

# College Greek Life Report Card

A Survey of Greek-Letter Organizations Assessing Freedom of Association and Speech at U.S. Colleges and Universities

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**RealClearFoundation** is a nonprofit organization working in partnership with RealClearPolitics to mount journalistic and educational programs in the public interest.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The topics of freedom of speech and freedom of association on college campuses have received much attention in recent years. Many college administrators have enforced new rules and adopted new language with the aim of creating more inclusive campus environments. They believe that these new procedures protect students and advance equity for underrepresented groups. On the other hand, critics of these changes say that colleges are being transformed into enclaves characterized by groupthink, intimidation, pseudo-language, and censorship. They believe that speech codes and restrictions on voluntary student associations are offered in bad faith by actors who prioritize political aims over the well-being of college communities. Finally, there are others who think that the debate taking place between these two factions lacks nuance, or is entirely overblown.

Meanwhile, as the debate over free speech on campus rages, a parallel debate over the rights of students to gather in voluntary organizations on campus is unfolding both in the media and in the courtroom. In 2020, Harvard University retreated from a policy that penalized single-sex clubs and organizations after two federal court rulings indicated that Harvard's policy could be viewed as discriminatory. And in March 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that University of Iowa officials could be held personally liable for barring a student religious group that ran afoul of the university's rules on nondiscrimination. Yet, tension remains at many colleges and universities between the legal right of students to form voluntary groups on the basis of sex, religion, or ideology, and the desire of many academic leaders to promote inclusivity on campus.

RealClearEducation wanted to cut through the noise of the debate over campus speech and association and direct these questions to students. To this end, we decided to survey students who belong to voluntary student associations—in this case, Greek-letter organizations. RealClearEducation commissioned the opinion research firm Slingshot Strategies to gauge quantitatively the distribution of opinions of fraternity and sorority members on college campuses. A total of 4,620 college students, comprising 1,805 fraternity members and 2,815 sorority members from more than 500 colleges and universities located across 36 states, responded to an online questionnaire between June 1 and September 1, 2020. This time frame coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing us to capture the impact of the pandemic on students. It also coincided with a historic wave of protests, violence, and racial tension in many American cities, and this context almost certainly affected how students responded to questions about racial topics in this survey. All students who participated were members of a fraternity or sorority and were enrolled at a college or university during the spring semester of 2020. Access to these students was not conditioned on any terms set by the universities. Students were asked questions in four basic categories:

- ▲ **COVID-19:** the impact of the pandemic on their academic, professional, and personal lives
- ▲ **Fairness and Favorability:** the manner in which they believe that their fraternity or sorority is viewed by the broader campus community and treated by administrators
- ▲ **Organizational Freedoms:** the degree to which their university restricts the self-organization of students into groups of shared interest
- ▲ **Personal Freedoms:** the degree to which political and personal views—particularly, unpopular or controversial ones—can be expressed freely and honestly

The subset of students who currently hold, or in the past held, leadership positions in their fraternity or sorority received an additional questionnaire relating to these capacities (41% of respondents held leadership positions at the time they were surveyed, and 15% held them in the past).

For the purpose of context, 46% of the students who participated in this survey identified their overall political views as liberal; 33% identified as conservative.

## KEY FINDINGS—COVID-19

- **93%** of students report that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their college experience, with 42% of students reporting a severe negative impact.
- During the period of the survey (June 1–September 1, 2020), only 6% of students reported living in on-campus housing and 22% in off-campus housing; **59%** lived with their parents or family; and 9% lived in fraternity or sorority housing.
- Students experienced a multitude of disruptions in their academic and professional lives due to COVID-19. Those most commonly reported: being forced to leave on-campus housing (**51%**), loss of a current job (**29%**), and an inability to contact professors (**23%**).
- While navigating the disruptions of the pandemic, students relied on a broad network for finding jobs, internships, and career opportunities. We allowed students to select several options, and they reported the following:

### “WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAVE YOU RELIED ON FOR JOBS, INTERNSHIPS, AND CAREER OPPORTUNITIES?”

Resource	Sample percentage who relied upon resource
My parents and family	56%
Friends and peers from my college or university	42%
Friends and peers from my hometown	38%
My current employer and coworkers	38%
Professors and faculty	31%
Members of my fraternity or sorority	31%
My campus career office	30%
Alumni of my fraternity or sorority	18%
Other	3%
None of the above	9%

Students’ responses to the next three sections of the survey were used to assign a grade from zero to 100 to each school. It is important to note that **the number grade received by a school is *not* a measure of performance or faithfulness to free-speech principles based on an objective standard. Rather, it is a cumulative reflection of how students at that school feel** (insofar as they are represented by the sample polled). In other words, the method by which students’ answers to poll questions are transformed into an overall “grade” is objective, but the answers themselves are subject to students’ prejudices, discomforts, or subjective views.



The procedure by which number grades were calculated is described in detail in the “Detailed Methodology” section. For schools from which at least 10 students responded to the survey, number grades were translated into letter grades. There were 153 schools that received a letter grade out of the sample of 534, and the procedure by which letter grades were assigned is discussed in the “Letter Grade Rankings” section. All comparisons *between* schools, or groups of schools (e.g., the discussion of student body size, public vs. private, and geographic location) considered only this subset of 153 schools because of concerns over an insufficiently large sample size for the others.

We found that key determinants of student views toward free speech on their campus lie in the composition of the student body itself: the out-of-state share of students and the racial composition of students, in particular, affect how students understand the speech environment at their school. Interestingly, these factors behave differently at public and private universities. As groups, private schools and public schools perform comparably to each other in terms of overall number grade (mean number grades of 52 and 53, respectively). We sought to further test the degree of dependence between number grade and factors such as student body size, demographic composition, and out-of-state student body percentage. However, since these characteristics vary differently across private schools from how they do across public schools (e.g., private schools tend to have smaller student bodies), correlations needed to be evaluated separately for the set of public schools and the set of private schools.

