

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Georgetown University

117
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 150 Georgetown University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Georgetown University ranks 117 out of 261 schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 60.7 and received a speech climate grade of D-.¹
- Georgetown students showed stronger support than students nationally for allowing controversial speakers from across the ideological spectrum.
- Georgetown students were more comfortable than students nationally expressing controversial political views in most settings, but social media remained a weak spot.
- Georgetown students reported broad openness to discussing most issues, but 74% identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to discuss.
- Georgetown students were more likely than students nationally to self-censor with other students, in classroom discussions, and with administrators, but less likely to self-censor with professors.
- Student confidence in Georgetown's administration weakened sharply, with the university falling from 92 last year to 191 this year on "Administrative Support."
- Georgetown students were more likely than students nationally to say shouting down a speaker was at least "rarely" acceptable, making "Disruptive Conduct" the university's weakest survey area.

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.

- Georgetown earns a “yellow light” Spotlight rating, has adopted the Chicago Statement, but has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality. Had Georgetown earned a “green light” rating this year, it would have ranked 33 instead of 117.
- Georgetown had five speech controversies that influenced its ranking.

GEORGETOWN STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students were unusually willing to allow controversial speakers

Georgetown University ranks 17 on “Political Tolerance.” Georgetown students were more willing than students nationally to allow each of the six controversial speakers included in the survey.

- 30% of students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% of students nationally.
- 32% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% of students nationally.
- 49% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% of students nationally.
- 51% of students would allow a speaker who says “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 56% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 66% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% of students nationally.

Georgetown 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.

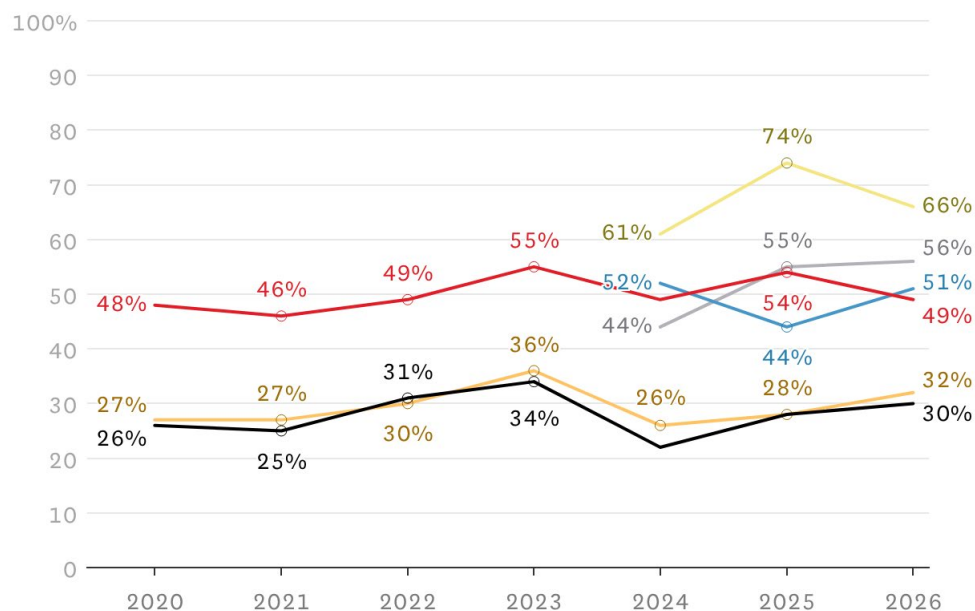


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students felt comparatively comfortable expressing ideas

Georgetown ranks 23 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” Georgetown ranked 44 on this component last year and 197 in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings, so comfort expressing ideas has improved substantially in the past two cycles.

Compared with students nationally, Georgetown students reported less discomfort in four of the five settings included in the component; the largest gap was in written assignments. The exception was social media.

- 54% of Georgetown students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor, compared with 57% of students nationally.
- 31% of Georgetown students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 47% of students nationally.
- 40% of Georgetown students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing views during an in-class discussion, compared with 48% of students nationally.
- 34% of Georgetown students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing views to other students in a common campus space, compared with 43% of students nationally.
- 73% of Georgetown students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 62% of students nationally.

