

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Stanford University

55

OVERALL
RANK

D

SPEECH
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT
RATING



FIRE

Foundation for Individual
Rights and Expression

Executive Summary

FOR THE SEVENTH YEAR in a row, the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression (FIRE), a nonprofit organization committed to defending and sustaining the individual rights of all Americans to free speech and free thought, and College Pulse surveyed college undergraduates about their perceptions and experiences regarding free speech on their campuses. The College Free Speech Rankings combine student survey data, written speech policies, and recent speech-related controversies.

This year's survey includes 62,997 student respondents from 262 colleges and universities. Students who were enrolled in four-year degree programs were surveyed via the College Pulse mobile app and web portal from Jan. 2 through June 3, 2026. The College Free Speech Rankings are available [online](#) and are presented in an interactive dashboard that allows for easy comparison between institutions. The full pre-registered methodology is available on the Open Science Framework's [website](#).

We surveyed 294 Stanford University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Stanford University ranks 55 out of 261¹ schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. Stanford earned a score of 65.8 and received a speech climate grade of D.
- Stanford improved in the overall rankings, rising from 75 in the 2026 College Free Speech Rankings to 55 this year. This continues improvement from Stanford's low point in the 2025 rankings, when it ranked 218.
- Stanford's strongest survey component is "Political Tolerance," where it ranks 5th nationally. This component measures students' willingness to allow controversial speakers on campus.
- Stanford students reported a comparatively open campus discussion climate, ranking 21 on "Openness." The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained the most difficult topic to discuss, but the percentage of Stanford students who identified it as difficult fell from 62% last year to 53% this year.
- Stanford ranked 129 on "Comfort Expressing Ideas.," indicating a moderate level of comfort discussing controversial topics.
- Stanford students were more likely than students nationally to say shouting down a speaker, blocking students from attending a speech, and using violence to stop a campus speech are at least "rarely" acceptable, with the largest differences appearing for blocking access.
- Stanford students appeared to have limited trust in their administrators' commitment to free speech. They were less likely than students nationally to believe that the administration clearly

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.

protects free speech on campus, but more likely to believe that it would defend a speaker's rights during a controversy.

- Stanford students were more likely than the national average to say they at least occasionally self-censor with students, professors, and in class.
- Stanford has adopted both the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement and an official commitment to institutional neutrality. However, Stanford continues to earn a “yellow light” Spotlight rating for its written speech policies.
- One speech controversy affected Stanford's ranking. In 2025, an activist group disrupted a “Democracy and Disagreement” lecture series featuring Lawrence Summers and Emmanuel Saez. The disruption incurred a penalty, while the university's appropriate response earned a bonus.

STANFORD STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Stanford students are highly tolerant

Stanford University ranks 5 on “Political Tolerance.” This component measures how willing students are to allow controversial speakers on campus, including speakers whose views may offend students on the left or the right. Stanford's rank improved substantially from 130 last year, and its score is now one of the strongest in the rankings.

Stanford students were more willing than students nationally to allow every controversial speaker tested in the survey:

- 34% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% of students nationally.
- 35% of students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% of students nationally.
- 48% 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.
- 52% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% of students nationally.
- 61% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% of students nationally.

- 68% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% of students nationally.

Compared with last year, Stanford students became more tolerant of the controversial liberal speakers, while their views toward controversial conservative speakers changed little.

Stanford 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.

