

# 2026 College Free Speech Rankings

## University of Southern California

216

OVERALL  
RANK

F

SPEECH  
CLIMATE

YELLOW

SPOTLIGHT  
RATING



**FIRE**  
Foundation for Individual  
Rights and Expression

# Executive Summary

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**THE COLLEGE FREE SPEECH RANKINGS** are the most comprehensive comparison of free speech climates at U.S. colleges and universities. Developed by the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression, the rankings combine student survey data, written speech policies, and school responses to recent speech-related controversies to evaluate how well institutions uphold free expression. Schools earn higher scores when they protect open debate and viewpoint diversity and lose points when they restrict it.

To understand the student experience of free speech on campus, our survey partner, College Pulse, surveyed 68,510 student respondents from 257 colleges and universities from Jan. 3 through June 5, 2025. The College Free Speech Rankings are available online ([rankings.thefire.org](https://rankings.thefire.org)) for easy comparison between institutions.

We surveyed 339 students at the University of Southern California. Key findings include:

- USC ranks 216 out of 257 schools in the 2026 College Free Speech Rankings. The university earned a score of 52.39, an F speech climate grade.
- USC has a low “Political Tolerance” score, meaning students were generally opposed to allowing controversial speakers on campus, especially conservative speakers.
- Students at USC were more accepting of disruptive conduct than their peers nationally.
- USC students generally felt there was more openness on most issues than their peers nationally. The majority of students indicated that it would not be difficult to have a discussion about any of the topics presented, other than the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- USC students felt the most comfortable expressing ideas in the context of discussions with other students, more so than students nationally. In all of the other contexts, USC students were less comfortable expressing ideas than students nationally.
- USC students expressed higher rates of self-censorship than their peers nationally.
- The “Administrative Support” score at USC is low, continuing a yearslong trend. Students are unsure whether or not to trust their administration and are slightly concerned about reporting.
- USC earned a “yellow light” rating for maintaining four restrictive speech policies. If USC had earned a “green light” rating, it would have ranked 59 this year.

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The University of Southern California scored 52.39, an F speech climate, and ranks 216 overall in the 2026 College Free Speech Rankings.<sup>1</sup> This year has seen some improvement for USC as it has improved from a “red light” rating to a yellow light rating and moved up from last year’s rank of 245.

The following report reviews USC’s scores in all components and how these scores compare nationally and to previous years. In addition, it discusses USC’s speech policies, speech controversies, and what the university can do to improve its free speech climate.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF SPEECH

### Political Tolerance is low, especially towards conservative speakers

The University of Southern California ranks 177 on “Political Tolerance.”

Students were asked whether six speakers (three liberal and three conservative) who had previously expressed controversial opinions should be allowed to give a campus speech. The majority of USC students opposed allowing all three of the conservative speakers and two of the three liberal speakers. Students at USC were generally more opposed to allowing controversial speakers on campus than their peers nationally.

- 80% of USC students would not allow a speaker who had said “transgender people have a mental disorder,” versus 74% of students nationally.
- 63% of students would not allow a speaker who had said “abortion should be completely illegal,” versus 60% of students nationally.
- 81% of students would not allow a speaker who had said “Black Lives Matter is a hate group,” versus 76% of students nationally.
- 66% of students would not allow a speaker who had said “the Catholic church is a pedophilic institution,” versus 62% of students nationally.
- 67% of students would not allow a speaker who had said “the police are just as racist as the Ku Klux Klan,” versus 62% of students nationally.

The only speaker that the majority of USC students supported allowing on campus, 55%, was the liberal speaker claiming that “children should be able to transition without parental consent.” This was also the only speaker that USC students were more in favor of allowing than students nationally (49%).

Prior to this year’s decline, USC had generally been improving on this component. The change in trend this year may reflect a trend toward greater intolerance on college campuses.

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<sup>1</sup> The detailed methodology can be found at [rankings.thefire.org/methodology](https://rankings.thefire.org/methodology).

