

Foundation for Individual Rights in Education

**University and College Student
Survey Results**
May 2003

Conducted by



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METHODOLOGY

In order to bring together information on the knowledge, opinions, values, and behaviors of university and college administrators and students the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) commissioned the Center for Survey Research and Analysis at the University of Connecticut to conduct a series of three surveys. FIRE is a nonprofit educational foundation devoted to free speech, individual liberty, religious freedom, and the rights of conscience, legal equality, due process, and academic freedom on our nation's campuses.

The first survey in the series was conducted December 9, 2002-January 31, 2003. A total of 306 university and college administrators were interviewed about topics such as the First Amendment, students' rights on campus, the religious climate on campus, and the legal rights of administrations. Examples of university and college administrators surveyed include Presidents, Executive Vice Presidents, Provosts, Vice Provosts, Chancellors of Academic Affairs, Academic Deans, Deans of Student Life, and Assistant Deans of Student Affairs. Each of the 306 non-sectarian colleges and universities represented in the survey can be categorized as either a public or private institution.

Additionally, administrators from ten of the eighteen colleges and universities where there has been a significant religious liberty issue were interviewed. Although only a small number of religious liberty case schools were interviewed they represent a high percentage of the schools that have had an issue. The data gives insight as to how these colleges and universities compare to other public and private institutions.

The margin of error is $\pm 5.6\%$ for administrators. The margin of error may be greater for smaller sub-groups.

The same colleges and universities were included in the sample for all three polls. The second survey in the series was conducted January 30-March 21, 2003. A total of 150 student leaders of religious organizations from 150 colleges and universities were interviewed about the same topics as administrators.

The third survey in the series was conducted February 6-April 7, 2003. A total of 1037 students from the general student body at 339 colleges and universities were interviewed. Students from both public ($n=744$) and private ($n=261$) universities and colleges were also asked questions on the same topics as administrators and student leaders of religious groups.

The margin of error is $\pm 2.8\%$ for college and university students. The margin of error may be greater for smaller sub-groups.

To ensure the survey data is projectable to all non-sectarian colleges in the U.S., data was weighted to adjust for probabilities of selection, sample design, and to ensure that the characteristics of survey respondents match known population estimates for public and private non-sectarian colleges.

Also, students from 10 of the eighteen colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty issue case were interviewed, yielding a total of 32 interviews with students. Although only a small number of religious liberty case schools were interviewed, the data gives insight as to how these colleges and universities compare to other public and private institutions.

*For full question wording, see annotated questionnaire.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary compares and contrasts public and private college and university administrators' opinions with the opinions of students from both public and private colleges and universities. The full report compares public and private college students' opinions to student religious group leaders' opinions regarding individual rights on campus. Our analysis indicates that overall, there are no statistically significant differences in opinion between college students who attend a school where there has been a religious liberty case and general college students from public and private colleges and universities.

The First Amendment

The majority of public and private college and university administrators (74%) and students (63%) mention freedom of speech first when asked to name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Total mentions by all public and private administrators of each of the First Amendment rights:

- 85% mention freedom of speech;
- 33% mention right of assembly and association;
- 23% mention freedom of the press;
- 21% mention freedom of religion;
- and 3% mention right to petition.

Total mentions by college students:

- 73% mention freedom of speech;
 - 30% mention freedom of religion;
 - 20% mention right of assembly and association;
 - and 6% mention right to petition.
- More than 7 in 10 (72%) public and private administrators admit they do not know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first before addressing the other freedoms. More than 6 in 10 (63%) college students also admit this.
 - Even though the U.S Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and the government has placed some restrictions on this freedom, the majority of college and university administrators and students think Americans have about the right amount of religious freedom. Also, the majority of public and private administrators and college students report the amount of religious freedom students have on their campus have is about right.
 - Nearly nine in ten students at public and private colleges and universities think students on their campus have about the right amount of religious freedom. Significantly less student religious group leaders than public and private college students think the amount of religious freedom students have is “about right.”
 - The majority of public and private administrators and students think it is essential that students on their campus have the rights to practice the religion of their choice, or not to practice religion at all, to assemble, march, protest or petition the government, and to speak

freely about whatever they want. Yet the majority of public and private administrators and students think it is only sometimes appropriate for students to bring up their political views, their views on gender and sexuality, or their religious beliefs or ideas in courses that do not focus on these topics.

- Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students think it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice. Similar numbers of both student religious group leaders and public and private college students think it is essential to have the right to not practice religion at all.
- Significantly more private than public college and university administrators think it is appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work, and more private than public also think it is appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that does not focus on religion. Correspondingly, slightly more private than public college administrators think it is appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that focuses on religion.
 - Significantly more student religious group leaders than students from private and public colleges think it is appropriate for professors to discuss their personal religious beliefs in a class that does not focus on religion.

Legal Rights of Universities and Colleges

- The majority of college and university administrators and students, including student religious group leaders, support allowing religious groups, including those holding traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality to advance their particular viewpoints on campus.
- The majority of public college and university administrators correctly state that they do not have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes.
 - Significantly more student religious group leaders and public college students than private college students correctly state that their college does not have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes.
- The minority of public college and university administrators are incorrect to think that they have the legal right to refuse to allow a student group from pursuing Falun Dafa.
 - Many college students are unsure if the college they attend has the legal right to refuse to allow funding for a student group wishing to pursue Falun Dafa.
- The majority of public college and university administrators know they do not have the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students to their religion.
 - Likewise, public and private college students believe their colleges do not have the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students to their religion.

- Public colleges and universities do not have the legal right to tell students that they may not date people of the same sex. Yet the minority of administrators believe they have the right to instruct students not to date people of the same sex.
 - The majority of college students believe their colleges do not have the legal right to tell students that they may not date people of the same sex.
- Private college administrators' policies differ from one institution to another with regards to an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." Public college administrators' policies also vary from one institution to another with regards to orientation.
 - More private than public college students and student religious group leaders believe their college under current law can enforce an orientation of this nature.

Student Groups' Rights

- Public and private college administrators are divided as to whether or not a student Christian group should be able to use its funds, provided through a system of student fees, to buy newspaper advertisements and to engage speakers that condemn pro-choice students on campus.
 - Majorities of both public and private college students believe a student Christian group should be able to use its funds for pro-choice activities, yet student religious group leaders' opinions are more divided.
- The majority of administrators and students report students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on campus, even if administrators actively oppose its formation for the purpose of ensuring a supportive and nurturing campus environment.
- There is a significant difference in opinion among public and private college and university administrators on whether or not students should be allowed to form a club that argues homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. There also is a significant difference in opinion on this among student religious group leaders and students from public and private colleges and universities.
- Significantly more public than private college administrators report students should be allowed to form a club on campus that encourages women to be submissive to men in the home and society, even if administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment. Nearly 7 in 10 public administrators compared to less than half of private administrators agree that students should be allowed to do this.
 - Significantly more student religious group leaders than students from public and private colleges report students should be allowed to form this type of club.
- The majority of both administrators and college students agree that equal access to campus facilities for all student organizations does not seem to be a problem. Equal opportunity to gain university funding is slightly more problematic for student groups at public colleges than private, yet the majority of public and private college and university administrators report that all student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding.
 - Although some student religious organizations are not currently benefiting from fundamental fairness in response to charges against them or have not had an opportunity

to be heard by an impartial panel, majorities of administrators and college students report that student religious groups on their campuses “always” enjoy this opportunity.

- According to administrators, significantly more student religious organizations on public college campuses than private have freedom from university officials interfering with the group’s leadership and membership.
 - Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students report religious groups on campus have freedom from university officials interfering with the group’s leadership and membership.
- More private than public college administrators think that if religious individuals were allowed to exclude people of different beliefs from their student groups, it would add to the diversity of campus. The majority of public and private college students and religious student group leaders agree.
- Yet when asked about specific examples of exclusion from student groups, the majority of administrators do not think individuals should be excluded. Most administrators think that a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to scripture should not be allowed to exclude individuals who are homosexual from membership in the group. Yet the majority of both public and private college students think that a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to scripture *should* be allowed to exclude individuals who are homosexual from membership in the group. Student religious group leaders’ opinions are more divided.
- Likewise, the majority of college administrators think that if a gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) student group that believes that the evangelical Christian doctrine of homosexuality is an abomination unto the Lord is the source of the oppression suffered by those of minority sexual preference, should not be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership or leadership in the group.
 - Yet students are more divided with regards to whether or not such a GLBT student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership. About 4 in 10 public and private college students agree that such a GLBT student group should be allowed to do so.

Religious Climate on Campus

- Public and private college and university administrators agree that religion’s influence on their campus should stay the same. The majority of administrators say religion is important in the lives of students on their campus and that their students are “very” or “somewhat” religious. Yet a substantial portion of administrators does not know how often the students on their campus attend a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship.
 - The majority of public and private college students agree that religion’s influence on their campus should stay the same, while student religious group leaders are more likely to say religion’s influence should be increased. As one might expect, religion is very important in the lives of the majority of student religious group leaders. The majority of public and private college students also say religion is at least somewhat important in their lives. Similarly, the majority of student religious group leaders report they

are “very” religious, and the majority of public and private college students consider themselves to be at least somewhat religious.

- Administrators from public colleges and universities are more likely than private to agree that “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” Also, nearly all public and private college administrators do not require students to take a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed.
 - Student religious group leaders are significantly more likely than public and private college students to say that religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.
- The majority of college students believe God really exists. The majority also say they believe in the existence of a higher power that answers prayer and alters the course of day-to-day events in response to prayer.
- The majority of student religious group leaders believe it is important to share the same religious beliefs as peers and colleagues on campus with whom they have a close relationship, while the majority of public and private college students do not think this is important.
- The majority of college students did not consider their college or university’s religious atmosphere when applying.

Prejudice and Discrimination on Campus

- Public and private college and university administrators are aware of prejudice and discrimination with regards to religion on their campus by students but not by administrators. Nearly two-thirds of administrators are aware of prejudice and discrimination between student on their campus on the basis of their religion. More than half of administrators report being aware of prejudice and discrimination by students against religious groups on the basis of the group’s religion.
 - The majority of public and private college students who participate in either an on or off-campus religious group have not individually experienced prejudice and discrimination from other students on the basis of their religion. Yet more than 2 in 10 public and private college students who participate in a religious group say they have experienced at least a little prejudice and discrimination. About one quarter of student religious group leaders report their religious group has experienced prejudice and discrimination from campus administrators at least a little.

Violation of Students’ Freedoms

- The majority of administrators are not aware of any incidents that took place on campus in which a student’s freedoms may have been violated. Yet about 2 in 10 public (19%) and private (17%) administrators do say they are aware of such an incident.
 - Significantly more public college students (87%) are unaware of any incidents that took place on their campus where student’s freedoms may have been violated than are private college students (81%) or student religious group leaders (77%).

I. THE FIRST AMENDMENT

A. KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

When asked to name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment, the majority of students (63%) mention freedom of speech first. More than 6 in 10 college students from public (64%) and private (63%) colleges and universities mention freedom of speech first.

Only 7% of students mention freedom of religion first, and only 3% mention freedom of the press. One percent mention right of assembly and association, and no students mention the right to petition. More than two in ten (23%) college students say they “don’t know” any of the specific rights guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Total mentions for public college and university students:

- 71% mention freedom of speech;
- 28% mention freedom of the press;
- 27% mention freedom of religion;
- 18% mention right of assembly and association;
- and 5% mention right to petition.

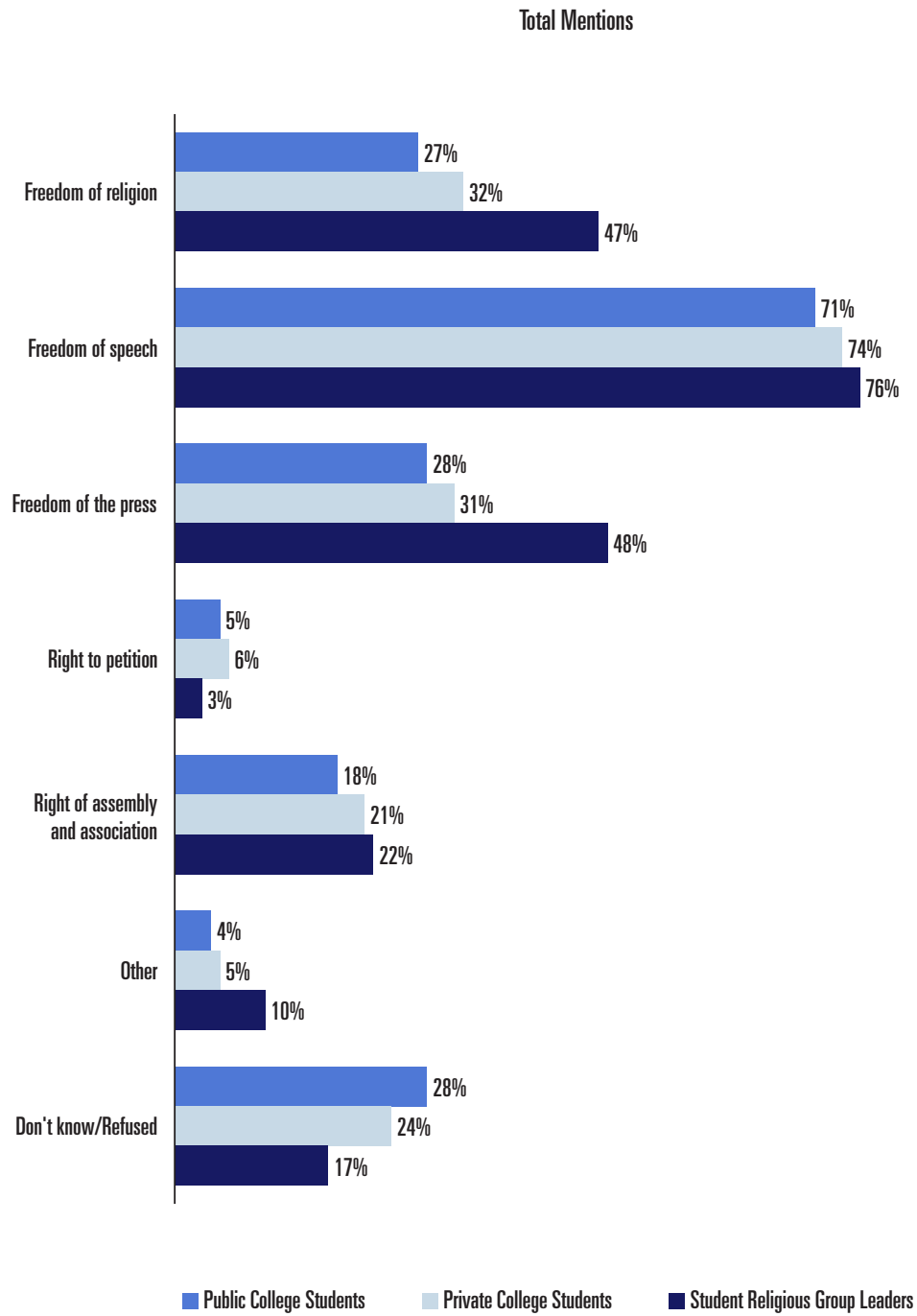
Total mentions for private college and university students:

- 74% mention freedom of speech;
- 31% mention freedom of the press;
- 32% mention freedom of religion;
- 21% mention right of assembly and association;
- and 6% mention right to petition.

