

2027 College Free Speech Rankings **Indiana University**

256

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 341 Indiana University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Indiana University ranks 256 out of 261 schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 50.6 and received a speech climate grade of F.¹
- Indiana's strongest student survey component is "Political Tolerance," which measures whether students would allow controversial liberal and conservative speakers on campus. Indiana students were more willing than students nationally to allow all six controversial speakers, though fewer than half would allow any of them.
- Indiana performed near the national average on "Disruptive Conduct." Acceptance of shoutdowns and violence declined from last year but remained much higher than in earlier rankings.
- "Self-Censorship," which measures how often students hold back their views in campus settings, improved from last year but remained a weakness. More than 3 in 5 students said they self-censored at least "occasionally" in classroom discussions and in conversations with administrators.
- Indiana ranked 224 on "Openness," which measures how many controversial topics students say are difficult to discuss. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Donald Trump, Charlie Kirk, abortion, immigration, and transgender rights were the most difficult topics to discuss.
- Indiana ranked next-to-last on both "Comfort Expressing Ideas" and "Administrative Support." Large majorities of students were uncomfortable expressing views in class, to professors, and on social media, and only 12% said it was "very" or "extremely" likely that the administration would defend a speaker's rights during a controversy.

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.

- Indiana has adopted the Chicago Statement, but it does not receive credit for institutional neutrality in the rankings. Indiana maintains a “yellow light” Spotlight rating. Had Indiana earned a “green light” rating this year, it would have ranked 119 instead of 256.
- Six speech controversies influenced Indiana’s rankings, including the cancellation of journalist Chris Geidner’s keynote address at an LGBTQ+ health care conference and the firing of Director of Student Media Jim Rodenbush after he refused to enforce content restrictions on the *Indiana Daily Student*.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students are more tolerant than at many schools

Indiana University ranks 55 on “Political Tolerance,” its strongest student survey component.

Indiana students were more likely than students nationally to allow all six controversial speakers. Still, support for allowing controversial speakers remained low overall: Fewer than half of Indiana students would allow any of the six speakers.

- 27% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% of students nationally.
- 29% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% of students nationally.
- 38% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 39% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 48% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% of students nationally.
- 48% of Indiana students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% of students nationally.

Indiana 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.

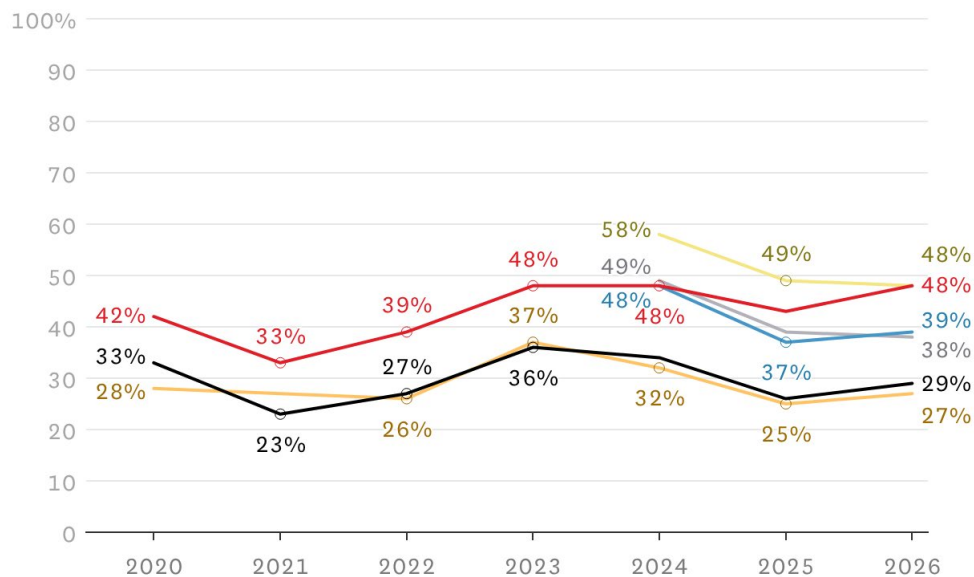


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Disruptive conduct acceptance is near national averages

Indiana University ranks 118 on “Disruptive Conduct.”

Indiana students were about as likely as students nationally to find disruptive protest tactics at least “rarely” acceptable. At Indiana, 68% of students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% nationally. This is lower than last year, when 74% of Indiana students said the same, but still higher than in earlier rankings.

