

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

New York University

261

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 245 New York University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- New York University ranks last out of 261¹ schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings, earning a score of 45.0 and a speech climate grade of F.
- NYU has ranked below 200 in each of the past four years and in the bottom 10 in each of the past three.
- NYU's strongest survey component was "Openness," which measures whether students view controversial topics as difficult to discuss. NYU ranks 84 on this component, a notable improvement from its 149 ranking last year. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was by far the most difficult topic to discuss at NYU: 66% of students identified it as difficult, compared with 50% nationally.
- NYU ranks 134 on "Self-Censorship," 188 on "Political Tolerance," and 216 on "Comfort Expressing Ideas." These components measure how often students refrain from expressing their views, their willingness to allow controversial speakers on campus, and their comfort expressing their views in different campus settings, respectively.
- NYU students were more likely than students nationally to accept disruptive conduct against campus speakers: 78% of NYU students said shouting down a speaker was at least "rarely" acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally.
- NYU's weakest survey component was "Administrative Support," which measures whether students believe the administration protects free speech and would defend a speaker's rights during a controversy. NYU ranks 258 on this component.

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.

- NYU earns a “yellow light” Spotlight rating, has not adopted the Chicago Statement, and has not adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality. Had NYU earned a “green light” rating this year, it would have ranked 225 instead of 261.
- NYU was penalized 11 points for six speech controversies, including multiple canceled or restricted events, as well as an investigation over a student group’s social media post advertising a Passover Seder.

NYU STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students reported relative openness, except on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

■ “Can’t say anything critical of Israel or else the admin makes an example of you”

New York University ranks 84 on “Openness.” This was the university’s strongest student survey component this year and marks an improvement from last year’s 149 ranking.

Students were presented with a list of 22 topics and asked which, if any, were difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on campus. Compared with students nationally, NYU students were less likely to identify most topics as difficult to discuss, with the exception of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Sixty-six percent of NYU students said this was a difficult topic to discuss, compared to 50% of students nationally. This result reflects a long-running pattern as NYU students have identified this topic more frequently as difficult to discuss than students nationally in each of the last six years, by an average margin of 14 percentage points.

Rounding out the top-five most frequently identified topics by NYU students were Charlie Kirk at 37% (vs. 44% nationally), Donald Trump at 36% (vs. 46% nationally), immigration at 33% (vs. 38% nationally), and religion at 32% (same nationally).

