

2027 College Free Speech Rankings **Columbia University**

246

OVERALL
RANK

F

SPEECH
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT
RATING



FIRE

Foundation for Individual
Rights and Expression

Executive Summary

FOR THE SEVENTH 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. The College Free Speech Rankings combine student survey data, written speech policies, and recent speech-related controversies.

This year's survey includes 62,997 student respondents from 262 colleges and universities. Students who were enrolled in four-year degree programs were surveyed via the College Pulse mobile app and web portal from Jan. 2 through June 3, 2026. The College Free Speech Rankings are available [online](#) and are presented in an interactive dashboard that allows for easy comparison between institutions. The full pre-registered methodology is available on the Open Science Framework's [website](#).

We surveyed 185 Columbia University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Columbia ranks 246 out of 262 schools. It earned an overall score of 52.8 and a speech climate grade of F.¹
- Columbia ranks last among its Ivy League peers, behind Dartmouth (6), Harvard (71), Yale (72), Brown (98), Princeton (176), Cornell (219), and Penn (227).
- Columbia ranks 22 on “Political Tolerance,” which measures students’ willingness to allow controversial liberal and conservative speakers. Columbia students were substantially more willing than students nationally to allow all six speakers.
- Columbia ranks 52 on “Openness,” which measures which controversial topics students find difficult to discuss honestly on campus. Students generally reported being able to discuss most issues openly, except the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- Columbia students commonly self-censored and most were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” discussing controversial subjects in various settings.
- Acceptance of disruptive tactics was comparatively high. Eighty-two percent considered shoutdowns at least “rarely” acceptable, 58% said the same of blocking access, and 36% said the same of violence.
- Columbia’s weakest component is “Administrative Support.” It ranks 259, and only 15% of students said the administration’s protection of free speech was “very” or “extremely” clear.

¹ This year, 262 colleges and universities were surveyed. One school, Regis University, was given a Warning rating for its speech policies and was therefore excluded from the rankings. As a result the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings includes 261 colleges and universities. The detailed methodology can be found at rankings.fire.org/methodology.

- Columbia has a “yellow light” Spotlight rating and has adopted a Chicago Statement, but has not adopted a commitment to institutional neutrality. Had Columbia earned a “green light” rating, it would have ranked 94 instead of 246.
- Six speech controversies influenced Columbia’s ranking. They included the interim suspension of the Columbia-Barnard Young Democratic Socialists of America and prior actions involving scholars Mohamed Abdou and Abdul Kayum Ahmed.

COLUMBIA STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students remain tolerant of controversial speakers

Columbia University ranks 22 on “Political Tolerance” (27 last year).

Students were asked whether the university should allow speakers who had previously expressed six controversial views. Columbia students were more willing than students nationally to allow all six speakers. However, tolerance varied considerably by viewpoint. The percentages below combine students who said the speaker “definitely should” or “probably should” be allowed.

- 30% of students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% nationally.
- 32% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% nationally.
- 43% of students would allow a speaker who says “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” compared with 36% nationally.
- 47% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% nationally.
- 48% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% nationally.
- 64% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% nationally.

Columbia Students Who Would Allow Each Speaker on Campus (%)

- Transgender people have a mental disorder.
- Abortion should be completely illegal.
- Black Lives Matter is a hate group.
- The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.
- The police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.
- Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

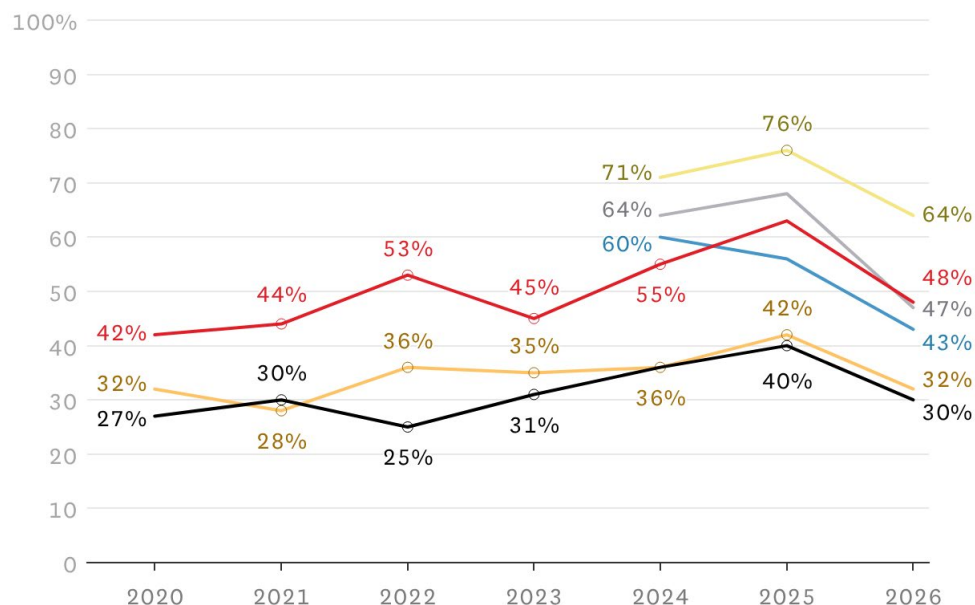


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Most topics are discussable, with one major exception

