

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

31

OVERALL
RANK

C-

SPEECH
CLIMATE

GREEN

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 347 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill undergraduates. Key findings include:

- The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ranks 31 out of 261¹ schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 71.2 and received a speech climate grade of C-. UNC's overall ranking remains relatively strong; it ranked 62 in 2025 and 19 last year.
- UNC's strongest component is "Political Tolerance," which measures whether students would allow controversial speakers on campus. UNC ranks 46 on this component, and UNC students were more willing than students nationally to allow each of the six controversial speakers tested.
- UNC students were less accepting of disruptive conduct than last year, but still more accepting than students nationally. Ranking 176 on this component, 74% of UNC students said shouting down a speaker was at least "rarely" acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally.
- Despite a relatively high score on "Political Tolerance," UNC performed poorly on "Openness," ranking 181, and on "Comfort Expressing Ideas," ranking 223. The hardest topic for students to discuss was the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and social media was the most difficult context in which to express views.
- UNC students were skeptical of administrative support for free speech. Only 28% said it was "very" or "extremely" clear that the administration protects free speech, and only 20% said the administration would be "very" or "extremely" likely to defend a speaker's rights during a controversy.
- UNC's weakest component is "Self-Censorship," which measures how often students withhold their views in campus settings. The university ranks 244 on this component, and 70% of UNC students said they self-censored at least "occasionally" during classroom discussions.

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.

- UNC has a “green light” Spotlight rating, has adopted the Chicago Statement, and has adopted an official commitment to institutional neutrality.
- UNC was penalized for a speech controversy involving the covering and attempted removal of a pro-Palestinian mural in the Hanes Art Center lobby.

UNC CHAPEL HILL STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students were relatively tolerant of controversial speakers

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 46 on “Political Tolerance” — its highest ranked survey component.

This component measures whether students would allow speakers who expressed controversial views to speak on campus. UNC students were more willing than students nationally to allow each of the six speakers tested. They were also more willing to allow liberal speakers than conservative speakers.

- 25% of students would allow a speaker who had said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group.” Nationally, 22% of students would allow this speaker.
- 33% of students would allow a speaker who had said “transgender people have a mental disorder.” Nationally, 26% of students would allow this speaker.
- 38% of students would allow a speaker who had said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow this speaker.
- 44% of students would allow a speaker who had said “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow this speaker.
- 52% of students would allow a speaker who had said “abortion should be completely illegal.” Nationally, 40% of students would allow this speaker.
- 53% of students would allow a speaker who had said “children should be able to transition without parental consent.” Nationally, 47% of students would allow this speaker.

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

- Transgender people have a mental disorder.
- Abortion should be completely illegal.
- Black Lives Matter is a hate group.
- The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.
- The police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.
- Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