Total mentions for student religious group leaders:

- 76% mention freedom of speech;
- 48% mention freedom of the press;
- 47% mention freedom of religion;
- 22% mention right of assembly and association;
- and 3% mention right to petition.

Q1. As you know, the First Amendment is part of the U.S. Constitution. Please name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment.

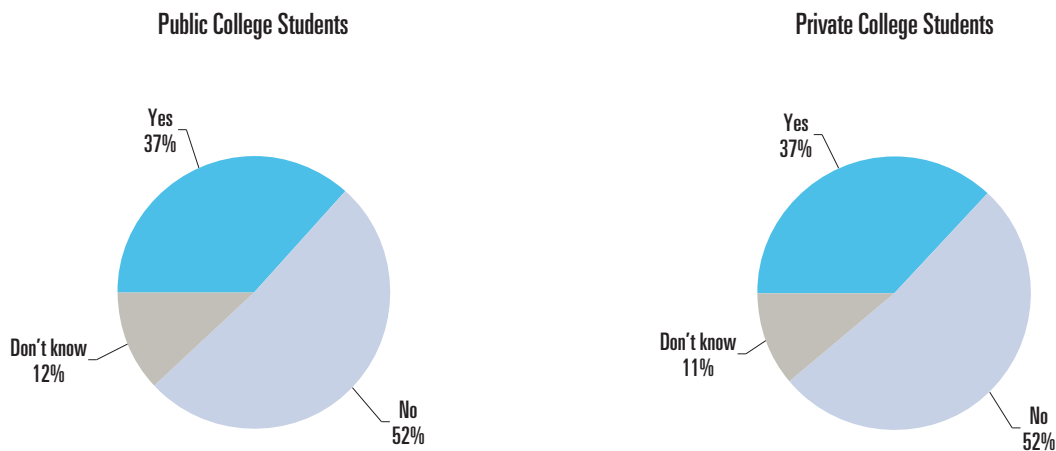


Statistically Significant Differences:

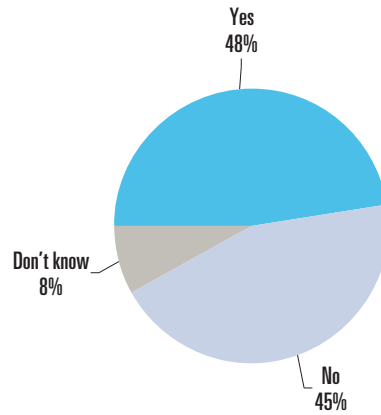
- About three in ten college students from public colleges and universities (28%) compared to 17% of student religious group leaders could not name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment.
- Less than one in ten (8%) students from private colleges and universities compared to 4% of students from public named freedom of religion first as a specific right that is guaranteed by the First Amendment.
- At the same time, 14% of student religious group leaders named freedom of religion first as a specific right that is guaranteed by the First Amendment in comparison to 4% of students in public colleges and universities.

More than 6 in 10 (63%) college students admit they do not know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first before addressing the other freedoms. This is true for students from public and private colleges and universities. Student religious group leaders are slightly more knowledgeable than public and private college students about which freedom the First Amendment addresses first: about half (48%) of student religious group leaders say they know which freedom is addressed first compared to about 4 in 10 (37%) public and private college students.

Q2. Do you know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first, before it addresses the other freedoms?



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

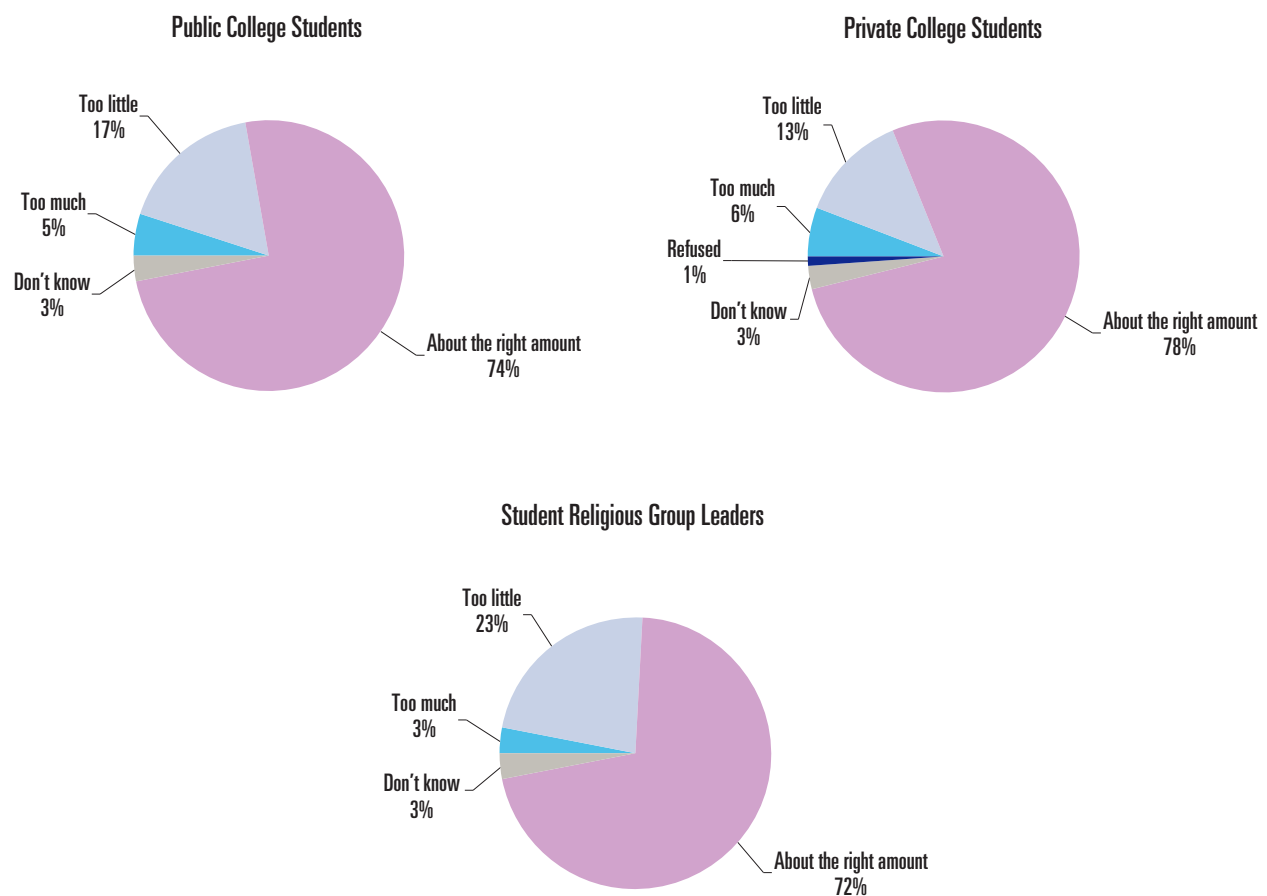
- When asked about which freedom the First Amendment address first, before it addresses the other freedoms, almost half of religious leaders (48%) say they knew which freedom is addressed first, in comparison to 37% of students from public colleges and universities and 37% of students from private.

Yet when asked to specify which freedom is addressed first, 10% of public and 5% of private college students correctly state “freedom of religion.” This is compared to 28% of student religious group leaders.

B. OPINION ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Even though the government has placed some restrictions on freedom of religion, the majority of college students think Americans have about the right amount of religious freedom. More than three quarters (76%) of college students report Americans have “about the right amount” of religious freedom. Student religious group leaders are significantly more likely than public and private college students to say Americans have “too little” religious freedom. About one-quarter (23%) of student religious group leaders compared to 14% of public and private college students think Americans do not have enough religious freedom.

Q9. Even though the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, government has placed some restrictions on it. Overall, do you think Americans have too much religious freedom, too little religious freedom, or is the amount of religious freedom about right?

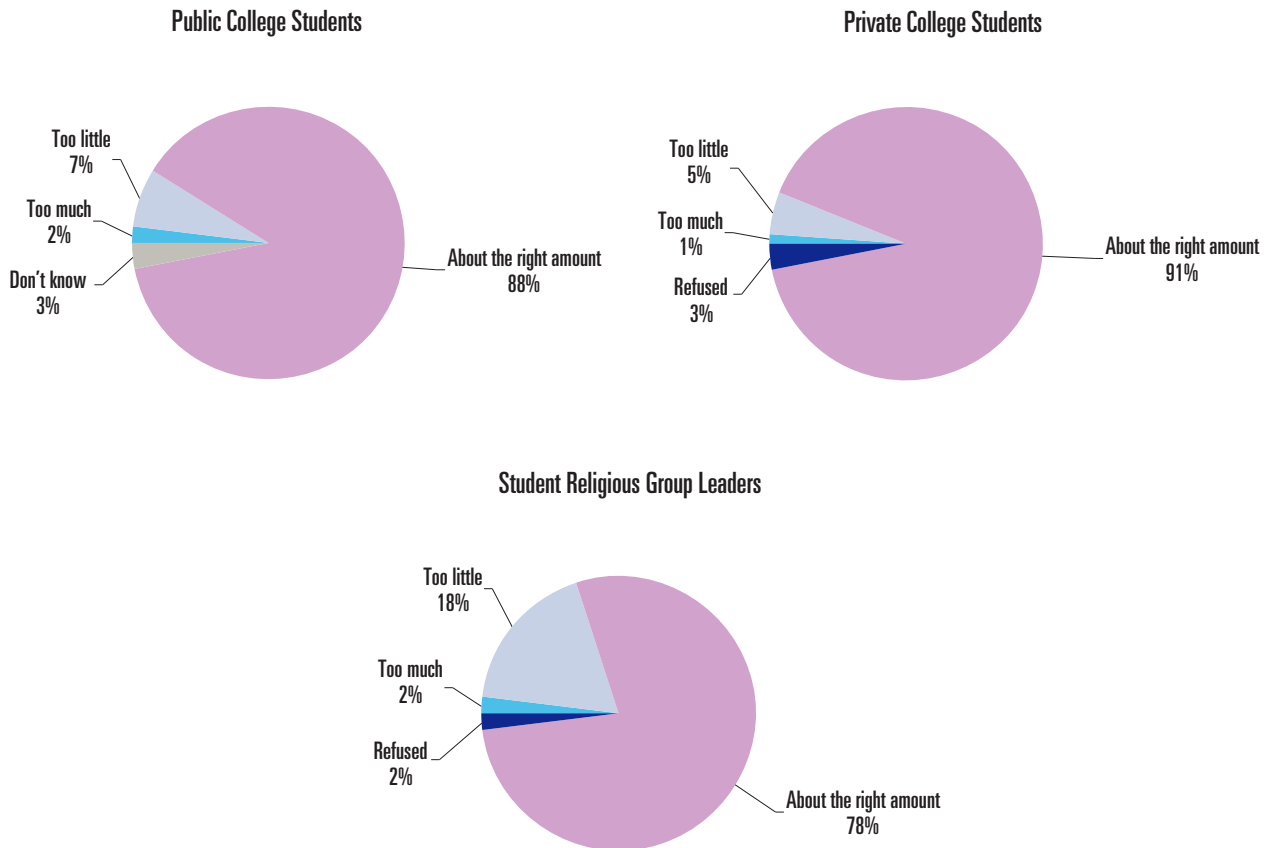


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Significantly more student religious group leaders (23%) than private college students (13%) believe that Americans have too little religious freedom.

Larger majorities of college students report the amount of religious freedom they have on their campus is about right. Nearly nine in ten college students of public (88%) and private (91%) colleges think students on their campus have about the right amount of religious freedom. Significantly less (78%) student religious group leaders than public and private college students think the amount of religious freedom students have is “about right.”

Q10. Overall, do you think STUDENTS on your campus have too much religious freedom, too little religious freedom, or is the amount of religious freedom about right?

