	30
Major – Humanities	30	31	32
Major – Business	47	42	17
Major – Natural Sciences	45	32	24
Major – Arts	39	32	26
Major – Healthcare	43	35	27

# Part Three – Insensitive & Offensive Speech

Almost half (48%) disagree that offensive political opinions – whether in the classroom or on social media – should be reported to school administrators, while 39% agree.

Agree/Disagree:  
“Political opinions that I find offensive from fellow students – whether in the classroom or on social media – should be reported to school administrators.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	39	48
State School	39	49
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	42	46
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	36	51
Liberal	47	41
Moderate	36	56
Conservative	32	58
White	34	52
Black	47	42
Hispanic	50	41
Asian	46	41
Men	44	46
Women	35	51
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	41	49
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	35	52
Major – Humanities	35	58
Major – Business	47	42
Major – Natural Sciences	35	52
Major – Arts	40	44
Major – Healthcare	41	45



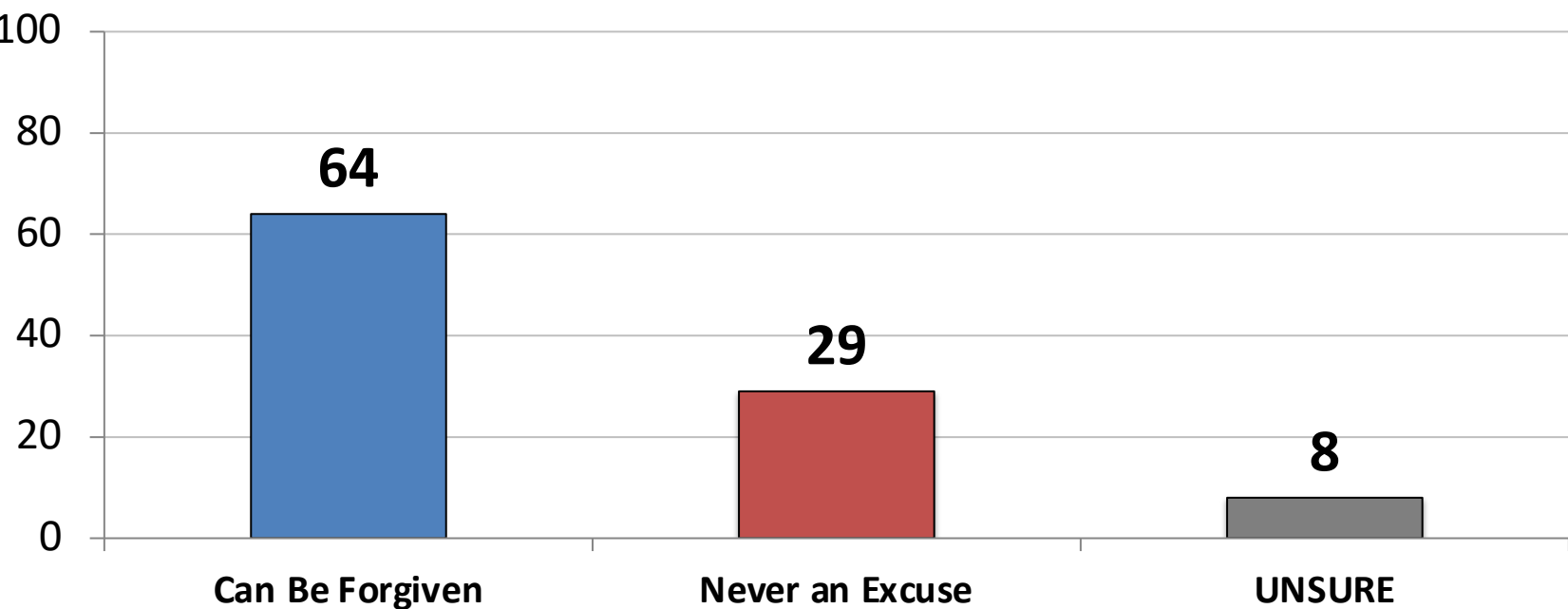
By a greater than two to one margin, students say people can be forgiven for insensitive or offensive comments that are made in the past if they apologize and commit to being more understanding (64%) rather than believing there is never an excuse for insensitive or offensive comments, no matter how long ago they were made and people who are caught making them should face consequences (29%).

There are instances where celebrities, athletes, politicians and everyday people have made insensitive or offensive comments in the past – oftentimes revealed through old videos or social media posts. Which comes closer to your opinion?

People can be forgiven for insensitive or offensive comments they made in the past if they apologize and commit to being more understanding.

OR

There is NEVER an excuse for insensitive or offensive comments, no matter how long ago they were made. People who are caught making such statements should face consequences.



	Forgiven	Never Excuse
Private School	63	30
State School	64	28
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	59	32
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	68	25
Liberal	66	29
Moderate	64	30
Conservative	71	23
White	69	24
Black	51	43
Hispanic	56	36
Asian	67	19
Men	68	26
Women	62	31
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	65	29
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	63	30
Major – Humanities	62	33
Major – Business	66	30
Major – Natural Sciences	64	29
Major – Arts	56	32
Major – Healthcare	62	30

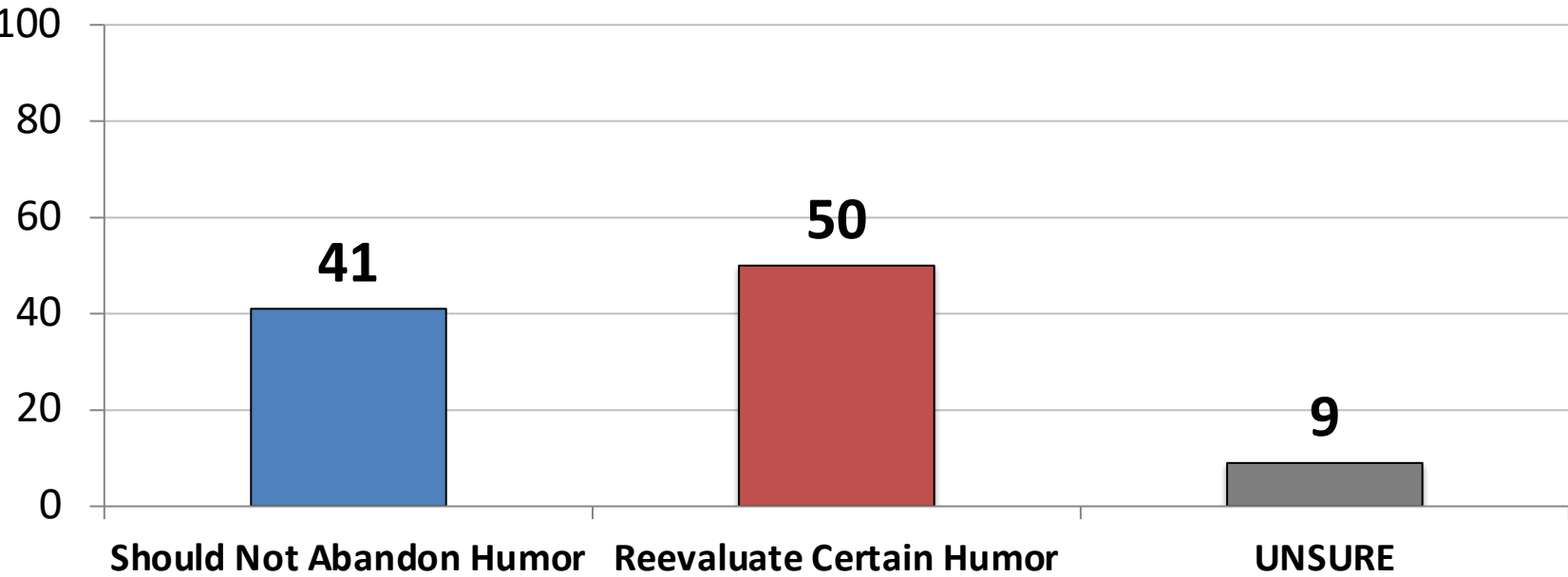
However, students are more divided when it comes to humor. By a 50% to 41% margin, students say society should reevaluate certain types of humor and joking because it risks offending people rather than believing jokes are a part of everyday human interaction and we should not abandon humor even if people sometimes get offended.

There are times when jokes are made that can unintentionally be insensitive or offensive. Which comes closer to your opinion?

Jokes are part of everyday human interaction and we should not abandon humor even if people sometimes get offended.

OR

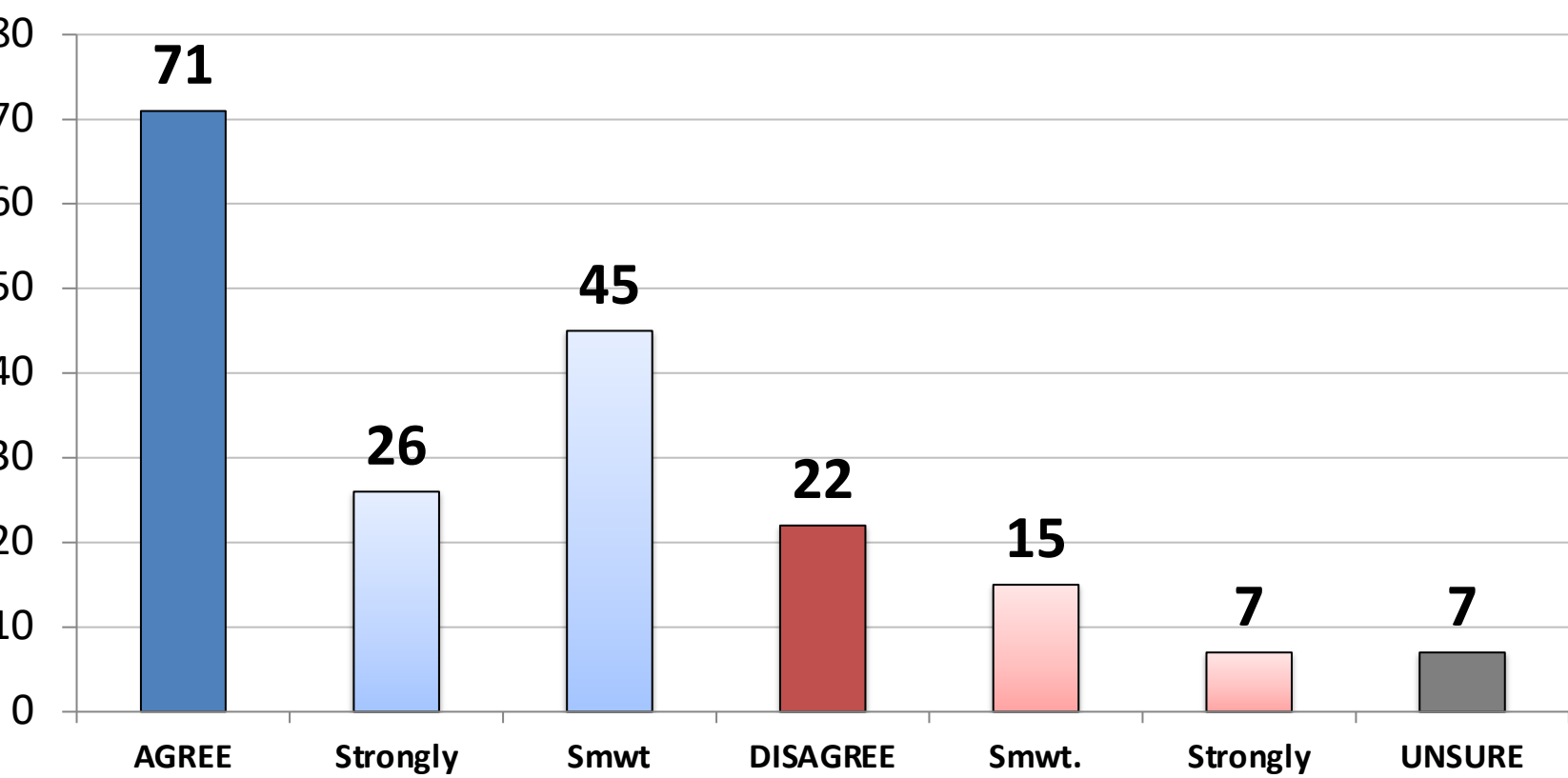
We as a society should reevaluate certain types of humor and joking because it risks offending people, oftentimes marginalized groups.



