

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

86
OVERALL
RANK

D

SPEECH
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT
RATING

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 290 Massachusetts Institute of Technology undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 86 out of 261¹ ranked schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. MIT earned a score of 63.0 and received a speech climate grade of D.
- MIT's strongest survey component is "Self-Censorship," which measures how often students held back views because they feared social, professional, legal, or violent consequences. MIT ranks 12 on this component, and its students reported self-censoring less often than students nationally in all four settings tested.
- MIT ranks 26 on "Openness," which measures how many controversial topics students identified as difficult to discuss candidly. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was the clear exception: 63% of MIT students identified it as difficult to discuss, compared with 50% of students nationally.
- MIT's "Disruptive Conduct" results improved sharply. MIT ranks 52, after ranking 173 out of 257 last year, and only 20% of MIT students found violence at least "rarely" acceptable, compared with 30% of students nationally.
- MIT ranks 97 on "Political Tolerance." Willingness to allow all six controversial speakers declined from last year.
- MIT's weakest survey components are "Administrative Support," where it ranks 185, and "Comfort Expressing Ideas," where it ranks 204. Only 23% of MIT students were at least "somewhat comfortable" expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 38% of students nationally.

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.

- MIT has adopted the Chicago Statement, but it has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality and continues to earn a “yellow light” Spotlight rating. Had MIT earned a “green light” rating this year, it would have ranked 22 instead of 86.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology has one speech controversy that has influenced the school’s rankings. MIT prohibited distribution of an issue of the student-run magazine, *Written Revolution*, containing doctoral student Prahlad Iyengar’s essay “On Pacifism,” barred him from campus pending a disciplinary hearing, and later suspended him until January 2026.

MIT STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

MIT students report less self-censorship than students nationally

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 12 on “Self-Censorship.” In conversations with other students, 51% of MIT students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% of students nationally. Twenty-two percent said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 23% nationally. The share of MIT students that said at least “occasionally” fell from 63% last year.

In conversations with professors, 45% of MIT students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 60% of students nationally. Seventeen percent said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally. The at least “occasionally” result was unchanged from 45% last year.

During classroom discussions, 51% of MIT students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 62% of students nationally. Seventeen percent said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally. The share of MIT students who said at least “occasionally” increased from 46% last year.

In conversations with school administrators, 48% of MIT students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 56% of students nationally. Seventeen percent said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 26% nationally. This item was added this year, so no prior-year comparison is available.

