

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Villanova University

247

OVERALL
RANK

F

SPEECH
CLIMATE

RED

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 172 Villanova University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Villanova University ranks 247 out of 261¹ ranked schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 52.5 and received a speech climate grade of F.
- Villanova's strongest survey component is "Openness," which measures how many controversial topics students identified as difficult to discuss candidly. Villanova ranks 67, and its students were less likely than students nationally to identify the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and freedom of speech as difficult topics.
- Villanova ranks 120 on "Administrative Support," which measures whether students think the administration protects free speech and would defend a speaker's rights during a controversy.
- Villanova students were wary of controversial speakers and more accepting of disruptive tactics than students nationally. Villanova ranks 221 on "Political Tolerance" and 225 on "Disruptive Conduct;" 75% of students found shoutdowns at least "rarely" acceptable, and 44% said the same about violence.
- Villanova ranks 230 on "Comfort Expressing Ideas," and students reported more discomfort than students nationally in every setting.
- Villanova ranks 250 on its weakest survey component, "Self-Censorship," which measures how often students hold back views because they fear consequences.
- Villanova has not adopted the Chicago Statement, nor an official commitment to institutional neutrality. It also maintains a "red light" Spotlight rating. Had Villanova earned a "green light" rating this year, it would have ranked 44 instead of 247.
- Villanova has no speech controversies that influenced the school's 2027 ranking.

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.

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Students reported fewer difficult topics

Villanova University ranks 67 on “Openness,” placing it roughly in the top quarter and making this its strongest survey component. Villanova students most often identified Donald Trump, abortion, and Charlie Kirk as difficult topics for open and honest conversation. Forty-four percent selected Donald Trump, compared with 46% of students nationally. Forty-two percent selected abortion, compared with 43% nationally, and 41% selected Charlie Kirk, compared with 44% nationally.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was also among Villanova’s most difficult topics, but students were less likely than their peers nationally to select it: 39% at Villanova, compared with 50% nationally. Thirty-seven percent selected transgender rights, about the same as the 38% national result.

Students were least likely to identify climate change and crime as difficult topics, with 7% selecting each, compared with 13% and 14% nationally. Eight percent selected China, compared with 10% nationally, and 12% selected freedom of speech, compared with 20% nationally.

