

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

University of Pennsylvania

227

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 297 University of Pennsylvania undergraduates. Key findings include:

- The University of Pennsylvania ranks 227 out of 261¹ schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. Penn earned an overall score of 54.4 and a speech climate grade of F.
- Penn ranks second to last among its Ivy League peers, behind Dartmouth (6), Harvard (71), Yale (72), Brown (98), Princeton (176), and Cornell (219), but ahead of Columbia (246).
- Penn performed best relative to other schools on “Political Tolerance” (137), which measures willingness to allow controversial liberal and conservative speakers, and “Openness” (144), which measures how many topics students considered difficult to discuss. Still, support for all six tested speakers declined from last year, and 65% of Penn students identified the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to discuss.
- Penn ranks 181 on “Disruptive Conduct,” which measures acceptance of shoutdowns, blocking access, and violence. Acceptance of each tactic increased from last year; 78% of Penn students found shoutdowns at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% of students nationally.
- Penn ranks 232 on “Administrative Support,” which measures whether students believe the administration protects speech and would defend a speaker during a controversy. Only 24% of Penn students said their administration’s protection of speech was “very” or “extremely” clear, compared with 40% of students nationally.
- Penn’s weakest components were “Comfort Expressing Ideas” (257), which measures comfort speaking in five campus settings, and “Self-Censorship” (252), which measures how often students withheld views in four settings. Seventy-nine percent of Penn students were at least

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.

“somewhat uncomfortable” posting an unpopular political opinion on a named social media account, and 70% self-censored in classroom discussions at least “occasionally.”

- Penn has adopted institutional neutrality but has a “yellow light” Spotlight rating and has not adopted the Chicago Statement. Based on this year’s standings, a “green light” rating would have moved Penn to 71; a green light rating plus the Chicago Statement would have placed it at 44.
- Penn has five speech controversies that have influenced the school’s rankings, including two from 2026 involving restrictions upon speaker events.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Tolerance fell across every speaker test

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 137 on “Political Tolerance.” Support for allowing every tested speaker fell from last year. Penn students were least willing to allow speakers whose statements were framed as hostile to transgender people or Black Lives Matter. They were most willing to allow a speaker who had previously advocated for children transitioning without parental consent. The results also showed an ideological imbalance: tolerance for the conservative speakers averaged about 29%, while tolerance for the liberal speakers averaged about 44%.

- 23% of Penn students would allow a speaker who had said “transgender people have a mental disorder.” Nationally, 26% of students would allow the speaker.
- 22% of Penn students would allow a speaker who had said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group.” Nationally, 22% of students would allow the speaker.
- 37% of Penn 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 the speaker.
- 42% of Penn students would allow a speaker who had said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.” Nationally, 37% of students would allow the speaker.
- 42% of Penn students would allow a speaker who had said “abortion should be completely illegal.” Nationally, 40% of students would allow the speaker.
- 54% of Penn students would allow a speaker who had said “children should be able to transition without parental consent.” Nationally, 47% of students would allow the speaker.

Penn 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.

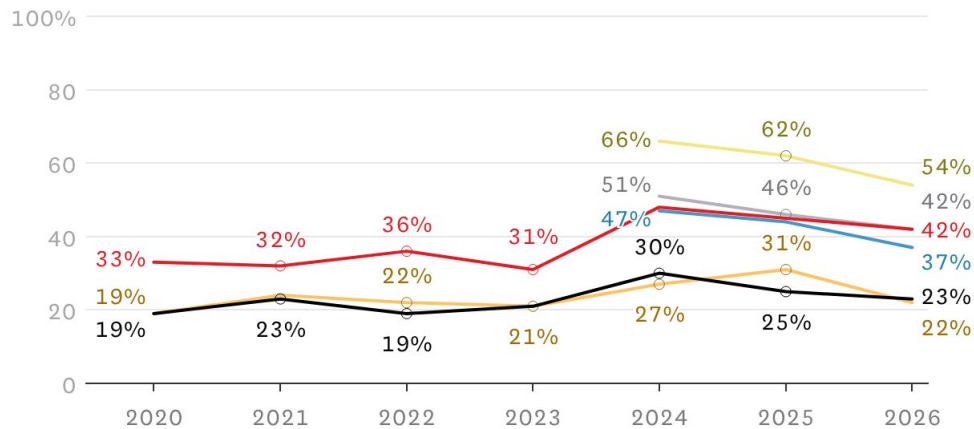


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains the hardest issue to discuss

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 144 on “Openness.” The Israeli-Palestinian conflict remained by far the issue students most often identified as difficult to discuss openly and honestly. Sixty-five percent of Penn students selected it, compared with 50% of students nationally. That was down 10 percentage points from 75% at Penn last year, but it remained 15 percentage points above the national result.