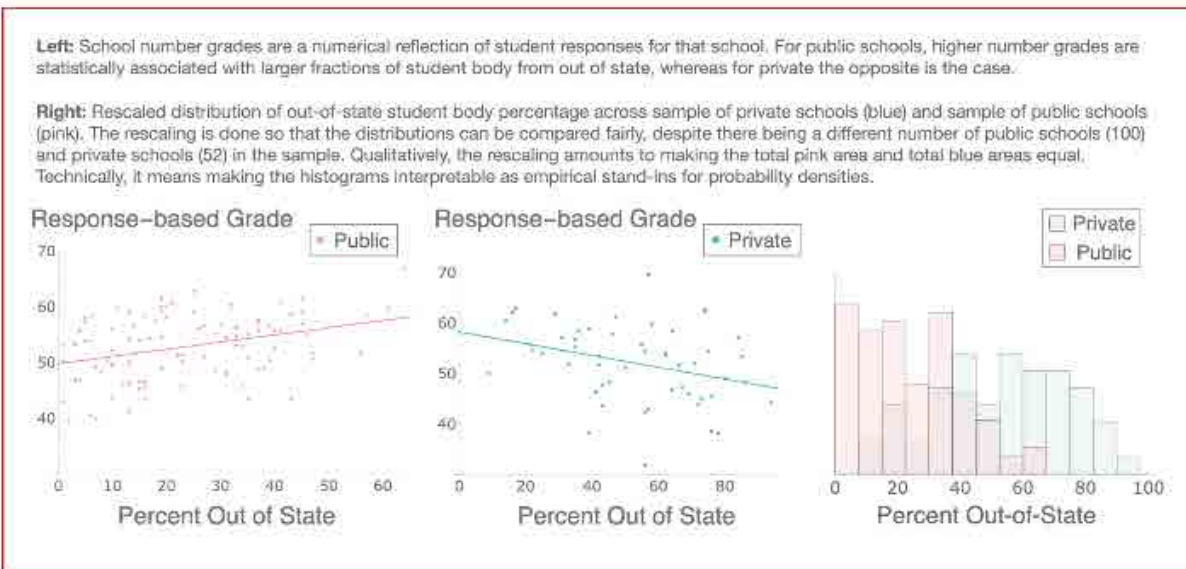
The first significant correlation that we found was out-of-state student share. At public colleges, a larger share of out-of-state students correlates with *higher* student evaluations of their campus speech environment. However, at private colleges, a larger share of out-of-state students correlates with *lower* student evaluations of their campus speech environment. Possible explanations for this include the greater power and desire of private college administrators to enforce a more distinct ethos, viewpoint, or prevailing religious or political attitude on their campus than their counterparts do at public colleges. Put simply, students who move across the country to attend a public college seem less likely to encounter an environment that they feel limits their speech and organizational freedoms than a student who moves across the country to attend a private college.

The next significant correlation we found was the racial composition of the student body—specifically, the gap between the share of white students and the share of black and Hispanic students on a given campus. This correlation was more or less consistent across both public and private colleges, where students at more racially balanced schools report a more difficult campus speech environment, while students at less racially balanced schools rate their campus speech environment more positively. This result may be unsurprising, given that students report race as the topic most “difficult to have an open and honest conversation about on your campus” and considering the timing of this survey, during 2020’s national conversation around race.

While students seem to evaluate their campus speech environment in correspondence to the composition of the student body, they lay blame for negative experiences at the foot of professors and campus administrators. In short, negative perceptions of campus speech environments originate in the student body makeup but are actualized by the faculty.

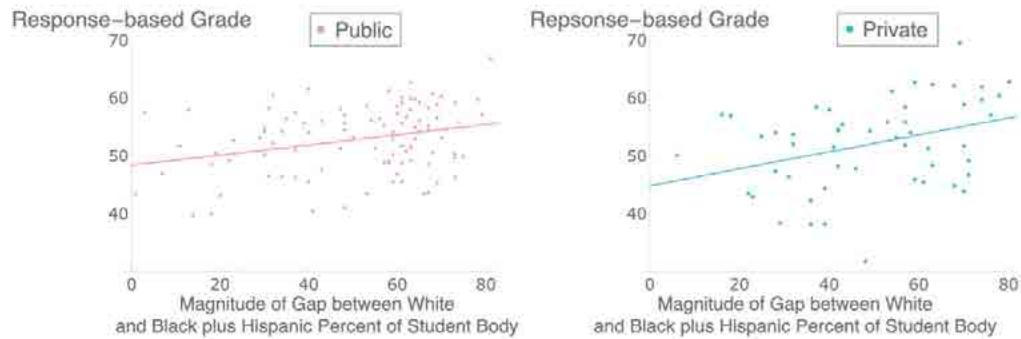
## KEY FINDINGS—FREEDOM OF SPEECH

- Students distinguished between different freedoms. For example, **60%** of students said that they felt comfortable discussing a controversial topic with their classmates, outnumbering those who said that they felt uncomfortable by a margin of 21 points. However, when asked how they would feel about publicly disagreeing with a professor, the ratio reversed: **38% comfortable vs. 60% uncomfortable**. The margin by which discomfort exceeded comfort widened to almost **30 points (67% vs. 29%)** when students were asked about hypothetically expressing an unpopular position on social media under an account identifying them by name.
- Interestingly, number grade correlates positively with the out-of-state student percentage of the student body for public schools, whereas it correlates negatively for private schools. The Pearson correlation coefficients are **+ .36**, and **- .33**, respectively (with corresponding p-values of  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$  and 0.018). In other words, geographic diversity is associated with *more positive* student evaluations regarding freedom of speech on campus for public schools, but *more negative* evaluations for private schools. Scatter plots for each, along with best-fit lines, are pictured below. The slopes of the lines are **+ .13**, and **- .12**, respectively. Histograms showing how the out-of-state fraction of the student body is distributed across public and private schools are shown in the rightmost plot.



- An additional finding of this study is that one of the more predictive factors associated with response-based number grades is the racial composition of the student body. For public as well as private schools, a more racially homogenous student body (which, in all but four cases, is synonymous with a whiter student body) is associated statistically with higher response-based number grades. In other words, students' evaluations of free speech on their campus tend to be more positive when the student body on campus is less diverse. The correlation coefficients are **+ .29 for public** and **+ .35 for private**. Scatter plots are located below, along with best-fit lines whose slopes turn out to be **+ .09** and **+ .15**, respectively.

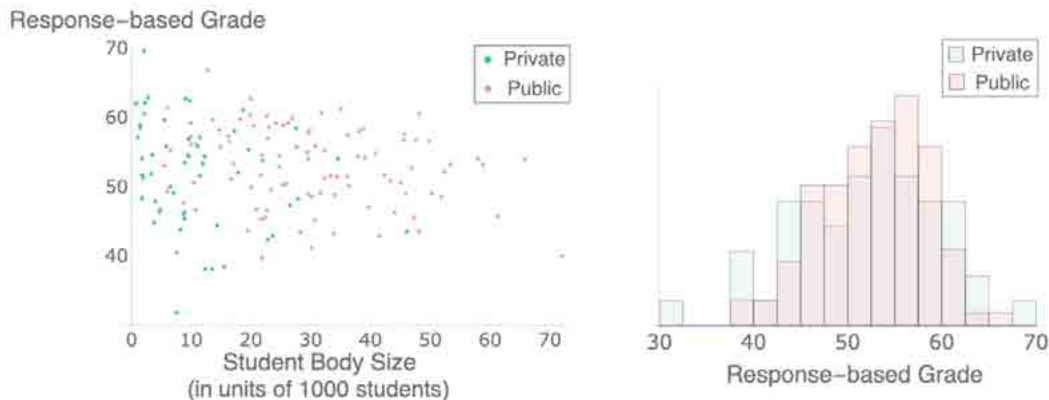
School number grades (vertical axes) are a numerical reflection of student responses for that school. Position along horizontal axes indicates the magnitude of the difference between the percentage of a school's student body that is white, and the percentage of the student body that is either black or Hispanic. For all schools except four, the magnitude of the gap is simply equal to the difference because whites exceed blacks and Hispanics.