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

— With other students — With professors — During class discussions

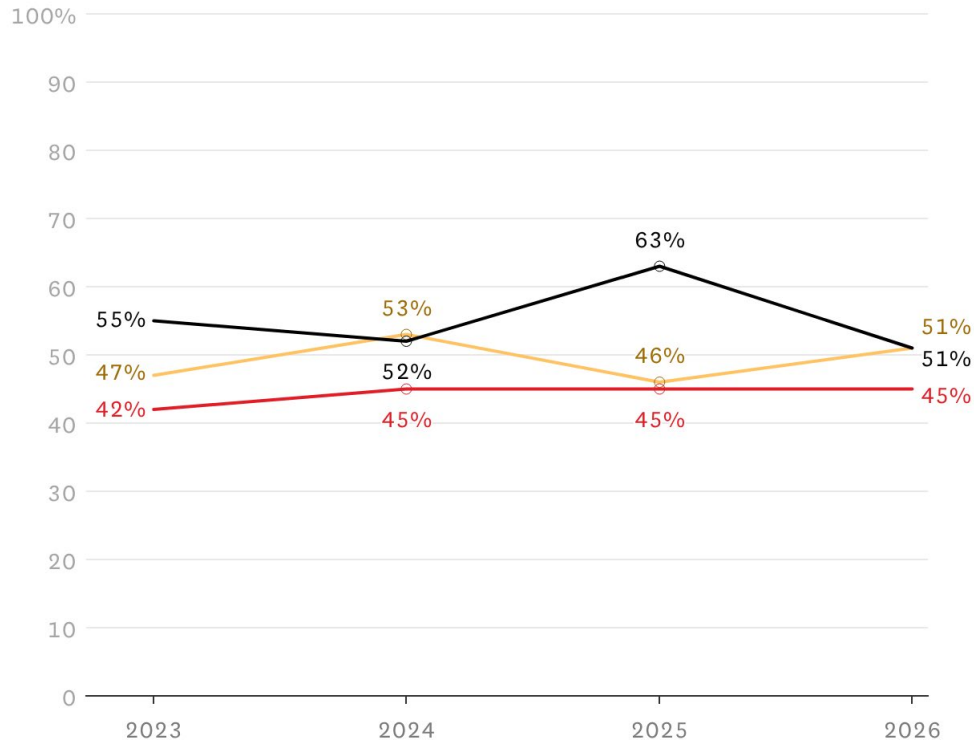


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Many topics remain open at MIT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 26 on “Openness.” Since 2023, MIT has generally placed within roughly the top 12% on this component, making “Openness” a consistent strength.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained the clear outlier. At MIT, 63% of students said it was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about the topic, compared with 50% of students nationally. This is down from 79% at MIT last year, but the topic remained substantially more difficult to discuss at MIT than on campuses nationally.

The next most frequently identified difficult topics were abortion, at 27% compared with 43% nationally; Donald Trump, at 26% compared with 46% nationally; and immigration and transgender rights, each at 26% compared with 38% nationally. Donald Trump was added to the survey this year.

MIT students least often identified climate change (8%, compared with 13% nationally), the Supreme Court (9%, compared with 13%), crime (10%, compared with 14%), and gay rights (11%, compared with 30%) as difficult. Notable year-over-year changes included a decline on freedom of speech, from 28% to 16%, and an increase on abortion, from 20% to 27%.

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

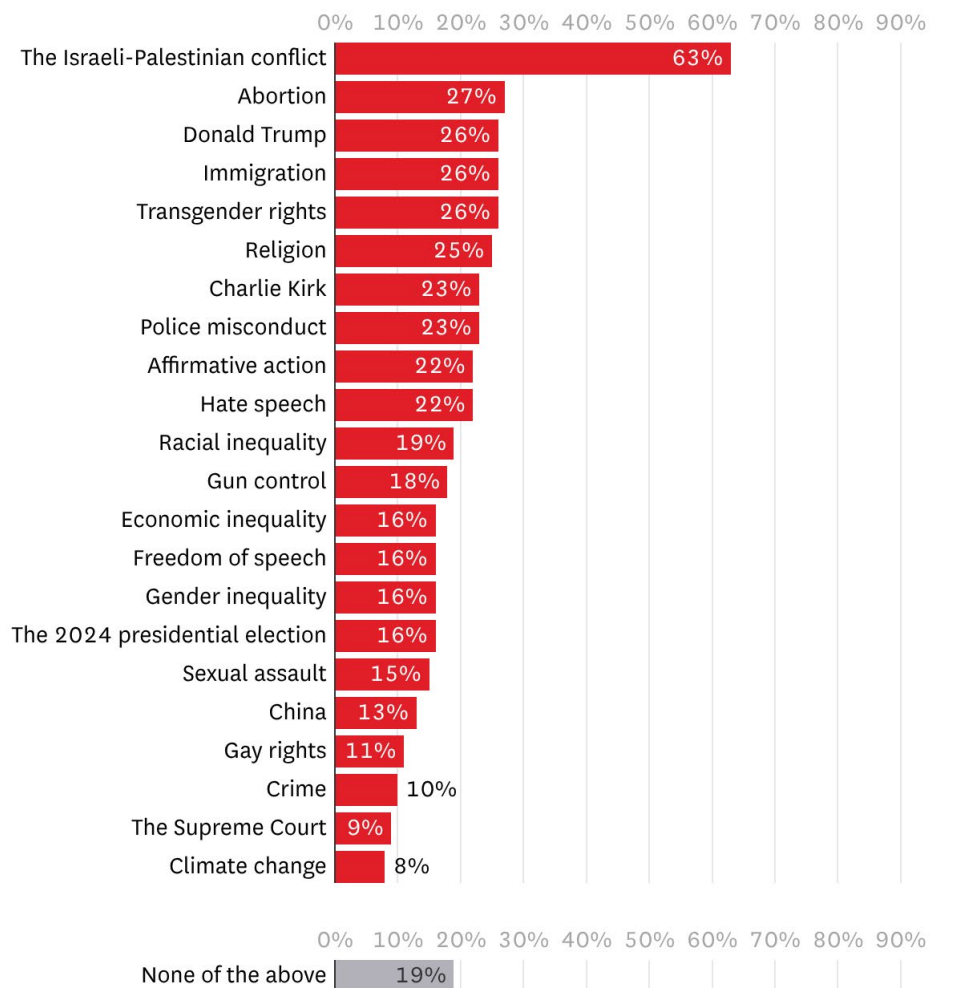


Chart: Emily Nayer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students broadly reject violence