Donald Trump was the next most commonly selected topic at 44%, close to 46% nationally. Charlie Kirk followed at 38%, below the national result of 44%. Both topics were new this year. Abortion was selected by 37% of Penn students, compared with 43% of students nationally and 35% of Penn students last year.

Affirmative action stood out in the opposite direction: 35% of Penn students identified it as difficult, nearly unchanged from 36% last year, but almost double the 18% national result. Transgender rights was selected by 35% of Penn students, compared with 38% of students nationally and 34% of Penn students last year.

Penn students least often identified climate change as difficult to discuss, at 9%, followed by China at 12%, crime at 14%, and the Supreme Court at 14%. Those figures were close to the national results of 13%, 10%, 14%, and 13%, respectively, and changed little from last year.

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

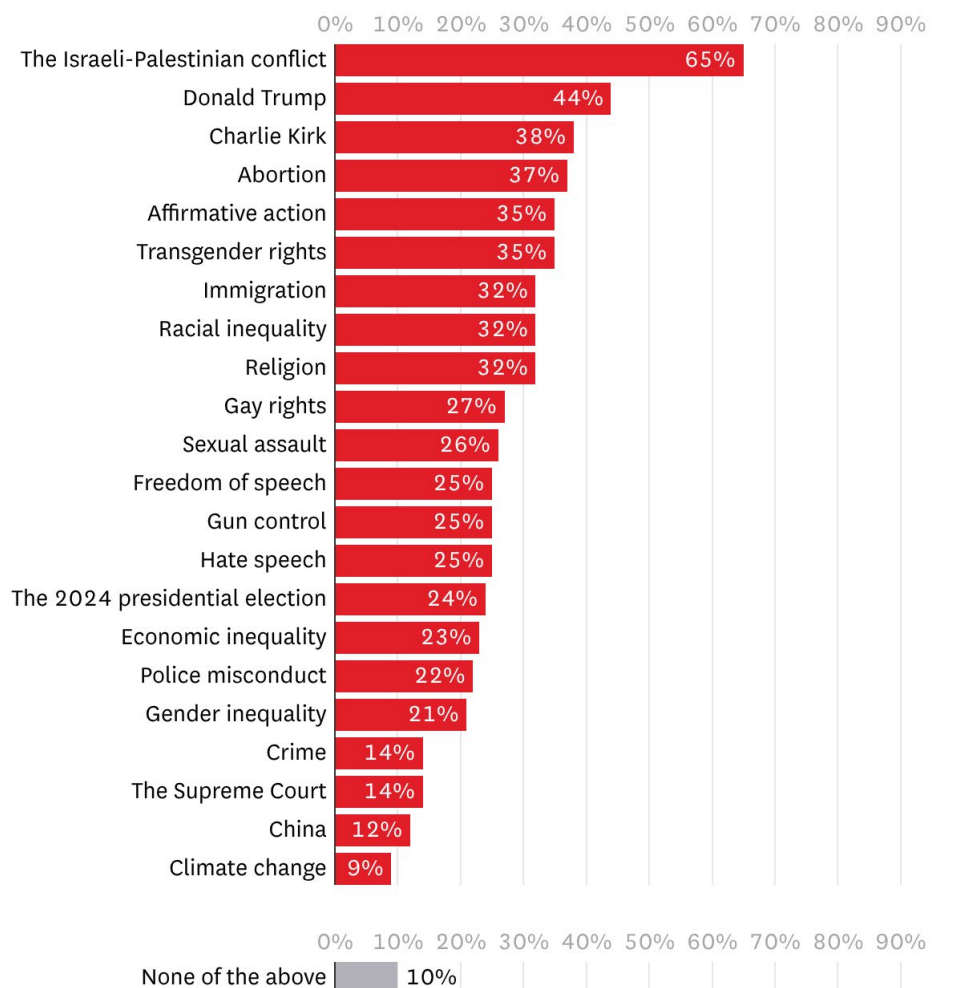


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Acceptance of disruptive tactics increased

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 181 on “Disruptive Conduct.” Seventy-eight percent of Penn students found shouting down a speaker at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% nationally and 72% at Penn last year. Acceptance increased by six percentage points and remained notably above the national result.