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

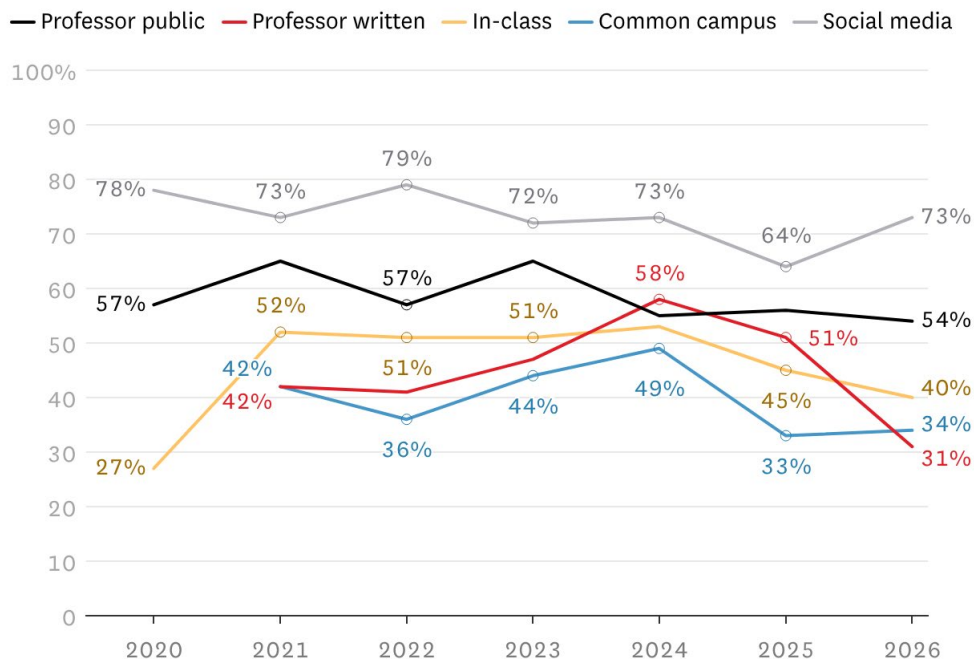


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was the hardest topic to discuss

| “Being Pro Palestine is sometimes seen as antisemitism by the administration”

Georgetown ranks 115 on “Openness.”

Students most often identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to discuss. At Georgetown, 74% of students said this topic was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on campus, compared with 50% of students nationally. The data suggest this concern was especially pronounced among upperclassmen: 88% of seniors identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to discuss, compared with 61% of first-year students.

Other topics Georgetown students often identified as difficult included Charlie Kirk (45%), abortion (41%), Donald Trump (36%), transgender rights (35%), affirmative action (34%), and sexual assault (34%). Georgetown students were less likely than students nationally to identify Donald Trump as difficult, but more likely to identify affirmative action and sexual assault as difficult.