**FIGURE 1: Students Who Would Not Allow Each Speaker on Campus**

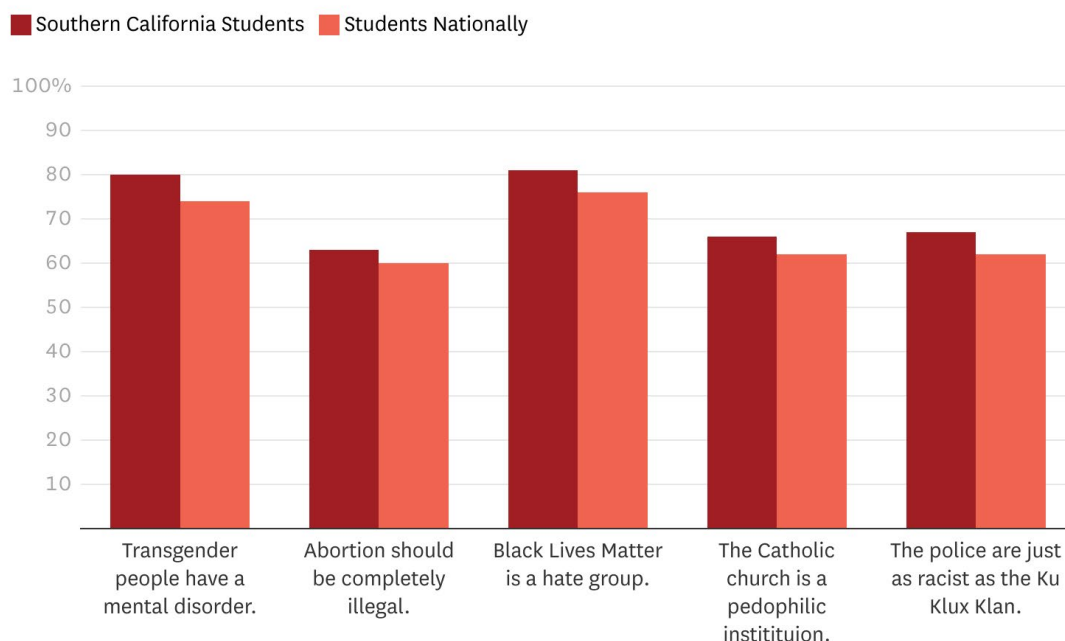


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/ College Pulse

### USC students are more accepting of disruptive conduct

The University of Southern California ranks 134 on the “Disruptive Conduct” component. This is an improvement from 184 last year and a slight reversal of the downward trend beginning in 2021.

Students at USC were more accepting of disruptive conduct than their peers nationally, with the exception of violence, which matched national rates.

- 74% of USC students responded that it would be at least “rarely” acceptable to shout down a speaker, versus 71% of students nationally.
- 59% of USC students responded that it would be at least “rarely” acceptable to block other students from attending a campus speech, versus 54% of students nationally.
- 35% of USC students responded that it would be at least “rarely” acceptable to block other students from attending a campus speech, versus 34% of students nationally.

**FIGURE 2: Students Who Said Illiberal Tactics Were at Least “Rarely” Acceptable**

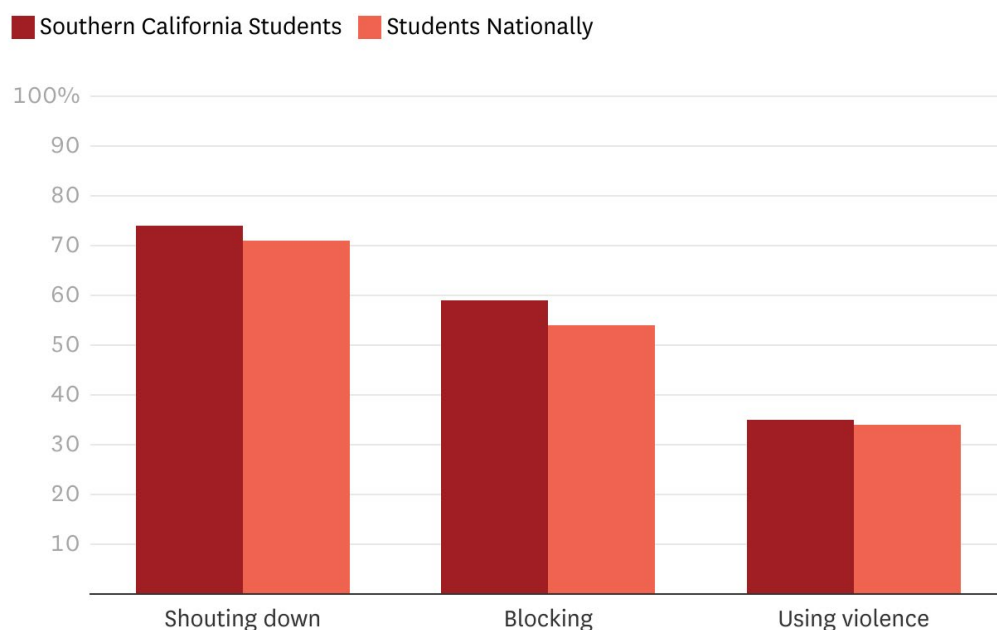


Chart: Emily Nayer · Source: FIRE/ College Pulse

### USC students are generally uncomfortable expressing ideas

The University of Southern California ranks 184 on “Comfort Expressing Ideas.” Performance on this component has declined since 2021 but improved slightly this year from last year’s ranking of 187.