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable to 51% of Indiana students, compared with 50% of students nationally.

The use of violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable to 31% of Indiana students, the same percentage as students nationally. This also improved from last year, when 35% of Indiana students found violence at least “rarely” acceptable, but it remains much higher than Indiana’s result in the 2023 College Free Speech Rankings.

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

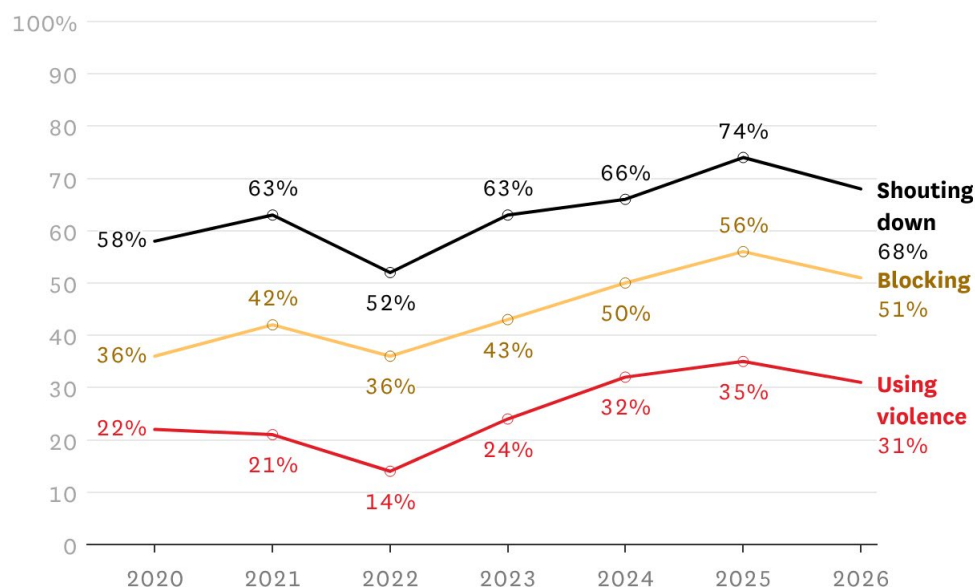


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship improved but remains common

Indiana University ranks 204 on “Self-Censorship,” an improvement from 246 last year but still a weak result.

Indiana students reported self-censoring at rates similar to or slightly higher than students nationally in most settings. In conversations with other students on campus, 59% of Indiana students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% of students nationally. About 24% of Indiana students said they self-censored in this setting at least “fairly often,” matching the national result.

In conversations with professors, 59% of Indiana students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 60% of students nationally. About 25% said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

Classroom discussions were the setting where self-censorship was most common. At Indiana, 68% of students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, compared with 62% of students nationally. About 27% of Indiana students said they did so at least “fairly often,” matching the national result.

Students also reported frequent self-censorship in conversations with administrators. At Indiana, 62% of students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with school administrators, compared with 57% of students nationally. About 31% of Indiana students said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% of students nationally.