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

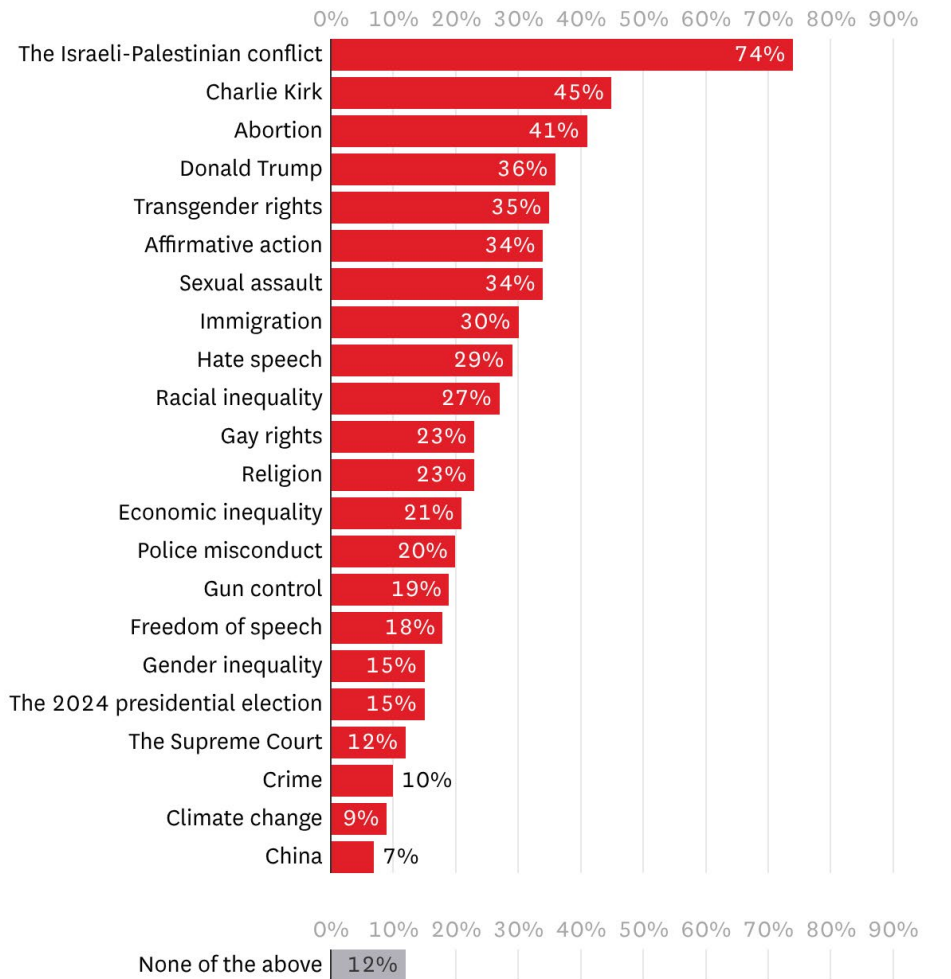


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship was close to the national average

“In my class about women’s health, I was the only pro life believer in the class but the professor wanted us to separate based on belief of the topic to different sides of the room. Everyone was pro-choice so i decided to be because i was afraid”

Georgetown ranks 122 on “Self-Censorship.” Georgetown students were more likely than students nationally to self-censor in conversations with other students, classroom discussions, and conversations with administrators. They were less likely than students nationally to self-censor in conversations with professors.

- 64% of Georgetown students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with other students on campus, compared with 57% of students nationally.
- 54% of Georgetown students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with professors, compared with 60% of students nationally.
- 68% of Georgetown students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, compared with 62% of students nationally.
- 60% of Georgetown students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with school administrators, compared with 57% of students nationally.

