

2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Yale University

72
OVERALL
RANK

D

SPEECH
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT
RATING

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 280 Yale University undergraduates. Key findings include:

- Yale University ranks 72 out of 261¹ schools in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 64.1 and received a speech climate grade of D.
- Among its Ivy League peers, Yale (72) ranks behind Dartmouth (6) and Harvard (71) but ahead of Brown (98), Princeton (176), Cornell (219), UPenn (227), and Columbia (246).
- Yale's strongest survey component was "Political Tolerance," which measures whether students would allow controversial speakers with views offensive to liberals or conservatives. Yale ranks 3 on this component, a dramatic improvement from 70 last year.
- Yale ranks 44 on "Self-Censorship" and 70 on "Openness," which measure how often students refrain from sharing views and how many topics they identify as difficult to discuss on campus, respectively. Yale students were especially likely to identify the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as difficult to discuss: 69% said it was difficult to have an open and honest conversation about this topic on campus, compared with 50% of students nationally.
- Yale also ranks 88 on "Comfort Expressing Ideas" and 102 on "Disruptive Conduct," which measure students' comfort expressing their views in different campus settings and their acceptance of disruptive tactics to stop speech they disagree with, respectively.
- Yale's weakest survey component was "Administrative Support," which measures whether students believe the administration protects free speech and would defend a speaker's rights during a controversy. Yale ranks 127 on this component.

¹ This year, 262 colleges and universities were surveyed. One school, Regis University, was given a Warning rating for its speech policies and was therefore excluded from the rankings. As a result the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings includes 261 colleges and universities. The detailed methodology can be found at rankings.fire.org/methodology.

- Yale has a “yellow light” Spotlight rating and has adopted a commitment to institutional neutrality, but has not adopted the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement. Had Yale earned a “green light” rating this year, it would have ranked 13 instead of 72. With a green light rating and adoption of the Chicago Statement, Yale would have ranked 5.
- Yale was penalized for a 2026 speech controversy in which student organizers were told to relocate a planned farmworkers’ rights demonstration because it was not organized by a registered student group.

YALE STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF FREE SPEECH

Yale’s ‘Political Tolerance’ rank is among the nation’s best

Yale University ranks 3 on “Political Tolerance.” This was Yale’s strongest component this year and an improvement from last year, when it ranked 70.

Political tolerance, however, does not mean uniform support for all controversial speakers. Yale students were far more willing to allow some controversial speakers than others, though they were more tolerant of each than students nationally.

- 37% of Yale students would allow a speaker who says “transgender people have a mental disorder.” Nationally, 26% of students would allow such a speaker.
- 36% of students would allow a speaker who says “Black Lives Matter is a hate group.” Nationally, 22% of students would allow such a speaker.
- 57% of students would allow a speaker who says “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow such a speaker.
- 58% of students would allow a speaker who says “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.” Nationally, 36% of students would allow such a speaker.
- 60% of students would allow a speaker who says “abortion should be completely illegal.” Nationally, 40% of students would allow such a speaker.
- 74% of students would allow a speaker who says “children should be able to transition without parental consent.” Nationally, 47% of students would allow such a speaker.

Yale 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.