Fifty-five percent of Penn students found blocking other students from attending a speech at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 50% of students nationally and 54% of Penn students last year. The year-over-year change was small, but the Penn result remained higher than the national result.

Thirty-four percent of Penn students found using violence to stop a campus speech at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 30% of students nationally and 26% of Penn students last year. Acceptance of violence rose six percentage points, the largest change among the three tactics.

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

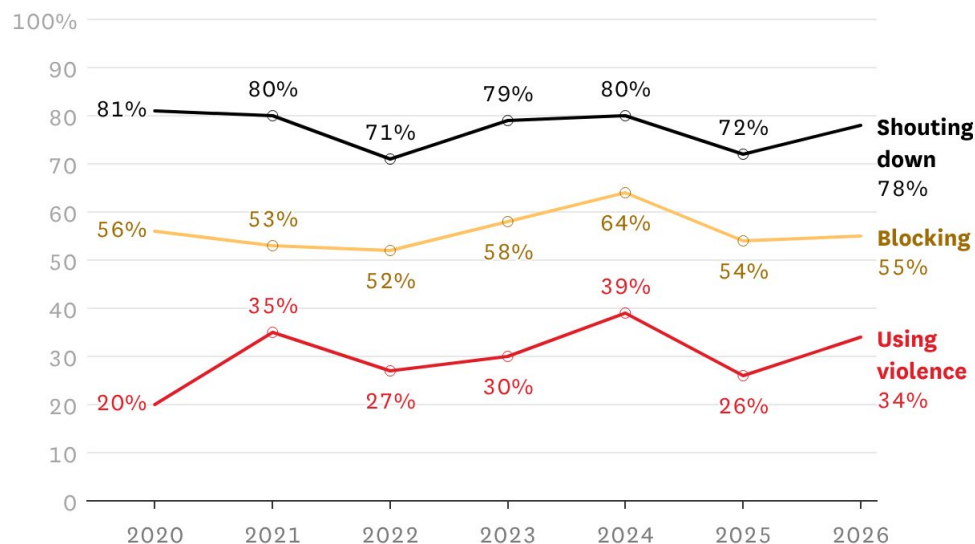


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Administrative confidence improved but remains low

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 232 on “Administrative Support.” Twenty-four percent of Penn students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 40% of students nationally and 16% at Penn last year. Conversely, 26% said protection was “not at all” or “not very” clear, compared with 17% nationally and 33% last year.

Seventeen percent of Penn students said it was “very” or “extremely” likely that the administration would defend a speaker’s right to express views during a controversy, compared with 26% of students nationally and 15% at Penn last year. Thirty-three percent said such a defense was “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally and 42% last year.

Student Perspectives in Penn'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

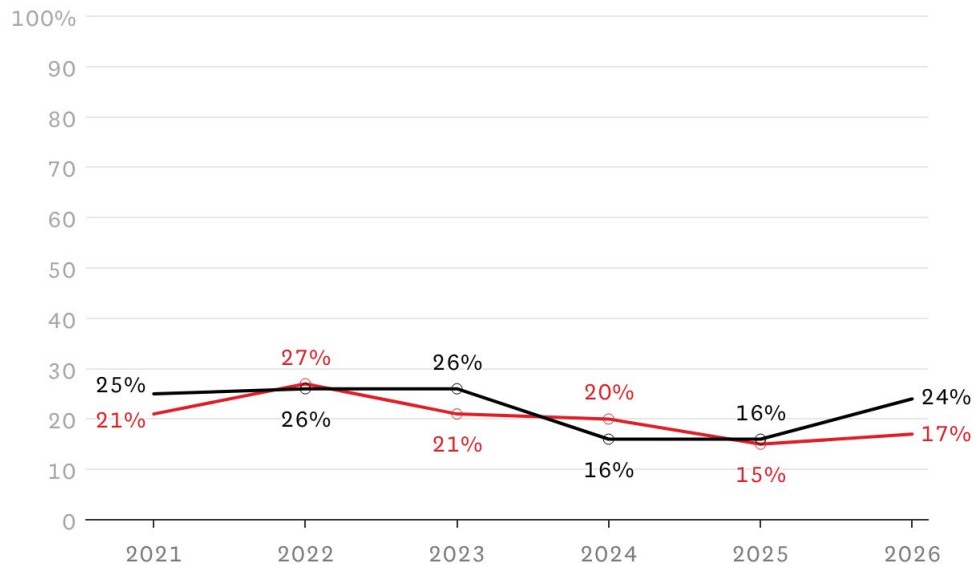


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

The clearest year-over-year movement was the decline in negative responses. Still, the positive response rates remained 9 to 16 percentage points below the national results, indicating that many students were not confident Penn would protect speech when controversy arose.

