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National Undergraduate Study

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INSTITUTE**

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Prepared by:
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Methodology and Demographic Summary

Inquire conducted a national survey of 823 undergraduate students from September 5 to 12, 2024. 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 (2021) 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 7,856,529 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 +/- 3.4% for the 823 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 tenth iteration of our undergraduate research on behalf of the Buckley Institute.

School Type	Total	School Geo.	Total
Private	34%	East	18%
Public	66%	Midwest	21%
Class Year	Total	South	36%
Freshman	23%	West	25%
Sophomore	32%	Top 5 Majors	Total
Junior	24%	Math/Engr.	24%
Senior	20%	Soc./Beh. Sc.	22%
Ethnicity	Total	Business	17%
White	54%	Humanities	14%
Black	14%	Healthcare	14%
Hispanic	21%	Party ID	Total
Asian	7%	Republican	20%
Age	Total	Democrat	43%
18-19	32%	Ind./Other	29%
20-21	41%	Not Registered	4%
Over 21	27%	Ideology	Total
Gender	Total	Liberal	47%
Male	42%	Moderate	30%
Female	55%	Conservative	17%
Other	2%		



Part One –

The Constitution, First Amendment, Free Speech and Intellectual Diversity



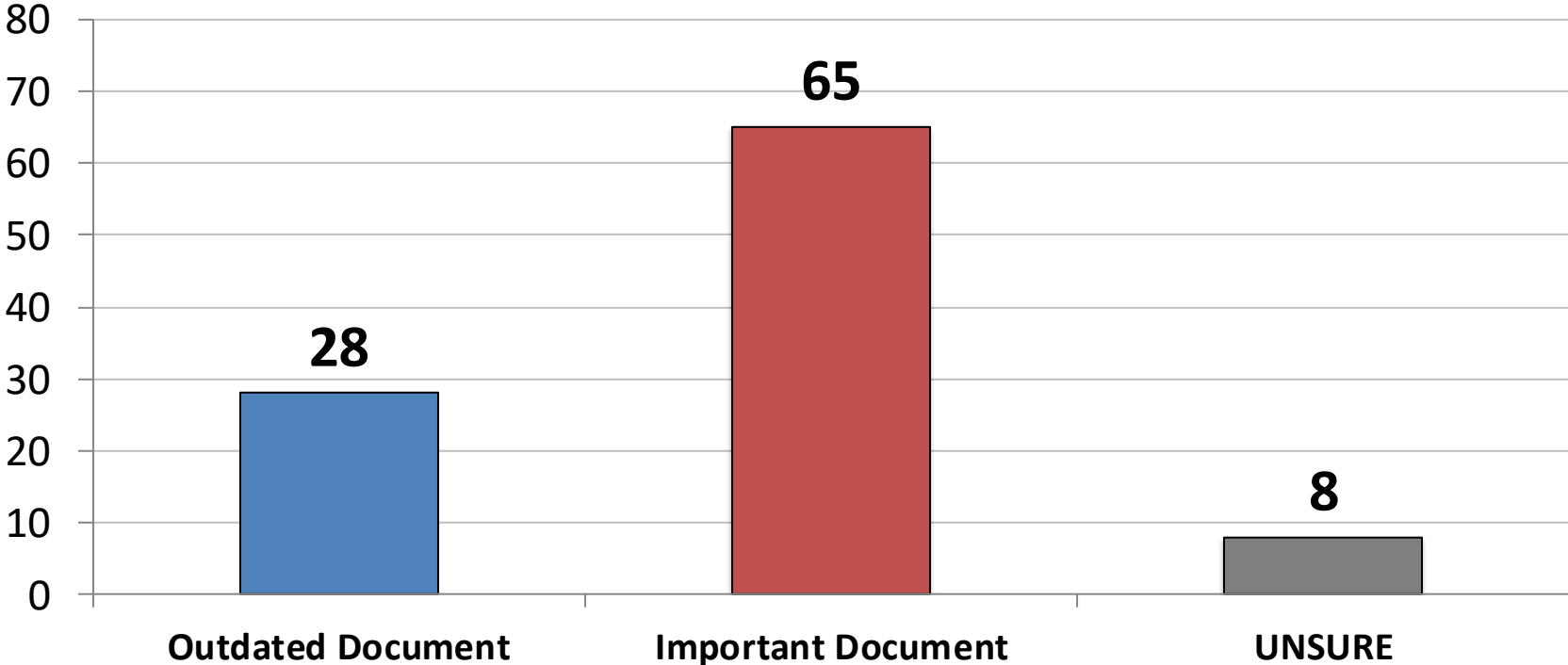
By a 65% to 28% margin, students say the U.S. Constitution is a very important document for our country that still needs to be followed compared to an outdated document. This 37-point margin in favor of the Constitution being important is the highest recorded to date.

Which of the following comes closer to your own personal opinion regarding the U.S. Constitution?

It is an outdated document that is over 200 years old. Amending the Constitution to keep up with today's society is too slow and difficult of a process.

OR

It is a very important document for our country that serves as the indispensable rulebook for honest government. It still needs to be followed and respected in today's society.



Trend Line	10/19	9/20	9/21	9/22	9/23	9/24
Outdated	27%	36%	31%	36%	33%	28%
Important	63%	52%	55%	49%	57%	65%

	Outdated	Important
Private School	28	65
State School	28	64
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	22	69
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	35	58
Liberal	40	54
Moderate	17	74
Conservative	16	78
White	31	60
Black	25	72
Hispanic	24	68
Asian	20	70
Men	21	72
Women	33	59
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	23	70
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	32	64
Major – Business	28	67
Major – Healthcare	24	69
Major – Humanities	27	69
Major – Natural Sciences	29	65
Major – Arts	34	56



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By an 85% to 12% margin, students say the First Amendment is an important amendment that still needs to be followed and respected compared to an outdated amendment that can no longer be applied. This 85% "Important" response is the highest recorded to date.

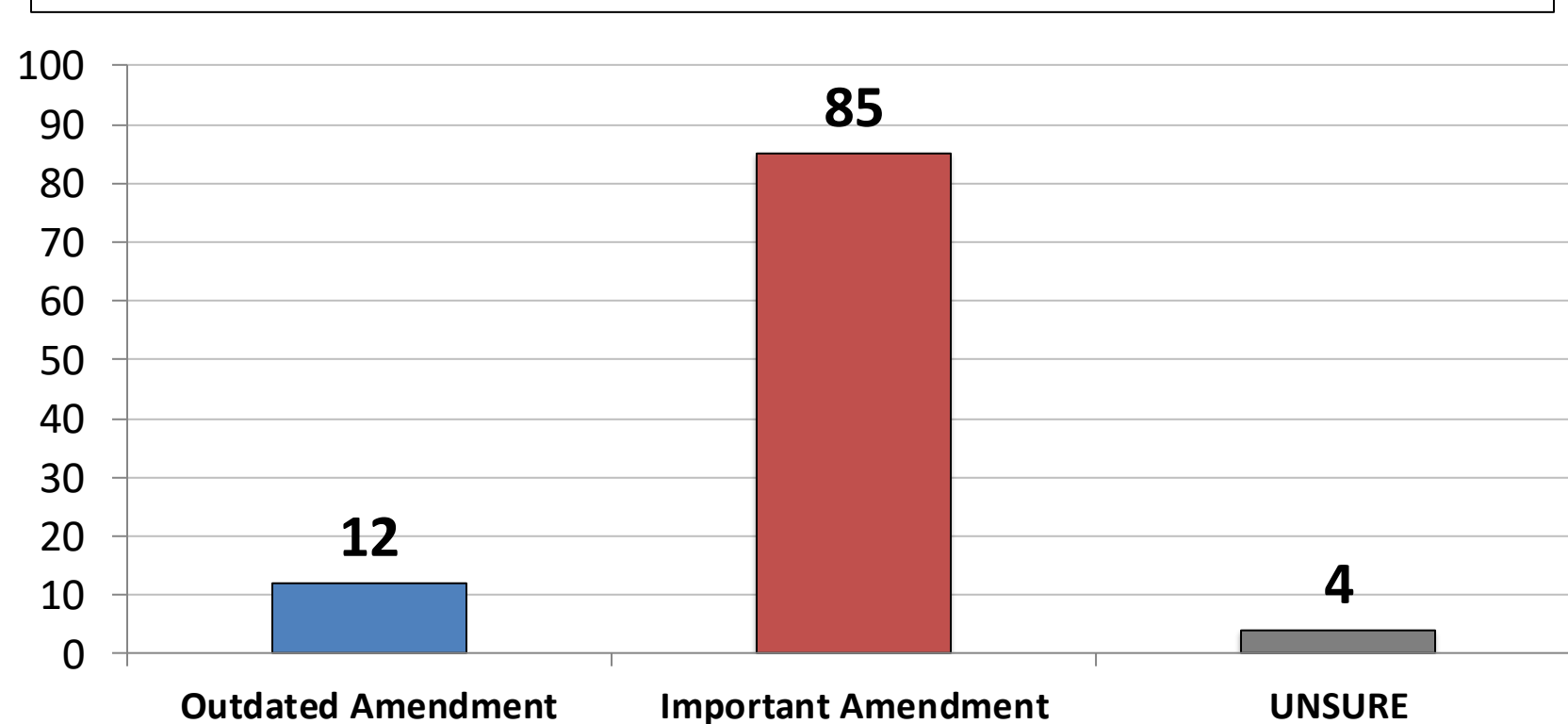
Generally speaking, do you think the First Amendment, which deals with freedom of speech, is...?

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Outdated	17%	10%	12%	17%	12%	20%	13%	12%	14%	12%
Important	77%	84%	83%	79%	84%	72%	80%	80%	78%	85%



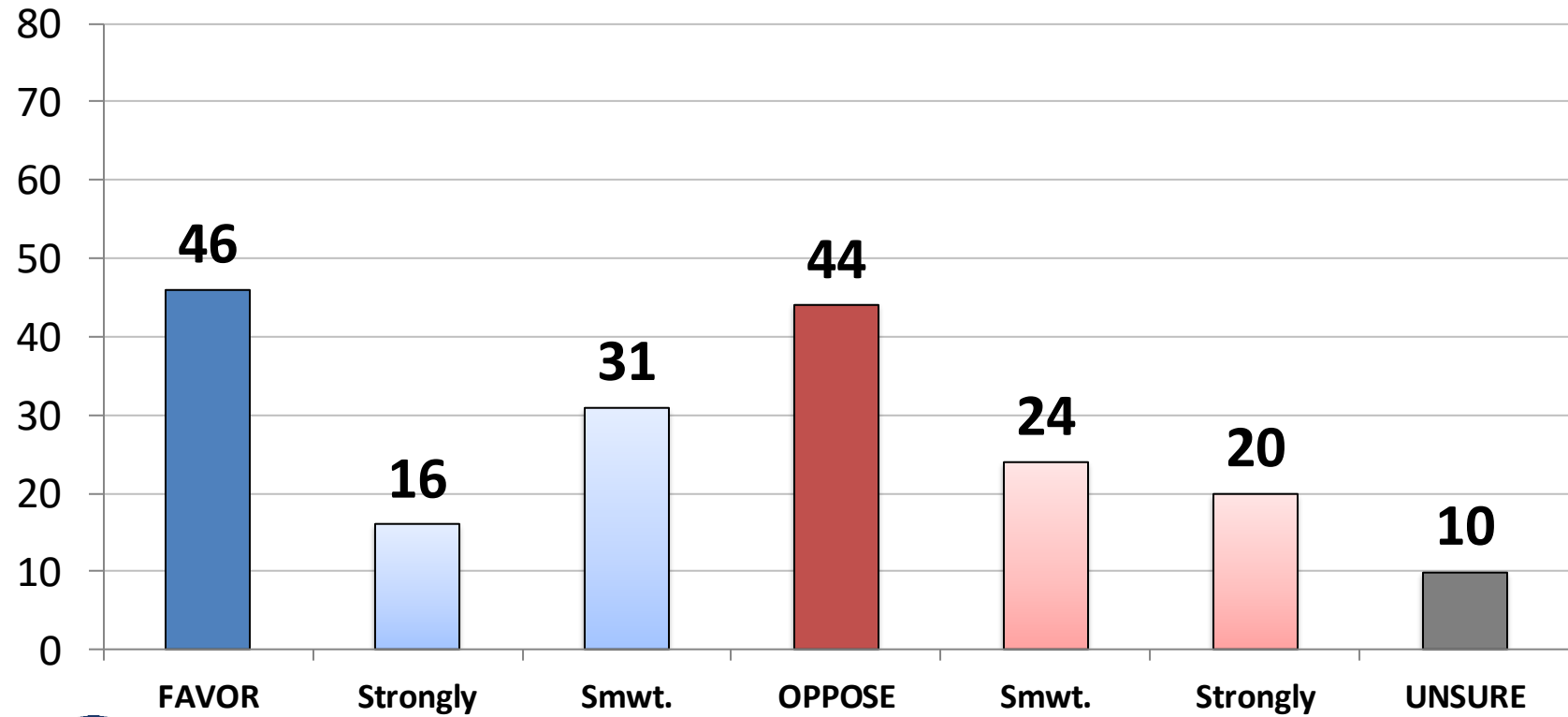
	Outdated	Important
Private School	16	80
State School	9	87
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	12	83
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	11	86
Liberal	13	83
Moderate	8	88
Conservative	15	83
White	11	85
Black	15	81
Hispanic	13	83
Asian	8	89
Men	13	83
Women	10	86
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	12	85
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	8	87
Major – Business	9	88
Major – Healthcare	9	86
Major – Humanities	14	82
Major – Natural Sciences	12	84
Major – Arts	13	85



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Students divide on having speech codes to regulate speech for students and faculty - 46% favor to 44% oppose.

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Favor	48%	38%	38%	35%	48%	42%	41%	51%	46%
Oppose	40%	52%	54%	55%	41%	45%	45%	38%	44%

	Favor	Oppose
Private School	48	46
State School	46	42
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	52	39
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	39	49
Liberal	47	43
Moderate	48	42
Conservative	48	46
White	45	43
Black	63	34
Hispanic	44	45
Asian	39	50
Men	54	40
Women	41	46
Protestant	47	48
Catholic	56	36
Jewish	60	25
Atheist	35	50
Agnostic	27	61
Rel. Services - Regularly	63	33
Rel. Services - Not Regularly	45	48
Rel. Services - Never/Spiritual	39	44
Rel. Services - Never/Not Rel.	27	56



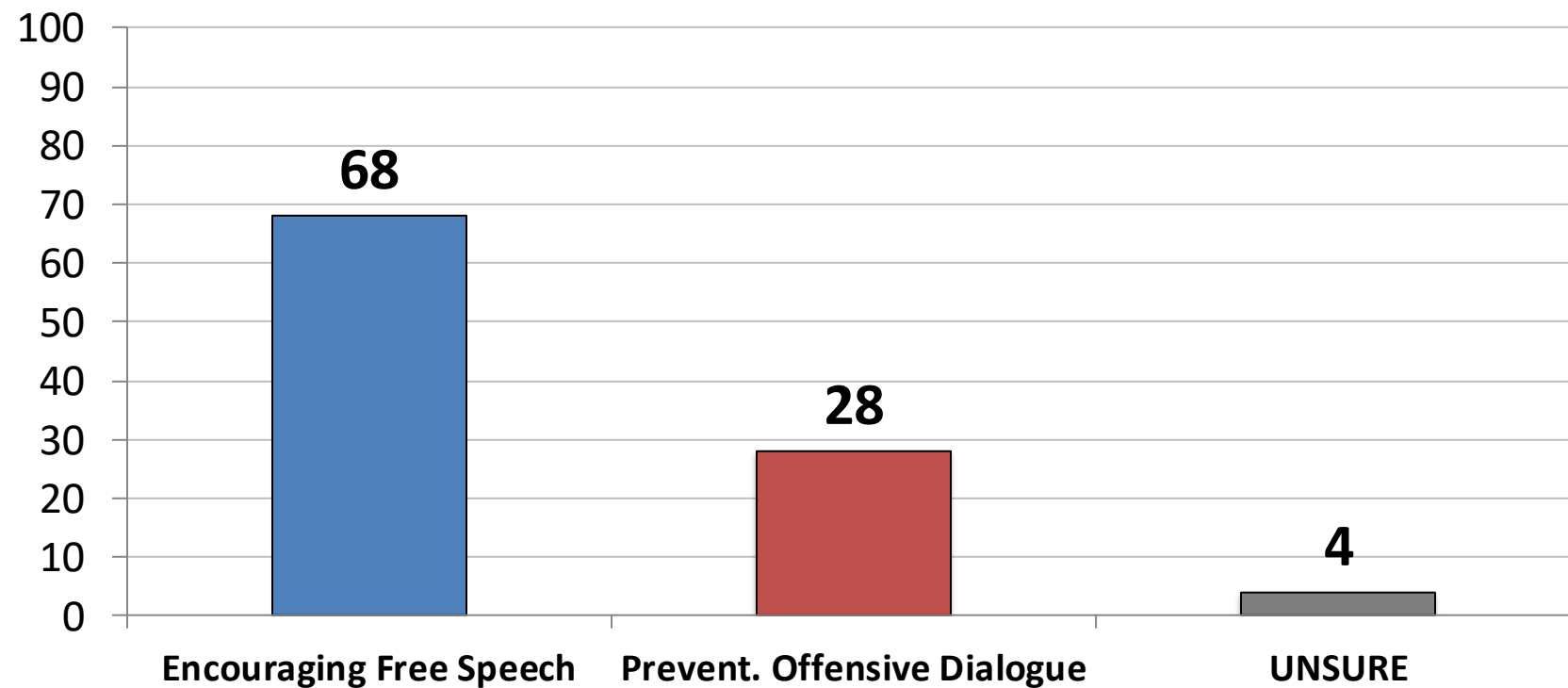
By a 68% to 28% margin, students believe that their school encouraging free speech and intellectual diversity is more important than preventing offensive or insensitive dialogue.