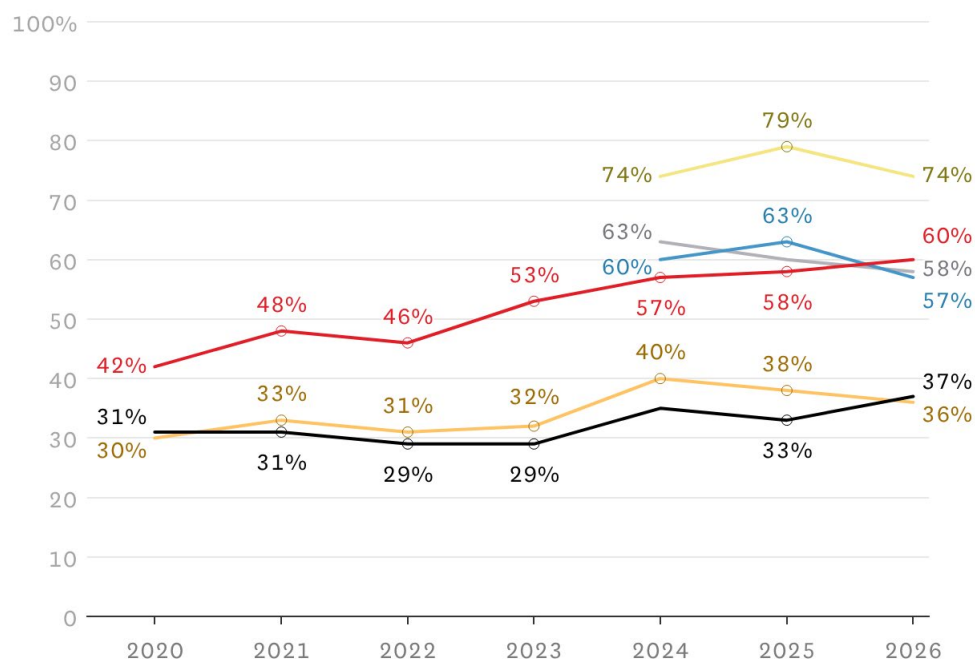


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students self-censored at rates near or below national levels

Yale University ranks 44 on “Self-Censorship.”

Yale students reported self-censoring at rates comparable to, and in some settings lower than, those of students nationally. In conversations with other students on campus, 59% of Yale students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% of students nationally.

In academic settings, Yale students were less likely than students nationally to report self-censoring. In conversations with professors, 53% of Yale students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 60% nationally. During classroom discussions, 59% said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 62% nationally.

Yale students were also less likely than students nationally to report self-censoring around administrators. In conversations with school administrators, 49% of Yale students said they self-censored at least “occasionally,” compared with 57% nationally.

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

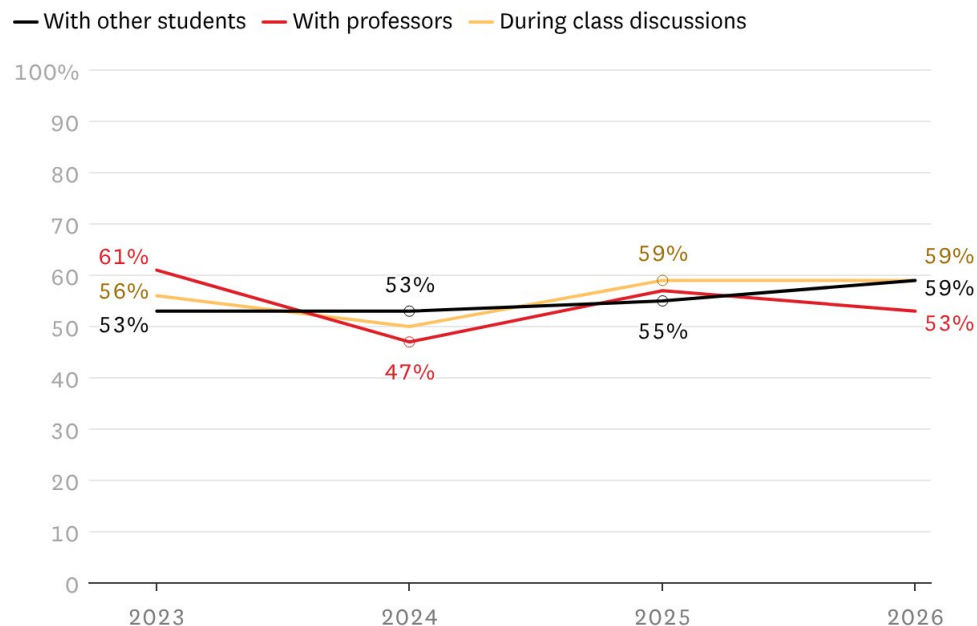


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students found it difficult to discuss the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

Yale University ranks 70 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 on campus. Yale students identified many flashpoint topics less frequently than students nationally, including Charlie Kirk (35% vs. 44% nationally), Donald Trump (29% vs. 46% nationally), and abortion (32% vs. 43% nationally).

There were, however, notable exceptions. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was an especially difficult topic to discuss among Yale students, with 69% identifying it as such, compared with 50% of students nationally. Yale’s results also diverged from the national sample on affirmative action, which 31% of Yale students identified as difficult to discuss, compared with 18% nationally. These are not one-off results: In each of the past six years, Yale students have identified these topics as difficult to discuss at higher rates than students nationally, by average margins of 18 and 13 percentage points, respectively.