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

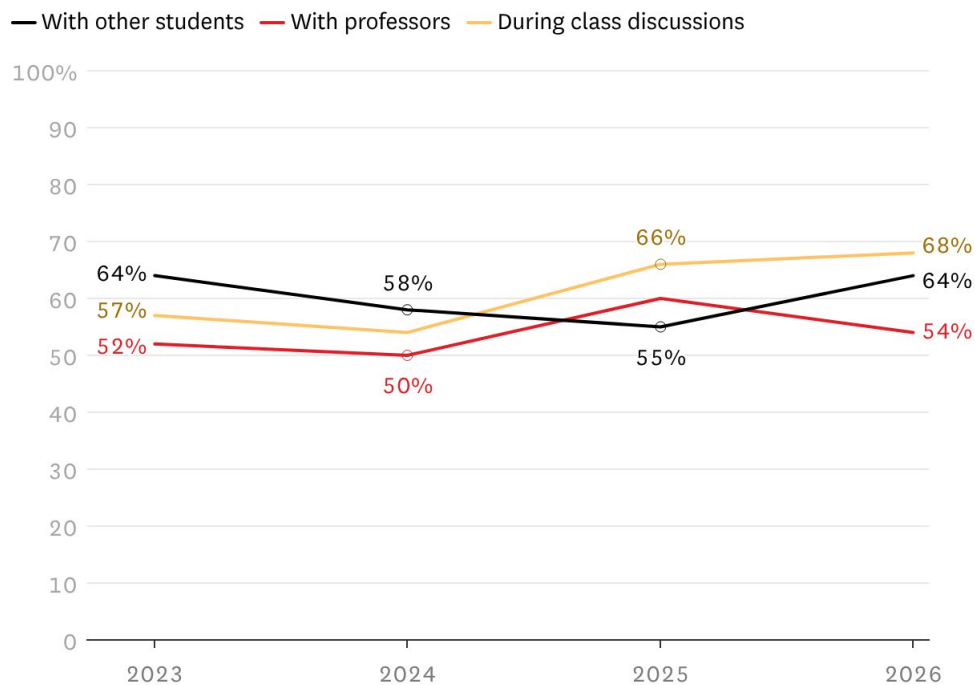


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

On a related question, 43% of Georgetown students said they at least “occasionally” felt they could not express an opinion because of how other students, a professor, or the administration would respond. That was slightly higher than the national result of 40% and higher than Georgetown’s 37% result last year.

Students were skeptical of administrative support

“The student who organized the Free DC protest faced disciplinary action by means of having the inability to use the printer through their student account. Anytime Palestine is mentioned it feels as though there are administrative eyes on the group mentioning it. For Free DC, this was an event protesting the presence of the National Guard in DC (and our campus) and this response feels like surveillance. Like a “we won’t punish you yet, but we’re watching & warning,” which inevitably results in the chilling of student speech for these issues...”

Georgetown ranks 191 on “Administrative Support.” Students were somewhat less positive about Georgetown’s administration than students nationally.

At Georgetown, 36% of students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 40% of students nationally. Meanwhile, 24% said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear that Georgetown protects free speech, compared with 17% nationally.

Students also had little confidence that Georgetown would defend a speaker during a controversy. At Georgetown, 21% said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend the speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% of students nationally. Another 28% said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in Georgetown'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

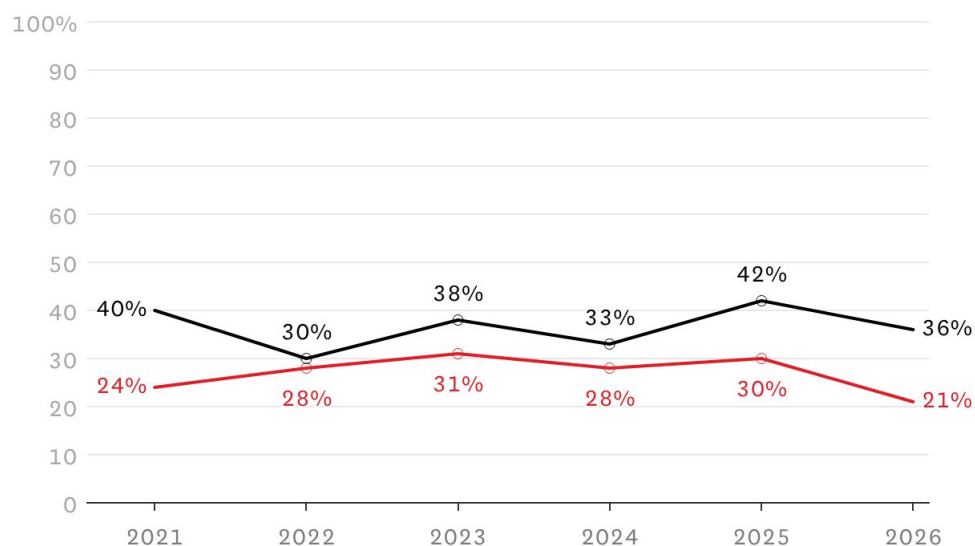


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

This skepticism matters because Georgetown has faced several recent speech controversies involving invited speakers, scholars, and a student group. Even when students are comfortable expressing ideas in many settings, doubts about administrative support can make students less confident that protected expression will remain protected during a public controversy.