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

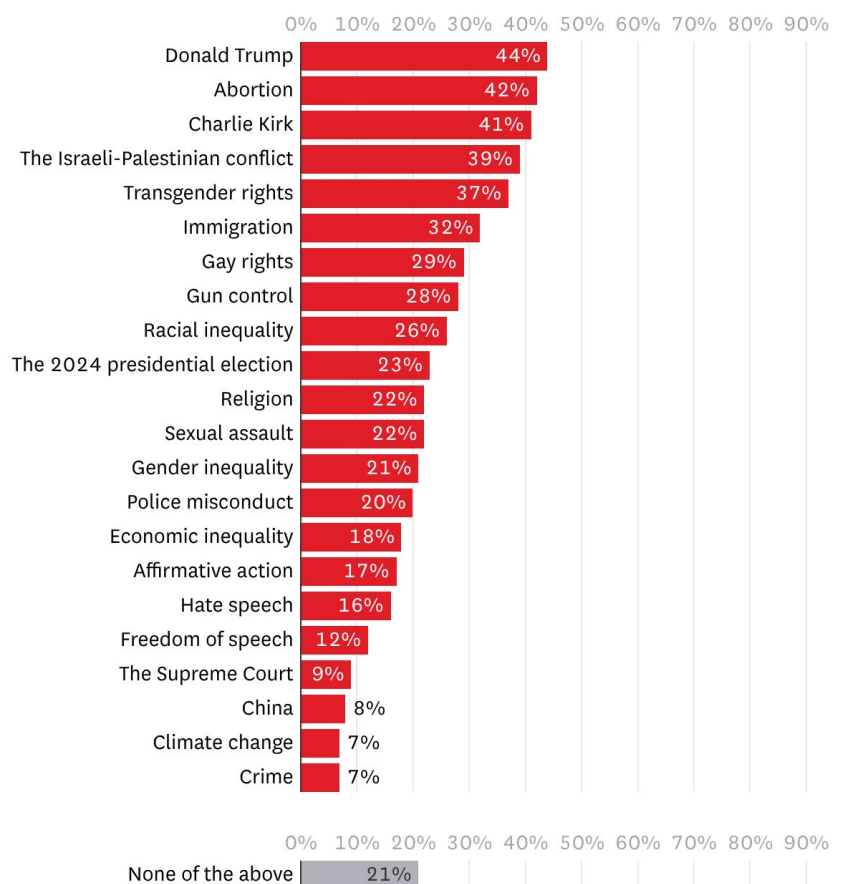


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Confidence in administrative support is middling

Villanova University ranks 120 on “Administrative Support,” placing it near the middle of the field. Forty percent of Villanova students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech, matching the national result. Fourteen percent said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 17% nationally.

Students were somewhat less confident that Villanova would defend a speaker’s rights during a controversy. Twenty-eight percent said the administration would be “very” or “extremely” likely to defend a speaker’s right to express their views, compared with 26% nationally. Twenty-five percent said the administration would be “not at all” or “not very” likely to defend the speaker’s rights, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in Villanova'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 extremely likely that the administration would defend the speaker's right to express their views

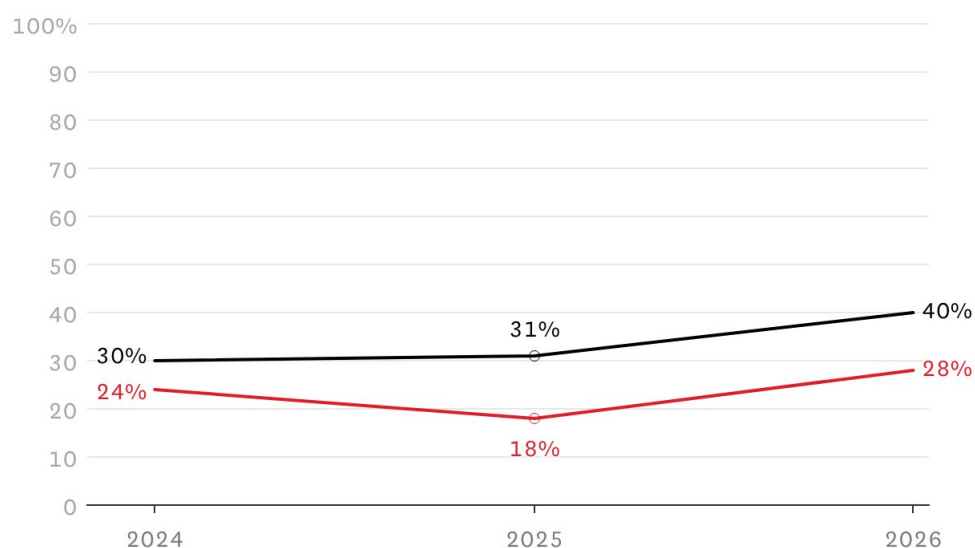


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students were wary of controversial speakers

Villanova University ranks 221 on “Political Tolerance,” placing it in roughly the bottom 16% of the field. Villanova students were often less willing than students nationally to allow the six hypothetical controversial speakers:

- 15% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” compared with 22% nationally.
- 19% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” compared with 36% nationally.
- 19% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” compared with 36% nationally.
- 24% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “transgender people have a mental disorder,” compared with 26% nationally.
- 36% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “children should be able to transition without parental consent,” compared with 47% nationally.
- 41% of Villanova students would allow a speaker who had said “abortion should be completely illegal,” compared with 40% nationally.