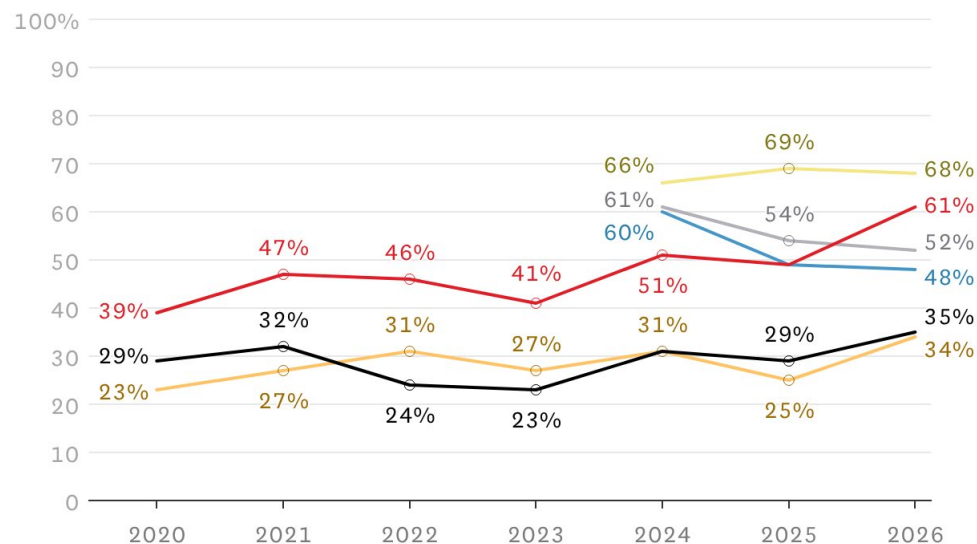


Chart: Emily Nayer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students report an open discussion climate

Stanford University ranks 21 on “Openness.” This component measures how many controversial topics students said were difficult to discuss openly and honestly on campus. Stanford ranked 19 last year and 13 the year before that, so its performance has remained consistently strong.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was still the topic Stanford students most often identified as difficult to discuss. A majority of Stanford students, 53%, said it was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about this topic, compared with 50% of students nationally. That number fell from 62% last year, suggesting some improvement on the campus’s most difficult discussion topic.

Other frequently identified difficult topics included Donald Trump, at 38%, and Charlie Kirk, at 35%. Both were new survey items this year. Stanford students were less likely than students nationally to identify those topics as difficult: Nationally, 46% of students identified Donald Trump and 44% identified Charlie Kirk as topics difficult to discuss.

The least difficult topics at Stanford were climate change, at 5%; the Supreme Court, at 6%; and crime, at 7%. Stanford students were also less likely than students nationally to identify freedom of speech as difficult to discuss, 16% versus 20%.