On the flip side, Yale students have consistently identified several other topics far less frequently than students nationally over the same span, including gun control, abortion, gay rights, transgender rights, and immigration. On average, Yale students identified these topics as difficult to discuss at rates 16, 14, 10, 9, and 9 percentage points lower than those of students nationally, respectively.

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

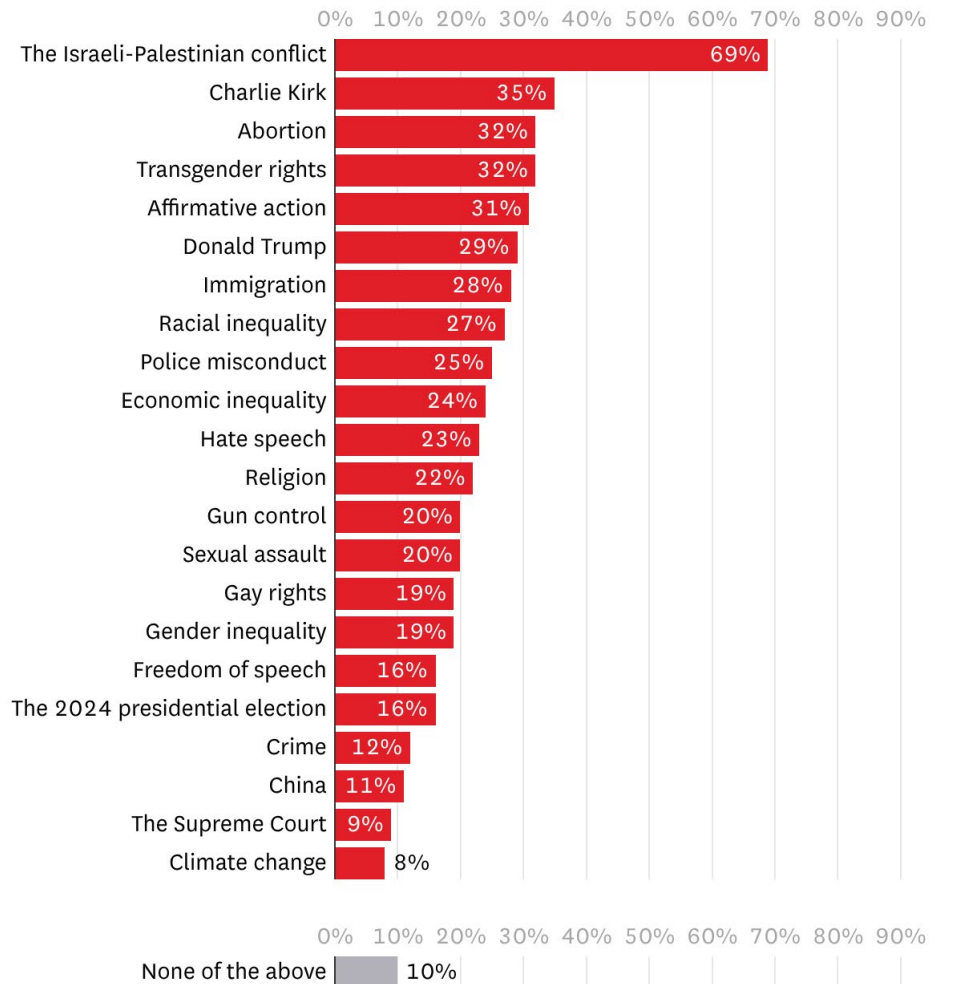


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Taken together, results suggest that Yale's openness problem is concentrated around a smaller set of highly salient campus and national debates rather than evenly spread across all topics.

Students were more comfortable on campus than social media

Yale University ranks 88 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.”

Compared with students nationally, Yale students were substantially more comfortable speaking with their peers in campus spaces. Only 29% said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” doing so, compared with 43% nationally.

Yale students reported the greatest discomfort when asked about expressing an unpopular political opinion on a social media account tied to their name. Sixty-nine percent said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” doing so, compared with 62% of students nationally.

In other settings, Yale students reported levels of discomfort similar to or lower than those of students nationally.