Self-censorship remains widespread

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 252 on “Self-Censorship.” Seventy percent of Penn students said they self-censored during conversations with other students at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% of students nationally and 69% at Penn last year. Twenty-seven percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 24% nationally and 25% last year.

Sixty-six percent of Penn students self-censored in conversations with professors at least “occasionally,” compared with 60% of students nationally and 62% at Penn last year. Twenty-nine percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally and 25% last year.

Seventy-one percent of Penn students self-censored during classroom discussions at least “occasionally,” compared with 62% of students nationally and 67% at Penn last year. Thirty-three percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally and 32% last year.

Sixty-five percent of Penn students self-censored in conversations with school administrators at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% of students nationally. Twenty-nine percent did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally. This item was new to the rankings this year, so no prior-year Penn comparison is available.

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

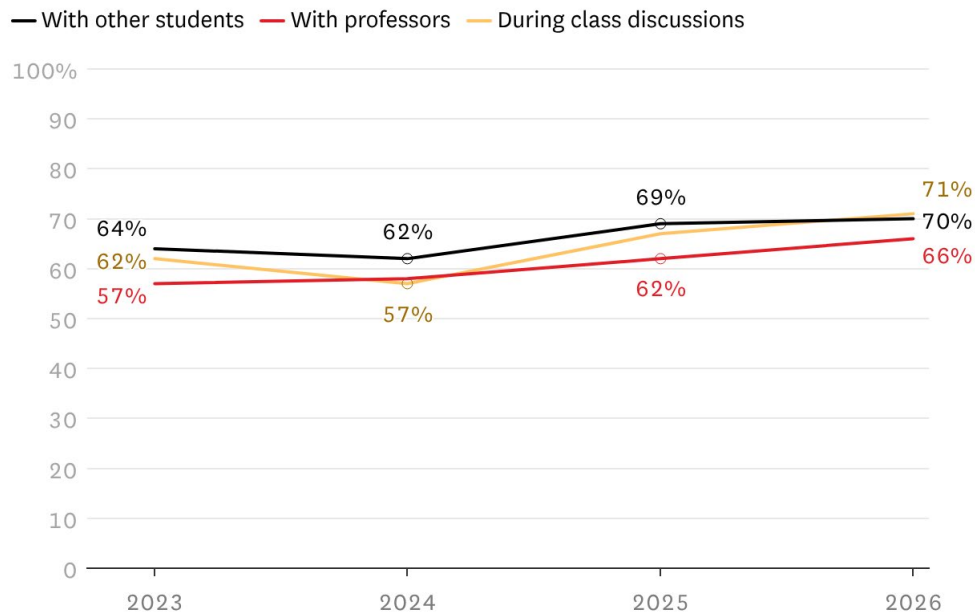


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A separate survey item produced a similar pattern: 53% of Penn students felt at least “occasionally” that they could not express an opinion because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond. That compared with 40% of students nationally and 52% of students at Penn last year.

Students remain deeply uncomfortable speaking

The University of Pennsylvania ranks 257 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” Seventy percent of Penn students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 56% of students nationally and 75% at Penn last year. Fifty-seven percent were uncomfortable expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 46% nationally and 68% last year.

Sixty-four percent of Penn students were uncomfortable expressing their views during an in-class discussion, compared with 47% of students nationally and 68% at Penn last year. Fifty-one percent of Penn students were uncomfortable expressing their views to other students in a common campus space, compared with 43% nationally and 59% last year.

The greatest discomfort involved social media: 79% of Penn students were at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on an account tied to their name, compared with 63% of students nationally and 80% at Penn last year.

The year-over-year declines in discomfort ranged from 1 to 11 percentage points, with the largest improvement in written assignments. Even so, every current Penn result remained 8 to 17 percentage points worse than the corresponding national result.