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

Trend Line	9/21	9/22	9/23	9/24
Encouraging	62%	68%	69%	68%
Preventing	31%	25%	26%	28%

	Encouraging	Preventing
Private School	67	30
State School	69	27
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	68	29
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	68	27
Liberal	66	31
Moderate	67	27
Conservative	79	18
White	67	28
Black	61	36
Hispanic	72	23
Asian	68	30
Men	69	27
Women	68	28
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	75	22
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	63	32
Major – Business	70	25
Major – Healthcare	70	26
Major – Humanities	73	23
Major – Natural Sciences	66	30
Major – Arts	67	33



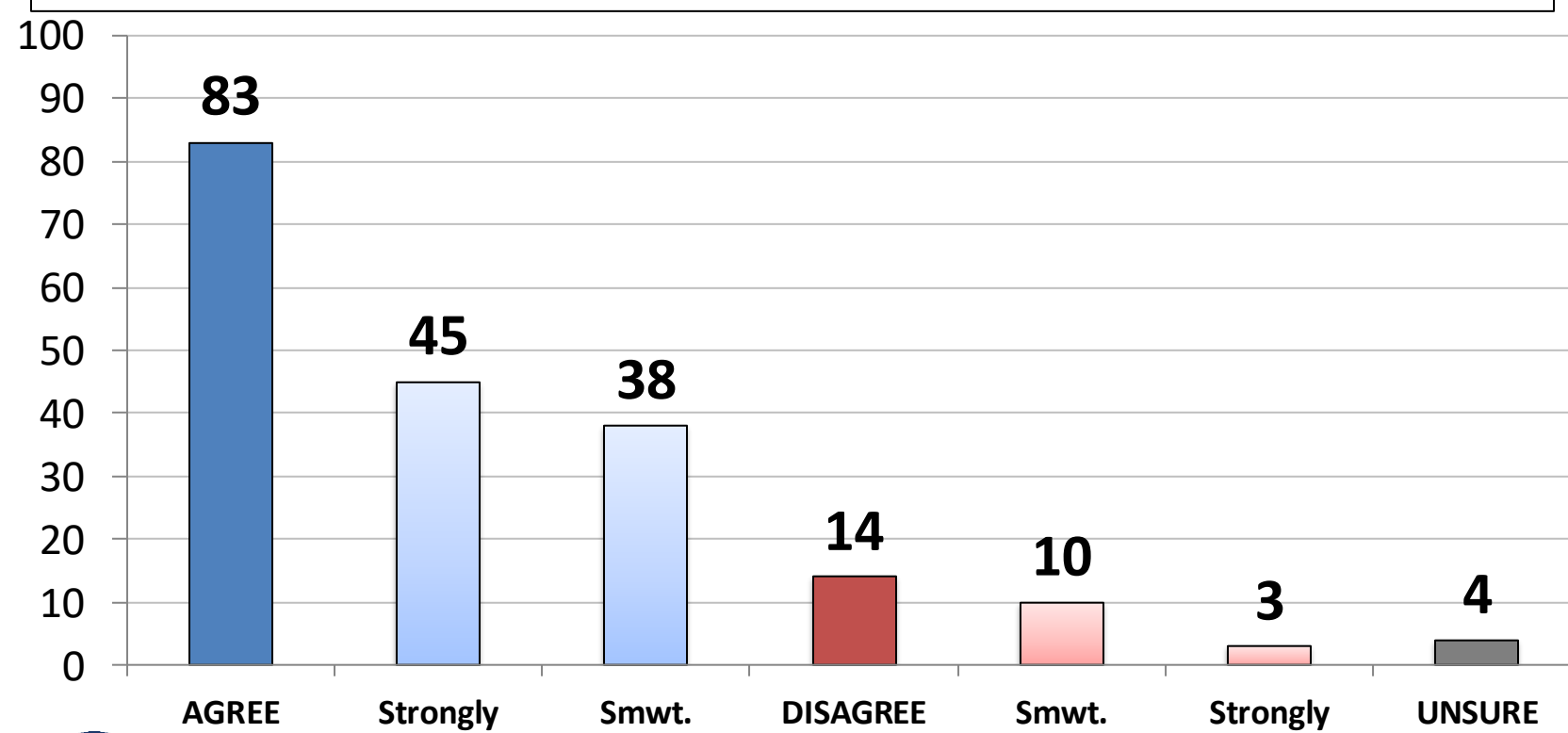
Greater than eight in ten (83%) agree that "hearing and discussing opinions I disagree with gives me a better education and better prepares me to be a leader in the future."

Only 14% disagree. This is very similar to last year.

Agree/Disagree:

"Hearing and discussing opinions I disagree with gives me a better education and better prepares me to be a leader in the future."

Trend Line	9/23	9/24
Agree	85%	83%
Disagree	10%	14%



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	82	14
State School	83	13
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	81	15
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	85	12
Liberal	84	13
Moderate	85	12
Conservative	78	18
White	84	13
Black	78	18
Hispanic	84	9
Asian	82	14
Men	79	17
Women	85	11
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	84	14
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	81	16
Major – Business	83	12
Major – Healthcare	82	13
Major – Humanities	84	14
Major – Natural Sciences	89	8
Major – Arts	77	18

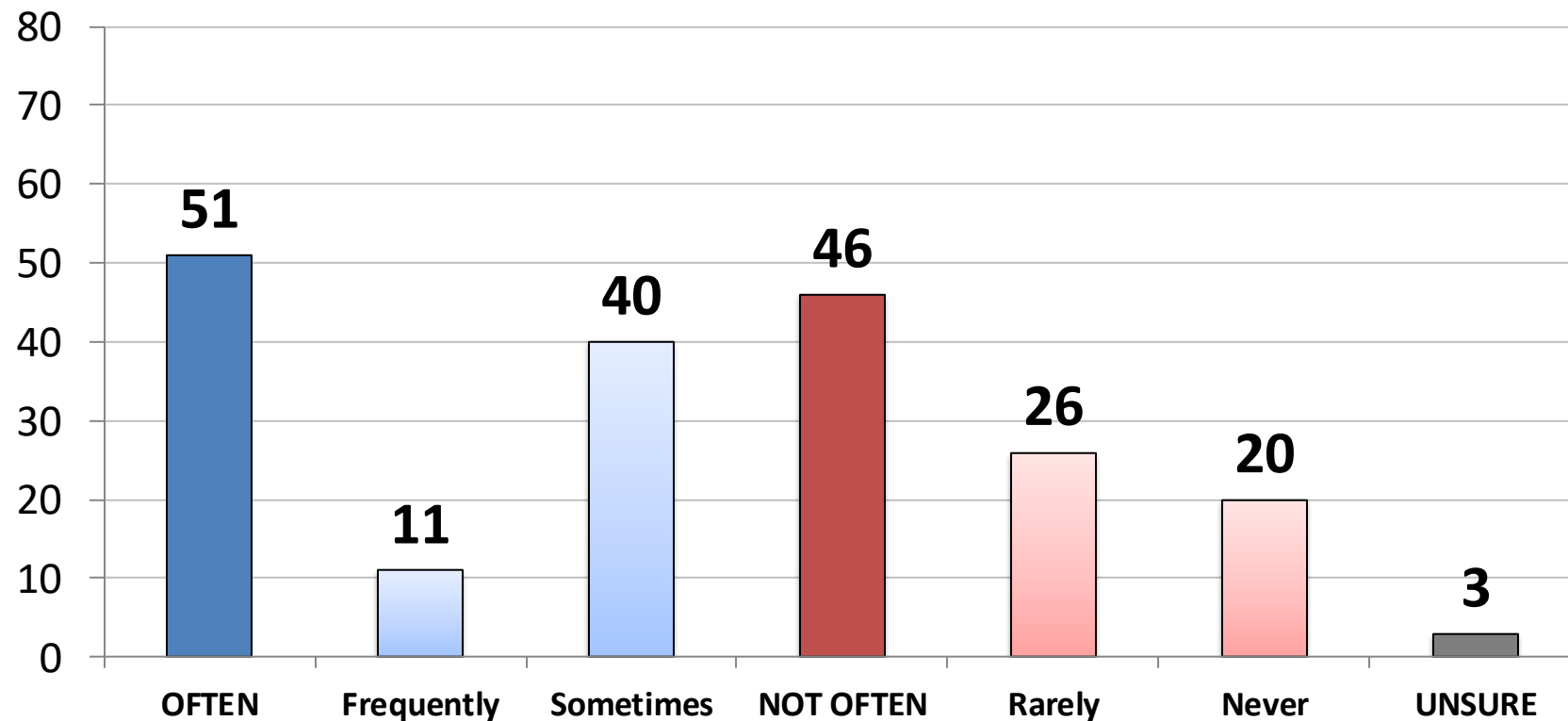


Part Two – Expression in the Classroom



A slight majority (51%) says they have often felt intimidated in sharing their ideas, opinions or beliefs in class because they were different than their professors. Forty-six percent (46%) report not often feeling intimidated. Last year, six in ten students (61%) said they often felt intimidated.

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



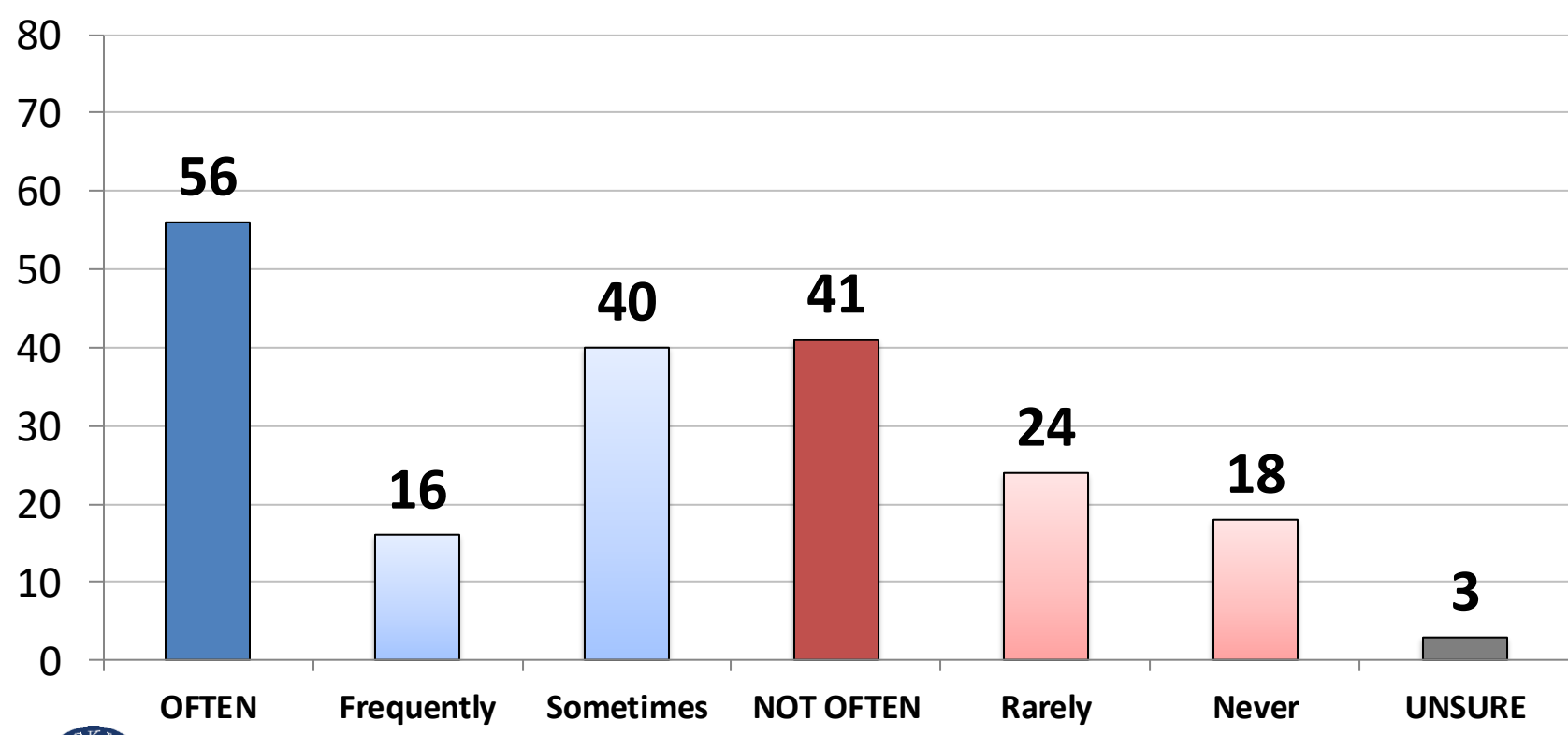
Trend Line	9/15	9/16	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21	9/22	9/23	9/24
Often	49%	53%	44%	53%	50%	53%	50%	58%	61%	51%
Not Often	50%	45%	53%	45%	46%	43%	45%	38%	35%	46%

	Often	Not Often
Private School	55	42
State School	49	47
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	52	45
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	51	46
Liberal	51	47
Moderate	54	44
Conservative	52	47
White	52	45
Black	51	47
Hispanic	54	43
Asian	50	50
Men	47	52
Women	56	40
Protestant	56	41
Catholic	55	44
Jewish	52	45
Atheist	46	54
Agnostic	51	46
Rel. Services – Regularly	59	40
Rel. Services – Not Regularly	50	47
Rel. Services – Never/Spiritual	51	49
Rel. Services – Never/Not Rel.	46	51



When it comes to differing opinions with their classmates or peers, a higher 56% say they have often felt intimidated in sharing their ideas, opinions or beliefs. Forty-one percent (41%) report not often feeling intimidated. This is also a tighter margin than last year when 59% said they often felt intimidated and 38% did not.

