

2025 College Free Speech Rankings
The Claremont Colleges



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Executive Summary

FOR THE FIFTH YEAR IN A ROW, 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.

The five Claremont Colleges were all included in this year's survey. Key findings include:

- The five Claremont Colleges obtained an average overall score of 45.63 and an average overall ranking of 141.
- Claremont McKenna is the highest ranking Claremont College, at 6, and ranks in the top 10 overall on five components of the rankings — “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers,” “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers,” “Mean Tolerance,” and “Administrative Support.”
- Pomona has the lowest overall score (25.42) and lowest ranking of the five colleges, finishing in the bottom 10 of the College Free Speech Rankings at 242. Pomona also ranks poorly on “Disruptive Conduct” (241), “Administrative Support” (242), “Openness” (249), “Self-Censorship” (250), and last on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.”
- Scripps ranks in the top half of the College Free Speech Rankings at 123. Harvey Mudd ranks 153 and Pitzer ranks 180.
- Multiple speech controversies involving expression about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the past year negatively impact the rankings of Harvey Mudd, Pitzer, and Pomona. These controversies include the disruption of multiple alumni weekend events.

Full Report

IN 2020, the Foundation for Individual Rights in Expression (FIRE), College Pulse, and RealClearEducation published the first-ever comprehensive student assessment of free speech on 55 American college campuses: The College Free Speech Rankings. For the first time, prospective college students and their parents could systematically compare current students’ understandings of the level of tolerance for free speech on campus.

This year, FIRE and College Pulse surveyed 257 schools, ranking 251 of them.¹ The five Claremont Colleges average a score of 45.63 and an average ranking of 141 in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings.

Each of the five schools’ ranking, overall score, and speech climate rating are presented in the table below.

TABLE 1 2025 College Free Speech Rankings: The Claremont Colleges

SCHOOL	RANKING	OVERALL SCORE	SPEECH CLIMATE
Claremont McKenna College	6	69.15	Above Average
Scripps College	123	47.66	Average
Harvey Mudd College	153	44.18	Slightly Below Average
Pitzer College	180	41.76	Slightly Below Average
Pomona College	242	25.42	Poor

Claremont McKenna College (CMC) continues its reign as the best of the five Claremont Colleges for freedom of speech and returns to the top 10 of the College Free Speech Rankings after dropping to 73 last year. CMC’s performance is primarily the result of ranking in the top 10 on five of the student perception components.

Scripps College has a similar ranking this year, 123, as last year, 127. Scripps’s overall score rose slightly: 47.66 this year compared to 46.15 last year.

Harvey Mudd College (HMC) improved its ranking from 179 last year to 153 this year and its overall score increased from 39.66 to 44.18. HMC’s ranking and overall score would have been higher if its State of the College Address had not been canceled due to pro-Palestinian protesters who occupied the stage and refused to leave.

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.

Pitzer College's rank fell from 108 last year to 180 this year and its overall score declined from 47.94 to 41.76. Pitzer's decline in the College Free Speech Rankings is primarily a result of two recent speech controversies about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Last fall, administrators removed artwork and messages painted on the campus' Free Wall by Students for Justice in Palestine after complaints by a student and faculty member. Subsequently, this past spring, pro-Palestinian protesters, including alumni and current students, interrupted the Alumni Music and Food Festival by disconnecting the power during one of the musical performances, ending the performance early and preventing subsequent performances.

Pomona College ranks in the bottom 10 of the College Free Speech Rankings at 242, with an overall score of 25.42. Pomona is essentially CMC's polar opposite, with abysmal rankings on five student perception components.

Like Pitzer, Pomona experienced multiple speech controversies about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Last fall, the Claremont Police Department responded to a campus safety request and arrested Professor Arón Macal Montenegro for demonstrating in solidarity with Palestinians by playing music from a speaker.

Then, earlier this year, after an anonymous email was sent to the campus community demanding that an unnamed student be removed from Student Government and face an administrative investigation over social media posts appearing to celebrate the attacks of October 7th, the college opened an investigation and condemned the anonymous student's expression.

Finally, during alumni weekend activities, activists and alumni affiliated with Pomona Divest from Apartheid formed a blockade and constructed an "apartheid wall" to prevent the annual parade of classes from beginning. Protesters chanted "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" and "Disclose, divest, we will not stop, we will not rest." The parade began, but protesters moved to prevent it from proceeding. After a negotiation between the parade organizers and the protesters, the parade was halted and a panel discussion titled "A History of Activism at Pomona College," scheduled to begin after the parade, was canceled.

CLAREMONT MCKENNA COLLEGE

"Being Jewish on campus has made it difficult to discuss my Judaism and my opinions about the war, especially during class discussion, discussion with classmates, on social media, and on other campuses like Pitzer, Pomona, Scripps..."

CMC's ranking of 6 is a return to the Top 10 of the College Free Speech Rankings. Last year, CMC ranked 73, a sharp drop after previously being the top-ranked school three years ago and ranked 6 two years ago. This triumphant return to the top of the College Free Speech Rankings is due to a confluence of factors.

CMC performed exceptionally well on almost all of the student perception components:

- Top 10 rankings on "Comfort Expressing Ideas" (1), "Mean Tolerance" (3), "Tolerance for Conservative Speakers" (7), "Tolerance for Liberal Speakers" (8), and "Administrative Support" (9).
- A ranking of 25 on "Self-Censorship."
- A ranking of 44 on "Openness."

Of the two remaining components, CMC ranks 100 on “Disruptive Conduct” and 148 on “Tolerance Difference,” the latter being the only component on which CMC ranks somewhat poorly.

FIRE also awards Claremont McKenna our highest rating, “green light,” for maintaining no regulations on student expression that seriously imperil speech. The Claremont Colleges agreed to a joint policy requiring that “all publicity to be posted on any or all of the campuses of the Claremont Colleges” receive prior approval and include “a name and telephone number or email which students may contact.” This requirement prohibits any anonymous posting from the student community, chilling speech on each of the Claremont Colleges. Claremont McKenna College is the only Claremont College that has confirmed that its own “Posting and Advertising Policy” supersedes the policy described above.

Notably, FIRE recently secured a favorable ruling from the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on behalf of a student group at Clovis Community College forcing the college to abandon an unconstitutional flyer policy that prohibited students from posting flyers that contained “inappropriate” or “offensive” language. This ruling should put the Claremont community on notice that overbroad and vague flyer policies are unacceptable.

Penalties applied for previously sanctioning three scholars in 2021 and 2022, all over pedagogical decisions, hold CMC back from reclaiming the top spot in the College Free Speech Rankings. In 2021, Chris Nadon was placed under investigation for using a racial slur in reference to Huckleberry Finn. Then, in 2022, Robert Faggen was advised to no longer play a recording of the poem “For the Union Dead” because it contains a racial slur. Thirdly, Eva Revesz’s contract was not renewed because she cited passages containing racial slurs drawn from “The Color Purple” in the classroom.

Survey Results

CMC performs exceptionally well on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” all but one of the political tolerance components, and on “Administrative Support.”

Three-quarters of CMC students are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable expressing their views on a controversial political topic during an in-class discussion and in a common campus area like the dining hall; 72% are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable disagreeing with a professor on a controversial political topic; and 64% are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable publicly disagreeing with their professor about a controversial political topic. In contrast, roughly a third (35%) of CMC students are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable expressing their views on a controversial political topic to their fellow students on a social media account linked to their name.

A majority of CMC students say that the following controversial speakers should be allowed to speak on campus:

- Seven in ten would “definitely” or “probably” allow someone who said that “children should be able to transition without parental consent” or someone who said that “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” to speak on campus.
- Roughly three-fifths would “definitely” or “probably” allow someone who said that “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan” (61%) to speak on campus or someone who said that “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution” (60%) to speak on campus.

- Roughly half would “definitely” or “probably” allow someone who said that “abortion should be completely illegal” (52%) or someone who said that “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security” (51%) to speak on campus.

A majority of CMC students oppose allowing a speaker who said that “Black Lives Matter is a hate group” or a speaker who said that “transgender people have a mental disorder.” This greater opposition to controversial conservative speakers helps explain CMC’s mediocre performance on “Tolerance Difference.” CMC students, compared to students at schools across the country, are more tolerant of controversial conservative speakers. However, like most students across the country, they still favor controversial liberal speakers. Furthermore, CMC’s top 10 ranking on “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” means that students at many of the schools ranking ahead of them on this component are actually less tolerant of controversial liberal speakers than students at CMC.