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

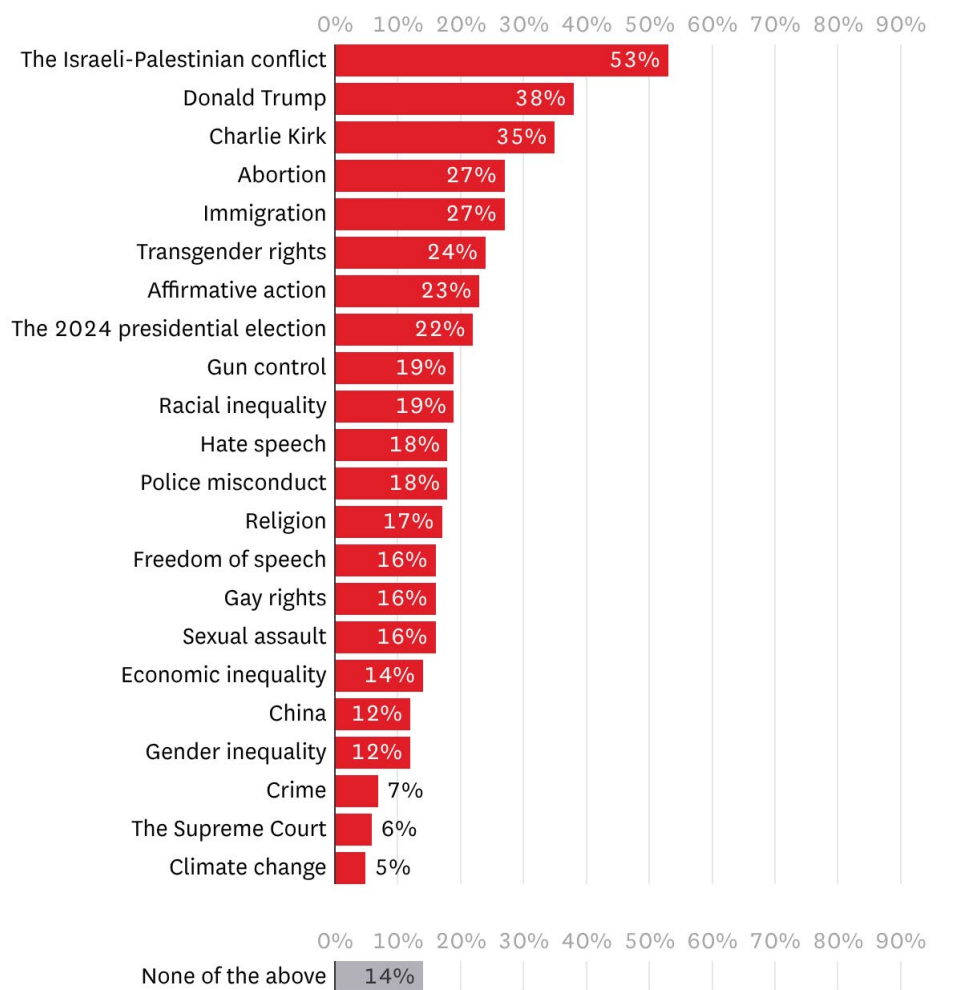


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Comfort expressing ideas is mixed

Stanford University ranks 129 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” This component measures how comfortable students feel expressing their views on controversial political topics in five campus settings.

Stanford students reported the greatest discomfort when expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name. At Stanford, 65% of students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” doing so, compared with 62% of students nationally. This was a slight improvement from last year, when 67% of Stanford students said the same.

Fewer students were uncomfortable in other settings. When asked about publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, 52% of Stanford students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable,” compared with 57% of students nationally. Last year, 67% of Stanford students said the same, suggesting a notable improvement.

When asked about expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, 43% of Stanford students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable,” compared with 47% of students nationally. Last year, 50% of Stanford students said the same.

When asked about expressing their views during an in-class discussion, 48% of Stanford students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable,” identical to the national percentage. Last year, 49% of Stanford students said the same.

When asked about expressing their views to other students in a common campus space, 41% of Stanford students said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable,” compared with 43% of students nationally. Last year, 48% of Stanford students said the same.

These results suggest Stanford students have become somewhat more comfortable expressing their views since last year, especially when disagreeing with professors or speaking with other students in campus spaces. Social media remains the setting where students are most likely to feel uncomfortable.

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

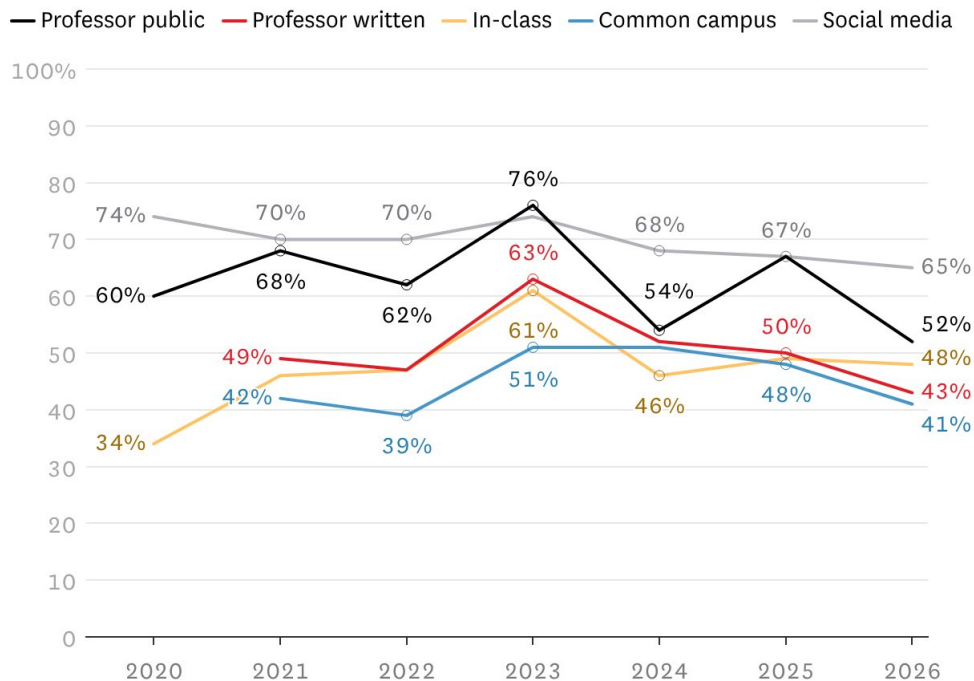


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Disruptive conduct remains a concern

Stanford University ranks 155 on “Disruptive Conduct.” This component measures student acceptance of disruptive tactics against campus speakers. Higher acceptance of shouting down a speaker, blocking access, or violence indicates a worse speech climate.