	Should Not	Reevaluate
Private School	38	53
State School	42	49
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	40	52
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	42	48
Liberal	27	66
Moderate	45	47
Conservative	61	29
White	44	47
Black	31	62
Hispanic	43	49
Asian	31	56
Men	52	39
Women	32	59
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	52	41
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	38	54
Major – Humanities	40	57
Major – Business	44	46
Major – Natural Sciences	38	51
Major – Arts	45	49
Major – Healthcare	40	51

Seven in ten (71%) agree that “insensitive or offensive comments can be harmful to my mental health,” while 22% disagree.

Agree/Disagree:  
“Insensitive or offensive comments can be harmful to my mental health.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	77	16
State School	68	25
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	69	23
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	74	21
Liberal	87	10
Moderate	65	30
Conservative	56	37
White	71	23
Black	80	13
Hispanic	65	27
Asian	76	21
Men	63	30
Women	78	16
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	63	33
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	78	16
Major – Humanities	73	20
Major – Business	71	21
Major – Natural Sciences	75	21
Major – Arts	75	18
Major – Healthcare	74	18

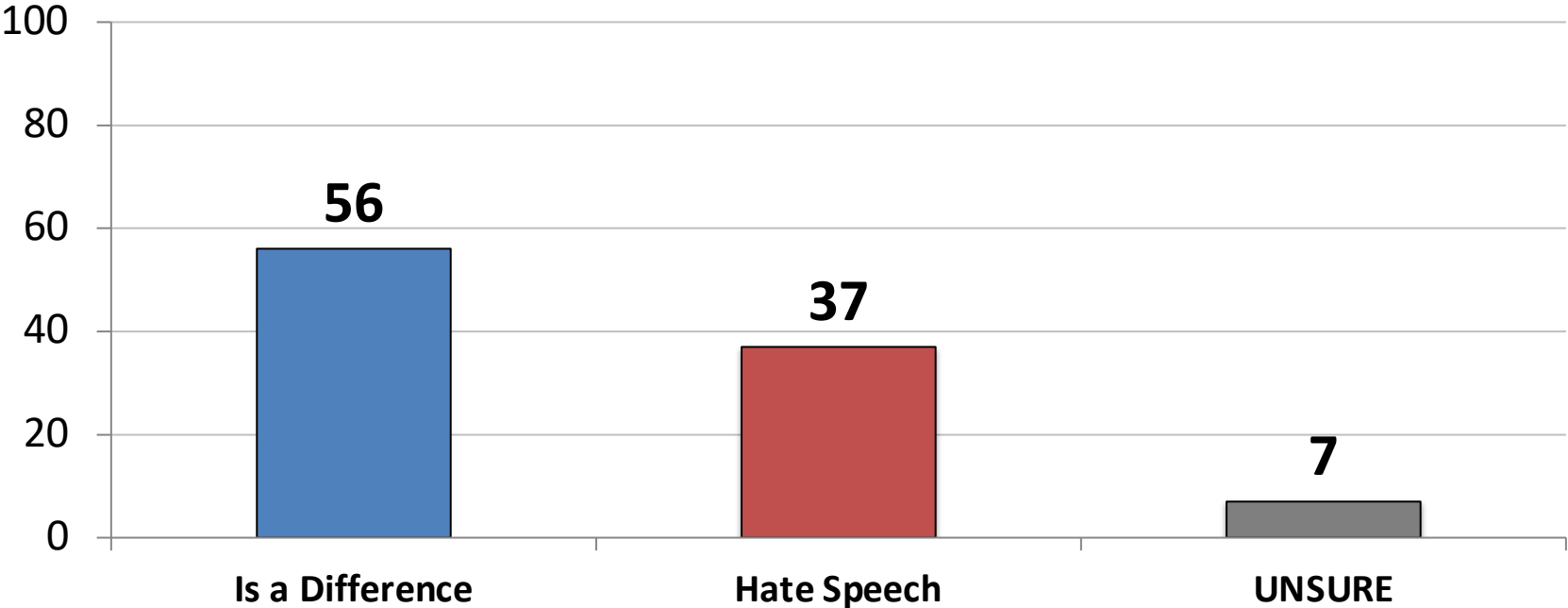
A majority (56%) says most of the time there is a difference between insensitive or offensive comments and hate speech while 37% say comments that are insensitive or offensive can also be considered as hate speech because anything that is derogatory towards a certain person or group is hate speech.

Which comes closer to your opinion about insensitive or offensive comments?

Most of the time there is a difference between insensitive or offensive comments and hate speech. They are not necessarily the same thing.

OR

Comments that are insensitive or offensive can also be considered as hate speech. Anything that is derogatory towards a certain person or group is hate speech, even if it was made as a joke or was unintentional.

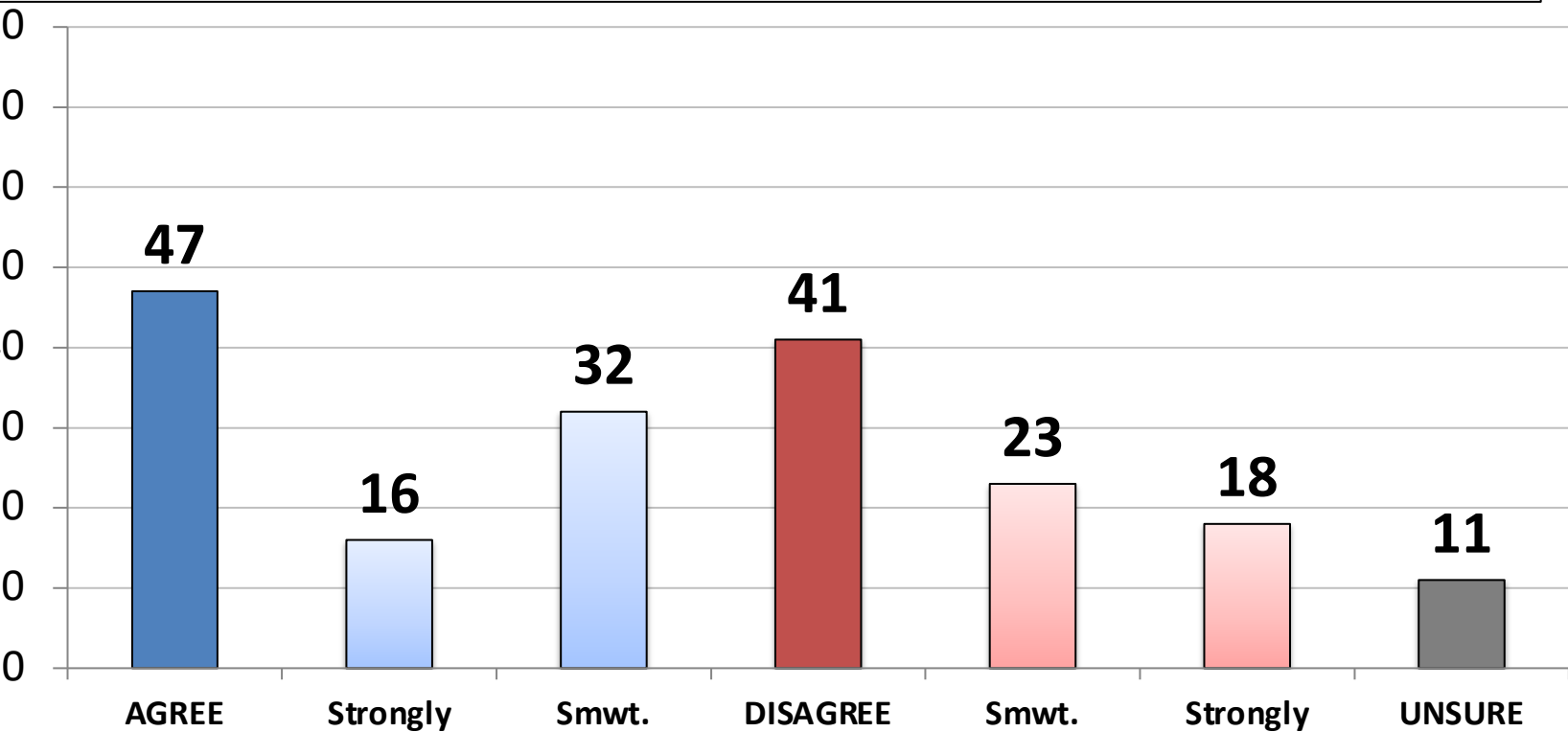


	Difference	Hate Speech
Private School	54	41
State School	57	35
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	53	39
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	59	35
Liberal	54	42
Moderate	56	39
Conservative	67	26
White	62	32
Black	42	56
Hispanic	46	43
Asian	64	29
Men	61	33
Women	53	41
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	59	33
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	52	43
Major – Humanities	54	42
Major – Business	61	34
Major – Natural Sciences	55	40
Major – Arts	52	41
Major – Healthcare	60	35

# Part Four – Hate Speech

Forty-seven percent (47%) agree that “hate speech, no matter how racist or bigoted it is, is still technically protected under the First Amendment as free speech,” which is identical to last year. Forty-one percent (41%) disagree which is four-points lower than last year.