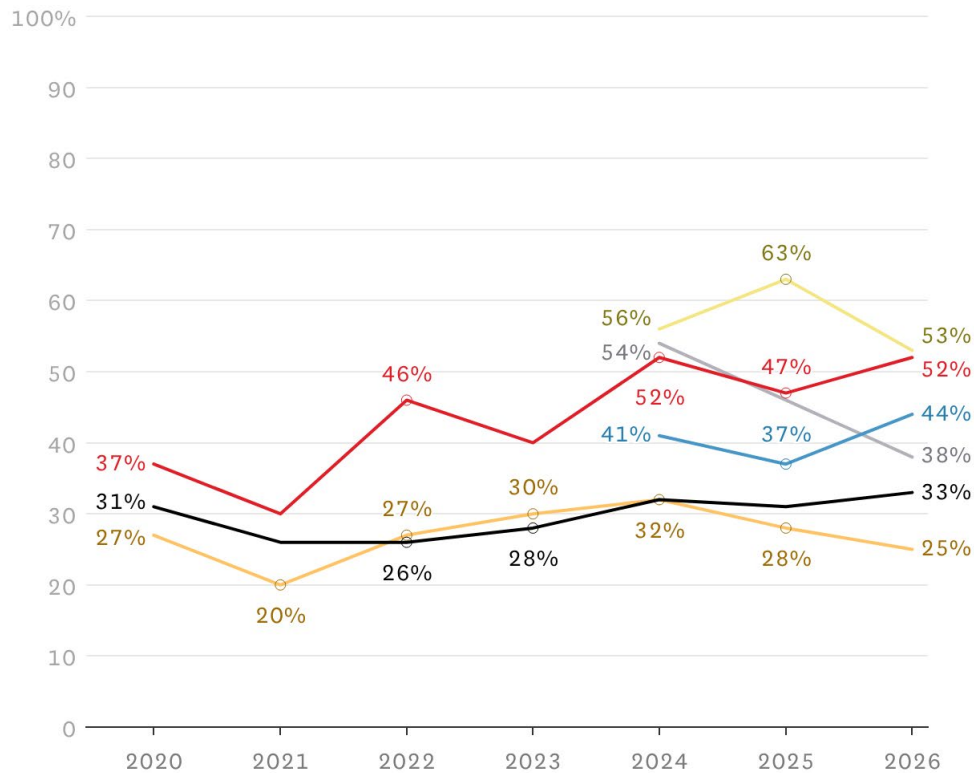


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were less accepting of disruption than last year

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 176 on “Disruptive Conduct.” This component measures how acceptable students consider three protest tactics: shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus, blocking other students from attending a campus speech, and using violence to stop a campus speech. Higher acceptance of these tactics indicates a worse speech climate.

UNC’s rank on this measure improved from 216 last year; however, this is a significant drop from 16 in the 2025 rankings.

At UNC, 74% 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. This included 34% who said shouting down a speaker was “always” or “sometimes” acceptable, which nearly matched the national response of 35%.

Students were also more accepting of blocking access than students nationally. Fifty-eight percent said blocking other students from attending a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% nationally.

Students were somewhat more accepting of violence than students nationally. Thirty-four percent said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 31% nationally.

On all three survey questions measuring “Disruptive Conduct,” UNC students performed worse than students nationally. The percentage of students willing to deem disruptive tactics at least rarely acceptable remains high enough to hurt UNC’s ranking on this component.

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

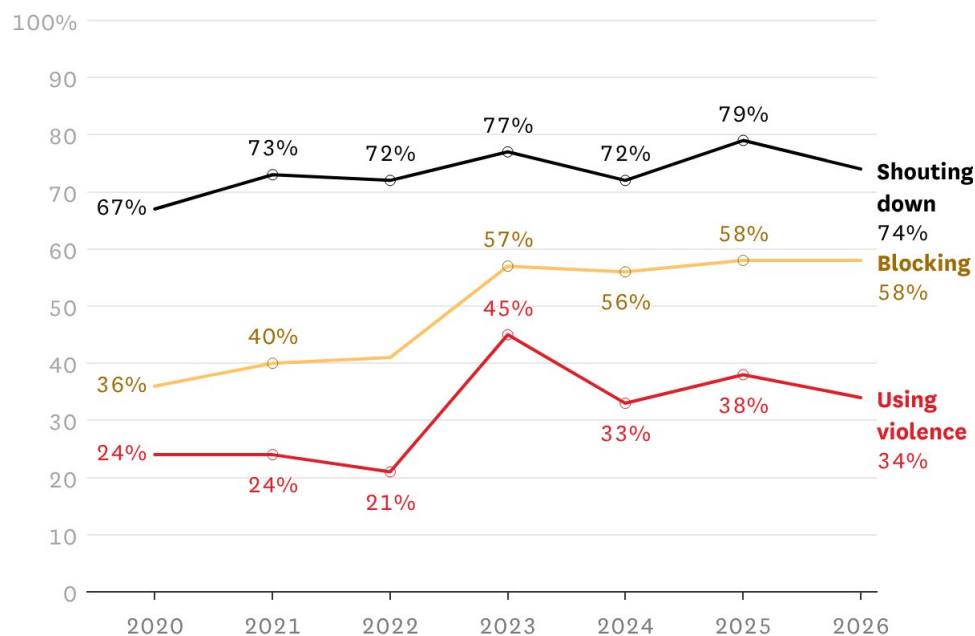


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was hardest to discuss

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 181 on “Openness.”

Students were presented with a list of 22 topics and asked which, if any, were difficult to have an open and honest conversation about. Students at UNC were more likely than students nationally to say that major political and international controversies were difficult topics to discuss, and these were the hardest topics at UNC to discuss openly and honestly.