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Often	55%	51%	45%	54%	51%	54%	50%	63%	59%	56%
Not Often	43%	47%	52%	44%	46%	42%	47%	34%	38%	41%

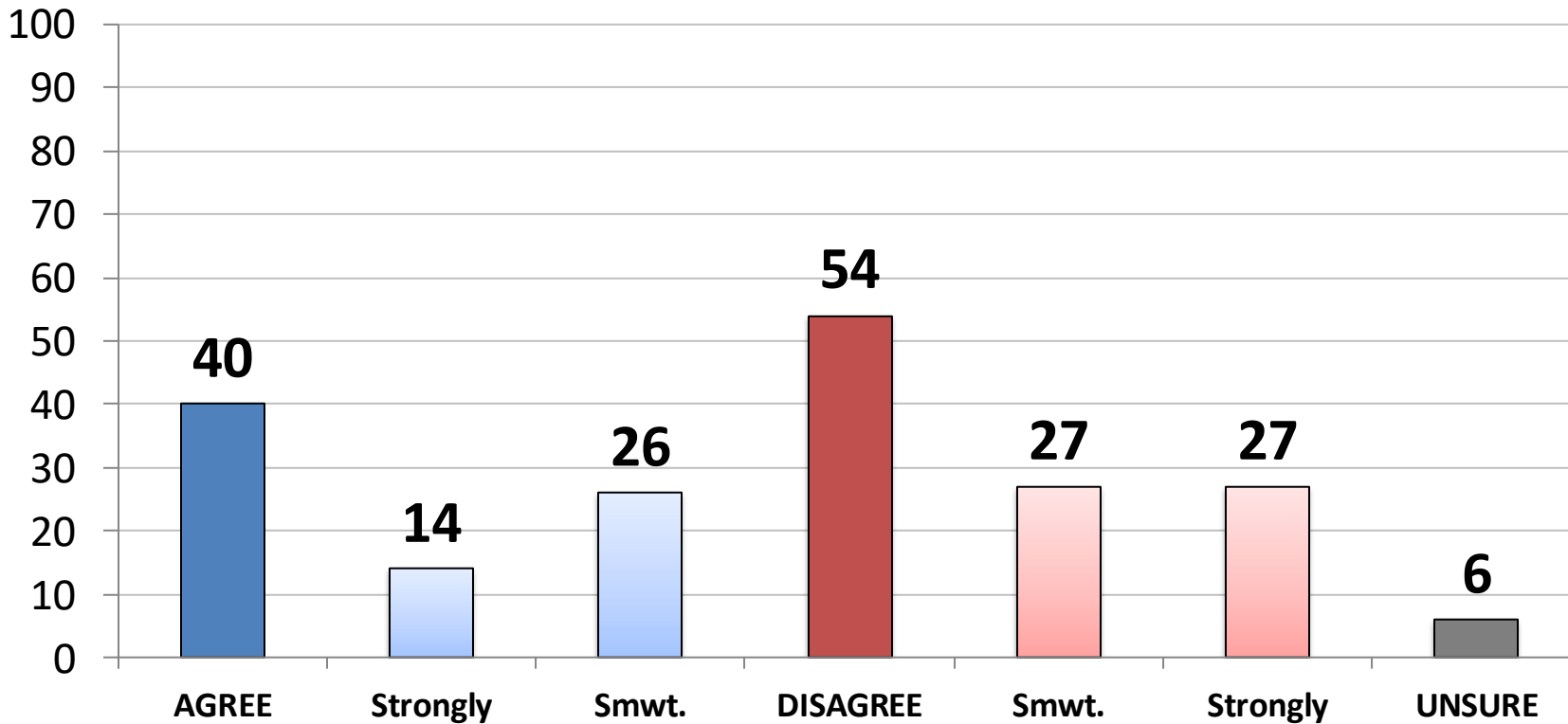
	Often	Not Often
Private School	60	37
State School	54	43
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	55	41
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	57	41
Liberal	57	42
Moderate	57	41
Conservative	53	46
White	59	39
Black	48	48
Hispanic	52	45
Asian	58	40
Men	53	43
Women	58	40
Protestant	59	39
Catholic	60	39
Jewish	65	35
Atheist	48	52
Agnostic	52	48
Rel. Services – Regularly	64	36
Rel. Services – Not Regularly	56	42
Rel. Services – Never/Spiritual	50	50
Rel. Services – Never/Not Rel.	48	51



Four in ten (40%) agree that they cannot be close friends with someone who affiliates with a different political party than them, while 54% disagree. This is a notable change from last year when 48% agreed and 44% disagreed.

Agree/Disagree:
 “I cannot bring myself to being close friends with someone who affiliates with a different political party than me. That person likely harbors opinions that I find unacceptable.”

Trend Line	9/23	9/24
Agree	48%	40%
Disagree	44%	54%



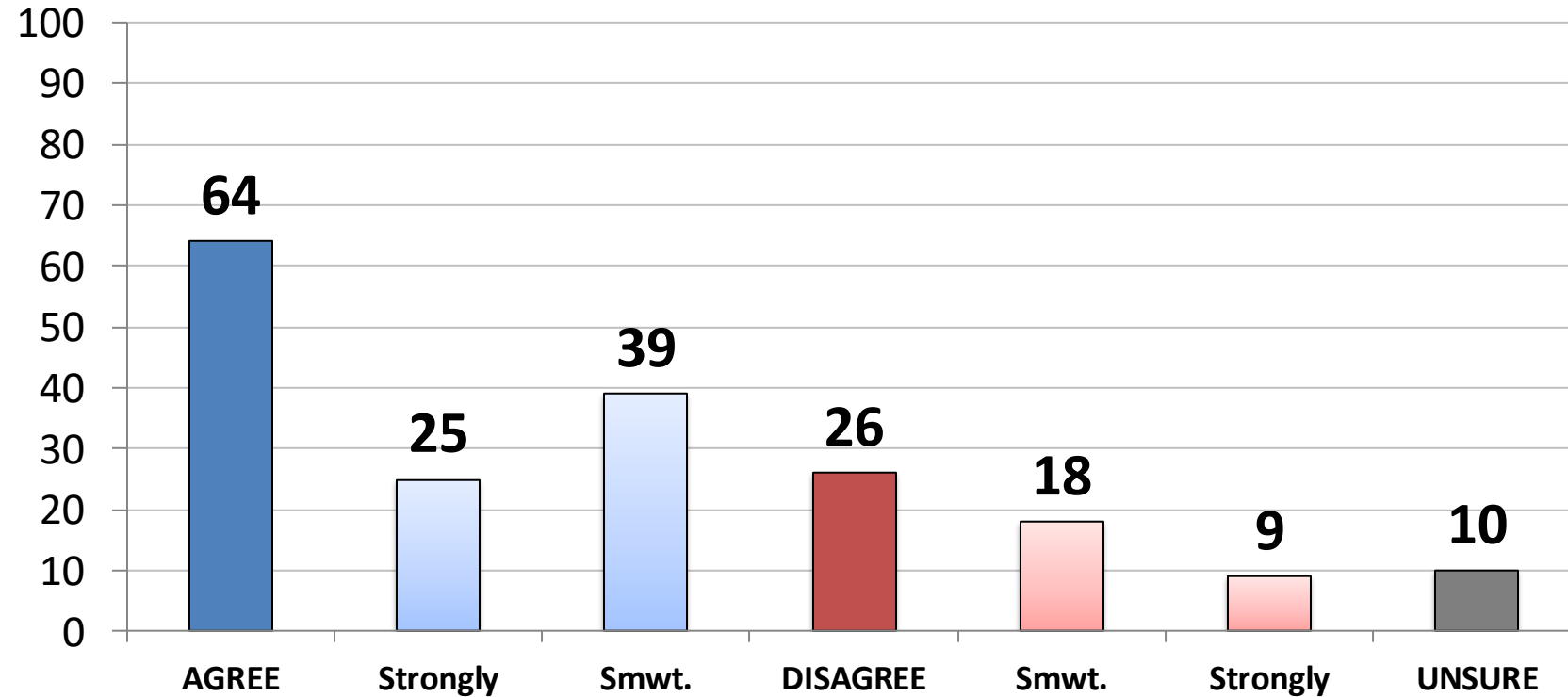
	Agree	Disagree
Private School	45	49
State School	37	57
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	40	54
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	41	54
Liberal	50	46
Moderate	32	62
Conservative	34	62
White	39	55
Black	45	50
Hispanic	39	54
Asian	34	56
Men	39	55
Women	40	54
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	46	48
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	40	55
Major – Business	37	58
Major – Healthcare	39	54
Major – Humanities	40	57
Major – Natural Sciences	31	65
Major – Arts	54	41



Nearly two in three (64%) agree with their school taking stances on political issues - even if they disagree with the position taken. One in four (26%) disagree.

Agree/Disagree:

“In recent years, many colleges and universities in America have put out statements on issues like Black Lives Matter, the war in Ukraine and terrorism in Israel. Generally speaking, I support colleges and universities taking stances on political issues – even if I disagree with the position taken.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	67	25
State School	63	27
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	63	26
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	65	26
Liberal	73	21
Moderate	62	25
Conservative	50	43
White	62	28
Black	73	24
Hispanic	69	19
Asian	58	26
Men	62	28
Women	66	25
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	65	27
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	65	25
Major – Business	71	24
Major – Healthcare	68	27
Major – Humanities	68	27
Major – Natural Sciences	69	24
Major – Arts	63	23

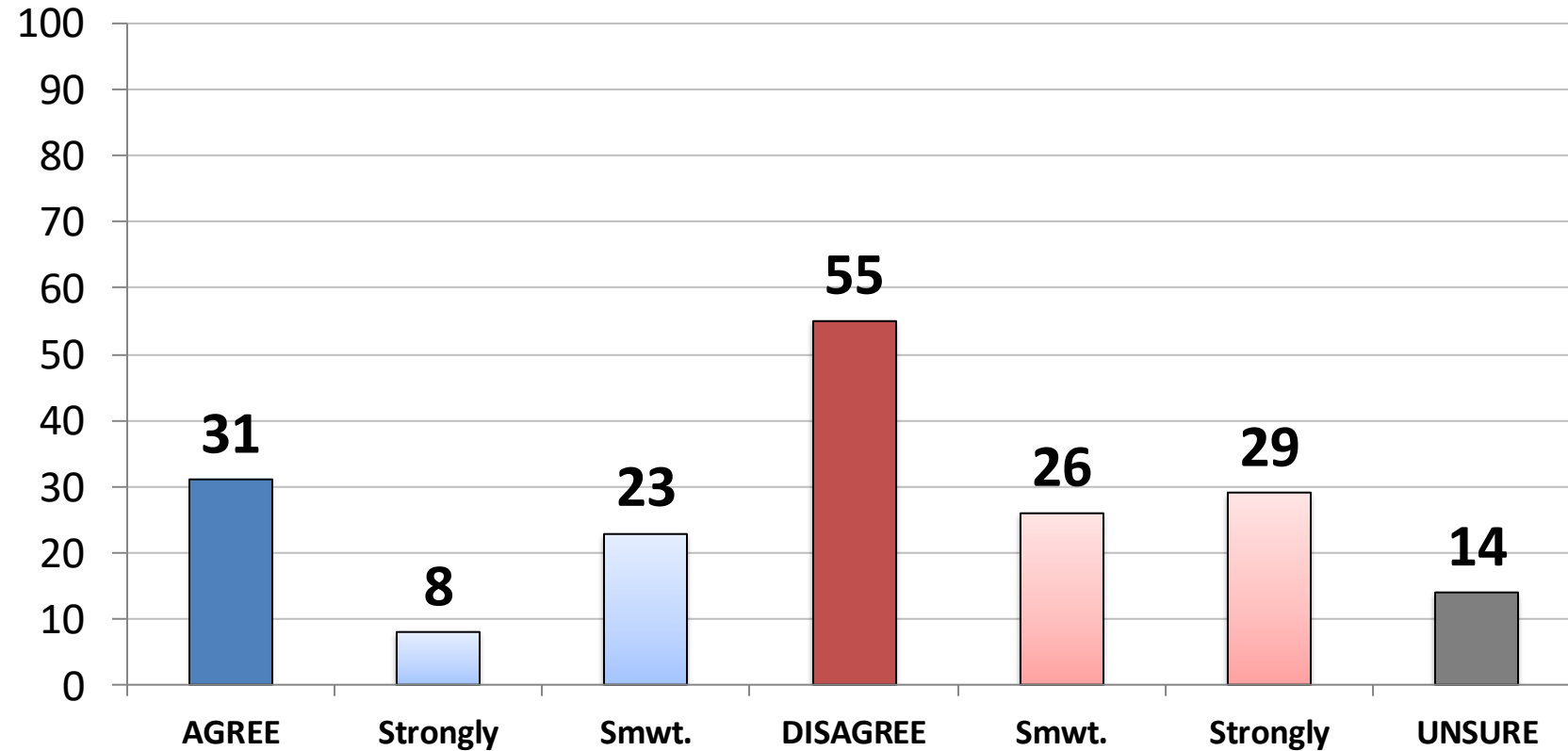


Part Three – Insensitive & Hate Speech



Three in ten (31%) believe that offensive speech should be subject to criminal prosecution, while 55% disagree.

Agree/Disagree:
 “Offensive speech should be subject to criminal prosecution.”



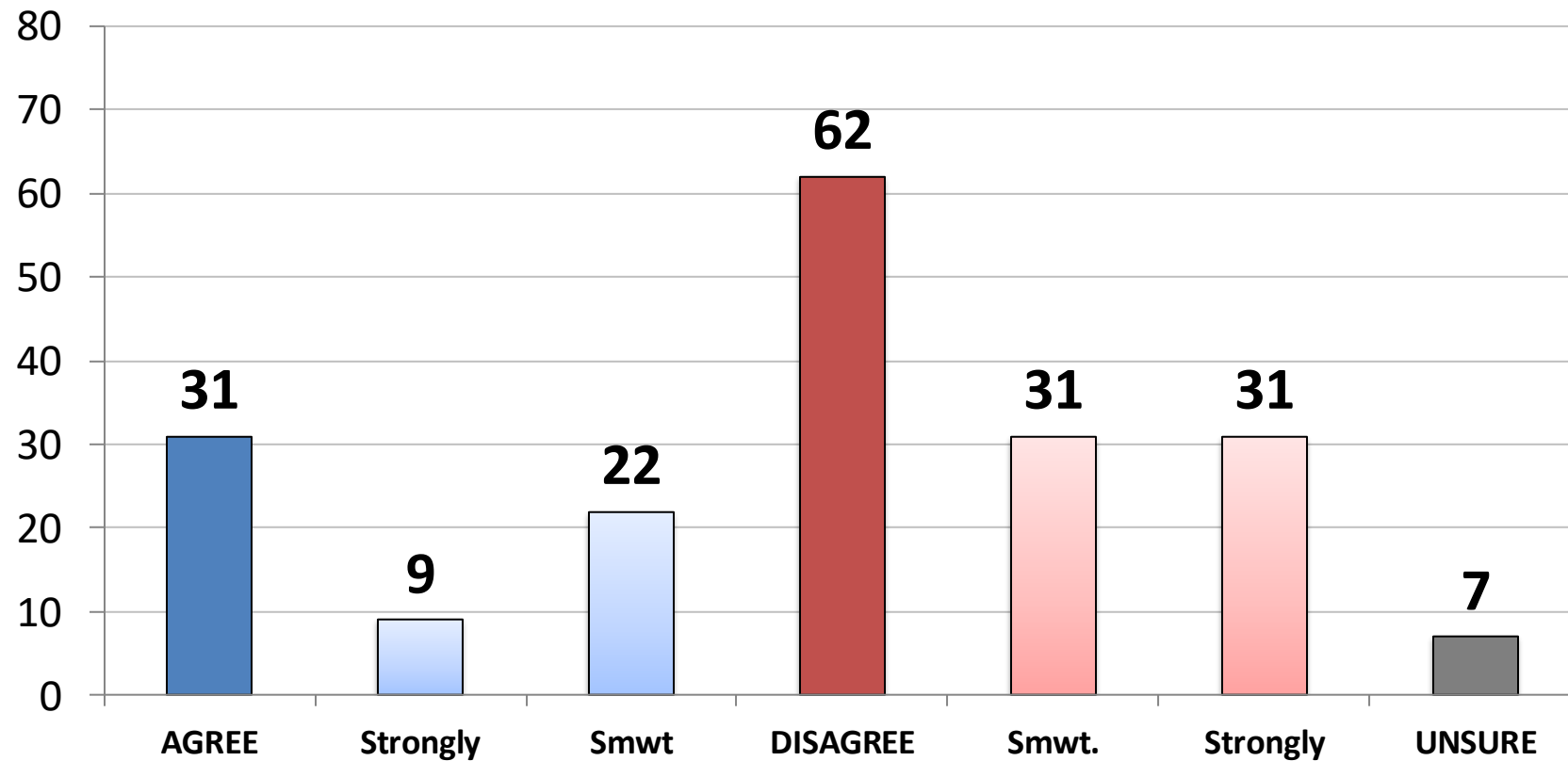
	Agree	Disagree
Private School	34	51
State School	29	57
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	31	55
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	32	55
Liberal	35	52
Moderate	28	56
Conservative	29	64
White	31	54
Black	39	49
Hispanic	30	53
Asian	29	61
Men	32	59
Women	31	53
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	33	58
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	32	53
Major – Business	39	49
Major – Healthcare	30	57
Major – Humanities	34	51
Major – Natural Sciences	42	48
Major – Arts	30	56



A similar 31% agree that political comments they disagree with can be harmful to their mental health, while 62% disagree. Agreement has dropped by eight points from last year.