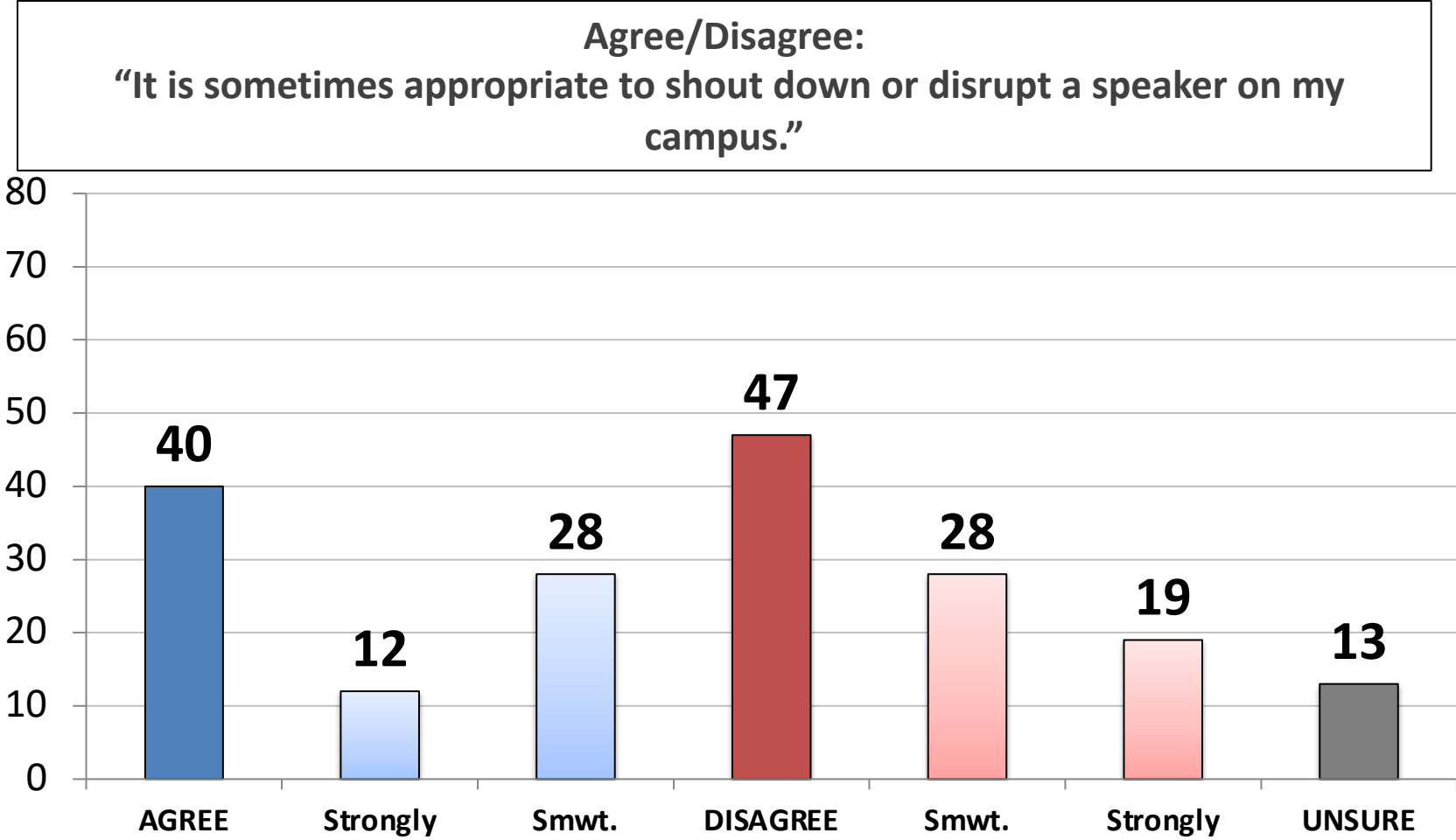
Agree/Disagree:  
“Hate speech, no matter how racist or bigoted it is, is still technically protected under the First Amendment as free speech.”



Trend Line	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Agree	59%	57%	48%	47%	47%
Disagree	31%	38%	45%	45%	41%

	Agree	Disagree
Private School	49	39
State School	46	43
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	47	38
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	47	44
Liberal	44	49
Moderate	49	41
Conservative	53	36
White	48	42
Black	49	41
Hispanic	49	37
Asian	48	41
Men	56	34
Women	41	47
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	53	35
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	45	46
Major – Humanities	53	46
Major – Business	43	40
Major – Natural Sciences	49	43
Major – Arts	40	47
Major – Healthcare	46	44

Four in ten (40%) agree that “it is sometimes appropriate to shout down or disrupt a speaker on my campus,” while 47% disagree. This is very similar to last year, when 40% agreed and 51% disagreed.

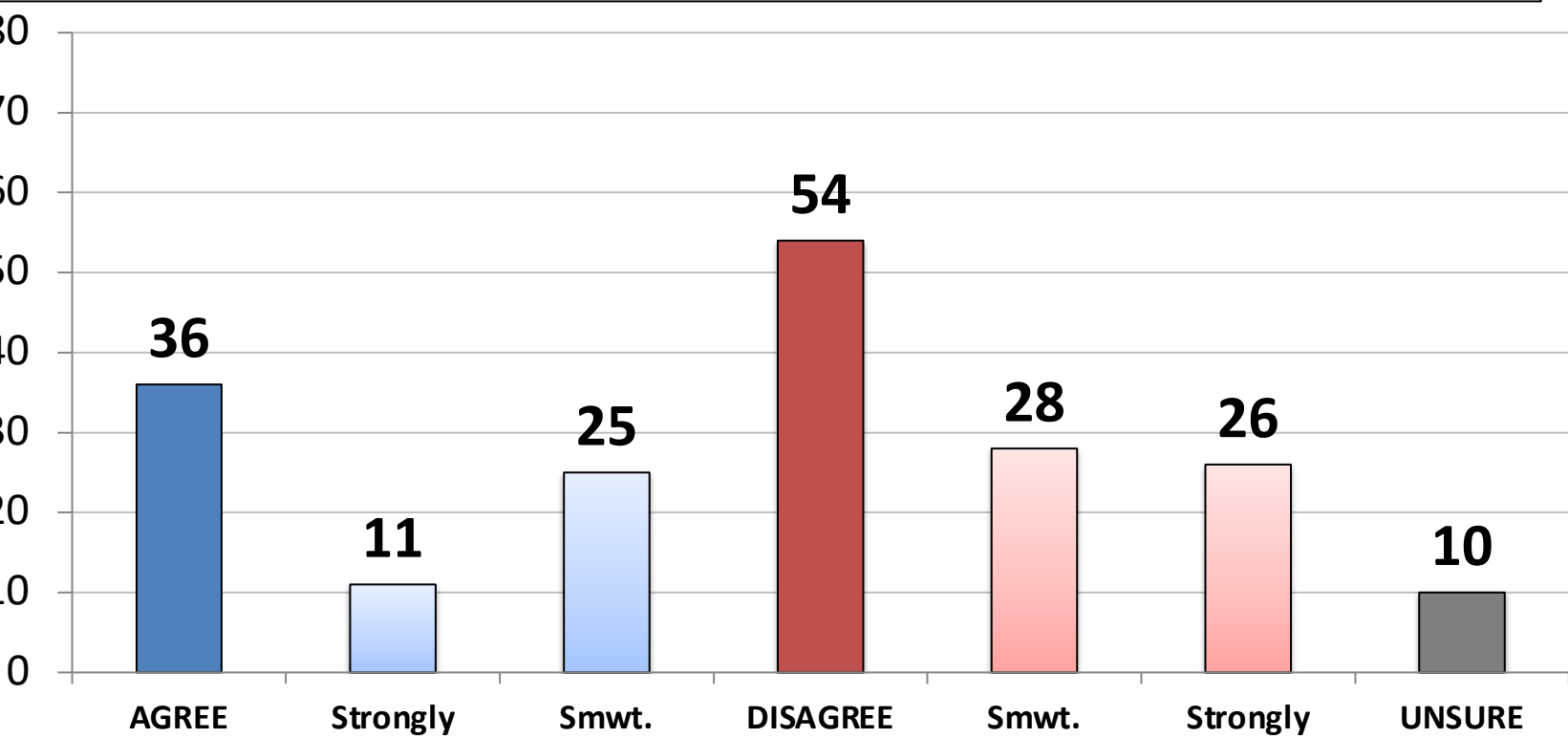


Trend Line	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Agree	38%	41%	32%	40%	40%
Disagree	56%	54%	61%	51%	47%

	Agree	Disagree
Private School	39	49
State School	40	46
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	40	47
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	40	47
Liberal	53	35
Moderate	32	57
Conservative	32	56
White	38	49
Black	48	43
Hispanic	37	51
Asian	47	40
Men	40	49
Women	40	46
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	40	48
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	45	38
Major – Humanities	47	46
Major – Business	41	47
Major – Natural Sciences	41	48
Major – Arts	44	46
Major – Healthcare	37	47

Thirty-six percent (36%) agree that violence can be justified to prevent a person from using hate speech or making racially charged comments, which is statistically insignificant from the 39% who agreed with this statement last year. The majority (54%) disagrees.

**Agree/Disagree:**  
“If someone is using hate speech or making racially charged comments, physical violence can be justified to prevent this person from espousing their hateful views.”