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

— With other students — With professors — During class discussions

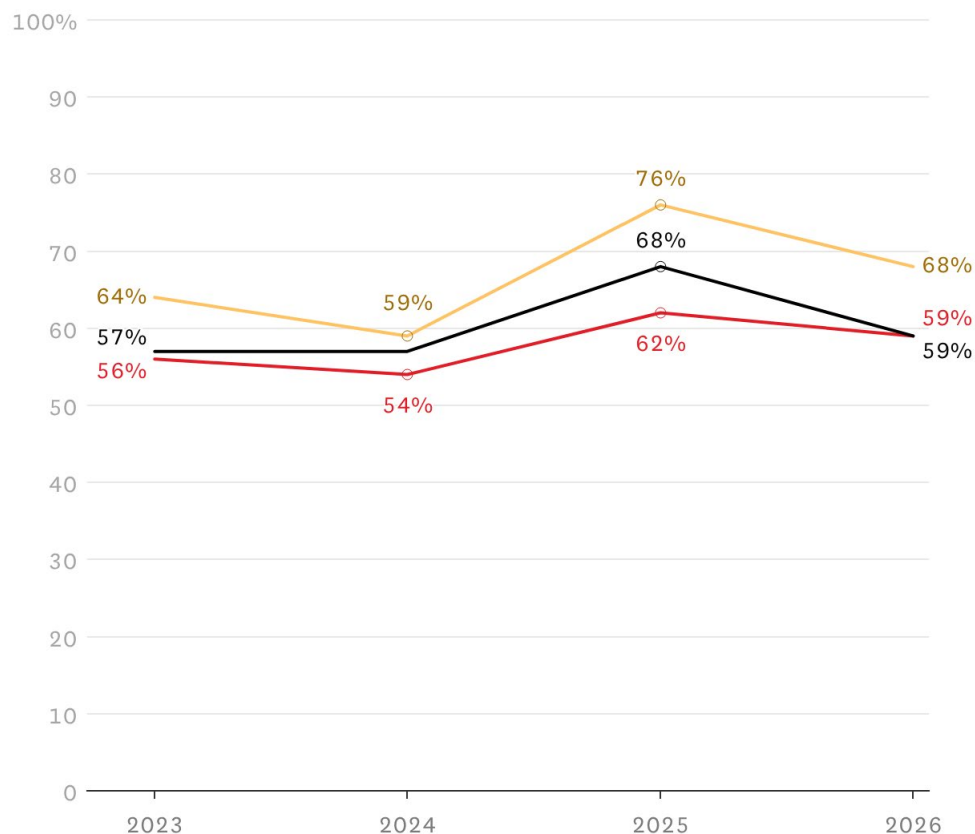


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Fifty-four percent of Indiana students said they at least “occasionally” felt that they could not express their opinion because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond, compared with 40% of students nationally. This recurring question is not used in the rankings calculation.

Open conversations remain difficult on political issues

Indiana University ranks 224 on “Openness,” an improvement from 255 last year but still one of the university’s weakest survey components.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was the topic Indiana students most often identified as difficult to discuss. At Indiana, 63% of students said it was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about the conflict, compared with 50% of students nationally.

Students also reported difficulty discussing several other current political topics. At Indiana, 57% of students said Donald Trump was difficult to discuss, compared with 46% of students nationally. Another 56% said Charlie Kirk was difficult to discuss, compared with 44% nationally. These two topics were added to the survey this year, so they do not have direct year-over-year comparisons.

Other difficult topics included abortion, which 53% of Indiana students identified as difficult to discuss, compared with 43% of students nationally, and immigration and transgender rights, each selected by 46% of Indiana students, compared with 38% of students nationally for both topics. Gun control was also difficult for 40% of Indiana students, compared with 34% of students nationally.

Indiana students were least likely to identify China, the Supreme Court, climate change, economic inequality, and crime as difficult to discuss. These results were close to national results, suggesting Indiana's openness problem is concentrated around polarizing domestic political and social issues.