Students were accepting of disruptive conduct

Georgetown ranks 229 on “Disruptive Conduct.” Georgetown ranked 121 on this component last year, and acceptance of shoutdowns increased from 76% to 79% this year. Georgetown students were less accepting of violence than students nationally, but more accepting of shoutdowns and blocking access. The university’s performance on this component is its weakest current student survey result.

- 79% of Georgetown students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally.
- 52% of Georgetown students said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% of students nationally.
- 27% of Georgetown students said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 31% of students nationally.

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

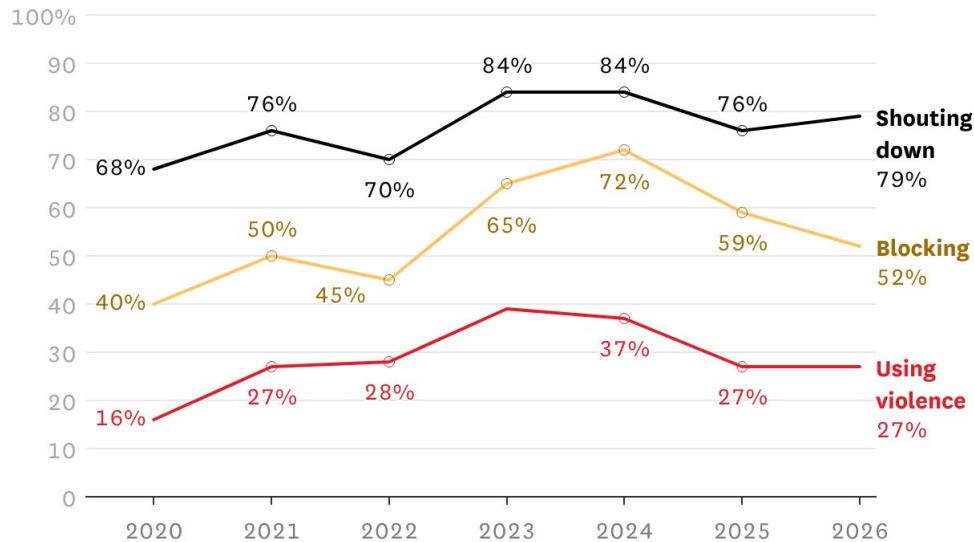


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH A CHICAGO STATEMENT

Georgetown University earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains two yellow light policies and five “green light” policies. The university’s two 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. Both policies use a “purpose or effect” standard for defining harassing conduct that does not align with the legal standard for the educational environment because it makes conduct intended to harass punishable even when that conduct does not actually have a harassing effect. Further, because the policies deviate from the legal standard, they grant administrators broad discretion over campus speech and could result in speech being chilled on campus.

In addition to these rated policies, Georgetown University has adopted a statement of commitment to free expression that is substantially similar to the Chicago Statement. The university has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality.

GEORGETOWN’S SPEECH CONTROVERSIES

Georgetown University had five speech controversies that influenced its ranking. Together, these controversies resulted in a net two-point penalty. The cases involved a canceled event, the university’s response to federal action against scholars, a review of a student group, and a disrupted convocation speech. Georgetown received bonuses for its handling of two of these situations and penalties for three.

During this year's senior convocation, 25 to 30 student protesters walked out and chanted during interim university president Robert M. Groves' remarks. The protesters objected to Georgetown's refusal to divest from companies tied to Israel's military, worker pay and treatment, and demands for a "sanctuary campus." They interrupted Groves' speech, unfurled signs and banners, and chanted until university officials and Georgetown University Police Department officers escorted them out. The disruption delayed the speech by about 45 seconds, after which the event continued and Groves finished his remarks. Georgetown received a one-point bonus after a university spokesperson said protesters may protest at events if "the speaker's right to free speech and the audience's right to see and hear are not violated."

Georgetown also received a one-point bonus for its response to the detention of Badar Khan Suri, a postdoctoral fellow at the university's Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding. Khan Suri was arrested by masked federal agents outside his home after he returned from a Ramadan gathering. The Department of Homeland Security accused him of spreading Hamas propaganda and promoting antisemitism on social media and cited his familial connection to an alleged senior Hamas adviser. Khan Suri's attorneys argued that his detention was retaliation for his and his wife's support for Palestinian rights and violated his First Amendment rights. Interim President Groves said Georgetown was concerned about the circumstances of Khan Suri's detention and the questions it raised about free speech, and emphasized that Georgetown must foster "a variety of viewpoints" and give "the widest possible latitude to freedom of expression."