Agree/Disagree:
 “Political comments that I disagree with can be harmful to my mental health.”

Trend Line	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	38%	39%	31%
Disagree	54%	52%	62%

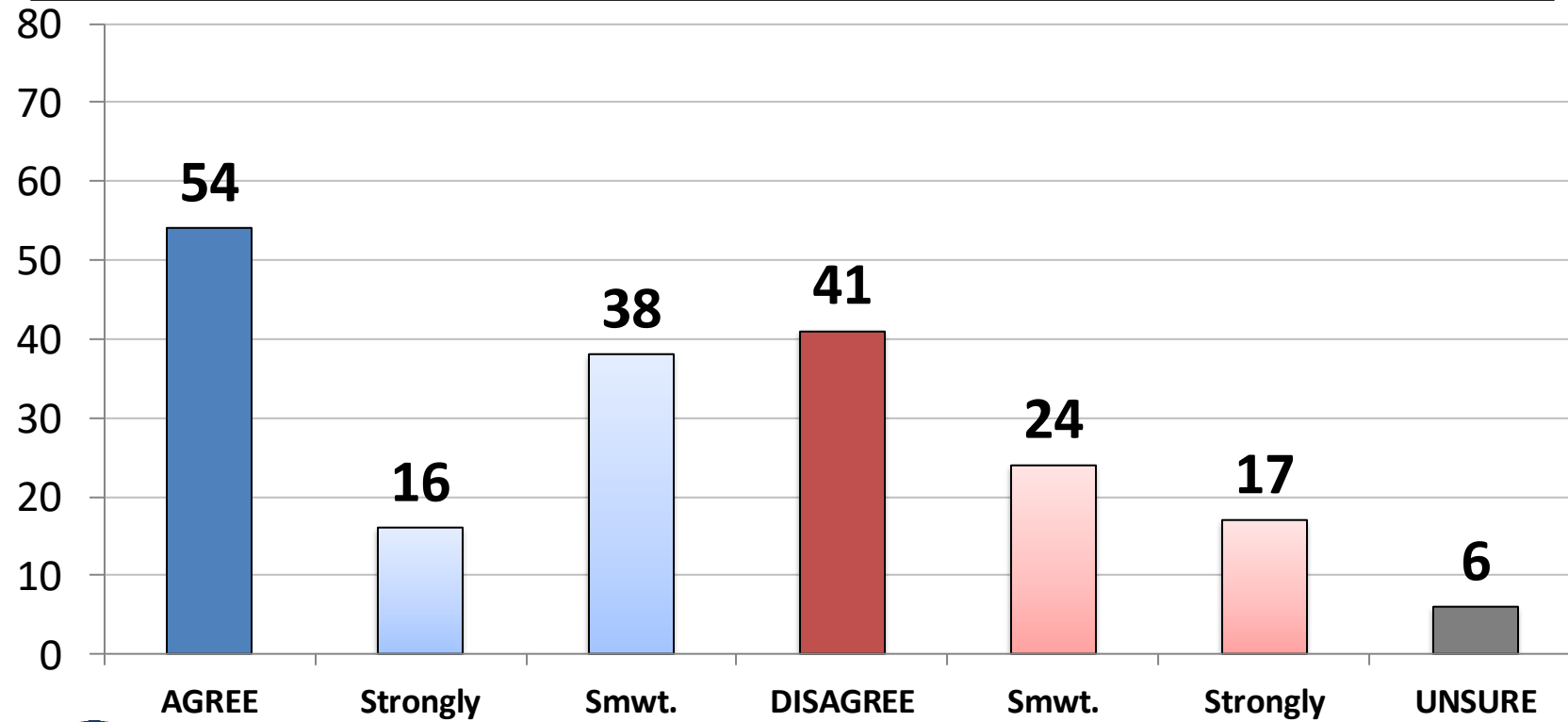


	Agree	Disagree
Private School	35	58
State School	29	64
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	31	62
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	31	62
Liberal	39	56
Moderate	23	71
Conservative	27	66
White	32	62
Black	39	54
Hispanic	26	64
Asian	23	67
Men	31	63
Women	31	62
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	29	64
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	32	63
Major – Business	35	57
Major – Healthcare	33	58
Major – Humanities	33	58
Major – Natural Sciences	29	65
Major – Arts	40	55



By a 54% to 41% margin, students agree that hate speech is still technically protected under the First Amendment as free speech. This amounts to a net change of 10-points from last year, when 46% agreed and 43% disagreed.

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	59%	57%	48%	47%	47%	44%	46%	54%
Disagree	31%	38%	45%	45%	41%	48%	43%	41%

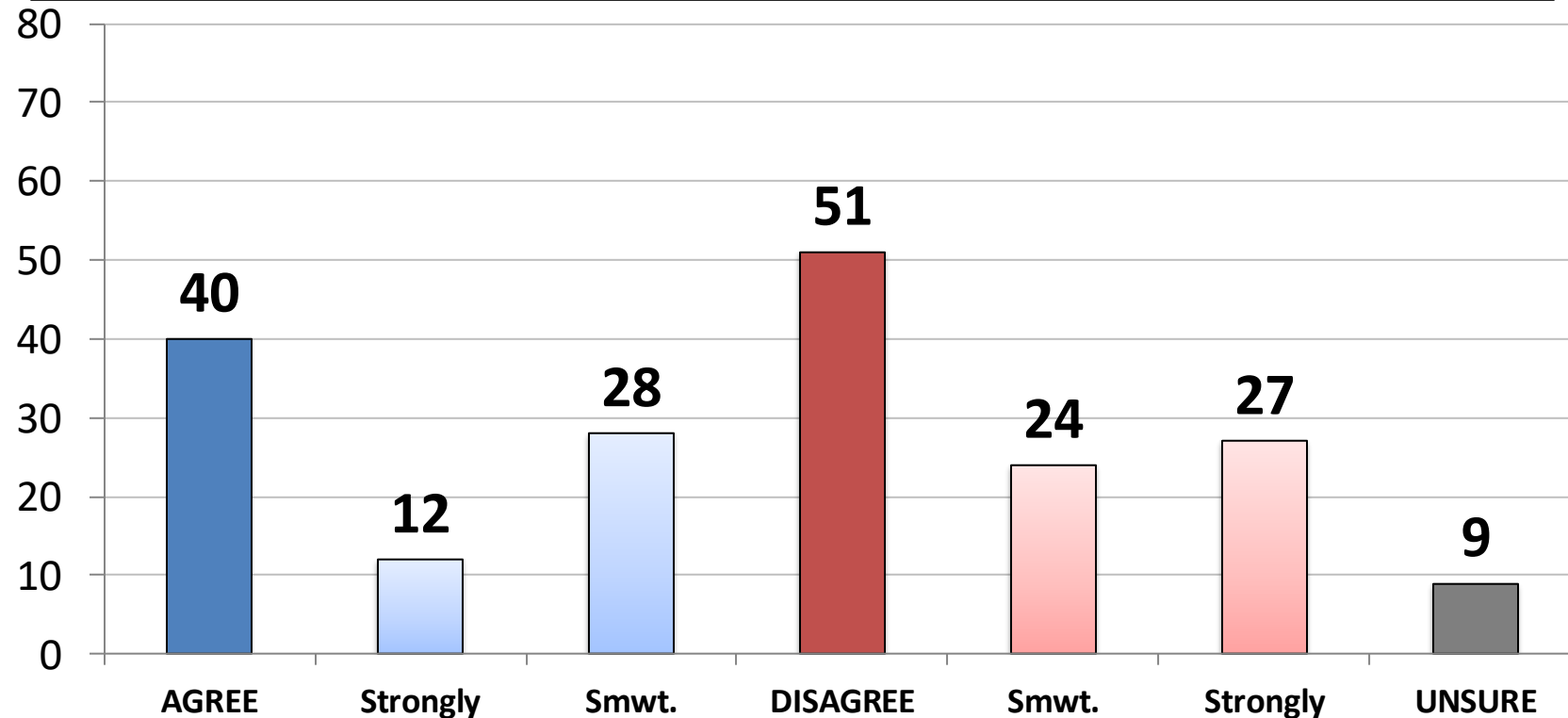
	Agree	Disagree
Private School	55	38
State School	53	42
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	55	39
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	52	43
Liberal	50	45
Moderate	57	38
Conservative	65	33
White	55	39
Black	55	41
Hispanic	56	39
Asian	36	54
Men	62	34
Women	47	46
Protestant	59	38
Catholic	56	39
Jewish	43	54
Atheist	54	39
Agnostic	53	46
Rel. Services – Regularly	62	35
Rel. Services – Not Regularly	52	43
Rel. Services – Never/Spiritual	47	48
Rel. Services – Never/Not Rel.	51	43



Four in ten (40%) agree that it is sometimes appropriate to shout down or disrupt a speaker on campus, while 51% disagree. Last year, slightly more students agreed than disagreed - 46% to 45%, respectively.

Agree/Disagree:
 "It is sometimes appropriate to shout down or disrupt a speaker on my campus."

Trend Line	9/17	10/18	10/19	9/20	9/21	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	38%	41%	32%	40%	40%	44%	46%	40%
Disagree	56%	54%	61%	51%	47%	47%	45%	51%



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	43	48
State School	39	52
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	40	51
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	40	51
Liberal	49	43
Moderate	30	62
Conservative	39	55
White	40	51
Black	43	55
Hispanic	43	47
Asian	39	55
Men	42	52
Women	38	50
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	45	48
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	36	53
Major – Business	41	47
Major – Healthcare	40	54
Major – Humanities	46	46
Major – Natural Sciences	47	40
Major – Arts	46	45

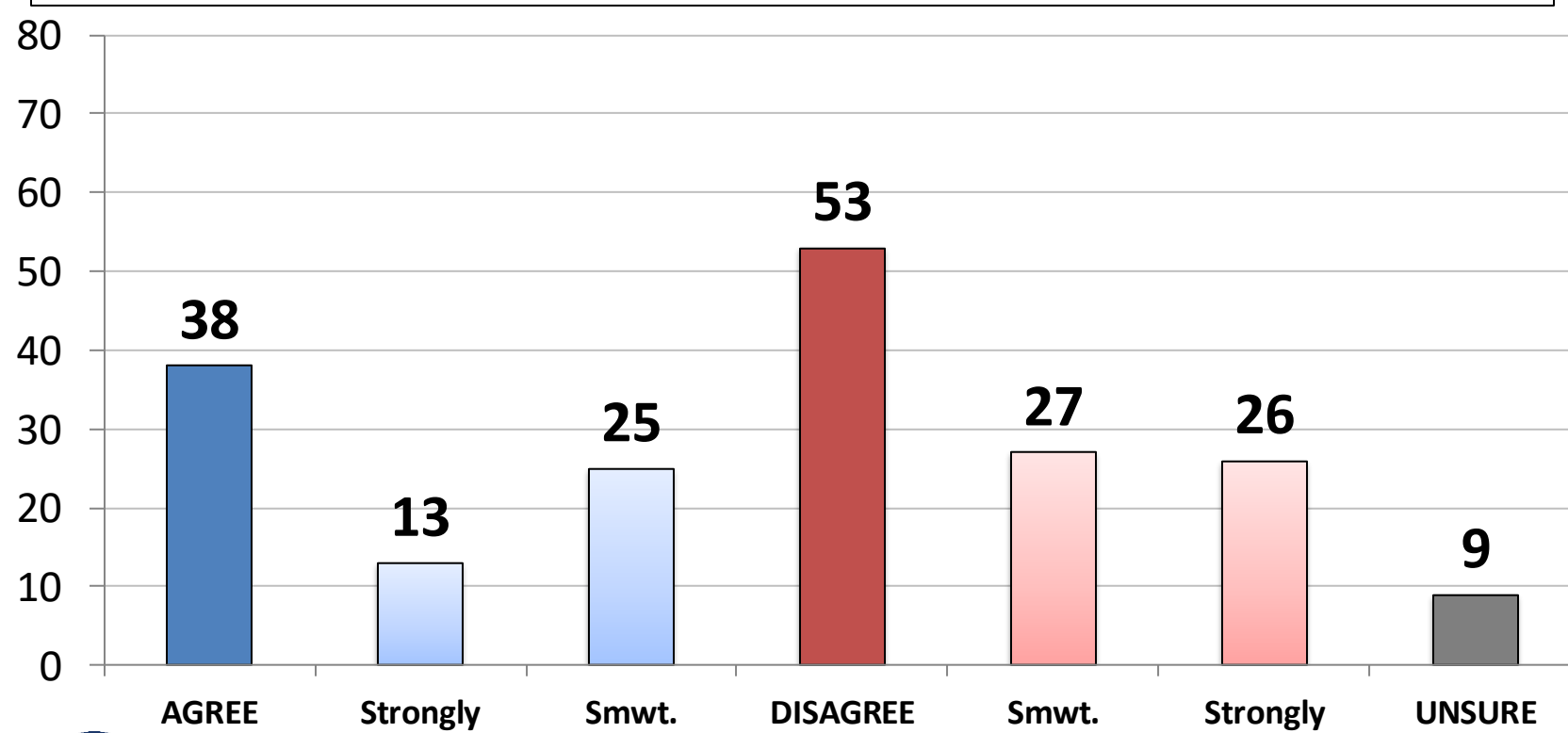


Thirty-eight percent (38%) agree that physical violence can be justified to prevent someone from espousing hate speech or making racially charged comments, while 53% disagree. This is the first time since 2021 that the majority of students disagreed with this statement.

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	30%	33%	31%	39%	36%	41%	45%	38%
Disagree	62%	60%	62%	51%	54%	49%	47%	53%



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	43	49
State School	36	55
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	40	50
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	36	57
Liberal	43	51
Moderate	35	55
Conservative	35	62
White	37	54
Black	52	43
Hispanic	38	53
Asian	30	61
Men	40	53
Women	38	53
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	41	54
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	37	53
Major – Business	41	51
Major – Healthcare	47	44
Major – Humanities	41	48
Major – Natural Sciences	38	49
Major – Arts	40	54



Part Four – Diversity and Race Issues

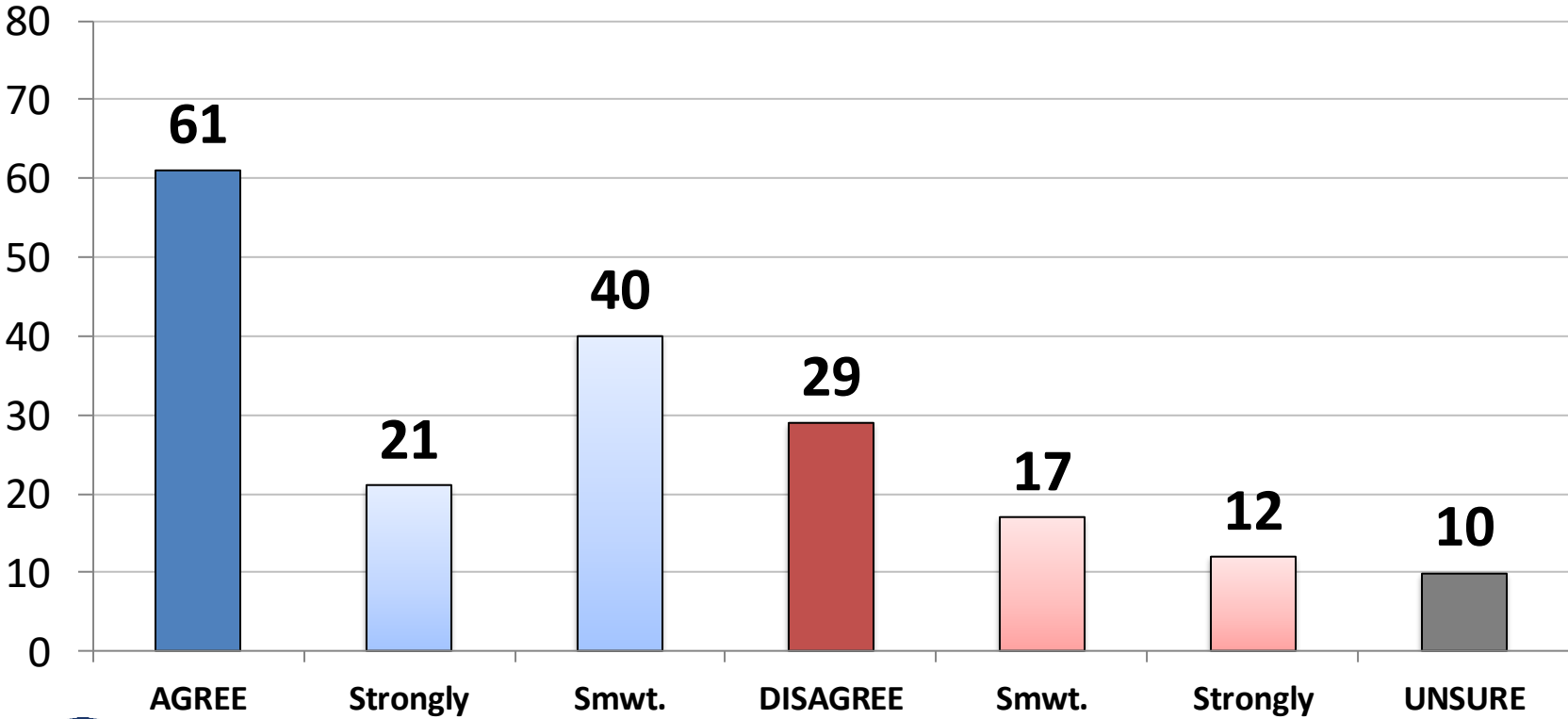


By a two to one margin of 61% to 29%, students agree that their school should require all professors and administrators make statements in favor of diversity, equity and inclusion as a condition of employment. This has tightened slightly from last year when 63% agreed and 24% disagreed.