- 55% of Yale students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic, compared with 57% nationally.
- 45% said the same about expressing disagreement with a professor in a written assignment, compared with 47% nationally.
- 44% of Yale students said they would be at least “somewhat uncomfortable” expressing their views during an in-class discussion, compared with 48% nationally.

Yale Students Who Felt At Least Somewhat Uncomfortable By Context (%)

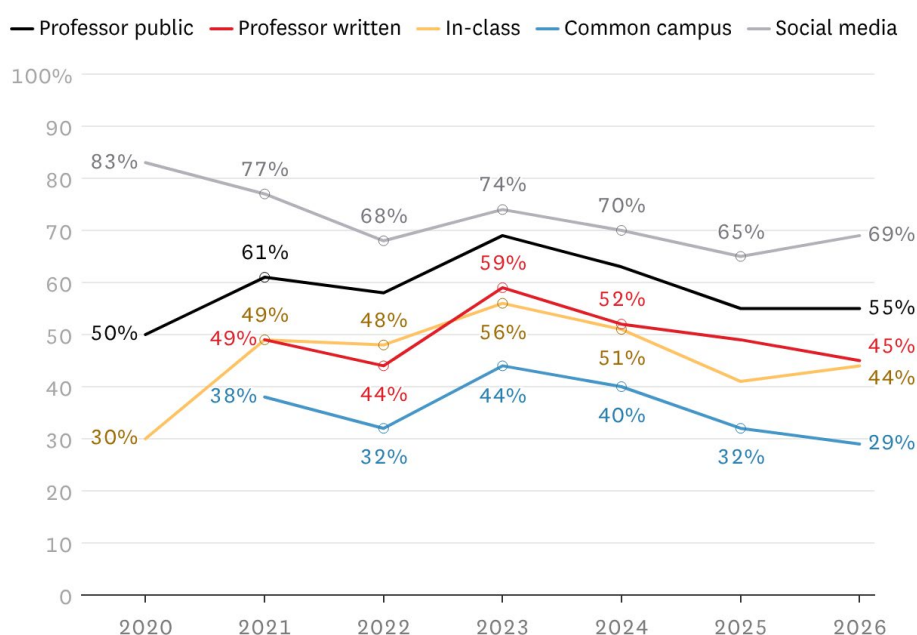


Chart: Emily Nayyer · Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Yale's “Disruptive Conduct” rank improves despite lingering concerns

Yale University ranks 102 on “Disruptive Conduct.” This marks an improvement from its rank of 122 last year and 208 in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings, though student acceptance of shoutdowns and blockades remains a weakness.

Seventy-four percent of Yale 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 reflects a consistent pattern: In each of the past six years, Yale students have expressed greater acceptance of shouting down a speaker than students nationally, by an average margin of 10 percentage points.

The same pattern appears when it comes to blocking other students from attending a campus speech, with Yale students expressing greater acceptance than students nationally in each of the past six years by an average margin of 9 percentage points. This year, 55% of Yale students said blocking other students from attending a speech was acceptable, compared with 50% of students nationally.

Yale students were less accepting of using violence to stop a campus speech than students nationally this year, 24% compared to 31%. Unlike the other two disruptive tactics, no clear pattern emerges over the years. Still, acceptance among Yale students has fallen considerably from its peak of 34% in the 2025 College Free Speech Rankings.

