

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Furman University

84
OVERALL
RANK

D

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 202 Furman University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Furman University ranks 84 out of 261¹ schools. The university earned a score of 63.1 and received a speech climate grade of D.
- Furman's overall standing improved substantially this year. It ranked 163 in the 2024 rankings, fell to 221 in the 2025 rankings, rose to 195 last year, and now ranks 84.
- Furman's strongest student survey area is "Disruptive Conduct," which measures student acceptance of shoutdowns, blocking access, and violence to stop a campus speech. Furman ranks 19 on this component, and students were especially unlikely to view violence as acceptable.
- Furman also improved on "Self-Censorship," which measures how often students withhold views in campus settings. Furman ranks 67 on this component, up from 123 last year.
- Furman's weakest student survey area is "Comfort Expressing Ideas," which measures how comfortable students feel sharing controversial views in class, with professors, with peers, and on social media. Furman ranks 167 on this component, and 74% of students were at least "somewhat uncomfortable" expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name.
- Students were most likely to say the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, abortion, and Charlie Kirk were difficult topics to discuss openly and honestly on campus.
- Furman has adopted the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement and improved from a "red light" to a "yellow light" Spotlight rating. It has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality. Had Furman earned a "green light" rating this year, it would have ranked 21 instead of 84.

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.

- Furman has one speech controversy that has influenced the school's rankings: In 2022, the university placed computer science professor Chris Healy on leave, banned him from campus, investigated him after images of him at the 2017 Unite the Right rally surfaced, and later terminated his employment.

FURMAN STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Furman students were relatively opposed to disruptive conduct

Furman University ranks 19 on “Disruptive Conduct.” This component measures how acceptable students consider three protest tactics: shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus, blocking other students from attending a campus speech, and using violence to stop a campus speech. Higher acceptance of these tactics indicates a worse speech climate.

At Furman, 64% of students said shouting down a speaker was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally. This was slightly lower than Furman’s 67% last year, but higher than the 59% recorded in the 2024 rankings.

Fewer Furman students accepted more disruptive tactics than students nationally. Forty-six percent said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% of students nationally. Sixteen percent said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 31% nationally. Acceptance of violence was essentially unchanged from last year at Furman and remained lower than the 23% recorded in the 2025 rankings.

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

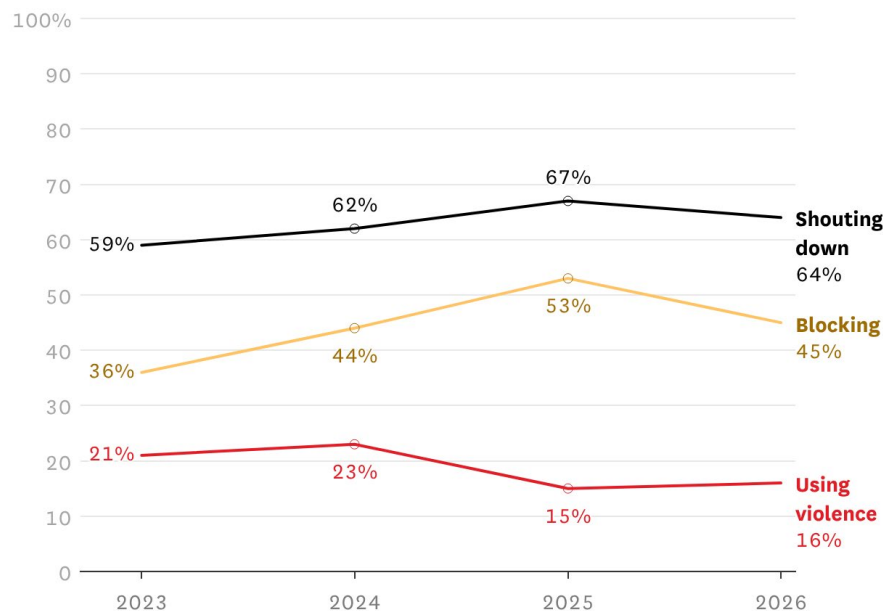


Chart: Emily Navver • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship was less common than at many schools, but still frequent

Furman ranks 67 on “Self-Censorship,” improving from 123 for the past two years.