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 52 on “Disruptive Conduct,” compared with 173 out of 257 last year. MIT moved from the lower third of ranked schools last year to the top third this year; it also ranked 55 out of 251 in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings. The item-level results below show the same improvement. Higher acceptance of disruptive tactics indicates a worse speech climate.

At MIT, 69% of students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, matching the national result. Acceptance fell sharply from 82% at MIT last year.

MIT students were more likely than students nationally to accept blocking access to a speech. Fifty-seven percent said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% nationally. This was slightly lower than 61% last year.

MIT students were less accepting of violence than students nationally. Twenty percent said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 30% nationally. Acceptance of violence fell from 32% at MIT last year.

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

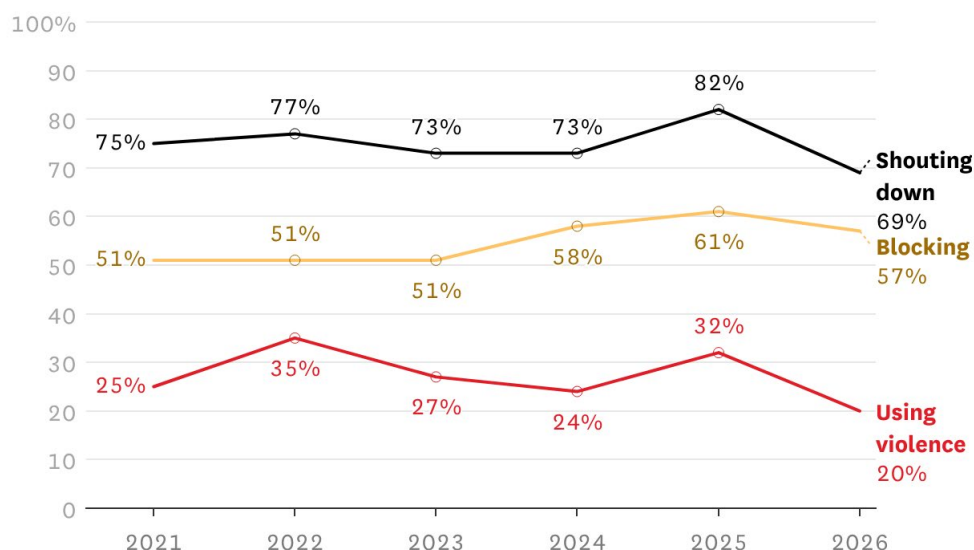


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Political tolerance is mixed

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 97 on “Political Tolerance.” This component measures students’ willingness to allow controversial liberal and conservative speakers on campus, while accounting for ideological imbalance. Willingness to allow all six speakers fell from last year.

The percentages below combine students who said MIT “definitely” or “probably” should allow the speaker.

- 22% of students would allow a speaker who had said “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% of students nationally.
- 23% of students would allow a speaker who had said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% of students nationally.

- 38% of students would allow a speaker who had said “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 40% of students would allow a speaker who had said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 37% of students nationally.
- 44% of students would allow a speaker who had said “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% of students nationally.
- 60% of students would allow a speaker who had said “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% of students nationally.

The steepest decline was on the speaker who said “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.” The broad decline moved MIT closer to the national result, though MIT remained above the national percentage on five of the six items.