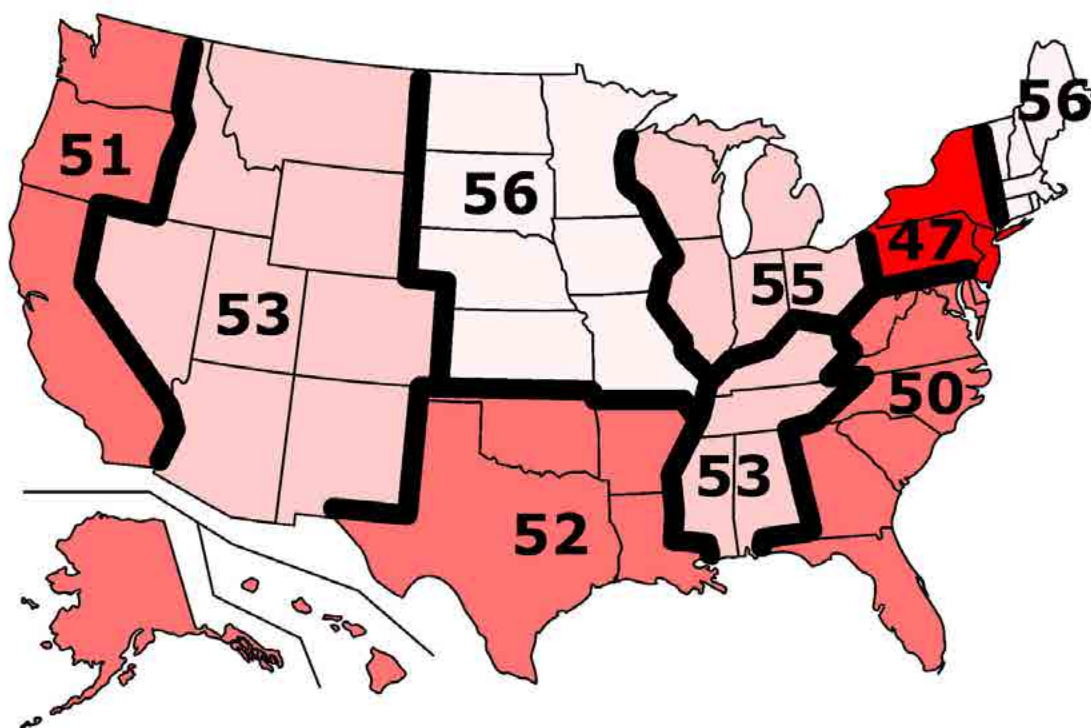
- School grade was found to depend only mildly on student body size alone. In terms of Pearson correlation coefficients, the set of private schools yielded a coefficient of **-0.27**, and that of public schools yielded a value of **-0.18**. A negative correlation coefficient indicates that an increase in one variable—in this case, student body size—is associated statistically with a decrease in the other—in this case, school grade. The smallest magnitude that a correlation coefficient can take is zero (no detectable linear dependence between the two variables), and the maximum magnitude that it can take is one (perfect correlation, i.e., data points fall exactly on a line when one variable is plotted against the other).

**Left:** Response-based school number grade vs. student body size. Public schools are shown in pink, and private schools are shown in blue.

**Right:** Corresponding pair of rescaled histograms.



- Sets of schools grouped by census region had average scores and standard deviations that were comparable. See the map and table below, showing that the mean score by region was tightly clustered from 47 to 56, with the Middle Atlantic region scoring lowest while New England and the West North Central region scored the highest, on average.



Census Region	Average Score	Standard Deviation	Number of Schools
East North Central	55	6.2	32
West North Central	56	6.0	18
East South Central	53	7.3	13
New England	56	5.2	7
Middle Atlantic	47	8.0	14
Mountain	53	4.7	9
Pacific	51	6.0	16
South Atlantic	50	5.0	28
West South Central	52	5.6	16



## ABOUT REALCAREducation

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## ABOUT SLINGSHOT

Slingshot Strategies is a polling and consulting firm based in New York City. Slingshot has worked with campaigns, nonprofits, and other groups to develop dynamic data-driven answers to complicated questions and challenges. We conduct tailored research initiatives for political campaigns, independent expenditures, nonprofits, think tanks, and issue advocacy organizations, with a focus on understudied and difficult-to-reach audiences.

Slingshot Strategies offers sophisticated polling methodologies that go beyond the limitations of traditional landline-only polling while remaining less expensive and more versatile. Our work includes high-level analysis of polling data to provide deep insights, actionable findings, and sophisticated understanding of patterns and trends.

### Detailed Methodology

Students were contacted through e-mail by their national fraternity/sorority organizations and asked whether they would like to participate in a survey about freedom of association and speech on campus. Participation was voluntary and took place after the end of the spring 2020 semester but before the start of the fall 2020 semester. The survey was administered at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, offering a unique window into student circumstances and sentiment at a moment of distinct challenges for college and university communities.

Students who chose to participate answered a series of questions primarily asking them to express their degree of agreement or disagreement with various statements, or to respond yes or no to simple queries. Each student's set of responses was translated into a numerical value according to the same formula: +2 points for strongly agree, +1 for somewhat agree, -1 for somewhat disagree, -2 for strongly disagree, +1 for yes, and -1 for no.

Questions were phrased so that the numerical scores assigned to each type of response aligned with desirability. For example, after receiving the prompt "Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements," the sentence "My fraternity or sorority is treated fairly by campus administrators," from the *Greek Fairness* section, or "Students on my campus are free to host events, speakers, and member activities without interference from the administration or other students," from the *Organizational Freedoms* section, would be followed by choices of "strongly agree," "somewhat agree," "somewhat disagree," and "strongly disagree." Those responses were then translated into numerical values according to the prescription described above.

For each school, the set of student response values for a given question was averaged. This was done for each question individually for the school, and the set of average question-scores for the school was summed. This “simple score” was transformed into a value from 0 to 100 by shifting the set of simple scores by the minimum score possible (which would reflect a school that does the worst possible on every question); and rescaling each one by the maximum range of simple scores (the difference in score between a school that performs the best possible on every issue and one that performs the worst possible on every issue). The resulting ratio for each school is a value from 0 to 1. We refer to this ratio as a school’s “number grade,” when expressed as a percentage, similar to a student’s performance on a test or paper.

Additionally, a few questions focus on student circumstances and behaviors and involved choosing from a list of options or ranking issues based on importance. These did not factor into school scores but do provide interesting insights into student life during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finally, for schools from which 10 or more students participated in the survey, number grades were translated into letter grades. These are discussed in the penultimate section, “Letter Grade Rankings.”

## Detailed Question Analysis

All survey questions pertaining to free speech on college campuses are reprinted below. Questions are broken up by section (*Greek Fairness*, *Organizational Freedoms*, and *Personal Freedoms*) and appear in the order in which they were displayed to students in the online survey. The available responses for each question are shown, along with the percentage of all students who selected each response. Results paint a mixed picture of the issue. Here we highlight a subset of particularly interesting results.