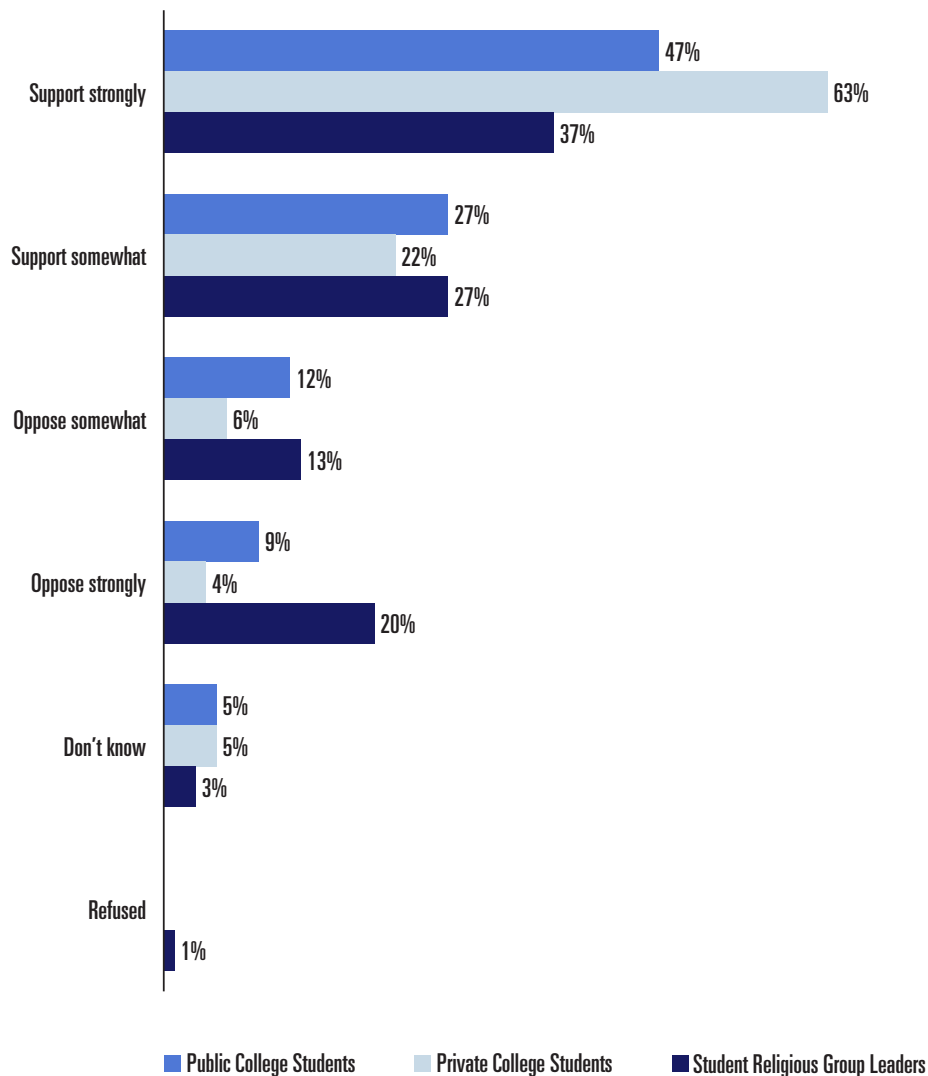


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Nine out of ten (91%) students from private colleges and universities and 88% of students from public think students on their campus have about the right amount of religious freedom, compared to over three quarters (78%) of student religious group leaders.

Significantly more public and private college students than student religious group leaders support the principle of separation of church and state. About three quarters (74%) of public college students and more than 8 in 10 (85%) private college students “strongly or somewhat” support this principle. About two thirds (64%) of student religious group leaders “strongly or somewhat” support the principle of separation of church and state. About 2 in 10 public college students and 1 in 10 private college students oppose the separation of church and state: “somewhat” (12% and 6%, respectively) and “strongly” (9% and 4%, respectively), compared to one third of student religious group leaders who oppose “somewhat” (13%) or “strongly” (20%).

Q15. According to some people, the U.S. Constitution supports the principle of separation of church and state. Do you support or oppose this principle?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Significantly more students from private colleges (85%) strongly or somewhat support (63% and 22%) the principle of separation of church and state, compared to 74% of public college students (47% and 27%) and 64% of student religious group leaders (37% and 27%).

C. IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

Right to Practice Religion, or Not

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students think it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice. Similar numbers of both student religious group leaders and public and private college students think it is essential to have the right to not practice religion at all. More than 9 in 10 (91%) of student religious group leaders compared to about three quarters of public (75%) and private (74%) college students report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice. Nearly one quarter of public (23%) and private (25%) college students think having this right is important, but not essential.

More than 6 in 10 (63%) student religious group leaders report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to not practice religion. Fifty-eight percent of public and 64% of private college students report it is essential that they have the right to not practice religion. Three in ten (30%) student religious group leaders and nearly 3 in 10 (29%) public college students think having this right is important, but not essential. Over one third (35%) of private college students agree.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Significantly more student religious group leaders (91%) than public (75%) and private (74%) college students think that the right to practice the religion of your choice is essential.

Right to Assemble, March, Protest or Petition the Government

Having the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government is essential to more student religious group leaders than public and private college students. More than 6 in 10 (63%) student religious group leaders compared to 52% of public and 59% of private college students think it is essential that students have the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government. Over one third (36%) of student religious group leaders think this right is important, but not essential. About 4 in 10 public (42%) and private (38%) college students agree.

Statistically Significant Differences:

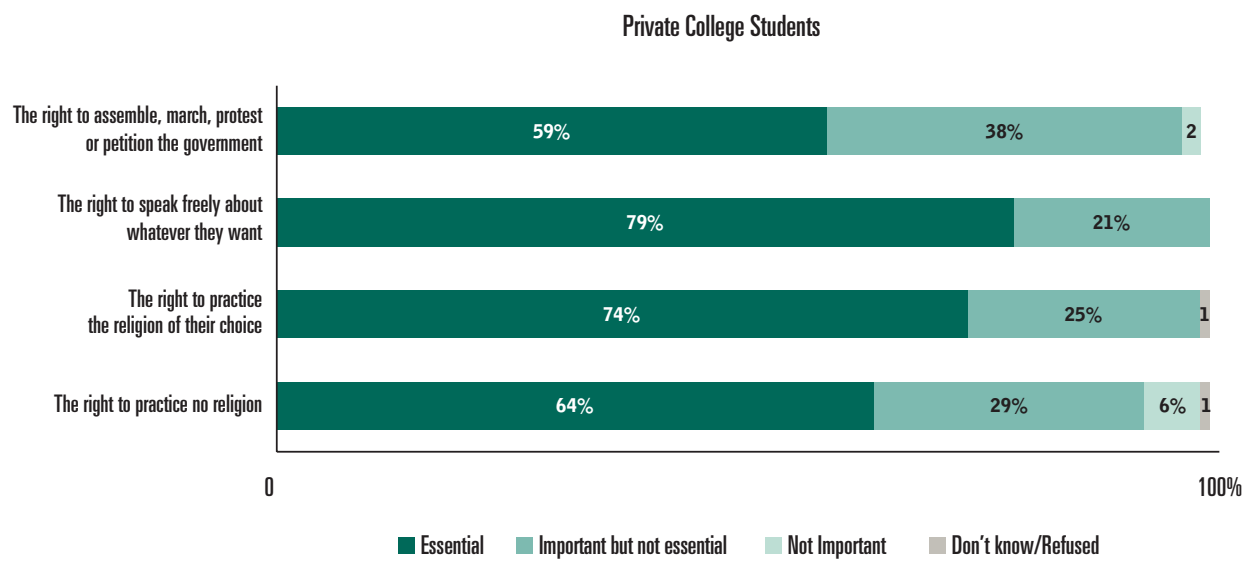
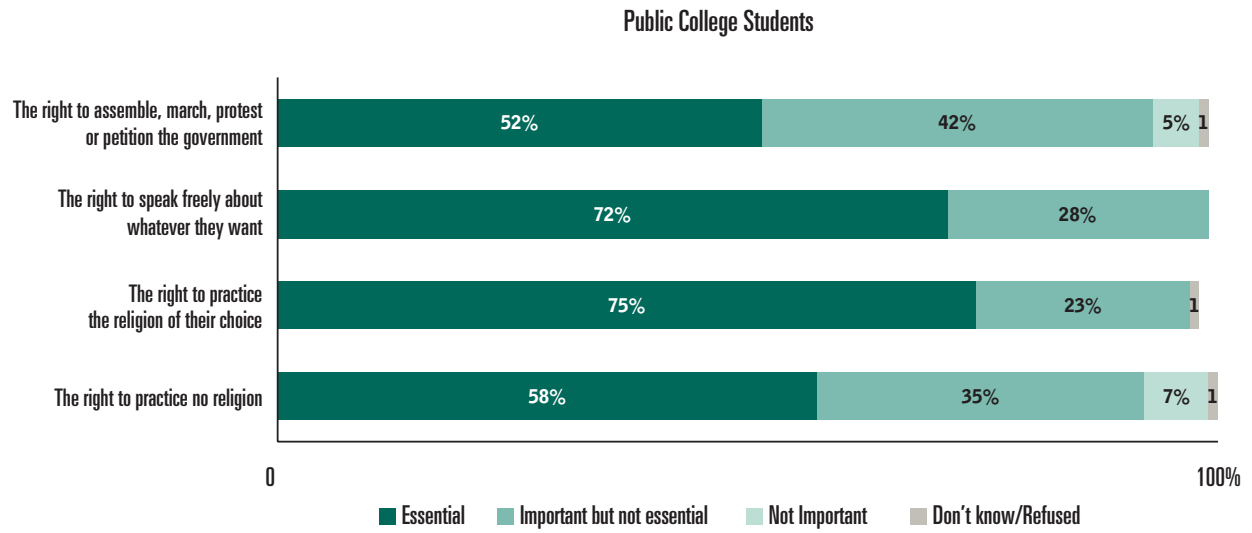
- Significantly more student religious group leaders (63%) than public college students (52%) think that the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government is essential.

Right to Speak Freely

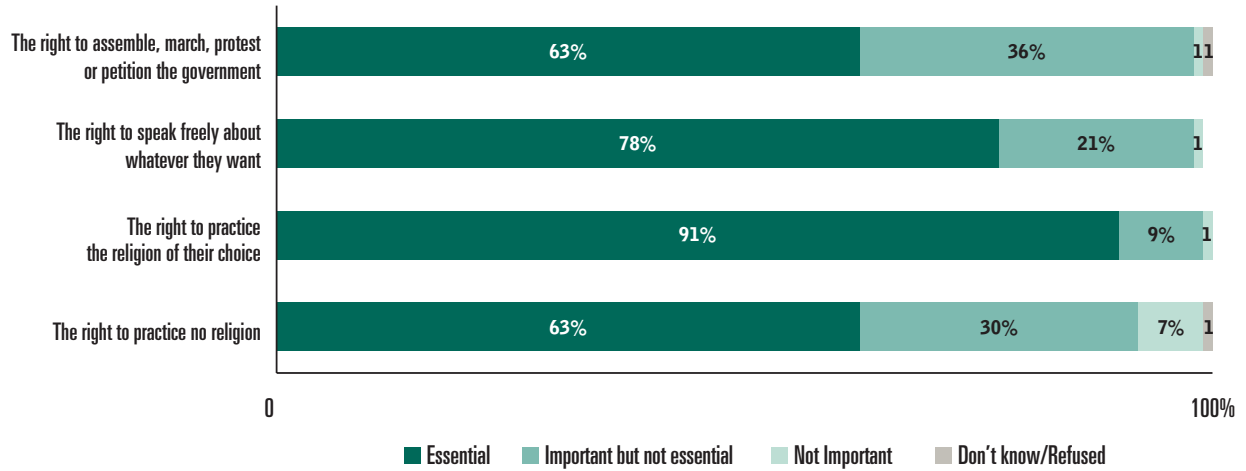
A clear majority of public and private college students think it is essential that students have the right to speak freely about whatever they want. Nearly 8 in 10 student religious group leaders (78%) and private college students (79%) report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to speak freely about whatever they want. Over 7 in 10 (72%) public college students agree.

About two in ten student religious group leaders (21%) and private college students (21%) think this right is important, but not essential, while about 3 in 10 (28%) public college students agree.

Q3-6. Is it essential that students on your campus have this right, important but not essential, or not important?



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Significantly more private college students (79%) than public (72%) think that the right to speak freely about whatever they want is essential.

D. WHAT IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR STUDENTS TO DISCUSS?

Political Views

When college students were asked how appropriate it is for students to bring up their political views in a class discussion in a course that does not focus on politics, the majority report that this is sometimes appropriate. About 9 in 10 student religious group leaders think it is either sometimes (76%) or almost always (17%) appropriate for students to bring up their political views in such a course. Slightly fewer public and private college students agree that it is sometimes (67% and 69%, respectively) or almost always (18% and 20%, respectively) appropriate.

Fewer than 1 in 10 (5%) student religious group leaders report it is “not appropriate at all” to bring up political views in a course that does not focus on politics. Fourteen percent of public and 12% of private college students think it is not appropriate to do this at all.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- More public (14%) and private college students (12%) than student religious group leaders (5%) think that is not appropriate at all for students to bring up their political views in a class discussion in a course that doesn't focus on politics.

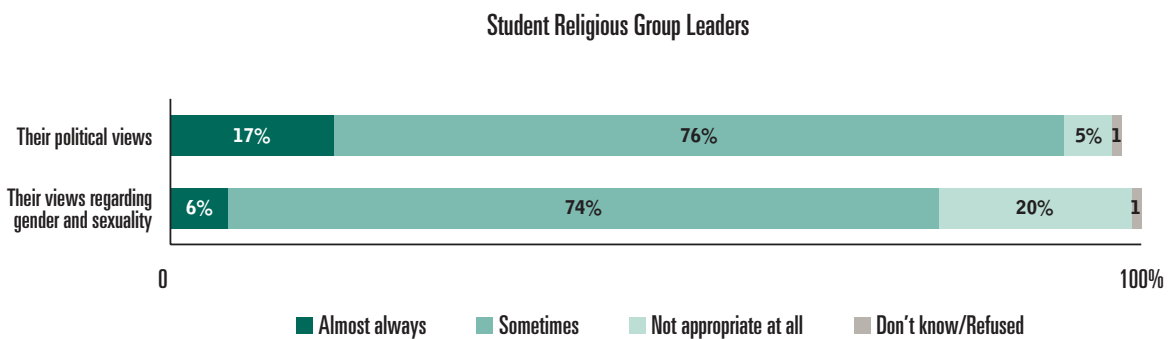
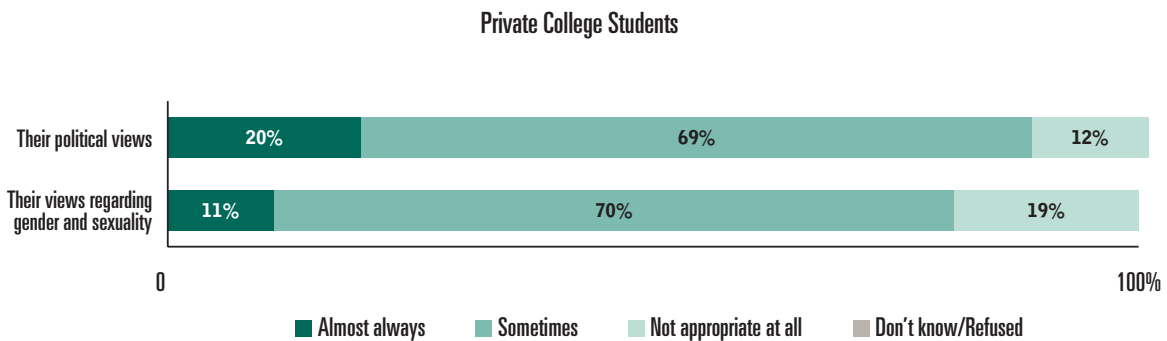
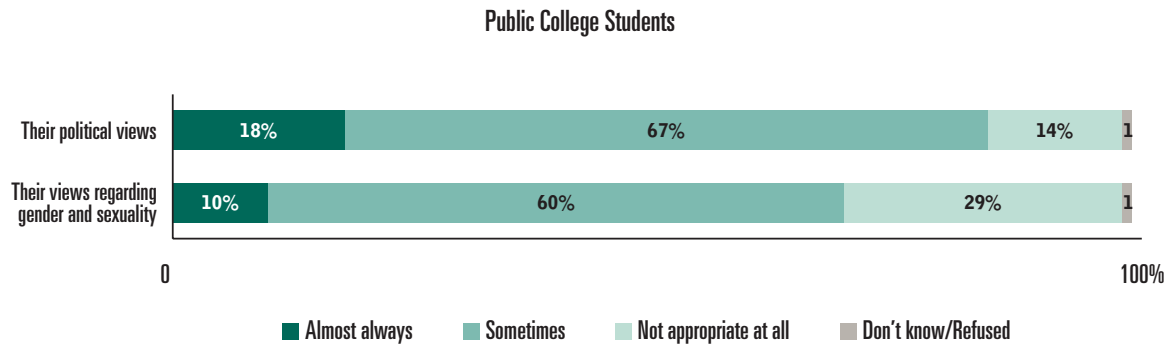
Views Regarding Gender and Sexuality