The share of Furman students who felt at least “occasionally” unable to express an opinion because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond also fell slightly, from 46% last year to 43% this year. In the 2025 rankings, that figure was 63%. However, Furman’s current percentage (43%) is slightly above the national average of 40%.

Fifty-four percent of Furman students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with other students on campus, compared with 57% of students nationally. Nineteen percent said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 24% nationally.

Students reported somewhat higher self-censorship with professors and in the classroom. Fifty-seven percent said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with professors, compared with 60% nationally, and 23% did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 27% nationally. Sixty-two percent said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, matching the national figure, while 20% did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 27% nationally.

Fifty-two percent of Furman students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with school administrators, compared with 57% nationally. Twenty-six percent said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” close to the national figure of 27%.

Furman Students Who Engage in Self-Censorship At Least Occasionally (%)

— With other students — With professors — During class discussions

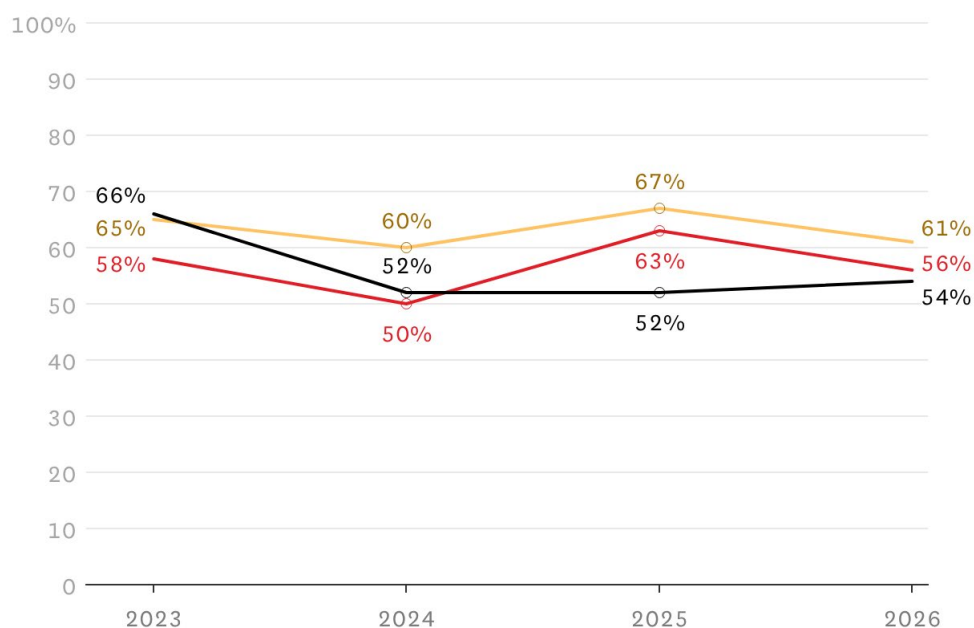


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Furman students were more politically tolerant than last year

Furman ranks 68 on “Political Tolerance.” The university improved from 139 last year.

This component measures whether students would allow speakers with controversial views to speak on campus. Furman students were somewhat more willing than students nationally to allow controversial conservative speakers, and were roughly similar to or slightly less willing than students nationally to allow controversial liberal speakers.

- 26% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group.” Nationally, 22% of students would allow this speaker.
- 32% of students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder.” Nationally, 26% of students would allow this speaker.
- 33% of students would allow a speaker who says “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow this speaker.
- 37% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow this speaker.
- 44% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent.” Nationally, 47% of students would allow this speaker.
- 50% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal.” Nationally, 40% of students would allow this speaker.

Furman 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.