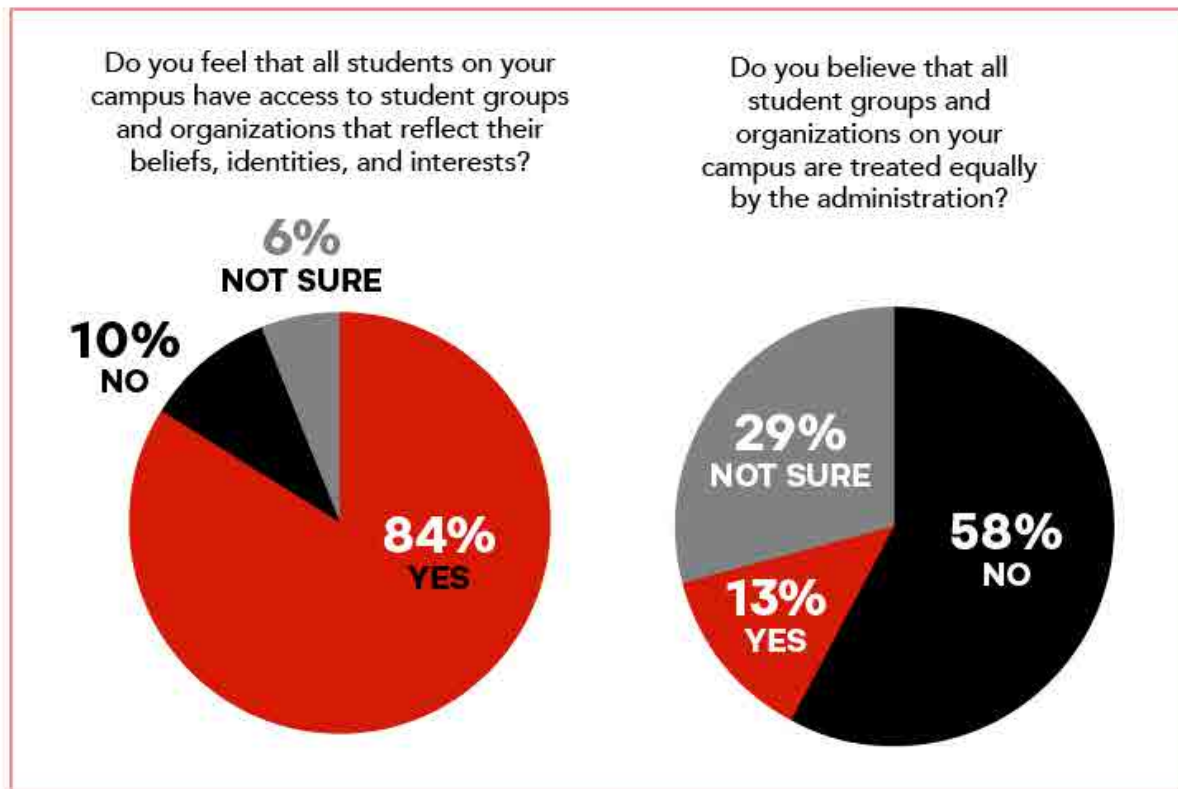
Generally, the ability to organize (whether in student groups, or fraternities and sororities) tends to receive positive evaluation by students. Students who feel that undue restrictions or impediments are placed on groups constitute a minority. For example, 84% of students responded yes to the question

*“Do you feel that all students on your campus have access to student groups and organizations that reflect their beliefs, identities, and interests?”*

On the subject of fairness, however, students drew a distinction between how their fraternities and sororities are treated by the administration vs. how student groups writ-large are treated. For example, 58% of students responded no to the question

*“Do you believe that all student groups and organizations on your campus are treated equally by the administration?”*

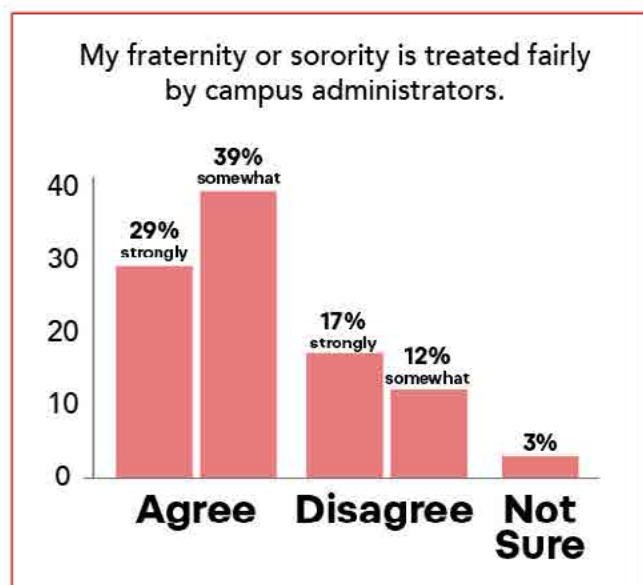
compared with only 13% who responded yes (29% said that they were not sure).



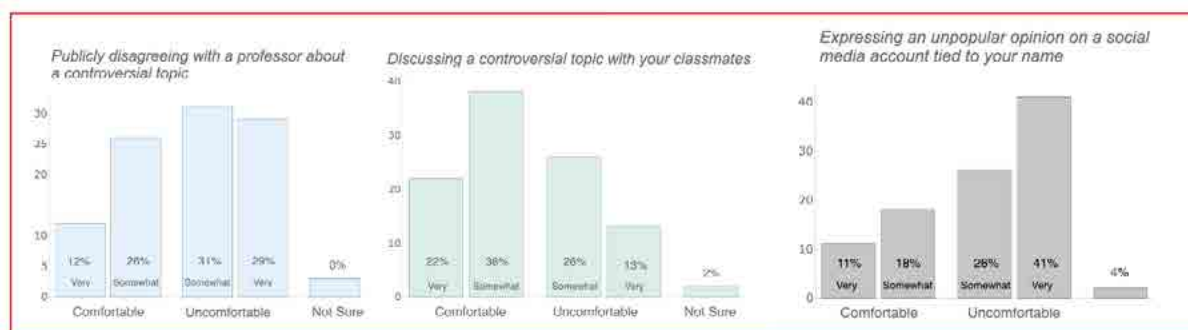
Yet a large majority of students (68%) agreed with the statement

*“My fraternity or sorority is treated fairly by campus administrators”*

compared with only 29% who disagreed.



Feelings on personal freedoms were also a mixed bag. For instance, when asked whether they would feel comfortable publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial topic, students split 38% comfortable vs. 60% uncomfortable. However, when asked how they felt about discussing a controversial topic with their classmates, the split was the reverse: 60% comfortable vs. 39% uncomfortable. The scenario that elicited the most discomfort was “expressing an unpopular opinion on social media tied to your name.”



It is interesting to contemplate whether these differences are more a reflection of Gen Z’s particular characteristics and concerns, compared with millennials and older generations, or whether they represent a meaningful change in the culture or climate on college campuses.

## GREEK FAIRNESS

Please indicate how you believe that the following organizations and people are generally viewed on your campus.