Public and private college and university students were also asked how appropriate it is for students to bring up their views regarding gender and sexuality in a class discussion in a course that does not focus on gender and sexuality, and similarly the majority report that this is “sometimes appropriate.” Significantly more student religious group leaders and private college students than public college students think it is sometimes appropriate. Almost three quarters (74%) of student religious group leaders and 70% of private college students report bringing up views on gender and sexuality in a course that does not focus on gender and sexuality is “sometimes appropriate”, and 6% and 11%, respectively, think this is “almost always appropriate.”

Public college students' opinions regarding talking about gender and sexuality in a class that does not focus on gender and sexuality is significantly different from that of their counterparts. Six in ten public college students think this is “sometimes” appropriate, followed by 10% who think it is “almost always” appropriate. Nearly 3 in 10 (29%) public college students report this is not appropriate at all.

Q7 & Q8. How appropriate do you think it is for students to bring up (insert item) in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on these topics? Almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, not appropriate at all?

Appropriateness



Statistically Significant Differences:

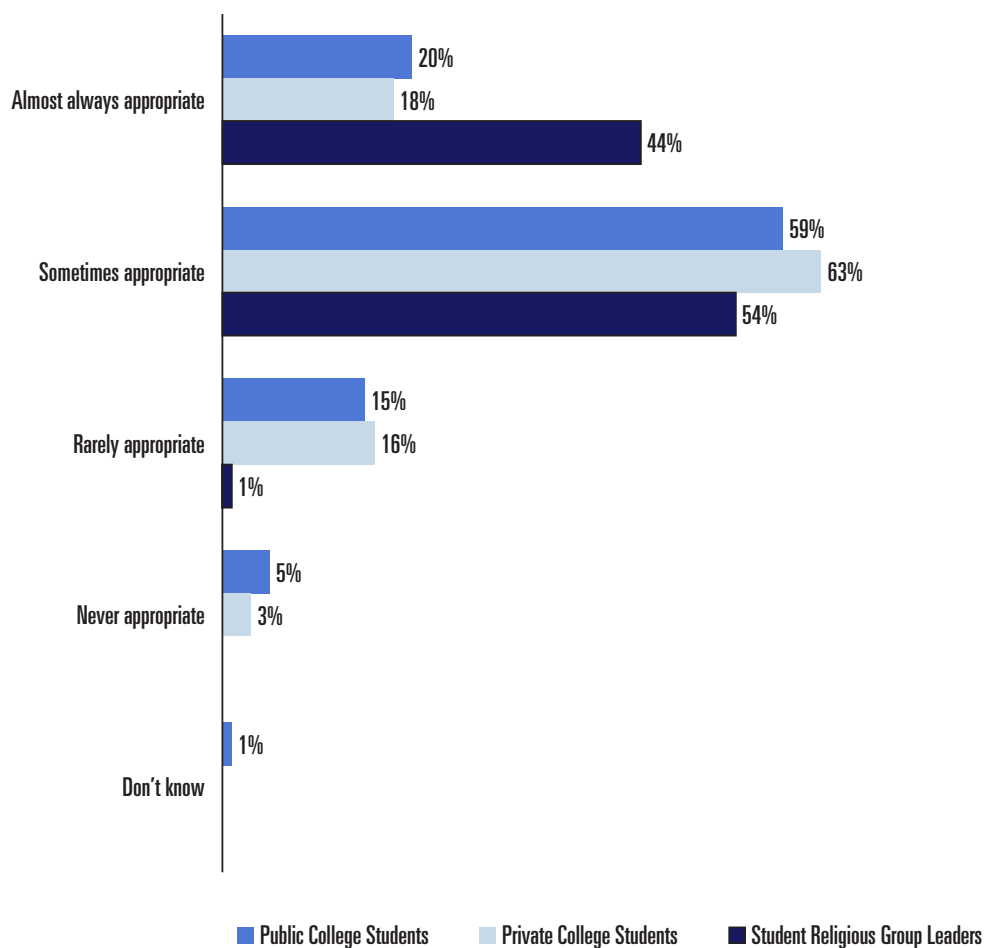
- Three in ten college students from public colleges (29%) believe that is not appropriate at all for students to bring up their views regarding gender and sexuality in a class discussion in a course that doesn't focus on gender and sexuality in comparison to 20% of student religious group leaders and 19% of college students in private colleges.

Religious Beliefs and Ideas

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students think it is appropriate to talk about their religious beliefs socially with their friends and peers. Overall, the majority of college students agree that bringing up religious beliefs with friends at a social occasion such as a party is only “sometimes appropriate.” More than 4 in 10 (44%) student religious group leaders report it is “almost always appropriate” to talk about religious beliefs with friends and peers at a social occasion, and more than half 54% who think this is only “sometimes appropriate.”

Roughly 2 in 10 public (20%) and private (18%) college students think bringing up religious beliefs with friends at a social occasion is “almost always appropriate”, followed by about 6 in 10 public (59%) and private (63%) college students who think this is only “sometimes appropriate.” Interestingly, although only 1% of student religious group leaders report it is “rarely appropriate” to talk about religious beliefs at a social occasion, about 20% of public and private college students report this is “rarely” (15% and 16%, respectively) or “never” (5% and 3%, respectively) appropriate.

Q17. How appropriate do you think it is for your peers to bring up their religious beliefs when they are with friends and acquaintances at a social occasion, such as a party? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?



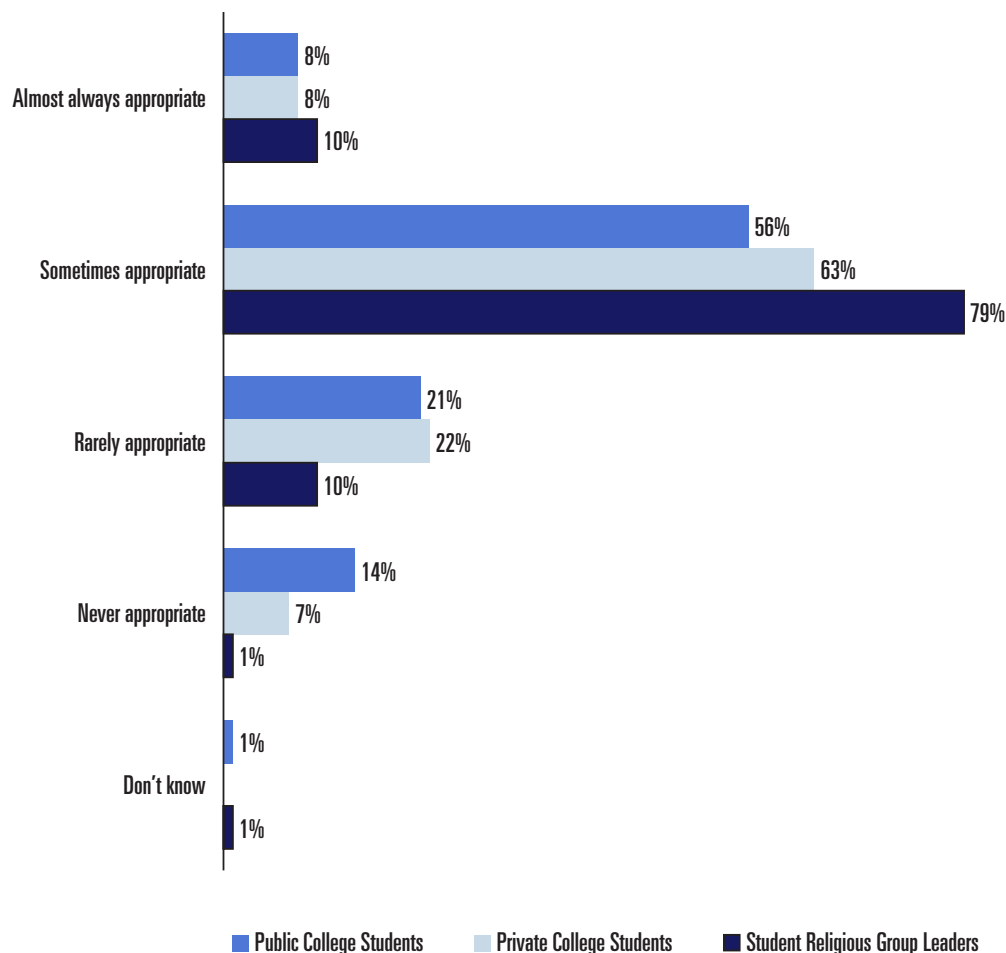
Statistically Significant Differences:

- More student religious group leaders (44%) think that is almost always appropriate for their peers to bring up their religious beliefs when they are with friends and acquaintances at a social occasion than do public and private college students (20% and 18% respectively).

The majority of public and private college and university students think it is sometimes appropriate for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on religion. Yet significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students think this is sometimes appropriate. Nearly 8 in 10 (79%) student religious group leaders report it is sometimes appropriate for students to talk about religious beliefs or ideas in a class that does not focus on religion, compared to 56% of public and 63% of private college students.

Only 11% of student religious group leaders report that talking about religious beliefs or ideas in a class that does not focus on religion is “rarely” (10%) or “never” (1%) appropriate, while over one third of public college students and about three in ten private college students think this is either “rarely” or “never” appropriate.

Q18. How appropriate do you think it is for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on religion? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?

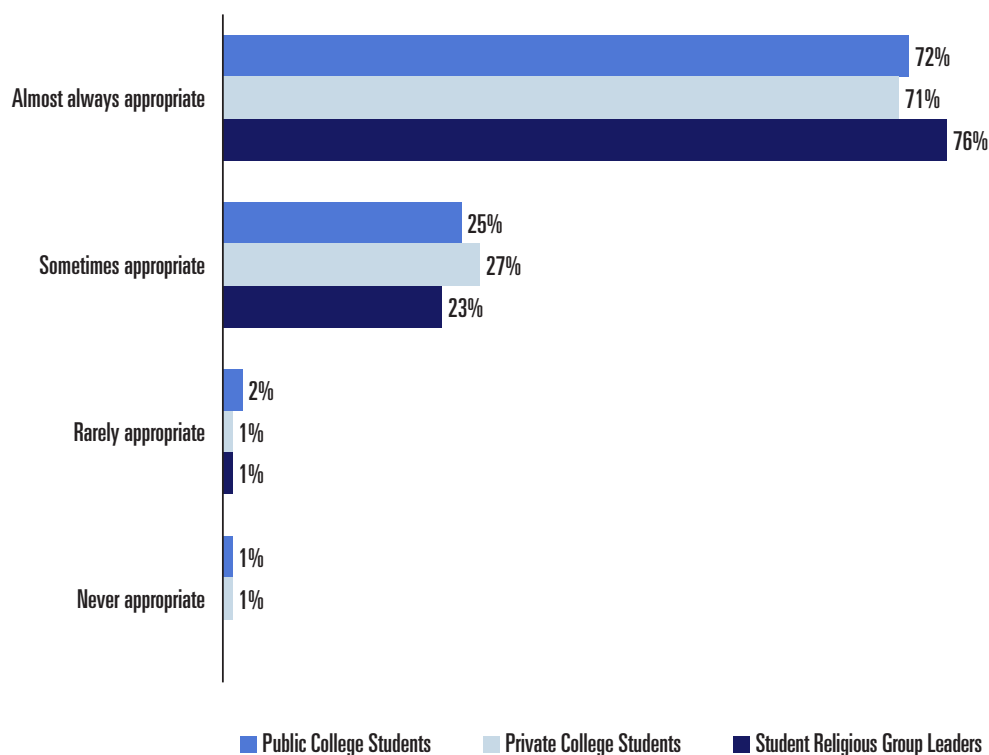


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Eight in ten student religious group leaders (79%) in comparison to private and public college students (63% and 56% respectively) think that is sometimes appropriate for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that doesn't focus on religion.

A clear majority think it is almost always appropriate for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that focuses on religion. Over three quarters of student religious group leaders (76%) believe it is “almost always appropriate” to bring up religious beliefs or ideas in a class that focuses on religion, while 72% of public and 71% of private college students believes this is “almost always appropriate.” About one quarter of student religious group leaders (23%) and public (25%) and private (27%) college students report this is only “sometimes appropriate.”

Q19. How appropriate do you think it is for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?