Trend Line	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Agree	30%	33%	31%	39%	36%
Disagree	62%	60%	62%	51%	54%

	Agree	Disagree
Private School	36	56
State School	36	53
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	39	50
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	33	57
Liberal	41	49
Moderate	37	55
Conservative	23	69
White	30	61
Black	51	41
Hispanic	43	46
Asian	43	44
Men	41	48
Women	32	59
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	35	54
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	34	58
Major – Humanities	44	48
Major – Business	41	48
Major – Natural Sciences	33	60
Major – Arts	38	51
Major – Healthcare	36	54



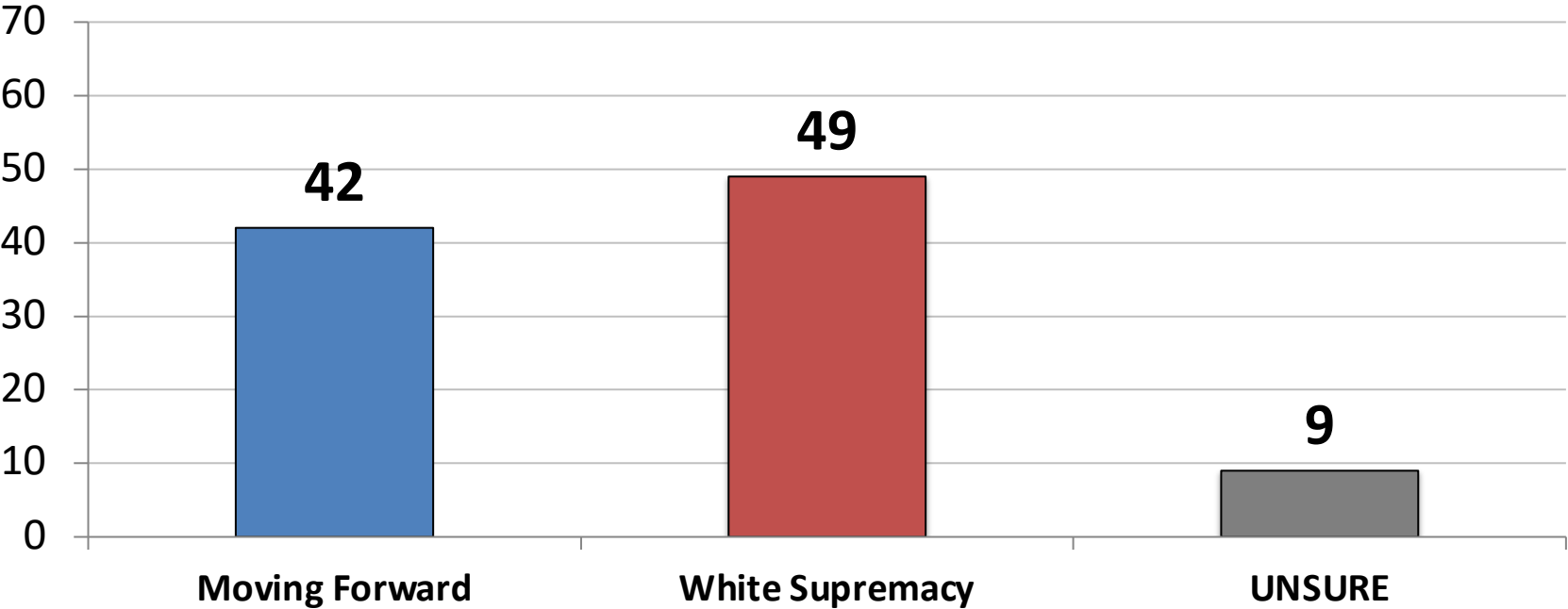
# Part Five – Race Issues

By a 49% to 42% margin, students believe America is inextricably linked to white supremacy and most minorities remain excluded from the American promise of equality rather than believing America is moving forward and the promise of equality continues to be extended to more people. This is statistically similar to last year when the margin was 51% to 40%.

Which of the following comes closer to your own personal opinion?

Despite our sometimes troubled past, America is moving forward and the promise of equality continues to be extended to more people.

America is inextricably linked to white supremacy and in general most minorities remain excluded from the American promise of equality.



Trend Line	9/20	9/21
Moving Forward	40%	42%
White Supremacy	51%	49%

	Forward	Supremacy
Private School	44	49
State School	41	49
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	41	49
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	43	49
Liberal	23	72
Moderate	53	40
Conservative	68	24
White	49	42
Black	28	66
Hispanic	37	55
Asian	41	48
Men	53	40
Women	35	56
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	46	44
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	31	65
Major – Humanities	44	51
Major – Business	50	38
Major – Natural Sciences	43	50
Major – Arts	36	55
Major – Healthcare	44	47

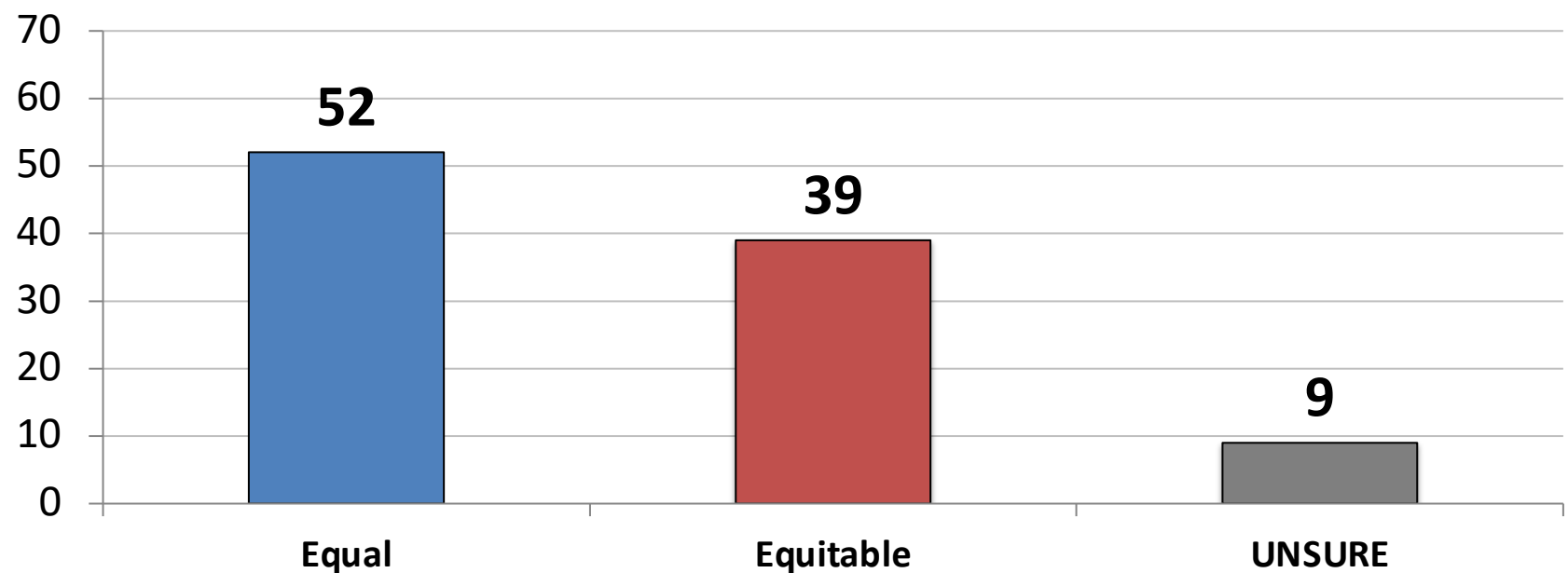
When given a choice, the majority (52%) says America should strive to become a more equal nation by instituting policies to ensure every citizen is treated fairly and given the same opportunities to succeed. Thirty-nine percent (39%) believe America should strive to be a more equitable nation by instituting policies that seek to correct past racial injustices, like providing reparation to descendants of former slaves and redistributing income and property from wealthy white Americans to struggling black and brown Americans.

Which of the following comes closer to your own personal opinion?

America should strive to become a more **EQUAL** nation by instituting policies to ensure every citizen is treated fairly and given the same opportunities to succeed.

OR

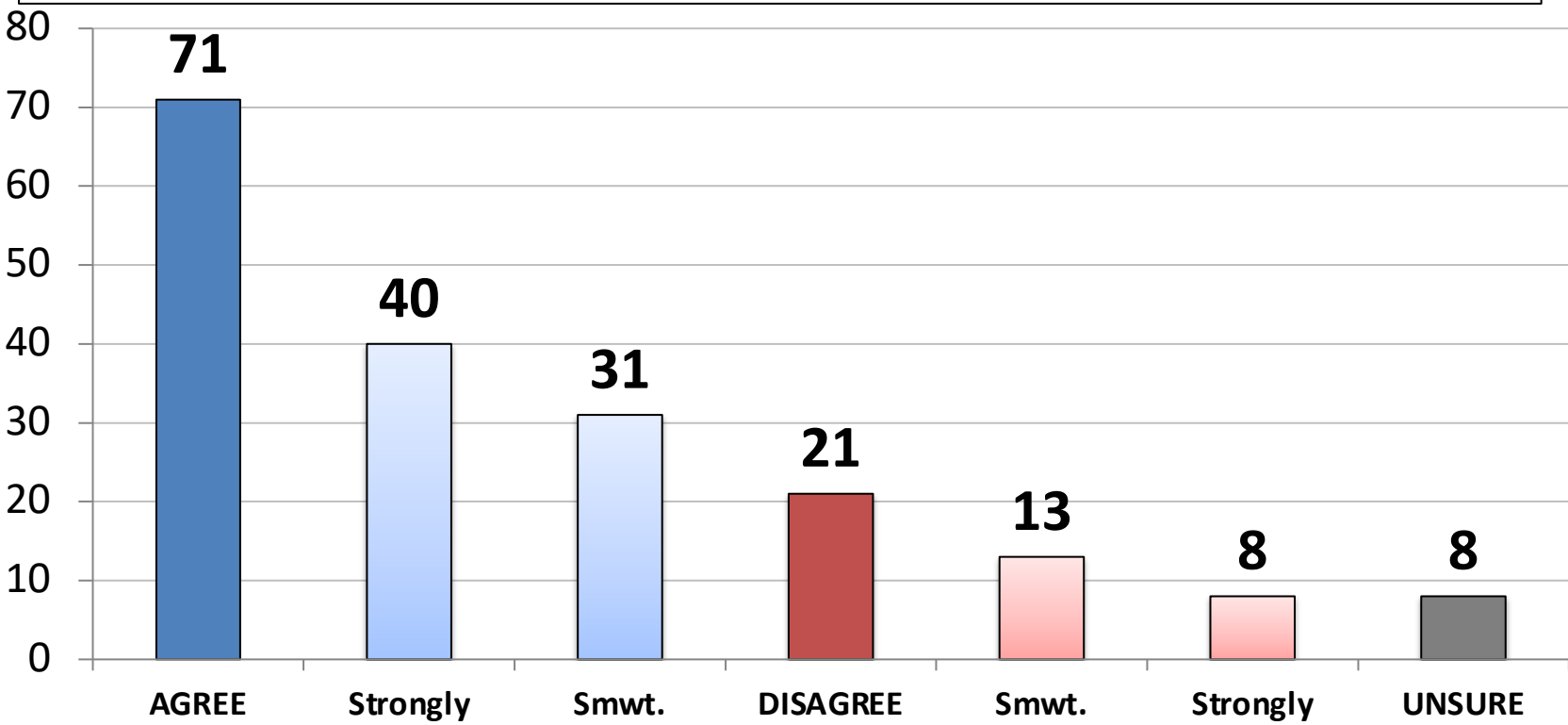
America should strive to become a more **EQUITABLE** nation by instituting policies that seek to correct past racial injustices, like providing reparations to descendants of former slaves and redistributing income and property from wealthy white Americans to struggling Black and Brown Americans.