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

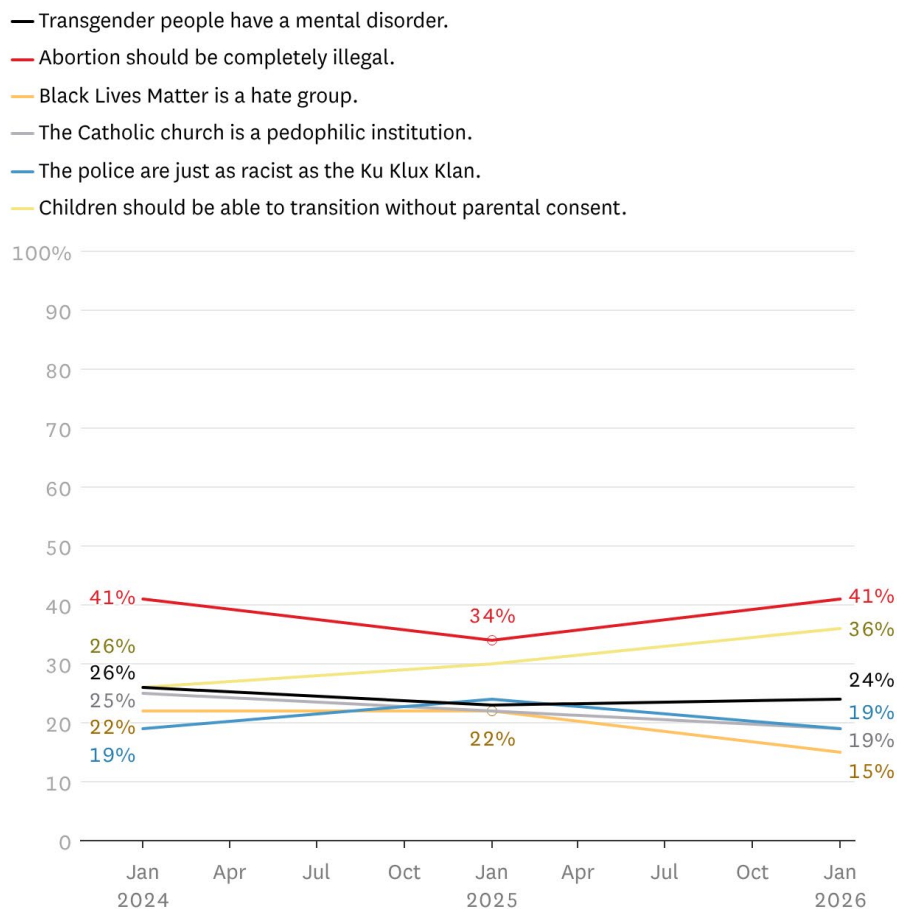


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Acceptance of disruptive conduct increased

Villanova University ranks 225 on “Disruptive Conduct,” placing it in roughly the bottom 14% of the field. Higher acceptance of disruptive tactics indicates a worse free speech climate. Seventy-five percent of Villanova students said shouting down a speaker to prevent them from speaking on campus was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 69% nationally. This was up from 69% at Villanova last year.

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

Forty-four percent of Villanova students said using violence to stop a campus speech was at least “rarely” acceptable, compared with 30% nationally. Acceptance of violence increased from 36% at Villanova last year.