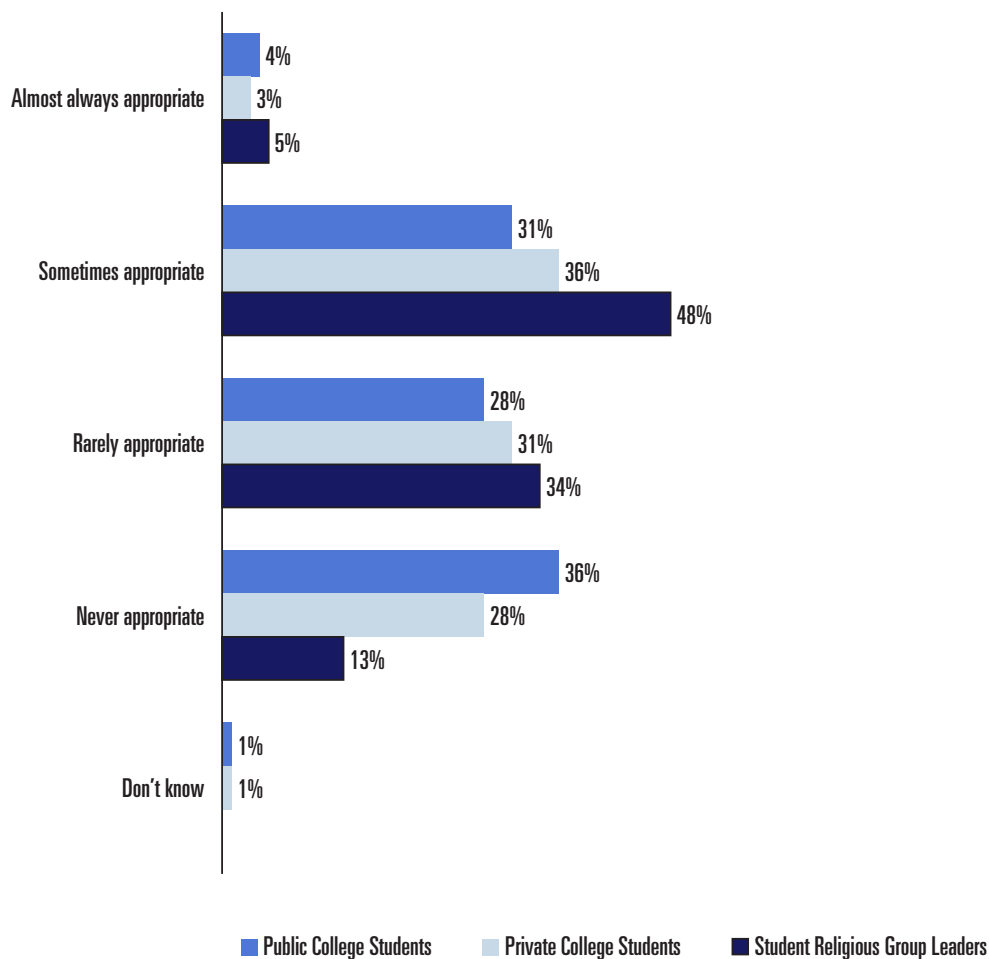


E. WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR PROFESSORS TO DISCUSS THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS?

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students think it is appropriate for professors to discuss their personal religious beliefs in a class that does not focus on religion. Over half of student religious group leaders report it is “almost always” (5%) or “sometimes” (48%) appropriate for professors to discuss their personal religious beliefs. While, fewer than 4 in 10 private and public college students think this is “almost always” (4% and 3%, respectively) or “sometimes” (31% and 36%, respectively) appropriate.

Nearly half of student religious group leaders compared to about 6 in 10 public and private college students do not think it is appropriate for professors to discuss their personal religious beliefs in a class that does not focus on religion. Over one third (34%) of student religious group leaders think this is rarely appropriate and 13% report this is never appropriate. About three in ten public (28%) and private (31%) college students report this is rarely appropriate, while 36% of public and 28% of private college students think this is never appropriate.

Q20. How appropriate do you think it is for professors to bring up their own personal religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on religion? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?

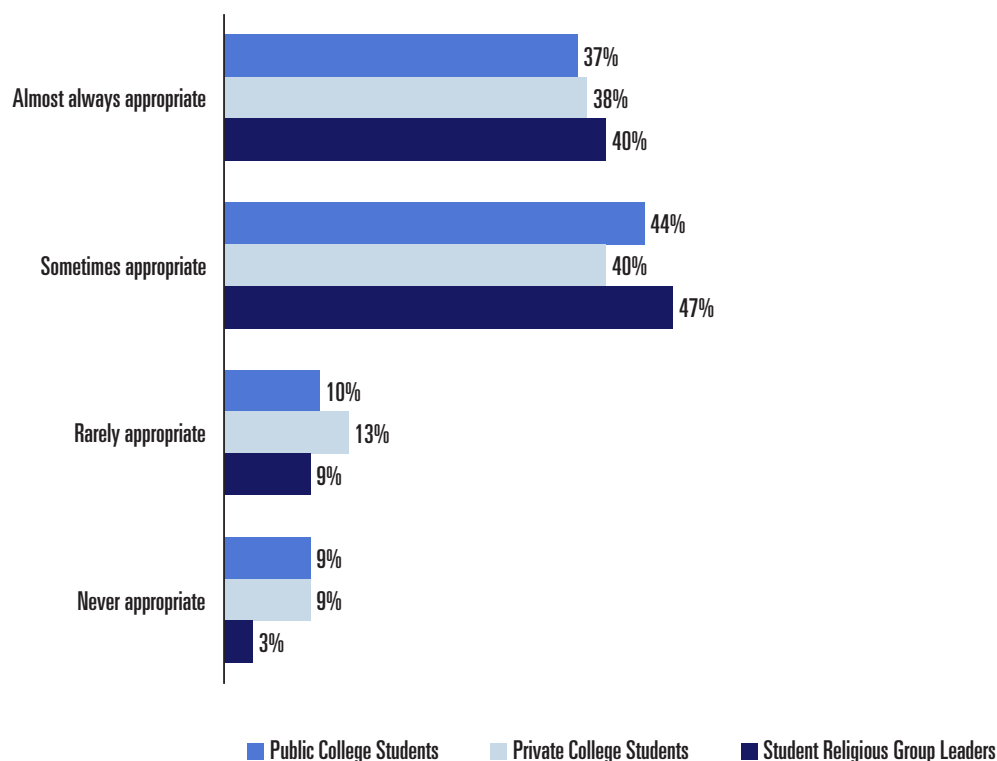


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Significantly more public college students (36%) compared to private college students and student religious group leaders (28% and 13%) think it is never appropriate for professors to bring up their own personal religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that doesn't focus on religion.

A clear majority of college students, including both student religious group leaders and public and private college students alike, agree it is at least sometimes appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. Nearly 9 in 10 student religious group leaders report this is “almost always” (40%) or “sometimes” (47%) appropriate. Similarly, nearly 8 in 10 public and private college students report this is either “almost always” or “sometimes” appropriate.

Q21. How appropriate do you think it is for professors to bring up their own personal religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- More public and private college students (9%) think that is never appropriate for professors to bring up their own personal religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion in a course that focuses on religion, as compared to 3% of student religious group leaders.

II. LEGAL RIGHTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A. KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL RIGHTS

The First Amendment, by itself, limits only the power of federal governmental entities or agents. The Fourteenth Amendment, however, extend this limitation to any state agency, organization or agent. Therefore, any public university or college owes its students and faculty the fullest speech protections guaranteed by the constitution, particularly since speech rights that pertain to the rest of society are even more appropriately observed where academic freedom and the search for truth are supposed to be the norm.

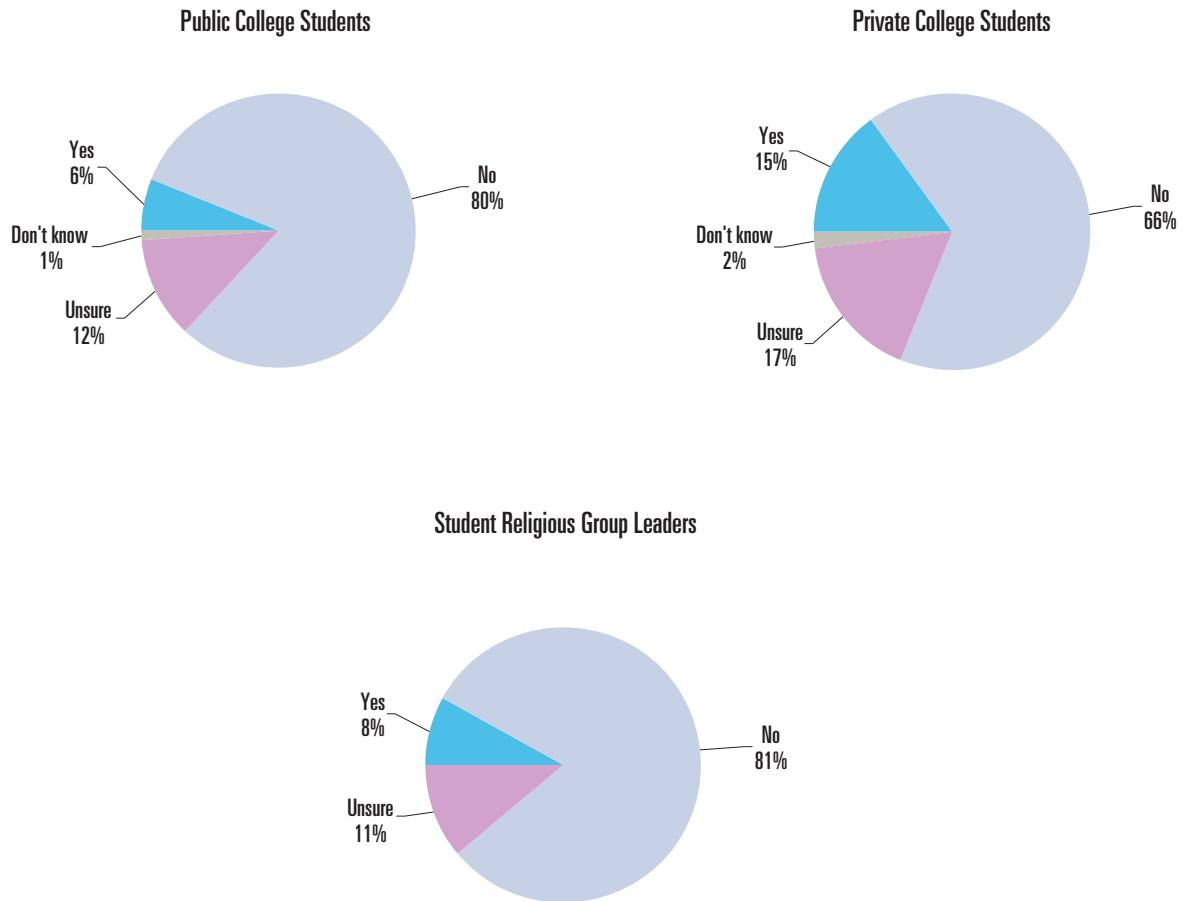
The First Amendment does not directly limit the powers of private colleges and universities. Some states, however, have statutes that require even private schools to guarantee their students free speech rights, while other states have state constitutions that extend free speech rights to private campuses. Still other states insist that when a private college promises that it observes the academic freedoms of its students, it is bound to honor that pledge as a matter of contract .

Significantly more student religious group leaders and public college students than private college students correctly state that their college or university does not have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes. The majority of student religious group leaders (81%) and public college students (80%) compared to two thirds (66%) of private college students report that colleges do not have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes.

Only 8% of student religious group leaders and 6% of public college students report college officials do have the legal right to require this, while 15% of private college students report their schools do have the legal right to require this.

About 1 in 10 (11%) student religious group leaders and 6% of public college students say they do not know or are unsure if their schools have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend a religious service of their choice for educational purposes, compared to almost 2 in 10 private college students, who say they are unsure (17%) or do not know (2%) if their schools have the legal right to require this.

Q35. On your campus, university or college officials tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes. Does your university or college have the legal right to do this, or not?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Eight in ten college students from public colleges compared to only two thirds of private college students believe their university does not have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes.
- At the same time, more student religious group leaders (81%) than private college students (two thirds) believe their university does not have the legal right to mandate this.

Many college students are unsure if the college they attend has the legal right to refuse to allow funding for a student group wishing to pursue Falun Dafa. More than one third (34%) of student religious group leaders compared to 3 in 10 public (30%) and one quarter (25%) of private college students report they “do not know” or are “unsure” whether or not their college has the legal right to refuse funding for this purpose.

Only two in ten (21%) student religious group leaders believe their college had the legal right to refuse the funding, compared to more than one quarter (26%) of public and nearly one third of private college students. More than 4 in 10 student religious group leaders (45%) and public and private college students (43%) believe their college or university does not have this right.