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

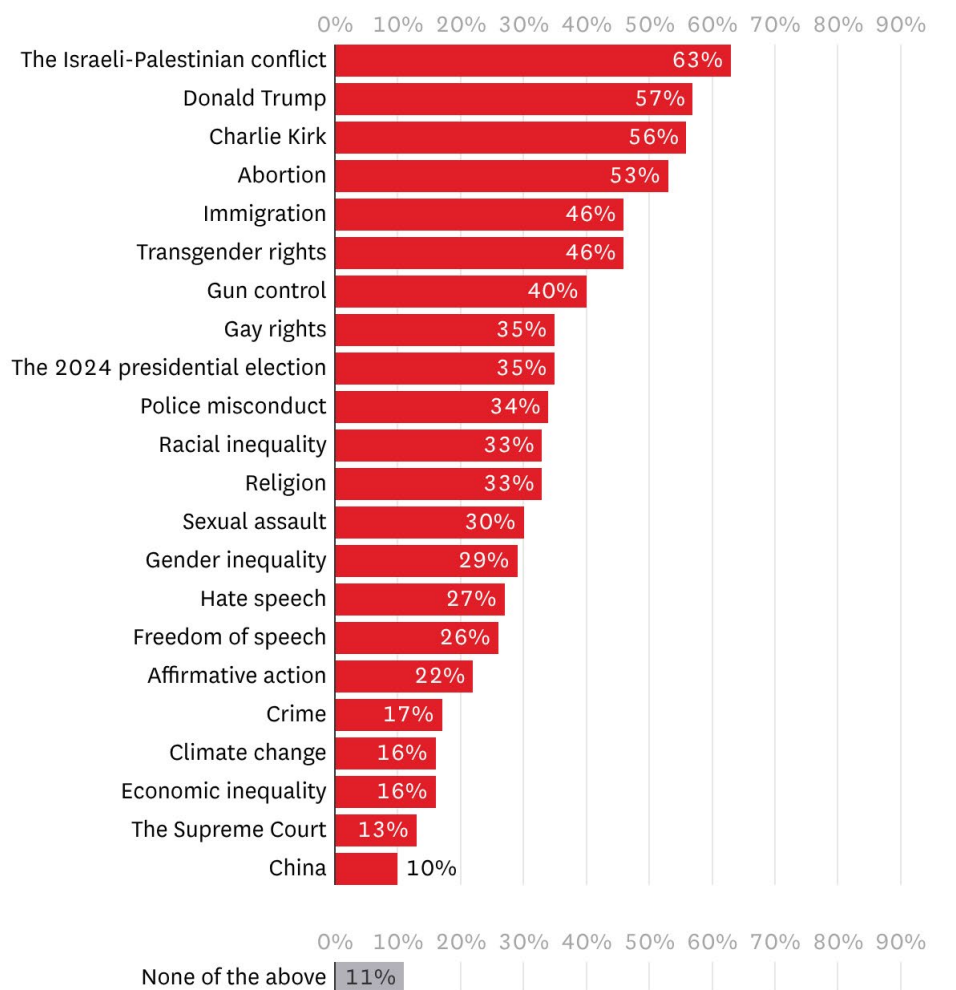


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students report high discomfort speaking up

Indiana University ranks 260 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” a major weakness.

Students at Indiana reported high levels of discomfort in all five settings asked about in the survey. A large majority, 70%, said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 57% nationally.

In a written assignment, 58% of Indiana students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 47% of students nationally. During an in-class discussion, 62% said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views, compared with 48% nationally.

Indiana students were somewhat less uncomfortable in informal peer settings, but still more uncomfortable than students nationally. A majority, 57%, said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing views on a controversial political topic to other students in a common campus space, compared with 43% nationally.

The highest discomfort was on social media. At Indiana, 73% of students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 62% of students nationally.

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

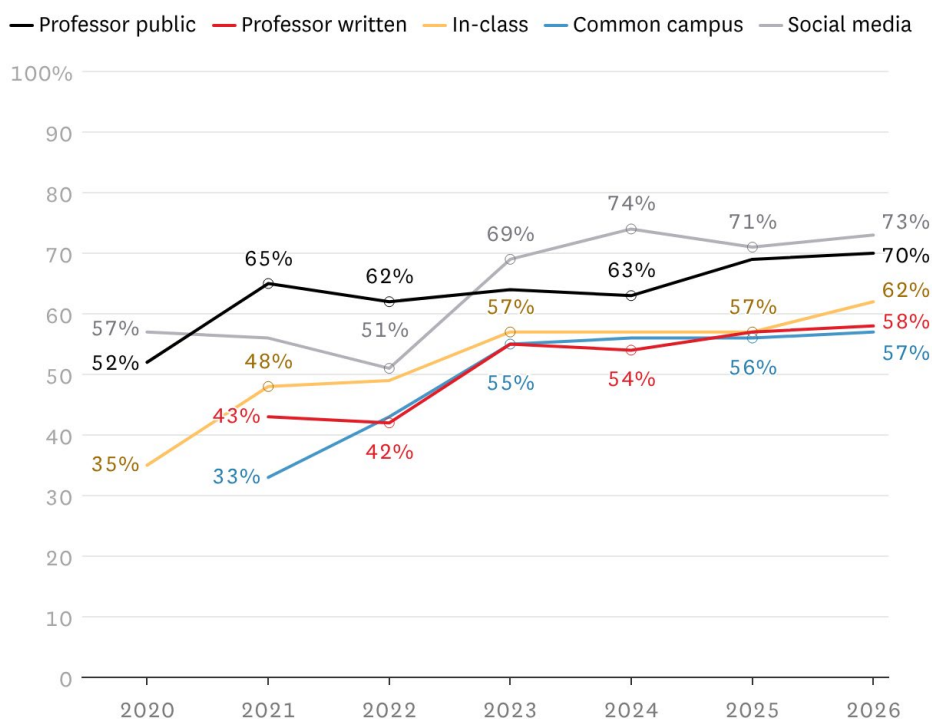


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students distrust administrative support for speech

Indiana University ranks 260 on “Administrative Support.” This is one of Indiana’s weakest results and continues a sharp multi-year decline. Indiana ranked 251 on this component last year, 231 in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings, 150 in the 2024 rankings, and 49 in the 2023 rankings.