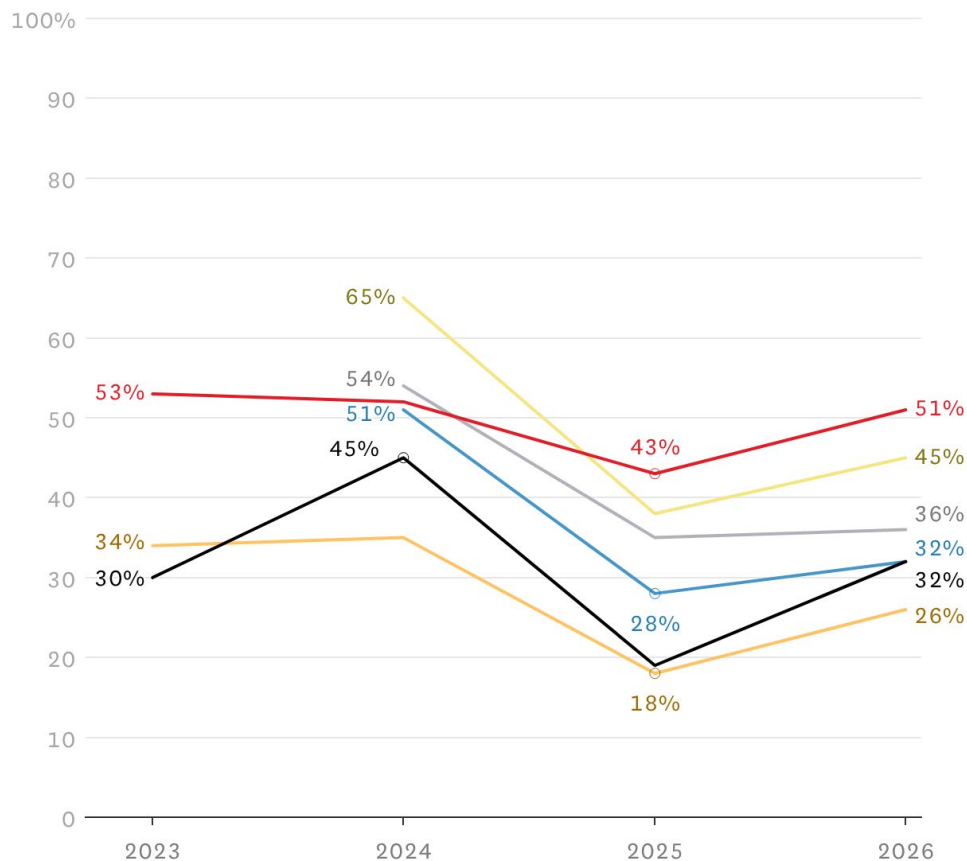


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students found Israel-Palestine, abortion hardest to discuss

Furman ranks 122 on “Openness.” The university improved considerably from 213 last year and 221 in the 2025 rankings.

Furman students identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as the most difficult to discuss: 57% said it was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about this topic, compared with 50% of students nationally. Half of Furman students said abortion was difficult to discuss, compared with 43% nationally.

Forty-seven percent identified Charlie Kirk and 42% identified Donald Trump as difficult topics to discuss, compared with national percentages of 44% and 46%, respectively.

Furman students were least likely to identify crime, China, and climate change as difficult topics to discuss. Only 5% said crime was difficult to discuss, compared with 14% nationally. Similarly, 7% identified China as a difficult topic, compared with 10% nationally, and 8% identified climate change, compared with 13% nationally.” Seventeen percent selected “none of the above,” matching the national figure.