### Fraternities

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>57%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>41%</b>
Very favorable	12%
Somewhat favorable	45%
Somewhat unfavorable	32%
Very unfavorable	9%
Not sure	2%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>62%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>37%</b>
Very favorable	15%
Somewhat favorable	47%
Somewhat unfavorable	28%
Very unfavorable	9%
Not sure	1%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>54%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>43%</b>
Very favorable	10%
Somewhat favorable	44%
Somewhat unfavorable	34%
Very unfavorable	9%
Not sure	3%

### Sororities

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>76%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>22%</b>
Very favorable	21%
Somewhat favorable	55%
Somewhat unfavorable	19%
Very unfavorable	3%
Not sure	2%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>73%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>23%</b>
Very favorable	22%
Somewhat favorable	51%
Somewhat unfavorable	19%
Very unfavorable	4%
Not sure	4%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL FAVORABLE	<b>78%</b>
TOTAL UNFAVORABLE	<b>20%</b>
Very favorable	20%
Somewhat favorable	58%
Somewhat unfavorable	18%
Very unfavorable	2%
Not sure	2%



Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:

*My fraternity or sorority is treated fairly by campus administrators.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>68%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>29%</b>
<hr/>	
Strongly agree	29%
Somewhat agree	39%
Somewhat disagree	17%
Strongly disagree	12%
Not sure	3%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>57%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>42%</b>
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Strongly agree	20%
Somewhat agree	37%
Somewhat disagree	22%
Strongly disagree	20%
Not sure	1%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>76%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>42%</b>
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Strongly agree	21%
Somewhat agree	41%
Somewhat disagree	14%
Strongly disagree	7%
Not sure	4%

*There is no pressure on my campus for fraternities and sororities to become co-ed.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>75%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>9%</b>
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Strongly agree	59%
Somewhat agree	16%
Somewhat disagree	6%
Strongly disagree	3%
Not sure	16%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>73%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>12%</b>
<hr/>	
Strongly agree	55%
Somewhat agree	18%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	4%
Not sure	15%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>77%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>7%</b>
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Strongly agree	61%
Somewhat agree	15%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	3%
Not sure	16%

*There is no pressure on my campus for fraternities and sororities to be kicked off campus.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>45%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>49%</b>
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Strongly agree	22%
Somewhat agree	23%
Somewhat disagree	27%
Strongly disagree	22%
Not sure	5%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>39%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>58%</b>
<hr/>	
Strongly agree	18%
Somewhat agree	21%
Somewhat disagree	29%
Strongly disagree	29%
Not sure	3%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>51%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>43%</b>
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Strongly agree	26%
Somewhat agree	25%
Somewhat disagree	26%
Strongly disagree	17%
Not sure	6%

*I'm confident in the future of fraternities and sororities on my campus.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>62%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>35%</b>
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Strongly agree	30%
Somewhat agree	32%
Somewhat disagree	20%
Strongly disagree	15%
Not sure	3%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>54%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>42%</b>
<hr/>	
Strongly agree	25%
Somewhat agree	29%
Somewhat disagree	22%
Strongly disagree	20%
Not sure	4%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>67%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>30%</b>
<hr/>	
Strongly agree	34%
Somewhat agree	33%
Somewhat disagree	19%
Strongly disagree	11%
Not sure	3%

## ORGANIZATIONAL FREEDOMS

Now you're going to be asked some questions about student organizations on your campus. Please answer them to the best of your ability.

*Do student organizations on your campus have the right to consider sex or gender identity in their membership criteria?*

### ALL RESPONDENTS

Yes	42%
No	12%
Not sure	46%

### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

Yes	48%
No	11%
Not sure	41%

### SORORITY MEMBERS

Yes	38%
No	12%
Not sure	50%

*Does your campus apply special regulations or restrictions to single-sex organizations, such as fraternities and sororities, that are not applied to other student organizations?*

### ALL RESPONDENTS

Yes	35%
No	14%
Not sure	52%

### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

Yes	37%
No	16%
Not sure	47%

### SORORITY MEMBERS

Yes	33%
No	12%
Not sure	55%

*Do you feel that all students on your campus have access to student groups and organizations that reflect their beliefs, identities, and interests?*

### ALL RESPONDENTS

Yes	84%
No	10%
Not sure	6%

### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

Yes	86%
No	9%
Not sure	5%

### SORORITY MEMBERS

Yes	82%
No	11%
Not sure	7%

*Do you feel that all student groups and organizations on your campus are treated equally by the administration?*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

Yes	29%
No	58%
Not sure	13%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

Yes	28%
No	62%
Not sure	10%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

Yes	29%
No	55%
Not sure	16%

*On your campus, if one member of a student organization is accused of misconduct or something illegal, how often is the entire student organization punished, suspended, or banned?*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

Very often	28%
Sometimes	36%
Rarely	16%
Never	3%
Not sure	17%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

Very often	36%
Sometimes	36%
Rarely	12%
Never	3%
Not sure	13%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

Very often	22%
Sometimes	36%
Rarely	19%
Never	4%
Not sure	19%

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

*Student organizations on my campus are free to determine their own membership, values, and mission without interference from the administration or other students.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>72%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>22%</b>
Strongly agree	24%
Somewhat agree	48%
Somewhat disagree	16%
Strongly disagree	6%
Not sure	6%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>71%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>24%</b>
Strongly agree	26%
Somewhat agree	45%
Somewhat disagree	16%
Strongly disagree	8%
Not sure	5%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>71%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>20%</b>
Strongly agree	22%
Somewhat agree	49%
Somewhat disagree	15%
Strongly disagree	5%
Not sure	9%

*Student organizations on my campus are free to host events, speakers, and member activities without interference from the administration or other students.*

#### ALL RESPONDENTS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>56%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>38%</b>
Strongly agree	17%
Somewhat agree	39%
Somewhat disagree	22%
Strongly disagree	16%
Not sure	6%

#### FRATERNITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>52%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>43%</b>
Strongly agree	16%
Somewhat agree	36%
Somewhat disagree	23%
Strongly disagree	20%
Not sure	5%

#### SORORITY MEMBERS

TOTAL AGREE	<b>59%</b>
TOTAL DISAGREE	<b>34%</b>
Strongly agree	18%
Somewhat agree	41%
Somewhat disagree	21%
Strongly disagree	12%
Not sure	7%



## PERSONAL FREEDOMS

Some students say that 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?*

*[select all that apply]*

Race	55%
Abortion	54%
Gun control	53%
Transgender issues	52%
Immigration	46%
Feminism	39%
Religion	39%
Affirmative action	35%
The Israeli/Palestinian conflict	34%
None of the above	22%

How comfortable would you feel doing the following on your campus:

*Publicly disagreeing with a professor about a controversial topic*

TOTAL COMFORTABLE	<b>38%</b>
TOTAL UNCOMFORTABLE	<b>60%</b>
Very comfortable	12%
Somewhat comfortable	26%
Somewhat uncomfortable	31%
Very uncomfortable	29%
Not sure	3%

*Expressing an unpopular opinion on a social media account tied to your name*

TOTAL COMFORTABLE	<b>29%</b>
TOTAL UNCOMFORTABLE	<b>67%</b>
Very comfortable	11%
Somewhat comfortable	18%
Somewhat uncomfortable	26%
Very uncomfortable	41%
Not sure	4%

*Discussing a controversial political topic with your classmates*

TOTAL COMFORTABLE	<b>60%</b>
TOTAL UNCOMFORTABLE	<b>39%</b>
Very comfortable	22%
Somewhat comfortable	38%
Somewhat uncomfortable	26%
Very uncomfortable	13%
Not sure	2%

*Writing an article or letter in the student newspaper that is critical of the college administration*

TOTAL COMFORTABLE	<b>42%</b>
TOTAL UNCOMFORTABLE	<b>49%</b>
Very comfortable	16%
Somewhat comfortable	26%
Somewhat uncomfortable	25%
Very uncomfortable	24%
Not sure	8%

*Does your college administration make it clear to students that free speech is protected on your campus?*