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

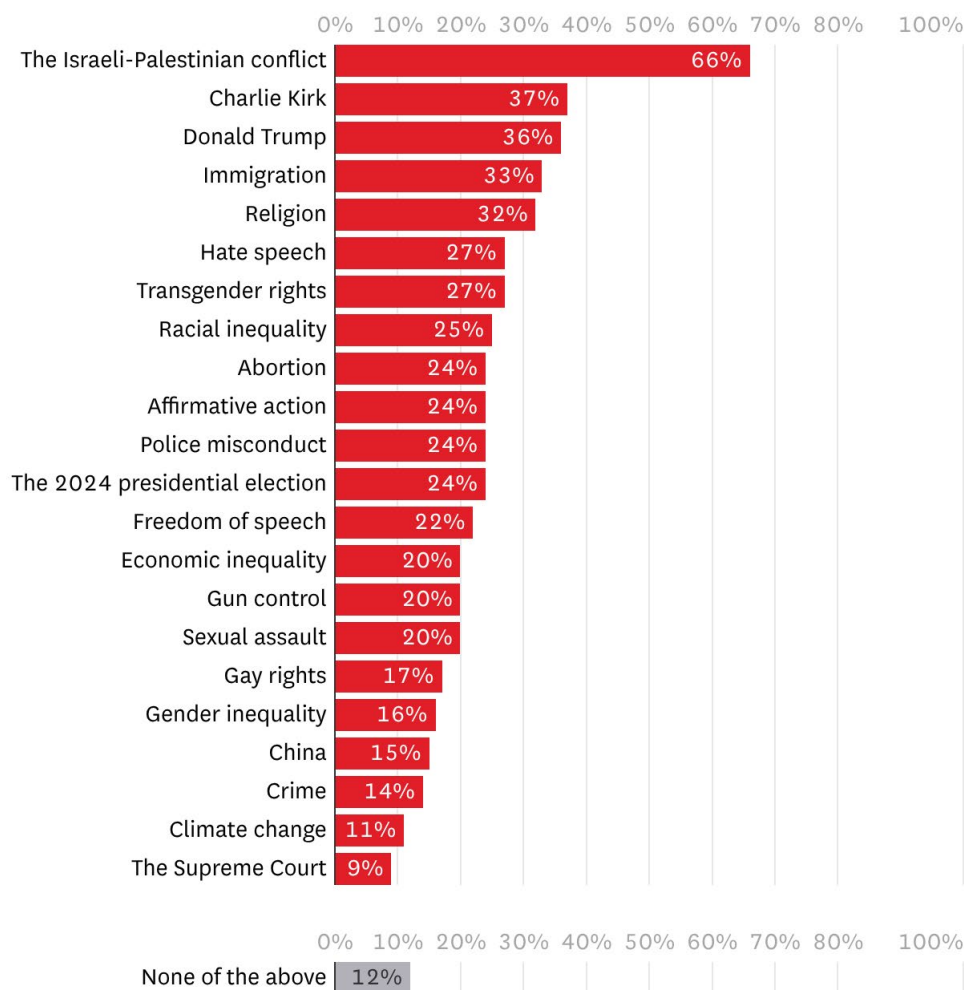


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

In summary, NYU’s openness challenge was heavily concentrated on one topic in particular — the same one at the center of five of the six speech controversies for which the university was penalized this year.

Self-censorship improved considerably, but remains common

“As an international student on a student visa, I often refrain from sharing any political views”

NYU ranks 134 on “Self-Censorship,” a substantial improvement from its last year’s ranking of 256. Still, a majority of students reported self-censoring at least “occasionally” within each survey setting.

During conversations with other students, 61% of NYU students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% nationally. This included 23% who said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 24% nationally.

During conversations with professors, 57% of NYU students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 60% nationally. This included 27% who said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” matching the national rate.

During classroom discussions, 62% of NYU students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” matching the national rate. This included 25% who said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 27% nationally.

During conversations with school administrators, 58% of NYU students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% nationally. This included 30% who said they did so at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 27% nationally.

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

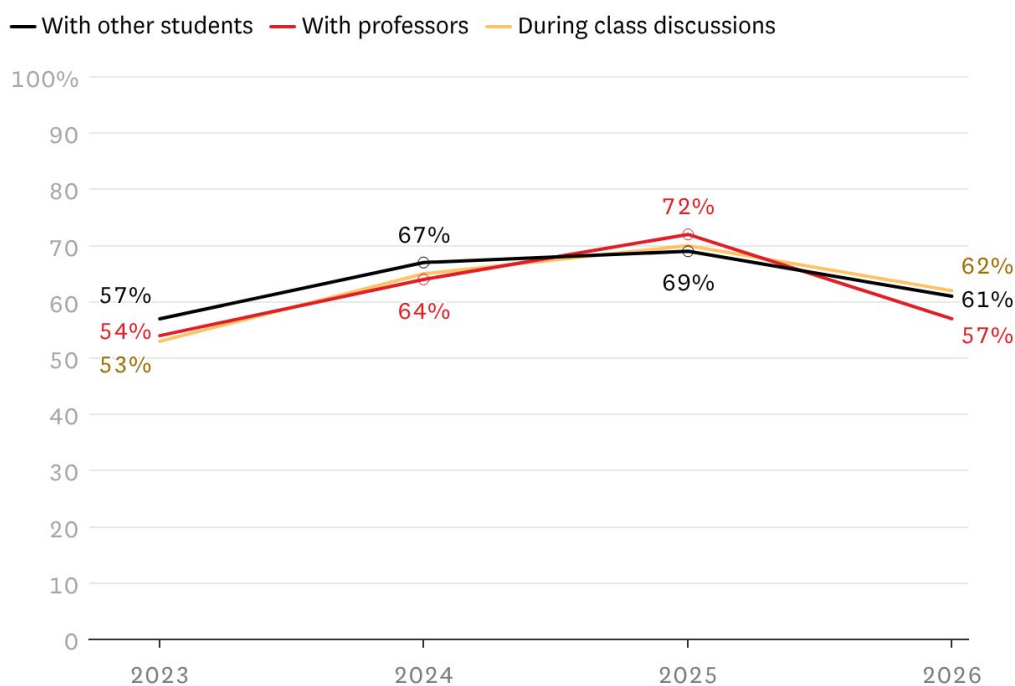


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were more tolerant of liberal speakers

“my school is a very liberal leaning school so i feel pretty open to discussing politics but i don’t think that it is appropriate to be talking about it on campus”

NYU ranks 188 on “Political Tolerance.”