Q36. Your university or college refuses to allow funding for a student group wishing to pursue the ancient Chinese spiritual practice of Falun Dafa (fah- luhn dah-fah), which administrators believe is a cult. Does your university or college have the legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



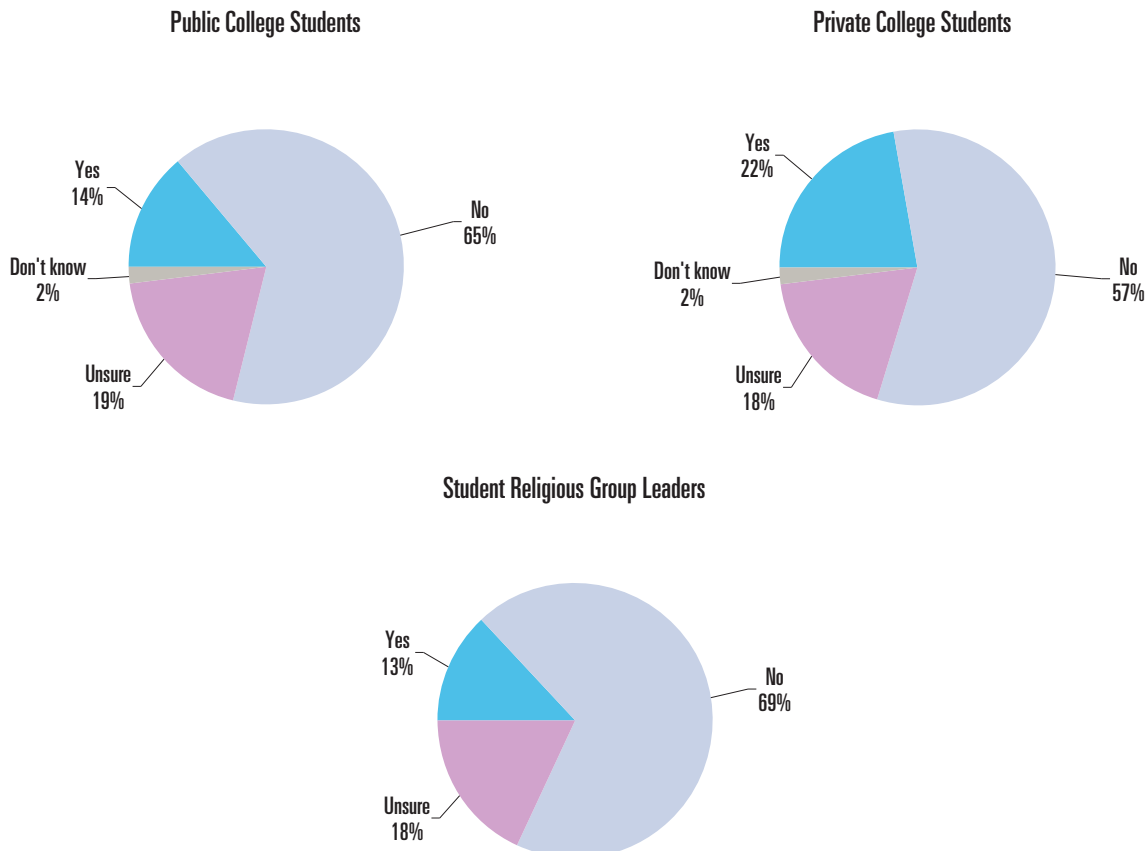
Statistically Significant Differences:

- More private college students (32%) than public college students (26%) think that their college does have the legal right to refuse funding for a student group wishing to pursue the ancient Chinese spiritual practice of Falun Dafa.
- More student religious group leaders (34%) than public and private college students (26% and 23% respectively) are unsure whether or not their college has the legal right to refuse funding for a student group wishing to pursue the ancient Chinese spiritual practice of Falun Dafa.

For the most part, college students believe their colleges or universities do not have the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students to their religion. When asked if their college has the legal right to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion, 13% of religious student leaders, 14% of public and 22% of private college students report their college or university has this legal right. Nearly seven in ten (69%) student religious group leaders compared to 65% of public college students report their college or university does not have this legal right. Fewer than 6 in 10 (57%) private college students agree.

Two in ten (20%) college students are unsure whether or not their college or university has the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students on campus.

Q37. On your campus, administrators seek to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion. Does your college have the legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.

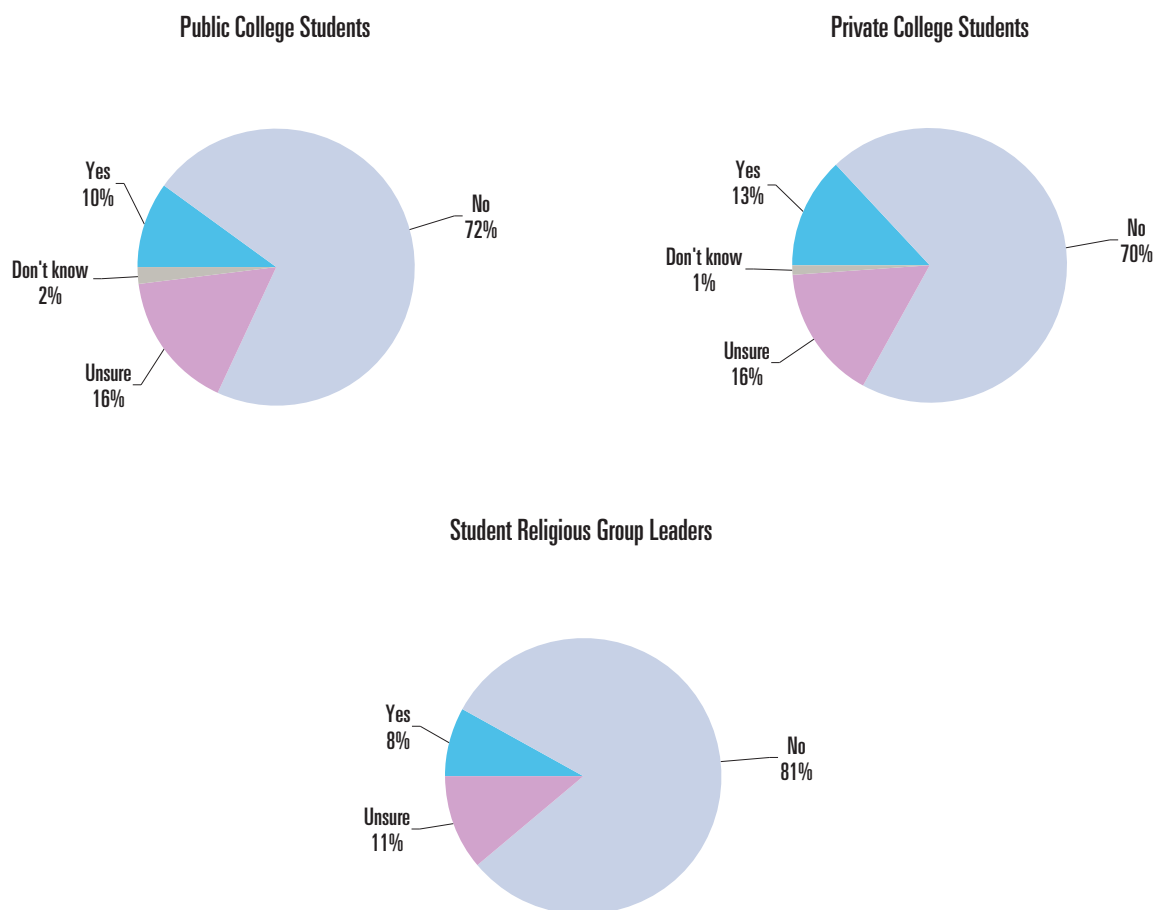


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Almost two thirds of public college students (65%) compared to 57% of private college students think that their college does not have the legal right to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion.
- At the same time, more student religious group leaders (69%) compared to private college students (57%) believe that their college does not have the legal right to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion.

Additionally, college students were asked if their college has the legal right to prohibit non-religious student groups from actively trying to get students to join their group. Eight in ten (81%) student religious group leaders and about 7 in 10 public (72%) and private (70%) college students report their college or university does not have the legal right to do this. About 1 in 10 student religious group leaders (8%), and public (10%) and private (13%) college students think their schools have this right.

Q38. On your campus, administrators seek to prohibit non-religious student groups from actively trying to get students to join their group. Does your college have the legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.

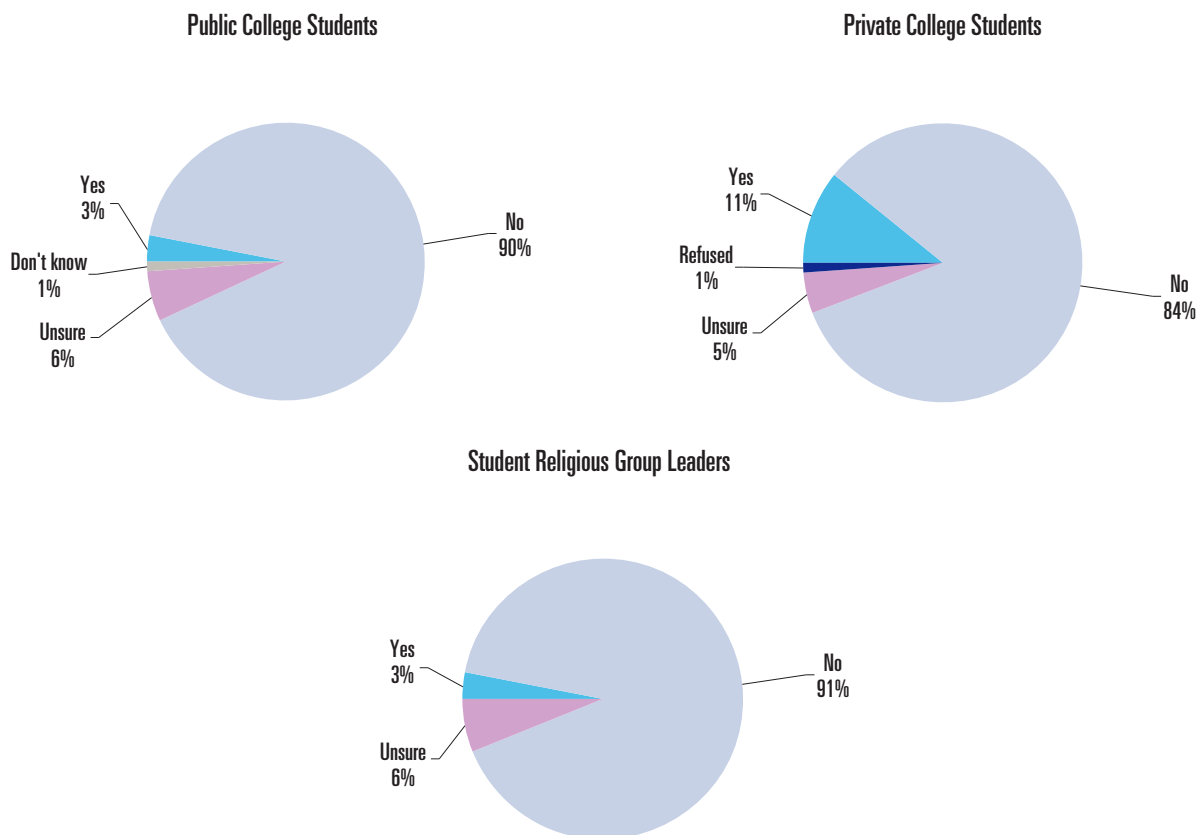


Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over eight in ten (81%) student religious group leaders believe that their college does not have the legal right to prohibit non-religious student groups from actively trying to get students to join their group, compared to 72% of public and 70% of private college students.

A clear majority of college students believe their colleges do not have the legal right to tell students that they may not date people of the same sex. About 9 in 10 (91%) student religious group leaders and public college students (90%) report that their college or university does not have the legal right to tell students they cannot date people of the same sex compared to 84% of private college students. Fewer than one in ten college students report that they are unsure whether or not their school can do this or not.

Q39. On your campus, Administrators seek to instruct its students that they may not date people of the same sex. Does the college have a legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



Statistically Significant Differences:

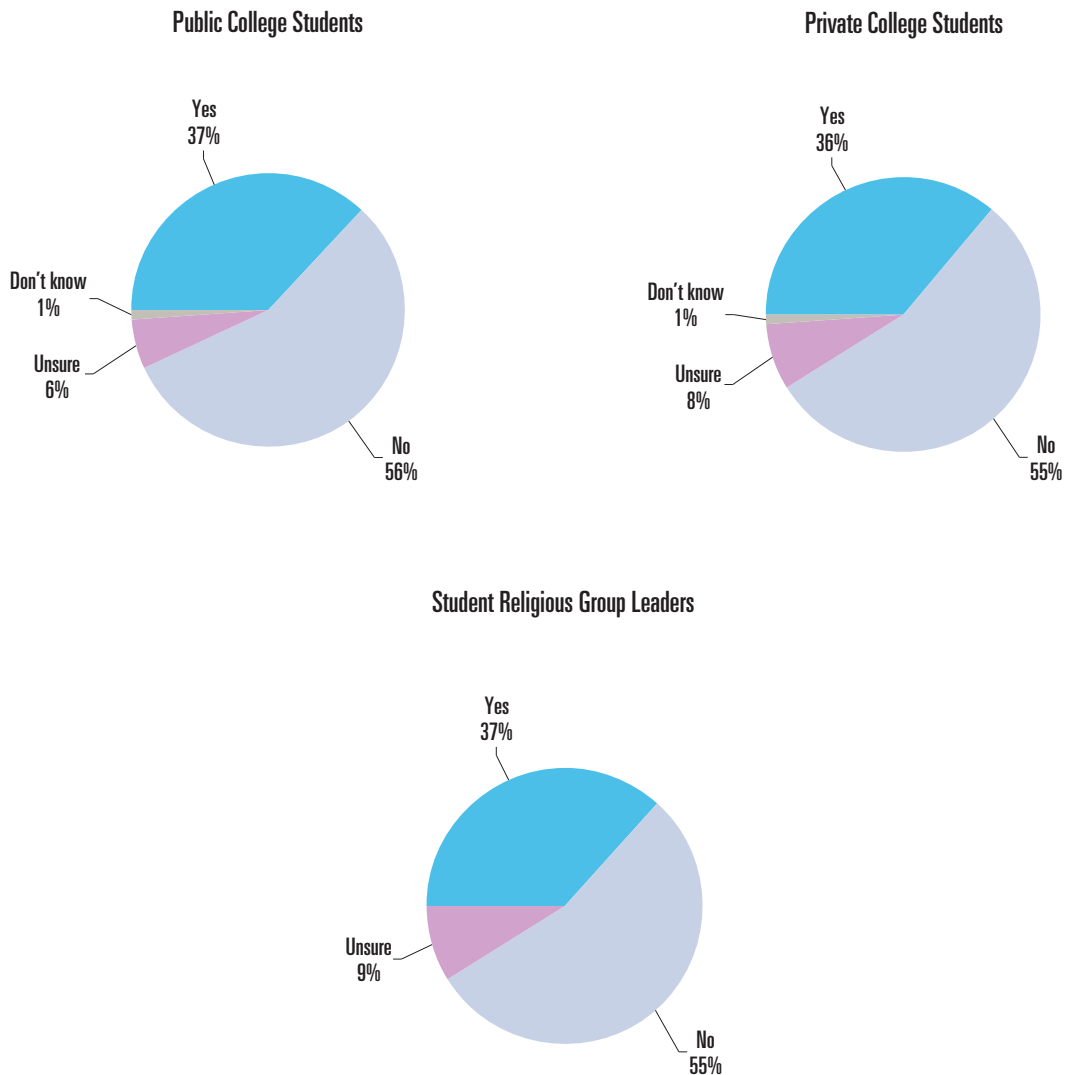
- Nine in ten public college students in comparison to 84% of private college students think that their college does not have the legal right to instruct its students that they may not date people of the same sex.
- More student religious group leaders (91%) than private school students (84%) think that their college does not have the legal right to instruct its students that they may not date people of the same sex.