Agree/Disagree:

“My college or university should require that all professors and administrators make statements in favor of diversity, equity, and inclusion as a condition of employment.”

Trend Line	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	67%	63%	61%
Disagree	22%	24%	29%



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	61	29
State School	61	29
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	61	28
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	61	31
Liberal	70	22
Moderate	57	34
Conservative	52	43
White	60	30
Black	66	26
Hispanic	60	28
Asian	63	28
Men	59	33
Women	64	26
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	59	33
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	70	21
Major – Business	66	27
Major – Healthcare	63	32
Major – Humanities	55	35
Major – Natural Sciences	57	30
Major – Arts	66	29



When given a choice, nearly half (49%) say America is moving forward and the promise of equality continues to be extended to more people. Forty-two percent (42%) believe America is inextricably linked to white supremacy and in general most minorities remain excluded from the American promise of equality. This question has been asked since 2020 and this is the first time that the "moving forward" response is higher than the "linked to white supremacy" response.

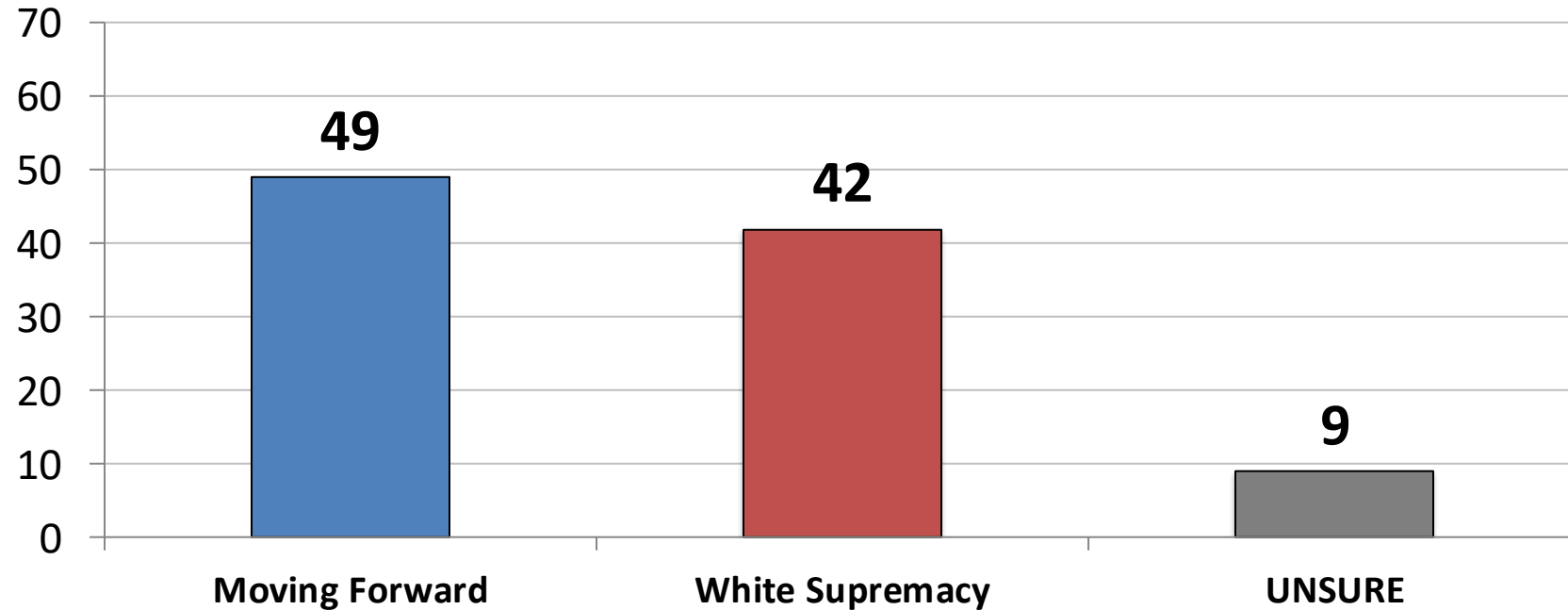
Which of the following comes closer to your own personal opinion?

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	9/22	9/23	9/24
Moving Forward	40%	42%	42%	44%	49%
White Supremacy	51%	49%	50%	46%	42%

	Forward	Supremacy
Private School	50	42
State School	48	42
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	49	41
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	49	43
Liberal	41	55
Moderate	50	39
Conservative	70	22
White	49	42
Black	43	49
Hispanic	49	39
Asian	52	40
Men	58	34
Women	43	47
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	55	39
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	45	46
Major – Business	59	34
Major – Healthcare	49	41
Major – Humanities	57	39
Major – Natural Sciences	51	37
Major – Arts	50	44



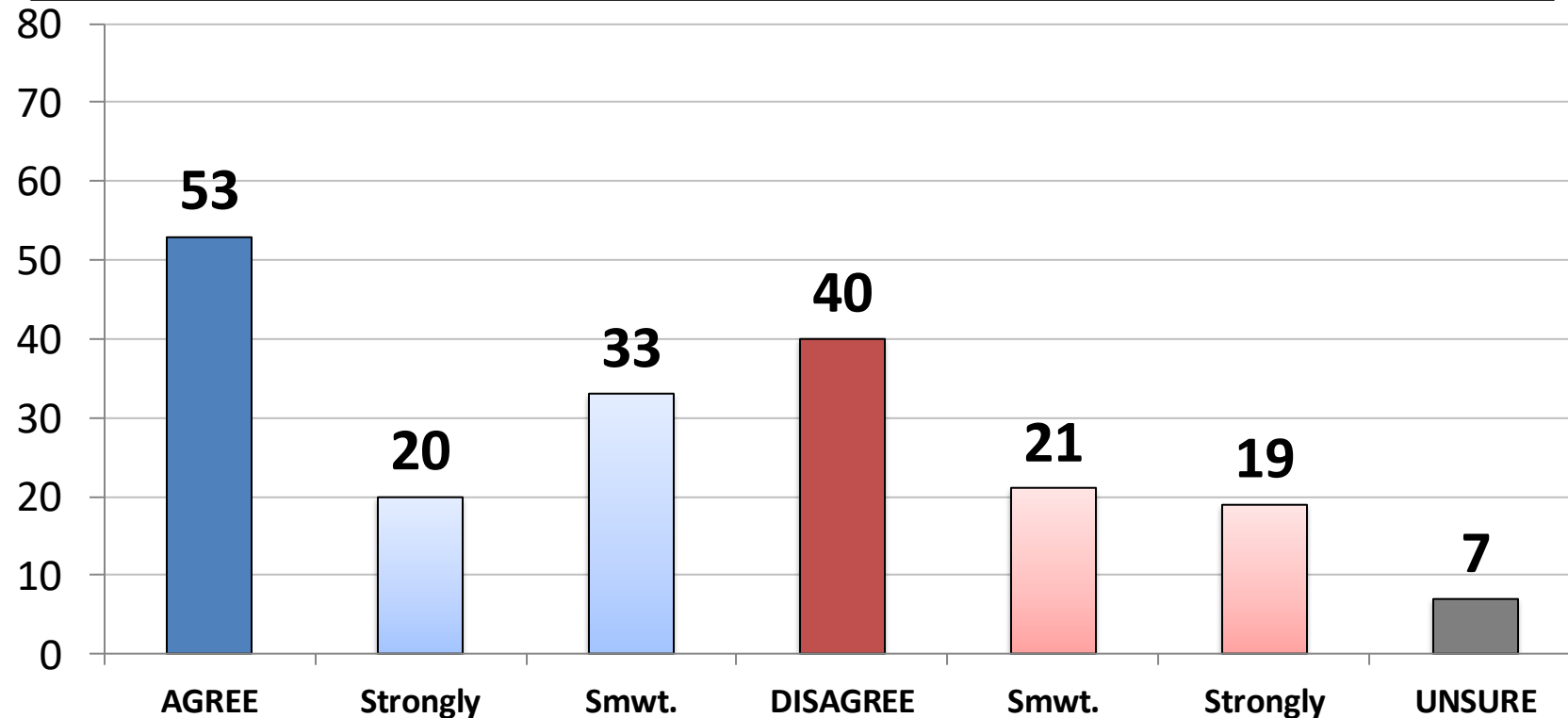
Part Five – Gender Issues



A majority (53%) agrees that their school should require students, professors and faculty to state their preferred gender pronouns when introducing themselves. Four in ten (40%) disagree. Opinions have tightened since last year when 58% agreed and 35% disagreed.

Agree/Disagree:

“My college or university should require that students, professors, and faculty state their preferred gender pronouns when introducing themselves.”



Trend Line	9/22	9/23	9/24
Agree	51%	58%	53%
Disagree	40%	35%	40%

	Agree	Disagree
Private School	56	37
State School	51	42
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	54	38
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	51	43
Liberal	62	33
Moderate	44	47
Conservative	48	50
White	52	41
Black	64	28
Hispanic	52	41
Asian	47	50
Men	50	43
Women	54	38
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	52	40
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	61	33
Major – Business	52	42
Major – Healthcare	51	45
Major – Humanities	58	35
Major – Natural Sciences	44	45
Major – Arts	66	29



On the issue of allowing transgender college athletes participating in a sports league designated for a gender different from their assigned gender at birth, 63% believe this disadvantages other athletes because there are biological differences between men and women. Nearly one in three (29%) say transgender athletes should be able to participate in whichever gender class they feel more comfortable. Last year, 59% said other athletes are disadvantaged compared to 32% who said they should be able to participate in whichever gender class they prefer.

Which of the following comes closer to your opinion on allowing transgender college athletes to participate in a sports league designated for a gender that is different from their assigned gender at birth?

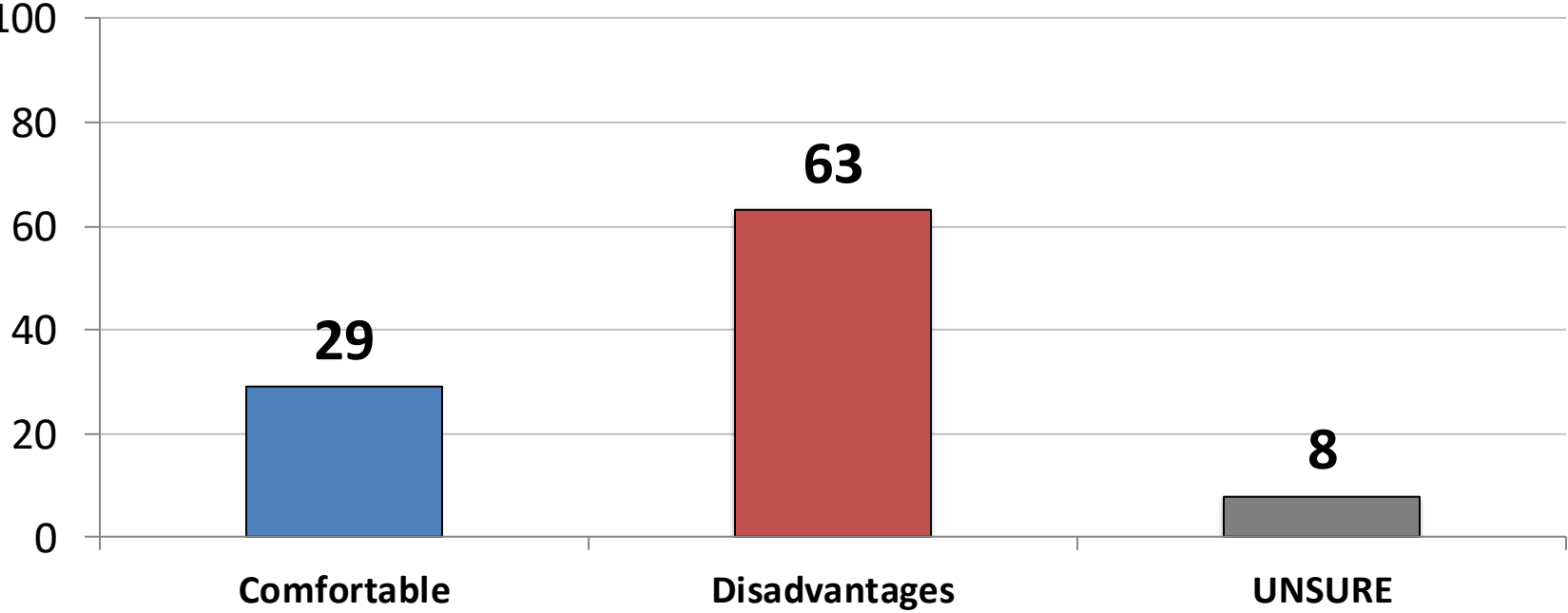
Transgender athletes should be able to participate in whichever gender class they feel more comfortable.

OR

This is an issue of fairness. And while I may support transgender rights, this disadvantages other athletes because there are biological differences between men and women.

Trend Line	9/22	9/23	9/24
Comfortable	40%	32%	29%
Fairness/Disadvantages	49%	59%	63%

	Comfortable	Disadvantages
Private School	32	61
State School	28	64
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	29	63
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	30	62
Liberal	40	52
Moderate	20	74
Conservative	20	78
White	30	63
Black	33	60
Hispanic	25	68
Asian	41	54
Men	23	70
Women	34	58
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	25	68
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	36	58
Major – Business	21	69
Major – Healthcare	26	68
Major – Humanities	31	64
Major – Natural Sciences	25	70
Major – Arts	41	50



Part Six – Personal Finances and Economics

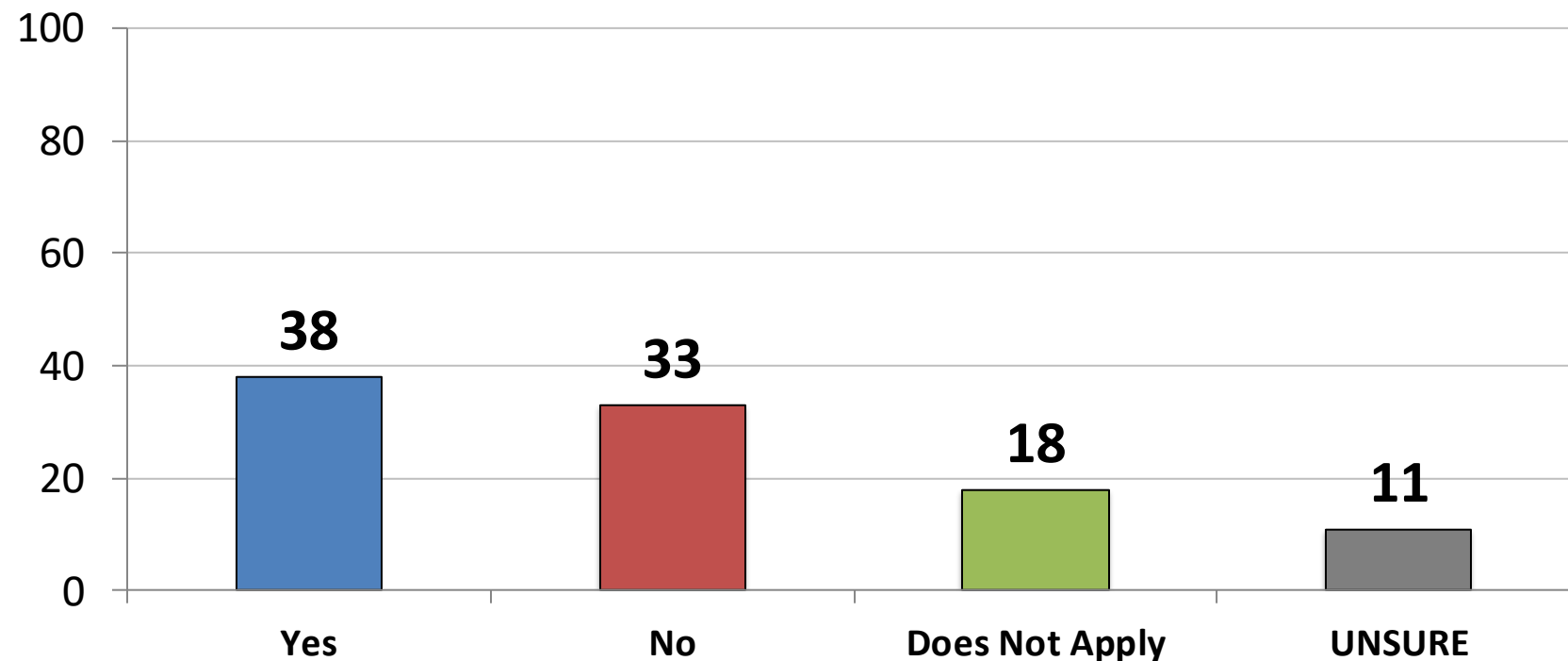


Thirty-eight percent (38%) believe they will be financially able to pay off their student loan debt after they graduate. One in three (33%) believe they won't be able to and 18% say it does not apply because their college is already paid for. This is consistent with last year's findings.