Sixty-four percent of UNC students said the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was difficult to discuss openly and honestly on campus, compared with 50% of students nationally. A narrow majority of UNC students, 51%, said Donald Trump was difficult to discuss, compared with 46% nationally. Forty-eight percent of UNC students identified Charlie Kirk as difficult to discuss, compared with 44% nationally.

Other frequently selected difficult topics included abortion, selected by 45% of UNC students, compared with 43% nationally; immigration, selected by 43%, compared with 38% nationally; and gun control, selected by 40%, compared with 34% nationally. Twenty-eight percent said freedom of speech was difficult to discuss, compared with 20% nationally.

Students were least likely to identify China, climate change, and crime as difficult topics, at 12% each. Nationally, 10% identified China, 13% identified climate change, and 14% identified crime. Sixteen percent of UNC students identified the Supreme Court as difficult to discuss, compared with 13% nationally. Nineteen percent identified economic inequality, compared with 18% nationally, and 20% identified gay rights, compared with 30% nationally.

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

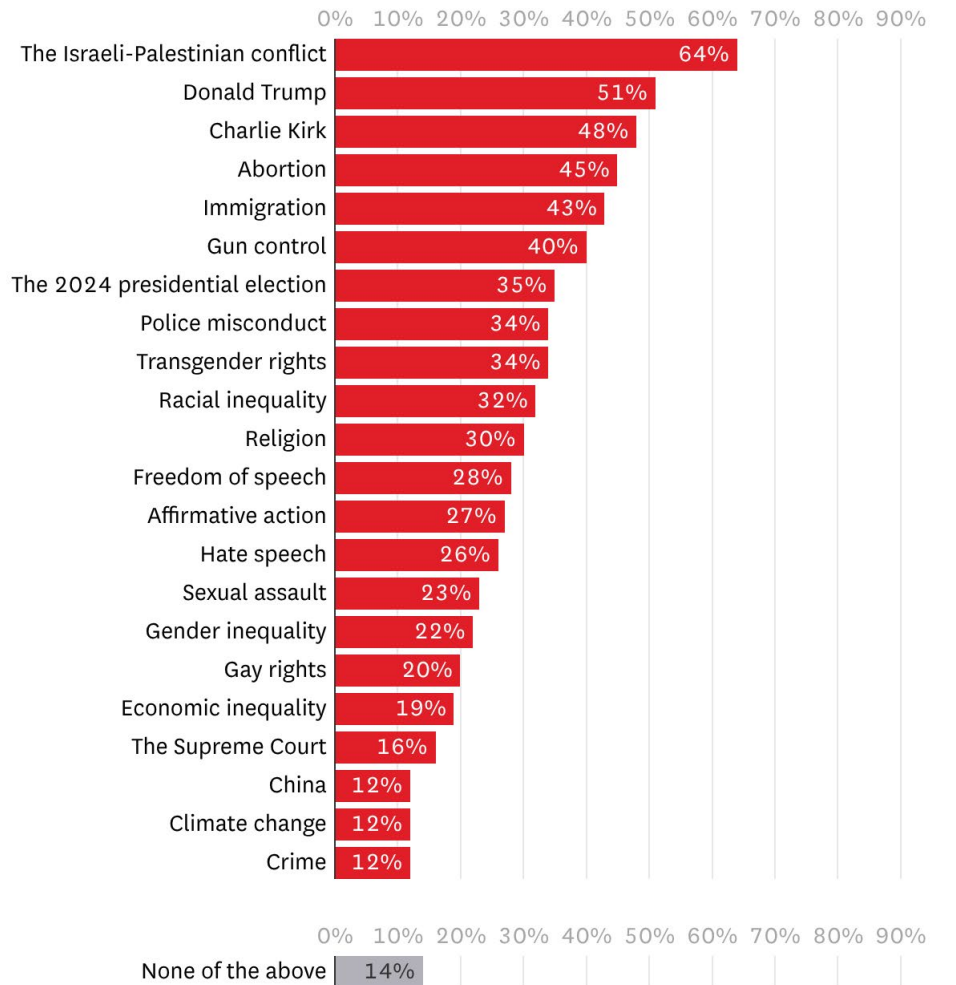


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were least comfortable expressing controversial views on social media

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 223 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas” — remaining near the bottom of schools on this component. UNC had a sharp drop in this measure from its comparatively high rank of 25 in the 2025 rankings.