B. WHAT IS ALLOWED UNDER CURRENT LAW?

Students were asked if under current law are they allowed to burn the U.S. flag or not. More than one third of student religious group leaders (37%) and students from public (37%) and private (36%) colleges and universities believe they are allowed to burn the U.S. flag. Over half of student religious group leaders (55%) and students from public (56%) and private (55%) colleges believe they are *not* allowed to burn the U.S. flag.

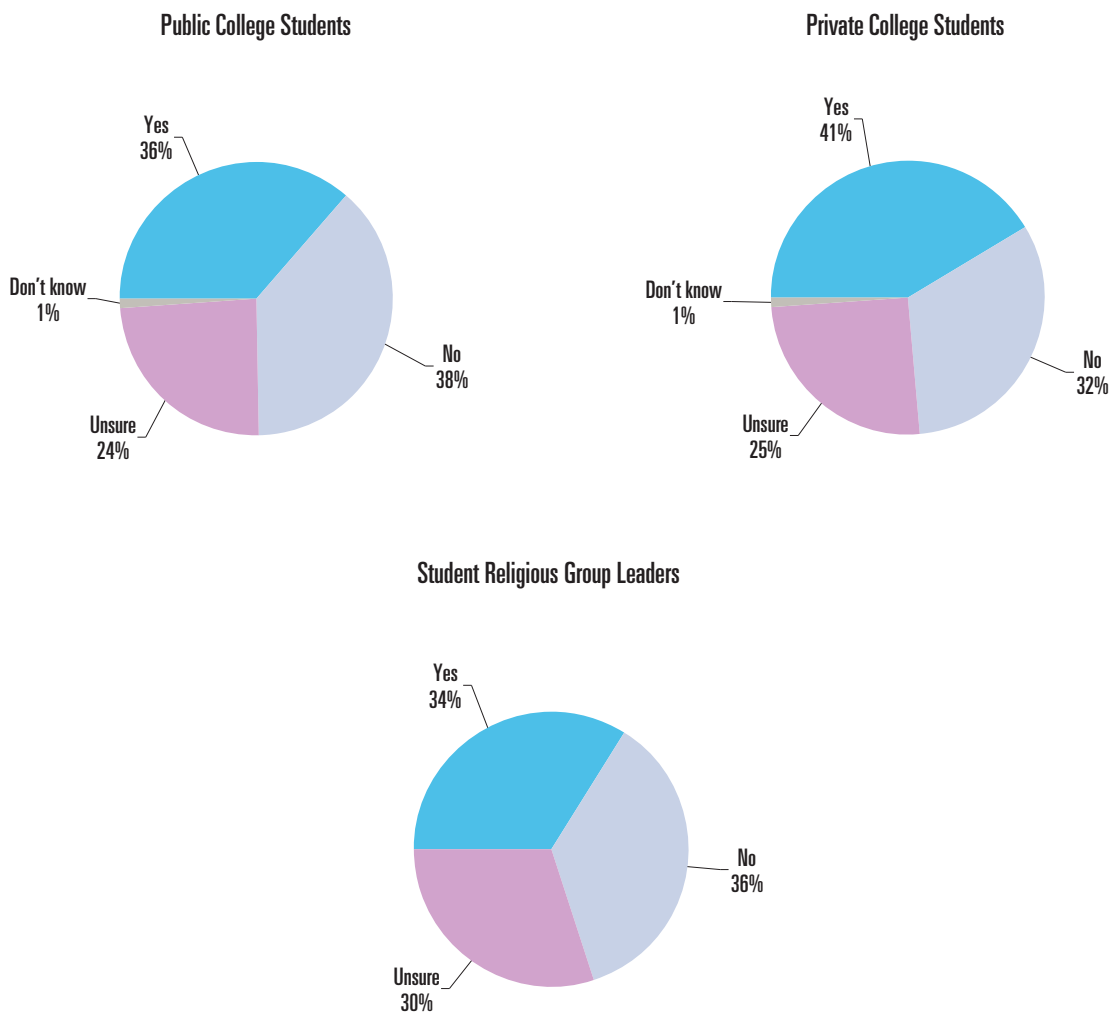
Fewer than 1 in 10 college students are unsure whether or not they are allowed to burn the U.S. flag.

Q11b. Under current U.S. law are students on your campus allowed to burn the U.S. flag?



College students were also asked if, under current U.S. law, a student religious group on their campus that believes gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender behavior or lifestyle is sinful is allowed to exclude gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals from joining their organization. Student religious group leaders are divided, with 34% reporting that this exclusion is allowed, 36% say that this is not allowed, and 30% unsure if this is allowed or not. Public and private college students are also divided. Thirty-six percent of public and 41% of private college students think this exclusion is allowed. Thirty-eight percent of public and 32% of private college students report this is not allowed under current law. Similar to student religious group leaders, about one quarter of public (25%) and private (26%) college students say they are unsure if this is allowed or not.

Q11a. Under current U.S. law is a religious group on your campus that believes gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender behavior or lifestyle is sinful allowed to exclude gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals from joining their organization?



Private college administrators' policies differ from college to college with regards to an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." More than two-fifths (46%) of private college students compared to one third of public and 4 in 10 student religious group leaders believe their college under current law can require an orientation for all incoming students that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training," the goal of which is to lead them to value all sexual preferences and to recognize the relativity of these values compared to the values of their upbringing. However, nearly 3 in 10 (29%) private college students compared with 37% public and one quarter of student religious group leaders think under current US law their college cannot require that students must attend this type of orientation.

Q11c. Suppose your university or college tells all incoming students that they must attend an orientation that includes diversity training or sensitivity training, the goal of which is to lead them to value all sexual preferences and to recognize the relativity of the values compared to the values of their upbringings. Under current US law, can your college or university do this?



Statistically Significant Differences:

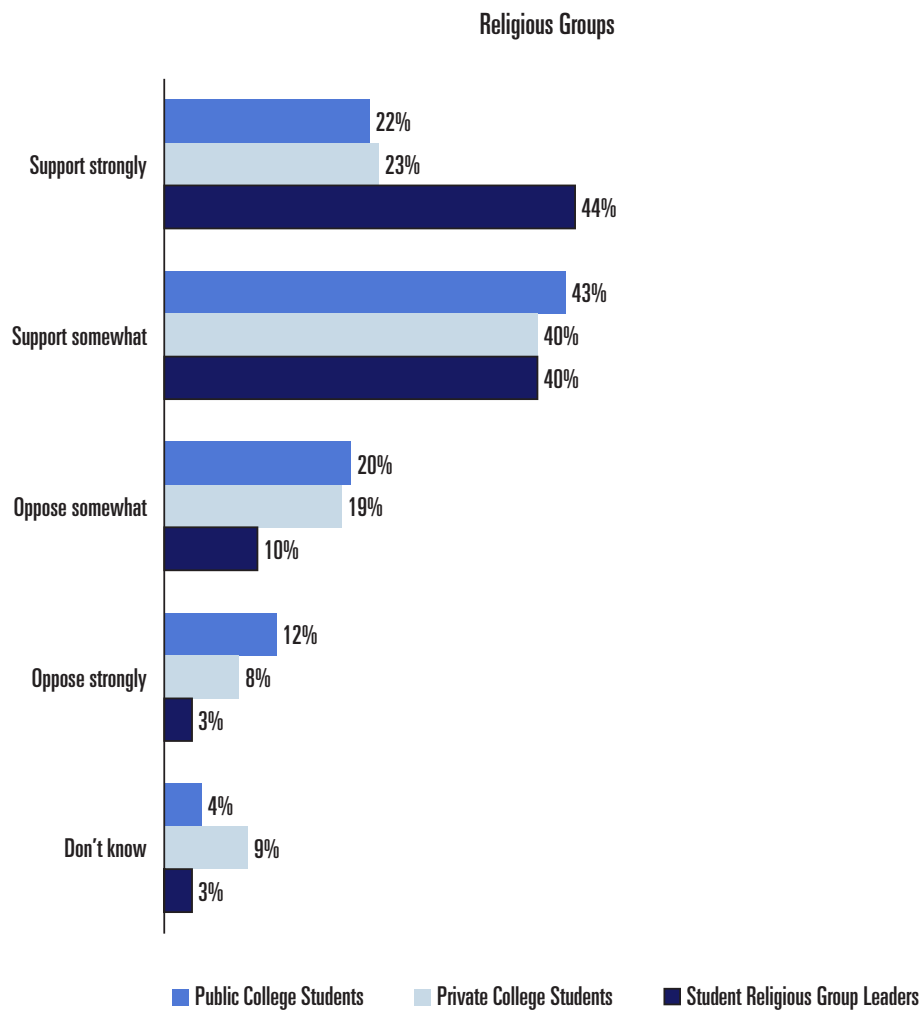
- When asked about “diversity training” or “sensitivity training”, 46% of students from private colleges compared to 33% of those from public colleges said that under current US law their college or university can do this.
- At the same time, more students from public colleges (37%) compared to private college students and student religious group leaders (29% and 25% respectively) say that under current US law their college or university cannot do this.

C. SUPPORT OF SPECIFIC VIEWPOINTS

The majority of college students, including student religious group leaders, support allowing religious groups and non-religious groups to advance their particular viewpoints on campus. More than 8 in 10 student religious group leaders strongly (44%) or somewhat (40%) support allowing religious groups with restrictive views to advance their particular viewpoints on campus. Similarly, more than 6 in 10 public and private college students either strongly or somewhat support allowing religious groups with restrictive views to advance their viewpoint on campus.

In regards to non-religious groups with traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality, college students' opinions were unchanged. More than 8 in 10 (81%) student religious group leaders and more than 6 in 10 public (64%) and private (63%) college students are supportive in allowing their viewpoints on campus to be expressed.

Q13 & Q14. Do you support or oppose allowing (insert item), including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality, to advance their particular viewpoints on campus?



Statistically Significant Differences:

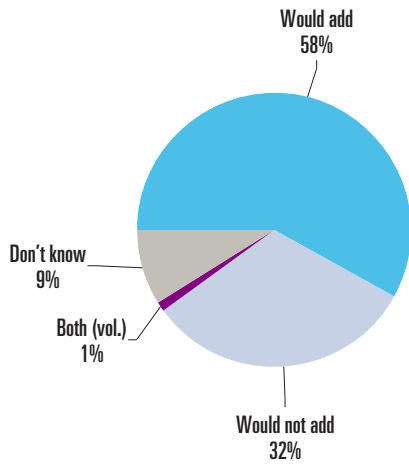
- Significantly more student religious group leaders (84%) either strongly or somewhat support allowing religious groups—including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality—to actively advance their particular viewpoints on campus, as compared to 65% of public college students and 63% of private college students who agree.
- Significantly more student religious group leaders (81%) either strongly or somewhat support allowing non-religious groups—including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality—to actively advance their particular viewpoints on campus, as compared to 64% of public college students and 63% of private college students.

Similar numbers of student religious group leaders and college students from both public and private institutions think that if religious individuals were allowed to exclude people of different beliefs from their student groups, it would add to the diversity of campus. Students were informed that, according to the Supreme Court, the Constitution prevents the government from interfering with the rights of religious individuals to associate with other religious individuals and to exclude people of different beliefs from their group. When asked whether or not extending such a rule to their campus would add to the diversity of the campus, nearly 6 in 10 public (58%) and private (57%) college students report this would add to the diversity of their campus, and 59% of student religious group leaders agree.

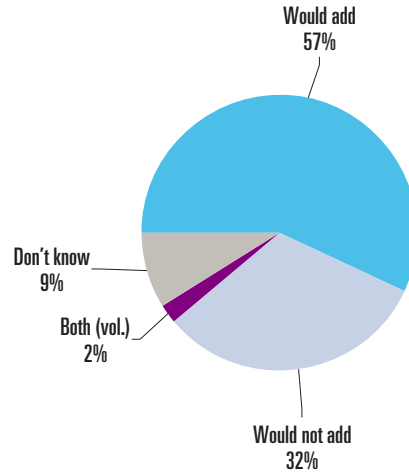
About one third of public (32%) and private (32%) college students think that if a religious group were allowed to exclude people of different beliefs from their group this would not add to the diversity of their campus. Slightly fewer student religious group leaders (26%) agree.

Q12. According to the Supreme Court, the Constitution prevents the government from interfering with the rights of religious individuals to associate with other religious individuals and to exclude people of different beliefs from their group. If such a rule were extended to your campus, do you think that religious groups would add to the diversity of your campus, or would they not add to the diversity on your campus?

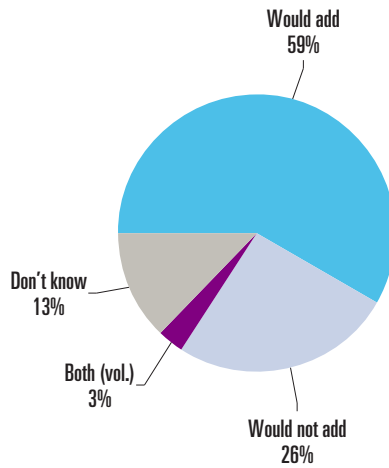
Public College Students



Private College Students



Student Religious Group Leaders



III. STUDENT GROUPS' RIGHTS

A. USE OF STUDENT GROUPS' FUNDS

Majorities of both public and private college students agree that a student Christian group should be able to use its funds, provided through a system of student fees, to buy newspaper advertisements and to engage speakers that condemn pro-choice students on campus. Yet student religious group leaders' opinions are more divided. Nearly all public and private college students either "strongly" (40% and 50%, respectively) or "somewhat" (52% and 43%, respectively) agree that a student Christian group should be able to use its student funds for such a purpose.

More than one quarter (27%) of student religious group leaders "strongly" and nearly one third "somewhat" (32%) agree a student Christian group should be able to use its funds, provided through a system of student fees, to buy newspaper advertisements and to engage speakers that condemn pro-choice students on campus. More than one third of student religious group leaders report they "strongly" (20%) or "somewhat" (15%) disagree that a student Christian group should be able to use its funds for this.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Half of private college students compared to 40% of college students in public colleges and 27% of student religious group leaders strongly agree that if a student Christian group on their campus wants to use its funds to buy newspaper advertisements and to engage speakers that condemn pro-choice students on campus, it should be allowed to do so.