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

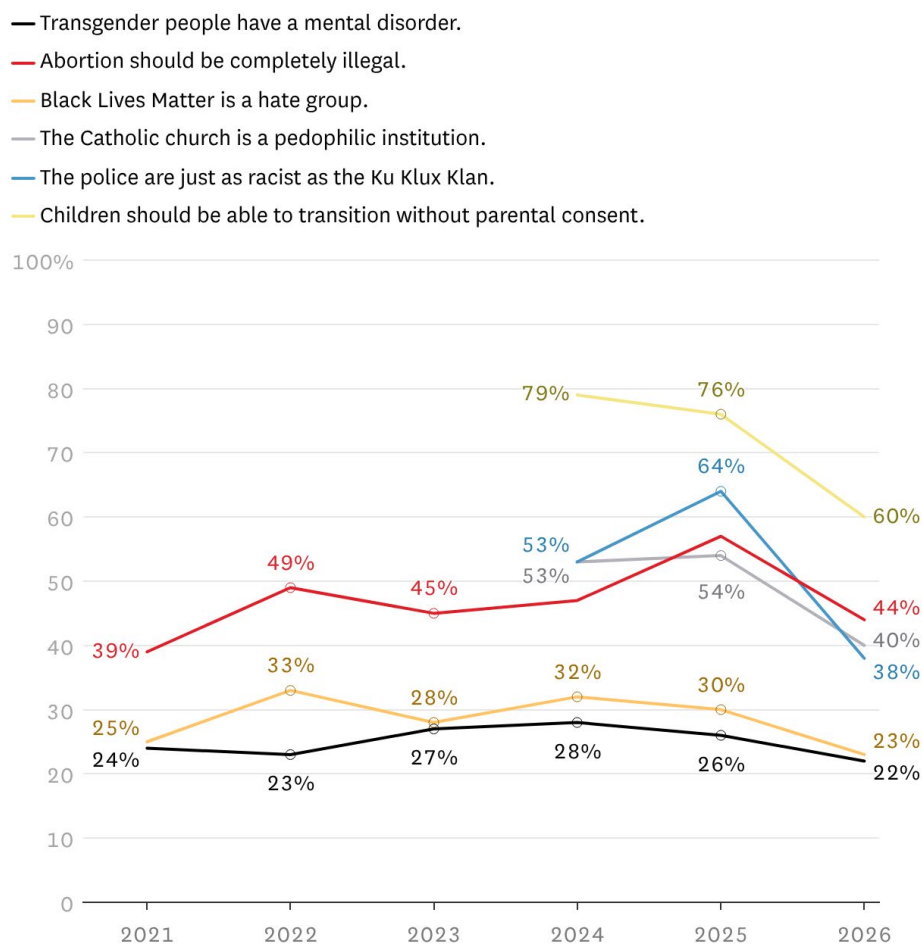


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Administrative support improved but remains weak

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 185 on “Administrative Support.” At MIT, 33% of students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 40% of students nationally. At the other end of the scale, 21% said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally. This was a major improvement from last year, when 19% selected “very” or “extremely” clear and 40% selected “not at all” or “not very” clear.

When asked whether the administration would defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy, 26% of MIT students said this was “very” or “extremely” likely, compared with 26% of students nationally. However, 29% said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally. Last year, 14% said a defense was “very” or “extremely” likely, while 37% said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely.

The year-over-year changes in the survey responses suggest MIT students became more confident in the administration’s free expression commitments. The current relative position, however, indicates that this confidence is not yet as strong as it is at many peer institutions.

Student Perspectives in MIT'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