Yes	53%
No	26%
Not sure	21%

*If a controversy over offensive speech were to occur on your campus, would the administration be more likely to...*

Defend the speaker's right to express his/her views	23%
Punish the speaker for making the statement	38%
Not sure	39%

*Have you personally ever felt that you could not express your opinion on a subject because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond?*

Yes	50%
No	42%
Not sure	9%

*Using a seven-point scale, from extremely liberal (point 1) to extremely conservative (point 7), where would you place yourself on this scale?*

TOTAL LIBERAL	<b>46%</b>
TOTAL CONSERVATIVE	<b>33%</b>
<hr/>	
Extremely liberal	9%
Liberal	22%
Slightly liberal	15%
Moderate	21%
Slightly conservative	14%
Conservative	16%
Extremely conservative	3%

## LETTER GRADE RANKINGS

Slingshot assigned a letter grade to all schools from which 10 or more students participated in the survey (which turned out to be 153 schools). Letter grades were first assigned according to the following intervals:

Number Grade	Uncurved Letter Grade
0%	F
65%	D
67%	D+
70%	C-
73%	C
77%	C+
80%	B-
83%	B
87%	B+
90%	A-
93%	A
97%	A+

According to the standard above, virtually every school would receive an F (two would not: Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology; and North Dakota State University–Main Campus, which receive D+ and D, respectively). It is important to bear in mind that a score of 50% corresponds to a school where opinions on campus free speech are exactly balanced between positive and negative evaluations, when strong opinions (strongly agree/disagree) are taken to count twice as much as mild opinions (somewhat agree/disagree). A score of 100% corresponds to a school from which every respondent was not merely satisfied with how free speech is handled but where all respondents were *maximally* positive/optimistic in their evaluation. Similarly, a score of 0% corresponds to a school where all respondents were as negative as possible in their responses.

Curved letter grades were introduced for the purpose of allowing easy comparison between schools, and they simply reflect a school's ranking among its peers. This was done to illustrate relative positive or negative performance in the context of the wider college experience, rather than indicate especially poor or exemplary practices on any single campus. Schools were arranged in order of descending number grade: the top 13 were deemed "A+"; the subsequent 13 "A"; the following 13 "A-"; and so on, until the bottom of the list was reached.

A full table of curved letter rankings can be found below:

School	Curved Letter Grade
ROSE-HULMAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	A+
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	A+
OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY	A+
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	A+
SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY (MA)	A+
QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY	A+
KETTERING UNIVERSITY	A+
RIPON COLLEGE	A+
EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	A+
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO–BOULDER	A+
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	A+
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	A
NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	A
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON–SEATTLE	A
MIAMI UNIVERSITY–OXFORD	A
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	A
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY–KENT	A
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	A
BUTLER UNIVERSITY	A
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA	A
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	A
MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY–SPRINGFIELD	A
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	A-
CENTRE COLLEGE	A-
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA–LINCOLN	A-
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	A-
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	A-
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	A-
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	A-
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	A-

MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY–MANKATO	A-
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	A-
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	A-
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY–CHICAGO	A-
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–DALLAS	B+
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–LOS ANGELES	B+
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY–MAIN CAMPUS	B+
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON–MAIN CAMPUS	B+
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	B+
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	B+
HANOVER COLLEGE	B+
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	B+
LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	B+
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA–TWIN CITIES	B+
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON	B+
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	B+
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–KANSAS CITY	B
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–HUNTSVILLE	B
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	B
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS	B
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	B
BRADLEY UNIVERSITY	B
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	B
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA–NORMAN	B
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA	B
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	B
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	B
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES	B
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	B-
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	B-
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND–COLLEGE PARK	B-
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	B-
STETSON UNIVERSITY	B-
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	B-



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA–MAIN CAMPUS	B-
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA	B-
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	B-
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI–MAIN CAMPUS	B-
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	B-
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	B-
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA–CHARLOTTE	C+
ADRIAN COLLEGE	C+
BOSTON UNIVERSITY	C+
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY–COLLEGE STATION	C+
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	C+
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY	C+
TULANE UNIVERSITY	C+
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	C+
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY–TEMPE	C+
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	C+
SUNY–GENESEO	C+
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	C+
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	C
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS–URBANA-CHAMPAIGN	C
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	C
FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE	C
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	C
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–BERKELEY	C
WOFFORD COLLEGE	C
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	C
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA–COLUMBIA	C
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY–RALEIGH	C
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE	C
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	C
DEPAUW UNIVERSITY	C-
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA–RENO	C-
INDIANA UNIVERSITY–BLOOMINGTON	C-

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	C-
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA–MAIN CAMPUS	C-
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	C-
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–FRESNO	C-
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY	C-
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	C-
OHIO UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	C-
GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	C-
SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY	C-
ELON UNIVERSITY	D+
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY–NEW BRUNSWICK	D+
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS–AMHERST	D+
PURDUE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	D+
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	D+
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY–FORT COLLINS	D+
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–AUSTIN	D+
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–COLUMBIA	D+
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE	D+
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	D+
UNIVERSITY OF TULSA	D+
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY	D+
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	D
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–DAVIS	D
ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY	D
DRAKE UNIVERSITY	D
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–BIRMINGHAM	D
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	D
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	D
TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY	D
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	D
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	D
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	D
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY–SAN LUIS OBISPO	D
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	D-

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY	D-
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	D-
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-KNOXVILLE	D-
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY	D-
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	D-
BELMONT UNIVERSITY	D-
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	D-
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	D-
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-ANN ARBOR	D-
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-PITTSBURGH CAMPUS	D-
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	D-
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-FULLERTON	F
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	F
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY	F
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-CHAPEL HILL	F
NORTHEASTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	F
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	F
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	F
DUKE UNIVERSITY	F
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	F
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	F
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	F

## FULL DATA DETAILS

In addition to the 153 schools that each had 10 or more respondents, all schools from which we received any number of student responses were assigned a number grade. A complete list follows, but substantial caution should be exercised in reading these scores. In terms of this study, the worth of schools from which a very small number of students responded lies in their contribution to the *full* sample of students, from which we calculated the percentage of responses to each question. Throughout this study, we assume that the sample of 4,620 students is a random sample of all fraternity and sorority students.