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

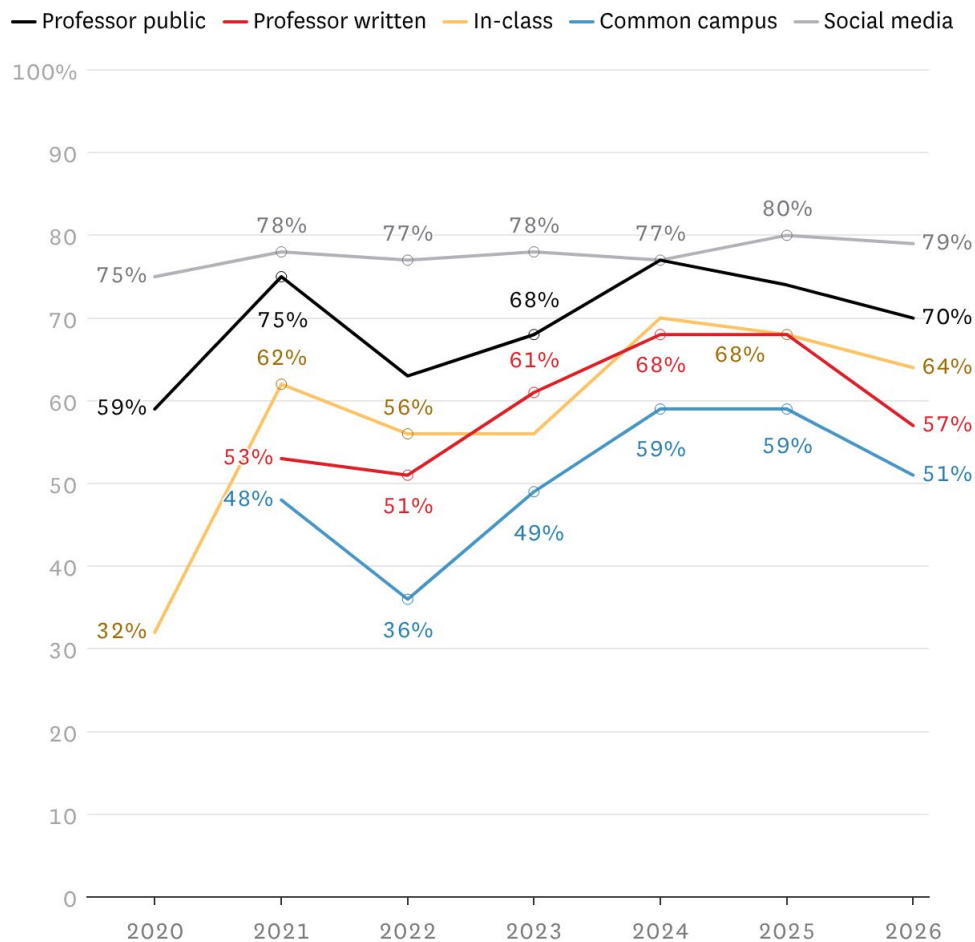


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

A “YELLOW LIGHT” SCHOOL WITHOUT CHICAGO STATEMENT

The University of Pennsylvania earns an overall “yellow light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression and maintains four yellow light policies and five “green light” policies. Its harassment policy does not 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’s demonstration policy outright bans overnight expression, and mandates protest participants be “respectful,” granting administrators broad discretion over campus speech and chilled expression.

Expressive activities are further curtailed by Penn’s restrictive posting policy, which mandates the inclusion of identifiable information on materials, effectively forbidding anonymous authorship and chilling expression on campus.

Lastly, Penn encourages students to utilize its “Bias Incident Reporting form” to report instances of bias — which may include protected speech — to the administration. Concerns related to bias are already addressed by existing harassment and discrimination protocols; therefore, the administration should focus its resources on these established systems and avoid soliciting reports of subjective bias.

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

FIVE CONTROVERSIES AFFECTED PENN’S SCORE

Five speech controversies affected the University of Pennsylvania’s 2027 rankings score after the methodology’s annual penalty and bonus decay. Together, the incidents produced a net behavioral score of -5.

Event restrictions produced the largest penalties

Penn received a three-point penalty for restrictions imposed on an event organized by the Adam Smith Society and Young America’s Foundation featuring Ben Shapiro titled “Why Capitalism Makes America Great.” Student organizers allege that, under school policy, recording, livestreaming, and public access were restricted, and that they faced the possibility of uncapped security fees tied to anticipated protests. Organizers limited attendance to members of the Penn community so the event could proceed. Students opposing Shapiro’s presence attempted to organize a noise disruption, but it did not materialize, and he delivered his remarks.