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

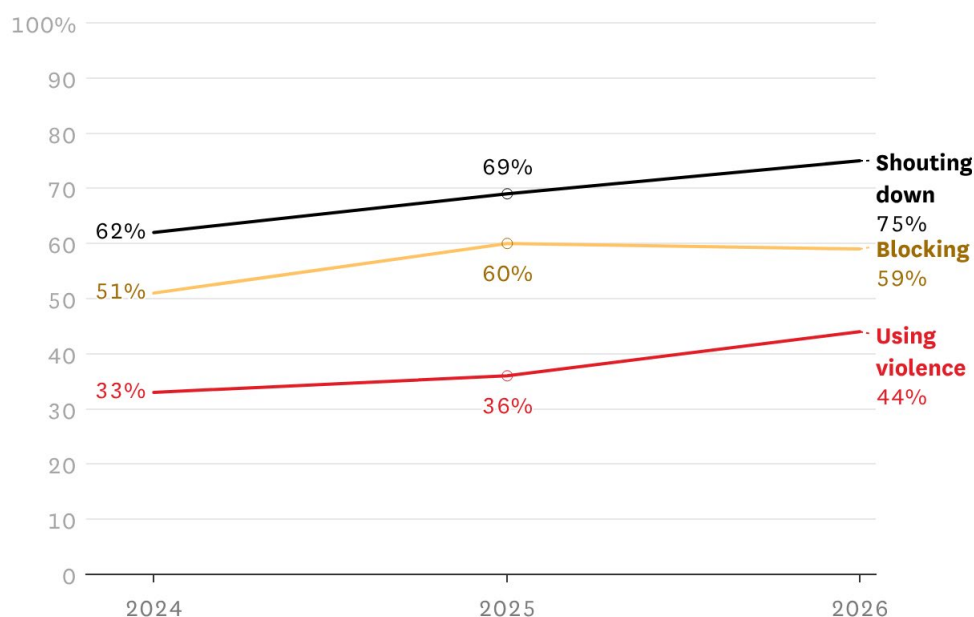


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students remained uncomfortable expressing views

Villanova University ranks 230 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” Villanova students were more uncomfortable than students nationally in every setting.

Sixty-three percent of Villanova students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 57% of students nationally.

Fifty-two percent of Villanova students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 47% of students nationally.

Fifty-five percent of Villanova students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views during an in-class discussion, compared with 48% of students nationally.

Forty-eight percent of Villanova students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views to other students in a common campus space such as a quad, dining hall, or lounge, compared with 43% of students nationally.

The most uncomfortable setting was social media. Sixty-seven percent of Villanova students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name, compared with 62% of students nationally.

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

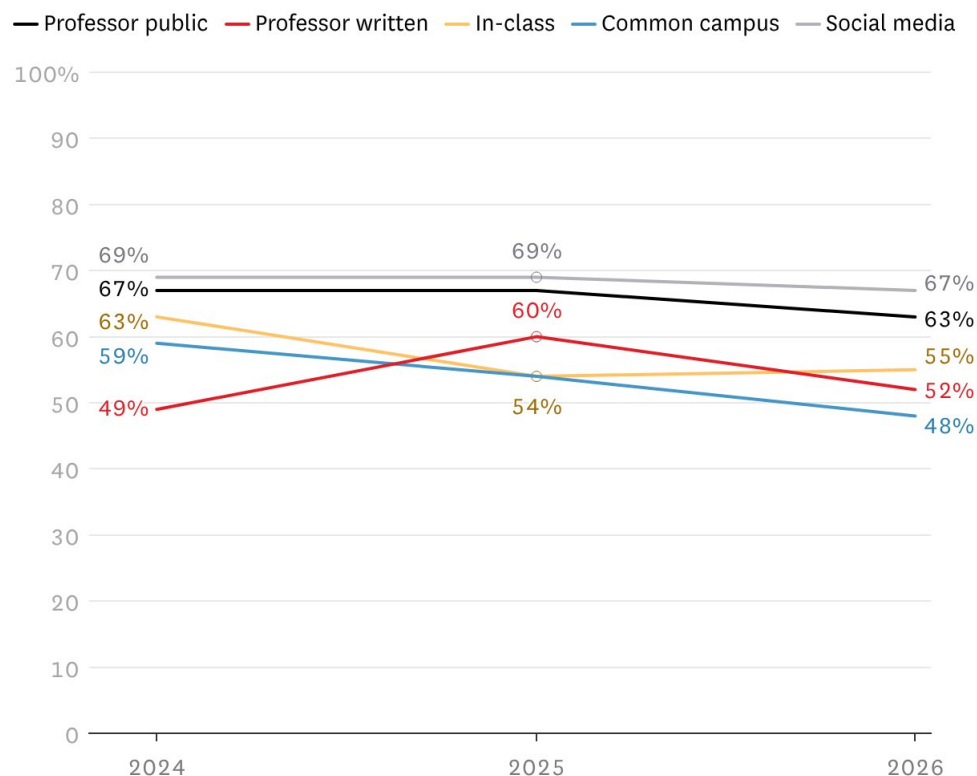


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Self-censorship remained especially high

Villanova University ranks 250 on “Self-Censorship.” Villanova students said they at least “occasionally” self-censored more often than students nationally in all four settings.