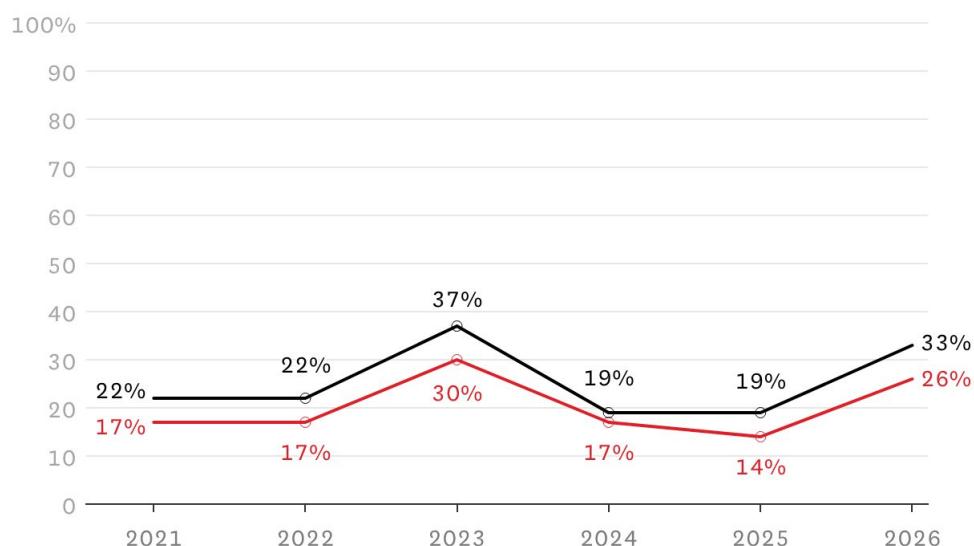


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students remain uncomfortable in several settings

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ranks 204 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” The share of students who felt at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic was 66%, down slightly from 69% last year.

In a written assignment, 48% of MIT students said they were at least “somewhat uncomfortable,” compared with 51% last year.

During an in-class discussion, 52% of MIT students said they were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views, compared with 50% at MIT last year.

In a common campus space, 40% of MIT students said they were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students. This improved from 45% at MIT last year.

The weakest item was a named social media account. Seventy-seven percent of MIT students said they were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, down only slightly from 80% last year.

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

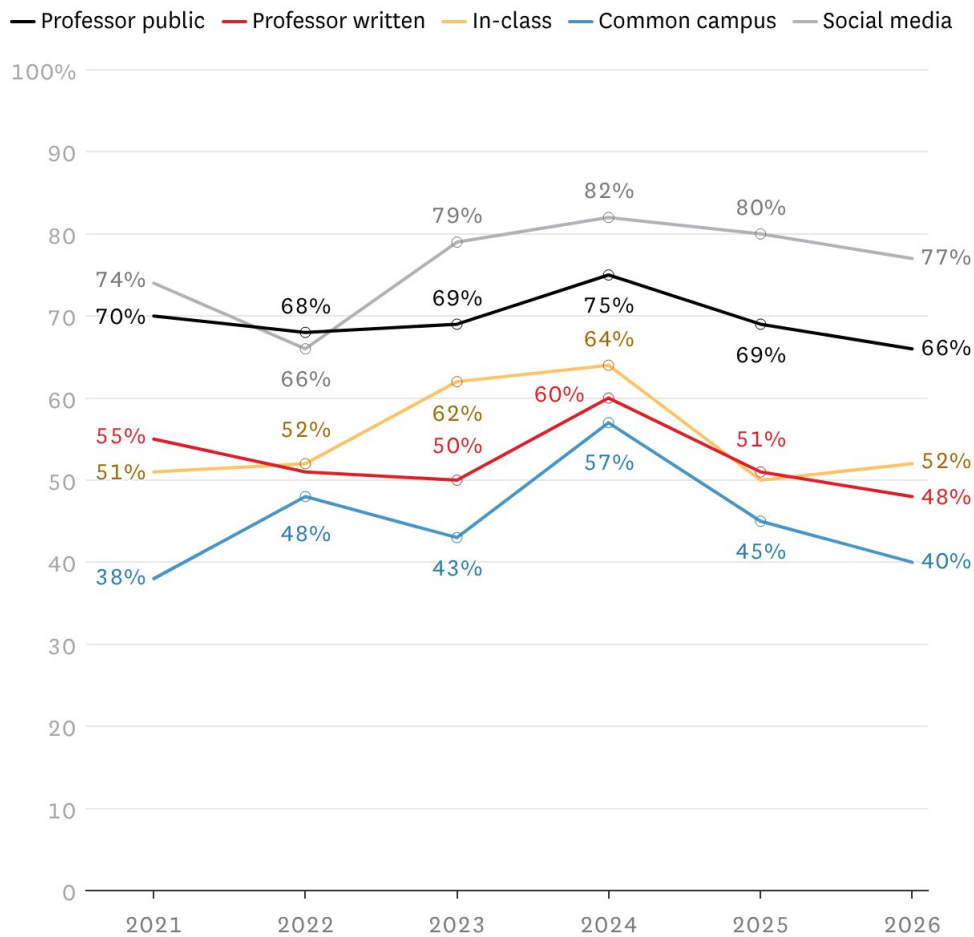


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH A FREE EXPRESSION COMMITMENT