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

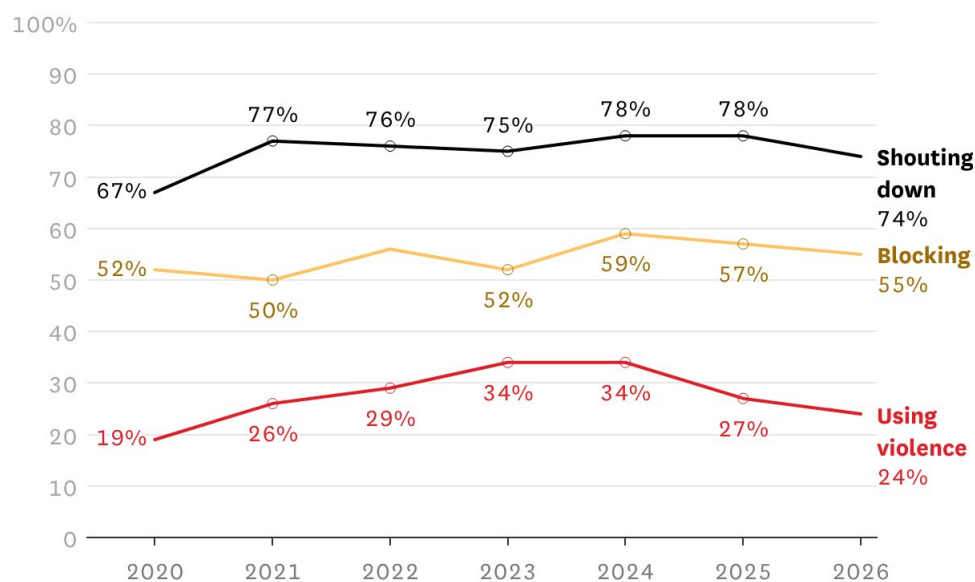


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

Students reported limited confidence in administrative support

Yale University ranks 127 on “Administrative Support” after ranking 136 last year. This was Yale’s lowest-ranked survey component.

Forty percent of Yale students said it was “very” or “extremely” clear that the administration protects free speech on campus, close to the national result of 39%. Twenty-two percent of Yale students said it was “not at all” or “not very” clear that the administration protects free speech, compared with 17% nationally.

When asked how likely the administration would be to defend a speaker’s right to express their views during a controversy over offensive speech, 31% of Yale students said it would be “very” or “extremely” likely, compared with 26% nationally. Eighteen percent said it would be “not at all” or “not very” likely, compared with 24% nationally.

Student Perspectives in Yale'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

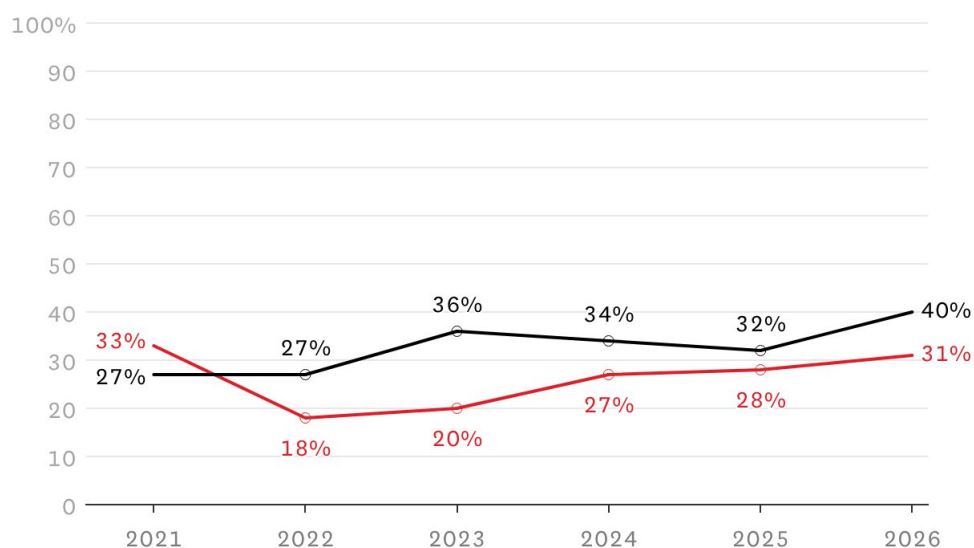


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/College Pulse

These results suggest that Yale students’ views of the administration are mixed rather than uniformly negative. Still, administrative support remains Yale’s weakest survey ranking, and Yale’s written policies and recent speech controversy may limit student confidence in how free expression is protected when disputes arise.

A “YELLOW LIGHT” SCHOOL WITH AN INSTITUTIONAL NEUTRALITY COMMITMENT

Yale earns an overall “yellow light” [Spotlight rating](#) for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains four yellow light policies and two “green light” policies. Two of the university’s harassment policies fail to meet the legal standard for peer hostile environment harassment, risking suppressing protected speech. The internet usage policy broadly bans the display of “offensive, sexual material,” opening a wide range of protected speech to punishment.