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

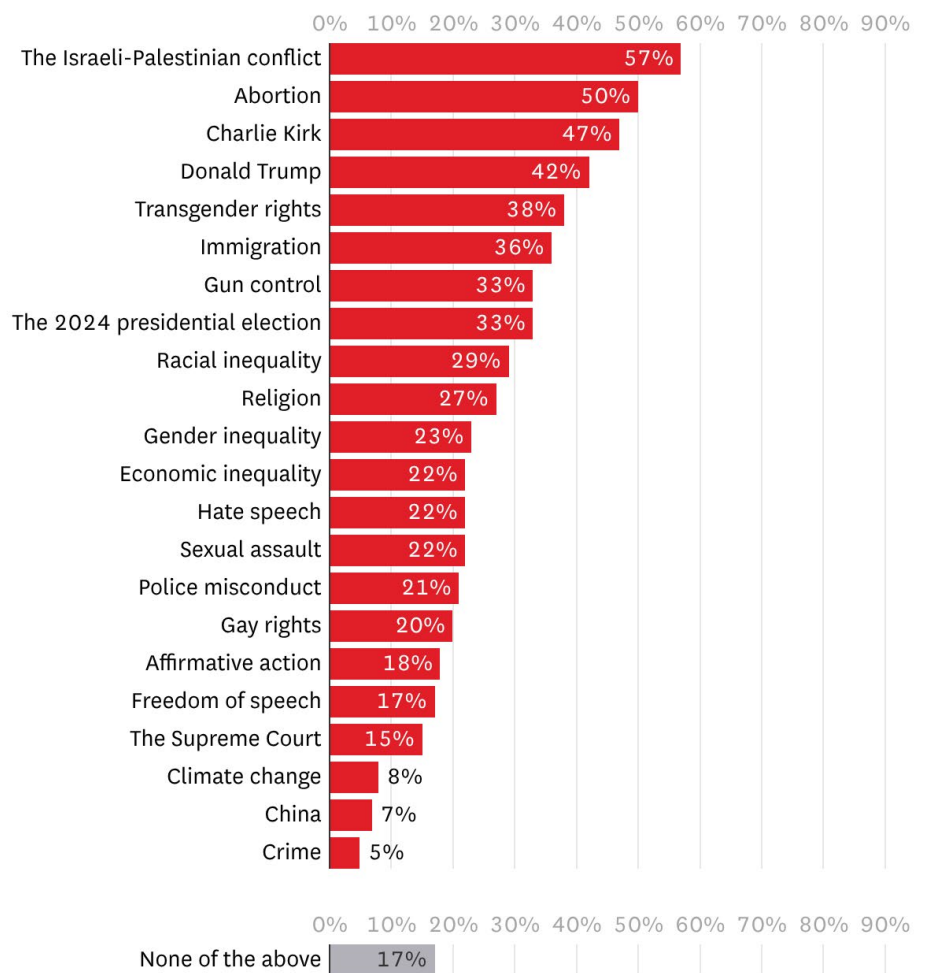


Chart: Emily Nayyer · Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Furman’s improvement on “Openness” suggests students were less likely this year to identify a wide range of topics as difficult to discuss. The remaining pressure points were concentrated around high-salience national and campus political issues.

“Administrative Support” declined from last year

Furman ranks 128 out of 261 on “Administrative Support.” This was a notable decline from 33 last year and 35 in the 2025 rankings, leaving the university’s current results close to national levels.

Thirty-nine percent of Furman students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech on campus, compared with 40% of students nationally. Twelve percent said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally.

Students were slightly less confident when asked how the administration would respond during a controversy. Twenty-five percent said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend a speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% nationally. Twenty-six percent said this was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Furman’s “Administrative Support” numbers were not especially weak in absolute terms, but its ranking fell because other schools performed better on this component. The decline suggests that Furman’s formal adoption of a free expression statement has not yet translated into a clearly stronger perception among students that administrators will defend speech during moments of controversy.

Student Perspectives in Furman’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