Sixty-seven percent of Villanova students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with other students on campus, compared with 57% of students nationally. Twenty-three percent said they self-censored with other students at least “fairly often,” compared with 23% nationally.

Sixty-nine percent of Villanova students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with professors, compared with 60% of students nationally. Twenty-eight percent said they self-censored with professors at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

Seventy-two percent of Villanova students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” during classroom discussions, compared with 62% of students nationally. Thirty-three percent said they self-censored during classroom discussions at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

This year’s survey also asked about conversations with school administrators. Sixty-eight percent of Villanova students said they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with administrators, compared with 57% of students nationally. Twenty-three percent said they did so at least “fairly often,” compared with 27% nationally.

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

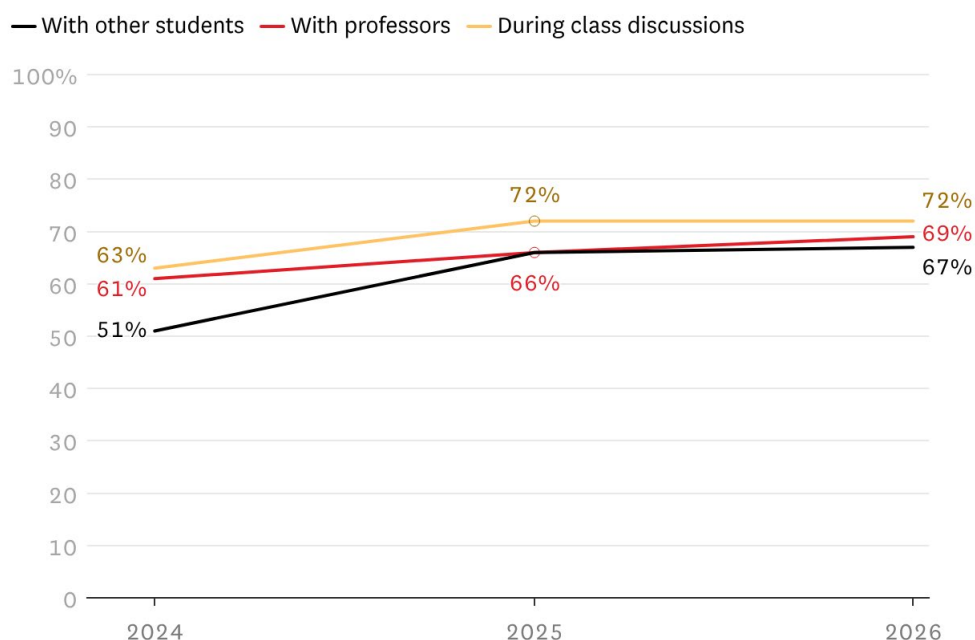


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

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

Villanova University earns an overall “red light” **Spotlight rating** for its written policies governing student expression. Villanova maintains more than ten restrictive policies on various topics including postings, harassment, civility and internet usage, all of which imperil the expressive rights of students on campus. Villanova restricts expressive activities by requiring campus postings to receive prior approval, forbidding anonymous authorship, and engaging in viewpoint discrimination by banning any posters that deny “respect of the dignity of individuals” or “offend[]...good taste.” Under this policy, the university could suppress speech that administrators find objectionable, risking the suppression of protected expression. The same can be said for the university’s publication and protest policies, which forbid students from expressing views administratively deemed “offensive” on various subject matters. One of the university’s harassment policies also fails 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.

Villanova also encourages students to report incidents of “climate concern” 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. Further, Villanova broadly mandates civility in its residence policies by requiring room decorations to “align with the University’s values of mutual love and respect,” and barring “insensitive” or “disrespectful” expression by residents. While civility is a laudable goal for students to aspire to, mandates on civility can all too easily be applied by administrators to punish disfavored speech.

Speech is further stifled by Villanova’s internet usage policies, which place broad bans on activities such as “hate speech,” “bullying,” and “abusive” messaging. This gives the administration significant authority to regulate widely unfavorable but protected expression.

In addition to these rated policies, Villanova has adopted neither the Chicago Statement nor an official policy of institutional neutrality.