CMC’s administration has been recognized for its commitment to open inquiry and freedom of expression. Their very public stance in support of free expression is probably one reason a majority of CMC students (52%) say that it is “extremely” or “very” clear that their college administration protects free speech on campus, and another 42% say it is “extremely” or “very” likely their administration would defend a speaker’s expressive rights during a controversy. The perceptions of CMC students about the administration’s stance on free speech contrast starkly with CMC’s Claremont counterparts:

FIGURE 1 Students Who Are Unclear if the Administration Protects Free Speech (%)

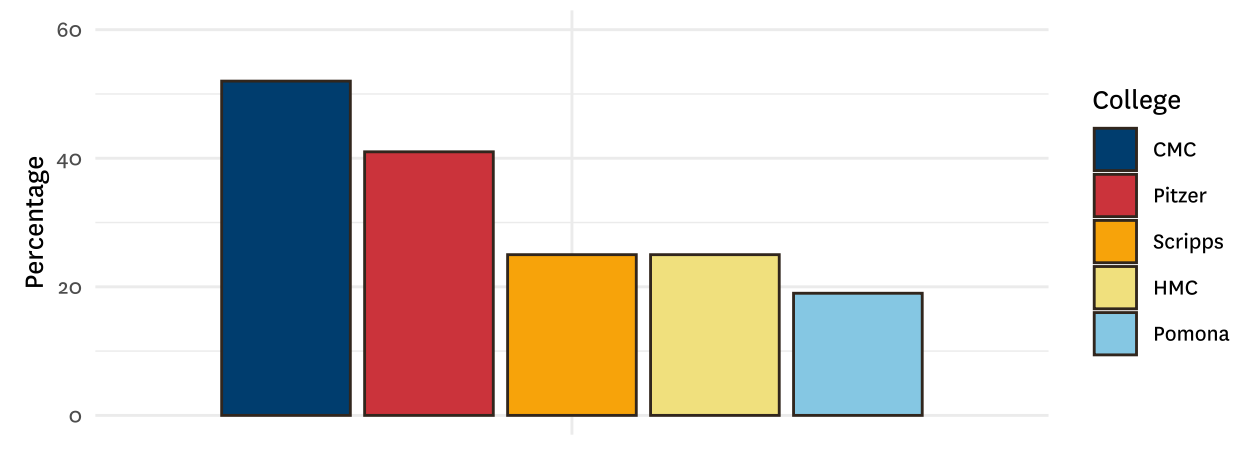
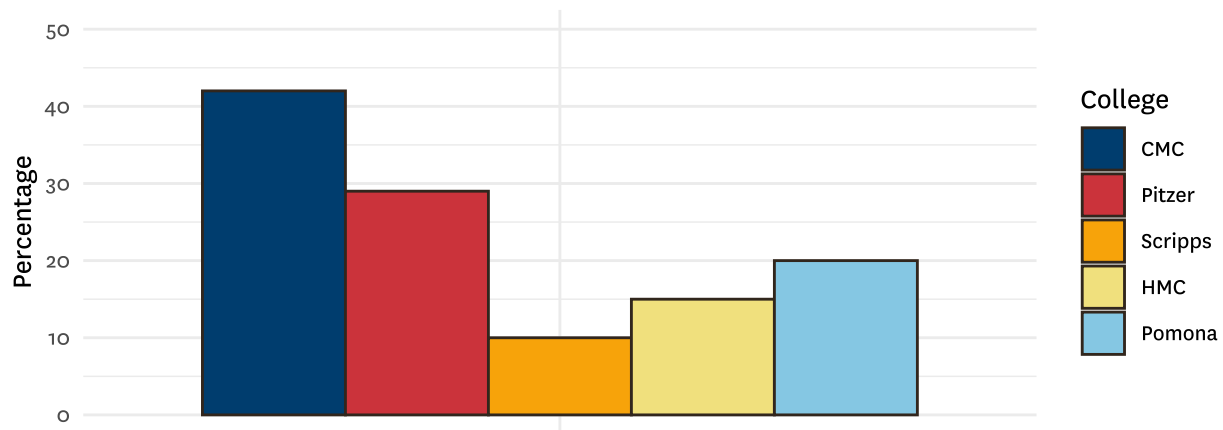


FIGURE 2 Students Who Believe It is Likely the Administration will Protect a Speaker’s Rights (%)



Three-fifths of CMC students say that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on campus. This is slightly more than the 54% of students who say this nationally and similar to the percentage of students who say this at HMC (63%) and Pitzer (66%). Considerably more students say this about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict at Scripps (78%) and Pomona (85%).

The student body surveyed at CMC is 69% liberal and 15% conservative and has a liberal to conservative ratio of 5:1. Although this breakdown is overwhelmingly liberal, CMC is the second most ideologically diverse student body among the five Claremont Colleges — Pomona College’s liberal to conservative ratio is 3:1.

SCRIPPS COLLEGE

“They literally arrested students who were peacefully protesting. I think that says enough.”

Scripps College performs exceptionally well on “Openness,” “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers,” and “Self-Censorship,” ranking 2, 12, and 13 respectively. On the other hand, Scripps performs abysmally on “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers” and “Tolerance Difference,” ranking 248 and 249 respectively. On the remaining student perception components, Scripps performance is either mediocre or poor, including a ranking of 235 on “Administrative Support.”

FIRE awards Scripps’ 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 two harassment policies that fail to sufficiently track the legal standard for peer harassment in an educational setting, one policy that requires prior administrative approval for posting flyers, and one policy that prohibits anonymously posting flyers. Perhaps of greatest concern, however, is a campus “guide” inviting students to report any “bias incidents” to the Dean of Students office. As a result, students are left guessing as to whether their expression will be subject to investigation or punishment. This yellow light rating reduces Scripps overall score in the College Free Speech Rankings. Scripps must revise each of these policies to reduce the chilling effect they impose on the campus speech climate.

If Scripps modified its speech policies to obtain a green light rating, it would rank 20 in the College Free Speech Rankings and it would have an overall score of 62.66.

Scripps is the only Claremont College for which FIRE has not documented a recent speech controversy that would reduce its overall score.

Survey Results

Just over three-quarters of Scripps students (78%) say that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a difficult topic to have an open and honest conversation about on campus. Just over a quarter of Scripps students (27%) say that freedom of speech is difficult to discuss on campus. No other topic was identified by more than a quarter of Scripps students as difficult to discuss.

Scripps students also self-censor less than most students at other schools nationally:

- 21% of Scripps students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with other students on campus compared to 24% of students nationally.
- 20% of Scripps students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with their professors compared to 25% of students nationally.
- 16% of Scripps students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often during in-class discussions compared to 26% of students nationally.

Scripps students are very willing to allow controversial liberal speakers on campus but do not extend this courtesy to controversial conservative speakers. At least three-fifths of Scripps students say that they would “definitely” or “probably” allow each of the controversial liberal speakers to speak on campus. This support ranges from a low of 61% for a speaker who said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution” to a high of 91% for a speaker who said “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free.”

In contrast, 37% of Scripps say that a speaker who said “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security” should “definitely” or “probably” be allowed to speak on campus; 30% say this about a speaker who said “abortion should be completely illegal.” Roughly 1 in 10 say that a speaker who said that “Black Lives Matter is a hate group” (12%) and that a speaker who said that “transgender people have a mental disorder” (10%) should be allowed to speak on campus.²

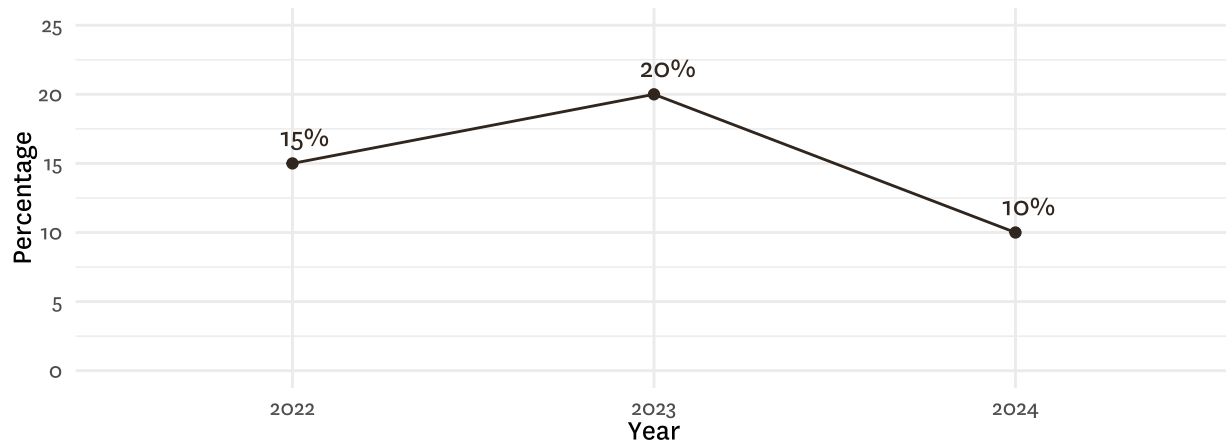
There are also reasons to expect controversy to erupt if a conservative speaker is invited to campus. Roughly 9 in 10 (91%) Scripps students say that it is at least “rarely” acceptable for students to shout down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus. Almost two-thirds (64%) say that it is at least “rarely” acceptable for students to block their peers from attending a campus speech.