This component measures how comfortable students feel expressing their views on controversial political topics in five campus settings.

UNC students were especially uncomfortable publicly disagreeing with professors. Sixty-six percent said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a

controversial political topic, compared with 57% nationally. Twenty-five percent said they would feel “very uncomfortable” doing so, more than the national average (21%).

A smaller but still substantial share, 53%, said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor about a controversial political topic in a written assignment, compared with 47% nationally. Forty-nine percent said the same about expressing their views during an in-class discussion, compared with 48% nationally. This figure is down, though, from the 58% of UNC students who responded accordingly in the 2025 rankings.

UNC students were also more uncomfortable than students nationally in informal student settings. Forty-nine percent said they would feel at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students during a discussion in a common campus space, compared with 43% nationally. However, this is an improvement from last year when 54% of UNC students reported feeling at least “somewhat uncomfortable.” UNC students were least comfortable on social media: 74% of UNC 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. UNC students felt more uncomfortable expressing themselves on social media this year, as this figure slightly increased from last year’s 69%.

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

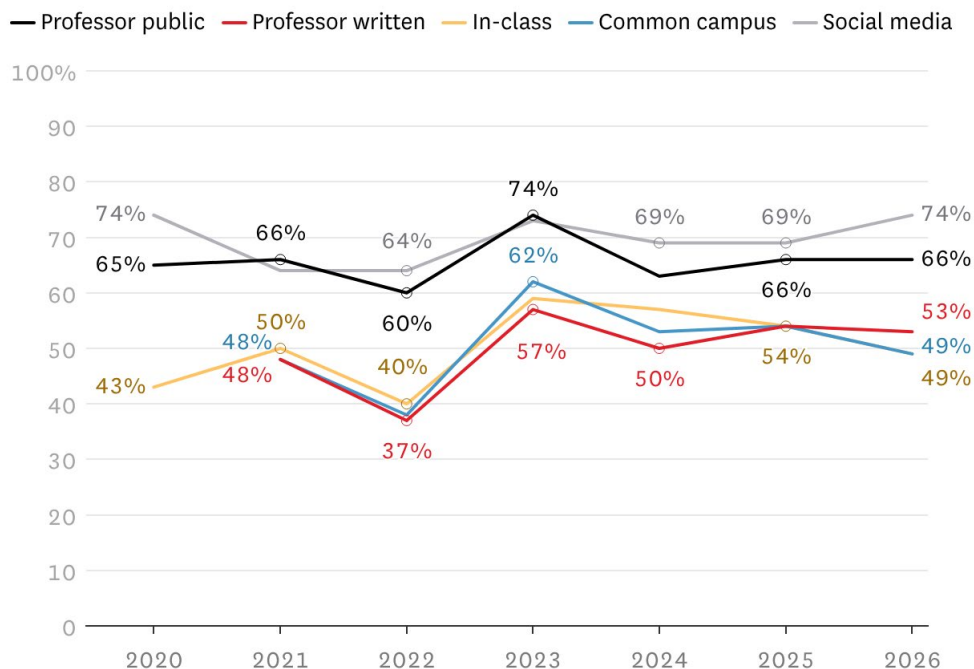


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were skeptical of administrative support

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 237 on “Administrative Support,” making it one of UNC’s weakest components. The university fell significantly from 74 in the 2025 rankings. This component measures how clearly students believe their administration protects free speech and how likely they think the administration would be to defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy.

Twenty-eight percent of UNC students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech on campus, compared with 40% of students nationally. This figure increased from last year’s 20%. Thirty-one percent said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally.

Students were also skeptical that their campus administration would defend a speaker during a controversy. Only 21% said the administration would be “very” or “extremely” likely to defend the speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% nationally. Thirty-six percent said the administration would be “not at all” or “not very” likely to defend the speaker, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in UNC’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