NO SPEECH CONTROVERSIES COUNTED

No speech controversies occurred that affected Villanova University’s 2027 ranking. The current rankings record no active Campus Deplatformings, Scholars Under Fire incidents, or Students Under Fire incidents for Villanova.

As a result, Villanova did not lose points for recent speech controversies. Its low overall rank reflects its student survey results, its “red light” Spotlight rating, and the absence of formal commitments to the Chicago Statement and institutional neutrality.

HOW CAN VILLANOVA IMPROVE?

Villanova University should begin by reforming its “red light” speech policies to earn a “green light” Spotlight rating. This is the clearest scoring lever available to the university. Had Villanova earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 44 instead of 247. The first step should be revising the university’s red light posting policy to minimize prior approval wherever possible. The university should provide at least one forum for anonymous, unmoderated posting, and any remaining restrictions should be viewpoint neutral and objective — not based on “good taste,” respect, or civility.

Villanova should also revise its “yellow light” policies. Its harassment, climate-concern, residence life, event, demonstration, solicitation, and technology provisions should be narrowed so they do not subject protected expression to punishment. Reporting systems should only solicit concerns of harassment, discrimination, or other unprotected conduct, not subjective bias.

Villanova should adopt the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement. It should also formalize the [restraint on institutional statements made by the president](#), which limit university statements to matters directly affecting the Villanova community, its educational mission, or both. The president’s announcement was a meaningful step toward institutional neutrality, but the rankings do not treat it as an official commitment. A university-wide policy should clarify the presumption of neutrality, its scope, and its exceptions. Had Villanova earned a green light rating and adopted both commitments, it would have ranked 17.

Policy reform, however, is not the end. Villanova ranks 250 on “Self-Censorship,” 230 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas,” and 225 on “Disruptive Conduct.” Its [new faculty orientation](#) already addresses academic freedom and classroom management. Villanova should extend recurring training to continuing faculty, administrators, residence life staff, public safety, and student organization leaders. The university could also add an orientation module on speech rights, protest, disruption, and hosting controversial speakers.

Villanova does not need to build disagreement programming from scratch. The [Dr. Terry Nance Center for Dialogue](#) teaches facilitated dialogue skills, and the [Ryan Center](#) hosts public debates and Debate America discussions on contentious topics. Villanova should expand access to these programs and connect them more directly to the subjects students found hardest to discuss. Faculty could build on the same model by setting discussion norms, assigning serious competing arguments, and evaluating students on reasoning rather than viewpoint.

Finally, Villanova should place its free expression principles, speaker protections, protest rules, and institutional-statement policy in a single accessible framework. Doing so would help clarify that, consistent with its Augustinian mission, the university encourages respectful dialogue while protecting the right to express unpopular or controversial views. Visible, consistent implementation could help translate existing programs and statements into stronger student confidence in free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry.

Villanova's 2027 rankings scores by component

COMPONENT	VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.39	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	12.13	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.01	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.82	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.63	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	6.52	7.10	3	15
Chicago Statement	0 (No)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Institutional Neutrality	0 (No)	-	0 (No)	3 (Yes)
Spotlight Rating	-10 (Red)	-	-10 (Red)	5 (Green)
Campus Deplatformings	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	52.50	61.36	7 + bonuses & penalties	111 + bonuses & penalties

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Villanova University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 172.

Margin of error = +/- 7.5%.

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	4	3%	3
Not very clear	19	11%	23
Somewhat clear	80	47%	74
Very clear	50	29%	56
Extremely clear	19	11%	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	7	4%	6
Not very likely	37	21%	36
Somewhat likely	80	47%	84
Very likely	42	24%	39
Extremely likely	6	3%	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	42	24%	40
Somewhat uncomfortable	67	39%	61
Somewhat comfortable	43	25%	51
Very comfortable	20	12%	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	30	18%	22
Somewhat uncomfortable	58	34%	65
Somewhat comfortable	69	40%	67
Very comfortable	14	8%	18

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	29	17%	29
Somewhat uncomfortable	66	38%	62
Somewhat comfortable	60	35%	61
Very comfortable	17	10%	20