“I try to stay silent on the entire Israel/Palestine conflict because I have seen active silencing of students and even deportations over this.”

Columbia University ranks 52 on “Openness” (131 last year).

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained the topic students most frequently identified as difficult to discuss openly and honestly. Seventy percent of Columbia students selected it, compared with 50% nationally. This was an improvement from last year, when 82% of Columbia students selected the topic.

Donald Trump was the second-most frequently identified topic at 35%, followed by Charlie Kirk at 31%. Both were added to the survey this year. The decline in the percentage of students who said the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was difficult to discuss, combined with low percentages across many other topics, helped Columbia rise substantially on “Openness.”

Columbia Students Who Have Difficulty Talking About Each Topic (%)

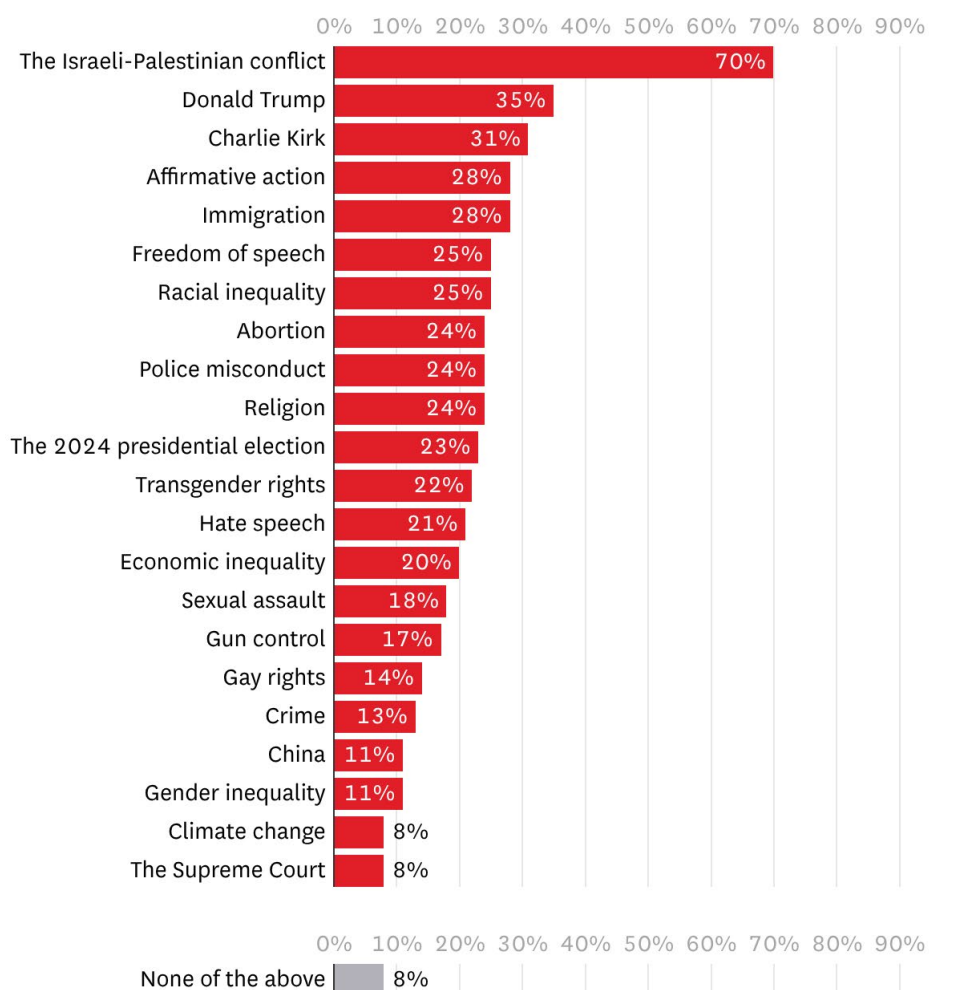


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship declined but remains common

“Being latina it is quite often that I feel I can not fully express my opinion on certain topics because many at elite institutions lack the experience and even empathy to understand the ways other people live their lives.”