If, or when, such a controversy occurs, many Scripps students do not expect their administration to stand up for freedom of speech on campus — just 10% say that it is “extremely” or “very” likely that their administration would defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy. This represents a nadir for Scripps,

² Tolerance components for the College Free Speech Rankings only include six of the eight speakers. The two speakers not included in the tolerance components are the speaker who said “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free,” and the speaker who said that “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security.”

whose students have never shown much confidence in the administration to defend free speech on campus in the three years FIRE has surveyed them for the College Free Speech Rankings.

FIGURE 3 Students Who Believe It is Likely the Administration will Protect a Speaker’s Rights (%)



In sum, Scripps students say that they can openly and honestly discuss many topics that students on other campuses say are difficult to discuss. They also report that they self-censor less often and most of them are in favor of allowing people who have controversial liberal views to speak on campus. However, most Scripps students oppose allowing controversial conservative speakers on campus, endorse the use of illiberal protest tactics to stop a campus speech, and doubt the administration will defend a speaker’s expressive rights during a speech controversy on campus.

The student body at Scripps is 88% liberal and 1% conservative, with a liberal to conservative ratio of 67:1. When these findings are considered together, they suggest that the presence of a highly ideologically homogeneous campus that is almost entirely liberal/left/progressive creates only the illusion of a campus with an open expressive environment. In reality, it appears that the expression climate at Scripps is one dominated by liberal/left/progressive ideas, with little exposure to conservative viewpoints.

HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE

| ***“The other students would publicly shame people if they are not ultra liberal.”***

HMC performs well on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” “Self-censorship,” and “Openness,” finishing in the top 50 on each component. HMC also performs well on “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers,” ranked 55. On the remaining student perception components however, HMC’s performance is, at best, mediocre.

HMC’s overall score is further damaged by the disruption of this year’s State of the College Address by pro-Palestinian protesters and because FIRE awards HMC’s regulations on student expression a yellow light rating. FIRE has flagged six policies at HMC that earn that rating for posing either impermissibly vague or clear but narrow restrictions on protected speech. These include three harassment and bullying policies that fail to sufficiently track the legal standard for peer harassment in an educational setting, one policy that requires prior administrative approval for posting flyers, and one policy that prohibits anonymously

posting flyers. Perhaps of greatest concern, however, is a “protocol” for bias-related incidents that, while correctly noting that even “hateful,” “intolerant,” and “repugnant” speech is often protected by the First Amendment, nonetheless commits to investigating and potentially punishing such speech. This yellow light rating reduces HMC’s overall score in the College Free Speech Rankings and HMC must revise these policies to reduce the chilling effect they impose on the campus speech climate.

If HMC modified its speech policies to obtain a green light rating, it would rank 29 in the College Free Speech Rankings and it would have an overall score of 59.18.

Survey Results

Most HMC students, like those at CMC, are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable expressing their views on controversial political topics on campus — whether this expression occurs in the classroom, in a common campus space like the quad, or in a discussion with a professor. The only context in which a majority of HMC students do not feel comfortable expressing their views on a controversial political topic is when doing so to their fellow students on a social media account tied to their name — with just under a fifth of HMC students (17%) saying they felt “very” or “somewhat” comfortable doing this.

HMC students also self-censor less than most students at other schools nationally:

- 21% of HMC students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with other students on campus compared to 24% of students nationally.
- 18% of HMC students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with their professors compared to 25% of students nationally.
- 21% of HMC students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often during in-class discussions compared to 26% of students nationally.

Almost two-thirds of HMC students (63%) say that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a difficult topic to have an open and honest conversation about on campus, and roughly a third of HMC students identify sexual assault (35%), affirmative action (34%), and racial inequality (34%) as topics that are difficult to discuss. No other topics were so identified by at least 30% of HMC students.

HMC students, like their counterparts at Scripps College, self-censor less often and report a campus expression environment in which they can openly and honestly discuss many topics that students on other campuses say are difficult to discuss. HMC students also report that they are more comfortable expressing their views on controversial political topics on campus compared to students at other schools nationally. However, HMC students do not extend the same courtesy to controversial conservative speakers that they do for controversial liberal ones. Support for allowing controversial conservative speakers on campus ranges from a low of 18% for a speaker who said, “Black Lives Matter is a hate group” to a high of 42% for a speaker who said “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security.”

Confidence in the administration to protect freedom of expression on campus is also low. Only a quarter of HMC students say that it is “extremely” or “very” clear that their school administration protects free speech on campus, and just 15% say that it is “extremely” or “very” likely that the administration will defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy.

PITZER COLLEGE

“During this year the escalation of the conflict in the middle east there have been many moments in which it has been difficult to express middle ground opinions to other students. There was a very strong mentality of ‘if you’re not with us, you’re against us’ amongst students who are strongly pro-Israel or pro-Palestine.”

Pitzer College ranks in the top 10 on “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers,” “Self-Censorship,” and “Openness.” Pitzer also performs very well on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” ranking 11, and reasonably well on “Administrative Support,” ranking 67. On the remaining survey-based components, however, Pitzer’s performance is poor.

Pitzer’s overall score is further damaged because FIRE awards Pitzer’s regulations on student expression a yellow light rating, flagging six policies that earn that rating for posing either impermissibly vague or clear but narrow restrictions on protected speech. These include two harassment policies that fail to sufficiently track the legal standard for peer harassment in an educational setting, two policies that require prior administrative approval before posting flyers on campus, and an internet usage policy that too broadly prohibits “abusive” messages. Perhaps of greatest concern is a “protocol for bias related incidents” that requires any member of the campus community to “notify college staff” upon “observing an incident or evidence of possible bias incident.” This broad language directs students to spy on each other and leaves individuals unsure of which action or off-color joke might result in their classmates reporting them to campus administrators. This yellow light rating reduces Pitzer’s overall score in the College Free Speech Rankings and it must revise each of these policies to reduce the chilling effect they impose on the campus speech climate.

If Pitzer modified its speech policies to obtain a green light rating, it would rank 35 in the College Free Speech Rankings and it would have an overall score of 56.76.

Pitzer’s ranking is also negatively impacted by two recent speech controversies on campus, both of which involved expression about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Last fall, administrators removed artwork and messages painted on the campus’ Free Speech Wall by Students for Justice in Palestine after complaints by a student and faculty member. Subsequently, this past spring, pro-Palestinian protesters, including alumni and current students, interrupted the Alumni Music and Food Festival by disconnecting the power during one of the musical performances. In response, the college administration glibly said that what the protesters did was impolite and threatened possible enforcement of university policies in the future.

Survey Results

Pitzer students are very willing to allow controversial liberal speakers on campus but do not extend this courtesy to controversial conservative speakers. This bias is even stronger than the similar bias at Pitzer College.

At least two-thirds of Pitzer students say that they would “definitely” or “probably” allow each of the controversial liberal speakers to speak on campus. This support ranges from a low of 67% for a speaker who said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution” to a high of 90% for a speaker who said “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free.”

In contrast:

- 30% of Pitzer students say that a speaker who said “abortion should be completely illegal” should “definitely” or “probably” be allowed to speak on campus.
- 26% say this about a speaker who said “collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security.”
- 17% say this about a speaker who said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group.”
- 11% say this about a speaker who said “transgender people have a mental disorder.”

As at Scripps, there are good reasons to suspect controversy to erupt if a conservative speaker is invited to Pitzer’s campus. More than 9 in 10 Pitzer students (93%) say it is at least “rarely” acceptable to shout down a speaker on campus. Indeed, 1 in 5 Pitzer students say shouting down a speaker is “always” acceptable. Roughly three quarters of Pitzer students say that blocking other students from attending a campus speech is at least “rarely” acceptable. And 29% say that using violence to stop a speech is at least “rarely” acceptable.