	Equal	Equitable
Private School	52	40
State School	52	39
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	52	40
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	52	38
Liberal	43	54
Moderate	58	33
Conservative	69	22
White	57	35
Black	46	50
Hispanic	48	41
Asian	47	46
Men	54	37
Women	51	41
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	55	39
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	47	48
Major – Humanities	52	42
Major – Business	56	34
Major – Natural Sciences	49	44
Major – Arts	42	47
Major – Healthcare	58	34

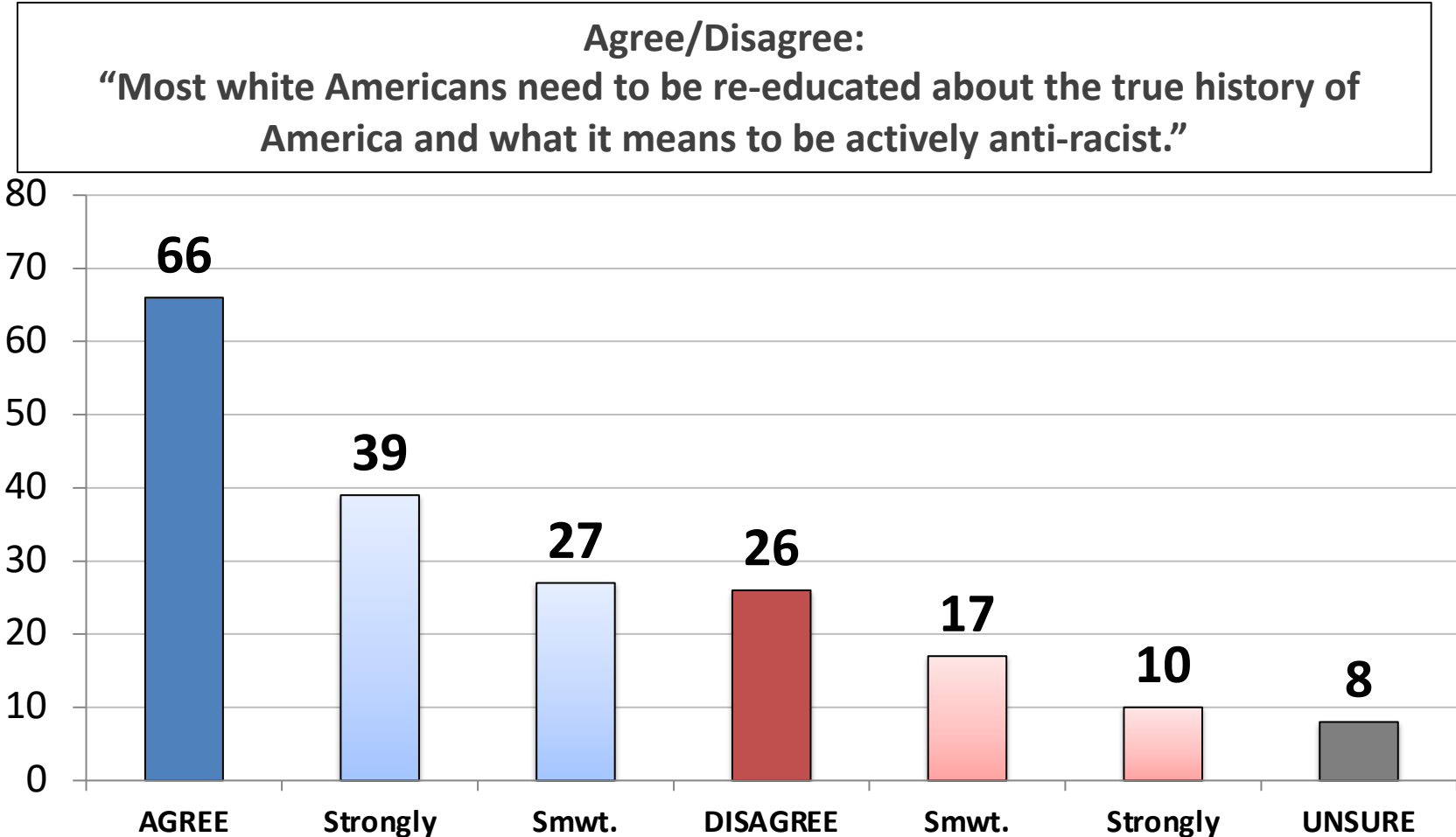
Seven in ten (71%) agree that “systemic racism is a big problem in society today and white people still contribute to it, whether they realize it or not,” while 21% disagree.

Agree/Disagree:  
“Systemic racism is a big problem in society today and white people still contribute to it, whether they realize it or not.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	72	23
State School	71	20
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	72	18
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	71	24
Liberal	90	6
Moderate	66	28
Conservative	51	44
White	67	27
Black	85	10
Hispanic	70	20
Asian	79	15
Men	65	27
Women	76	17
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	68	23
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	83	15
Major – Humanities	78	18
Major – Business	70	22
Major – Natural Sciences	77	18
Major – Arts	76	14
Major – Healthcare	73	20

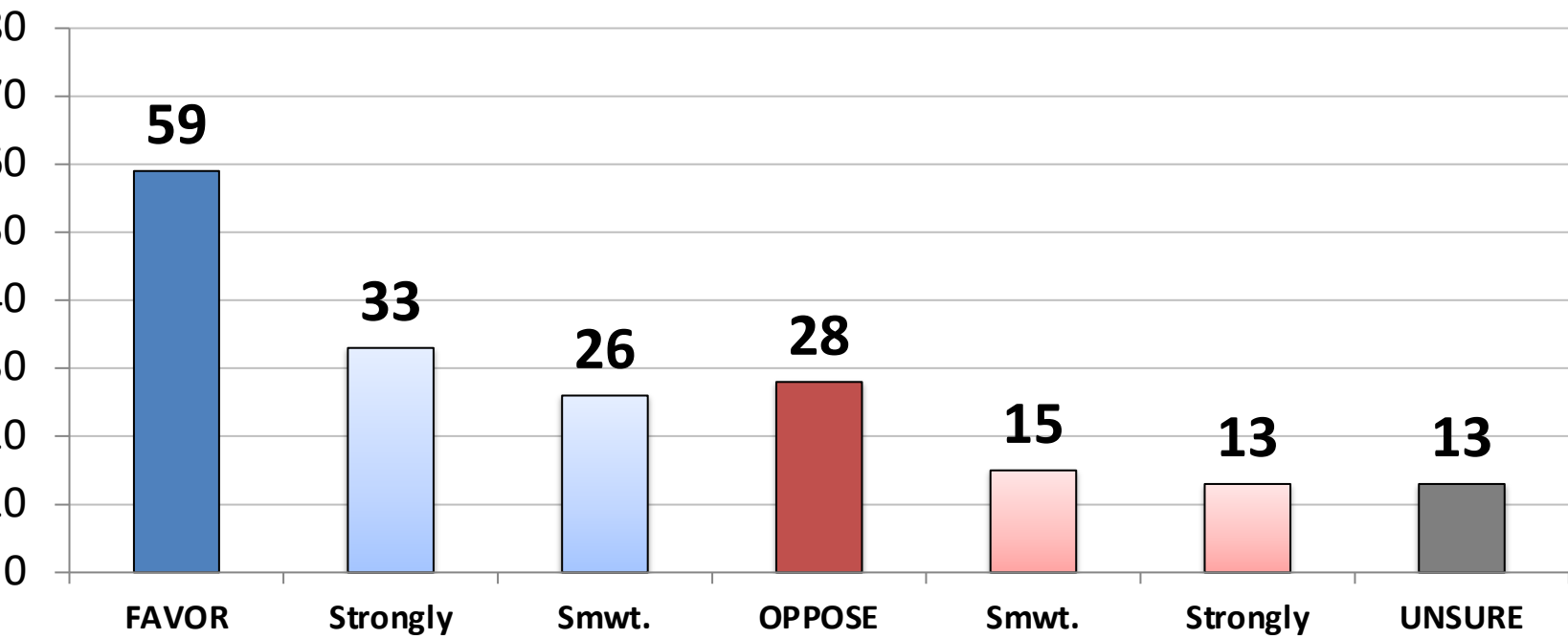
Similarly, 66% agree that “most white Americans need to be re-educated about the true history of America and what it means to be actively anti-racist,” while 26% disagree.



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	66	27
State School	66	26
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	67	25
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	65	27
Liberal	86	10
Moderate	62	32
Conservative	37	55
White	61	32
Black	83	10
Hispanic	66	25
Asian	75	18
Men	55	37
Women	74	19
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	61	31
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	74	22
Major – Humanities	69	29
Major – Business	61	29
Major – Natural Sciences	74	20
Major – Arts	67	25
Major – Healthcare	65	30

Six in ten (59%) favor allowing the teaching of critical race theory in all high school and colleges, which says America is founded on white supremacy and most laws and institutions in America today are inherently racist, while 28% oppose it.