MIT earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains six yellow light policies and five “green light” policies. Two of the university’s harassment policies fail to meet the legal standard for peer hostile environment harassment in an educational setting, putting protected speech that does not reach that threshold at risk. MIT’s posting policy bans anonymous authorship and allows a “rapid response team” to remove posters “based solely on content/viewpoint.” Although the policy states this would occur in “rare” circumstances, this policy grants the administration broad discretion over campus speech. The university also encourages students to report “discrimination, discriminatory harassment, and bias,” thus conflating these terms and placing largely unpopular but protected expression at risk of punishment. The administration should refrain from soliciting reports of subjective bias and instead focus its resources on reports of discrimination and harassment.

MIT's internet usage policy prohibits any use of the network that "might contribute to the creation of a hostile academic or work environment," creating a vague framework that allows the administration to punish expression that "may" contribute to a hostile environment but does not actually have a harassing effect. Lastly, the university states that "freedom from unreasonable and disruptive offense" is part of its mission and asks people who have offended another to "consider immediately stopping the offense and apologizing." While attempts to encourage civility are noble in pursuit, this policy empowers administrators to punish disfavored speech.

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

ONE SCHOLARS UNDER FIRE CONTROVERSY AFFECTS MIT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology was penalized one point for a "Scholars Under Fire" controversy. Because penalties decay one point per subsequent year, this is the last year that this incident will impact MIT's score.

In 2024, MIT doctoral student Prahlad Iyengar authored an essay titled "On Pacifism" in the student-run magazine *Written Revolution*. The essay examined the effectiveness of pacifist strategies in the pro-Palestinian movement and included imagery associated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a group designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S. State Department.

MIT administrators interpreted the essay's language and imagery as potentially inciting violence on campus. They prohibited distribution of the issue and barred Iyengar from campus, pending a disciplinary hearing. MIT's Committee on Discipline later reviewed additional allegations, including that Iyengar had harassed recruiters at a Lockheed Martin career fair. Iyengar disputed those allegations, saying his interactions were civil and protected expression. MIT suspended Iyengar until Jan. 2026, effectively ending his National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship.

HOW CAN MIT IMPROVE?

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's clearest scoring lever remains policy reform. FIRE currently gives MIT a "yellow light" Spotlight rating; MIT should revise its policies to earn a "green light" rating. Had MIT earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 22 instead of 86.

MIT should also adopt an official commitment to institutional neutrality. MIT's 2022 Statement on Freedom of Expression and Academic Freedom protects debate and academic freedom, but it does not establish a Kalven-style rule limiting when the Institute itself takes positions on contested political and social issues, so MIT doesn't earn points for institutional neutrality. Had MIT earned both a green light rating and institutional neutrality credit, it would have ranked 9.

MIT has already taken several steps that this report might otherwise recommend. The Institute maintains a [Free Expression at MIT site](#), a [Disagreeing Well guide](#), [free-speech exercises in orientation](#), [Dialogue@MIT](#), a [Civil Discourse Project](#), and [faculty materials for Debate Across the Curriculum](#). MIT

should preserve these efforts and assess whether they reach students beyond these voluntary programs and isolated courses.

Because MIT's active penalty arose from its handling of a student publication and disciplinary proceedings, MIT should review its relevant publication and conduct procedures. Administrators should distinguish protected advocacy and controversial imagery from unprotected threats, incitement, or harassment; give students clear notice of alleged violations; and ensure sanctions rest on documented conduct rather than viewpoint. These steps could reduce the risk of future speech controversy penalties.

MIT's low rank on "Comfort Expressing Ideas," especially its weak results for named social media accounts and disagreement with professors, suggests that existing programs have not yet reached enough students or changed the climate consistently. Rather than create another dialogue initiative, MIT could expand the reach of its existing Civil Discourse Project, Dialogue@MIT, and Debate Across the Curriculum materials through first-year programs, residence life, and ordinary coursework. Faculty should make clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint.

MIT already states that it protects free expression. The next step is consistent, transparent implementation. When major speech controversies arise, administrators should explain which rules apply, distinguish protected expression from punishable conduct, and, when privacy permits, publish de-identified summaries of how complaints and disciplinary matters were resolved. This could strengthen trust without repeating commitments MIT has already made.