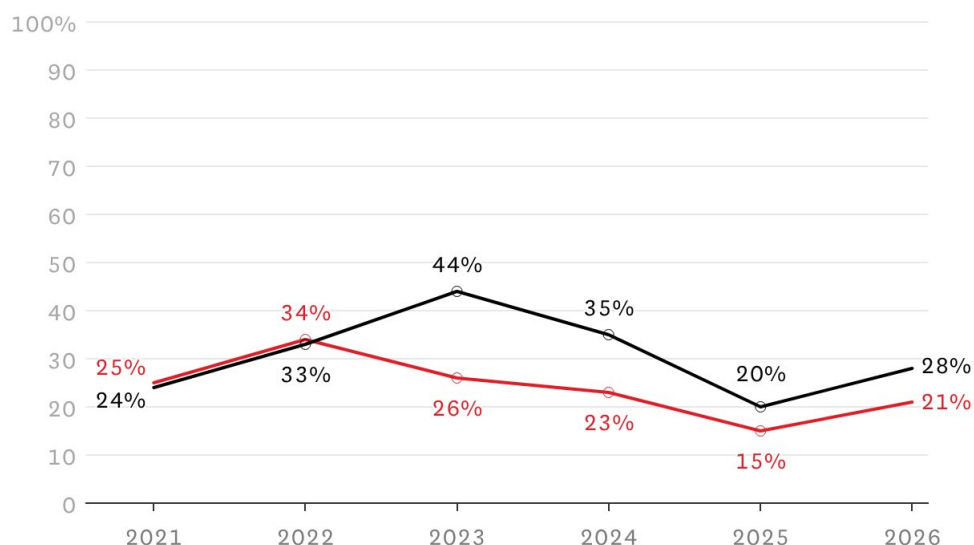


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship was high across settings

UNC Chapel Hill ranks 244 on “Self-Censorship.” This is the university’s weakest survey ranking and suggests UNC students self-censor more often than students at most schools.

Sixty-four percent of UNC students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with other students on campus, compared with 57% nationally. When asked how often students self-censor during conversations with professors, 70% of UNC students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with professors — up from 60% in the 2025 rankings and greater than the 60% national result. This year, 27% did so at least “fairly often,” the same as the national result.

Self-censorship was highest in classroom discussions. Seventy percent of UNC students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, compared with 62% nationally. Twenty-nine percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

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

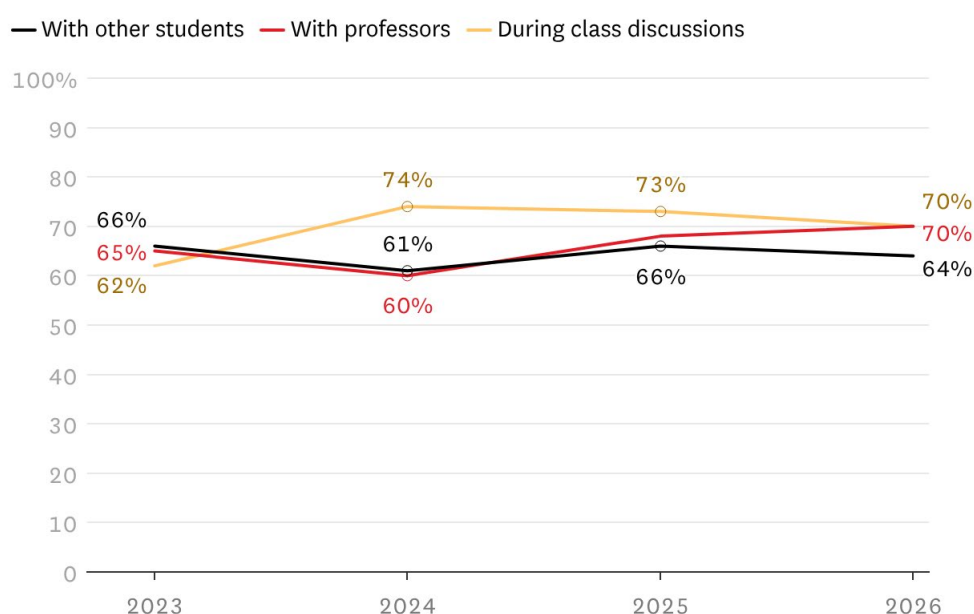


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students also self-censored when speaking with administrators. Sixty-eight percent said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during conversations with school administrators, compared with 57% nationally. Twenty-eight percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

UNC’s self-censorship problem appears broad rather than limited to one setting. Students were more likely than students nationally to self-censor at least monthly in all four settings, with the largest gaps involving professors, administrators, and classroom discussions.