Penn also received a one-point penalty for a planned debate between conservative commentator Steven Crowder and Penn professor Jonathan Zimmerman. Zimmerman, a professor of the history of education at the University of Pennsylvania, was scheduled to debate Steven Crowder, a conservative political commentator and media host at the university. The event drew criticism from members of the university community due to Crowder’s past statements and political views. Prior to the event, the university prohibited livestreaming under its existing policies, citing “safety” concerns. Because livestreaming was central to the debate’s format, the producers declined to proceed with the venue contract. Crowder thus effectively withdrew, and the debate did not take place on campus. Zimmerman questioned the

university's logic regarding safety, calling its reasons for blocking the livestream "counterintuitive," and saying "I think this is a bad decision."

A third deplatforming incident, which also resulted in a one-point penalty, came from the 2024 West Craft Fest. After an anonymous complaint about pro-Palestinian artists and artwork, Penn asked organizers to exclude items that depicted, glorified, or incited violence or were "politically sensitive." Organizers moved the festival to a smaller location that could not accommodate all originally scheduled vendors.

In 2024, Penn launched an investigation into Penn Students Against the Occupation of Palestine after a faculty member allegedly accused the student group of discriminatory social media content. According to the group, administrators compelled it to change the name of its Instagram account and suspended it from organizing events in campus spaces until the conclusion of the investigation. Ultimately, administrators revoked the group's status as a registered student group, resulting in a one-point penalty after decay.

Student-group penalties were offset by a defense

Penn also received a one-point bonus for defending Jewish student groups during a federal inquiry. As part of its probe into antisemitism at the university, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) requested, among other things, a list of every Jewish club on campus along with a roster of their members. Penn refused and rebuked the request in a public statement. The commission sued to compel disclosure, and the ACLU of Pennsylvania and other lawyers moved on behalf of five Penn-affiliated organizations to block what they described as a centralized registry of Jewish students, faculty, and staff.

HOW CAN PENN IMPROVE?

The clearest scoring lever for the University of Pennsylvania remains policy reform. FIRE's May 18, 2026 review identifies four "yellow light" policies: the Bias Incident Reporting Form, Temporary Standards and Procedures for Campus Events and Demonstrations, Use of Facilities policy, and Sexual Misconduct Policy. Penn should revise these codes to earn an overall "green light" Spotlight rating by creating avenues for spontaneous and anonymous expression, only soliciting reports of unprotected conduct, aligning harassment regulations with legal standards, and ensuring event rules are narrowly tailored. Based on this year's standings, a green light rating would have raised Penn's score by 10 points and moved it from 227 to 71.

Penn should also secure university-wide adoption of the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement that qualifies for rankings credit. Penn has already adopted meaningful commitments: its [Guidelines on Open Expression](#) nominally protect broad expressive rights, the [Faculty Senate endorsed a Statement on Academic Freedom and Open Expression](#) in 2024, and the university adopted institutional neutrality later that year. But Penn still receives no Chicago Statement points. The trustees or administration should adopt a qualifying university-wide statement that preserves those protections and expressly rejects suppressing debate because ideas are offensive or unpopular. A green light rating plus the Chicago Statement would have placed Penn at 44.

Penn should reform its response system for controversial events. During the current revision of its open-expression guidelines, Penn should preserve independent oversight and appeals and train

delegates and administrators to apply rules consistently and without regard to viewpoint. After major incidents, Penn should explain which rules it applied and how it protected both peaceful protest and the event. These steps would help Penn avoid future deplatforming penalties.

The survey results point to a broader culture problem that policy reform alone will not solve. Penn ranks 257 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” 252 on “Self-Censorship,” and 232 on “Administrative Support.” Penn already offers faculty teaching support through the [Center for Excellence in Teaching, Learning and Innovation](#) and dialogue programming through [SNF Paideia](#) and “[Living the Hard Promise](#).” It should use those existing programs to provide recurring, practical guidance for instructors and student-facing administrators on discussion norms, viewpoint neutrality, academic freedom, non-retaliation, due process, policy implementation, and crisis response.

Penn’s 2026 orientation calendar also includes a “Know Your Rights” seminar on academic freedom and open expression, while the [Penn Political Union](#) and [SNF Paideia](#) create forums for disagreement. Penn could make this instruction more universal by incorporating a concise open-expression module into orientation, residence life, and student-leader training, and by helping departments embed disagreement practice in ordinary coursework. Faculty could set discussion norms, assign serious competing arguments, ask students to restate opposing views fairly, and make clear that students are evaluated on reasoning and evidence rather than viewpoint. These steps could improve the campus speech climate, though they would not guarantee a higher component score.