Georgetown was penalized one point after administrators reviewed College Republicans for a social media post stating that "Muslims have no place in American society." Students demanded that the university condemn and investigate the group, strip it of access to campus resources, and bar it from using Georgetown's name. College Republicans deleted the post, but administrators announced they were reviewing the matter.

Georgetown was also penalized two points after it terminated its affiliation with Francesca Albanese, the United Nations special rapporteur for Palestinian rights and an affiliated scholar at Georgetown's Institute for the Study of International Migration. The university acted after the U.S. government sanctioned Albanese and said federal law prohibited U.S. institutions from affiliating with sanctioned individuals.

Finally, Georgetown was penalized one point after a 2024 College Republicans event featuring Brandon Straka, Gothix, Natalie Beisner, and Shemeka Michelle was canceled due to alleged security concerns. Administrators first required an additional \$4,000 security fee and said the first four rows of the auditorium would be roped off. The speakers agreed, but administrators later canceled the event, claiming there was insufficient time to address security concerns.

HOW CAN GEORGETOWN IMPROVE?

Georgetown University should begin with the clearest scoring lever: revising its remaining “yellow light” speech policies to earn a “green light” rating. Georgetown already has a strong foundation in its Policy on Speech and Expression, — its version of the Chicago Statement — which promises community members “the broadest possible latitude to speak, write, listen, challenge, and learn.” The university also maintains a Speech and Expression website and implementation guidelines explaining how its policy applies to protests, events, and other expressive activity. But Georgetown’s overall yellow light rating still costs it 5 points. If Georgetown earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 33 instead of 117.

Georgetown should also adopt an official commitment to institutional neutrality. Such a commitment would improve Georgetown’s ranking and make clear that the university will generally leave contested political and social questions to students and faculty rather than taking institutional positions.

Georgetown should continue to develop and more visibly apply a viewpoint-neutral response plan for speech controversies. The university’s implementation guidelines already address protest and event procedures, and Georgetown received bonuses this year for statements defending expressive rights during controversies. But other incidents — including the canceled College Republicans event and the review of College Republicans’ social media post — show that the university should be clearer and more consistent. Administrators should state that protected speech will remain protected, peaceful protest is allowed, and disruption or viewpoint-based punishment is not. The response plan should be especially clear for invited speakers, student organization expression, security fees, bias reports, and event disruptions.

Policy reform, however, is not the end of the process. Georgetown’s weak ranking on “Disruptive Conduct” suggests that students need clearer guidance on the difference between protected protest and impermissible disruption. The university already tells community members that protest may not violate a speaker’s right to speak or the audience’s right to listen, and its policy prohibits obstructing or interfering with others’ expression. Georgetown should reinforce that message in orientation, student organization training, and event-planning guidance so students understand that they may protest, criticize, question, and walk out of events, but may not shout down speakers, block access, or otherwise prevent others from speaking or listening.

Georgetown is already investing in disagreement practice through programs such as the Georgetown [Dialogues Initiative](#) and related efforts, including [Doyle Dialogue Fellows](#), [Deliberate Dialogues](#), and [Center for New Designs and Learning Scholarship](#) inquiry and discourse resources. The university could build on these efforts by connecting them more directly to the survey areas where students struggled, especially disruptive conduct, administrative support, and discussion of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Faculty can support this work by setting discussion norms, assigning serious competing arguments, encouraging students to restate opposing views fairly, and making clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint.

Finally, Georgetown should make its commitments visible and consistent. Administrators should explain why free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are central to Georgetown’s educational mission. These steps could help Georgetown translate its existing free expression infrastructure into a better campus speech climate.

Georgetown's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings Scores by Component

COMPONENT	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	10.29	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.79	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	14.99	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.28	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.37	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	8.00	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	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	60.73	61.35		

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Georgetown University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 150.