Columbia University ranks 170 on “Self-Censorship” (226 last year).

- 59% of Columbia students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with other students, compared with 57% of students nationally.

- 60% self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with professors, the same percentage as students nationally.
- 61% self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, compared with 62% of students nationally.
- 55% self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with school administrators, compared with 57% of students nationally.

Columbia Students Who Engage In Self-Censorship At Least Occasionally (%)

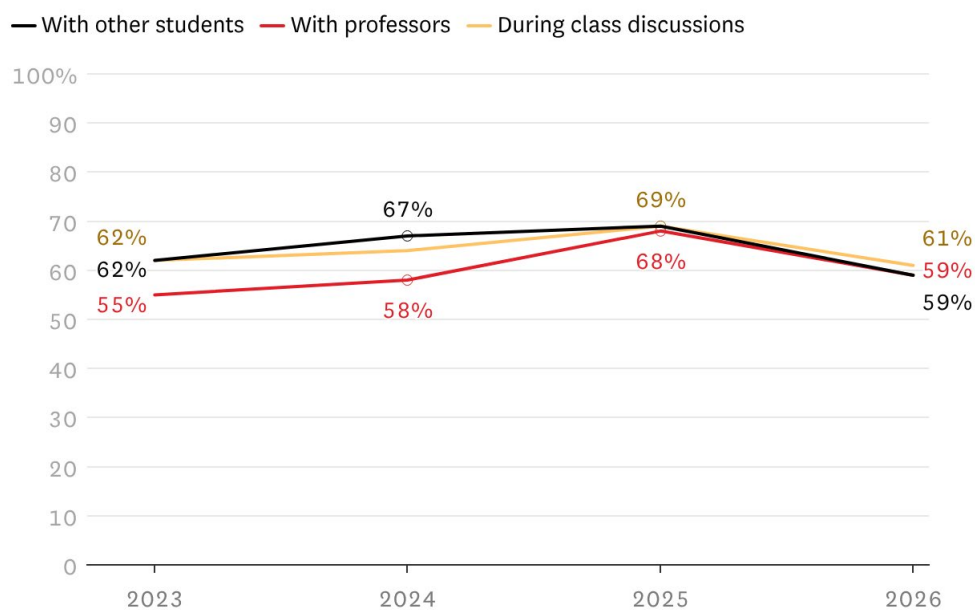


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship declined in all three settings measured last year. The percentage of students who self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with other students fell from 70% to 59%, from 67% to 60% in conversations with professors, and from 69% to 61% during classroom discussions.

These improvements helped Columbia rise 56 places on “Self-Censorship.” Still, more than half of students reported self-censoring at least once or twice a month in every setting.

Students became more comfortable expressing their views

| “My art humanities professor has strong political thoughts and does not allow any opposition”

Columbia University ranks 234 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas” (254 last year).

Discomfort declined in all five settings compared with last year. The largest improvement involved publicly disagreeing with a professor, where the percentage of students who felt uncomfortable fell from 75% to 57%.

- 57% of Columbia students felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, the same as the national percentage.
- 51% felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” disagreeing with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 47% nationally.
- 48% felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views during an in-class discussion, the same as the national percentage.
- 52% felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students in a common campus space, compared with 43% nationally.
- 73% felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 62% nationally.

Columbia Students Who Felt At Least Somewhat Uncomfortable by Context (%)