At Stanford, 72% of students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally. That figure was unchanged from last year.

A smaller percentage of students, 57%, said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% of students nationally. This was nearly unchanged from 55% last year.

Stanford students were also somewhat more accepting of violence than students nationally. At Stanford, 36% of students said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 31% of students nationally. This was nearly unchanged from 34% last year.

The results are mixed. Stanford students were only slightly more supportive of shoutdowns than students nationally, but they were substantially more likely than their peers nationally to deem blocking access and violence at least “rarely acceptable”.

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

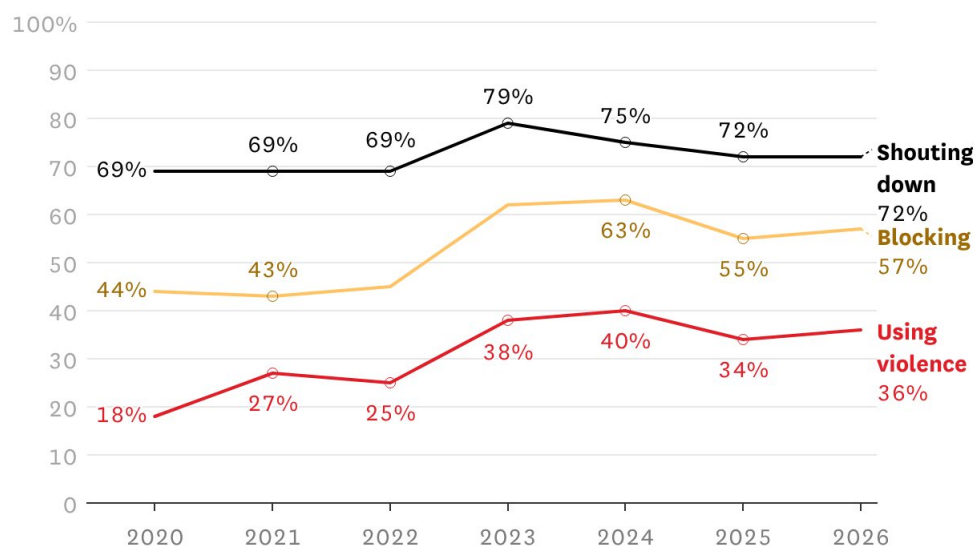


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students have limited trust in administrators

Stanford University ranks 163 on “Administrative Support.” This component measures how clearly students believe the administration protects free speech and how likely they think the administration would be to defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy. Stanford ranked 177 last year and 99 in 2024, so the university improved from last year but remains below its 2024 standing.

When asked how clear it is that Stanford’s administration protects free speech on campus, 32% of students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear, compared with 40% of students nationally. Another 23% said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally.

When asked how likely Stanford’s administration would be to defend a speaker’s right to express their views if a controversy over offensive speech occurred, 32% of students said it was “very” or “extremely” likely, compared with 26% nationally. Another 19% said it was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

These results suggest that students were less convinced than their peers nationally that Stanford is committed to protecting free speech in general. However, they were more likely than students nationally to believe that the administration would defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy. This distinction may reflect Stanford’s recent response to campus disruptions discussed below.

Student Perspectives in Stanford'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