Margin of error = +/- 8.0%.

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	6	4%	3
Not very clear	30	20%	27
Somewhat clear	60	40%	65
Very clear	44	29%	44
Extremely clear	11	7%	11

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	4	3%	5
Not very likely	38	25%	25
Somewhat likely	76	51%	90
Very likely	22	15%	21
Extremely likely	10	6%	9

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	20	13%	23
Somewhat uncomfortable	61	41%	58
Somewhat comfortable	52	35%	49
Very comfortable	17	11%	20

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	11	7%	15
Somewhat uncomfortable	35	24%	40
Somewhat comfortable	69	46%	69
Very comfortable	35	23%	26

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	11	7%	15
Somewhat uncomfortable	50	33%	43
Somewhat comfortable	65	43%	73
Very comfortable	25	16%	19

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	7	4%	10
Somewhat uncomfortable	44	29%	42
Somewhat comfortable	54	36%	57
Very comfortable	45	30%	41

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	50	33%	46
Somewhat uncomfortable	59	39%	66
Somewhat comfortable	28	19%	27
Very comfortable	13	8%	11

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	11	7%	12
Rarely	43	29%	50
Occasionally, once or twice a month	55	36%	56
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	34	23%	25
Very often, nearly every day	8	5%	7

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	17	11%	15
Rarely	52	35%	57
Occasionally, once or twice a month	51	34%	53
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	26	17%	19
Very often, nearly every day	5	3%	6

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	13	8%	10
Rarely	35	23%	49
Occasionally, once or twice a month	58	38%	60
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	41	28%	28
Very often, nearly every day	4	3%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	18	12%	15
Rarely	43	28%	51
Occasionally, once or twice a month	59	39%	60
Fairly often, a couple times a week	23	15%	19
Very often, nearly every day	8	5%	5

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	18	12%	11
Sometimes acceptable	60	40%	68
Rarely acceptable	41	27%	45
Never acceptable	31	21%	26

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	9	6%	7
Sometimes acceptable	31	21%	24
Rarely acceptable	38	25%	55
Never acceptable	72	48%	64

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	3%	4
Sometimes acceptable	7	5%	9
Rarely acceptable	29	19%	31
Never acceptable	110	73%	106

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	55	36%	59
Probably should not allow this speaker	50	33%	52
Probably should allow this speaker	33	22%	29
Definitely should allow this speaker	13	8%	10

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	36	24%	33
Probably should not allow this speaker	40	27%	39
Probably should allow this speaker	43	28%	50
Definitely should allow this speaker	31	21%	28

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	47	31%	60
Probably should not allow this speaker	54	36%	49
Probably should allow this speaker	30	20%	29
Definitely should allow this speaker	19	13%	12

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	24	16%	29
Probably should not allow this speaker	42	28%	45
Probably should allow this speaker	56	37%	59
Definitely should allow this speaker	28	19%	17

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	20	14%	25
Probably should not allow this speaker	54	36%	49
Probably should allow this speaker	45	30%	55
Definitely should allow this speaker	31	21%	21

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	13	9%	12
Probably should not allow this speaker	38	25%	37
Probably should allow this speaker	72	48%	75
Definitely should allow this speaker	27	18%	26

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	88	59%	95
Yes	62	41%	55

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	98	66%	114
Yes	52	34%	36

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	82	55%	101
Yes	68	45%	49

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	139	93%	139
Yes	11	7%	11

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	137	91%	136
Yes	13	9%	14

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	135	90%	136
Yes	15	10%	14

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	96	64%	104
Yes	54	36%	46

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	118	79%	125
Yes	32	21%	25

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	124	82%	131
Yes	26	18%	19

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	115	77%	123
Yes	35	23%	27

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	128	85%	132
Yes	22	15%	18

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	121	81%	123
Yes	29	19%	27

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	107	71%	120
Yes	43	29%	30

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	105	70%	115
Yes	45	30%	35

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	39	26%	50
Yes	111	74%	100

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	120	80%	123
Yes	30	20%	27

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	128	85%	126
Yes	22	15%	24

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	110	73%	117
Yes	40	27%	33

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	115	77%	115
Yes	35	23%	35

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	99	66%	111
Yes	51	34%	39

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	132	88%	135
Yes	18	12%	15

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	98	65%	112
Yes	52	35%	38

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	132	88%	127
Yes	18	12%	23

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	24	16%	24
Rarely	62	41%	71
Occasionally, once or twice a month	45	30%	41
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	14	9%	10
Very often, nearly every day	5	3%	4