Only 18% of Indiana students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech on campus, compared with 40% of students nationally. By contrast, 44% said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 17% nationally.

Indiana students were also skeptical that the administration would defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy. Only 13% said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend a speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% nationally. Nearly half, 48%, said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in Indiana'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

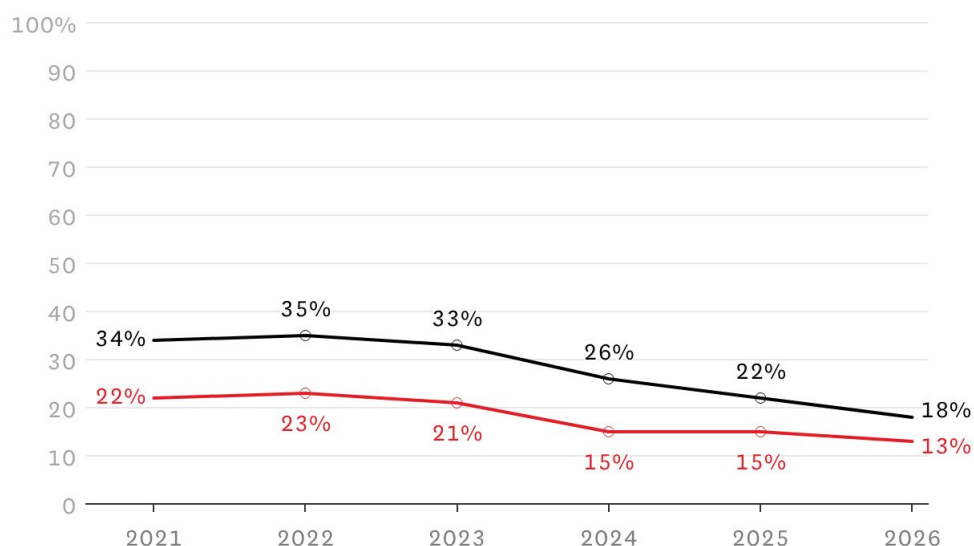


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

This weak result is consistent with Indiana’s recent speech controversy record. Students saw the university cancel events, restrict student expression, and punish or remove people because of speech-related disputes. Those actions likely contributed to declining trust in the administration’s willingness to protect expression when controversy arises.

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH NEW COMMITMENTS

Indiana University earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains five yellow light policies and three “green light” policies. Two of the university’s three harassment policies fail to meet the legal standard for peer hostile environment harassment in an educational setting, putting protected speech that does not reach that threshold at risk. Indiana also encourages students to report “bias incidents” which are broadly defined as any action “motivated...by bias or prejudice meant to intimidate, demean, mock, degrade, marginalize, or threaten individuals or groups.” Likewise, the university bans broad, undefined categories of conduct like “bigotry” and “abuse.” These actions threaten free expression by subjecting protected speech to potential investigation and punishment meant for legitimate misconduct. Concerns related to bias are already addressed by existing harassment and discrimination protocols; therefore, the administration should focus its resources on these established systems and avoid soliciting reports of subjective bias.

Lastly, the university mandates students be “respectful of the dignity of others” and “treat others with civility and understanding,” while threatening punishment for broad, undefined categories of behavior, including “verbal or written” abuse. While civility may indeed be a laudable goal for students to aspire to, policies mandating civility can all too easily be applied by administrators to punish disfavored but protected speech.

In addition to these rated policies, Indiana has adopted the Chicago Statement but has not adopted a robust policy of institutional neutrality.

SPEECH CONTROVERSIES CONTINUE TO HURT INDIANA

Indiana University has six speech controversies that influenced this year’s rankings: three campus deplatformings, two student incidents, and one scholar incident. Together, these controversies cost Indiana eight points.

In 2024, the university asked its Hillel center to postpone an event with Mosab Hassan Yousef after student groups and others criticized the invitation. According to Yousef, the university informed him that it was asking that the event be postponed because of “serious and credible security issues involving the Muslim community and several white supremacist groups.” The event was postponed and was not rescheduled.