Students were asked whether six speakers (three liberal and three conservative) who had previously expressed controversial opinions should be allowed to speak on campus. NYU students were most willing to allow liberal speakers and less willing to allow conservative speakers. This gap hurt NYU’s political tolerance score because the rankings reward both overall tolerance and balance across ideologically different speakers.

The share of NYU students who would allow each speaker, ordered from lowest to highest, was:

- 22% of students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% of students nationally.
- 24% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% of students nationally.
- 33% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% of students nationally.
- 39% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 41% 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.
- 55% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% of students nationally.

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

- Transgender people have a mental health 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.

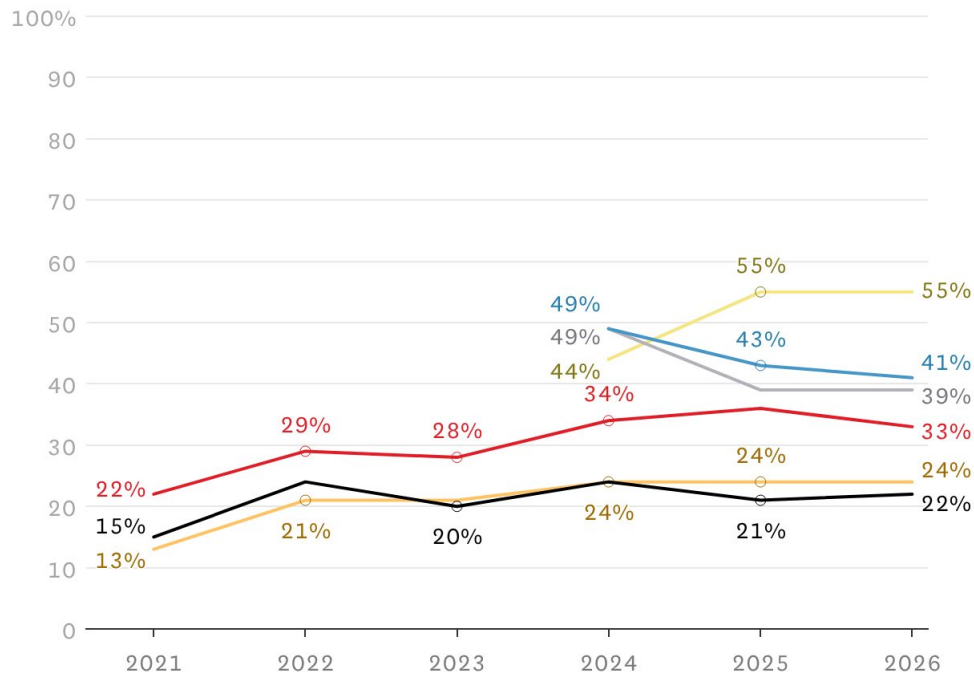


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Social media drove comfort concerns

“Just in general, I don’t feel able to be freely myself.”

NYU ranks 216 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.”

Students reported substantial discomfort across the five campus settings addressed in the survey. The largest problem was social media: 73% of NYU 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.

Students also reported discomfort when engaging with professors. At NYU, 61% of students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 57% nationally. Another 57% said they would feel at least

“somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 47% nationally.

In classroom discussions, 51% of NYU students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views on a controversial political topic, compared with 48% nationally. In common campus spaces, 41% said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students, compared with 43% nationally.