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.	1	1%	3
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	18	12%	15
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	131	87%	132

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	15	10%	19
Rarely	21	14%	22
Sometimes	31	21%	39
Fairly often	41	27%	39
Always	42	28%	31

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	57	38%	61
Rarely	44	29%	46
Sometimes	34	23%	28
Fairly often	12	8%	11
Always	2	1%	4

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	54	36%	47
Rarely	37	24%	49
Sometimes	28	18%	28
Fairly often	13	9%	14
Always	18	12%	12

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	108	72%	108
Rarely	24	16%	25
Sometimes	13	9%	10
Fairly often	3	2%	4
Always	1	1%	3

"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	27%	40
Rarely	38	25%	42
Sometimes	41	27%	37
Fairly often	23	16%	23
Always	7	4%	8

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	65	44%	53
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	64	43%	66
The professor probably should be fired from their job	13	9%	23
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	7	5%	6

"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	50	34%	38
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	65	43%	66
The professor probably should be fired from their job	31	21%	37
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	3	2%	7

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	47	31%	39
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	76	51%	84
The professor probably should be fired from their job	17	11%	18
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	9	6%	7

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	34	23%	24
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	66	44%	71
The professor probably should be fired from their job	40	27%	47
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	9	6%	6

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	47	32%	46
Less than once a year	16	11%	17
Once or twice a year	17	12%	22
Several times a year	24	16%	23
Once a month	10	7%	7
2-3 times a month	4	3%	7
About weekly	6	4%	8
Weekly	18	12%	14
Several times a week	6	4%	4

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	145	97%	143
Yes	4	3%	5

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	148	99%	147
Yes	2	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	15	44%	11
About half the time	13	40%	9
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	8%	6
Always	0.9	3%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	17%	8
Less than half the time	19	70%	16
About half the time	3	12%	4
Most of the time, nearly every day	0	0%	0
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	0	0%	0
Less than half the time	4	14%	5
About half the time	6	22%	8
Most of the time, nearly every day	12	47%	12
Always	4	17%	2

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	56%	19
Less than half the time	14	38%	9
About half the time	1	3%	2
Most of the time, nearly every day	1	3%	2
Always	0	0%	0

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	0	0%	0
Less than half the time	10	37%	13
About half the time	11	40%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	16%	4
Always	2	8%	2

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	15	10%	19
Yes	135	90%	131

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	87	58%	89
Yes	63	42%	61

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	136	90%	133
Yes	14	10%	17

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	125	83%	128
Yes	25	17%	22

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	104	69%	105
Yes	46	31%	45

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	136	91%	142
Yes	14	9%	8

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	42	28%	42
Yes	108	72%	108

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	134	89%	135
Yes	16	11%	15

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	90	60%	99
Yes	60	40%	51

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	146	97%	147
Yes	4	3%	3

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	139	93%	142
Yes	11	7%	8

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	140	93%	144
Yes	10	7%	6

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	140	93%	143
Yes	10	7%	7

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	139	93%	141
Yes	11	7%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	139	93%	143
Yes	11	7%	7

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	145	97%	146
Yes	5	3%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	145	97%	145
Yes	5	3%	5

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	96%	147
Yes	7	4%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	146	98%	147
Yes	4	2%	3

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	142	95%	146
Yes	8	5%	4

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	96%	147
Yes	7	4%	3

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	96%	147
Yes	7	4%	3

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	141	94%	145
Yes	9	6%	5

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	96%	147
Yes	7	4%	3

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	150	100%	150
Yes	0	0%	0

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	127	85%	123
Yes	23	15%	27



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