Fewer USC students were comfortable expressing their ideas than their peers nationally.

- 38% of USC students said they felt at least “somewhat comfortable” disagreeing publicly with a professor, versus 41% of students nationally.
- 43% of USC students said they felt at least “somewhat comfortable” disagreeing with a professor about a controversial topic in a written assignment, versus 50% of students nationally.
- 45% of USC students felt at least “somewhat comfortable” expressing their views on a controversial political topic during an in-class discussion, versus 49% of students nationally.
- 48% of USC students reported feeling at least “somewhat comfortable” discussing their ideas with fellow students, versus 52% of students nationally.
- 30% of USC students reported feeling at least “somewhat comfortable” sharing their thoughts via social media, versus 34% of students nationally.

**FIGURE 3: Students Who Felt at Least “Somewhat Comfortable” Expressing Ideas (%)**

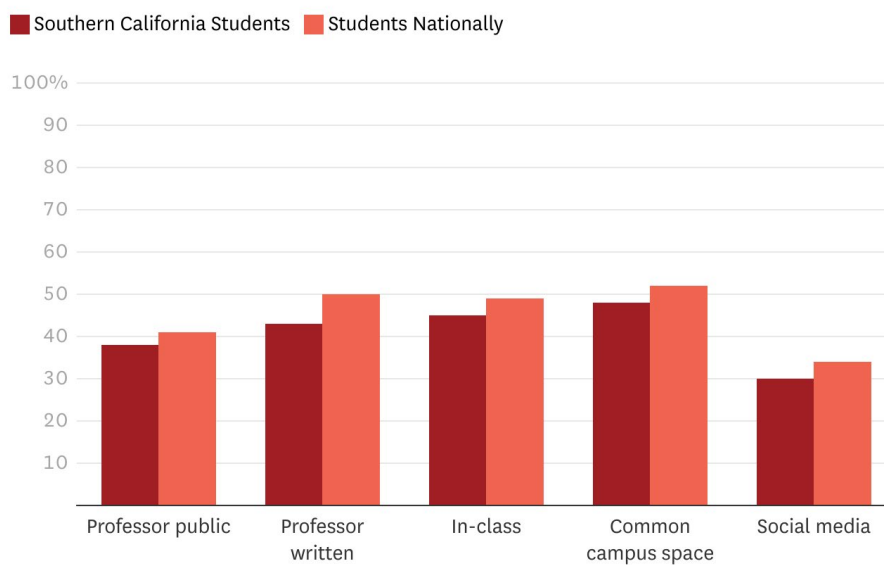


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/ College Pulse

### Students generally reported openness to discussion on all issues except the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The University of Southern California scored relatively well on “Openness,” with a rank of 125. However, USC’s score in this component has generally gotten worse since 2021 with a brief reprieve in 2023.

The majority of USC students indicated that it would not be difficult to have an open and honest conversation about most of the topics presented.

- At least 80% of students responded that it would not be difficult to discuss China, climate change, crime, economic inequality, and the Supreme Court on campus.
- Between 70% and 80% of students said it would not be difficult to talk about freedom of speech, gay rights, gender inequality, gun control, hate speech, police misconduct, religion, and sexual assault.
- Between 60% and 70% of students said it would not be difficult to talk about abortion, affirmative action, immigration, the presidential election, racial inequality, and transgender rights.
- Only 35% of students said it would not be difficult to talk about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

USC students reported as much or more openness compared to their peers nationally on abortion, China, climate change, economic inequality, gay rights, gender inequality, gun control, hate speech, the 2024 presidential election, racial inequality, religion, sexual assault, and transgender rights.

USC students reported less openness compared to their peers nationally on affirmative action, crime, freedom of speech, immigration, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, police misconduct, and the Supreme Court.