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	21	12%	17
Somewhat uncomfortable	62	36%	68
Somewhat comfortable	70	41%	64
Very comfortable	19	11%	23

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	60	35%	54
Somewhat uncomfortable	56	33%	61
Somewhat comfortable	41	24%	41
Very comfortable	15	9%	16

This next series of questions asks you about self-censorship in different settings. For the purpose of these questions, self-censorship is defined as follows:

Refraining from sharing certain views because you fear social (e.g., exclusion from social events), professional (e.g., losing job or promotion), legal (e.g., prosecution or fine), or violent (e.g., assault) consequences, whether in person or remotely (e.g., by phone or online), and whether the consequences come from state or non-state sources. [Presented in randomized order]

How often do you self-censor during conversations with other students on campus?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	5%	8
Rarely	49	28%	50
Occasionally, once or twice a month	76	44%	71
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	31	18%	32
Very often, nearly every day	8	5%	11

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	8	4%	7
Rarely	46	27%	47
Occasionally, once or twice a month	70	41%	66
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	33	19%	31
Very often, nearly every day	16	9%	21

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	4	2%	4
Rarely	45	26%	49
Occasionally, once or twice a month	66	38%	61
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	46	27%	42
Very often, nearly every day	12	7%	16

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	10%	17
Rarely	40	23%	42
Occasionally, once or twice a month	77	45%	69
Fairly often, a couple times a week	30	18%	30
Very often, nearly every day	8	5%	14

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	7	4%	7
Sometimes acceptable	48	28%	51
Rarely acceptable	73	43%	74
Never acceptable	44	25%	40

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	2%	3
Sometimes acceptable	35	20%	37
Rarely acceptable	62	36%	62
Never acceptable	71	41%	70

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	4	2%	4
Sometimes acceptable	36	21%	28
Rarely acceptable	35	21%	39
Never acceptable	96	56%	101

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	69	40%	68
Probably should not allow this speaker	61	36%	59
Probably should allow this speaker	29	17%	29
Definitely should allow this speaker	13	7%	16

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	45	26%	47
Probably should not allow this speaker	56	33%	51
Probably should allow this speaker	47	27%	47
Definitely should allow this speaker	24	14%	27

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	79	46%	77
Probably should not allow this speaker	67	39%	60
Probably should allow this speaker	18	10%	24
Definitely should allow this speaker	9	5%	11

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	72	42%	63
Probably should not allow this speaker	67	39%	70
Probably should allow this speaker	26	15%	29
Definitely should allow this speaker	6	4%	10

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	82	48%	72
Probably should not allow this speaker	57	33%	59
Probably should allow this speaker	27	16%	28
Definitely should allow this speaker	6	4%	13

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	63	37%	47
Probably should not allow this speaker	47	28%	54
Probably should allow this speaker	50	29%	53
Definitely should allow this speaker	11	6%	18

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	99	58%	88
Yes	73	42%	84

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	143	83%	138
Yes	29	17%	34

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	101	59%	93
Yes	71	41%	79

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	157	92%	159
Yes	14	8%	13

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	161	93%	157
Yes	11	7%	15

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	160	93%	156
Yes	12	7%	16

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	96	56%	91
Yes	76	44%	81

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	140	82%	143
Yes	32	18%	29

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	151	88%	150
Yes	21	12%	22

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	121	71%	117
Yes	51	29%	55

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	136	79%	134
Yes	36	21%	38

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	124	72%	121
Yes	48	28%	51

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	144	84%	132
Yes	28	16%	40

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	117	68%	105
Yes	55	32%	67

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	105	61%	99
Yes	67	39%	73

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	138	80%	132
Yes	34	20%	40

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	132	77%	120
Yes	40	23%	52

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	127	74%	119
Yes	45	26%	53

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	134	78%	129
Yes	38	22%	43

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	134	78%	132
Yes	38	22%	40

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	157	91%	156
Yes	15	9%	16

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	108	63%	106
Yes	64	37%	66

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	136	79%	141
Yes	36	21%	31

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	18	10%	20
Rarely	60	35%	56
Occasionally, once or twice a month	62	36%	61
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	29	17%	29
Very often, nearly every day	3	2%	6