That same year, Indiana also canceled an art exhibition by Palestinian American artist Samia Halaby. The Director of the university’s Eskenazi Museum of Art told Halaby in early December that some museum employees were concerned about statements she had made on social media, which included posts expressing outrage at the violence in Gaza and comparing Israel’s actions to genocide. A couple of weeks later, Halaby received notice that her exhibit was canceled without explanation. A campus spokesperson claimed the cancellation was the result of “concerns about guaranteeing the integrity of the exhibit for its duration,” but did not allude to any threats against it.

Indiana also canceled a 2025 keynote address by journalist Chris Geidner, who was scheduled to speak at the Indiana University LGBTQ+ Health Care Conference, an event the university had hosted since 2017. Geidner was reportedly told that the event was being canceled “due to multiple emerging factors and circumstances beyond the control of the Indiana University School of Medicine.” He argued that the

decision was connected to presidential executive orders restricting the use of government funds on diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives.

In September 2025, administrators sent a letter to the Palestine Solidarity Committee (PSC) ordering the group to “suspend all activities” and “provide a complete roster of new and active members” while they investigated allegations of disruption of university operations and damage to property from the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 academic years. Administrators did not specify the alleged incidents in the letter, but claimed in it that the group “present[s] an ongoing threat of harm and disruption to the university community” and that they allegedly present “a substantial risk.” For punishing PSC through guilt by association without due process, IU was penalized.

A couple months later, administrators sent a letter to the Interfraternity Council announcing that it and all 27 of its fraternity chapters were being suspended from hosting a wide range of events, including social gatherings, philanthropy events, tailgates, large performances, and new member education. A few exceptions were made — such as chapter operations and community service with outside agencies — but no explanation was provided for these carveouts. The letter cited misconduct violations involving at least four chapters as justification and stated that “the risk is too high to continue this arrangement given the status of the IFC community.” Although the university later lifted the restrictions for chapters in good standing, the initial sweeping suspension of the council and its chapters raised concerns about guilt-by-association and infringements upon students’ association rights and due process protections.

Lastly, there was the 2025 termination of Director of Student Media Jim Rodenbush after he refused to enforce content restrictions on the *Indiana Daily Student*. The directive appeared to be related to two recent print editions, published in September 2025, which included stories about the university’s aforementioned suspension of the Palestinian Solidarity Committee and another about IU being the lowest ranked public school in FIRE’s 2026 College Free Speech Rankings.

HOW CAN INDIANA IMPROVE?

Indiana University could significantly improve its ranking by reforming its “yellow light” speech policies to earn a “green light” rating. Had Indiana earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 119 instead of 256. The university should revise its harassment, civility, and misconduct policies so they cannot be used to punish protected speech.

Indiana has already taken an important formal step by adopting the Chicago Statement. This commitment should be practiced consistently and translated into institutional actions that protect free expression, encourage open debate, and ensure that the campus community can engage with controversial ideas without fear of censorship or viewpoint-based retaliation. In addition, Indiana should adopt a robust institutional neutrality policy that qualifies under the College Free Speech Rankings methodology.

Indiana also needs a stronger, viewpoint-neutral plan for speech controversies. The university should not cancel events, exhibitions, or keynote addresses just because elected officials, donors, students, or outside groups object to the speaker’s viewpoint. When controversy arises, administrators should state clearly that protected speech will remain protected, peaceful protest is allowed, and disruption or viewpoint-based punishment is not.

Student media should receive special attention. Indiana should restore trust by protecting the *Indiana Daily Student's* editorial independence and making clear that administrators will not restrict publication because student journalists criticize the university. FIRE and others have endorsed the findings and [recommendations](#) of the Media School's Task Force on Editorial Independence and Sustainability. To our knowledge, Indiana has not institutionally adopted these recommendations. Doing so would help address both Indiana's controversy score and students' low confidence in administrative support for speech.

Indiana's low rankings on "Comfort Expressing Ideas" and "Administrative Support" suggest students do not believe they can speak freely in ordinary academic settings or trust the administration to protect speech during controversy. The university could improve its speech climate by helping faculty build structured disagreement into classes, explaining free speech principles during orientation, and training administrators on viewpoint neutrality, academic freedom, and speech-crisis response.