**FIGURE 4: Students Who Identified a Topic as Difficult to Have an Open and Honest Conversation About (%)**

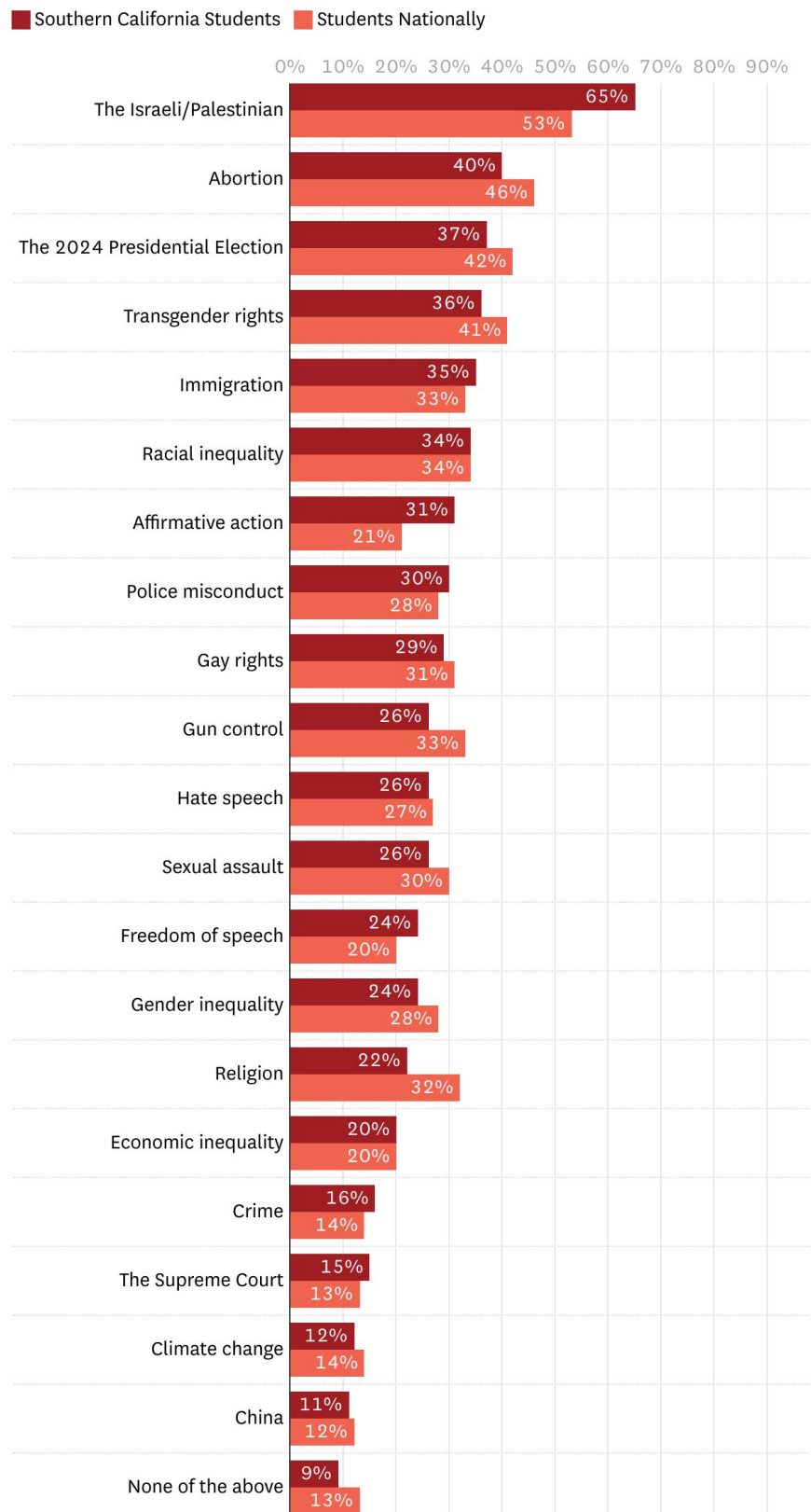


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/ College Pulse



## Self-censorship remains high across all campus contexts

The University of Southern California ranked 190 on the “Self-Censorship” component. This is a decline from last year’s 178.

We gave students the following definition of self-censorship:

*“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.”*

We then asked about the frequency with which they self-censor in three campus contexts. USC students expressed higher rates of self-censorship than their peers nationally.