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

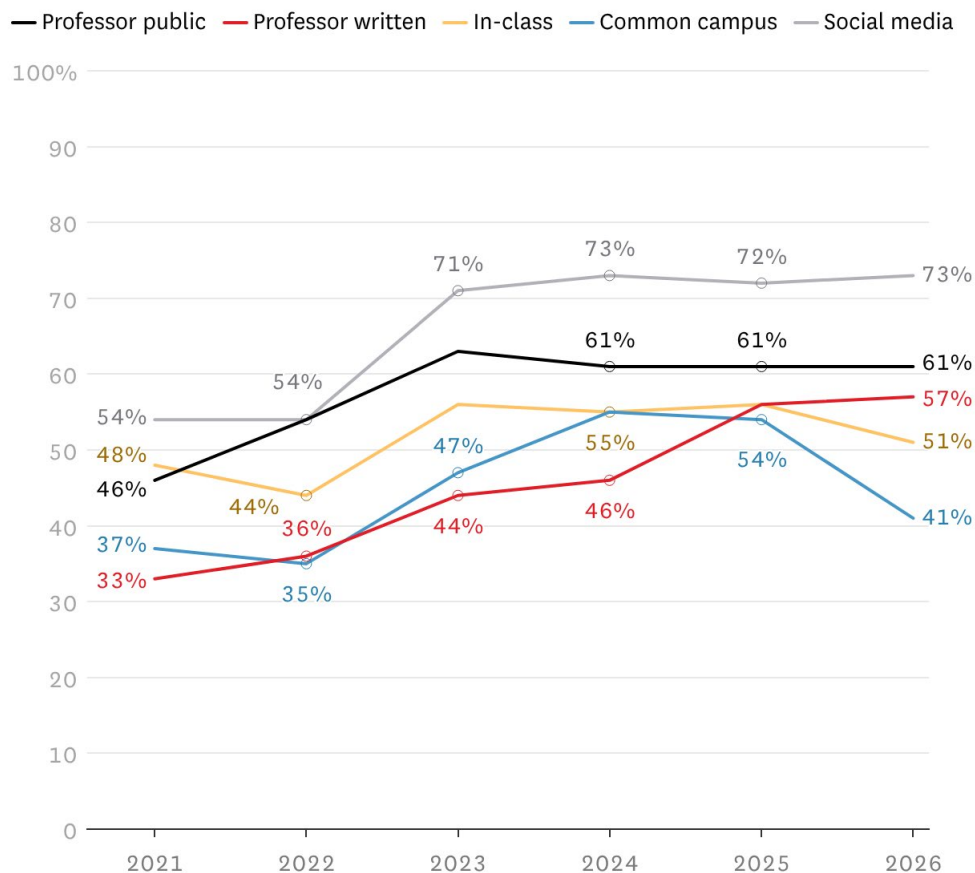


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

NYU students also reported broader pressure to withhold their views. A majority (54%) said they at least “occasionally” felt unable to express an opinion because of how other students, professors, or the administration would respond, compared with 40% nationally. Although this measure is not factored into NYU’s ranking, it provides further evidence that self-censorship is common on campus.

Students were highly accepting of disruptive conduct

“After a flyer circulated announcing a Charlie Kirk event on campus, a class discussion turned into unanimous calls for the talk to be shut down. I disagreed but stayed silent, knowing that questioning the demand would be interpreted as supporting him rather than debating whether deplatforming is the right response.”

NYU ranks 227 on “Disruptive Conduct,” a slight improvement from its 242 ranking last year. Still, this is the third consecutive year the university has been ranked below 200 on this component, suggesting that acceptance of disruptive conduct among students remains a live campus issue.

This component’s questions measure the extent to which students deem disruptive protest tactics at least “rarely” acceptable. Higher acceptance of these tactics indicates a worse free speech climate.

At NYU, 78% of students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% nationally. This included 46% who said shouting down a speaker was “always” or “sometimes” acceptable, compared with 35% nationally.

NYU students were also more likely than students nationally to deem blocking access acceptable. Sixty-two percent of NYU students said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% nationally.

NYU students were similar to students nationally on violence, though the result remains concerning. Thirty-two percent of NYU students said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 31% nationally. Notably, acceptance of violence among NYU students fell from 43% last year.