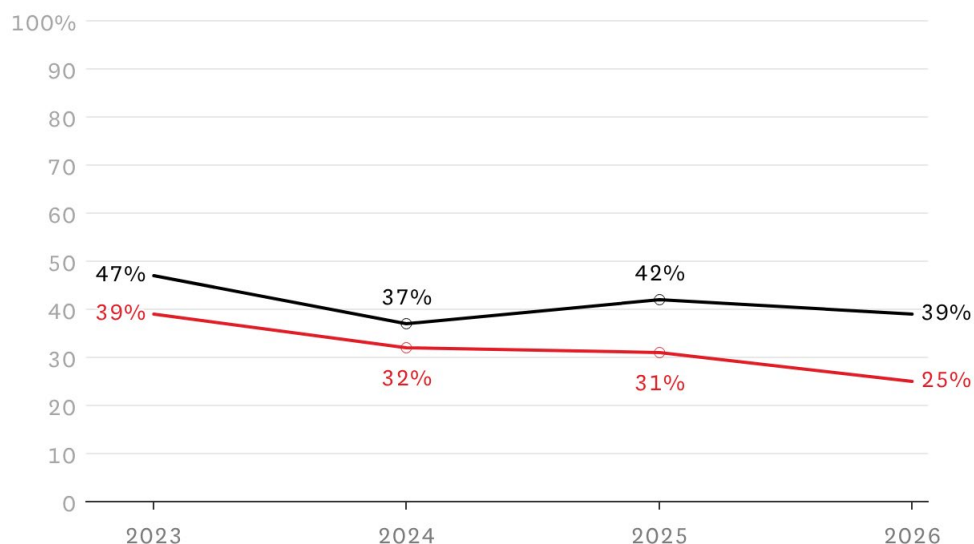


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were least comfortable expressing unpopular views on social media

Furman ranks 167 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” Furman’s score changed little from last year, rising from 9.6 to 9.7, but this rank fell from 107 as other schools simply scored better on this component. Still, this rank is a significant improvement from its “Comfort” rank of 243 in the 2024 rankings.

Over half of Furman students responded that they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” — 60% this year and 62% last year — publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic. This is slightly higher than the 57% national response.

Students were less uncomfortable in written assignments and classroom discussions. Forty-five percent said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor about a controversial political topic in a written assignment, compared with 47% nationally. Also, 45% of students said the same when asked how comfortable they would feel expressing their views during an in-class discussion, compared with 48% nationally.

Forty-four percent of Furman students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students during a discussion in a common campus space, compared with 43% nationally. The largest gap came on social media: 74% of Furman students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 62% nationally.

The social media result helps explain why Furman ranks lower on this component despite otherwise performing close to national levels. It suggests that students may distinguish between ordinary campus discussion and higher-risk public expression tied to their identity.