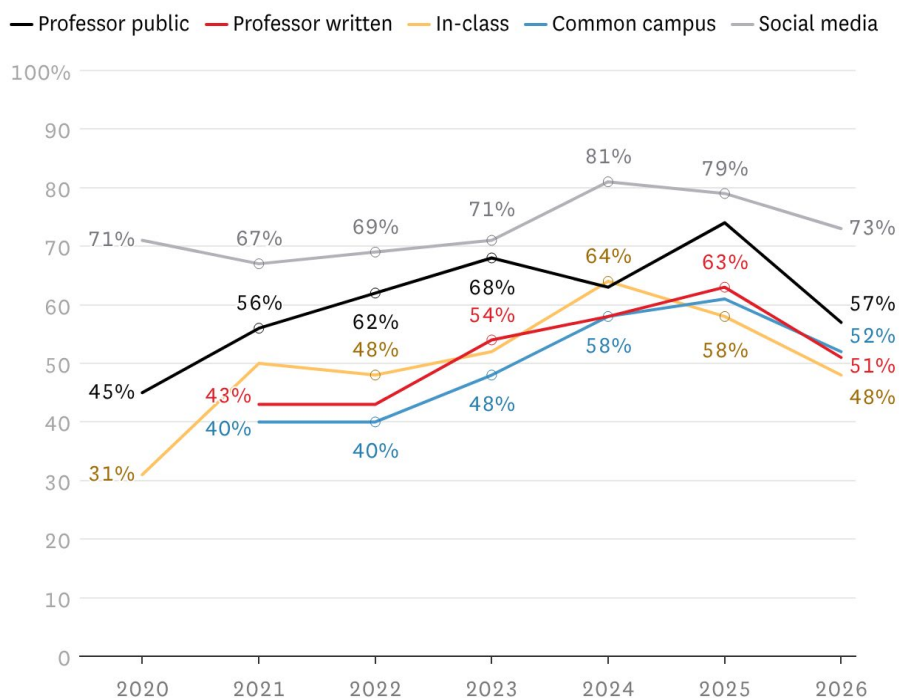


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Acceptance of disruptive conduct increased

“I do not feel that I can express my views about the Israel - Palestine conflict due to the new rules implemented by my university and the policies preventing student protests.”

“When other students all share the same belief and are just being loud/protesting anyone who disagrees. All this does is close off conversation.”

Columbia University ranks 235 on “Disruptive Conduct” (129 last year). Acceptance increased for all three tactics. The largest change involved acceptance of violence, which rose 10 percentage points.

- 82% of Columbia students considered shouting down a speaker at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% nationally and 74% at Columbia last year.
- 58% considered blocking other students from attending a campus speech at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% nationally and 56% at Columbia last year.
- 36% considered using violence to stop a campus speech at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 30% nationally and 26% at Columbia last year.

Columbia Students Who Said a Type of Disruptive Conduct Was At Least Rarely Acceptable (%)

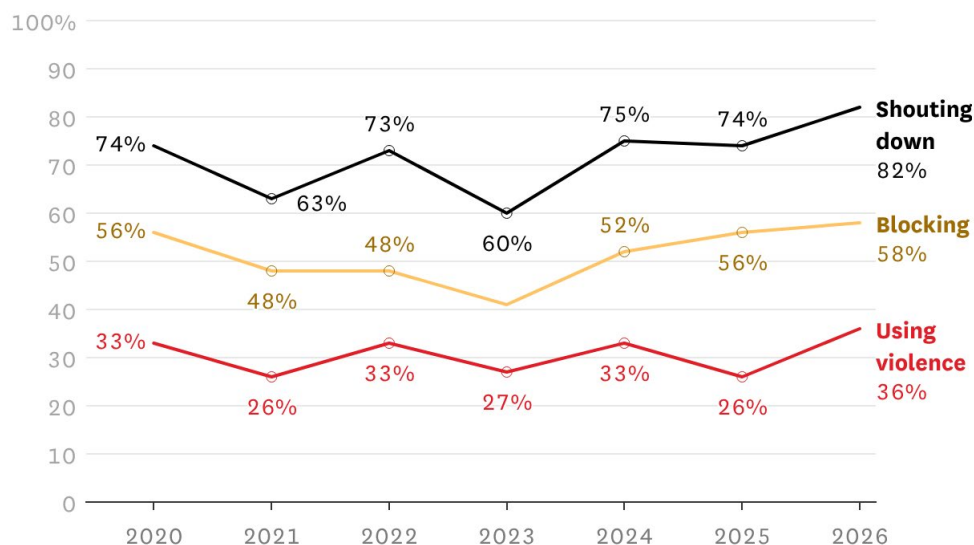


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A large gender difference appeared for blocking access: 47% of male respondents considered it at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 67% of female respondents. These subgroup results should be interpreted cautiously because of the smaller sample sizes.

Students continue to distrust the administration

“I have many opinions I could discuss, but the fear of being doxxed online and or disciplined by the administration has kept me from doing so. I could never discuss my views on the israel/palestine war, as Columbia University has adopted a definition of anti-semitism that directly conflates criticism of Israel as discriminatory.”

Columbia University ranks 259 on “Administrative Support” (256 last year). Though students expressed less distrust than last year, Columbia remained near the bottom on “Administrative Support.” Recent investigations, interim suspensions, and other speech-related controversies likely continued to shape student perceptions.

Only 15% of Columbia students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 40% of students nationally. Half said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally.