Pitzer students also self-censor less than most students at other schools nationally in conversations with their professors or during in-class discussions:

- 13% of Pitzer students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with their professors, compared to 25% of students nationally.
- 16% of Pitzer students self-censor “very” or “fairly” often during in-class discussions, compared to 26% of students nationally.

In a similar vein, two-thirds of Pitzer students say that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a difficult topic to have an open and honest conversation about on campus. The only other topics identified by at least 30% of Pitzer students as difficult to discuss on campus are economic inequality and freedom of speech.

POMONA COLLEGE

“I generally feel uncomfortable expressing political views on campus, in fear of the strong radicalism and cancel culture here. There was one time with a group of friends who are very strongly in favor of divestment from Israeli-backed companies, and I refrained from expressing my viewpoint that we don’t know these companies and if they are actually contributing to Israel’s violence in the war. I refrained because I was scared of being called out by my friends. Even though I welcome open dialogue, they seemed like they would be strongly opposed to what I would say.”

Pomona College performs abysmally on more than half of the student perception components, ranking last on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” second-to-last on “Self-Censorship,” and third-to-last on “Openness.” Pomona also ranks poorly on “Disruptive Conduct” and “Administrative Support.” The only student perception components that Pomona performs well on are “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” and “Mean Tolerance,” ranking 18 and 23 respectively. The latter, however, is somewhat misleading as Pomona ranks

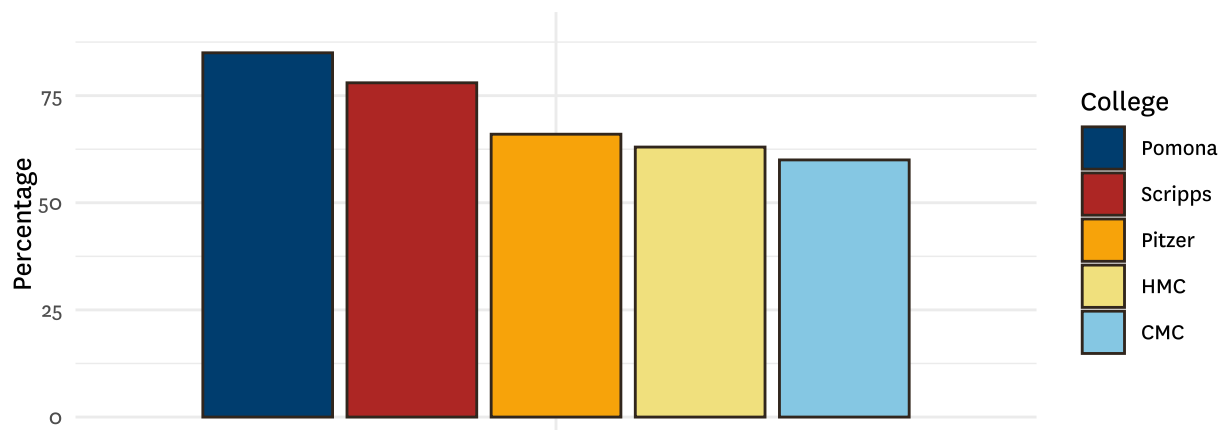
219 on “Tolerance Difference,” indicating a large bias in favor of allowing controversial liberal speakers on campus but not controversial conservative ones.

FIRE awards Pomona’s regulations on student expression a yellow light rating, flagging four policies that earn that rating for posing either impermissibly vague or clear but narrow restrictions on protected speech. These include one harassment policy that fails to sufficiently track the legal standard for peer harassment in an educational setting, a policy that requires prior administrative approval to post flyers on campus, and an internet usage policy that broadly prohibits sending unsolicited emails. Perhaps of greatest concern, however, is a “protocol” for bias-related incidents that commits to investigating and potentially punishing “hateful” and “intolerant” speech, even when it is protected expression. This yellow light rating reduces Pomona’s overall score in the College Free Speech Rankings and it must revise each of these policies to reduce the chilling effect they impose on the campus speech climate.

If Pomona modified its speech policies to obtain a green light rating, it would rank 192 in the College Free Speech Rankings and it would have an overall score of 40.42.

Pomona’s ranking is also harmed by recent controversies over expression about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

FIGURE 4 Students Who Identified the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict as Difficult to Discuss (%)



Last fall, Professor Arón Macal Montenegro was arrested by the Claremont Police Department for trespassing while demonstrating in solidarity with Palestinians and playing music from a speaker. The charges were later withdrawn.

In the spring, the college opened an administrative investigation into social media posts appearing to celebrate the attacks of October 7th. The anonymous posts were purportedly made by a member of the student government.

During alumni weekend activities, activists and alumni affiliated with Pomona Divest from Apartheid formed a blockade and constructed an “apartheid wall” to prevent the annual parade of classes from beginning. Protesters chanted “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” and “disclose, divest, we will not stop, we will not rest.” The parade began, but protesters moved to prevent it from proceeding.

After a negotiation between the parade organizers and the protesters, the parade was halted and a panel discussion titled “A History of Activism at Pomona College,” scheduled to begin after the parade, was canceled.

Survey Results

Pomona students say that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is particularly difficult for them to discuss on campus. Over 8 in 10 (85%) consider it a difficult topic to have an open and honest conversation about on campus. This percentage is considerably larger than the 54% of students who say this nationally. It is also a bit larger than the percentage of students who say this at their Claremont counterparts (see Figure 4).

The chilling expression environment at Pomona is not limited to conversations about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict:

- A majority of Pomona students also identified affirmative action (55%), freedom of speech (52%), religion (52%), and transgender rights (51%) as difficult to discuss on campus. Almost half (48%) say this about police misconduct.
- Almost half of Pomona students (46%) report self-censoring “very” or “fairly” often during classroom discussions.
- At least a third of Pomona students report self-censoring “very” or “fairly” often in conversations with other students (39%), or with their professors (35%).
- About a third of Pomona students say they are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable disagreeing with their professor on a controversial political topic in a written assignment (35%) or when expressing their views on a controversial political topic in a common campus space, such as a lounge (33%).
- About 3 in 10 Pomona students say they are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable expressing their views on a controversial political topic during an in-class discussion.
- Roughly a quarter of Pomona students (27%) say they are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable publicly disagreeing with a professor on a controversial political topic.
- Just 10% of Pomona students say they are “very” or “somewhat” comfortable expressing their views on a controversial political topic to their fellow students on a social media account linked to their name.

Pomona students also have little confidence that the college administration supports free speech on campus — just 19% say it is “extremely” or “very” clear that their administration protects expression on campus, and just 20% say that it is “extremely” or “very” likely that their administration will defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy.

Methodology

THE COLLEGE FREE SPEECH RANKINGS SURVEY was developed by FIRE and administered by College Pulse. No donors to the project took part in designing or conducting the survey. The survey was fielded from January 25 through June 17, 2024. These data come from a sample of 58,807 undergraduates who were then enrolled full-time in four-year degree programs at one of a list of 258 colleges and universities in the United States. The margin of error for the U.S. undergraduate population is +/- 0.4 of a percentage point, and the margin of error for college student sub-demographics ranges from 2-5 percentage points.

The initial sample was drawn from College Pulse’s American College Student Panel™, which includes more than 850,000 verified undergraduate students and recent alumni from schools within a range of more than 1,500 two- and four-year colleges and universities in all 50 states. Panel members were recruited by a number of methods to help ensure student diversity in the panel population. These methods include web advertising, permission-based email campaigns, and partnerships with university-affiliated organizations. To ensure the panel reflects the diverse backgrounds and experiences of the American college population, College Pulse recruited panelists from a wide variety of institutions. The panel includes students attending large public universities, small private colleges, online universities, historically Black colleges such as Howard University, women’s colleges such as Smith College, and religiously-affiliated colleges such as Brigham Young University.

College Pulse uses a two-stage validation process to ensure that all its surveys include only students currently enrolled in two-year or four-year colleges or universities. Students are required to provide an “.edu” email address to join the panel and, for this survey, had to acknowledge that they are currently enrolled full-time in a four-year degree program. All invitations to complete surveys were sent using the student’s “.edu” email address or through a notification in the College Pulse app, available on iOS and Android platforms.