UNC HAS STRONG WRITTEN SPEECH PROTECTIONS

The University of North Carolina Chapel Hill earns an overall “green light” Spotlight rating for its written policies governing student expression. The institution maintains policies on demonstrations, internet usage, and harassment that do not imperil free speech of students on campus. The university is also governed by one “yellow light” harassment policy that does not implicate UNC’s overall green light rating due to a limited exception in FIRE’s rating system for certain harassment policies.²

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

UNC’S SPEECH CONTROVERSY

UNC Chapel Hill was penalized two points for the covering and attempted removal of the Palestinian Resilience Mural in the Hanes Art Center lobby.

Created by students and community members in Professor Hồng-An Trương’s Studio Art 490: Art as Social Action class, the mural had been displayed for about a year and featured Palestinian flag colors and text calling for an end to genocide. It was created after UNC police dismantled a pro-Palestinian encampment in April 2024. Although administrators received complaints about the work throughout the year, university counsel reportedly concluded that it was protected speech.

In August 2025, however, administrators directed facilities staff to remove the mural. When staff determined it could not be easily removed without damage, they instead covered it with plywood. Dean Jim White reportedly said he understood that murals would remain on display for about a year before being replaced, but the art and art history chair disputed that rationale, noting that a previous mural had remained for four years. Trương also told *The Daily Tar Heel* that the department typically oversees artwork in informal spaces, like the lobby displaying the mural, and generally removes it only when a replacement is planned. He suggested outside pressure may have influenced the decision and called it “censorship,” a characterization echoed by a mock plaque affixed to the boarded-up mural. Dean White later acknowledged that, “though well intentioned,” the decision to cover the artwork “only created more confusion.”

UNC also faced a 2026 Students Under Fire controversy involving *The Daily Tar Heel* and *Hill After Hours*, but this incident did not ultimately cost the university points.

The controversy arose after student newspaper *The Daily Tar Heel* published several satirical headlines in its April Fools’ edition, including “The Daily Woke Heel,” “Trump orders ALE in Chapel Hill to be replaced with ICE agents,” and “UNC brings back DEI — for whites,” drawing criticism from students and campus groups who called the content “harmful” and “unsettling.” Separately, student media group *Hill After Hours* released a satirical April Fools’ comedy sketch depicting a white student traveling to South Campus and using language critics said invoked racist stereotypes. In response, university officials announced a campuswide “conversation” for those who “experienced harm” and said Student Affairs would meet with newspaper staff and investigate the video.

² <https://www.fire.org/research-learn/using-fires-spotlight-database>

UNC later updated its public statement, clarified that no student group was under investigation, committed to upholding the First Amendment, and retracted any suggestion that students could be disciplined for protected satire. The correction helped keep the controversy from affecting UNC's score, but the incident remains relevant because it illustrates how quickly ambiguity in administrative statements can undermine student confidence in free expression.

HOW CAN UNC IMPROVE?

UNC has many initiatives involving free speech and expression. The [Free Speech at Carolina webpage](#) includes links to school-specific and system-wide reports, as well as policies on free speech and expression and instructional resources on free speech. The [School of Civic Life and Leadership](#) (SCiLL) values civil discourse and offers many opportunities for students to learn about the value of free speech and practice constructive disagreement. And, SCiLL's [Program for Public Discourse](#) organized an instructive summer session for (UNC and external) faculty on civil discourse, helping them foster a culture of open debate in their classes.

Still, UNC's low rankings on "Self-Censorship," "Administrative Support," and "Comfort Expressing Ideas" suggest UNC's free speech culture needs improvement. UNC's low "Administrative Support" results are especially noteworthy since UNC has adopted strong commitments to free speech. The low ranking suggests that students may not consistently see those commitments reflected in administrative actions and responses, especially during controversies. UNC should adopt clearer procedures for decisions involving student, faculty, or course-related expressive displays. Those procedures should identify who has authority to remove or cover expressive work, what viewpoint-neutral criteria apply, what notice is required, and how faculty and students can appeal or seek review.

Additionally, both faculty within and outside SCiLL should build structured disagreement into coursework by assigning serious competing arguments. Faculty should make clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint. During controversies such as the mural removal, administrators should make UNC's free speech and expression commitments visible. Distinguishing protected speech from unprotected conduct and explaining UNC's First Amendment obligations as a public university should improve the free speech climate. Accordingly, UNC should avoid statements that suggest protected speech may be investigated or punished.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.44	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.19	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.42	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	10.55	11.66	2	20
Openness	6.94	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.67	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	3 (Yes)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Institutional Neutrality	3 (Yes)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Spotlight Rating	5 (Green)	-	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	-2	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	71.21	61.35	7 + Penalties	111 + Bonuses

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 347.