Thirteen percent said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend a speaker’s right to express controversial views, compared with 26% nationally. Forty-three percent said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in Columbia’s Administrative Support (%)

- Very or extremely clear that college administration protects free speech on campus
- If a controversy over offensive speech were to occur on campus, it is very or extremely likely that the administration would defend the speaker’s right to express their views

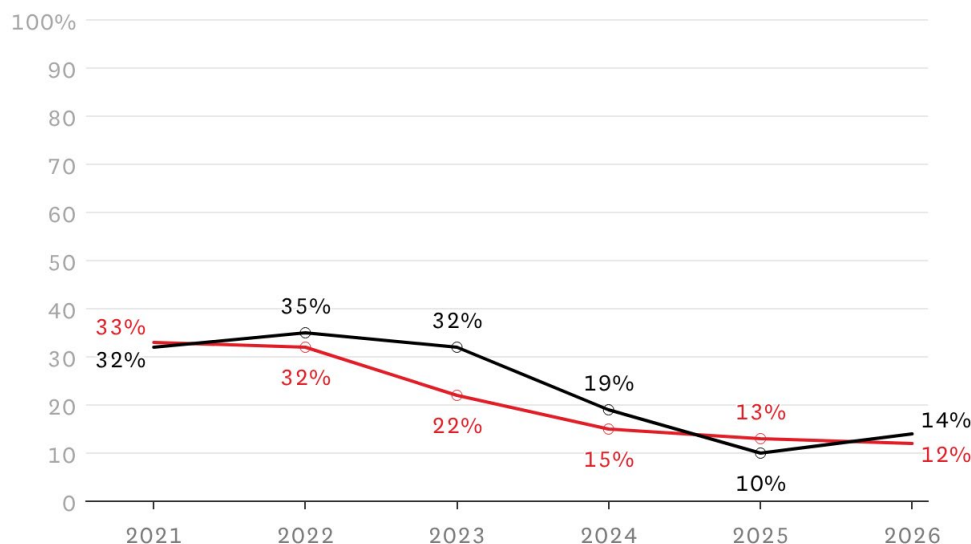


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH A CHICAGO STATEMENT

Columbia earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains five yellow light policies and two “green light” policies. Two of the university’s harassment policies fail to meet the legal standard for peer hostile environment harassment in an educational setting, putting protected speech at risk. The university also encourages students to report “bias incidents,” subjecting potentially unpopular but protected expression to investigation by the administration. The university should instead focus its resources on reports of discrimination and harassment, and refrain from soliciting reports of subjective bias. Columbia also requires “a reservation and advance approval” for all events, with a general expectation of “ten working days” notice for events conducted in outdoor university space. This impermissibly bans spontaneous expression.

Lastly, Columbia’s internet usage policy prohibits “nuisance email or other online messages such as chain letters” without defining these terms or specifying that such activity must disrupt others’ use of the system. This provision could potentially subject a wide range of protected expression to punishment.

In addition to these rated policies, Columbia has adopted a version of the Chicago Statement, but has not adopted a formal commitment to institutional neutrality. The Chicago Statement is an important affirmation of the university’s commitment to free expression and open inquiry, and adopting institutional neutrality would further reinforce those principles.

COLUMBIA’S SPEECH CONTROVERSIES

Six speech controversies affected Columbia’s 2027 score. Together, they produced a seven-point behavioral penalty.

2026

In early March 2026, Columbia University Apartheid Divest (CUAD) faced widespread calls for investigation and punishment after its X account posted “Marg bar Amrika” (“Death to America”) in response to a joint U.S.–Israeli military operation in Iran. The post, which CUAD later deleted after it was flagged by the platform, was followed by statements from the group indicating the sentiment “still stands.” Senator Ted Cruz, Rep. Elise Stefanik, Rep. Randy Fine, and former House Speaker Newt Gingrich, along with investor Bill Ackman, called for disciplinary action, including potential expulsion and deportation of any foreign students responsible. Columbia University distanced itself from the group, stating that CUAD is not a recognized student organization, and announcing that “the matter has been referred to law enforcement for further investigation.” For this, Columbia received a one-point penalty.

A few weeks later, administrators investigated and placed the Columbia-Barnard Young Democratic Socialists of America (YDSA) on interim suspension following media coverage claiming the group was liaising with a banned organization. A Washington Free Beacon article highlighted YDSA materials stating it would “plan actions and liaise with Columbia University Apartheid Divest,” the aforementioned student coalition. In response, administrators announced they were investigating whether YDSA violated the “zero tolerance” policy prohibiting recognized student groups from collaborating with CUAD. During the investigation, Columbia placed YDSA on interim suspension, rendering the group ineligible for university funding, space, and other benefits afforded to recognized student organizations. Columbia was penalized two points for this action.