School	Number Grade
KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE	92%
BRYANT UNIVERSITY	89%
MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE	89%
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION	89%
SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	88%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY—COMMERCE	83%
ELMHURST COLLEGE	81%
LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY	80%
FORT HAYS STATE UNIVERSITY	77%
KENYON COLLEGE	77%
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY	76%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY—SACRAMENTO	75%
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE	75%
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS—DARTMOUTH	75%
UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES	75%
CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY	74%
FRANKLIN COLLEGE	74%
MICHIGAN BARBER SCHOOL	73%
BALDWIN WALLACE UNIVERSITY	73%
WABASH COLLEGE	73%
KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY	72%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY—SAN ANTONIO	72%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SANTA BARBARA	71%
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY—EDWARDSVILLE	71%
UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE	71%
JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY	70%

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	70%
ROSE-HULMAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	70%
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY–PRESCOTT	70%
FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY	70%
HILLSDALE COLLEGE	69%
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY	69%
BELOIT COLLEGE	69%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–LOS ANGELES	69%
GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	69%
ITHACA COLLEGE	69%
LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY	69%
LYNN UNIVERSITY	69%
TRINE UNIVERSITY	69%
ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY	68%
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	68%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–PLATTEVILLE	68%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN INDIANA	68%
JACKSONVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY	68%
SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY	67%
WILLIAM WOODS UNIVERSITY	67%
EAST CENTRAL UNIVERSITY	67%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–OSHKOSH	67%
CHAPMAN UNIVERSITY	67%
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	67%
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE	66%
SUNY–FREDONIA	66%
UNIVERSITY OF MONTEVALLO	66%
BARRY UNIVERSITY	66%
BROWN UNIVERSITY	66%
CUNY–QUEENS COLLEGE	66%
UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE	66%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–RIVER FALLS	66%
UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION	65%
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY–NEW ORLEANS	65%

GANNON UNIVERSITY	65%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–SAN BERNARDINO	65%
MUSKINGUM UNIVERSITY	65%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY–KINGSVILLE	65%
EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	65%
SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY	65%
YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY	64%
INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA–MAIN CAMPUS	64%
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND–BALTIMORE COUNTY	64%
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–SYSTEM OFFICE	64%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY–GILA VALLEY	64%
COLUMBIA COLLEGE	64%
DENISON UNIVERSITY	64%
MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	64%
MILLSAPS COLLEGE	64%
UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS	64%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA–UPSTATE	64%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–STOUT	64%
WESTERN OREGON UNIVERSITY	64%
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	64%
WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	64%
HIGH POINT UNIVERSITY	64%
EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY	64%
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE	64%
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA–ANCHORAGE	64%
SAINT MARY’S UNIVERSITY	63%
CLARKSON UNIVERSITY	63%
FLORIDA GULF COAST UNIVERSITY	63%
OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY	63%
INDIANA UNIVERSITY–PURDUE UNIVERSITY–INDIANAPOLIS	63%
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	63%
SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY	63%
ALMA COLLEGE	63%
CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	63%

MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	63%
MORAVIAN COLLEGE	63%
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY– PENN STATE ERIE–BEHREND COLLEGE	63%
SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY	63%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–RIO GRANDE VALLEY	63%
UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD	63%
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS–CHICAGO	63%
UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	63%
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY	63%
WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE	63%
QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY	62%
AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY	62%
COE COLLEGE	62%
RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	62%
KETTERING UNIVERSITY	62%
MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	62%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–EAU CLAIRE	62%
RIPON COLLEGE	62%
FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	62%
MCNEESE STATE UNIVERSITY	62%
UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA	61%
EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	61%
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO–BOULDER	61%
ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	61%
ANGELO STATE UNIVERSITY	61%
BABSON COLLEGE	61%
CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY–POMONA	61%
COLUMBUS STATE UNIVERSITY	61%
EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY	61%
LENOIR-RHYNE UNIVERSITY	61%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY–TEXARKANA	61%
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND	61%
WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE	61%



SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY	61%
WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	61%
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	61%
NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	60%
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON–SEATTLE	60%
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	60%
MIAMI UNIVERSITY–OXFORD	60%
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	60%
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	60%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–LONG BEACH	60%
INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	60%
LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY–POST	60%
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE	60%
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY–KENT	60%
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY	60%
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	60%
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY	60%
BUTLER UNIVERSITY	60%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA	60%
MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY	60%
MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	59%
ROGERS STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
ROLLINS COLLEGE	59%
SUNY–ALBANY	59%
UNIVERSITY OF FINDLAY	59%
UNION UNIVERSITY	59%
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND–UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	59%
BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY–SPRINGFIELD	59%
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
PITTSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
ROBERT MORRIS UNIVERSITY	59%
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY	59%
CENTRE COLLEGE	59%

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA–LINCOLN	59%
MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
SAGINAW VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	59%
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	59%
BAKER UNIVERSITY	59%
CARTHAGE COLLEGE	59%
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY–CAMDEN	59%
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND	59%
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE (MO)	59%
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE	59%
CULVER-STOCKTON COLLEGE	58%
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	58%
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY	58%
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY	58%
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	58%
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY–MANKATO	58%
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY	58%
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA	58%
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY–CHICAGO	58%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–DALLAS	58%
EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY–DAYTONA BEACH	58%
LANDER UNIVERSITY	58%
RADFORD UNIVERSITY	58%
ROWAN UNIVERSITY	58%
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA–MONROE	58%
UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND	58%
UNIVERSITY OF SAINT THOMAS	58%
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	58%
VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY	58%
WIDENER UNIVERSITY	58%
NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY	58%
TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	57%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–LOS ANGELES	57%

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY–MAIN CAMPUS	57%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–NORTHRIDGE	57%
EMORY UNIVERSITY	57%
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON–MAIN CAMPUS	57%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA	57%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–SAN MARCOS	57%
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	57%
GEORGIA COLLEGE & STATE UNIVERSITY	57%
HANOVER COLLEGE	57%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY–DOWNTOWN PHOENIX	57%
SUNY–ONEONTA	57%
WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	57%
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON	57%
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY	57%
LOYOLA MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY	57%
TARLETON STATE UNIVERSITY	57%
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA–TWIN CITIES	57%
BETHANY COLLEGE	57%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON	57%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA–WILMINGTON	57%
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY	57%
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI–KANSAS CITY	56%
AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
BARNARD COLLEGE	56%
CONCORD UNIVERSITY	56%
HENDERSON STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
SEWANEE–UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH	56%
TARRANT COUNTY COLLEGE DISTRICT	56%
WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–HUNTSVILLE	56%
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO	56%
OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY	56%

SPRING HILL COLLEGE	56%
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	56%
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS	56%
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY	56%
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY	56%
BRADLEY UNIVERSITY	56%
AUBURN UNIVERSITY	56%
CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY	56%
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI	56%
WASHINGTON COLLEGE	56%
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA-NORMAN	56%
LYNCHBURG COLLEGE	56%
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY	56%
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA	56%
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	56%
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL MISSOURI	55%
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY	55%
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES	55%
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-SPRINGFIELD	55%
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	55%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH GEORGIA	55%
DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY	55%
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	55%
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE UNIVERSITY	55%
DEPAUL UNIVERSITY	55%
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND-COLLEGE PARK	55%
BRENAU UNIVERSITY	55%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY-CHICO	55%
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	55%
JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY	55%
LINDENWOOD UNIVERSITY	55%
NEWBERRY COLLEGE	55%
SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY	55%
VIRGINIA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	55%

YALE UNIVERSITY	55%
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY	55%
STETSON UNIVERSITY	55%
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY	54%
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA–MAIN CAMPUS	54%
EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY	54%
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA	54%
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY	54%
UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI–MAIN CAMPUS	54%
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA–OMAHA	54%
BARTON COLLEGE	54%
NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA	54%
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	54%
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	54%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA–CHARLOTTE	54%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MILWAUKEE	54%
ADRIAN COLLEGE	54%
BOSTON UNIVERSITY	54%
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY–COLLEGE STATION	54%
BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN COLLEGE	54%
TOWSON UNIVERSITY	54%
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY	54%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–IRVINE	54%
WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	54%
ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	54%
ALBRIGHT COLLEGE	54%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA	54%
WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY	54%
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY	53%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA	53%
TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA	53%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA	53%
AKRON SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING	53%