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.	6	4%	6
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	20	11%	21
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	146	85%	145

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	13	8%	15
Rarely	19	11%	22
Sometimes	37	21%	37
Fairly often	55	32%	59
Always	48	28%	39

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	38	22%	36
Rarely	33	19%	41
Sometimes	59	34%	50
Fairly often	32	18%	34
Always	10	6%	11

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	26	15%	26
Rarely	36	21%	36
Sometimes	46	27%	45
Fairly often	40	23%	40
Always	25	14%	25

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	84	49%	87
Rarely	53	31%	49
Sometimes	23	13%	22
Fairly often	11	6%	11
Always	1	1%	3

"If a trans-identified male is in a female-only space, he is committing a violent, abusive act."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	22	13%	26
Rarely	48	28%	45
Sometimes	60	35%	51
Fairly often	22	13%	28
Always	20	12%	22

If a professor on your campus said any of the following statements on social media after Charlie Kirk's assassination, SHOULD THEY or SHOULD THEY NOT be fired from their job?

"It's O.K. to punch a Nazi."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	41	24%	34
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	74	43%	77
The professor probably should be fired from their job	43	25%	48
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	14	8%	12

"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	17	10%	18
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	47	27%	50
The professor probably should be fired from their job	79	46%	76
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	30	17%	27

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	36	21%	33
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	86	50%	85
The professor probably should be fired from their job	35	21%	36
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	14	8%	17

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	27	16%	25
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	68	39%	65
The professor probably should be fired from their job	53	31%	58
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	24	14%	23

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	22	13%	28
Less than once a year	13	8%	14
Once or twice a year	20	12%	21
Several times a year	33	19%	31
Once a month	20	12%	19
2-3 times a month	9	6%	9
About weekly	17	10%	17
Weekly	27	16%	25
Several times a week	8	5%	6

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	167	98%	167
Yes	3	2%	3

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	169	100%	170
Yes	0	0%	0

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	6	19%	6
Less than half the time	10	28%	9
About half the time	6	17%	8
Most of the time, nearly every day	11	32%	10
Always	1	4%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	4	10%	3
Less than half the time	20	54%	19
About half the time	9	24%	7
Most of the time, nearly every day	2	6%	2
Always	2	6%	2

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	13%	4
Less than half the time	6	23%	7
About half the time	12	48%	13
Most of the time, nearly every day	1	4%	1
Always	3	12%	2

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	53%	15
Less than half the time	8	22%	14
About half the time	6	17%	7
Most of the time, nearly every day	2	5%	3
Always	1	4%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	2	4%	2
Less than half the time	10	26%	11
About half the time	15	37%	11
Most of the time, nearly every day	11	28%	10
Always	2	5%	3

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	22	13%	22
Yes	150	87%	150

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	80	46%	80
Yes	92	54%	92

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	158	92%	155
Yes	14	8%	17

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	159	92%	158
Yes	13	8%	14

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	138	80%	132
Yes	34	20%	40

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	162	94%	161
Yes	10	6%	11

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	113	66%	101
Yes	59	34%	71

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	166	96%	163
Yes	6	4%	9

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	153	89%	152
Yes	19	11%	20

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	163	95%	163
Yes	9	5%	9

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	159	92%	159
Yes	13	8%	13

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	162	94%	160
Yes	10	6%	12

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	165	96%	164
Yes	7	4%	8

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	95%	163
Yes	9	5%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	164	95%	164
Yes	8	5%	8

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	166	97%	167
Yes	6	3%	5

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	165	96%	166
Yes	7	4%	6

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	164	95%	164
Yes	8	5%	8

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	164	95%	164
Yes	8	5%	8

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	95%	163
Yes	9	5%	9

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	95%	163
Yes	9	5%	9

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	95%	164
Yes	9	5%	8

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	162	94%	163
Yes	10	6%	9

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	163	95%	163
Yes	9	5%	9

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	172	100%	172
Yes	0	0%	0

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	119	69%	127
Yes	53	31%	45



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