A week after that, there was an attempt to disrupt an event hosted by Students Supporting Israel featuring Yossi Hertz, an Israeli soldier, and reservist Eli Wininger. The event, titled “From Combat to Campus,” was part of a tour in which Israeli military personnel speak on college campuses about their service following Hamas’ Oct. 7, 2023, attack and the ensuing war in Gaza. During the event, one attendee interrupted the speakers and confronted them for several minutes before Public Safety officers escorted the individual out. Although the event proceeded, Columbia was penalized one point for the incident.

2025

Columbia briefly placed student Sawyer Huckabee on interim suspension for his alleged involvement in a disruptive campus protest in May 2025. Huckabee identified himself to Public Safety as student press (with the Columbia Spectator student newspaper) before leaving Columbia’s library, where a pro-Palestinian protest was taking place. This occurred before Columbia’s president had authorized the NYPD to “assist in securing the building,” which resulted in 78 arrests. Shortly thereafter, Columbia’s Rules Administrator, Gregory Wawro, reportedly notified Huckabee of his suspension, which was ultimately lifted hours later. Because penalties decay one point per subsequent year, this initial two-point penalty was reduced to a one-point penalty this year.

2024

Abdul Kayum Ahmed, a professor at the university’s Mailman School of Public Health (SPH), was accused of “pro-Palestinian indoctrination” in a March Wall Street Journal article that highlighted Ahmed’s references to Israel as a “colonial settler state” and his teachings on the health impacts of displacement among Palestinians. Following the article’s publication, university administrators took several actions. Ahmed was informed by the director of SPH’s Core Curriculum that he was being removed from the Core Curriculum teaching team, citing concerns about his approach to teaching about Palestinian issues. The interim chair of the Department of Population and Family Health then notified Ahmed that he would not be permitted to teach his Health and Human Rights Advocacy course. Finally, Ahmed received a letter from the dean of the SPH stating that his appointment would not be renewed. The non-renewal of Ahmed’s appointment was finalized, ending his tenure at the university. Columbia was penalized one point for this incident, after decays.

Days after Hamas’ October 7, 2023 attack, Mohamed Abdou posted on Facebook: “Yes, I’m with the muqawamah (resistance) be it Hamas and Hezbollah and Islamic Jihad but up to a point — given ultimate differences over our ethical political commitments; that’s the difference between a strategy and tactic too.” In January 2024, Columbia hired Abdou as the Arcapita Visiting Assistant Professor in Modern Arab Studies at the university. Months later in April, Columbia’s then-president Minouche Shafik testified before the U.S. House Committee on Education and the Workforce, stating that Abdou “will never work at Columbia again.” Abdou contested this assertion, clarifying that his contract was set to conclude on May 30, 2024, and that he had not been formally terminated prior to its natural end. Columbia was penalized 1-point for this incident, after decays.

HOW CAN COLUMBIA IMPROVE?

Columbia University should first revise the policies responsible for its “yellow light” Spotlight rating to earn a “green light” rating. Had Columbia earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 94 instead of 246.

While Columbia has not yet adopted an institution-wide neutrality policy, it has already taken steps toward institutional neutrality. Its president adopted a position of institutional neutrality in 2025, and the President’s Advisory Committee on Institutional Voice issued recommendations that June. Columbia should complete, formally adopt, and clearly publish an institution-wide neutrality policy that satisfies the rankings methodology.

Columbia’s repeated controversy penalties also suggest that administrators, deans, department chairs, student-affairs staff, and Public Safety personnel need training on free speech, academic freedom, due process, institutional neutrality, and crisis response.

Columbia could add instruction on free expression, peaceful protest, and disruption to its existing pre-orientation requirements. Students should understand that they may criticize speakers, organize counterevents, and protest peacefully, but may not prevent others from hearing a speaker or attending an approved event.

The university should also address its weak “Administrative Support” result by explaining speech-related decisions publicly and consistently. When expression is protected, administrators should say so and defend the speaker’s rights. When conduct is punishable, they should identify the rule that was violated and distinguish the conduct from the speaker’s viewpoint.

Finally, Columbia should build on its improvements in “Comfort Expressing Ideas” and “Self-Censorship.” Faculty can establish discussion norms, assign competing arguments, and make clear that students are evaluated on reasoning and evidence rather than viewpoint. Visible, consistent commitments to free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are essential to strengthening Columbia’s speech climate.

Columbia’s 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.37	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.64	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	14.92	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	9.14	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.73	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.97	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	3 (yes)	-	0 (no)	3 (yes)
Institutional Neutrality	0 (no)	-	0 (no)	3 (yes)
Spotlight Rating	-5 (Yellow)	-	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	-2	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	-4	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	52.77	61.35		

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Columbia University in the City of New York

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 185.

Margin of error = +/- 7.2%.