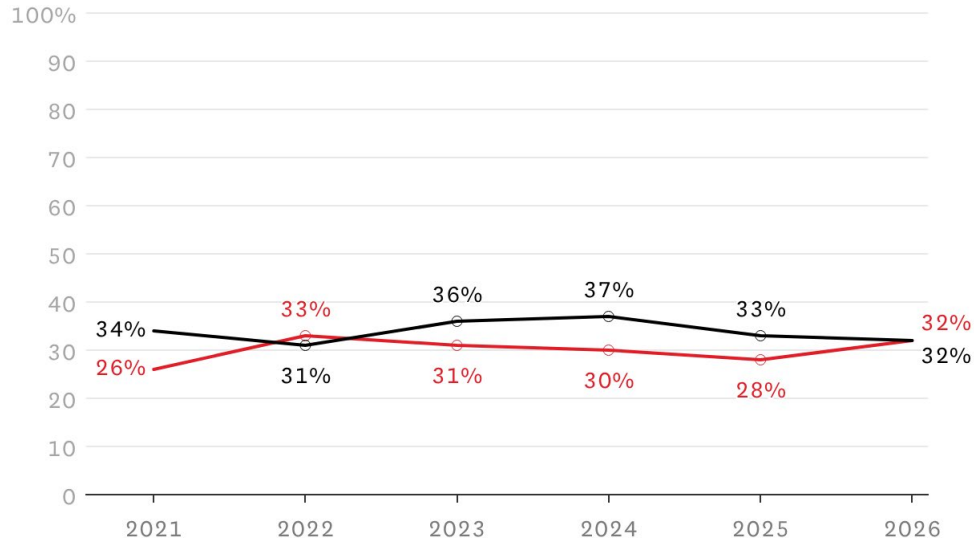


Chart: Emily Nayer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

'Self-Censorship' is Stanford's weakest component

Stanford University ranks 207 on "Self-Censorship." This component measures how often students refrain from sharing views because they fear social, professional, legal, or violent consequences. Stanford ranked 54 last year and 137 in 2024, so this year marks a substantial decline. It suggests that, despite comparatively strong openness and tolerance, many students still hold back in ordinary campus settings. The problem appears most pronounced in classroom discussions and conversations with professors.

When asked how often they self-censor during conversations with other students on campus, 62% of Stanford students said they do so at least "occasionally," compared with 57% of students nationally. This increased from 57% last year. At Stanford, 24% said they self-censor in this setting at least "fairly often," the same as the national percentage.

When asked about conversations with professors, 64% of Stanford students said they self-censor at least "occasionally," compared with 60% nationally. This increased from 61% last year. At Stanford, 27% said they self-censor with professors at least "a couple of times a week," the same as the national percentage.

When asked about classroom discussions, 66% of Stanford students said they self-censor at least "occasionally," compared with 62% nationally. This increased from 61% last year. At Stanford, 29% said they self-censor in classroom discussions at least "a couple of times a week," compared with 27% nationally.

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

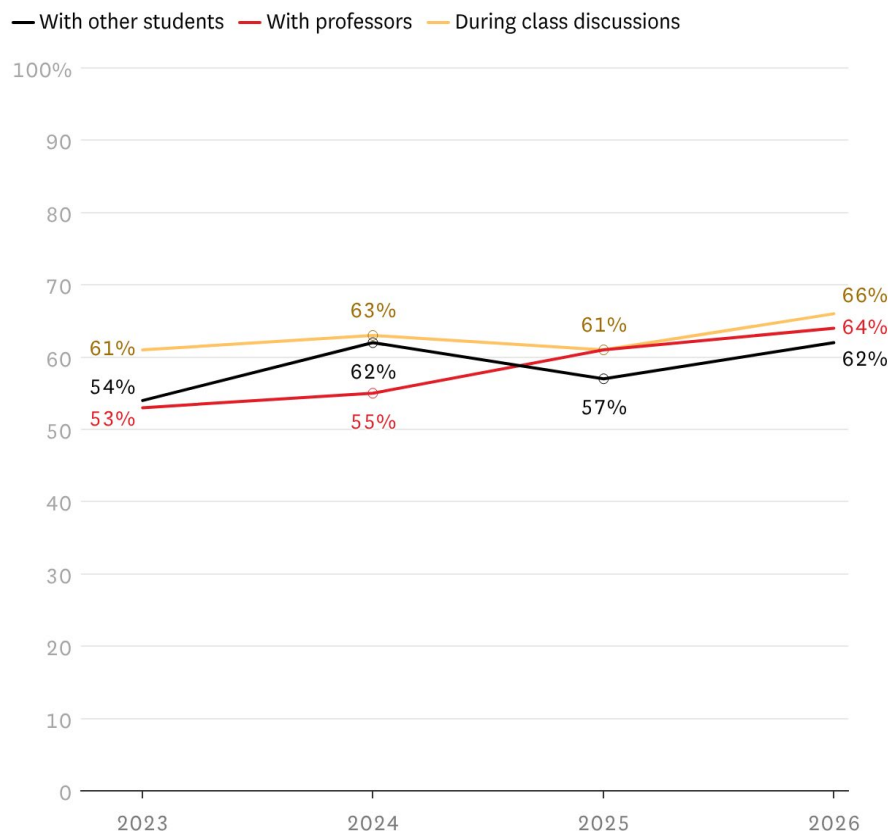


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

When asked about conversations with school administrators, 53% of Stanford students said they self-censor at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% nationally. At Stanford, 26% said they self-censor with administrators at least “a couple of times a week,” compared with 27% nationally. This was a new survey item this year, so no year-over-year comparison is available.