College Pulse applies a post-stratification adjustment based on demographic distributions from multiple data sources, including the Current Population Survey (CPS), the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The “weight” rebalances the sample based on a number of important benchmark attributes, such as race, gender, class year, voter registration status, and financial aid status. The sample weighting is accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables to produce a representative sample of four year undergraduate students in the United States.

This year College Pulse introduced a similar post-stratification adjustment based on demographic distributions from multiple data sources, including the Current Population Survey (CPS), the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The “school universe weight” rebalances the sample based on a number of important benchmark attributes, such as race, gender, class year, voter registration status, and financial aid status. The sample weighting is accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables to produce a representative sample of four year undergraduate students from the 257 colleges and universities surveyed.

College Pulse also applies a post-stratification adjustment based on demographic distributions from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS), and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). This “school weight” rebalances the sample from each individual school surveyed based on a number of important benchmark attributes, such as race, gender, class year, voter registration status, and financial aid status. The sample weighting is accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IPF) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables to produce a representative sample of students at each individual school.

All weights are trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results and to ensure over-sampled population groups do not completely lose their voice.

The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations. Even with these adjustments, surveys may be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects.

For further information, please see: <https://collegepulse.com/methodology>.

FREE SPEECH RANKINGS

The College Free Speech Rankings are based on a composite score of 14 components, seven of which assess student perceptions of different aspects of the speech climate on their campus. The other seven assess behavior by administrators, faculty, and students regarding free expression on campus. Higher scores indicate a better campus climate for free speech and expression.

Student Perceptions

The student perception components include:

- **Comfort Expressing Ideas:** Students were asked how comfortable they feel expressing their views on controversial topics in five different campus settings (e.g., “in class,” or “in the dining hall”). Options ranged from “very uncomfortable” to “very comfortable.” Responses were coded so that higher scores indicate greater comfort expressing ideas. The maximum number of points is 20.
- **Self-Censorship:** Students were provided with a definition of self-censorship and then asked how often they self-censored in three different settings on campus (e.g., “in a classroom discussion”). Responses were coded so that higher scores indicate self-censoring less often. The maximum number of points is 15.³
- **Tolerance for Liberal Speakers:** Students were asked whether three speakers espousing views potentially offensive to conservatives (e.g., “The police are just as racist as the Klu[sic] Klux Klan.”) should be allowed on campus, regardless of whether they personally agree with the speaker’s message. Options ranged from “definitely should not allow this speaker” to “definitely should allow

³ The self-censorship component was introduced this year and is a composite score of responses to the three questions that are presented after self-censorship is defined. In previous years other questions were used to measure self-censorship and they were factored into the “Comfort Expressing Ideas” component.

this speaker” and were coded so that higher scores indicate more tolerance of the speaker (i.e., more support for allowing the speaker on campus). The maximum number of points is 12.

- **Tolerance for Conservative Speakers:** Students were also asked whether three speakers espousing views potentially offensive to liberals (e.g., “Black Lives Matter is a hate group”) should be allowed on campus, regardless of whether they personally agree with the speaker’s message. Scoring was performed in the same manner as it was for the “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” subcomponent, and the maximum number of points is 12.
- **Disruptive Conduct:** Students were asked how acceptable it is to engage in different methods of protest against a campus speaker, including “shouting down a speaker or trying to prevent them from speaking on campus,” “blocking other students from attending a campus speech,” and “using violence to stop a campus speech.” Options ranged from “always acceptable” to “never acceptable” and were coded so that higher scores indicate less acceptance of disruptive conduct. The maximum number of points is 12.
- **Administrative Support:** Students were asked how clear it is their administration protects free speech on campus and how likely the administration would be to defend a speaker’s right to express their views if a controversy over speech occurred on campus. For the administrative clarity question, options range from “not at all clear” to “extremely clear,” and for the administrative controversy question, options range from “not at all likely” to “extremely likely.” Options were coded so that higher scores indicate greater clarity and a greater likelihood of defending a speaker’s rights. The maximum number of points is 10.
- **Openness:** Finally, students were asked which of 20 issues (e.g., “abortion,” “freedom of speech,” “gun control,” and “racial inequality”), if any, are difficult to have open conversations about on campus. Responses were coded so that higher scores indicate fewer issues being selected. The maximum number of points is 20.

Two additional constructs, “Mean Tolerance” and “Tolerance Difference,” were computed from the “Tolerance for Liberal/Conservative Speaker” components. “Tolerance Difference” was calculated by subtracting “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers” from “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” and then taking the absolute value (so that a bias in favor of either side would be treated the same).

Campus Behavioral Metrics

Schools received bonus points — described in more detail below — for unequivocally supporting free expression in response to speech controversies by taking the following actions indicative of a positive campus climate for free speech:

- Supporting free expression during a deplatforming campaign, as recorded in FIRE’s Campus Deplatforming database.⁴

⁴ A full list of all the deplatforming incidents that impacted the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings is available here: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1ish8y1M4GFv5FQzyx6lLZqHj10Oa1YQJOYvozCqAzE8/edit?gid=1964386004#gid=1964386004>. The full Campus Deplatforming database is available on FIRE’s website at <https://www.thefire.org/research-learn/campus-deplatforming-database>.

- Supporting a scholar whose speech rights were threatened during a free speech controversy, as recorded in FIRE's Scholars Under Fire database.⁵
- Supporting students and student groups, as recorded in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings behavioral metrics documentation that is available online.⁶

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.⁷ That means that this year's College Free Speech Rankings provide a treasure trove of data on the evolving state of free expression at American colleges and universities.

FIRE's Spotlight ratings — our ratings of the written policies governing student speech at nearly 500 institutions of higher education in the United States — also factored into each school's overall score. Three substantive ratings are possible: “red light,” “yellow light,” and “green light.” A “red light” rating indicates that the institution has at least one policy that both clearly and substantially restricts freedom of speech. A “yellow light” rating indicates that an institution maintains at least one policy that places a clear restriction on a more limited amount of protected expression, or one that, by virtue of vague wording, could too easily be used to restrict protected expression. A “green light” rating indicates that an institution maintains no policies that seriously threaten speech, although this rating does not indicate whether a college actively supports free expression.⁸

5 A full list of all the scholar sanction attempts that impacted the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings is available here: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1i5h8y1M4GFv5FQzyx6LLZqHj1oOa1YQJOYvozCqAzE8/edit?gid=1204583933#gid=1204583933>. The full Scholars Under Fire database is available on FIRE's website at <https://www.thefire.org/research-learn/scholars-under-fire>.

6 All data reported in this section reflect the Students Under Fire database as of June 15, 2024. A full list of all the student sanction attempts that impacted the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings is available here: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1i5h8y1M4GFv5FQzyx6LLZqHj1oOa1YQJOYvozCqAzE8/edit?gid=472255842#gid=472255842>. The full Students Under Fire database is currently internal to FIRE but will be released in full in early 2025.

7 Schools were not penalized for how they handled the encampment protests. As this report demonstrates, the impact of the encampment protests on the campus speech climate is captured by responses to survey questions that ask students about their confidence in that their college administration protects speech rights on campus; their comfort expressing controversial political views; and, their frequency of self-censorship. Deplatformings that occurred during the encampment protests were also still included in the calculation of the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings.

8 See: Using FIRE's Spotlight Database. Available online: <https://www.thefire.org/research-learn/using-fires-spotlight-database>.

Finally, a fourth rating, “Warning,” is assigned to a private college or university when its policies clearly and consistently state that it prioritizes other values over a commitment to free speech. “Warning” schools, therefore, were not ranked, and their overall scores are presented separately in this report.⁹

For this year’s rankings, the cutoff date for assessing a school’s speech code policies was June 15, 2024. Any changes to a school’s Spotlight rating that occurred since then will be reflected in the 2026 College Free Speech Rankings.

Overall Score

To create an overall score for each college, we first summed the following student subcomponents: “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” “Self-Censorship,” “Mean Tolerance,” “Disruptive Conduct,” “Administrative Support,” and “Openness.” Then, we subtracted the “Tolerance Difference.” By including the “Mean Tolerance” (as opposed to including “Tolerance for Liberal Speakers” and “Tolerance for Conservative Speakers” separately) and subtracting the “Tolerance Difference,” the score accounted for the possibility that ideologically homogeneous student bodies may result in a campus that *appears* to have a strong culture of free expression but is actually hostile to the views of an ideological minority — whose views students may almost never encounter on campus.