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

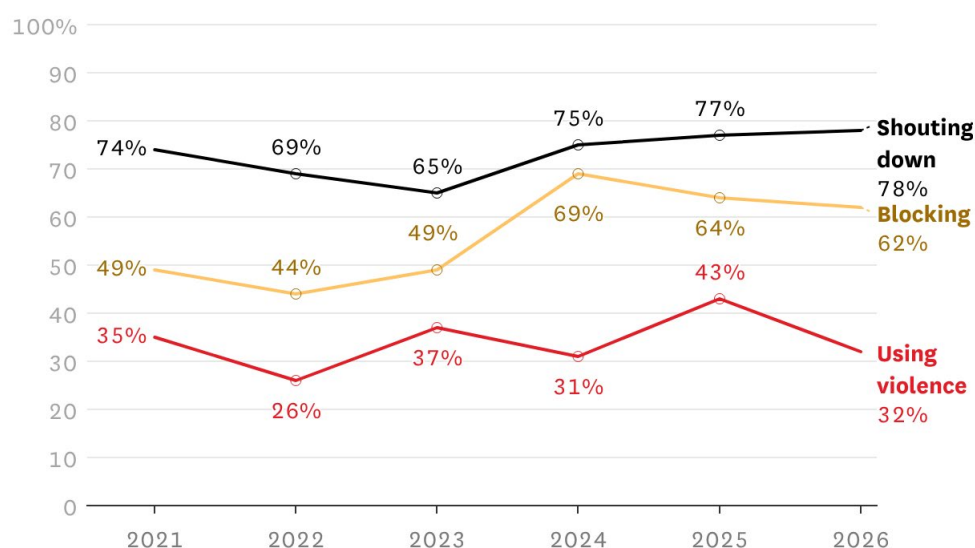


Chart: Emily Nayer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students had little trust in administrators

“Fear of administration’s secret blacklisting, retaliation, or revoking of scholarships make me hesitate to protest controversial school policy towards faculty strikes, choice of campus speakers, and removal of certain programs that promote DEI.”

New York University ranks 258 on “Administrative Support.” This was NYU’s weakest survey component this year, marking the third consecutive year of ranking below 200. The university’s numerous speech controversies involved administrators canceling, limiting, or investigating expression in response to pressure or concern about sensitive topics. Those episodes likely reinforced student doubts about the administration’s willingness to defend free speech in the face of controversy.

Only 20% of NYU students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech on campus, compared with 40% of students nationally. Another 42% said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally.

Students expressed similar skepticism about whether administrators would defend a speaker during controversy. Only 13% of NYU students said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend a speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% nationally. By contrast, 44% said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in NYU's Administrative Support (%)

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

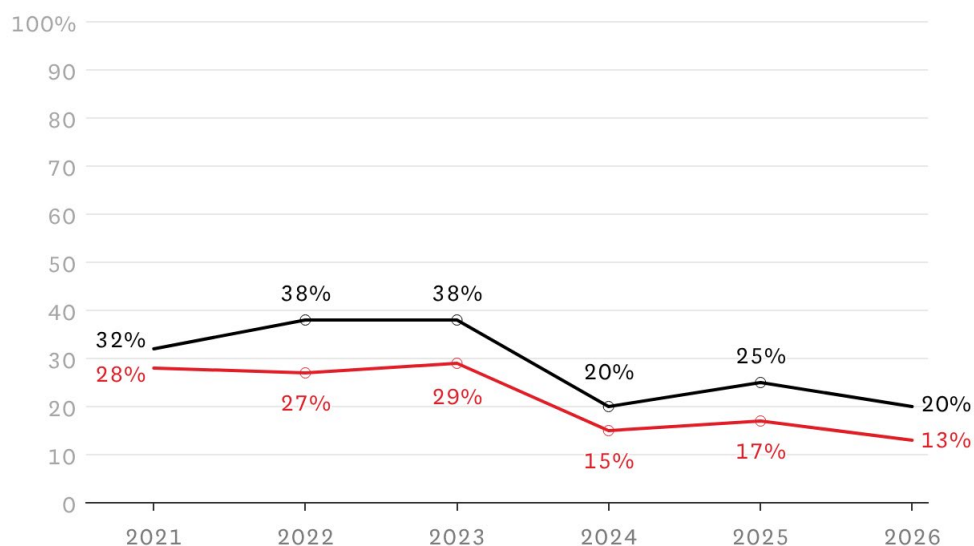


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITHOUT THE CHICAGO STATEMENT OR INSTITUTIONAL NEUTRALITY

New York 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. The university also encourages students to utilize its “Bias Response Line” to report instances of bias. Rather than soliciting reports of biased expression based on subjective perceptions, the administration should direct its resources towards addressing reports of discrimination and harassment.

Similarly, NYU broadly defines bullying, opening up a wide range of protected speech to punishment. Any expression the university wishes to prohibit under the “bullying” banner would be better categorized as hostile environmental harassment and governed under those policies.

Finally, the institution mandates civility when using university computers and networks. Civility may indeed be a laudable goal for students to aspire to, but mandates on civility can all too easily be applied by administrators to punish disfavored speech.

NYU has not adopted a version of the Chicago Statement nor an official commitment to institutional neutrality. These commitments would strengthen the university’s formal support for free expression and open inquiry.

SIX CONTROVERSIES INFLUENCED NYU’S RANKING

New York University was penalized 11 points for six speech controversies: one in 2024, three in 2025, and two in 2026.