Margin of error = +/- 5.3%.

How clear is it to you that your college administration protects free speech on campus?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Not at all clear	25	7%	31
Not very clear	84	24%	94
Somewhat clear	141	41%	143
Very clear	74	21%	61
Extremely clear	23	7%	18

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%	19
Not very likely	113	32%	122
Somewhat likely	150	43%	142
Very likely	60	17%	55
Extremely likely	12	3%	9

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

Publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	85	25%	103
Somewhat uncomfortable	143	41%	150
Somewhat comfortable	91	26%	74
Very comfortable	28	8%	20

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	50	14%	63
Somewhat uncomfortable	133	38%	142
Somewhat comfortable	126	36%	113
Very comfortable	38	11%	29

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	47	13%	61
Somewhat uncomfortable	123	36%	129
Somewhat comfortable	143	41%	129
Very comfortable	34	10%	28

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	46	13%	51
Somewhat uncomfortable	123	36%	115
Somewhat comfortable	122	35%	137
Very comfortable	56	16%	44

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	114	33%	121
Somewhat uncomfortable	142	41%	142
Somewhat comfortable	58	17%	58
Very comfortable	33	10%	26

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	24	7%	31
Rarely	101	29%	109
Occasionally, once or twice a month	135	39%	122
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	69	20%	67
Very often, nearly every day	18	5%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	21	6%	21
Rarely	85	24%	104
Occasionally, once or twice a month	146	42%	136
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	71	20%	59
Very often, nearly every day	24	7%	27

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	14	4%	19
Rarely	89	26%	96
Occasionally, once or twice a month	141	41%	129
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	80	23%	77
Very often, nearly every day	22	6%	26

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	30	9%	35
Rarely	85	25%	100
Occasionally, once or twice a month	137	40%	113
Fairly often, a couple times a week	65	19%	69
Very often, nearly every day	30	9%	30

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

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	18	5%	17
Sometimes acceptable	101	29%	111
Rarely acceptable	137	40%	131
Never acceptable	91	26%	88

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	8	2%	8
Sometimes acceptable	60	17%	52
Rarely acceptable	132	38%	123
Never acceptable	147	42%	164

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	5	2%	3
Sometimes acceptable	45	13%	35
Rarely acceptable	65	19%	67
Never acceptable	231	67%	242

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	123	36%	151
Probably should not allow this speaker	108	31%	105
Probably should allow this speaker	82	24%	65
Definitely should allow this speaker	33	10%	26

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	74	21%	87
Probably should not allow this speaker	94	27%	96
Probably should allow this speaker	126	36%	119
Definitely should allow this speaker	53	15%	45

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	141	41%	153
Probably should not allow this speaker	120	34%	119
Probably should allow this speaker	61	18%	51
Definitely should allow this speaker	26	7%	24

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	88	25%	71
Probably should not allow this speaker	126	36%	126
Probably should allow this speaker	106	31%	117
Definitely should allow this speaker	27	8%	33

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	66	19%	71
Probably should not allow this speaker	130	37%	133
Probably should allow this speaker	122	35%	108
Definitely should allow this speaker	29	8%	35

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	50	14%	49
Probably should not allow this speaker	114	33%	106
Probably should allow this speaker	143	41%	140
Definitely should allow this speaker	40	12%	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	192	55%	185
Yes	155	45%	162

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	253	73%	235
Yes	94	27%	112

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	181	52%	178
Yes	166	48%	169

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	304	88%	306
Yes	43	12%	41

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	305	88%	306
Yes	42	12%	41

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	304	88%	293
Yes	43	12%	54

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	49%	179
Yes	176	51%	168

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	280	81%	283
Yes	67	19%	64

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	248	72%	257
Yes	99	28%	90

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	80%	260
Yes	70	20%	87

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	271	78%	266
Yes	76	22%	81

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	207	60%	208
Yes	139	40%	139

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	257	74%	249
Yes	90	26%	98

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	198	57%	212
Yes	149	43%	135

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	125	36%	119
Yes	222	64%	228