Finally, Indiana 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 Indiana translate formal commitments into a better campus speech climate.

Indiana University's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	INDIANA UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	8.99	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.47	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.76	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	9.11	11.66	2	20
Openness	6.65	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.62	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	-4	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	-2	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	-2	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	50.60	61.36	7 + bonuses & penalties from controversies	111 + bonuses & penalties from controversies

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Indiana University-Bloomington

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 341.

Margin of error = +/- 5.3%.

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	56	16%	65
Not very clear	97	28%	101
Somewhat clear	125	37%	119
Very clear	50	15%	46
Extremely clear	13	4%	10

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	39	11%	41
Not very likely	126	37%	126
Somewhat likely	133	39%	136
Very likely	36	10%	29
Extremely likely	7	2%	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	87	26%	99
Somewhat uncomfortable	153	45%	141
Somewhat comfortable	84	25%	82
Very comfortable	17	5%	19

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	62	18%	65
Somewhat uncomfortable	137	40%	139
Somewhat comfortable	112	33%	109
Very comfortable	31	9%	28

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	74	22%	75
Somewhat uncomfortable	139	41%	136
Somewhat comfortable	102	30%	105
Very comfortable	27	8%	25

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	60	17%	67
Somewhat uncomfortable	133	39%	126
Somewhat comfortable	111	32%	109
Very comfortable	37	11%	39

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	113	33%	118
Somewhat uncomfortable	137	40%	130
Somewhat comfortable	80	24%	81
Very comfortable	11	3%	12

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	23	7%	22
Rarely	116	34%	117
Occasionally, once or twice a month	120	35%	114
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	66	19%	70
Very often, nearly every day	16	5%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	6%	18
Rarely	120	35%	119
Occasionally, once or twice a month	116	34%	111
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	66	19%	70
Very often, nearly every day	20	6%	23

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	13	4%	16
Rarely	95	28%	88
Occasionally, once or twice a month	141	41%	139
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	72	21%	75
Very often, nearly every day	19	6%	23

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	29	9%	33
Rarely	104	31%	98
Occasionally, once or twice a month	104	31%	103
Fairly often, a couple times a week	77	23%	76
Very often, nearly every day	26	8%	31

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	13	4%	15
Sometimes acceptable	103	30%	109
Rarely acceptable	114	34%	116
Never acceptable	111	32%	101

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	6	2%	5
Sometimes acceptable	65	19%	71
Rarely acceptable	102	30%	102
Never acceptable	168	49%	163

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	1%	5
Sometimes acceptable	44	13%	41
Rarely acceptable	60	18%	65
Never acceptable	234	69%	230

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	121	36%	129
Probably should not allow this speaker	122	36%	121
Probably should allow this speaker	58	17%	58
Definitely should allow this speaker	40	12%	33

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	78	23%	86
Probably should not allow this speaker	101	29%	106
Probably should allow this speaker	114	33%	108
Definitely should allow this speaker	49	14%	41

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	134	39%	145
Probably should not allow this speaker	115	34%	114
Probably should allow this speaker	60	18%	57
Definitely should allow this speaker	32	9%	25

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	87	26%	84
Probably should not allow this speaker	123	36%	129
Probably should allow this speaker	91	27%	90
Definitely should allow this speaker	40	12%	38

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	94	28%	96
Probably should not allow this speaker	114	33%	122
Probably should allow this speaker	93	27%	85
Definitely should allow this speaker	40	12%	38

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	56	17%	59
Probably should not allow this speaker	120	35%	122
Probably should allow this speaker	117	34%	119
Definitely should allow this speaker	47	14%	41

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	159	47%	158
Yes	182	53%	183

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	266	78%	262
Yes	75	22%	79

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	150	44%	149
Yes	191	56%	192

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	308	90%	305
Yes	33	10%	36

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	288	84%	283
Yes	53	16%	58

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	283	83%	284
Yes	58	17%	57

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	148	43%	147
Yes	193	57%	194

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	84%	275
Yes	55	16%	66

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	251	74%	247
Yes	90	26%	94

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	220	65%	212
Yes	121	35%	129

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	243	71%	238
Yes	98	29%	103

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	205	60%	196
Yes	136	40%	145

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	247	73%	238
Yes	94	27%	103

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	185	54%	177
Yes	156	46%	164