2024

In 2024, Students for Justice in Palestine invited Columbia University professor Rashid Khalidi to discuss his book “The Hundred Years’ War on Palestine” and the conflict in Gaza with NYU professor Sinan Antoon. Although organizers sought to open the event to the public, administrators denied the request, citing concerns about “contentious speakers.” The event ultimately proceeded as a private gathering.

2025

NYU canceled three events in 2025. The first, in March, involved Joanne Liu, former international head of Doctors Without Borders, who was scheduled to deliver a lecture on the war in Gaza and federal cuts to USAID. The night before the event, the university’s vice chair of the education department informed Liu that administrators had concerns about several of her slides. Liu told reporters she was informed the slides could be perceived as “antisemitic” and “anti-governmental,” and that her lecture was canceled three hours later.

Weeks later, NYU canceled a planned College Republicans panel titled “Immigrant Invasion.” The event was scheduled to feature Lucian Wintrich, Elijah Schaffer, and Sarah Stock. Following backlash over the event’s framing and promotional materials, Schaffer made a post on social media asking if any of his

followers could provide armed security. Administrators soon thereafter canceled the event due to safety concerns, claiming that Schaffer's post constituted a call to arms. Schaffer disputed that characterization.

And then in the fall NYU Law initially canceled a Federalist Society event featuring Ilya Shapiro, a senior fellow at the Manhattan Institute. The event, scheduled for Oct. 7, was titled "Cancel Culture at Elite Law Schools." Days before it was to occur, administrators informed the student group that the event could not proceed, citing security concerns. After public criticism of the decision, administrators reversed course and reinstated the event in a larger venue with additional security.

2026

In March 2026, it was reported that administrators barred the student-led Program Board from booking performers affiliated with No Music For Genocide for the university's annual V100 concert. Program Board leaders said the directive prevented them from pursuing multiple artists including Faye Webster, Fontaines D.C., Oklou, and Blood Orange. The concert went forward with a different lineup, but the administration's intervention substantially altered the student board's booking process and prevented it from inviting artists it otherwise wished to host.

A month later, administrators reportedly directed Jews Against Zionism (JAZ) to "immediately remove" an Instagram post promoting an anti-Zionist Passover Seder and investigated Law Students for Justice in Palestine (LSJP) under Title VI for possible violations of the university's nondiscrimination and anti-harassment policy. According to emails published by participants and reported by student media, Vice Provost Kristen Day issued the directive to JAZ, while the investigation into LSJP continued, even after LSJP clarified that it had not sponsored or promoted the event and had requested that its erroneously included logo be removed from the advertisement.

HOW CAN NEW YORK UNIVERSITY IMPROVE?

New York University could significantly improve its ranking by reforming its "yellow light" speech policies to earn a "green light" rating. Had NYU earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 225 instead of 261.

NYU should also adopt the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement, along with an official commitment to institutional neutrality. These commitments would help establish a clearer foundation for free inquiry and make it easier for administrators to respond consistently when students, faculty, alumni, or outside groups call for institutional sanctions on or cancellation of protected expression. In combination with a green light rating, these commitments would have placed the university 116 instead of 261 in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings.

Policy reform, however, is not the end of the process. NYU's low ranking on "Administrative Support" suggests that many students do not trust the administration to protect speech when doing so is difficult, and recent speech disputes reinforce that perception. NYU should adopt a clear, viewpoint-neutral response plan for high-pressure speech disputes. When conflicts arise, administrators should state clearly that protected expression will remain protected, peaceful protest is allowed, and disruption or viewpoint-based punishment is not. They should also explain how speech-related complaints or investigations are handled and resolved when appropriate, and train administrators on free speech, academic freedom, institutional neutrality, and crisis response.

The need for such a plan is especially clear given NYU's recent record. The university's speech controversies show a recurring pattern: administrators limited or canceled events, restricted access, or investigated students or student groups in response to contentious expression, often involving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict — a topic identified by 66% of NYU students as difficult to discuss on campus.

The university has taken at least one recent step toward improving campus dialogue: In November 2025, it launched the [Berkley Institute for Civil Discourse and Civic Solutions](#), a university-wide initiative focused on engaging students, scholars, and leaders with different perspectives. However, the initiative does not appear to address NYU's most pressing speech-climate problems directly. Given the difficulty students reported discussing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the university's handling of recent speech controversies centered on that topic, NYU should make clear that its commitment to civil discourse includes protecting controversial expression even when pressure to restrict it is strongest.