Then, to further account for the speech climate on an individual campus, we incorporated behavioral components. A school earned two bonus points each time it unequivocally defended free expression during a campus speech controversy — a rating of “High Honors” for its public response to a speech controversy. For instance, when the student government at Arizona State University opposed a registered student group’s invitation to Mohammed el-Kurd to speak on campus, and other members of the campus community petitioned the university to disinvite el-Kurd, a university spokesperson responded:

The university is committed to a safe environment where the free exchange of ideas can take place . . . As a public university, ASU adheres to the First Amendment and strives to ensure the fullest degree of intellectual freedom and free expression. All individuals and groups on campus have the right to express their opinions, whatever those opinions may be, as long as they do not violate the student code of conduct, student organization policies, and do not infringe on another student’s individual rights.

el-Kurd spoke successfully on campus, and we awarded ASU two bonus points.

A school earned one bonus point for responding to a speech controversy by making a public statement that strongly defends the First Amendment but is not as full-throated a defense as a “High Honors” statement. These statements received the rating of “Honors.” For instance, at New York University, NYU Law Students for Palestine and Jewish Law Students for a Free Palestine called for the cancellation of an event featuring Robert Howse and Michal Cotler-Wunsh, because Cotler-Wunsh supports the occupation of Palestine. The event was co-sponsored by a student group, NYU’s Jewish Law Students Association, as well as the president’s office and the Bronfman Center for Jewish Life. NYU did not cancel the event, and protesters interrupted Cotler-Wunsh several times during his remarks before voluntarily leaving, allowing the event to resume and conclude successfully. The dean of the law school said the following in response:

⁹ The Spotlight Database is available on FIRE’s website: <https://www.thefire.org/resources/spotlight/>.

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 five points. We applied full penalties for termination for four years, then set them to decline by one-quarter of a point each year. So, a penalty for termination that occurred in 2020 has just now started to decay.

A school lost up to three points for sanctioning students or student groups. When the sanction did not result in expulsion, the revocation of acceptance, the denial or revoking of recognition, suspension, or termination of a student’s campus employment (e.g. as a resident assistant) the school received a penalty of one point. Like with scholar sanctions that did not result in termination, we set these penalties to decrease by one-quarter of a point each year. If a school suspended a student or terminated their campus employment, we penalized it two points. We also set these penalties to decrease by one-quarter of a point each year. However, if a school denied or revoked a student group’s recognition, expelled a student, or revoked their acceptance, it was penalized three points. We applied these penalties in full for four years, and then set them to decline by one-quarter of a point each year.

Regarding deplatforming attempts, a school was penalized one point if an invited speaker withdrew because of the controversy caused by their upcoming appearance on campus or if an event was postponed in response to a controversy. We set this penalty to decrease by a quarter of a point each year. Schools where an attempted disruption occurred received a penalty of two points. We applied this penalty for four years, then set it to decrease by one-quarter of a point each year. Schools with deplatforming attempts that resulted in event cancellations, preemptive rejections of speakers, removal of artwork on display, the revocation of a speaker’s invitation, or a substantial event disruption were penalized three points. We applied these penalties in full for four years, then set them to decline by one-quarter of a point each year.

After we applied bonuses and penalties, we standardized each school’s score by group — “Warning” schools and other schools — making the average score in each group 50.00 and the standard deviation 10.00. Following standardization, we added one standard deviation to the final score of colleges who received a “green light” rating for their speech codes. We also subtracted half a standard deviation from the final score of colleges that received a “yellow light” rating, one standard deviation from the final score of schools that received a “red light” rating, and two standard deviations from schools that received a “Warning” rating.

$$\text{Overall Score} = (50 + (Z_{\text{Raw Overall Score}})(10)) + \text{FIRE Rating}$$

Topline Results

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not at all clear	46	9
Not very clear	92	18
Somewhat clear	210	41
Very clear	123	24
Extremely clear	42	8

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	32	6
Not very likely	147	29
Somewhat likely	215	42
Very likely	90	18
Extremely likely	28	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	122	24
Somewhat uncomfortable	155	30
Somewhat comfortable	148	29
Very comfortable	87	17

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	93	18
Somewhat uncomfortable	136	27
Somewhat comfortable	185	36
Very comfortable	98	19

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	110	22
Somewhat uncomfortable	127	25
Somewhat comfortable	191	37
Very comfortable	84	16

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	96	19
Somewhat uncomfortable	132	26
Somewhat comfortable	184	36
Very comfortable	100	20

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	219	43
Somewhat uncomfortable	176	34
Somewhat comfortable	73	14
Very comfortable	44	9

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	64	13
Rarely	177	34
Occasionally, once or twice a month	171	33
Fairly often, a couple times a week	61	12
Very often, nearly every day	39	8

This next series of questions asks you about self-censorship in different settings. For the purpose of these questions, self-censorship is defined as follows:

Refraining from sharing certain views because you fear social (e.g., exclusion from social events), professional (e.g., losing job or promotion), legal (e.g., prosecution or fine), or violent (e.g., assault) consequences, whether in person or remotely (e.g., by phone or online), and whether the consequences come from state or non-state sources. [Presented in randomized order]

How often do you self-censor during conversations with other students on campus?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	57	11
Rarely	183	36
Occasionally, once or twice a month	139	27
Fairly often, a couple times a week	97	19
Very often, nearly every day	37	7

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	77	15
Rarely	204	40
Occasionally, once or twice a month	123	24
Fairly often, a couple times a week	67	13
Very often, nearly every day	41	8

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	57	11
Rarely	198	39
Occasionally, once or twice a month	135	26
Fairly often, a couple times a week	87	17
Very often, nearly every day	34	7

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	61	12
Sometimes acceptable	165	32
Rarely acceptable	178	35
Never acceptable	107	21

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always acceptable	31	6
Sometimes acceptable	137	27
Rarely acceptable	172	34
Never acceptable	173	34

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always acceptable	5	1
Sometimes acceptable	46	9
Rarely acceptable	102	20
Never acceptable	359	70

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	242	47
Probably should not allow this speaker	155	30
Probably should allow this speaker	72	14
Definitely should allow this speaker	43	8

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	181	35
Probably should not allow this speaker	139	27
Probably should allow this speaker	115	23
Definitely should allow this speaker	77	15

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	224	44
Probably should not allow this speaker	162	32
Probably should allow this speaker	75	15
Definitely should allow this speaker	52	10

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	49	10
Probably should not allow this speaker	150	29
Probably should allow this speaker	189	37
Definitely should allow this speaker	124	24

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	60	12
Probably should not allow this speaker	131	26
Probably should allow this speaker	192	38
Definitely should allow this speaker	129	25

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	25	5
Probably should not allow this speaker	99	19
Probably should allow this speaker	228	44
Definitely should allow this speaker	160	31

Collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	145	28
Probably should not allow this speaker	164	32
Probably should allow this speaker	132	26
Definitely should allow this speaker	70	14

From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	21	4
Probably should not allow this speaker	70	14
Probably should allow this speaker	203	40
Definitely should allow this speaker	219	43

Some students say it can be difficult to have conversations about certain issues on campus. Which of the following issues, if any, would you say are difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on your campus? [Presented in randomized order with none of the above always listed last]

Abortion

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	384	75
Yes	128	25

Affirmative action

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	340	66
Yes	172	34

China

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	433	85
Yes	78	15

Climate change

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	455	89
Yes	57	11

Crime

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	420	82
Yes	92	18

Economic inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	368	72
Yes	144	28

Freedom of speech

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	359	70
Yes	153	30

Gay rights

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	420	82
Yes	91	18

Gender inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	417	81
Yes	95	19

Gun control

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	421	82
Yes	91	18

Hate speech

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	382	75
Yes	129	25

Immigration

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	426	83
Yes	86	17

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	151	30
Yes	360	70

The Presidential Election

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	413	81
Yes	99	19

Police misconduct

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	370	72
Yes	142	28

Racial inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	345	67
Yes	166	32

Religion

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	369	72
Yes	143	28

Sexual assault

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	358	70
Yes	153	30

The Supreme Court

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	457	89
Yes	54	11

Transgender rights

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	356	69
Yes	156	30

None of the above

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	463	90
Yes	49	10

Which of the following groups on your campus should be able to register as student organizations and receive student activity fees? [Presented in randomized order with none of the above always listed last]

Asian student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	68	13
Yes	443	86

Black or African American student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	59	12
Yes	452	88

Hispanic/Latino student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	59	12
Yes	452	88

Sororities or fraternities

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	268	52
Yes	244	48

LGBTQ+ student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	58	11
Yes	453	88

Christian student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	114	22
Yes	398	78

Jewish student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	77	15
Yes	434	85

Muslim/Islamic student groups.