A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL WITH STRONG FORMAL COMMITMENTS

Stanford University earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains four yellow light policies and six “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. One goes so far as to warn that “Many behaviors could be interpreted as sexually harassing, depending on the circumstances” before presenting a broad “Danger Zones” list, implying that such examples as “[o]ff-color jokes” and “stereotypes” could be punishable without meeting the standard for

unlawful harassment. Stanford’s “Anti-Doxxing” policy also establishes a broad definition of harassment and makes speech that is not unlawful subject to punishment.

Stanford further stifles student expression by mandating that students show “respect for order, morality, personal honor and the rights of others as is demanded of good citizens” in its “Fundamental Standard” policy. These qualities may indeed be laudable goals for students to aspire to, but mandates on “morality” can all too easily be applied by administrators to punish disfavored speech.

In addition to these rated policies, Stanford has adopted a version of the Chicago Statement and an official commitment to institutional neutrality. These commitments strengthen the university’s formal support for free expression and open inquiry.

STANFORD’S SPEECH CONTROVERSY

Stanford University experienced one speech-related controversy that affected its 2027 ranking.

In February 2025, former Treasury Secretary and Harvard President Lawrence Summers and University of California, Berkeley professor Emmanuel Saez were invited to debate the merits of a wealth tax as part of the “Democracy and Disagreement” lecture series. After Saez’s remarks and just as Summers began speaking, members of the activist group Climate Defiance disrupted the event by occupying the stage, unfurling a banner, throwing fake money, and chanting “tax the rich.” Audience members booed the disruptors and demanded that Summers be allowed to speak, while Summers invited them to return to their seats to facilitate dialogue. The disruption continued for more than 10 minutes before Summers — whom the disruptors had called a “climate criminal” — was able to finish his remarks.

Stanford’s leadership responded by condemning the disruption. President Jonathan Levin and Provost Jenny Martinez said the protesters were not Stanford students, that their conduct violated university policy, and that disruption undermines students’ opportunity to learn.

After accounting for the disruption penalty, the bonus for the university’s response, and the annual one-point decay, Stanford lost a net one point for this controversy.

HOW CAN STANFORD IMPROVE?

Stanford University's clearest path to improving its ranking is to revise its written speech policies to earn a "green light" Spotlight rating. Stanford already has two important formal commitments: a Chicago Statement style free expression statement and an institutional neutrality statement. However, its "yellow light" policies still result in a five-point deduction. Had Stanford earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 11 instead of 55.

Stanford should focus first on revising the policies FIRE identifies as yellow light policies. Stanford should revise its harassment and anti-doxing policies to ensure they are consistent with the standard outlined in *Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education* and do not make protected expression subject to discipline. Likewise, these policies could be improved by making preferred behavior aspirational rather than mandated. Unpopular but lawful behavior should not be punishable by the administration.

Stanford should also continue implementing its free expression and institutional neutrality commitments. The university already receives credit for adopting these statements. The next step is consistency: Administrators, deans, faculty, student-facing staff, and student leaders should understand what those commitments require during controversy. Stanford should make clear that the university will not take institutional positions on contested political and social issues unless those issues directly implicate its academic mission and values of free inquiry.

Stanford should also address students' high levels of acceptance of disruptive protest. These figures show the need for continued training on the difference between protected protest and event disruption. Stanford should explain that students may protest speakers, criticize them, and challenge them with questions, but may not prevent others from listening. The university could use the 2025 "Democracy and Disagreement" disruption as an example of how such conduct interferes with student learning and violates Stanford's expectations for campus expression.

Stanford should also address its weak "Self-Censorship" results. The university could help students practice disagreement as part of their education. Faculty can support this by setting discussion norms, assigning readings that present competing viewpoints, encouraging students to restate opposing views fairly, and making clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint.