NYU should also address student acceptance of disruptive conduct. The university should educate students on the difference between protected protest and event disruption, apply event rules evenhandedly, and make clear that students may protest speakers they oppose but may not prevent others from hearing them.

Finally, NYU 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 NYU translate stronger formal protections into a better campus speech climate.

New York University's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings Scores by Component

COMPONENT	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.50	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.74	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.00	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	9.43	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.54	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	6.75	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	0 (No)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Institutional Neutrality	0 (No)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Spotlight Rating	-5 (Yellow)	-	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	-10	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	44.97	61.35		

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

New York University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 245.

Margin of error = +/- 6.3%.

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	33	13%	29
Not very clear	72	29%	78
Somewhat clear	92	38%	96
Very clear	36	15%	35
Extremely clear	12	5%	7

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	24	10%	24
Not very likely	84	34%	80
Somewhat likely	105	43%	103
Very likely	24	10%	34
Extremely likely	8	3%	4

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	42	17%	48
Somewhat uncomfortable	108	44%	106
Somewhat comfortable	75	31%	75
Very comfortable	20	8%	16

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	31	13%	31
Somewhat uncomfortable	108	44%	105
Somewhat comfortable	91	37%	91
Very comfortable	16	6%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	32	13%	35
Somewhat uncomfortable	93	38%	93
Somewhat comfortable	102	42%	96
Very comfortable	19	8%	21

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	24	10%	30
Somewhat uncomfortable	76	31%	87
Somewhat comfortable	118	48%	107
Very comfortable	27	11%	21

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	74	30%	74
Somewhat uncomfortable	104	42%	97
Somewhat comfortable	51	21%	62
Very comfortable	16	7%	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	18	8%	19
Rarely	78	32%	76
Occasionally, once or twice a month	94	38%	95
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	46	19%	49
Very often, nearly every day	9	4%	6

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	8%	22
Rarely	85	35%	77
Occasionally, once or twice a month	76	31%	85
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	58	24%	53
Very often, nearly every day	7	3%	8

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	21	8%	19
Rarely	73	30%	65
Occasionally, once or twice a month	90	37%	97
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	51	21%	53
Very often, nearly every day	11	4%	11

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	22	9%	21
Rarely	82	33%	77
Occasionally, once or twice a month	68	28%	71
Fairly often, a couple times a week	56	23%	56
Very often, nearly every day	17	7%	20

How acceptable would you say it is for students to engage in the following action to protest a campus speaker? [Presented in randomized order]

Shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	14	6%	17
Sometimes acceptable	98	40%	93
Rarely acceptable	79	32%	88
Never acceptable	54	22%	47

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	5	2%	9
Sometimes acceptable	56	23%	61
Rarely acceptable	92	37%	97
Never acceptable	92	38%	78

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	1%	5
Sometimes acceptable	29	12%	34
Rarely acceptable	46	19%	50
Never acceptable	167	68%	156

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	116	48%	120
Probably should not allow this speaker	74	30%	77
Probably should allow this speaker	37	15%	35
Definitely should allow this speaker	18	7%	13

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	86	35%	92
Probably should not allow this speaker	78	32%	83
Probably should allow this speaker	60	24%	51
Definitely should allow this speaker	22	9%	19

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	129	53%	131
Probably should not allow this speaker	57	23%	63
Probably should allow this speaker	44	18%	39
Definitely should allow this speaker	15	6%	12

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	53	22%	63
Probably should not allow this speaker	97	39%	98
Probably should allow this speaker	66	27%	58
Definitely should allow this speaker	30	12%	26

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	61	25%	63
Probably should not allow this speaker	84	34%	94
Probably should allow this speaker	74	30%	68
Definitely should allow this speaker	26	10%	20

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	22	9%	30
Probably should not allow this speaker	89	36%	94
Probably should allow this speaker	107	44%	98
Definitely should allow this speaker	27	11%	23