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	83	16
Yes	428	84

Hindu student groups.

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	85	17
Yes	426	83

Atheist/agnostic/secular student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	150	29
Yes	361	70

Republican student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	188	37
Yes	323	63

Democratic student groups.

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	169	33
Yes	342	67

Politically conservative student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	192	37
Yes	319	62

Politically liberal student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	162	32
Yes	350	68

Black Lives Matter student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	100	20
Yes	411	80

Pro-Israeli student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	236	46
Yes	275	54

Pro-Palestinian student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	154	30
Yes	357	70

Other student groups

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	206	40
Yes	305	60

None of the above

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	495	97
Yes	16	3

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	197	39
Rarely	182	36
Occasionally	62	12
Fairly often, a couple times a week	42	8
Very often, nearly every day	24	5

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	75	15
No	432	84

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	56	11
About right	232	45
Too harsh	219	43

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	102	20
Rarely	227	44
Occasionally	119	23
Fairly often, a couple times a week	46	9
Very often, nearly every day	13	3

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Israelis	24	5
Palestinians	319	62
Both equally	72	14
Neither	22	4
Don't know	71	14

Regardless of your overall feelings toward the Israelis and the Palestinians, who do you think is more responsible for the 2023 outbreak of violence in the Middle East: Israel or Hamas?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Israel	202	39
Hamas	101	20
Both equally	81	16
Don't know	124	24

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	255	50
Less than once a year	62	12
Once or twice a year	63	12
Several times a year	47	9
Once a month	13	3
2-3 times a month	12	2
About weekly	24	5
Weekly	15	3
Several times a week	12	2

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	1
No	500	98

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	1	0	0
No	500	98	100

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	7	1	8
Less than half the time	30	6	35
About half the time	31	6	36
Most of the time, nearly every day	18	4	21
Always	1	0	1

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	23	5	22
Less than half the time	65	13	61
About half the time	6	1	6
Most of the time, nearly every day	10	2	9
Always	2	0	2

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	17	3	18
Less than half the time	37	7	39
About half the time	21	4	23
Most of the time, nearly every day	16	3	18
Always	2	0	2

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	32	6	26
Less than half the time	46	9	38
About half the time	28	5	23
Most of the time, nearly every day	14	3	11
Always	2	0	1

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	0	0	0
Less than half the time	29	6	29
About half the time	36	7	36
Most of the time, nearly every day	30	6	30
Always	4	1	4

Crosstabs

Tables present the percentage of students selecting each response option at each school. All analyses weighted by school demographics obtained from the IPEDS database maintained by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

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

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
adminclear					
Not at all clear	12	6	5	15	6
Not very clear	9	15	8	29	29
Somewhat clear	26	54	45	37	41
Very clear	33	23	35	11	19
Extremely clear	19	2	6	8	6
n	103	109	99	106	95

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?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
admincontr					
Not at all likely	5	3	5	11	6
Not very likely	19	29	18	37	42
Somewhat likely	35	53	47	32	42
Very likely	31	11	25	13	9
Extremely likely	11	4	4	7	1
n	103	109	99	106	95

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.

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
pubprof					
Very uncomfortable	9	16	18	40	37
Somewhat uncomfortable	27	33	30	32	28
Somewhat comfortable	35	38	20	23	27
Very comfortable	29	13	32	4	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

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

wrtprof	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Very uncomfortable	7	11	16	34	23
Somewhat uncomfortable	21	33	25	31	22
Somewhat comfortable	35	41	31	28	46
Very comfortable	37	15	27	7	9
n	103	109	99	106	95

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

inclass	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Very uncomfortable	8	16	14	43	26
Somewhat uncomfortable	17	25	34	28	19
Somewhat comfortable	49	48	18	24	48
Very comfortable	26	12	34	5	6
n	103	109	99	106	95

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.

quad	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Very uncomfortable	7	15	12	35	25
Somewhat uncomfortable	18	16	34	32	30
Somewhat comfortable	36	49	30	24	41
Very comfortable	39	20	24	9	4
n	103	109	99	106	95

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

socmedia	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Very uncomfortable	30	37	49	52	46
Somewhat uncomfortable	35	46	20	38	31
Somewhat comfortable	22	13	13	6	18
Very comfortable	13	4	18	4	5
n	103	109	99	106	95

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?

selfcensor	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	12	11	22	8	11
Rarely	33	51	33	22	32
Occasionally, once or twice a month	38	30	32	36	31
Fairly often, a couple times a week	7	5	9	17	23
Very often, nearly every day	10	4	4	17	3
n	103	109	99	106	95

This next series of questions asks you about self-censorship in different settings. For the purpose of these questions, self-censorship is defined as follows:

Refraining from sharing certain views because you fear social (e.g., exclusion from social events), professional (e.g., losing job or promotion), legal (e.g., prosecution or fine), or violent (e.g., assault) consequences, whether in person or remotely (e.g., by phone or online), and whether the consequences come from state or non-state sources. [Presented in randomized order]

How often do you self-censor during conversations with other students on campus?

sstdnts	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	12	7	14	4	19
Rarely	33	44	35	35	32
Occasionally, once or twice a month	31	29	27	22	28
Fairly often, a couple times a week	18	17	21	21	17
Very often, nearly every day	6	4	4	18	4
n	103	109	99	106	95

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

scprofs	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	15	8	25	8	21
Rarely	44	50	38	32	34
Occasionally, once or twice a month	22	24	23	25	25
Fairly often, a couple times a week	15	14	11	14	10
Very often, nearly every day	3	4	2	21	10
n	103	109	99	106	95

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

scclass	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	9	7	17	9	15
Rarely	42	48	40	29	34
Occasionally, once or twice a month	31	24	27	16	35
Fairly often, a couple times a week	15	16	14	30	9
Very often, nearly every day	3	5	2	16	7
n	103	109	99	106	95

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.

shoutdown	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Always acceptable	6	13	20	15	5
Sometimes acceptable	29	29	49	24	32
Rarely acceptable	37	32	25	28	53
Never acceptable	28	26	7	32	9
n	103	109	99	106	95

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

block	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Always acceptable	1	2	12	11	4
Sometimes acceptable	22	25	29	27	30
Rarely acceptable	29	38	31	38	30
Never acceptable	48	35	27	23	36
n	103	109	99	106	95

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

violence	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Always acceptable	1	1	2	1	0
Sometimes acceptable	13	6	9	11	5
Rarely acceptable	14	16	18	25	27
Never acceptable	72	77	71	63	68
n	103	109	99	106	95

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.

spktrans	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	23	53	66	43	53
Probably should not allow this speaker	43	29	23	21	37
Probably should allow this speaker	11	16	10	22	10
Definitely should allow this speaker	23	3	1	15	0
n	103	109	99	106	95

Abortion should be completely illegal.

spkabortion	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	10	34	44	36	54
Probably should not allow this speaker	38	34	26	20	16
Probably should allow this speaker	20	24	26	20	23
Definitely should allow this speaker	32	8	4	23	7
n	103	109	99	106	95

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

spkblm	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	21	41	54	46	58
Probably should not allow this speaker	36	42	29	20	30
Probably should allow this speaker	19	14	16	13	11
Definitely should allow this speaker	23	4	1	22	1
n	103	109	99	106	95

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

spkchurch	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	5	14	5	12	11
Probably should not allow this speaker	34	35	28	22	27
Probably should allow this speaker	27	37	42	35	44
Definitely should allow this speaker	33	14	25	31	17
n	103	109	99	106	95

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

spkpolice	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	11	14	5	22	6
Probably should not allow this speaker	28	34	21	15	30
Probably should allow this speaker	31	36	44	33	45
Definitely should allow this speaker	30	16	30	30	20
n	103	109	99	106	95

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

spkchildren	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	7	8	2	6	1
Probably should not allow this speaker	23	18	9	23	24
Probably should allow this speaker	33	53	46	45	45
Definitely should allow this speaker	37	21	43	26	31
n	103	109	99	106	95

Collateral damage in Gaza is justified for the sake of Israeli security.

spkgaza	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	9	25	43	32	33
Probably should not allow this speaker	39	33	32	28	29
Probably should allow this speaker	26	36	22	18	26
Definitely should allow this speaker	25	6	4	22	11
n	103	109	99	106	95

From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free.

spkpalestine	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Definitely should not allow this speaker	2	6	3	9	1
Probably should not allow this speaker	28	16	8	7	9
Probably should allow this speaker	30	51	36	35	46
Definitely should allow this speaker	40	27	54	49	45
n	103	109	99	106	95