Finally, Penn should abide by its existing commitments. The university already states that speech content alone is not a basis for discipline and has adopted institutional neutrality. Leaders should repeat those commitments during controversies, publish aggregate or after-action explanations of speech-related complaints and event decisions where privacy permits, and acknowledge mistakes when policies are misapplied. Consistent action would help Penn translate its formal protections into greater student trust and demonstrate that free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are central to its educational mission.

Penn's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.09	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.09	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.39	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	10.59	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.20	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	7.08	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	0 (No)	—	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Institutional Neutrality	3 (Yes)	—	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Spotlight Rating	-5 (Yellow)	—	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	-5	—	∞ penalties	∞ bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	—	∞ penalties	∞ bonuses
Students Under Fire	0	—	∞ penalties	∞ bonuses
Overall score	54.42	61.36	7 + penalties	111 + bonuses

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

University of Pennsylvania

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 297.

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	8	3%	9
Not very clear	69	23%	68
Somewhat clear	150	50%	153
Very clear	56	19%	55
Extremely clear	14	5%	12

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	11	4%	13
Not very likely	86	29%	88
Somewhat likely	149	50%	152
Very likely	46	16%	39
Extremely likely	4	1%	5

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	75	25%	82
Somewhat uncomfortable	133	45%	133
Somewhat comfortable	64	22%	61
Very comfortable	25	8%	21

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	51	17%	55
Somewhat uncomfortable	119	40%	114
Somewhat comfortable	99	33%	104
Very comfortable	28	10%	24

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	49	17%	51
Somewhat uncomfortable	141	48%	144
Somewhat comfortable	88	30%	85
Very comfortable	18	6%	17

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	31	11%	39
Somewhat uncomfortable	120	41%	113
Somewhat comfortable	117	39%	117
Very comfortable	28	9%	28

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	93	31%	101
Somewhat uncomfortable	141	47%	132
Somewhat comfortable	55	18%	56
Very comfortable	8	3%	8

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	16	5%	15
Rarely	72	24%	80
Occasionally, once or twice a month	129	43%	128
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	65	22%	58
Very often, nearly every day	15	5%	16

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	14	5%	14
Rarely	86	29%	95
Occasionally, once or twice a month	108	37%	105
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	75	25%	70
Very often, nearly every day	13	4%	13

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	3%	9
Rarely	80	27%	86
Occasionally, once or twice a month	113	38%	109
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	79	27%	75
Very often, nearly every day	16	6%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	22	7%	25
Rarely	83	28%	87
Occasionally, once or twice a month	106	36%	103
Fairly often, a couple times a week	66	22%	63
Very often, nearly every day	20	7%	19

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	85	29%	83
Rarely acceptable	136	46%	138
Never acceptable	66	22%	65

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	5	2%	6
Sometimes acceptable	62	21%	61
Rarely acceptable	96	32%	98
Never acceptable	133	45%	132

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	1%	6
Sometimes acceptable	43	14%	40
Rarely acceptable	54	18%	54
Never acceptable	196	66%	197

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	106	36%	115
Probably should not allow this speaker	122	41%	117
Probably should allow this speaker	59	20%	54
Definitely should allow this speaker	10	3%	11

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	84	28%	81
Probably should not allow this speaker	88	30%	96
Probably should allow this speaker	96	32%	92
Definitely should allow this speaker	29	10%	28

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	137	46%	139
Probably should not allow this speaker	93	31%	97
Probably should allow this speaker	53	18%	47
Definitely should allow this speaker	13	5%	14

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	59	20%	61
Probably should not allow this speaker	114	38%	119
Probably should allow this speaker	102	34%	95
Definitely should allow this speaker	22	7%	22

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	75	25%	75
Probably should not allow this speaker	112	38%	118
Probably should allow this speaker	92	31%	86
Definitely should allow this speaker	19	6%	18

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	40	13%	37
Probably should not allow this speaker	95	32%	97
Probably should allow this speaker	136	46%	133
Definitely should allow this speaker	25	9%	30

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	187	63%	198
Yes	110	37%	99

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	193	65%	198
Yes	104	35%	99

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	185	62%	188
Yes	112	38%	109

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	260	88%	262
Yes	37	12%	35

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	270	91%	275
Yes	27	9%	22

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	255	86%	255
Yes	42	14%	42

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	166	56%	170
Yes	131	44%	127