In the introduction to the Undergrad Regulations, Yale further stifles student expression by threatening punishment against actions that “imperil the integrity and values” of the community. Although upholding a university’s integrity and values may be a noble goal, this broad regulation can all too easily be applied by administrators to punish disfavored speech.

In addition to these rated policies, Yale has committed to institutional neutrality but has not adopted the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement.

YALE’S SPEECH CONTROVERSY

Yale University was penalized one point for a 2026 speech controversy.

The controversy arose in April 2026 ahead of a planned demonstration connected to farmworkers’ rights initiatives, when administrators emailed organizers stating that they would have to relocate away from Cross Campus. A spokesperson later told reporters this was because the gathering was “not organized by a registered student group.” Ultimately, the protest relocated to the off-campus New Haven Green, with one student calling it “jarring” that it was easier to protest there than on campus.

HOW CAN YALE IMPROVE?

Yale University could significantly improve its ranking by reforming its “yellow light” speech policies to earn a “green light” rating. Had Yale earned a green light rating this year, it would have ranked 13 instead of 72. This is the clearest direct scoring lever available to Yale because it would turn a five-point penalty into a five-point bonus.

The university should also adopt the Chicago Statement or a substantially similar statement to pair with its existing commitment to institutional neutrality. While Yale’s Woodward Report recognizes the importance of free expression, it doesn’t affirm the same principles set forth in the Chicago Statement, so the rankings do not credit the university with adopting such a commitment. A clearer institutional statement on free expression would strengthen Yale’s policy foundation and improve its score. Paired with a green light rating and Yale’s existing commitment to institutional neutrality, such a statement would have placed Yale in the top five in the 2027 College Free Speech Rankings.

Policy reform, however, is not the end of the process. Yale’s weakest survey result is “Administrative Support,” where it ranks 127. Yale should publicly and consistently explain how it will defend protected expression during controversy, including when speech is unpopular or offensive. Administrators should

be trained on free speech, academic freedom, institutional neutrality, due process, and crisis response so that students receive consistent messages before conflicts arise.

Yale should also continue helping students practice rigorous inquiry, respectful disagreement, and open exchange across differing perspectives. The university is already advancing these efforts through the [Center for Civic Thought](#), the Law School's [Center for Academic Freedom and Free Speech](#), and its [Dean's Dialogues](#) initiative. It should ensure that its policies, enforcement decisions, and administrative actions consistently reflect the same values expressed in these spaces. Faculty can reinforce these efforts by setting discussion norms, assigning serious competing arguments, encouraging students to restate opposing views fairly, and making clear that students are evaluated on reasoning, evidence, and command of the material rather than viewpoint.

Finally, Yale should make its commitments visible and consistent. Administrators should explain why free expression, institutional neutrality, and open inquiry are central to the university's academic mission. These steps could help Yale translate stronger formal protections into a better campus speech climate.

Yale University's 2027 College Free Speech Rankings Scores by Component

COMPONENT	YALE UNIVERSITY	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.93	9.81	5	15
Self-Censorship	13.23	12.79	4	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.90	15.71	3	20
Administrative Support	11.79	11.66	2	20
Openness	7.61	7.25	0	10
Political Tolerance	8.67	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	0	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	-1	—	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Overall score	64.13	61.35		

Topline Results: 2027 College Free Speech Rankings

Yale University

School sample: datayear 2026.

Total number of students surveyed = 280.

Margin of error = +/- 5.9%.

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	9	3%	10
Not very clear	53	19%	49
Somewhat clear	108	39%	110
Very clear	86	31%	86
Extremely clear	24	9%	25

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	2%	9
Not very likely	43	16%	48
Somewhat likely	144	51%	135
Very likely	80	29%	81
Extremely likely	6	2%	7

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

Publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial political topic.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	56	20%	62
Somewhat uncomfortable	98	35%	96
Somewhat comfortable	101	36%	96
Very comfortable	26	9%	26

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	40	14%	40
Somewhat uncomfortable	88	31%	95
Somewhat comfortable	102	36%	99
Very comfortable	51	18%	46

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	37	13%	38
Somewhat uncomfortable	87	31%	92
Somewhat comfortable	122	44%	116
Very comfortable	34	12%	34

Expressing your views on a controversial political topic to other students during a discussion in a common campus space such as a quad, dining hall, or lounge.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Very uncomfortable	23	8%	21
Somewhat uncomfortable	58	21%	62
Somewhat comfortable	121	43%	119
Very comfortable	78	28%	78