Finally, Stanford should communicate its commitments clearly and apply them consistently. Administrators should explain why free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are central to the university's academic mission. Stanford already has a stronger formal foundation than many schools. Its next challenge is translating that foundation into a campus culture where students are willing to speak, listen, disagree, and learn.

Stanford's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	STANFORD UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.80	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.45	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.55	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.49	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.99	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	8.55	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	3 (Yes)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Institutional Neutrality	3 (Yes)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Spotlight Rating	-5 (Yellow)	-	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	65.83	61.36		

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Stanford University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 294.

Margin of error = +/- 5.7%.

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	7	2%	6
Not very clear	61	21%	58
Somewhat clear	132	45%	135
Very clear	80	27%	79
Extremely clear	14	5%	16

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	13	4%	14
Not very likely	45	15%	46
Somewhat likely	142	48%	145
Very likely	88	30%	82
Extremely likely	6	2%	7

How comfortable would you feel doing the following on your campus? [Presented in randomized order]

Publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	70	24%	60
Somewhat uncomfortable	82	28%	98
Somewhat comfortable	113	39%	105
Very comfortable	29	10%	31

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	42	14%	42
Somewhat uncomfortable	86	29%	98
Somewhat comfortable	134	46%	126
Very comfortable	33	11%	28

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	42	14%	35
Somewhat uncomfortable	100	34%	101
Somewhat comfortable	121	41%	124
Very comfortable	32	11%	34

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	30	10%	25
Somewhat uncomfortable	89	30%	92
Somewhat comfortable	124	42%	125
Very comfortable	50	17%	52

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	76	26%	76
Somewhat uncomfortable	114	39%	114
Somewhat comfortable	82	28%	85
Very comfortable	22	7%	19

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	6%	16
Rarely	93	32%	98
Occasionally, once or twice a month	111	38%	115
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	54	18%	50
Very often, nearly every day	19	6%	15

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	17	6%	15
Rarely	89	30%	86
Occasionally, once or twice a month	109	37%	118
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	58	20%	59
Very often, nearly every day	20	7%	16

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	13	4%	12
Rarely	87	29%	85
Occasionally, once or twice a month	110	37%	120
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	64	22%	60
Very often, nearly every day	21	7%	17

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	27	9%	26
Rarely	114	39%	106
Occasionally, once or twice a month	79	27%	92
Fairly often, a couple times a week	46	16%	48
Very often, nearly every day	28	10%	22

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	10	3%	11
Sometimes acceptable	92	31%	95
Rarely acceptable	109	37%	106
Never acceptable	83	28%	82

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	5	2%	7
Sometimes acceptable	44	15%	50
Rarely acceptable	118	40%	112
Never acceptable	127	43%	125

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	1%	4
Sometimes acceptable	36	12%	42
Rarely acceptable	65	22%	59
Never acceptable	189	64%	189

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	75	26%	80
Probably should not allow this speaker	116	39%	122
Probably should allow this speaker	67	23%	67
Definitely should allow this speaker	36	12%	25

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	35	12%	42
Probably should not allow this speaker	79	27%	79
Probably should allow this speaker	124	42%	127
Definitely should allow this speaker	56	19%	46

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	81	27%	90
Probably should not allow this speaker	113	38%	112
Probably should allow this speaker	65	22%	63
Definitely should allow this speaker	36	12%	29

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	36	12%	40
Probably should not allow this speaker	105	36%	106
Probably should allow this speaker	105	36%	111
Definitely should allow this speaker	47	16%	37

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	45	15%	48
Probably should not allow this speaker	108	37%	107
Probably should allow this speaker	99	34%	102
Definitely should allow this speaker	43	15%	37

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	18	6%	21
Probably should not allow this speaker	77	26%	79
Probably should allow this speaker	149	51%	151
Definitely should allow this speaker	51	17%	43

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	216	73%	223
Yes	78	27%	71

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	228	77%	229
Yes	66	23%	65

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	190	65%	199
Yes	104	35%	95

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	259	88%	258
Yes	35	12%	36

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	280	95%	276
Yes	14	5%	18

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	274	93%	272
Yes	20	7%	22

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	183	62%	192
Yes	111	38%	102

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	254	86%	254
Yes	40	14%	40

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	248	84%	254
Yes	46	16%	40

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	248	84%	249
Yes	46	16%	45

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	259	88%	258
Yes	35	12%	36

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	239	81%	244
Yes	55	19%	50

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	82%	239
Yes	54	18%	55

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	215	73%	216
Yes	79	27%	78

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	138	47%	145
Yes	156	53%	149