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	228	66%	222
Yes	119	34%	125

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	65%	230
Yes	122	35%	117

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	237	68%	240
Yes	110	32%	107

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	242	70%	222
Yes	105	30%	125

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	268	77%	259
Yes	79	23%	88

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	292	84%	297
Yes	55	16%	50

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	230	66%	218
Yes	117	34%	129

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	299	86%	307
Yes	48	14%	40

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	46	13%	45
Rarely	120	34%	120
Occasionally, once or twice a month	119	34%	120
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	46	13%	44
Very often, nearly every day	16	5%	18

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	3%	9
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	53	15%	41
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	283	82%	297

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	49	14%	47
Rarely	62	18%	51
Sometimes	91	27%	107
Fairly often	75	22%	75
Always	65	19%	62

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	106	31%	104
Rarely	120	35%	103
Sometimes	67	20%	87
Fairly often	45	13%	36
Always	6	2%	12

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	113	33%	106
Rarely	100	29%	87
Sometimes	61	18%	82
Fairly often	51	15%	45
Always	17	5%	22

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	194	57%	202
Rarely	85	25%	74
Sometimes	35	10%	41
Fairly often	22	7%	18
Always	6	2%	7

"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	92	27%	92
Rarely	106	31%	90
Sometimes	89	26%	96
Fairly often	51	15%	53
Always	5	1%	11

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	105	31%	109
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	157	46%	145
The professor probably should be fired from their job	49	15%	53
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	26	8%	29

"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	76	23%	73
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	143	42%	150
The professor probably should be fired from their job	77	23%	80
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	41	12%	33

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	95	28%	87
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	158	47%	156
The professor probably should be fired from their job	52	16%	64
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	32	10%	29

"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	16%	52
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	164	49%	156
The professor probably should be fired from their job	87	26%	92
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	31	9%	36

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	108	32%	109
Less than once a year	25	7%	33
Once or twice a year	39	12%	44
Several times a year	61	18%	46
Once a month	21	6%	24
2-3 times a month	20	6%	24
About weekly	21	6%	18
Weekly	30	9%	26
Several times a week	12	3%	11

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	330	98%	331
Yes	7	2%	4

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	333	99%	333
Yes	4	1%	2

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	12	16%	10
Less than half the time	25	35%	22
About half the time	18	25%	19
Most of the time, nearly every day	12	17%	12
Always	5	7%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	12	17%	13
Less than half the time	41	61%	32
About half the time	9	14%	11
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	5%	3
Always	2	3%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	7	10%	8
Less than half the time	29	41%	26
About half the time	24	34%	30
Most of the time, nearly every day	10	14%	7
Always	1	2%	3

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	15	25%	17
Less than half the time	21	35%	28
About half the time	10	16%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	13	22%	5
Always	1	2%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	21%	9
Less than half the time	18	25%	23
About half the time	17	23%	24
Most of the time, nearly every day	14	19%	16
Always	9	12%	7

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	55	16%	52
Yes	292	84%	295

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	217	63%	212
Yes	130	37%	135

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	301	87%	318
Yes	46	13%	29

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	303	87%	313
Yes	44	13%	34

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	263	76%	271
Yes	84	24%	76

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	324	93%	328
Yes	23	7%	19

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	202	58%	186
Yes	145	42%	161

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	309	89%	303
Yes	38	11%	44

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	219	63%	218
Yes	128	37%	129

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	328	95%	333
Yes	19	5%	14

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	324	93%	328
Yes	23	7%	19

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	335	97%	336
Yes	12	3%	11

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	338	97%	334
Yes	9	3%	13

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	333	96%	330
Yes	14	4%	17

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	338	98%	337
Yes	8	2%	10

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	336	97%	338
Yes	10	3%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	339	98%	336
Yes	8	2%	11

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	336	97%	336
Yes	11	3%	11

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	339	98%	338
Yes	8	2%	9

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	340	98%	337
Yes	7	2%	10

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	340	98%	339
Yes	6	2%	8

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	339	98%	337
Yes	7	2%	10

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	340	98%	338
Yes	7	2%	9

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	340	98%	338
Yes	7	2%	9

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	346	100%	346
Yes	1	<1%	1

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	267	77%	275
Yes	80	23%	72



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P.O. Box 40128
Philadelphia, PA 19106
T: 215.717.3473
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