Assuming the government does not provide any additional student loan forgiveness beyond the aid you may have already received or would receive through a work or service-related program, do you believe you will be financially able to pay off your student loan debt after you graduate?

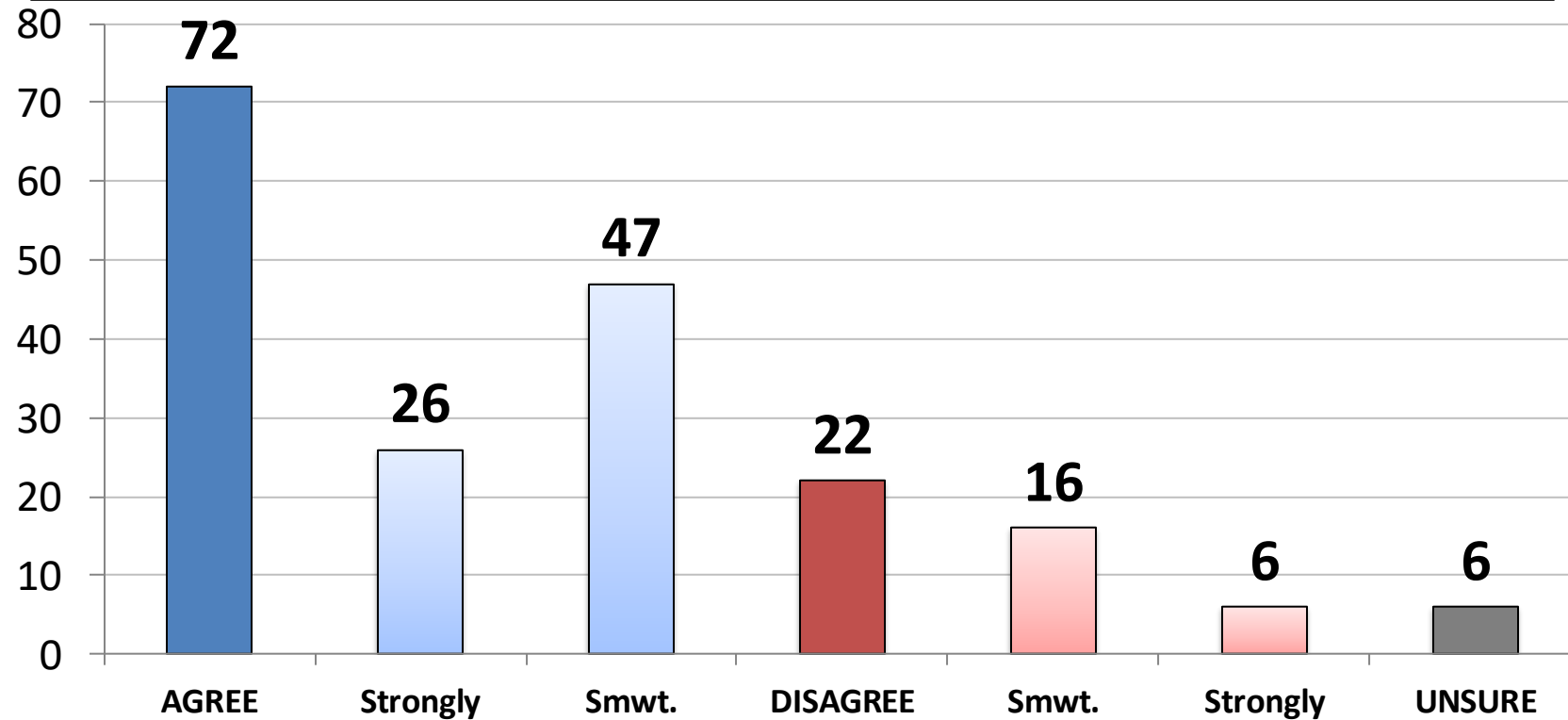
Trend Line	9/23	9/24
Yes	39%	38%
No	28%	33%
Does Not Apply	20%	18%

	Yes	No
Private School	40	32
State School	37	33
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	41	31
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	35	35
Liberal	40	32
Moderate	38	36
Conservative	42	30
White	41	31
Black	46	34
Hispanic	35	33
Asian	25	38
Men	48	30
Women	31	36
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	51	25
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	32	39
Major – Business	41	32
Major – Healthcare	38	39
Major – Humanities	44	28
Major – Natural Sciences	44	28
Major – Arts	22	41



Greater than seven in ten (72%) believe they will be able to earn enough money to sustain the life they want to live after they graduate and obtain employment.
 Twenty-two percent (22%) disagree.

Agree/Disagree:
 “After I graduate and obtain employment, I believe I will be able to earn enough money to sustain the life I want to live.”



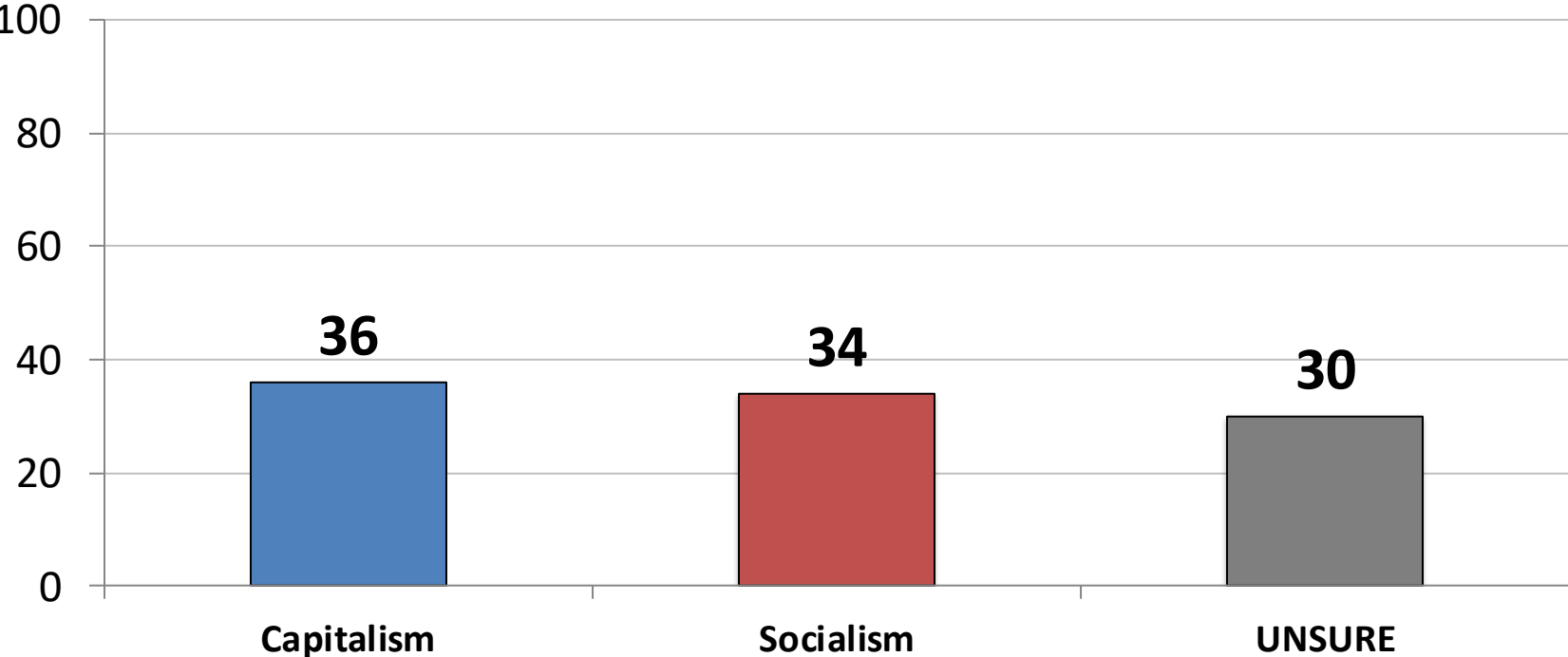
	Agree	Disagree
Private School	77	18
State School	70	24
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	75	20
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	70	25
Liberal	75	19
Moderate	71	24
Conservative	74	24
White	72	22
Black	84	14
Hispanic	71	23
Asian	66	28
Men	79	17
Women	69	25
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	77	18
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	72	22
Major – Business	80	14
Major – Healthcare	75	23
Major – Humanities	77	20
Major – Natural Sciences	75	18
Major – Arts	61	32



Students are split on preferring to live under a capitalist economic system (36%) or a socialist economic system (34%). A notable 30% were unsure. Students were similarly divided in 2022 and 2023, but this is the first time more students said "capitalism."

If you had to choose, which economic system would you prefer to live under?

Capitalism
OR
Socialism



Trend Line	9/22	9/23	9/24
Capitalism	31%	31%	36%
Socialism	33%	37%	34%

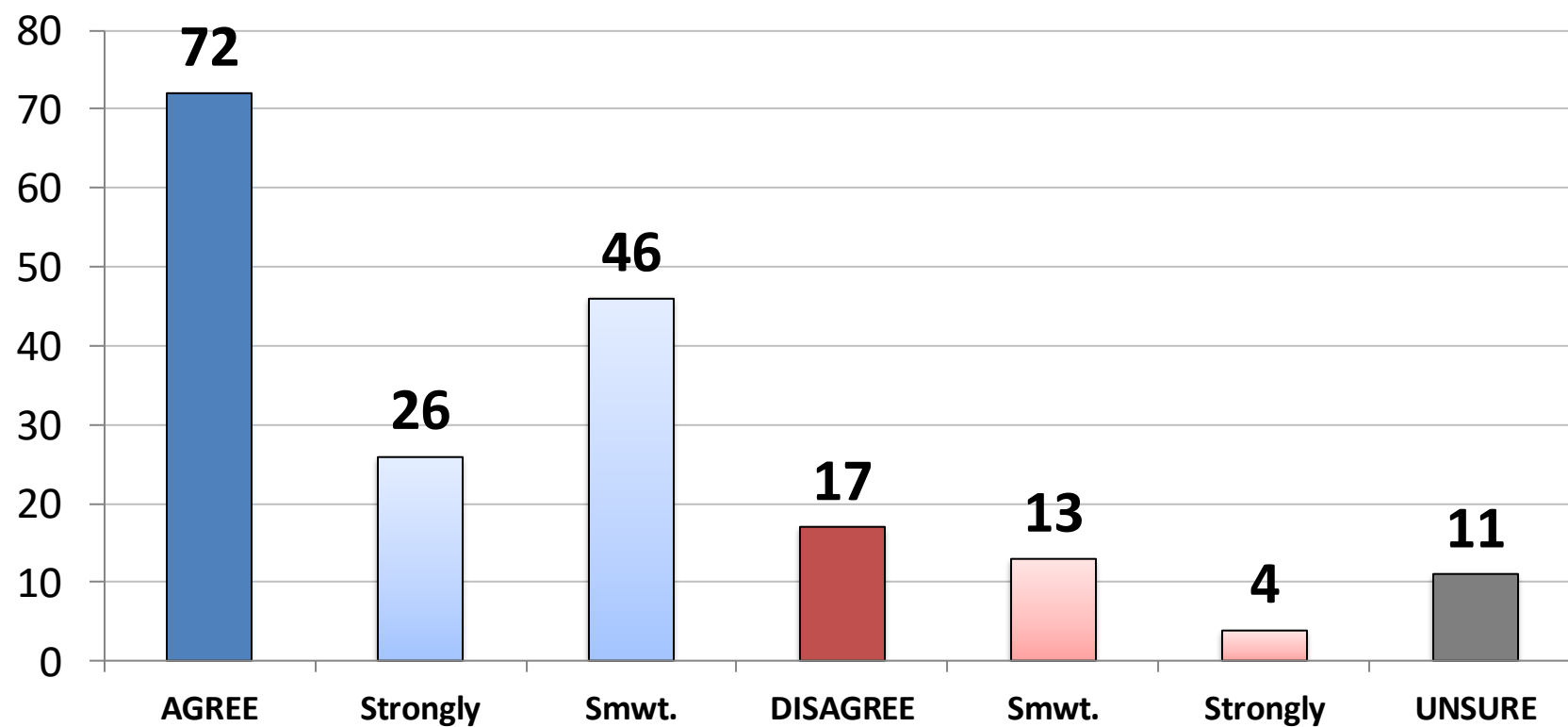
	Capitalism	Socialism
Private School	36	40
State School	36	32
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	35	36
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	38	32
Liberal	34	43
Moderate	36	33
Conservative	51	21
White	37	35
Black	32	43
Hispanic	39	28
Asian	36	32
Men	46	33
Women	29	35
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	43	33
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	31	40
Major – Business	39	39
Major – Healthcare	34	31
Major – Humanities	37	41
Major – Natural Sciences	35	35
Major – Arts	21	47



Greater than seven in ten (72%) agree that federal government price controls on groceries are an effective way to address the inflation and increasing costs that are making it harder for Americans to buy food. Only 17% disagree.