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	228	77%	228
Yes	69	23%	69

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	223	75%	233
Yes	74	25%	64

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	217	73%	225
Yes	80	27%	72

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	236	79%	241
Yes	61	21%	56

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	222	75%	226
Yes	75	25%	71

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	222	75%	225
Yes	75	25%	72

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	203	68%	204
Yes	94	32%	93

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	105	35%	98
Yes	192	65%	199

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	233	78%	231
Yes	64	22%	66

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	226	76%	224
Yes	71	24%	73

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	202	68%	204
Yes	95	32%	93

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	203	68%	212
Yes	94	32%	85

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	219	74%	228
Yes	78	26%	69

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	255	86%	260
Yes	42	14%	37

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	192	65%	200
Yes	105	35%	97

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	266	90%	261
Yes	31	10%	36

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	42	14%	39
Rarely	97	33%	110
Occasionally, once or twice a month	92	31%	89
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	53	18%	47
Very often, nearly every day	13	4%	12

Have you ever been disciplined by your college's administration for expression on campus?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Yes, I have been disciplined.	5	2%	6
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	30	10%	32
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	262	88%	259

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	35	12%	35
Rarely	40	14%	45
Sometimes	98	33%	95
Fairly often	62	21%	66
Always	58	20%	52

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	84	29%	83
Rarely	89	30%	92
Sometimes	68	23%	71
Fairly often	30	10%	29
Always	23	8%	18

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	64	22%	65
Rarely	62	21%	68
Sometimes	90	31%	86
Fairly often	54	18%	53
Always	24	8%	21

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	156	53%	162
Rarely	76	26%	73
Sometimes	45	15%	42
Fairly often	8	3%	9
Always	10	3%	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	53	18%	50
Rarely	66	23%	76
Sometimes	93	32%	89
Fairly often	56	19%	57
Always	25	8%	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	90	31%	93
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	134	46%	130
The professor probably should be fired from their job	43	15%	45
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	26	9%	25

"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	45	15%	43
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	124	42%	133
The professor probably should be fired from their job	76	26%	73
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	49	17%	44

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	72	25%	73
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	126	43%	129
The professor probably should be fired from their job	63	22%	63
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	32	11%	28

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	53	18%	57
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	119	41%	123
The professor probably should be fired from their job	86	29%	85
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	35	12%	28

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	102	35%	113
Less than once a year	25	8%	27
Once or twice a year	20	7%	21
Several times a year	52	18%	44
Once a month	29	10%	29
2-3 times a month	18	6%	14
About weekly	16	5%	15
Weekly	26	9%	24
Several times a week	6	2%	6

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	289	99%	289
Yes	4	1%	4

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	293	100%	292
Yes	0.4	<1%	1

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	4	7%	4
Less than half the time	19	37%	26
About half the time	21	40%	19
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	8%	3
Always	4	8%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	13%	10
Less than half the time	27	47%	26
About half the time	16	28%	14
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	7%	3
Always	3	5%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	8%	5
Less than half the time	13	19%	14
About half the time	28	41%	26
Most of the time, nearly every day	21	31%	18
Always	0.9	1%	1

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	23	37%	22
Less than half the time	24	39%	26
About half the time	11	18%	12
Most of the time, nearly every day	2	3%	3
Always	2	3%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	6%	3
Less than half the time	26	44%	21
About half the time	18	31%	21
Most of the time, nearly every day	9	15%	9
Always	3	5%	3

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	45	15%	46
Yes	252	85%	251

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	199	67%	204
Yes	98	33%	93

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	270	91%	275
Yes	27	9%	22

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	275	92%	276
Yes	22	8%	21

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	234	79%	237
Yes	63	21%	60

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	96%	285
Yes	12	4%	12

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	48%	144
Yes	154	52%	153

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	276	93%	276
Yes	21	7%	21

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	192	64%	198
Yes	105	36%	99

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	282	95%	282
Yes	15	5%	15

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	94%	280
Yes	19	6%	17

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	280	94%	281
Yes	17	6%	16

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	282	95%	283
Yes	15	5%	14

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	283	95%	283
Yes	14	5%	14

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	96%	286
Yes	11	4%	11

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	96%	285
Yes	12	4%	12

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	95%	285
Yes	13	5%	12

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	96%	286
Yes	11	4%	11

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	286	96%	286
Yes	11	4%	11

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	96%	285
Yes	12	4%	12

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	96%	285
Yes	12	4%	12

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	285	96%	285
Yes	12	4%	12

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	281	95%	281
Yes	16	5%	16

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	284	96%	283
Yes	13	4%	14

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	294	99%	294
Yes	3	1%	3

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	241	81%	238
Yes	56	19%	59



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