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

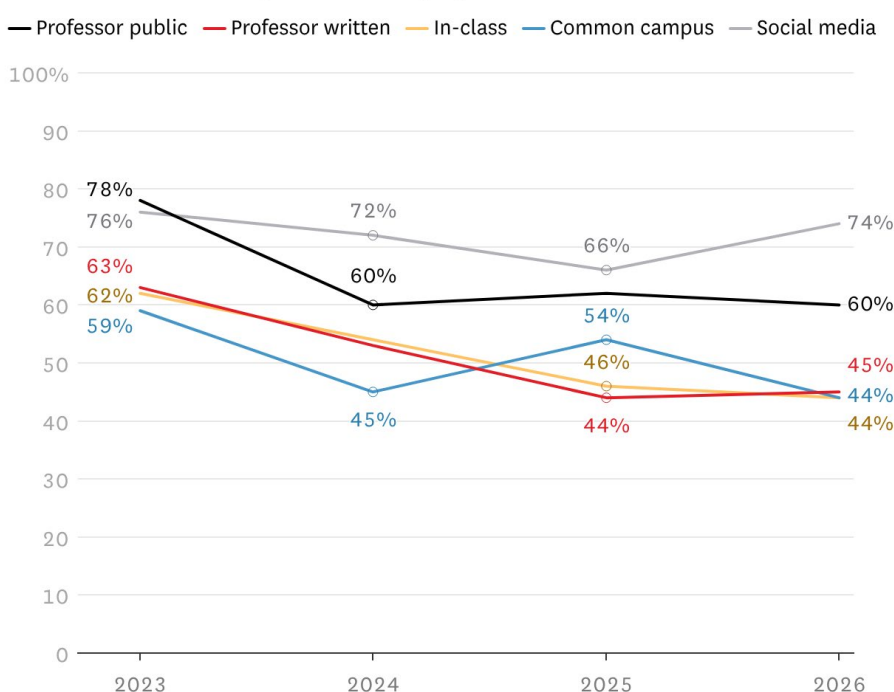


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH A CHICAGO STATEMENT

Furman University earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains nine yellow light policies and one “green light” policy. The university’s harassment policies do not meet the legal standard for peer hostile environment harassment in an educational setting, putting protected speech that does not reach that threshold at risk. Furthermore, the university’s restrictive posting policy requires campus postings to receive prior administrative approval and forbids anonymous authorship, chilling expression. The internet usage policy’s vague ban on mass mailings and “unprofessional” content allows administrators to silence speech they disfavor.

Furman also bans “demeaning behavior” and bullying, conflating each with harassment. Any expression the university wishes to prohibit under the “bullying” and “demeaning behavior” definitions would best be governed under revised hostile environment harassment policies.

Lastly, the university bans “acts of intolerance,” defined broadly as any conduct that “serves no scholarly purpose” and “demonstrates bias against others” because of their protected characteristic. The policy states that this conduct must “actually cause or reasonably be intended to cause intimidation, alienation, or other harm,” but conduct cannot be limited under First Amendment legal standards merely because it was intended to cause something like alienation based on a person’s protected characteristic. Further, the policy goes on to list out examples of unpopular but protected speech like “slurs” and “[c]ulturally offensive gestures” as factors that will be considered in determining whether conduct has constituted an act of intolerance. Listing these factors may suggest to students that subjectively offensive speech is banned across the board.

In addition to these rated policies, Furman University has adopted the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement of commitment to freedom of expression, but it has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality.

FURMAN’S SPEECH CONTROVERSY

Furman University was penalized one point for a “Scholars Under Fire” controversy that continued to affect its score after penalty decay.

The controversy involved Chris Healy, a tenured professor of computer science. In 2022, after images of Healy at the 2017 Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia surfaced, Furman placed him on paid administrative leave, banned him from campus during the review process, and investigated his conduct. The university’s actions were based on concerns about his associations with organizations connected to white supremacist groups.

Despite a faculty committee recommending against his termination, the university proceeded to terminate Healy’s employment in April 2024. Healy’s lawsuit for wrongful termination is ongoing.

HOW CAN FURMAN IMPROVE?

Furman University could significantly improve its ranking by revising its remaining “yellow light” speech policies to earn an overall “green light” rating. Had Furman earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 21 instead of 84. Because Furman already adopted a Chicago Statement-style commitment, policy reform is the clearest remaining formal scoring lever.

Furman should also adopt an official commitment to institutional neutrality. This would add three points to Furman’s score and help establish that the university will not take institutional positions on contested political and social issues unless those issues directly affect its mission. Had Furman earned both a green light rating and institutional neutrality credit this year, it would have ranked 9.

Furman should also adopt a clear, viewpoint-neutral response plan for speech controversies. When controversies arise, administrators should state clearly that protected expression will remain protected, peaceful protest is allowed, and disruption or viewpoint-based punishment is not allowed. This would help Furman avoid future penalties and make clear that its commitments apply during controversy.

Policy reform, however, is not the end of the process. Furman’s weakest survey result was on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” especially social media expression and public disagreement with professors. Furman should help faculty build disagreement into ordinary coursework by setting discussion norms, assigning serious competing arguments, and making clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint.

Furman is already doing some of this work through [On Discourse](#), which launched in 2023 to help students navigate polarization by facilitating conversations among people with different viewpoints. Furman could strengthen this initiative by connecting it to topics students found difficult to discuss, especially the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, abortion, Charlie Kirk, and Donald Trump. These programs would be most useful if they are clearly connected to the university’s free expression commitments rather than framed as one-time civility exercises.

Finally, Furman should make its commitments visible and consistent. Administrators should explain why free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are central to the university’s academic mission. These steps could help Furman translate stronger formal protections into a better campus speech climate.

Furman's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	FURMAN UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.68	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	13.13	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	16.66	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.78	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.31	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.51	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	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	63.06	61.35	7 + Penalties	111 + Bonuses

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Furman University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 202.