Agree/Disagree:

“Federal government price controls on groceries are an effective way to address the inflation and increasing costs that are making it harder for Americans to buy food.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	72	19
State School	72	16
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	73	16
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	71	18
Liberal	75	16
Moderate	75	16
Conservative	67	25
White	71	16
Black	81	14
Hispanic	72	19
Asian	65	18
Men	72	22
Women	73	14
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	71	19
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	76	13
Major – Business	77	16
Major – Healthcare	72	24
Major – Humanities	77	15
Major – Natural Sciences	75	14
Major – Arts	82	13

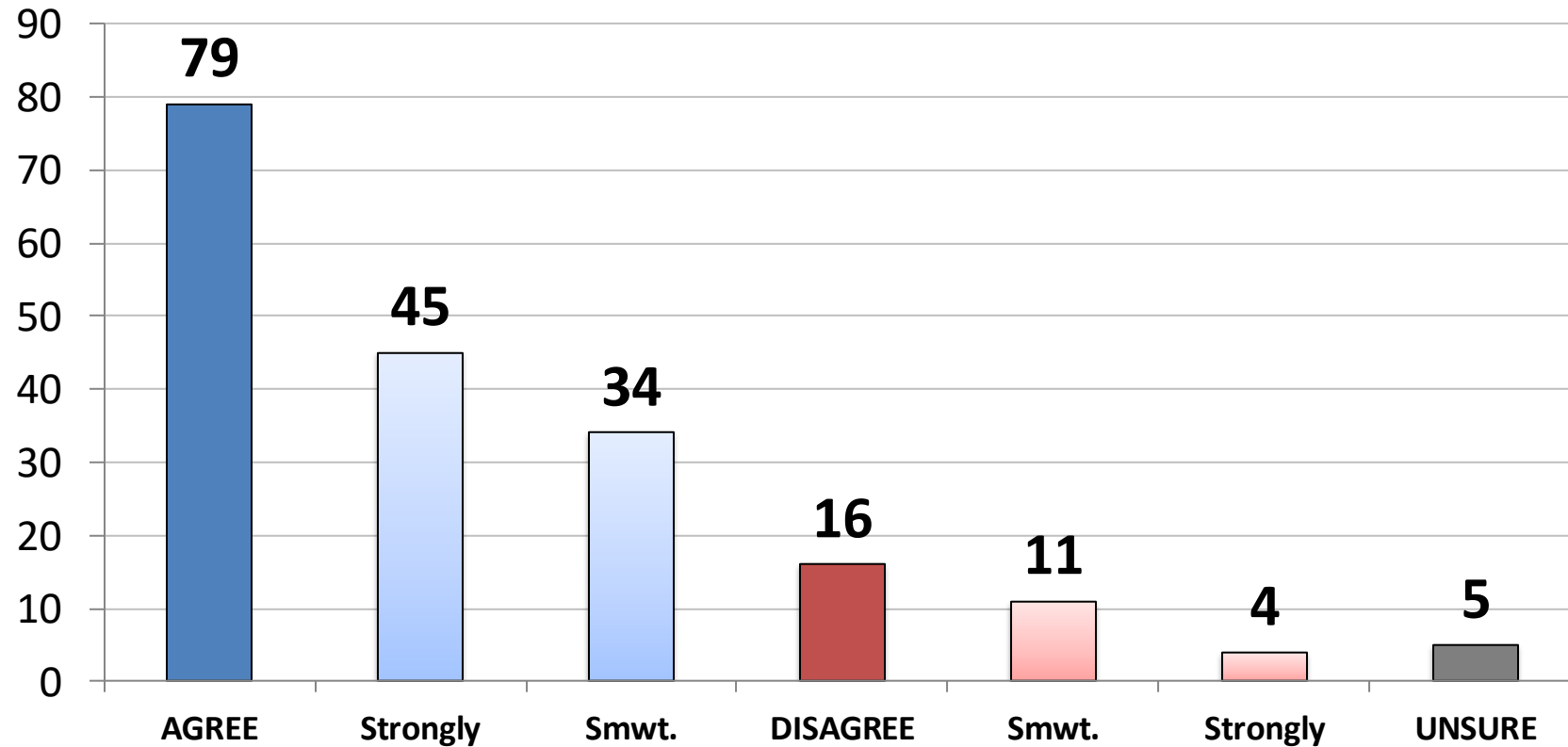


Part Seven – Crime and Public Safety



Nearly eight in ten (79%) agree that rising crime in America's cities is a serious issue.

Agree/Disagree:
 "Rising crime in America's cities is a serious issue."

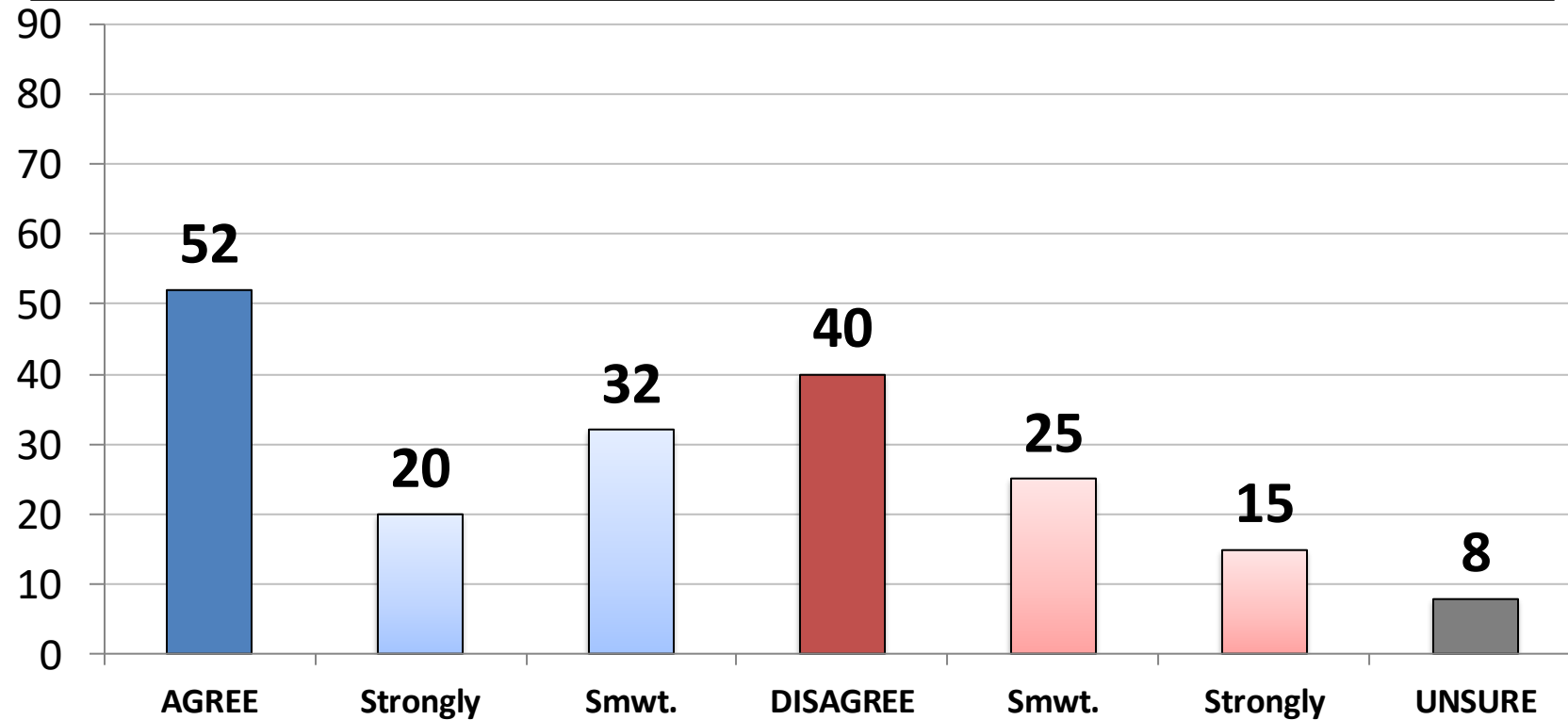


	Agree	Disagree
Private School	76	19
State School	81	14
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	80	14
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	78	17
Liberal	81	16
Moderate	83	14
Conservative	79	17
White	78	16
Black	84	14
Hispanic	80	14
Asian	83	13
Men	78	17
Women	82	13
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	77	18
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	77	16
Major – Business	82	15
Major – Healthcare	84	13
Major – Humanities	83	15
Major – Natural Sciences	82	11
Major – Arts	84	13



Students are more divided on securing the Southern border, as 52% agree that it should be a priority for American politicians and 40% disagree.

Agree/Disagree:
 “Securing America’s Southern border should be a priority for American politicians.”



	Agree	Disagree
Private School	56	38
State School	50	41
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	56	36
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	48	45
Liberal	42	53
Moderate	62	28
Conservative	70	26
White	51	41
Black	55	38
Hispanic	53	38
Asian	51	41
Men	60	33
Women	47	44
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	63	32
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	45	44
Major – Business	60	37
Major – Healthcare	47	45
Major – Humanities	59	33
Major – Natural Sciences	41	50
Major – Arts	55	39



Part Eight – Miscellaneous Issues



By a 49% to 38% margin, students believe that the Supreme Court has become nothing more than a partisan institution where the outcomes are predictable compared to believing the Court tries to decide cases based on their understanding of the law regardless of political implications. This is very similar to last year.

Which of the following comes closer to your opinion on the Supreme Court?

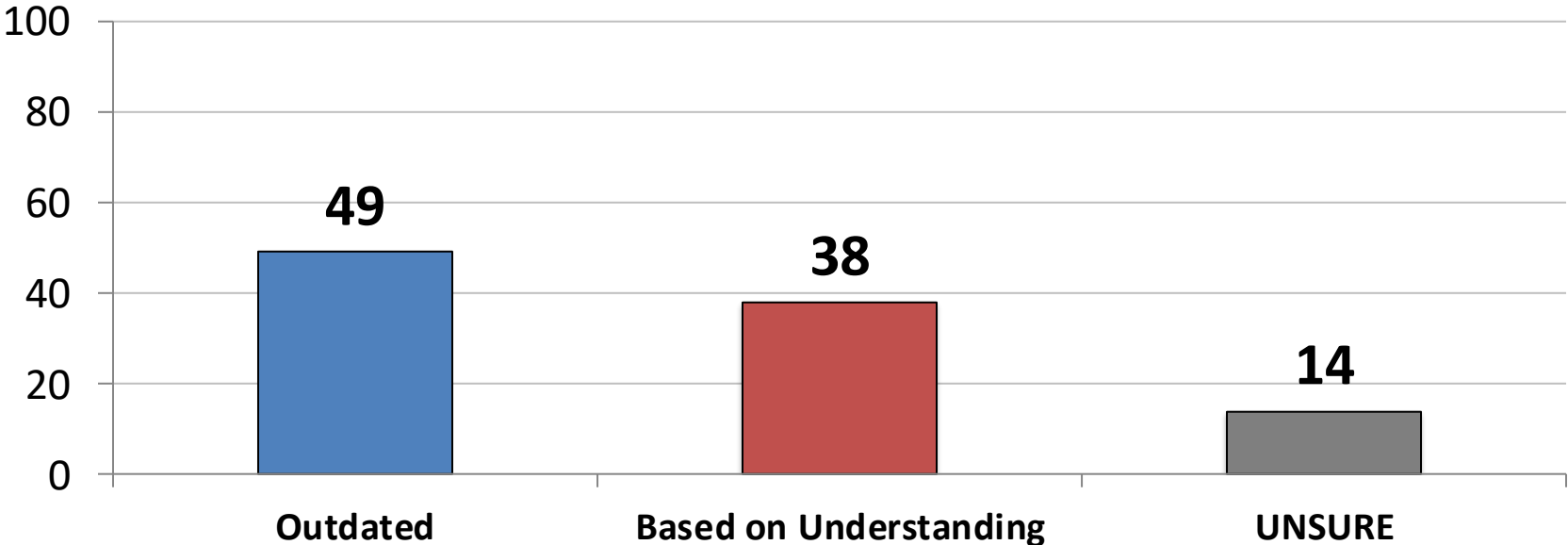
The Court has become nothing more than a partisan institution like Congress where one party is in power and the outcomes are predictable.

OR

The Supreme Court tries to decide cases based on their understanding of the law, regardless of political implications.

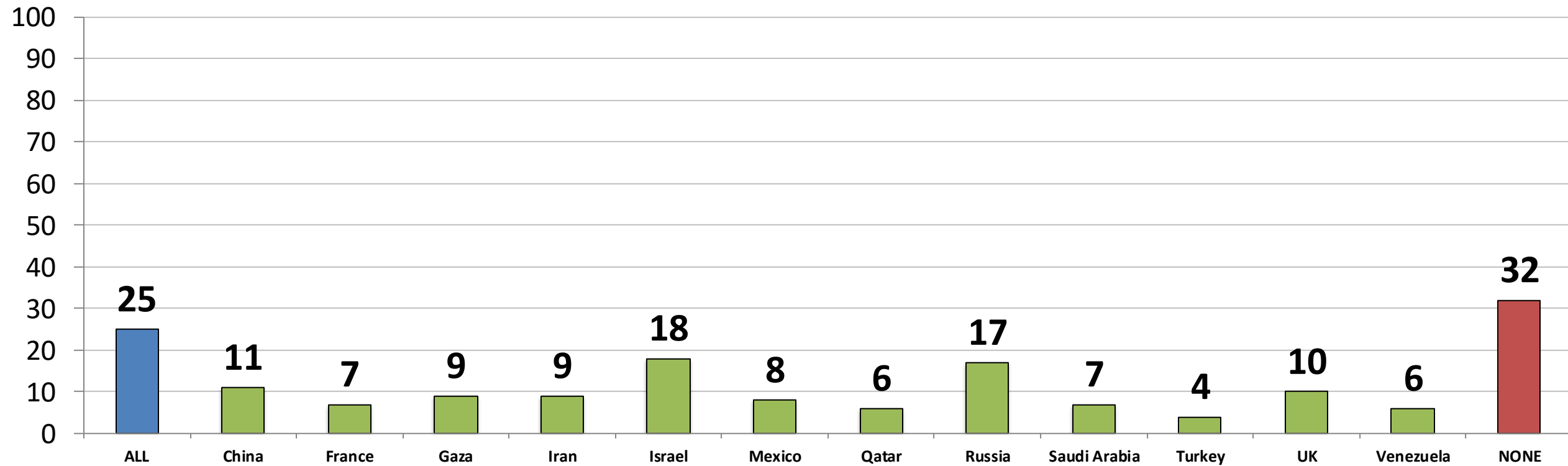
Trend Line	9/23	9/24
Outdated	48%	49%
Understanding* (Diff. Wording)	37%*	38%

	Outdated	Understanding
Private School	48	41
State School	49	36
Underclassmen (Freshmen/Sophomores)	46	40
Upperclassmen (Juniors/Seniors)	52	35
Liberal	58	32
Moderate	40	47
Conservative	46	41
White	50	37
Black	46	45
Hispanic	50	38
Asian	45	35
Men	45	43
Women	51	35
Major – Mathematics/Engineering	47	41
Major – Social/Behavioral Sciences	54	34
Major – Business	44	44
Major – Healthcare	44	44
Major – Humanities	56	36
Major – Natural Sciences	43	43
Major – Arts	54	33



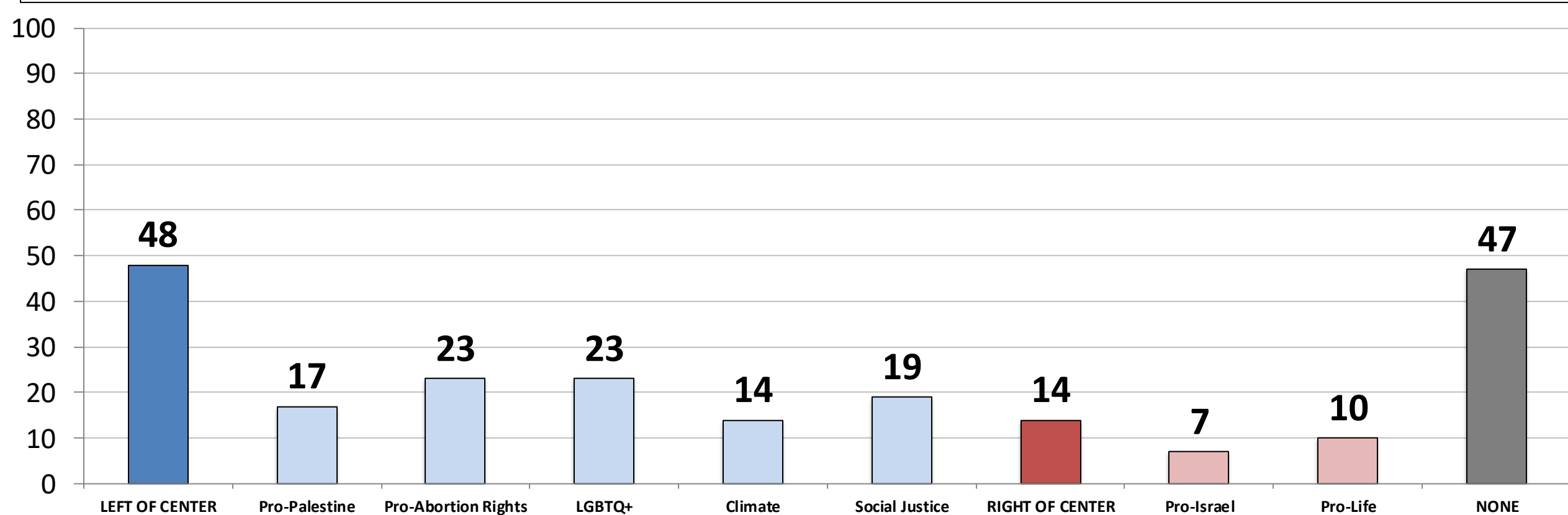
Nearly seven in ten students (68%) believe in some form of foreign divestment, with the most popular position being divestment from all foreign countries and entities (25%). When it comes to specific countries, Israel was highest at 18%, followed by Russia (17%), China (11%) and the United Kingdom (10%).