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	128	37%	125
Yes	213	63%	216

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	226	66%	221
Yes	115	34%	120

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	221	65%	217
Yes	120	35%	124

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	227	67%	217
Yes	114	33%	124

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	228	67%	218
Yes	113	33%	123

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	70%	235
Yes	101	30%	106

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	297	87%	292
Yes	44	13%	49

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	184	54%	179
Yes	157	46%	162

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	303	89%	303
Yes	38	11%	38

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	48	14%	47
Rarely	110	32%	107
Occasionally, once or twice a month	112	33%	113
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	54	16%	54
Very often, nearly every day	16	5%	20

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.	4	1%	5
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	41	12%	45
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	296	87%	291

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	58	17%	50
Rarely	56	17%	53
Sometimes	79	24%	85
Fairly often	89	27%	92
Always	53	16%	55

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	101	30%	96
Rarely	99	30%	96
Sometimes	82	24%	86
Fairly often	38	11%	40
Always	15	5%	17

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	92	27%	89
Rarely	103	31%	106
Sometimes	72	22%	80
Fairly often	42	13%	34
Always	27	8%	26

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	183	55%	180
Rarely	101	30%	97
Sometimes	44	13%	48
Fairly often	5	2%	7
Always	2	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	99	30%	89
Rarely	108	32%	107
Sometimes	73	22%	83
Fairly often	31	9%	34
Always	25	7%	22

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	92	28%	88
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	144	44%	140
The professor probably should be fired from their job	65	20%	66
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	29	9%	34

"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	49	15%	50
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	123	37%	111
The professor probably should be fired from their job	105	32%	113
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	55	17%	54

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	85	26%	76
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	147	45%	147
The professor probably should be fired from their job	62	19%	72
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	36	11%	33

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	40	12%	36
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	138	42%	139
The professor probably should be fired from their job	104	32%	101
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	49	15%	52

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	88	27%	91
Less than once a year	27	8%	33
Once or twice a year	56	17%	53
Several times a year	57	17%	60
Once a month	28	8%	22
2-3 times a month	23	7%	21
About weekly	26	8%	19
Weekly	20	6%	20
Several times a week	6	2%	8

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	326	99%	323
Yes	4	1%	4

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	328	100%	324
Yes	1	<1%	3

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	6	9%	5
Less than half the time	19	29%	20
About half the time	17	25%	16
Most of the time, nearly every day	15	23%	13
Always	10	14%	8

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	13	19%	16
Less than half the time	33	47%	30
About half the time	21	30%	21
Most of the time, nearly every day	3	5%	4
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	5	8%	5
Less than half the time	15	26%	15
About half the time	29	50%	30
Most of the time, nearly every day	8	14%	9
Always	0.6	1%	1

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	23	30%	23
Less than half the time	39	51%	36
About half the time	13	16%	14
Most of the time, nearly every day	1	2%	3
Always	0.4	1%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	12%	5
Less than half the time	18	26%	21
About half the time	19	28%	20
Most of the time, nearly every day	20	28%	21
Always	4	6%	4

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	36	10%	47
Yes	305	90%	294

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	191	56%	192
Yes	150	44%	149

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	297	87%	297
Yes	44	13%	44

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	297	87%	293
Yes	44	13%	48

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	266	78%	268
Yes	75	22%	73

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	325	95%	319
Yes	16	5%	22

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	209	61%	198
Yes	132	39%	143

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	310	91%	305
Yes	31	9%	36

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	272	80%	269
Yes	69	20%	72

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	322	95%	321
Yes	19	5%	20

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	316	93%	313
Yes	25	7%	28

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	316	93%	314
Yes	25	7%	27

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	320	94%	316
Yes	21	6%	25

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	323	95%	317
Yes	18	5%	24

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	321	94%	321
Yes	20	6%	20

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	325	95%	325
Yes	16	5%	16

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	326	96%	324
Yes	15	4%	17

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	324	95%	323
Yes	17	5%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	324	95%	322
Yes	17	5%	19

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	325	95%	323
Yes	16	5%	18

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	327	96%	326
Yes	14	4%	15

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	323	95%	320
Yes	18	5%	21

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	327	96%	324
Yes	14	4%	17

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	324	95%	322
Yes	17	5%	19

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	338	99%	339
Yes	3	1%	2

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	280	82%	282
Yes	61	18%	59



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