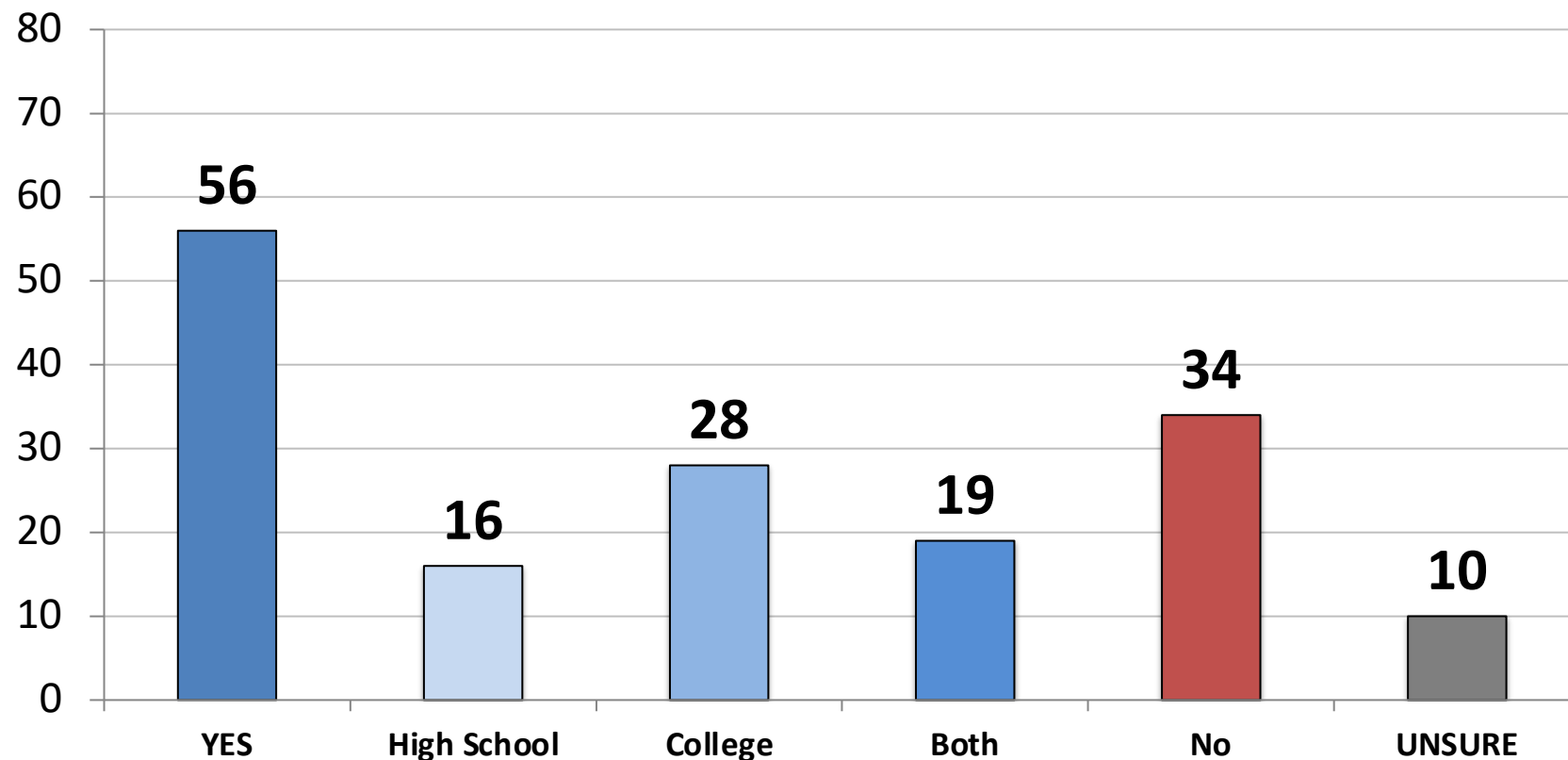
Would you favor or oppose allowing the teaching of critical race theory in all high schools and colleges, which says America is founded on white supremacy and most laws and institutions in America today are inherently racist?



	Favor	Oppose
Private School	60	28
State School	59	29
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	59	28
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	59	29
Liberal	82	11
Moderate	50	37
Conservative	35	55
White	55	32
Black	70	22
Hispanic	59	27
Asian	73	19
Men	53	34
Women	64	24
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	54	35
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	68	22
Major – Humanities	65	25
Major – Business	53	34
Major – Natural Sciences	66	24
Major – Arts	59	27
Major – Healthcare	54	33

Fifty-six percent (56%) of students say they have learned about critical race theory before, including 16% who say they learned about it in high school, 28% who say they learned about it in college and 19% who learned about it in both high school and college.

And have you ever learned about critical race theory in college or high school?  
(Multiple Responses Accepted)



	Yes, HS	Y, Coll	Both	No
Private School	19	28	22	29
State School	15	28	17	37
Underclassmen	18	23	21	32
Upperclassmen	14	33	17	36
Liberal	15	33	17	34
Moderate	18	28	23	32
Conservative	17	20	17	43
White	15	30	18	36
Black	19	29	23	33
Hispanic	18	26	22	29
Asian	22	28	12	34
Men	19	27	18	38
Women	14	29	20	32
Major – Math/Engineering	20	32	20	28
Major – Social/Beh. Sciences	13	29	18	36
Major – Humanities	17	27	28	30
Major – Business	17	19	21	37
Major – Natural Sciences	16	29	23	35
Major – Arts	18	21	30	30
Major – Healthcare	21	22	18	30

By a close 46% to 44% margin, students believe we should defund police departments because they are failing many communities rather than believing we can reform the criminal justice system, but defunding police departments is a mistake. This is a significant net shift of 10-points from last year when 52% wanted to defund police departments and 40% did not.

Which statement do you agree with more on the issue of police and race relations?

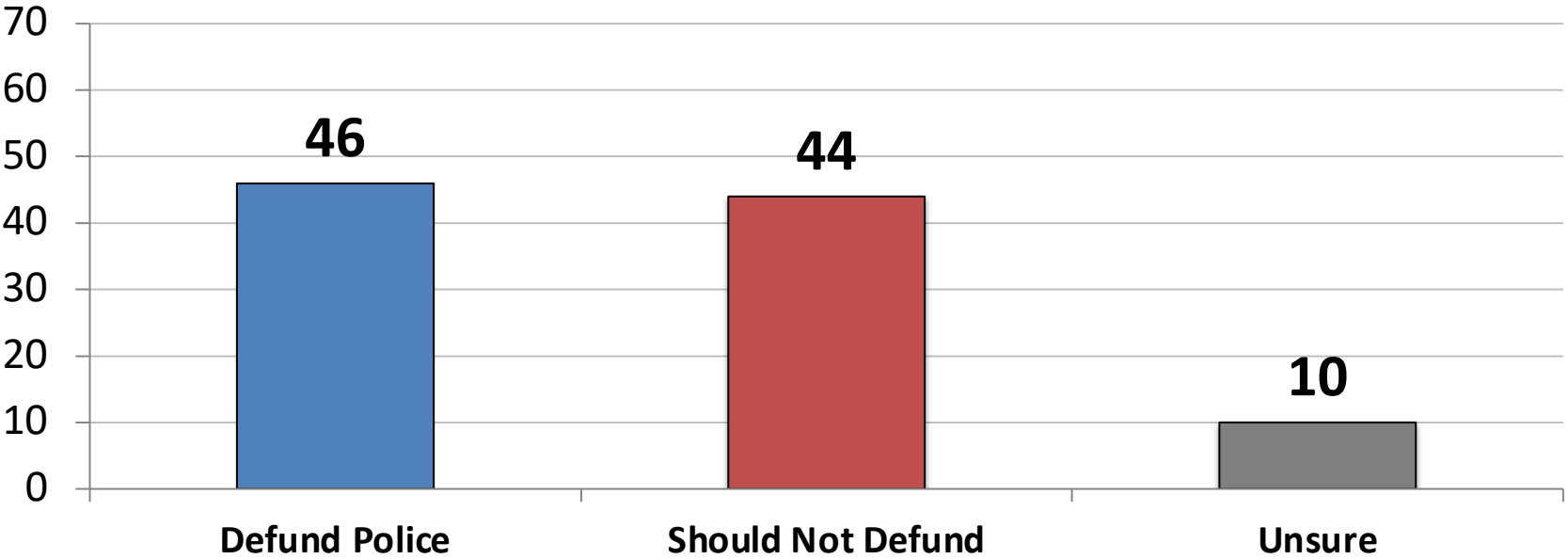
In light of the many instances when excessive deadly force is used against African Americans by police officers, we should defund police departments because they are failing many communities. We can instead redirect that money into programs that address mental health and domestic violence prevention and to other public safety programs.

OR

Despite the tragedies of police brutality against African Americans, we SHOULD NOT defund our police departments because of it. We can reform the criminal justice system and hold bad police officers accountable, but defunding police departments is a mistake because it would lead to more crime and make us less safe.

Trend Line	9/20	9/21
Defund	52%	46%
Not Defund	40%	44%

	Defund	Not Defund
Private School	48	44
State School	45	44
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	46	43
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	46	45
Liberal	65	28
Moderate	41	52
Conservative	23	68
White	41	51
Black	54	36
Hispanic	52	38
Asian	53	35
Men	39	51
Women	51	39
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	40	51
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	62	32
Major – Humanities	46	49
Major – Business	40	50
Major – Natural Sciences	46	44
Major – Arts	55	37
Major – Healthcare	42	49