Finally, MIT should make its formal commitments mutually consistent: revise restrictive policies, adopt institutional neutrality, apply publication and disciplinary rules without regard to viewpoint, and continue teaching students how to engage disagreement. Visible and consistent implementation could help MIT translate its existing free expression infrastructure into a stronger campus speech climate.

MIT's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.55	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	13.66	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	16.21	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.34	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.96	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.30	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	63.03	61.36	7 + bonuses & penalties	111 + bonuses & penalties

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 290.

Margin of error = +/- 5.8%.

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	5	2%	5
Not very clear	55	19%	51
Somewhat clear	134	46%	140
Very clear	78	27%	77
Extremely clear	18	6%	17

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	7	2%	5
Not very likely	79	27%	80
Somewhat likely	129	44%	132
Very likely	65	23%	62
Extremely likely	10	4%	11

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	56	19%	61
Somewhat uncomfortable	135	47%	137
Somewhat comfortable	73	25%	70
Very comfortable	27	9%	22

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	41	14%	42
Somewhat uncomfortable	100	34%	108
Somewhat comfortable	111	38%	104
Very comfortable	38	13%	36

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	37	13%	39
Somewhat uncomfortable	115	39%	112
Somewhat comfortable	109	38%	110
Very comfortable	29	10%	29

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	27	9%	28
Somewhat uncomfortable	88	30%	86
Somewhat comfortable	125	43%	126
Very comfortable	50	17%	50

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	99	34%	103
Somewhat uncomfortable	124	43%	124
Somewhat comfortable	50	17%	47
Very comfortable	16	6%	16

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	30	10%	28
Rarely	114	39%	116
Occasionally, once or twice a month	82	28%	84
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	59	20%	58
Very often, nearly every day	5	2%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	37	13%	34
Rarely	123	42%	124
Occasionally, once or twice a month	80	28%	88
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	37	13%	34
Very often, nearly every day	13	5%	10

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	27	9%	26
Rarely	114	39%	120
Occasionally, once or twice a month	99	34%	98
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	40	14%	37
Very often, nearly every day	10	4%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	53	18%	52
Rarely	98	34%	99
Occasionally, once or twice a month	89	31%	94
Fairly often, a couple times a week	32	11%	32
Very often, nearly every day	18	6%	13

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	15	5%	11
Sometimes acceptable	62	21%	66
Rarely acceptable	123	43%	131
Never acceptable	89	31%	82

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	1%	3
Sometimes acceptable	34	12%	35
Rarely acceptable	127	44%	129
Never acceptable	126	43%	123

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	1%	3
Sometimes acceptable	20	7%	20
Rarely acceptable	35	12%	37
Never acceptable	233	80%	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	134	46%	134
Probably should not allow this speaker	93	32%	98
Probably should allow this speaker	34	12%	32
Definitely should allow this speaker	28	10%	26

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	61	21%	63
Probably should not allow this speaker	102	35%	102
Probably should allow this speaker	80	28%	81
Definitely should allow this speaker	47	16%	44

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	129	45%	128
Probably should not allow this speaker	94	33%	99
Probably should allow this speaker	40	14%	39
Definitely should allow this speaker	26	9%	24

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	60	21%	59
Probably should not allow this speaker	114	39%	119
Probably should allow this speaker	81	28%	79
Definitely should allow this speaker	34	12%	33

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	64	22%	67
Probably should not allow this speaker	117	40%	119
Probably should allow this speaker	77	27%	76
Definitely should allow this speaker	32	11%	28

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	37	13%	32
Probably should not allow this speaker	80	27%	84
Probably should allow this speaker	118	41%	122
Definitely should allow this speaker	55	19%	52

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	212	73%	208
Yes	78	27%	82

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	226	78%	220
Yes	64	22%	70

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	77%	216
Yes	65	23%	74

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	253	87%	252
Yes	37	13%	38

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	267	92%	268
Yes	23	8%	22

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	262	90%	264
Yes	28	10%	26

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	216	74%	212
Yes	74	26%	78

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	84%	245
Yes	46	16%	45

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	84%	244
Yes	46	16%	46

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	257	89%	260
Yes	33	11%	30

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	243	84%	244
Yes	47	16%	46

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	238	82%	234
Yes	52	18%	56

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	78%	229
Yes	65	22%	61

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	214	74%	212
Yes	76	26%	78

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	106	37%	101
Yes	184	63%	189