- 67% of USC students responded that they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with other students, versus 59% of students nationally.
- 65% of USC students responded that they self-censored at least “occasionally” in conversations with professors, versus 61% of students nationally.
- 69% of USC students responded that they self-censored at least “occasionally” during in-class discussions, versus 65% of students nationally.

Despite having higher rates of censorship overall, USC students were slightly less concerned than students nationally that their opinions might affect their grades. Only 30% of USC students said they had at least “occasionally” hidden their political beliefs in an attempt to get a better grade, versus 34% of students nationally.

**FIGURE 5:** Students Who Have at Least Occasionally Self-Censored (%)

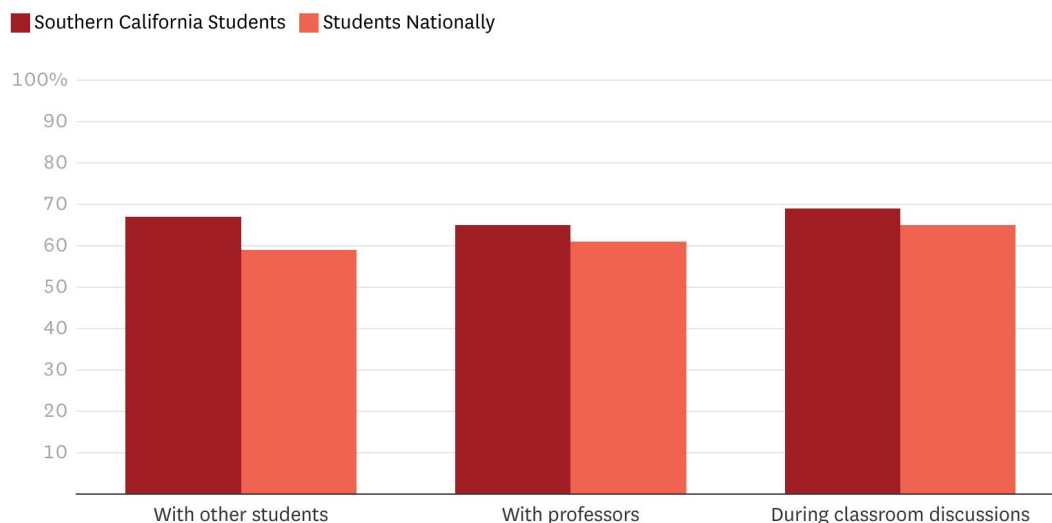


Chart: Emily Nayyer • Source: FIRE/ College Pulse

## Students are unsure of their administration's support for free speech and more concerned about reporting than students nationally

The University of Southern California did poorly on the “Administrative Support” component, ranking 243. The university has experienced a steady decline in this component since 2021.

USC students were less confident in their administration's willingness to protect speech on campus than students nationally. However, the majority of students did think that it was at least “somewhat clear” that the administration would act to protect speech.

- 62% of USC students said it was at least “somewhat clear” that their administration protects free speech on campus, versus 79% of students nationally.
- 54% of USC students said it was at least “somewhat clear” that their administration would defend a speaker's right to expression, versus 72% of students nationally.

Slightly fewer USC students reported having been disciplined (2%) or threatened with discipline (10%) than students nationally (3%, 11%). Despite this, USC students were more concerned about the reporting of controversial speech to the school's administration.

- 27% of USC students said they thought it was “likely” or “very likely” that a student would be reported to the administration for controversial speech, versus 25% of students nationally.
- 33% of USC students said they thought it was “likely” or “very likely” that a professor would be reported to the administration for controversial speech, versus 32% of students nationally.