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	240	82%	241
Yes	54	18%	53

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	230	78%	235
Yes	64	22%	59

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	237	81%	238
Yes	57	19%	56

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	243	83%	246
Yes	51	17%	48

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	246	84%	243
Yes	48	16%	51

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	94%	274
Yes	17	6%	20

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	76%	224
Yes	69	24%	70

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	252	86%	248
Yes	42	14%	46

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	43	15%	44
Rarely	111	38%	114
Occasionally, once or twice a month	82	28%	83
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	42	14%	38
Very often, nearly every day	17	6%	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.	11	4%	9
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	40	14%	38
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	243	83%	247

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	41	14%	43
Rarely	56	19%	60
Sometimes	78	27%	76
Fairly often	65	22%	66
Always	51	18%	46

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	101	35%	95
Rarely	88	30%	92
Sometimes	55	19%	64
Fairly often	31	11%	26
Always	16	5%	14

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	83	29%	77
Rarely	63	22%	67
Sometimes	81	28%	87
Fairly often	41	14%	38
Always	23	8%	22

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	170	58%	170
Rarely	61	21%	62
Sometimes	32	11%	33
Fairly often	22	8%	20
Always	6	2%	6

"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	67	23%	65
Rarely	72	25%	77
Sometimes	86	30%	90
Fairly often	39	13%	38
Always	26	9%	21

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	80	27%	80
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	131	45%	135
The professor probably should be fired from their job	54	18%	52
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	27	9%	24

"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	54	19%	52
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	117	40%	119
The professor probably should be fired from their job	88	30%	88
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	33	11%	32

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	76	26%	71
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	140	48%	140
The professor probably should be fired from their job	53	18%	60
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	22	8%	20

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	58	20%	56
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	127	44%	129
The professor probably should be fired from their job	87	30%	85
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	19	6%	21

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	99	34%	92
Less than once a year	38	13%	41
Once or twice a year	39	13%	39
Several times a year	55	19%	47
Once a month	17	6%	17
2-3 times a month	10	3%	11
About weekly	15	5%	20
Weekly	14	5%	18
Several times a week	5	2%	6

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	98%	286
Yes	6	2%	5

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

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

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	28%	18
Less than half the time	18	26%	21
About half the time	14	20%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	16	23%	15
Always	2	2%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	14	18%	14
Less than half the time	38	49%	33
About half the time	19	25%	18
Most of the time, nearly every day	5	7%	5
Always	0.3	<1%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	8%	4
Less than half the time	8	21%	11
About half the time	19	50%	20
Most of the time, nearly every day	8	20%	8
Always	0.3	1%	1

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	14	22%	15
Less than half the time	31	49%	27
About half the time	16	24%	17
Most of the time, nearly every day	2	3%	3
Always	1	2%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	0.4	1%	1
Less than half the time	16	37%	17
About half the time	18	41%	18
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	15%	7
Always	3	6%	3

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	69	24%	75
Yes	225	76%	219

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	210	72%	205
Yes	84	28%	89

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	259	88%	261
Yes	35	12%	33

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	271	92%	271
Yes	23	8%	23

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	245	83%	242
Yes	49	17%	52

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	94%	278
Yes	17	6%	16

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	157	53%	157
Yes	137	47%	137

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	94%	279
Yes	17	6%	15

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	199	68%	204
Yes	95	32%	90

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	97%	284
Yes	8	3%	10

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	282	96%	280
Yes	12	4%	14

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	271	92%	270
Yes	23	8%	24

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	282	96%	282
Yes	12	4%	12

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	97%	283
Yes	10	3%	11

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	98%	289
Yes	5	2%	5

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	291	99%	291
Yes	3	1%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	292	99%	291
Yes	2	1%	3

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	98%	290
Yes	5	2%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	292	99%	292
Yes	2	1%	2

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	98%	288
Yes	5	2%	6

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	288	98%	288
Yes	6	2%	6

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	98%	289
Yes	5	2%	5

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	98%	288
Yes	5	2%	6

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	290	99%	290
Yes	4	1%	4

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	294	100%	294
Yes	0	0%	0

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	244	83%	248
Yes	50	17%	46



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