# Part Six – Miscellaneous Issues

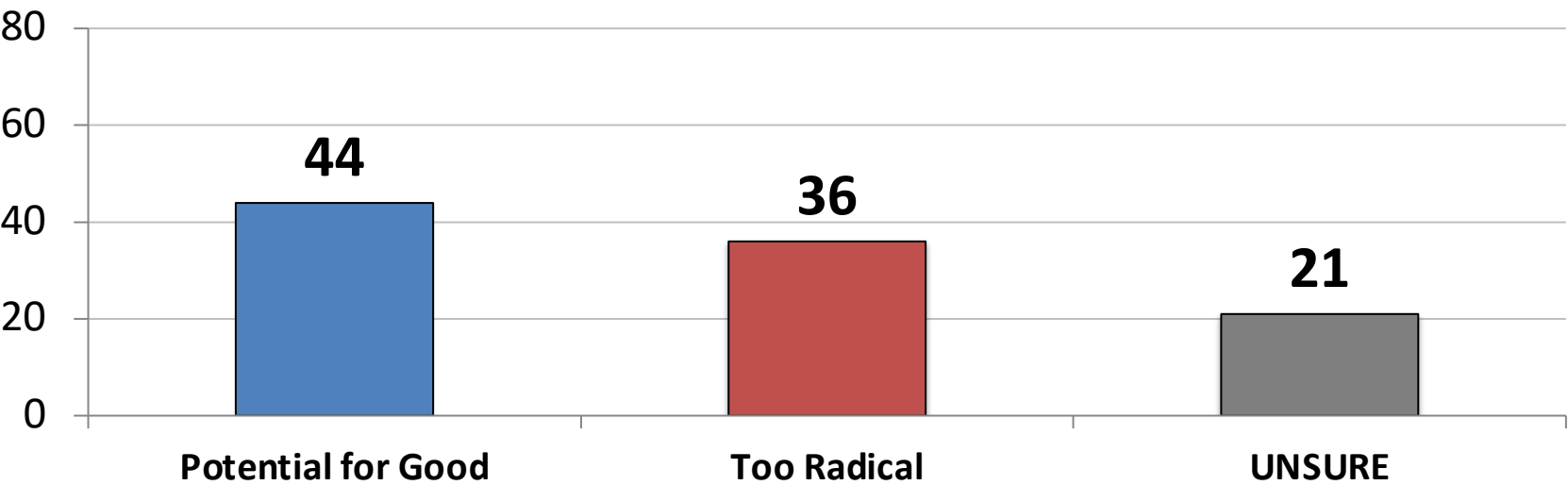
A slight plurality (44%) says socialist principles have the potential to be good for America while 36% say socialism is too radical. This is nearly identical to last year when the margin was 44% to 37%.

Which of the following comes closer to your own personal opinion?

Those who say socialist principles have the potential to be good for America because they promote fairness and give more opportunities to the less fortunate and those who struggle in our society. They say capitalism has left too many people behind.

OR

Those who say while capitalism isn't perfect, it has promoted freedom and opportunity for millions in America and across the world. They say socialism is too radical and goes against the ideals that our country was founded upon.



Trend Line	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Potential for Good	50%	40%	44%	44%
Too Radical	35%	37%	37%	36%

	Potential	Radical
Private School	43	39
State School	44	34
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	41	37
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	46	35
Liberal	62	22
Moderate	35	43
Conservative	24	60
White	42	38
Black	50	28
Hispanic	42	42
Asian	55	28
Men	43	43
Women	44	31
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	41	41
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	49	31
Major – Humanities	42	40
Major – Business	38	45
Major – Natural Sciences	48	36
Major – Arts	46	30
Major – Healthcare	46	31

Students also remain divided on the national debt. While 82% say the national debt is a problem, there is an identical split where 41% say it is a huge problem that needs to be addressed immediately either through spending reforms or revenue raising measures and 41% say it is a problem but there are other issues that need to be addressed more immediately, such as combatting climate change, reducing income inequality and dealing with racial injustices. Last year 88% said the national debt was a problem with 44% saying it was a huge problem and 44% saying it was a problem but other issues needed to be addressed. Currently, only 6% say the national debt is not a concerning problem.

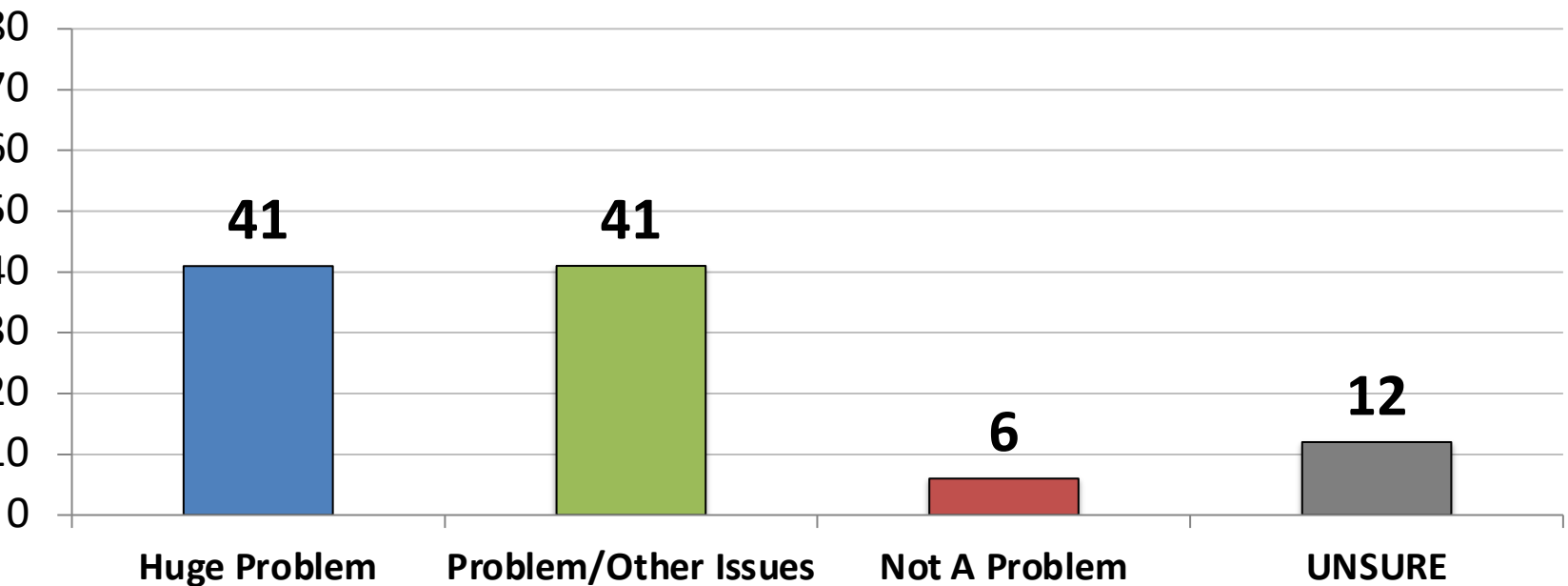
As you may know, the national debt is over 28 trillion dollars and will likely increase rapidly as the federal government considering passing legislation to address infrastructure and social programs. Which of the following comes closest to your own personal opinion on this issue?

The national debt is a huge problem that needs to be addressed immediately, either through spending reforms or revenue raising measures. It is unsustainable and putting the U.S. at risk, especially future generations.

While this is a problem, there are other issues that need to be addressed more immediately, such as combatting climate change, reducing income inequality and dealing with racial injustices.

OR

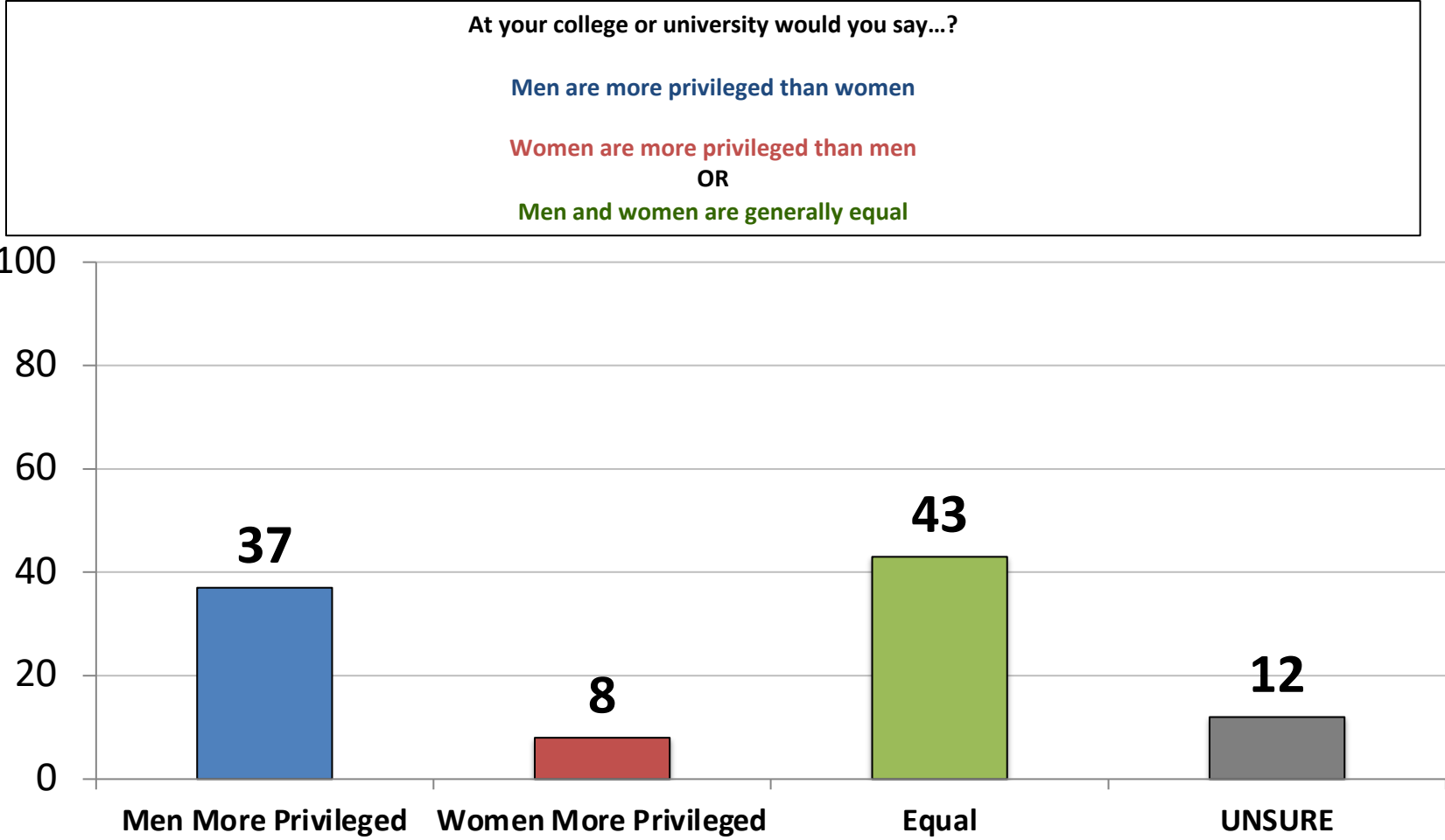
The national debt is not a problem that concerns me.