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	186	76%	180
Yes	59	24%	65

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	186	76%	180
Yes	59	24%	65

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	155	63%	157
Yes	90	37%	88

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	209	85%	204
Yes	36	15%	41

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	218	89%	216
Yes	27	11%	29

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	210	86%	207
Yes	35	14%	38

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	158	64%	155
Yes	87	36%	90

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	195	80%	190
Yes	50	20%	55

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	191	78%	188
Yes	54	22%	57

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	204	83%	198
Yes	41	17%	47

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	206	84%	199
Yes	39	16%	46

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	197	80%	192
Yes	48	20%	53

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	180	73%	182
Yes	65	27%	63

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	165	67%	167
Yes	80	33%	78

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	83	34%	89
Yes	162	66%	156

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	186	76%	181
Yes	59	24%	64

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	187	76%	184
Yes	58	24%	61

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	185	75%	183
Yes	60	25%	62

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	166	68%	169
Yes	79	32%	76

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	196	80%	195
Yes	49	20%	50

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	223	91%	218
Yes	22	9%	27

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	179	73%	176
Yes	66	27%	69

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	216	88%	215
Yes	29	12%	30

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	34	14%	29
Rarely	76	31%	82
Occasionally, once or twice a month	89	36%	88
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	25	10%	31
Very often, nearly every day	20	8%	15

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	2%	6
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	39	16%	45
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	201	82%	194

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	37	15%	33
Rarely	47	19%	38
Sometimes	61	25%	74
Fairly often	54	22%	54
Always	43	18%	43

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	92	38%	72
Rarely	58	24%	64
Sometimes	51	21%	62
Fairly often	33	14%	32
Always	8	3%	12

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	54	22%	49
Rarely	49	20%	56
Sometimes	56	23%	60
Fairly often	48	20%	41
Always	35	15%	36

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	129	53%	123
Rarely	59	25%	65
Sometimes	38	16%	41
Fairly often	11	5%	10
Always	4	2%	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	48	20%	44
Rarely	59	24%	57
Sometimes	58	24%	65
Fairly often	48	20%	47
Always	29	12%	29

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	82	34%	76
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	105	44%	108
The professor probably should be fired from their job	41	17%	40
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	12	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	22%	48
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	103	43%	93
The professor probably should be fired from their job	66	27%	79
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	19	8%	20

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	55	23%	49
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	108	45%	98
The professor probably should be fired from their job	55	23%	66
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	22	9%	27

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	37	15%	40
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	112	46%	101
The professor probably should be fired from their job	68	28%	72
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	24	10%	27

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	86	36%	85
Less than once a year	34	14%	29
Once or twice a year	23	10%	28
Several times a year	45	19%	48
Once a month	10	4%	10
2-3 times a month	23	9%	16
About weekly	4	2%	5
Weekly	10	4%	13
Several times a week	4	2%	5

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	231	97%	233
Yes	8	3%	6

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	237	99%	236
Yes	2	1%	3

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	8%	5
Less than half the time	18	29%	15
About half the time	31	52%	23
Most of the time, nearly every day	5	9%	6
Always	1	2%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	10%	7
Less than half the time	25	47%	20
About half the time	14	26%	17
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	14%	5
Always	2	4%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	7%	3
Less than half the time	8	16%	10
About half the time	26	52%	20
Most of the time, nearly every day	12	24%	13
Always	0.4	1%	1

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	6	15%	8
Less than half the time	22	54%	28
About half the time	5	12%	8
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	18%	7
Always	0.6	1%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	0.7	2%	2
Less than half the time	17	44%	16
About half the time	13	33%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	17%	9
Always	2	5%	2

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	42	17%	44
Yes	203	83%	201

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	144	59%	144
Yes	101	41%	101

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	219	90%	213
Yes	26	10%	32

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	203	83%	215
Yes	42	17%	30

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	196	80%	198
Yes	49	20%	47

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	92%	230
Yes	20	8%	15

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	121	49%	124
Yes	124	51%	121

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	229	94%	233
Yes	16	6%	12

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	183	75%	178
Yes	62	25%	67

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	239	98%	236
Yes	6	2%	9

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	226	92%	226
Yes	19	8%	19

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	232	95%	228
Yes	13	5%	17

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	233	95%	229
Yes	12	5%	16

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	238	97%	233
Yes	7	3%	12

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	238	97%	234
Yes	7	3%	11

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	243	99%	240
Yes	2	1%	5

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	237	97%	232
Yes	8	3%	13

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	98%	236
Yes	5	2%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	98%	237
Yes	5	2%	8

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	98%	237
Yes	5	2%	8

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	241	98%	238
Yes	4	2%	7

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	239	98%	235
Yes	6	2%	10

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	241	98%	237
Yes	4	2%	8

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	98%	235
Yes	5	2%	10

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	99%	244
Yes	1	1%	1

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	205	84%	199
Yes	40	16%	46



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