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	104	37%	98
Somewhat uncomfortable	88	31%	100
Somewhat comfortable	68	24%	60
Very comfortable	20	7%	22

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	23	8%	22
Rarely	91	33%	94
Occasionally, once or twice a month	106	38%	105
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	48	17%	50
Very often, nearly every day	12	4%	9

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	7%	22
Rarely	112	40%	105
Occasionally, once or twice a month	99	35%	104
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	36	13%	37
Very often, nearly every day	13	5%	12

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	20	7%	21
Rarely	94	33%	91
Occasionally, once or twice a month	119	42%	118
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	33	12%	36
Very often, nearly every day	14	5%	14

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	44	16%	41
Rarely	97	35%	97
Occasionally, once or twice a month	82	29%	83
Fairly often, a couple times a week	43	15%	44
Very often, nearly every day	13	5%	15

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	8	3%	8
Sometimes acceptable	91	32%	95
Rarely acceptable	108	39%	108
Never acceptable	73	26%	69

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	3	1%	4
Sometimes acceptable	44	16%	45
Rarely acceptable	106	38%	102
Never acceptable	127	45%	129

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Always acceptable	1	<1%	1
Sometimes acceptable	23	8%	22
Rarely acceptable	42	15%	46
Never acceptable	213	76%	211

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	83	30%	91
Probably should not allow this speaker	94	34%	93
Probably should allow this speaker	65	23%	59
Definitely should allow this speaker	38	13%	37

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	30	11%	30
Probably should not allow this speaker	83	30%	85
Probably should allow this speaker	101	36%	99
Definitely should allow this speaker	66	23%	66

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	82	29%	90
Probably should not allow this speaker	97	35%	102
Probably should allow this speaker	59	21%	50
Definitely should allow this speaker	42	15%	38

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	31	11%	31
Probably should not allow this speaker	86	31%	91
Probably should allow this speaker	111	40%	107
Definitely should allow this speaker	52	19%	51

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	31	11%	36
Probably should not allow this speaker	90	32%	87
Probably should allow this speaker	108	39%	106
Definitely should allow this speaker	51	18%	51

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Definitely should not allow this speaker	11	4%	10
Probably should not allow this speaker	61	22%	59
Probably should allow this speaker	141	50%	144
Definitely should allow this speaker	67	24%	67

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	68%	190
Yes	88	32%	90

Affirmative action

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	192	69%	199
Yes	88	31%	81

Charlie Kirk

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	182	65%	180
Yes	98	35%	100

China

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	250	89%	251
Yes	30	11%	29

Climate change

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	258	92%	259
Yes	22	8%	21

Crime

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	247	88%	250
Yes	33	12%	30

Donald Trump

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	198	71%	194
Yes	82	29%	86

Economic inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	213	76%	217
Yes	67	24%	63

Freedom of speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	235	84%	235
Yes	45	16%	45

Gay rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	225	81%	221
Yes	55	19%	59

Gender inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	228	81%	230
Yes	52	19%	50

Gun control

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	224	80%	219
Yes	56	20%	61

Hate speech

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	217	77%	219
Yes	63	23%	61

Immigration

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	200	72%	199
Yes	80	28%	81

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	88	31%	83
Yes	192	69%	197

Police misconduct

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	211	75%	212
Yes	69	25%	68

The 2024 presidential election

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	235	84%	230
Yes	45	16%	50

Racial inequality

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	205	73%	212
Yes	75	27%	68

Religion

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	217	78%	215
Yes	63	22%	65

Sexual assault

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	224	80%	225
Yes	56	20%	55

The Supreme Court

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	255	91%	256
Yes	25	9%	24

Transgender rights

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	191	68%	193
Yes	89	32%	87

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	251	90%	250
Yes	29	10%	30

On your campus, how often have you felt that you could not express your opinion on a subject because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	44	16%	47
Rarely	100	36%	104
Occasionally, once or twice a month	98	35%	91
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	24	9%	25
Very often, nearly every day	13	5%	13

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.	3	1%	2
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	16	6%	15
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	260	93%	263

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	36	13%	40
Rarely	44	16%	41
Sometimes	75	27%	78
Fairly often	79	29%	72
Always	40	15%	43