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY– ASU COLLEGES AT LAKE HAVASU CITY	53%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY–TEMPE	53%
AUBURN UNIVERSITY–MONTGOMERY	53%
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	53%
HAMILTON COLLEGE	53%
HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY	53%
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY	53%
IONA COLLEGE	53%
MISSOURI WESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	53%
PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE	53%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA–GREENSBORO	53%
SUNY–GENESEEO	53%
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	53%
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	53%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI	53%
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA	53%
LOUISIANA TECH UNIVERSITY	53%
STANFORD UNIVERSITY	53%
UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	53%
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN	53%
COLORADO COLLEGE	52%
DICKINSON COLLEGE	52%
FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY	52%
NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	52%
STOCKTON UNIVERSITY	52%
YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA	52%
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS–URBANA-CHAMPAIGN	52%
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA–LAFAYETTE	52%
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	52%
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA–LAS VEGAS	52%
FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE	52%
NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY	52%
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE	52%

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI	52%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–BERKELEY	52%
WOFFORD COLLEGE	52%
CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY	52%
APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY	52%
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY–SYSTEM OFFICE	52%
KNOX COLLEGE	52%
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY	52%
NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	52%
SETON HALL UNIVERSITY	52%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA–COLUMBIA	52%
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY–RALEIGH	51%
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE	51%
UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT	51%
DEPAUW UNIVERSITY	51%
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY	51%
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA–RENO	51%
INDIANA UNIVERSITY–BLOOMINGTON	51%
ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	51%
LINFIELD COLLEGE–MCMINNVILLE CAMPUS	51%
OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY	51%
ROCKHURST UNIVERSITY	51%
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY–CARBONDALE	51%
WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE	51%
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON	51%
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	51%
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS	51%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA–MAIN CAMPUS	50%
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	50%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–FRESNO	50%
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY	50%
CUNY–BROOKLYN COLLEGE	50%
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC	50%



WILLIAMS COLLEGE	50%
WINGATE UNIVERSITY	50%
OHIO UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	50%
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN-FLINT	50%
GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY	50%
BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	49%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER	49%
SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	49%
ALBION COLLEGE	49%
SUNY-CORTLAND	49%
ELON UNIVERSITY	49%
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK	49%
UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO	49%
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST	49%
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY	49%
PURDUE UNIVERSITY-MAIN CAMPUS	49%
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	49%
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY-FORT COLLINS	49%
WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	49%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY-POLYTECHNIC	48%
ASHLAND UNIVERSITY	48%
HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY	48%
OAKLAND UNIVERSITY	48%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-AUSTIN	48%
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA	48%
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE	48%
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	48%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN DIEGO	48%
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	48%
GETTYSBURG COLLEGE	48%
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY	48%
MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY-MOORHEAD	48%
UNIVERSITY OF WEST GEORGIA	48%
UNIVERSITY OF TULSA	48%

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY	48%
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY	48%
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	48%
KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	48%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–RIVERSIDE	47%
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	47%
SOUTHERN ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	47%
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	47%
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO–MAIN CAMPUS	47%
TROY UNIVERSITY	47%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–DAVIS	47%
HOPE COLLEGE	47%
NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	47%
RHODES COLLEGE	47%
SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY	47%
COLLEGE OF IDAHO	47%
UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT–MERCY	47%
ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY	47%
DRAKE UNIVERSITY	47%
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–BIRMINGHAM	47%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	47%
UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO	46%
TRUMAN STATE UNIVERSITY	46%
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY	46%
LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY	46%
TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY	46%
WILMINGTON COLLEGE	46%
MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY	46%
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	46%
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	46%
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY–SAN LUIS OBISPO	46%
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY	46%
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY–MAIN CAMPUS	46%

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE–MAIN CAMPUS	46%
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY	45%
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY	45%
EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY	45%
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE	45%
GEORGIA SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY	45%
INDIANA UNIVERSITY–SOUTHEAST	45%
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY	45%
PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY	45%
WHITMAN COLLEGE	45%
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE–KNOXVILLE	45%
DREXEL UNIVERSITY	45%
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY	45%
LAKE FOREST COLLEGE	45%
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	45%
MARIETTA COLLEGE	45%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–MERCED	45%
WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY	45%
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	44%
DAVIDSON COLLEGE	44%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–ARLINGTON	44%
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON	44%
WAGNER COLLEGE	44%
BELMONT UNIVERSITY	44%
ACADEMY DI CAPELLI–SCHOOL OF COSMETOLOGY	44%
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE	44%
MISSOURI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	44%
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS–MONTICELLO	44%
CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY	44%
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	44%
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN–ANN ARBOR	43%
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH–PITTSBURGH CAMPUS	43%
SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	43%
SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY	43%

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT	43%
UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING	43%
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY–FULLERTON	43%
SCHREINER UNIVERSITY	43%
THIEL COLLEGE	43%
CORNELL UNIVERSITY	43%
FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	43%
RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE	42%
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY	42%
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY	42%
EMORY UNIVERSITY–OXFORD COLLEGE	42%
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	42%
SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY	42%
WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY	42%
SAMFORD UNIVERSITY	42%
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY	41%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA–CHAPEL HILL	41%
MARSHALL UNIVERSITY	41%
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS–FORT SMITH	41%
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–LA CROSSE	41%
NORTHEASTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	40%
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–SANTA CRUZ	40%
UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA	40%
SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY	40%
CLARION UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA	39%
SIMPSON COLLEGE	39%
TRINITY COLLEGE	39%
DUKE UNIVERSITY	38%
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	38%
UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER	38%
WINONA STATE UNIVERSITY	38%
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	38%
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY–WEST	38%
HOBART WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES	38%

MIDWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY	38%
STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY	38%
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS–EL PASO	38%
UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON	38%
MERCER UNIVERSITY	37%
SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY	37%
VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY	37%
MUHLENBERG COLLEGE	36%
BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY	36%
PRATT INSTITUTE–MAIN	36%
TEXAS WOMAN’S UNIVERSITY	36%
UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO	36%
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY–ST LOUIS	36%
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE (PA)	35%
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY	35%
OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY	34%
TUFTS UNIVERSITY	34%
ALASKA BIBLE COLLEGE	34%
ALABAMA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE	33%
FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE	33%
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	32%
FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY–FLORHAM	31%
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY	31%
PACE UNIVERSITY–NEW YORK	31%
HARVARD UNIVERSITY	31%
FURMAN UNIVERSITY	27%
COLLEGE OF DUPAGE	27%
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE–CHATTANOOGA	27%
UNION COLLEGE	26%
WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	25%
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	24%
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	22%
COLGATE UNIVERSITY	22%
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS	20%

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-WILKES-BARRE	17%
RIDER UNIVERSITY	17%
TENNESSEE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY	16%
SUNY-PLATTSBURGH	9%