**FIGURE 6: Administrative Support Over Time**

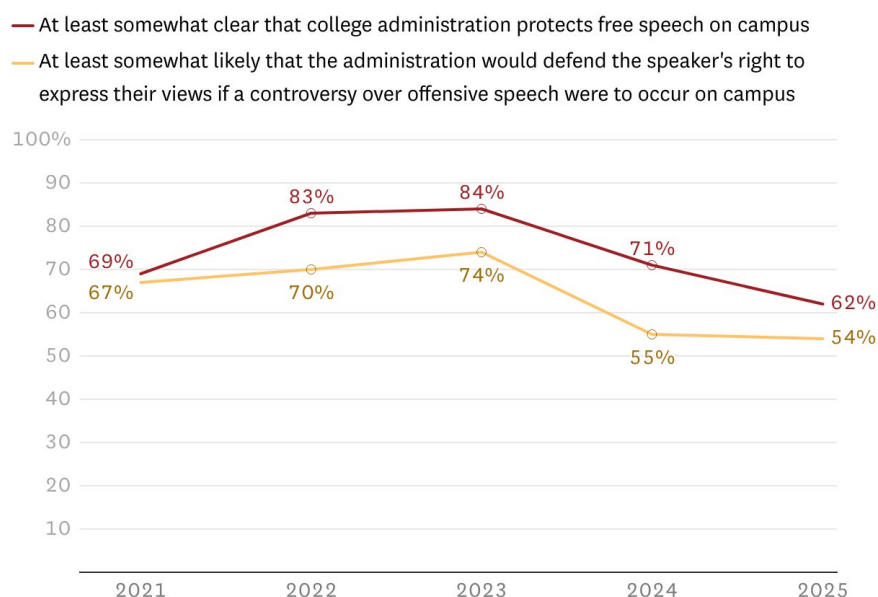


Chart: Emily Nayyer · Source: FIRE/ College Pulse

## A ‘YELLOW LIGHT’ SCHOOL

The University of Southern California earns an overall “yellow light” rating for its written policies governing student expression. The university maintains four yellow light policies and four “green light” policies. One of the university’s harassment policies 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. While one of the USC protest policies allows for “unscheduled activities,” another requires outdoor spaces to be reserved at least six weeks in advance. This inconsistency burdens expression by making it unclear if spontaneous expression is protected. Furthermore, the policy grants the administration broad discretion over campus speech by allowing reservations to be denied and events to be cancelled if behavior is considered “inappropriate or disrespectful.” This subjects a wide range of largely unpopular but protected expression to punishment. Lastly, the university requires postings to contain “the full name of the sponsoring organization and the individual responsible for the posting,” effectively banning anonymous authorship. It would be reasonable to require identifying information on certain types of postings on campus, but it is unclear from this policy whether there are any locations where students have the opportunity to post anonymously.

USC was penalized five points for its yellow light rating. The university has not adopted the “Chicago Statement” or any other similar statement of commitment to freedom of expression. However, since last year’s survey, USC has adopted a policy on institutional neutrality.

## USC’S SPEECH CONTROVERSIES

USC was penalized five points for one 2025 “Students Under Fire” incident and two 2024 “Deplatforming” incidents.

In April 2025, three unnamed students were reportedly summoned to an administrative meeting and accused of intimidating 11 other students being investigated for “potential discrimination.” Multiple incidents involving the 11 unnamed students at the Gloria Kaufman School of Dance were reported to administrators and investigated as possible discriminatory harassment. This included five freshmen who allegedly encouraged one another to repeat racial slurs to black students. After several community meetings about the alleged acts of racism, an unnamed student sent a message in a student-run group chat (seemingly including at least some of the 11 students under investigation), writing that “[i]f I imagine myself in a situation where someone had expressed that they felt uncomfortable dancing with me, I think I would self-reflect and ask myself why.” This student, and two others who supported and replied to the comment, were each summoned into a meeting by the dean, who claimed their messages constituted intimidation against the 11 accused students.

The two incidents of deplatforming were both related to the 2024 commencement ceremony. Asna Tabassum, the graduating class’s valedictorian, was originally scheduled to give a commencement speech. The cancellation of her speech appears to be motivated by Tabassum’s earlier social media posts critical of Israel. The university said it cancelled her speech due to “substantial risks relating to security and disruption at commencement,” despite there being no evidence of any threats received or any other steps taken to secure the event.

Following this cancellation, student and faculty backlash led to the university’s cancellation of all of the planned commencement speakers, including Jon Chu, Billie Jean King, Maria Rosario Jackson, and

Marcia McNutt. The university gave the following statement: “To keep the focus on our graduates, we are redesigning the commencement program. Given the highly publicized circumstances surrounding our main-stage commencement program, university leadership has decided it is best to release our outside speakers and honorees from attending this year’s ceremony. We’ve been talking to this exceptional group and hope to confer these honorary degrees at a future commencement or other academic ceremonies.”

## HOW CAN USC IMPROVE?

The University of Southern California can improve its ranking by reforming its “yellow light” speech policies to earn a “green light” rating. If USC had earned a green light rating this year, it would rank 59 instead of 216.