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Not at all clear	22	12%	26
Not very clear	71	38%	75
Somewhat clear	66	35%	54
Very clear	18	10%	22
Extremely clear	8	5%	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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Not at all likely	18	10%	21
Not very likely	61	33%	75
Somewhat likely	83	45%	68
Very likely	21	12%	18
Extremely likely	2	1%	3

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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	43	23%	46
Somewhat uncomfortable	63	34%	73
Somewhat comfortable	62	33%	53
Very comfortable	18	9%	13

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	42	23%	46
Somewhat uncomfortable	52	28%	62
Somewhat comfortable	63	34%	53
Very comfortable	27	15%	24

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	33	18%	37
Somewhat uncomfortable	56	30%	67
Somewhat comfortable	81	44%	68
Very comfortable	15	8%	13

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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	33	18%	31
Somewhat uncomfortable	62	34%	67
Somewhat comfortable	53	29%	60
Very comfortable	36	20%	27

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	71	38%	76
Somewhat uncomfortable	64	35%	66
Somewhat comfortable	42	23%	35
Very comfortable	8	4%	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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	9%	15
Rarely	61	33%	58
Occasionally, once or twice a month	57	31%	64
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	44	24%	38
Very often, nearly every day	8	4%	10

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	18	10%	16
Rarely	57	31%	61
Occasionally, once or twice a month	59	32%	63
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	35	19%	34
Very often, nearly every day	16	9%	11

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	10	6%	11
Rarely	63	34%	62
Occasionally, once or twice a month	59	32%	63
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	39	21%	38
Very often, nearly every day	14	8%	11

How often do you self-censor during conversations with school administrators?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	27	15%	25
Rarely	56	30%	53
Occasionally, once or twice a month	56	30%	59
Fairly often, a couple times a week	25	13%	27
Very often, nearly every day	21	11%	21

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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	14	7%	15
Sometimes acceptable	69	37%	66
Rarely acceptable	69	38%	65
Never acceptable	33	18%	39

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	2%	5
Sometimes acceptable	38	20%	40
Rarely acceptable	66	36%	62
Never acceptable	78	42%	78

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	8	4%	5
Sometimes acceptable	17	9%	19
Rarely acceptable	42	23%	37
Never acceptable	119	64%	124

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 has previously expressed the following idea? [Presented in randomized order]

Transgender people have a mental disorder.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	64	35%	71
Probably should not allow this speaker	66	36%	62
Probably should allow this speaker	35	19%	32
Definitely should allow this speaker	20	11%	20

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	33	18%	44
Probably should not allow this speaker	63	34%	59
Probably should allow this speaker	57	31%	56
Definitely should allow this speaker	31	17%	26

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	59	32%	67
Probably should not allow this speaker	68	37%	66
Probably should allow this speaker	41	22%	34
Definitely should allow this speaker	17	9%	18

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	28	15%	26
Probably should not allow this speaker	70	38%	68
Probably should allow this speaker	56	30%	59
Definitely should allow this speaker	32	17%	32

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	30	16%	29
Probably should not allow this speaker	76	41%	70
Probably should allow this speaker	51	27%	54
Definitely should allow this speaker	29	16%	32

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	10	5%	14
Probably should not allow this speaker	56	30%	60
Probably should allow this speaker	81	44%	72
Definitely should allow this speaker	38	21%	39

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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	140	76%	141
Yes	45	24%	44

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	132	72%	129
Yes	53	28%	56

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	128	69%	130
Yes	57	31%	55

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	164	89%	166
Yes	21	11%	19

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	92%	168
Yes	14	8%	17

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	87%	162
Yes	24	13%	23

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	120	65%	119
Yes	65	35%	66

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	148	80%	148
Yes	37	20%	37

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	138	75%	140
Yes	47	25%	45

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	159	86%	159
Yes	26	14%	26

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	164	89%	160
Yes	21	11%	25

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	154	83%	146
Yes	31	17%	39

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	146	79%	139
Yes	39	21%	46

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	133	72%	133
Yes	52	28%	52

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	56	30%	53
Yes	129	70%	132

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	140	76%	133
Yes	45	24%	52

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	77%	147
Yes	42	23%	38

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	138	75%	139
Yes	47	25%	46

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	141	76%	144
Yes	44	24%	41

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	152	82%	150
Yes	33	18%	35

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	92%	168
Yes	14	8%	17

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	78%	142
Yes	42	22%	43

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	170	92%	168
Yes	15	8%	17

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	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	18	10%	20
Rarely	67	36%	64
Occasionally, once or twice a month	64	35%	63
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	29	16%	28
Very often, nearly every day	7	4%	10

Have you ever been disciplined by your college's administration for expression on campus?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Yes, I have been disciplined.	6	3%	5
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	18	10%	18
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	161	87%	162

How often, if at all, do you think your college would punish you for saying ...