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	77%	223
Yes	65	23%	67

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	84%	239
Yes	46	16%	51

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	234	81%	233
Yes	56	19%	57

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	218	75%	220
Yes	72	25%	70

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	246	85%	246
Yes	44	15%	44

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	263	91%	264
Yes	27	9%	26

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	214	74%	215
Yes	76	26%	75

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	236	81%	240
Yes	54	19%	50

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	66	23%	65
Rarely	134	46%	137
Occasionally, once or twice a month	53	18%	56
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	26	9%	23
Very often, nearly every day	12	4%	9

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.	5	2%	5
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	32	11%	30
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	254	87%	255

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	42	15%	37
Rarely	37	13%	38
Sometimes	65	23%	66
Fairly often	85	30%	89
Always	56	20%	56

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	105	37%	99
Rarely	98	34%	100
Sometimes	53	19%	57
Fairly often	25	9%	25
Always	5	2%	5

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	66	23%	61
Rarely	65	23%	71
Sometimes	67	23%	66
Fairly often	60	21%	57
Always	28	10%	31

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	207	72%	205
Rarely	53	18%	55
Sometimes	22	8%	22
Fairly often	3	1%	3
Always	2	1%	1

"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	60	21%	54
Rarely	67	23%	69
Sometimes	87	30%	85
Fairly often	53	19%	56
Always	20	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	84	30%	84
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	134	47%	134
The professor probably should be fired from their job	49	17%	49
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	15	5%	16

"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	53	19%	51
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	122	43%	117
The professor probably should be fired from their job	82	29%	90
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	25	9%	25

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	79	28%	78
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	133	47%	137
The professor probably should be fired from their job	59	21%	56
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	12	4%	12

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	55	20%	52
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	128	45%	130
The professor probably should be fired from their job	78	28%	81
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	21	7%	20

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	128	45%	128
Less than once a year	28	10%	28
Once or twice a year	31	11%	33
Several times a year	39	14%	36
Once a month	9	3%	9
2-3 times a month	12	4%	10
About weekly	6	2%	7
Weekly	20	7%	20
Several times a week	9	3%	11

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	279	99%	279
Yes	3	1%	3

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	281	100%	282
Yes	0	0%	0

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	6	12%	5
Less than half the time	21	42%	22
About half the time	11	21%	12
Most of the time, nearly every day	10	19%	11
Always	3	5%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	21%	15
Less than half the time	43	56%	43
About half the time	10	14%	12
Most of the time, nearly every day	5	7%	4
Always	2	3%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	6%	2
Less than half the time	20	42%	19
About half the time	11	23%	11
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	14%	7
Always	6	14%	6

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	19	29%	20
Less than half the time	21	31%	23
About half the time	18	26%	17
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	10%	6
Always	2	3%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	11%	4
Less than half the time	17	35%	15
About half the time	15	30%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	10	20%	11
Always	2	3%	2

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	43	15%	42
Yes	247	85%	248

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	227	78%	227
Yes	63	22%	63

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	271	93%	270
Yes	19	7%	20

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	268	92%	266
Yes	22	8%	24

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	84%	236
Yes	46	16%	54

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	282	97%	282
Yes	8	3%	8

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	145	50%	143
Yes	145	50%	147

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	263	91%	265
Yes	27	9%	25

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	255	88%	256
Yes	35	12%	34

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	286	99%	285
Yes	4	1%	5

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	283	98%	282
Yes	7	2%	8

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	98%	283
Yes	6	2%	7

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	98%	284
Yes	5	2%	6

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	98%	283
Yes	6	2%	7

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	99%	285
Yes	4	1%	5

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	287	99%	286
Yes	3	1%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	98%	283
Yes	6	2%	7

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	99%	285
Yes	4	1%	5

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	99%	285
Yes	4	1%	5

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	98%	284
Yes	5	2%	6

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	98%	284
Yes	5	2%	6

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	98%	284
Yes	5	2%	6

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	98%	284
Yes	5	2%	6

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	99%	285
Yes	4	1%	5

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	288	99%	288
Yes	2	1%	2

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	247	85%	245
Yes	43	15%	45



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