Margin of error = +/- 6.9%.

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	3	2%	4
Not very clear	20	10%	23
Somewhat clear	99	49%	100
Very clear	63	31%	61
Extremely clear	17	8%	14

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	6	3%	6
Not very likely	46	23%	45
Somewhat likely	99	49%	101
Very likely	41	20%	43
Extremely likely	9	5%	7

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	37	18%	42
Somewhat uncomfortable	85	42%	81
Somewhat comfortable	63	31%	66
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	31	15%	31
Somewhat uncomfortable	60	30%	69
Somewhat comfortable	76	38%	76
Very comfortable	36	18%	26

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	27	14%	32
Somewhat uncomfortable	62	31%	63
Somewhat comfortable	91	45%	85
Very comfortable	21	11%	22

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	20	10%	24
Somewhat uncomfortable	69	34%	70
Somewhat comfortable	75	37%	77
Very comfortable	39	19%	31

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	74	37%	77
Somewhat uncomfortable	75	37%	74
Somewhat comfortable	42	21%	42
Very comfortable	11	5%	9

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	19	9%	20
Rarely	74	36%	76
Occasionally, once or twice a month	70	35%	64
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	34	17%	35
Very often, nearly every day	5	2%	7

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	10%	18
Rarely	68	33%	72
Occasionally, once or twice a month	68	34%	65
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	34	17%	35
Very often, nearly every day	12	6%	12

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	17	8%	16
Rarely	61	30%	68
Occasionally, once or twice a month	84	42%	72
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	32	16%	39
Very often, nearly every day	8	4%	7

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	32	16%	27
Rarely	64	32%	73
Occasionally, once or twice a month	53	26%	57
Fairly often, a couple times a week	41	20%	34
Very often, nearly every day	12	6%	11

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	5	3%	4
Sometimes acceptable	43	21%	45
Rarely acceptable	81	40%	80
Never acceptable	73	36%	73

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	2%	3
Sometimes acceptable	25	13%	29
Rarely acceptable	63	31%	60
Never acceptable	111	55%	110

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	2%	3
Sometimes acceptable	13	7%	15
Rarely acceptable	14	7%	16
Never acceptable	171	84%	168

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	77	38%	75
Probably should not allow this speaker	61	30%	60
Probably should allow this speaker	53	26%	54
Definitely should allow this speaker	11	6%	13

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	38	19%	42
Probably should not allow this speaker	62	31%	58
Probably should allow this speaker	71	35%	72
Definitely should allow this speaker	31	15%	30

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	84	42%	81
Probably should not allow this speaker	65	32%	69
Probably should allow this speaker	43	21%	41
Definitely should allow this speaker	10	5%	11

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	46	23%	48
Probably should not allow this speaker	82	41%	83
Probably should allow this speaker	62	31%	57
Definitely should allow this speaker	11	6%	14

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	61	30%	59
Probably should not allow this speaker	75	37%	76
Probably should allow this speaker	52	26%	52
Definitely should allow this speaker	14	7%	15

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	48	24%	40
Probably should not allow this speaker	64	32%	68
Probably should allow this speaker	75	37%	73
Definitely should allow this speaker	15	7%	21

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	101	50%	93
Yes	101	50%	109

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	166	82%	164
Yes	36	18%	38

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	106	53%	104
Yes	96	47%	98

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	187	93%	183
Yes	15	7%	19

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	186	92%	179
Yes	16	8%	23

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	191	95%	191
Yes	11	5%	11

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	117	58%	105
Yes	85	42%	97

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	158	78%	163
Yes	44	22%	39

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	167	83%	166
Yes	35	17%	36

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	80%	150
Yes	41	20%	52

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	156	77%	147
Yes	46	23%	55

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	135	67%	132
Yes	67	33%	70

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	157	78%	156
Yes	45	22%	46

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	130	64%	126
Yes	72	36%	76

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	86	43%	88
Yes	116	57%	114

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	159	79%	154
Yes	43	21%	48

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	136	67%	130
Yes	66	33%	72

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	144	71%	139
Yes	58	29%	63

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	148	73%	147
Yes	54	27%	55

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	158	78%	152
Yes	44	22%	50

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	85%	175
Yes	31	15%	27

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	125	62%	115
Yes	77	38%	87

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	167	83%	171
Yes	35	17%	31

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	33	16%	26
Rarely	82	40%	85
Occasionally, once or twice a month	65	32%	60
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	14	7%	20
Very often, nearly every day	8	4%	11