"Bigots who say hateful things deserve to be shot."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	30	16%	31
Rarely	24	13%	25
Sometimes	48	27%	42
Fairly often	46	25%	48
Always	34	19%	36

"Gun nuts worship their AR-15s more than they value human lives."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	85	46%	88
Rarely	36	20%	42
Sometimes	35	19%	33
Fairly often	14	8%	11
Always	13	7%	8

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	44	24%	49
Rarely	49	27%	55
Sometimes	41	22%	40
Fairly often	26	14%	21
Always	24	13%	17

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	111	61%	116
Rarely	37	20%	36
Sometimes	24	13%	18
Fairly often	9	5%	7
Always	2	1%	5

"If a trans-identified male is in a female-only space, he is committing a violent, abusive act."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	43	23%	48
Rarely	50	28%	48
Sometimes	37	20%	40
Fairly often	38	21%	32
Always	15	8%	14

If a professor on your campus said any of the following statements on social media after Charlie Kirk's assassination, SHOULD THEY or SHOULD THEY NOT be fired from their job?

"It's O.K. to punch a Nazi."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	67	37%	65
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	65	36%	73
The professor probably should be fired from their job	44	24%	34
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	5	3%	9

"These fascist Bible-thumpers want to drag us back to the Dark Ages."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	43	24%	45
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	64	35%	69
The professor probably should be fired from their job	64	35%	57
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	10	5%	10

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	52	29%	53
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	75	41%	76
The professor probably should be fired from their job	42	23%	40
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	13	7%	12

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	53	29%	56
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	72	40%	70
The professor probably should be fired from their job	46	25%	41
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	10	6%	14

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	66	37%	71
Less than once a year	16	9%	18
Once or twice a year	26	15%	26
Several times a year	18	10%	18
Once a month	11	6%	10
2-3 times a month	6	3%	7
About weekly	7	4%	9
Weekly	11	6%	8
Several times a week	17	10%	13

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	178	100%	179
Yes	0.4	<1%	1

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	175	98%	178
Yes	4	2%	2

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	1	5%	1
Less than half the time	6	33%	11
About half the time	7	35%	10
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	22%	6
Always	1	5%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	15	34%	12
Less than half the time	15	34%	17
About half the time	12	26%	12
Most of the time, nearly every day	1	3%	3
Always	1.0	2%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	21%	5
Less than half the time	11	28%	11
About half the time	17	43%	13
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	9%	7
Always	0	0%	0

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	22	36%	19
Less than half the time	28	45%	19
About half the time	10	16%	9
Most of the time, nearly every day	1	2%	1
Always	0	0%	0

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	2	8%	1
Less than half the time	5	23%	6
About half the time	10	51%	10
Most of the time, nearly every day	2	10%	4
Always	2	8%	4

Where do you get your news? Please select all that apply.

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	35	19%	38
Yes	150	81%	147

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	121	66%	123
Yes	64	34%	62

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	87%	163
Yes	24	13%	22

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	87%	159
Yes	24	13%	26

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	129	70%	134
Yes	56	30%	51

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	170	92%	168
Yes	15	8%	17

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	63	34%	72
Yes	122	66%	113

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	87%	163
Yes	24	13%	22

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	118	64%	112
Yes	67	36%	73

What forms of violence, if any, do you consider acceptable to stop a campus speech?

Threats of bodily harm to people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	173	93%	176
Yes	12	7%	9

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	88%	169
Yes	22	12%	16

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	172	93%	176
Yes	13	7%	9

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	167	90%	173
Yes	18	10%	12

Throwing projectiles (e.g., pies, eggs, rocks, bottles)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	165	89%	169
Yes	20	11%	16

Use of chemical irritants (e.g., bear spray)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	174	94%	178
Yes	11	6%	7

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	172	93%	177
Yes	13	7%	8

Smoke or "stink" bombs to force evacuation of the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	93%	174
Yes	14	7%	11

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	174	94%	178
Yes	11	6%	7

Use of sharp objects (e.g., knife)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	174	94%	178
Yes	11	6%	7

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	175	95%	179
Yes	10	5%	6

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	175	95%	179
Yes	10	5%	6

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	175	95%	179
Yes	10	5%	6

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	172	93%	176
Yes	13	7%	9

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	173	94%	178
Yes	12	6%	7

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	184	100%	184
Yes	0.9	<1%	1

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	151	82%	151
Yes	34	18%	34



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