We encourage the University of Southern California to continue reforming its speech policies and to adopt a commitment to freedom of expression like that of the Chicago Statement. In addition to improved speech policies, USC leadership should more clearly and proactively articulate the value of expressive rights, particularly during moments of controversy, by publicly defending student and faculty expression and clearly communicating the value of free speech in a university setting. By doing so, USC could demonstrate to students that it cares about free speech. These changes could improve not only their policy and controversy scores but also the university’s poor “Administrative Support” (243) ranking.

In addition, USC should incorporate robust First Amendment education into first-year orientation to help students understand not only their rights but also where lawful expression ends and unprotected conduct begins. This will help USC to continue its improvement in the “Disruptive Conduct” and “Political Tolerance” components. By helping students better understand the principles around free speech and their relationship to open inquiry, USC can begin to improve its rankings on “Comfort Expressing Ideas” (184) and potentially improve on its scores on the “Self-Censorship” (190) and “Political Tolerance” (169) components.

Including faculty in these training sessions may help students feel more comfortable expressing ideas in class assignments and to professors. Training could also include specific lessons on how to engage in discussions on controversial topics and how to disagree, potentially further helping students to feel more comfortable expressing conflicting views and reducing self-censorship.

By promoting a commitment to free speech through training, improved policies, and public support, USC can improve its standing in the overall rankings and improve its standing among its students.

## The University of Southern California's 2026 College Free Speech Rankings Scores by Component

COMPONENT	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	NATIONAL AVERAGE	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE
Comfort Expressing Ideas	9.32	9.53	5	15
Self-Censorship	11.78	12.12	3	20
Disruptive Conduct	15.44	15.50	3	20
Administrative Support	9.65	11.32	2	20
Openness	7.20	7.19	0	10
Political Tolerance	6.00	6.44	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	-4	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Scholars Under Fire	0	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
Students Under Fire	-1	-	∞ Penalties	∞ Bonuses
<b>Overall score</b>	<b>52.39</b>	<b>58.63</b>		

# Topline Results

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not at all clear	21	6
Not very clear	108	32
Somewhat clear	133	39
Very clear	67	20
Extremely clear	10	3

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	Frequency	Percent
Not at all likely	42	12
Not very likely	114	34
Somewhat likely	131	39
Very likely	48	14
Extremely likely	4	1

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	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	58	17
Somewhat uncomfortable	150	44
Somewhat comfortable	102	30
Very comfortable	28	8

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	51	15
Somewhat uncomfortable	142	42
Somewhat comfortable	117	34
Very comfortable	30	9

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	53	16
Somewhat uncomfortable	133	39
Somewhat comfortable	127	37
Very comfortable	26	8

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	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	61	18
Somewhat uncomfortable	117	34
Somewhat comfortable	125	37
Very comfortable	36	11

Expressing an unpopular political opinion to your fellow students on a social media account tied to your name.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very uncomfortable	108	32
Somewhat uncomfortable	130	38
Somewhat comfortable	81	24
Very comfortable	20	6

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	Frequency	Percent
Never	23	7
Rarely	92	27
Occasionally, once or twice a month	138	41
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	74	22
Very often, nearly every day	12	4

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	18	5
Rarely	97	29
Occasionally, once or twice a month	129	38
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	79	23
Very often, nearly every day	15	4

How often do you self-censor during classroom discussions?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	17	5
Rarely	88	26
Occasionally, once or twice a month	130	38
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	87	26
Very often, nearly every day	16	5

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	Frequency	Percent
Always acceptable	7	2
Sometimes acceptable	107	32
Rarely acceptable	136	40
Never acceptable	88	26

Blocking other students from attending a campus speech.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always acceptable	8	2
Sometimes acceptable	57	17
Rarely acceptable	137	40
Never acceptable	138	41

Using violence to stop a campus speech.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always acceptable	3	1
Sometimes acceptable	47	14
Rarely acceptable	69	20
Never acceptable	219	65



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 promotes the following idea? [Presented in randomized order]

Transgender people have a mental disorder.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	151	45
Probably should not allow this speaker	119	35
Probably should allow this speaker	46	14
Definitely should allow this speaker	22	7

Abortion should be completely illegal.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	92	27
Probably should not allow this speaker	122	36
Probably should allow this speaker	97	29
Definitely should allow this speaker	28	8

Black Lives Matter is a hate group.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	145	43
Probably should not allow this speaker	127	38
Probably should allow this speaker	51	15
Definitely should allow this speaker	15	5