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.	8	4%	9
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	24	12%	20
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	170	84%	173

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	18	9%	21
Rarely	32	16%	30
Sometimes	47	23%	53
Fairly often	68	34%	62
Always	37	18%	36

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	65	32%	71
Rarely	80	40%	67
Sometimes	30	15%	36
Fairly often	22	11%	20
Always	5	2%	8

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	56	28%	53
Rarely	54	27%	49
Sometimes	46	23%	43
Fairly often	34	17%	40
Always	12	6%	17

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	126	63%	124
Rarely	50	25%	49
Sometimes	20	10%	21
Fairly often	3	1%	4
Always	2	1%	4

"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	41	20%	44
Rarely	56	28%	53
Sometimes	55	27%	56
Fairly often	35	17%	30
Always	15	8%	19

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	60	30%	57
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	83	41%	90
The professor probably should be fired from their job	47	23%	43
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	11	5%	12

"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	33	16%	35
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	75	37%	69
The professor probably should be fired from their job	67	33%	67
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	28	14%	31

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	65	32%	64
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	96	48%	92
The professor probably should be fired from their job	20	10%	30
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	20	10%	16

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	38	19%	36
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	84	42%	92
The professor probably should be fired from their job	51	25%	49
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	29	14%	25

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	34	17%	32
Less than once a year	15	8%	19
Once or twice a year	30	15%	27
Several times a year	21	10%	24
Once a month	19	9%	18
2-3 times a month	16	8%	20
About weekly	20	10%	15
Weekly	37	18%	38
Several times a week	10	5%	9

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	100%	201
Yes	0.7	<1%	1

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	100%	201
Yes	0.7	<1%	1

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	2	5%	2
Less than half the time	18	51%	14
About half the time	9	25%	9
Most of the time, nearly every day	5	15%	6
Always	1	4%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	18	35%	11
Less than half the time	22	41%	23
About half the time	10	19%	7
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	5%	2
Always	0	0%	0

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	16	42%	12
About half the time	8	21%	8
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	8%	6
Always	2	7%	2

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	36%	17
Less than half the time	16	38%	16
About half the time	7	15%	6
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	7%	6
Always	1	3%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	0.6	2%	1
Less than half the time	15	43%	17
About half the time	10	31%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	13%	8
Always	4	11%	4

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	32	16%	34
Yes	170	84%	168

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	112	55%	106
Yes	90	45%	96

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	180	89%	178
Yes	22	11%	24

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	182	90%	180
Yes	20	10%	22

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	170	84%	166
Yes	32	16%	36

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	188	93%	192
Yes	14	7%	10

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	101	50%	91
Yes	101	50%	111

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	188	93%	186
Yes	14	7%	16

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	189	93%	186
Yes	13	7%	16

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	201	99%	200
Yes	1	1%	2

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	197	97%	196
Yes	5	3%	6

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	198	98%	198
Yes	4	2%	4

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	198	98%	198
Yes	4	2%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	199	98%	197
Yes	3	2%	5

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	198	98%	198
Yes	4	2%	4

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	200
Yes	1	1%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	100%	200
Yes	0.5	<1%	2

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	199	99%	199
Yes	3	1%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	200
Yes	1	1%	2

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	200
Yes	1	1%	2

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	200
Yes	1	1%	2

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	199
Yes	1	1%	3

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	200	99%	199
Yes	2	1%	3

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	201	99%	199
Yes	1	1%	3

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	200	99%	200
Yes	2	1%	2

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	181	90%	181
Yes	21	10%	21



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