As you may know, colleges and universities will often work with, hire, or invest in companies based in other countries, or receive funds from such entities, for both academic and nonacademic reasons. There have been efforts across colleges and universities to stop working with, or divest, from non-American companies and institutions. Do you believe college and universities should divest from...?
(Multiple Responses Accepted)



The majority of students (53%) have attended a rally or protest in the last year. Students were most likely to attend an LGBTQ+ rights rally (23%) or pro-abortion rights rally (23%). Seventeen percent (17%) attended a pro-Palestine rally compared to 7% who attended a pro-Israel rally.

In the last year, have you attended a rally or protest in support of the following causes?
(Multiple Responses Accepted)



Nearly seven in ten support restricting abortion in some form. Twenty-nine percent (29%) believe there should not be any restrictions on abortion. One in four (25%) believe abortions should be permitted up until the third trimester with exceptions and another 30% believe abortions should be permitted up until the second trimester with exceptions. About one in ten (12%) believe abortion should be outlawed in all or almost all cases.

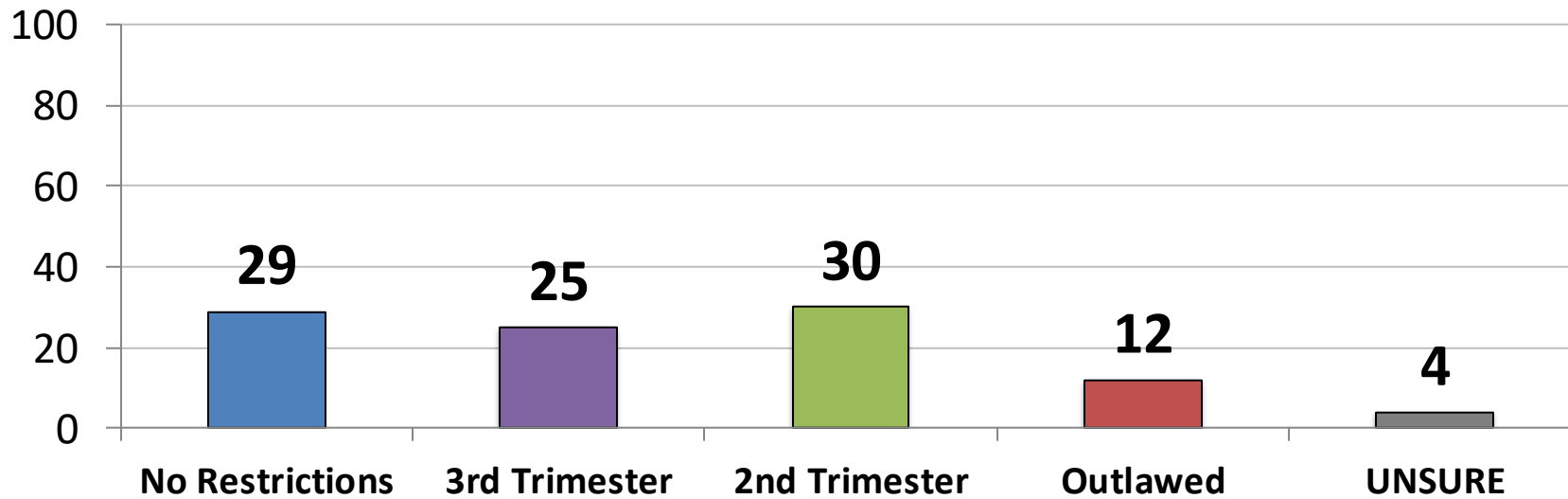
On the issue of abortion, which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

I do not believe there should be any restrictions on abortion.

I believe abortions should be permitted up until the third trimester of pregnancy – which would be up until seven months/28 weeks – and include exceptions afterwards for rape, incest, fatal fetal abnormalities and the life of the mother

I believe abortions should be permitted up until the second trimester of pregnancy – which would be up until three months/12 weeks – and include exceptions afterwards for rape, incest, fatal fetal abnormalities and the life of the mother

I believe that abortion should be outlawed in all or almost all cases.

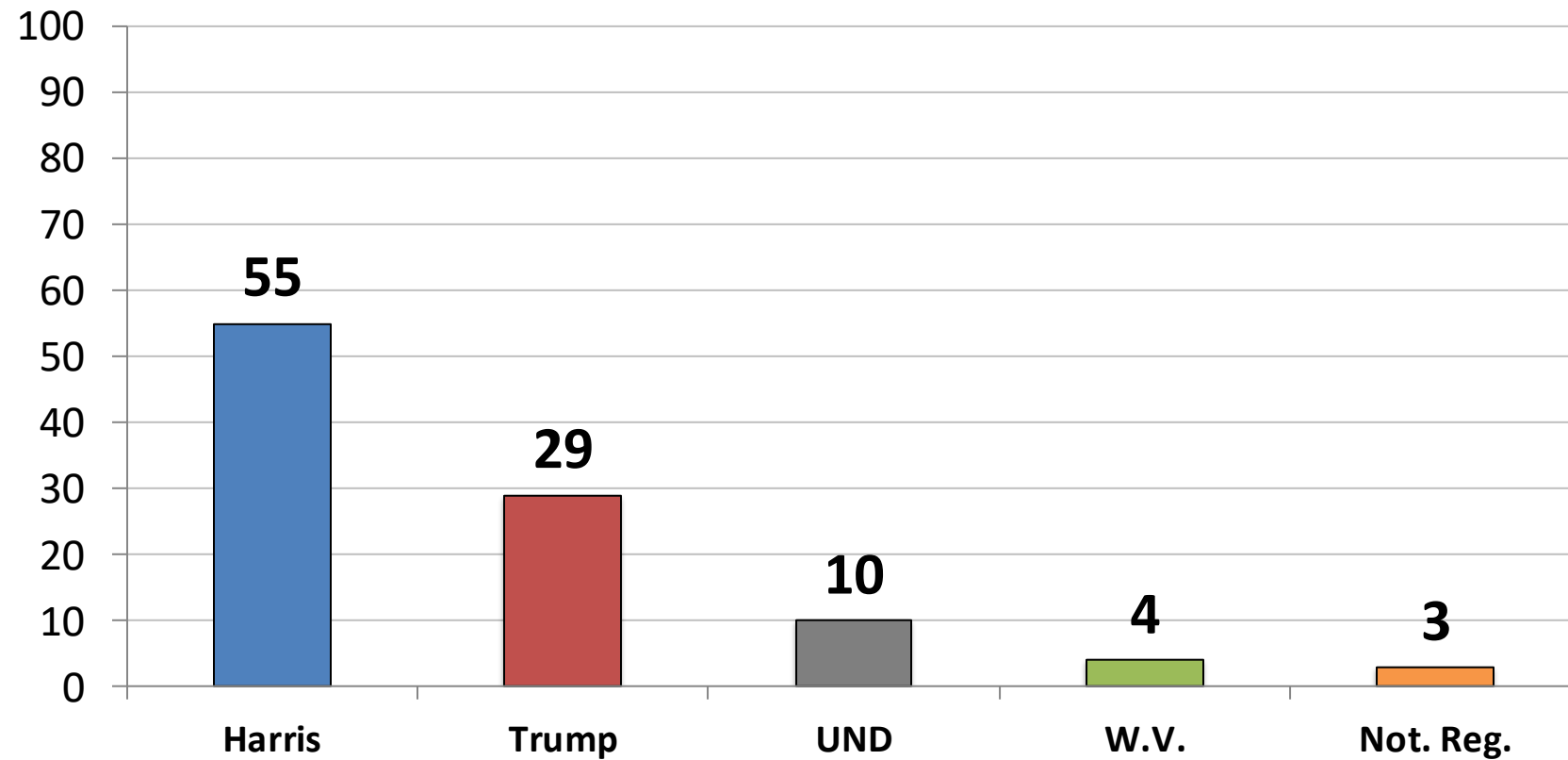


	NR	3rd	2nd	OL
Private School	27	23	32	12
State School	30	25	29	12
Underclassmen	28	23	31	13
Upperclassmen	31	26	29	10
Liberal	39	30	24	5
Moderate	25	20	37	13
Conservative	13	21	34	28
White	27	25	32	11
Black	36	19	26	17
Hispanic	25	30	30	12
Asian	40	24	26	4
Men	23	27	29	15
Women	32	23	32	10
Protestant	24	15	36	21
Catholic	23	24	36	15
Jewish	24	49	22	1
Atheist	50	28	19	3
Agnostic	42	31	27	0
Rel. Services – Regularly	19	21	34	25
Rel. Services – Not Regularly	24	28	35	9
Rel. Services – Never/Spirit.	35	32	26	5
Rel. Services – Never/N Rel.	55	23	18	2



In the election for President, Vice President Harris leads former President Trump 55% to 29%, with 10% of students still yet to make up their mind.

Thinking ahead to this November, if the election for President were held today among the following candidates, for whom would you vote?

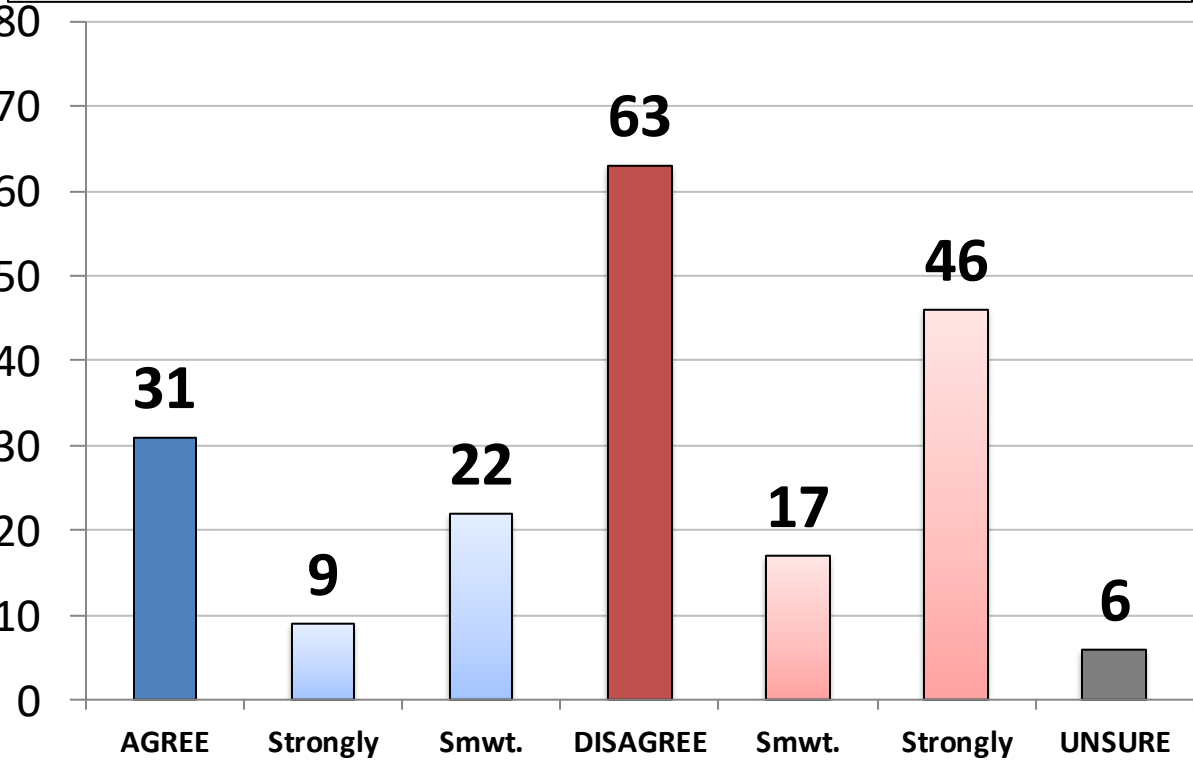


	Harris	Trump	Und.
Private School	50	33	10
State School	57	27	9
Underclassmen	50	33	10
Upperclassmen	60	25	9
Liberal	79	13	3
Moderate	43	35	16
Conservative	18	66	10
White	51	32	10
Black	66	19	9
Hispanic	54	31	7
Asian	64	16	13
Men	46	36	10
Women	60	24	9
Protestant	42	47	1
Catholic	52	35	3
Jewish	59	29	5
Atheist	79	10	5
Agnostic	78	14	2
Rel. Services – Regularly	39	47	2
Rel. Services – Not Regularly	55	26	5
Rel. Services – Never/Spiritual	61	21	3
Rel. Services – Never/Not Rel.	78	10	6

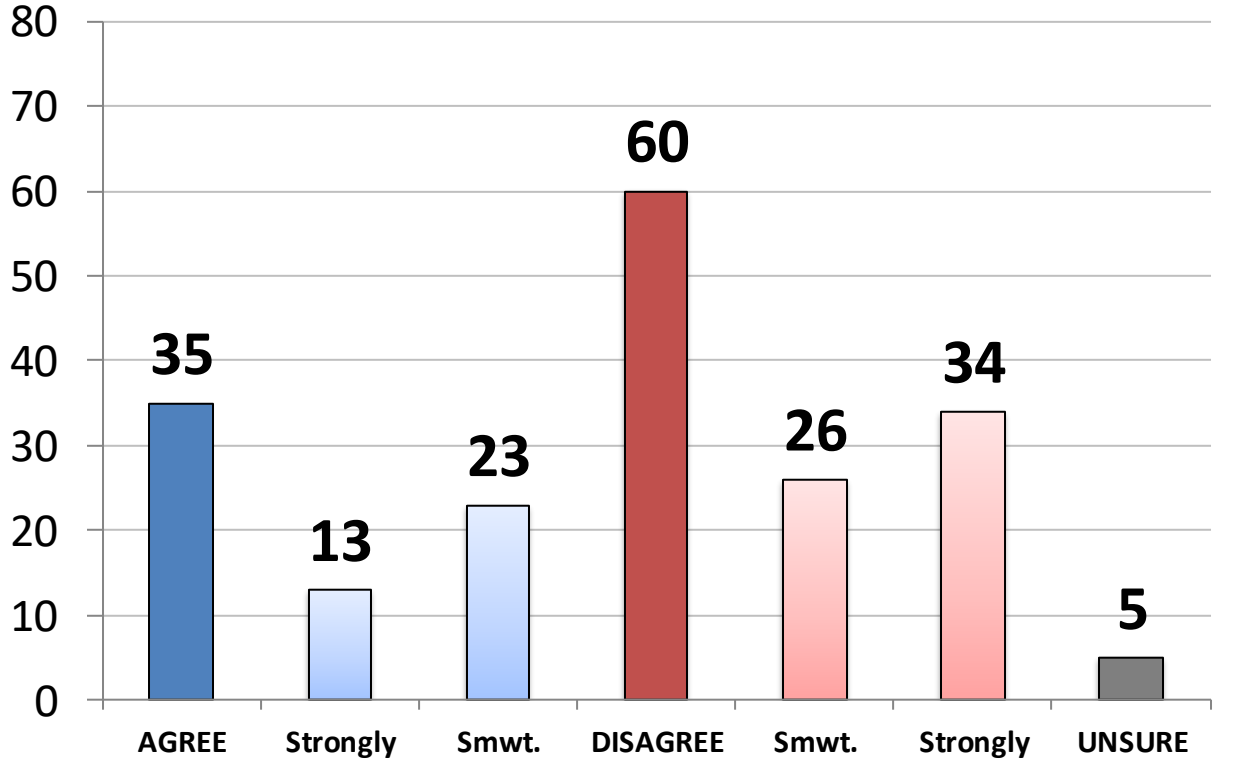


Sixty-three percent of Harris voters disagree - including 46% who strongly disagree - that Donald Trump could be elected president in a way that is fair and trustworthy. This is higher than the 60% of Trump voters who disagree - and the 34% who strongly disagree - that Kamala Harris could be elected president in a way that is fair and trustworthy.

Agree/Disagree:
 "Donald Trump could be elected president in a way that is fair and trustworthy."
 (Among Harris Voters)



Agree/Disagree:
 "Kamala Harris could be elected president in a way that is fair and trustworthy."
 (Among Trump Voters)



inquire

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