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	131	48%	123
Rarely	82	30%	85
Sometimes	42	15%	46
Fairly often	15	6%	16
Always	5	2%	4

"Illegal immigrants should be arrested and deported."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	92	33%	90
Rarely	70	26%	70
Sometimes	61	22%	67
Fairly often	35	13%	34
Always	17	6%	13

"Debate me. Prove me wrong."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	194	71%	200
Rarely	58	21%	51
Sometimes	16	6%	16
Fairly often	3	1%	4
Always	3	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	58	21%	60
Rarely	83	30%	81
Sometimes	87	32%	87
Fairly often	36	13%	34
Always	11	4%	12

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	98	36%	103
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	134	49%	128
The professor probably should be fired from their job	32	12%	32
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	9	3%	8

"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	81	30%	79
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	121	44%	113
The professor probably should be fired from their job	52	19%	60
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	18	7%	19

"We are going to make America great again."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	103	38%	94
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	120	44%	122
The professor probably should be fired from their job	35	13%	39
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	13	5%	16

"Our colleges and universities are progressive indoctrination centers."

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
The professor definitely should not be fired from their job	82	30%	85
The professor probably should not be fired from their job	127	47%	116
The professor probably should be fired from their job	50	18%	54
The professor definitely should be fired from their job	12	4%	16

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	90	33%	91
Less than once a year	26	10%	21
Once or twice a year	39	15%	40
Several times a year	33	12%	34
Once a month	12	4%	12
2-3 times a month	10	4%	12
About weekly	14	5%	13
Weekly	33	12%	34
Several times a week	14	5%	14

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	265	97%	264
Yes	7	3%	7

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	269	99%	270
Yes	3	1%	1

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	7	12%	8
Less than half the time	21	38%	20
About half the time	15	27%	15
Most of the time, nearly every day	9	16%	10
Always	4	7%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	17	33%	16
Less than half the time	22	43%	21
About half the time	11	21%	9
Most of the time, nearly every day	0	0%	0
Always	1	3%	1

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	5	7%	4
Less than half the time	11	18%	10
About half the time	27	44%	23
Most of the time, nearly every day	18	29%	18
Always	2	3%	2

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	16	33%	19
Less than half the time	25	51%	30
About half the time	4	9%	5
Most of the time, nearly every day	0	0%	0
Always	4	7%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
Never	3	4%	3
Less than half the time	23	36%	19
About half the time	26	40%	25
Most of the time, nearly every day	7	11%	8
Always	6	9%	6

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

Social media

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	69	25%	58
Yes	211	75%	222

Television

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	171	61%	172
Yes	109	39%	108

Radio

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	246	88%	246
Yes	34	12%	34

Radio or television website

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	254	91%	253
Yes	26	9%	27

Podcast

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	206	74%	206
Yes	74	26%	74

Newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	254	91%	257
Yes	26	9%	23

Newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	92	33%	96
Yes	188	67%	184

Student newspaper (print)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	251	90%	249
Yes	29	10%	31

Student newspaper (online)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	145	52%	144
Yes	135	48%	136

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	276	99%	275
Yes	4	1%	5

Using physical force to prevent people from entering the event

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	271	97%	271
Yes	9	3%	9

Physical assault on people in attendance

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	99%	275
Yes	3	1%	5

Physical assault on the speaker

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	99%	275
Yes	3	1%	5

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	272	97%	270
Yes	8	3%	10

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	275	98%	274
Yes	5	2%	6

Incendiaries or fireworks aimed at the venue

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	277
Yes	2	1%	3

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	276	99%	274
Yes	4	1%	6

Bomb threats

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	276
Yes	2	1%	4

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

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	276
Yes	2	1%	4

Use of firearms (e.g., rifle)

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	279	100%	278
Yes	1	<1%	2

Arson

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	276
Yes	2	1%	4

Kidnapping

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	276
Yes	2	1%	4

Detaining or restraining people

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	277	99%	276
Yes	3	1%	4

Murder

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	278	99%	277
Yes	2	1%	3

Something else (please specify):

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	280	100%	280
Yes	0	0%	0

None of the above

Response	Weighted n	Percent	Unweighted n
No	229	82%	229
Yes	51	18%	51



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