The Catholic church is a pedophilic institution.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	80	24
Probably should not allow this speaker	143	42
Probably should allow this speaker	89	26
Definitely should allow this speaker	27	8

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	79	23
Probably should not allow this speaker	148	44
Probably should allow this speaker	93	27
Definitely should allow this speaker	18	5

Children should be able to transition without parental consent.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Definitely should not allow this speaker	29	9
Probably should not allow this speaker	124	37
Probably should allow this speaker	136	40
Definitely should allow this speaker	50	15

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	Frequency	Percent
No	204	60
Yes	135	40

Affirmative action

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	233	69
Yes	106	31

China

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	300	89
Yes	39	11

Climate change

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	298	88
Yes	41	12

Crime

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	286	84
Yes	53	16

## Economic inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	271	80
Yes	68	20

## Freedom of speech

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	257	76
Yes	82	24

## Gay rights

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	242	71
Yes	97	29

## Gender inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	258	76
Yes	81	24

## Gun control

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	250	74
Yes	89	26

## Hate speech

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	251	74
Yes	88	26

## Immigration

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	221	65
Yes	118	35

## The Israeli/Palestinian conflict

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	118	35
Yes	221	65

## The Presidential Election

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	213	63
Yes	126	37

## Police misconduct

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	238	70
Yes	101	30

## Racial inequality

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	222	66
Yes	117	34

## Religion

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	265	78
Yes	74	22

## Sexual assault

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	252	74
Yes	87	26

## The Supreme Court

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	287	85
Yes	52	15

## Transgender rights

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	218	64
Yes	121	36

## None of the above

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	307	91
Yes	32	9

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	Frequency	Percent
Never	59	18
Rarely	127	37
Occasionally, once or twice a month	100	30
Fairly often, a couple of times a week	44	13
Very often, nearly every day	8	2

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

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, I have been disciplined.	7	2
No, but I have been threatened with discipline.	36	10
I have not been disciplined nor threatened with discipline.	296	87

How often, if at all, do you hide your political beliefs from your professors in an attempt to get a better grade?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	110	32
Rarely	124	36
Occasionally, once or twice a month	72	21
Fairly often, a couple times a week	29	8
Very often, nearly every day	5	1

How likely or unlikely is it that a student on campus would be reported to the administration by another student for saying something controversial?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very unlikely	40	12
Unlikely	95	28
Neither likely or unlikely	113	33
Likely	81	24
Very likely	10	3

How likely or unlikely is it that a professor on campus would be reported to the administration by a student for saying something controversial?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very unlikely	34	10
Unlikely	67	20
Neither likely or unlikely	126	37
Likely	89	26
Very likely	24	7

Have you or anyone you know filed a Title IX complaint?

Response	Frequency	Percent
I have filed a Title IX complaint.	13	4
I both know someone who has and have myself filed a Title IX complaint.	9	3
I have not but I know someone who has filed a Title IX complaint.	87	26
I have neither filed a Title IX complaint, nor know anyone who has.”)	229	68

Has a Title IX complaint ever been filed against you or someone you know?

Response	Frequency	Percent
A Title IX complaint was filed against me.	3	1
A Title IX complaint was filed against me and someone I know.	3	1
A Title IX complaint was filed against someone I know, but not me.	58	17
A Title IX complaint has never been filed against me or someone I know.”)	275	81

How often do you attend church or religious services?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	115	34
Less than once a year	41	12
Once or twice a year	57	17
Several times a year	54	16
Once a month	22	6
2-3 times a month	25	7
About weekly	12	4
Weekly	11	3
Several times a week	3	1

Are you currently a member of the armed services?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	2
No	333	98

Are you a veteran of the armed services?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	1	0	0
No	338	100	100

How often would you say that you feel anxious?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	6	2	9
Less than half the time	23	7	32
About half the time	21	6	29
Most of the time, nearly every day	13	4	18
Always	9	3	13

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	23	7	27
Less than half the time	37	11	45
About half the time	19	6	23
Most of the time, nearly every day	4	1	5

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	3	1	5
Less than half the time	12	4	20
About half the time	32	9	50
Most of the time, nearly every day	13	4	20
Always	3	1	5

How often would you say that you feel depressed?

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	26	8	42
Less than half the time	19	6	31
About half the time	9	3	14
Most of the time, nearly every day	8	2	13

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

Response	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Never	6	2	11
Less than half the time	18	5	31
About half the time	21	6	35
Most of the time, nearly every day	9	3	15
Always	5	1	8





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