Trend Line	10/19	9/20	9/21
Huge Prob.	43%	44%	41%
Problem/Oth.	43%	44%	41%
Not Problem	6%	4%	6%

	Huge	Problem	Not Prob.
Private School	43	42	3
State School	40	41	8
Underclassmen (Fresh./Soph.)	44	39	4
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	39	43	8
Liberal	35	51	6
Moderate	47	39	5
Conservative	55	29	7
White	44	38	7
Black	33	54	3
Hispanic	41	42	6
Asian	42	41	6
Men	48	36	6
Women	36	46	6
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	40	41	8
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	33	49	10
Major – Humanities	46	40	4
Major – Business	45	39	7
Major – Natural Sciences	32	50	7
Major – Arts	41	39	3
Major – Healthcare	37	50	6

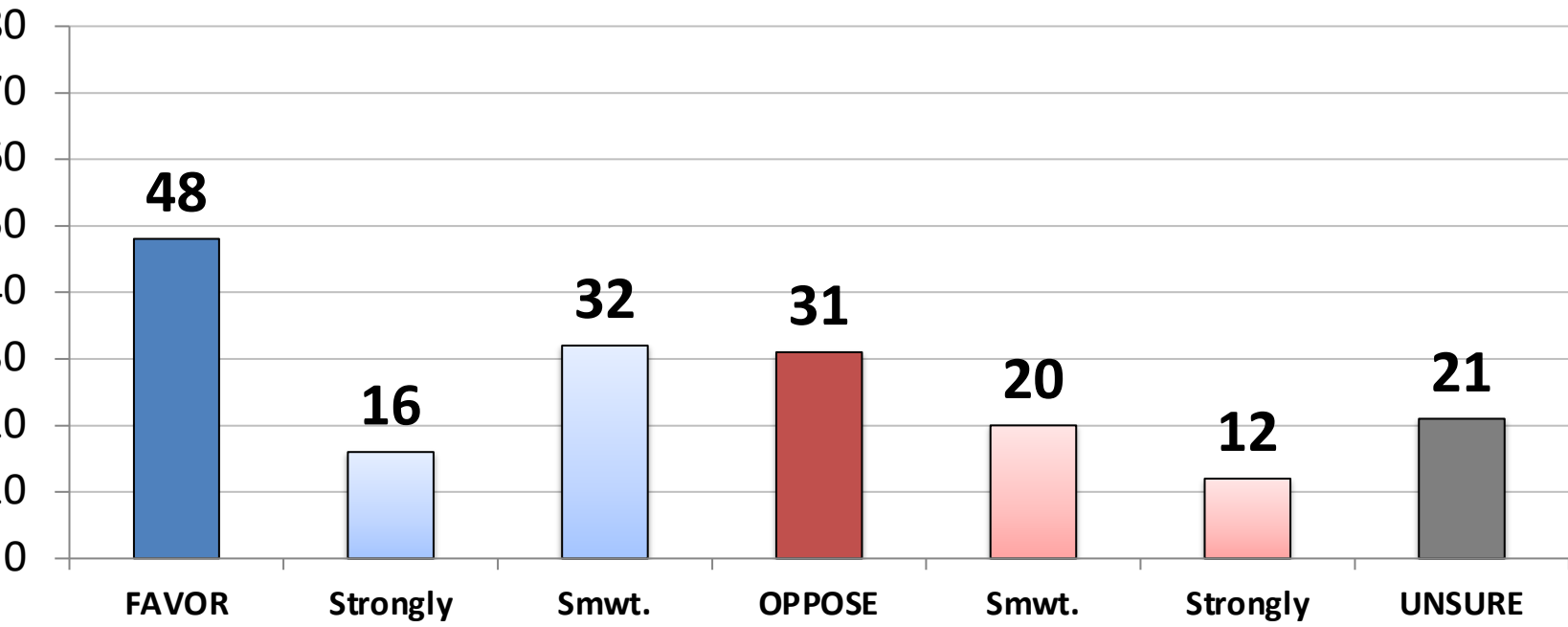
Thirty-seven percent (37%) say men are more privileged than women on their campus while a higher 43% say men and women are generally equal. Only 8% say women are more privileged than men.



	Men	Women	Equal
Private School	37	10	43
State School	37	8	43
Underclassmen (Fresh./Soph.)	35	9	44
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	39	8	42
Liberal	51	7	31
Moderate	31	8	53
Conservative	22	14	54
White	39	8	43
Black	34	18	36
Hispanic	31	5	49
Asian	45	3	42
Men	32	11	47
Women	41	6	41
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	32	12	45
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	44	6	40
Major – Humanities	34	11	45
Major – Business	32	12	46
Major – Natural Sciences	42	9	39
Major – Arts	45	8	40
Major – Healthcare	39	5	45

After hearing about a recent study finding that men are dropping out of college at a much higher rate than women and enrollment rates for poor and working-class white men are lower than enrollment rates for black, Latino and Asian men, 48% favor instituting programs and scholarships to encourage enrollment for white men, similar to programs for minorities. Thirty-one percent (31%) oppose it and a large 21% are unsure.

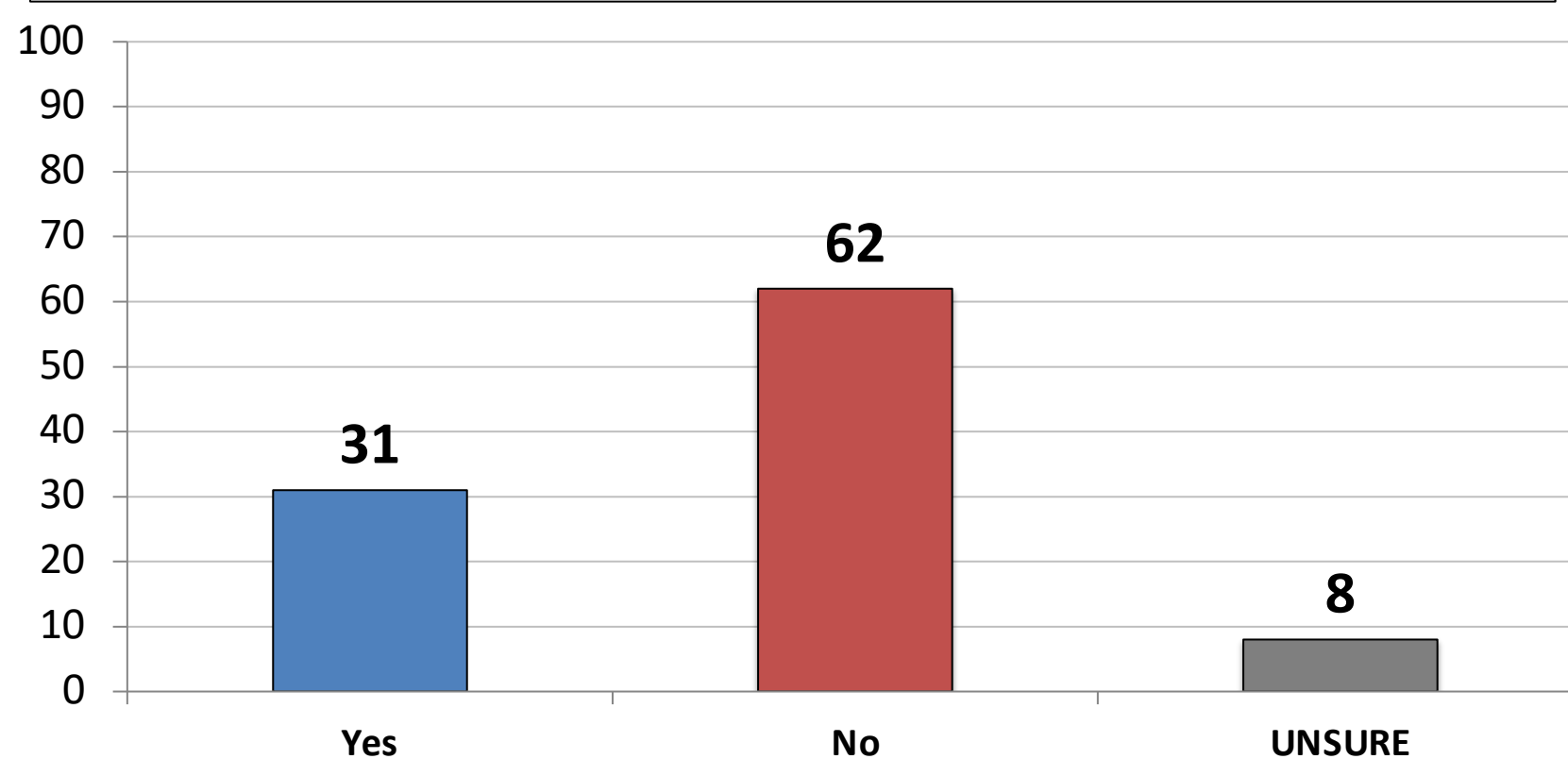
A recent study has found that men are dropping out of college at a much higher rate than women and women make up nearly 60% of the student body in many schools. This same study has found that college enrollment rates for poor and working-class white men are actually lower than enrollment rates for Black, Latino and Asian men of similar socioeconomic status. Considering this, would you favor or oppose colleges and universities instituting programs and scholarships to encourage enrollment for white men, similar to programs for minorities?



	Favor	Oppose
Private School	48	28
State School	48	33
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	49	31
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	47	32
Liberal	41	38
Moderate	55	28
Conservative	54	29
White	47	32
Black	51	32
Hispanic	49	29
Asian	54	30
Men	60	23
Women	39	38
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	55	28
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	46	37
Major – Humanities	50	35
Major – Business	60	23
Major – Natural Sciences	41	41
Major – Arts	42	31
Major – Healthcare	50	34

Three in ten (31%) have attended a rally or protest in the last two years that advocated for a particular political cause. This is down slightly from 37% last year.

In the last two years, have you attended a rally or protest that advocated for a particular political cause?



Trend Line	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21
Yes	33%	24%	37%	31%
No	62%	71%	57%	62%

	Yes	No
Private School	33	60
State School	30	62
Underclassmen (Freshman/Sophomores)	33	58
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	29	65
Liberal	42	55
Moderate	27	67
Conservative	19	75
White	27	67
Black	48	45
Hispanic	31	59
Asian	32	64
Men	29	65
Women	33	60
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	25	69
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	40	55
Major – Humanities	43	52
Major – Business	34	59
Major – Natural Sciences	30	60
Major – Arts	46	43
Major – Healthcare	27	65



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