Some students say it can be difficult to have conversations about certain issues on campus. Which of the following issues, if any, would you say are difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on your campus? [Presented in randomized order with none of the above always listed last]

Abortion

abortion	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	70	72	88	66	80
Yes	30	28	12	34	20
n	103	109	99	106	95

Affirmative action

affirmact	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	68	66	74	45	80
Yes	32	34	26	55	20
n	103	109	99	106	95

China

china	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	89	83	79	77	95
Yes	11	17	21	23	5
n	103	109	99	106	95

Climate change

climate	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	90	87	98	79	92
Yes	10	13	2	21	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

Crime

crime	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	84	87	78	71	92
Yes	16	13	22	29	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

Economic inequality

econineq	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	69	72	70	64	87
Yes	31	28	30	36	13
n	103	109	99	106	95

Freedom of speech

freespeech	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	76	84	70	48	73
Yes	24	16	30	52	27
n	103	109	99	106	95

Gay rights

gayrights	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	79	82	92	71	88
Yes	21	18	8	29	12
n	103	109	99	106	95

Gender inequality

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
genderineq					
No	74	79	96	68	92
Yes	26	21	4	32	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

Gun control

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
gunctrl					
No	84	77	86	75	92
Yes	16	23	14	25	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

Hate speech

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
hatespeech					
No	79	78	76	58	84
Yes	21	22	24	42	16
n	103	109	99	106	95

Immigration

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
immigration					
No	80	88	91	66	92
Yes	20	12	9	34	8
n	103	109	99	106	95

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
ipc					
No	40	37	34	15	22
Yes	60	63	66	85	78
n	103	109	99	106	95

The Presidential Election

election	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	80	82	85	68	90
Yes	20	18	15	32	10
n	103	109	99	106	95

Police misconduct

police	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	80	73	79	52	79
Yes	20	27	21	48	21
n	103	109	99	106	95

Racial inequality

raceineq	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	64	66	75	57	77
Yes	36	34	25	43	23
n	103	109	99	106	95

Religion

relig	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	80	75	78	48	81
Yes	20	25	22	52	19
n	103	109	99	106	95

Sexual assault

sexasslt	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	63	65	73	65	85
Yes	37	35	27	35	15
n	103	109	99	106	95

The Supreme Court

supreme	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	91	90	96	74	97
Yes	9	10	4	26	3
n	103	109	99	106	95

Transgender rights

transrights	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	65	71	82	49	83
Yes	35	29	18	51	17
n	103	109	99	106	95

None of the above

none1	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	87	86	96	95	88
Yes	13	14	4	5	12
n	103	109	99	106	95

Which of the following groups on your campus should be able to register as student organizations and receive student activity fees? [Presented in randomized order with none of the above always listed last]

Asian student groups

asiangrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	16	15	6	21	8
Yes	84	85	94	79	92
n	103	109	99	106	94

Black or African American student groups

blkgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	14	17	4	15	7
Yes	86	83	96	85	93
n	103	109	99	106	94

Hispanic/Latino student groups

hispggrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	16	12	6	17	6
Yes	84	88	94	83	94
n	103	109	99	106	94

Sororities or fraternities

greekgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	54	66	63	39	38
Yes	46	34	37	61	62
n	103	109	99	106	94

LGBTQ+ student groups

lgbtqgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	13	13	5	18	6
Yes	87	87	95	82	94
n	103	109	99	106	94

Christian student groups

christgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	27	28	20	22	13
Yes	73	72	80	78	87
n	103	109	99	106	94

Jewish student groups

jewgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	20	14	14	19	7
Yes	80	86	86	81	93
n	103	109	99	106	94

Muslim/Islamic student groups.

islamgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	20	21	14	18	7
Yes	80	79	86	82	93
n	103	109	99	106	94

Hindu student groups.

hindugrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	24	18	16	18	7
Yes	76	82	84	82	93
n	103	109	99	106	94

Atheist/agnostic/secular student groups

atheistgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	32	41	28	23	22
Yes	68	59	72	77	78
n	103	109	99	106	94

Republican student groups

gopgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	34	42	38	32	38
Yes	66	58	62	68	62
n	103	109	99	106	94

Democratic student groups.

demgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	34	45	28	24	33
Yes	66	55	72	76	67
n	103	109	99	106	94

Politically conservative student groups

consgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	31	48	37	33	38
Yes	69	52	63	67	62
n	103	109	99	106	94

Politically liberal student groups

libgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	32	44	23	26	31
Yes	68	56	77	74	69
n	103	109	99	106	94

Black Lives Matter student groups

blmgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	28	22	20	17	11
Yes	72	78	80	83	89
n	103	109	99	106	94

Pro-Israeli student groups

israelgrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	50	49	47	46	39
Yes	50	51	53	54	61
n	103	109	99	106	94

Pro-Palestinian student groups

palestinegrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	41	40	22	23	24
Yes	59	60	78	77	76
n	103	109	99	106	94

Other student groups

othergrps	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	46	39	41	42	32
Yes	54	61	59	58	68
n	103	109	99	106	94

None of the above

none2	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
No	95	98	97	95	100
Yes	5	2	3	5	0
n	103	109	99	106	94

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

sgrade	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	32	38	61	24	41
Rarely	35	40	22	37	47
Occasionally	17	12	11	14	5
Fairly often, a couple times a week	15	5	5	13	3
Very often, nearly every day	1	5	1	12	5
n	103	109	99	106	90

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

cancel	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Yes	13	10	25	12	15
No	87	90	75	88	85
n	103	109	99	106	90

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...

consequence	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Too lenient	15	6	8	15	10
About right	45	50	54	31	49
Too harsh	40	43	38	53	41
n	103	109	99	106	90

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

offended	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	22	19	23	18	18
Rarely	41	54	40	34	55
Occasionally	18	19	26	33	21
Fairly often, a couple times a week	18	8	7	6	6
Very often, nearly every day	1	0	3	9	0
n	103	109	99	106	90

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

sympathy	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Israelis	12	4	0	6	1
Palestinians	52	59	82	59	65
Both equally	16	7	9	26	13
Neither	7	6	5	4	0
Don't know	14	25	5	6	21
n	103	109	99	106	90

Regardless of your overall feelings toward the Israelis and the Palestinians, who do you think is more responsible for the 2023 outbreak of violence in the Middle East: Israel or Hamas?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
ipccause					
Israel	28	24	57	44	48
Hamas	28	21	6	29	15
Both equally	22	14	17	14	12
Don't know	22	41	20	13	24
n	103	109	99	106	90

How often do you attend church or religious services?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
religattend					
Never	47	51	59	52	44
Less than once a year	14	19	11	8	10
Once or twice a year	11	12	15	11	14
Several times a year	12	8	5	17	4
Once a month	1	2	1	5	5
2-3 times a month	2	1	6	3	0
About weekly	8	4	1	3	10
Weekly	4	1	3	1	7
Several times a week	1	4	0	1	6
n	103	109	99	106	86

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
military					
Yes	0	1	1	1	0
No	100	99	99	99	100
n	103	109	99	106	86

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
veteran					
Yes	0	1	0	0	0
No	100	99	100	100	100
n	101	109	99	106	86

All students were randomly presented with one of the five mental health questions below.

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
anxious					
Never	10	0	3	11	13
Less than half the time	61	23	54	23	7
About half the time	26	47	21	27	54
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	29	22	32	26
Always	0	0	0	6	0
n	23	15	15	14	20

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

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
lonely					
Never	41	5	23	33	9
Less than half the time	56	68	56	51	81
About half the time	0	8	7	6	7
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	15	11	10	2
Always	0	3	3	0	0
n	16	22	36	17	15

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

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
notime					
Never	26	0	9	5	41
Less than half the time	39	39	39	34	45
About half the time	30	13	26	42	7
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	45	26	16	7
Always	2	4	0	3	0
n	26	16	17	14	20

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
depressed					
Never	29	17	6	47	8
Less than half the time	30	33	53	28	60
About half the time	33	36	19	12	28
Most of the time, nearly every day	6	13	22	11	4
Always	2	1	0	2	0
n	18	24	20	42	17

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

stressed	Claremont McKenna College	Harvey Mudd College	Pitzer College	Pomona College	Scripps College
Never	0	0	0	2	0
Less than half the time	52	39	31	4	11
About half the time	21	33	29	49	49
Most of the time, nearly every day	27	23	37	35	39
Always	0	5	3	10	0
n	20	31	10	17	19



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