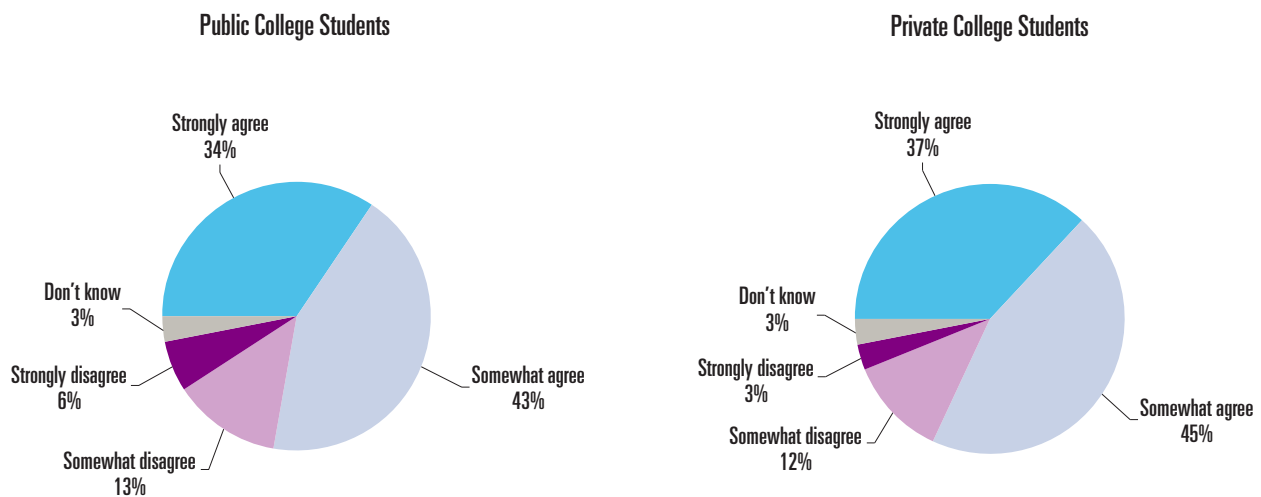
B. FORMING STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

A Religious Club that Meets on Campus

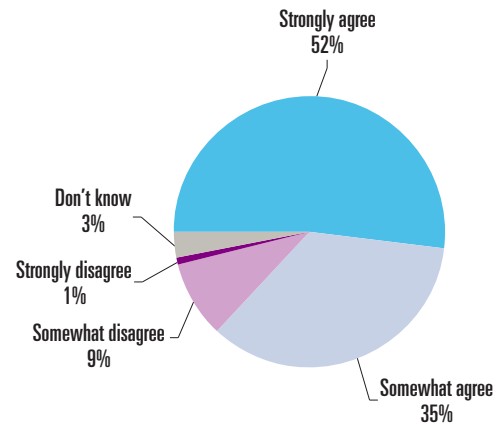
The majority of college students report they should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on campus, even if administrators actively oppose its formation for the purpose of ensuring a supportive and nurturing campus environment. Significantly more student religious group leaders (52%) than public (34%) and private (37%) college students “strongly agree” students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on campus, even if administrators actively oppose its formation. Yet majorities of student religious group leaders (87%), public (77%), and private (82%) college students agree at least somewhat that students should be allowed to form this club.

Fewer than 2 in 10 public (19%) and private (15%) college students disagree that the formation of such a group should be allowed. One in ten (10%) student religious group leaders disagree with allowing a religious club to form if administrators actively oppose its formation.

Q22. Students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on your campus, even though administrators actively oppose its formation for the purpose of ensuring a supportive and nurturing campus environment.



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

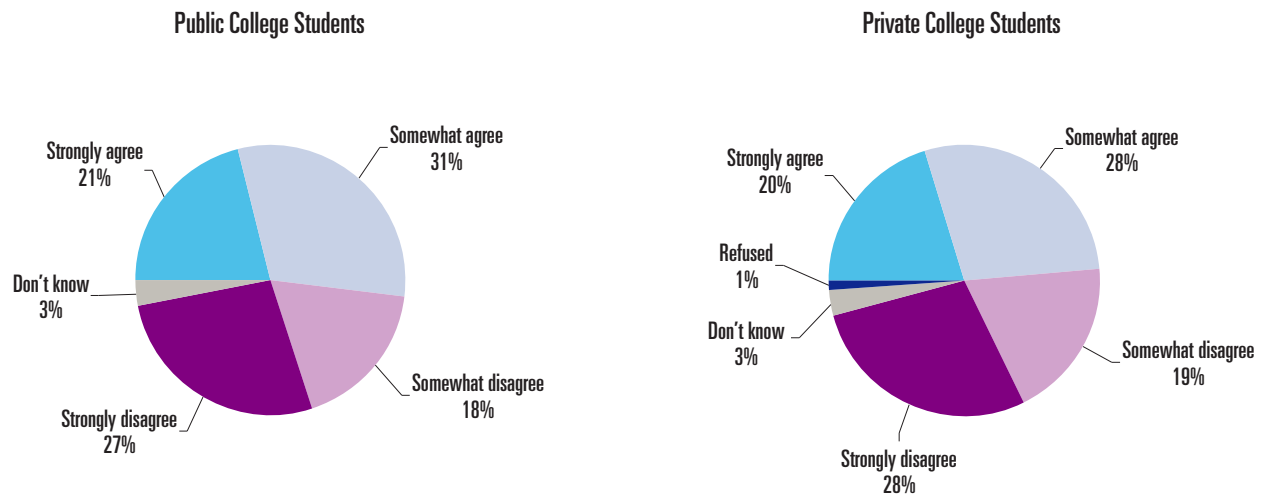
- Over half of student religious group leaders (52%) strongly agree that students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on their campus, even though administrators actively oppose its formation, in comparison to only 34% of public and 37% of private college students.

A Club that Argues Homosexual Behavior is Sinful and Can Be Altered by Prayer

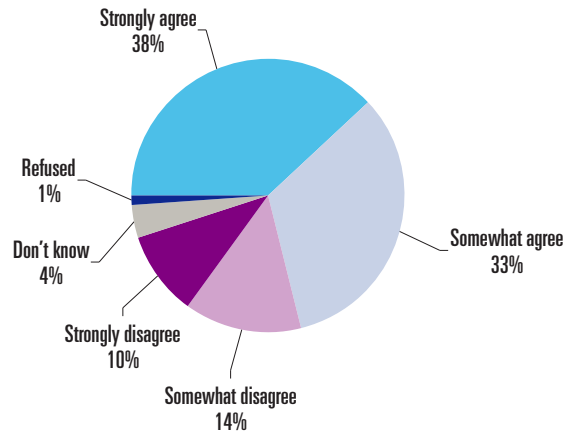
There is a significant difference in opinion between student religious group leaders and public and private college students on whether or not students should be allowed to form a club that argues homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. More than 7 in 10 (71%) student religious group leaders “strongly” (38%) or “somewhat” (33%) agree students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer, compared to about half of public and private college students who “strongly” (21% and 20%, respectively) or “somewhat” (31% and 28%, respectively) agree students should be allowed to form such a club.

About one quarter (24%) of student religious group leaders do not think students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. As for public and private college students, 45% and 47%, respectively, disagree with allowing students to form such a club.

Q23. Students should be allowed to form a club on your campus that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer.



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

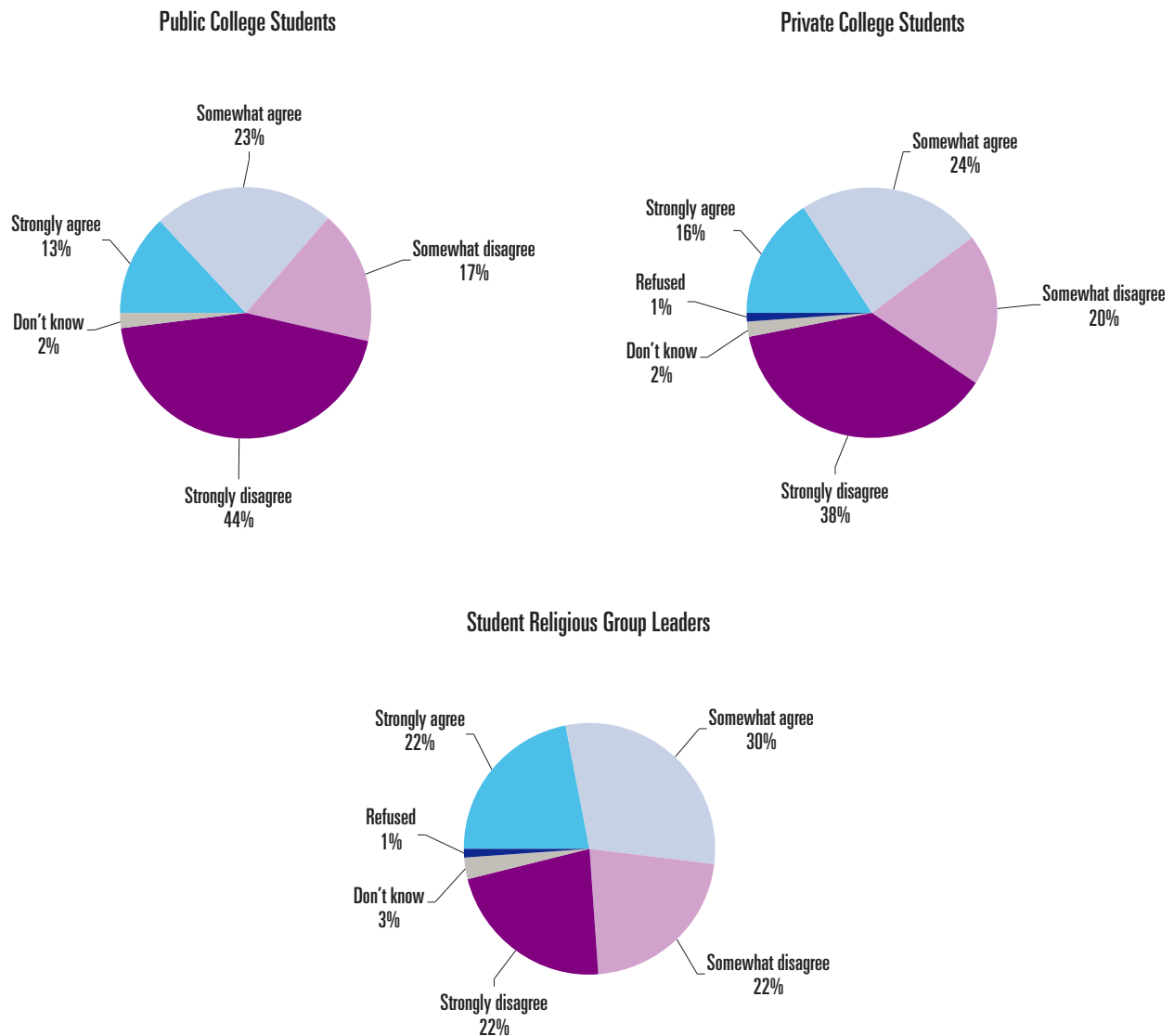
- Seven out of ten (71%) student religious group leaders strongly or somewhat agree that students should be allowed to form a club on their campus that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful, as compared to 52% of public college students and 48% of private college students.

A Club That Encourages Women to be Submissive to Men in the Home and Society

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students report students should be allowed to form a club on campus that encourages women to be submissive to men in the home and society, even though administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment. More than half of student religious group leaders “strongly” (22%) or “somewhat” (30%) agree college students should be allowed to do this. This is compared to over one third of public college students, who “strongly” (13%) or “somewhat” (23%) agree, and 4 in 10 private college students, who “strongly” (16%) or “somewhat” (24%) agree that students should be allowed to form a club on campus that encourages women to be submissive to men in the home and society.

Fewer than half of student religious group leaders “strongly” (22%) or “somewhat” (22%) disagree that students should be allowed to do this, while about 6 in 10 public and private college students, “somewhat” (17% and 20%, respectively) or “strongly” (44% and 38%, respectively) disagree.

Q24. Students should be allowed to form a club on your campus that encourage women to be submissive to men in the home and society, even though administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment.



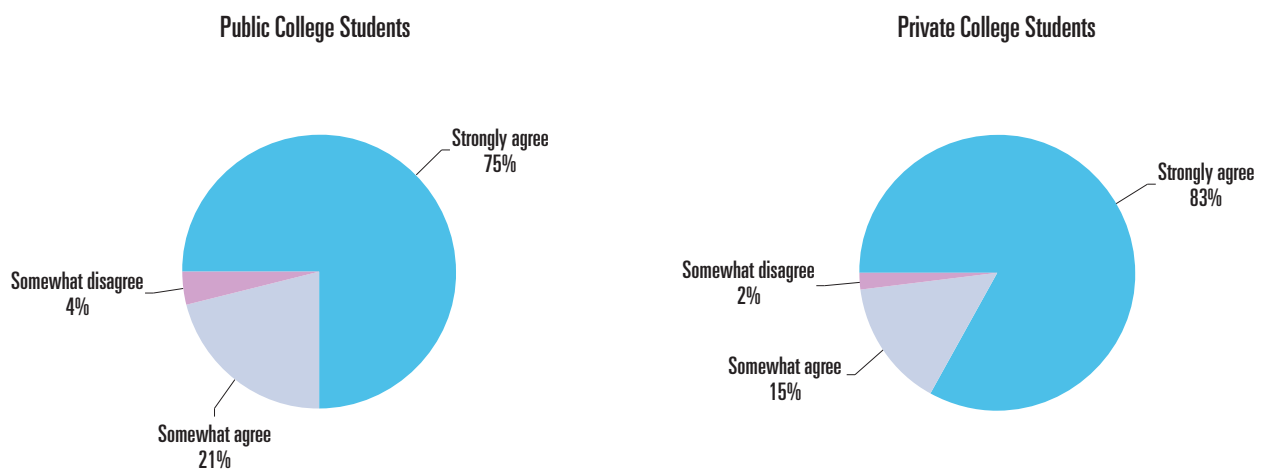
Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over half of student religious group leaders (52%) strongly or somewhat agree that students should be allowed to form a club on their campus that encourage women to be submissive to men in the home and society, even though administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment, compared to 36% of public college students and 40% of private college students.

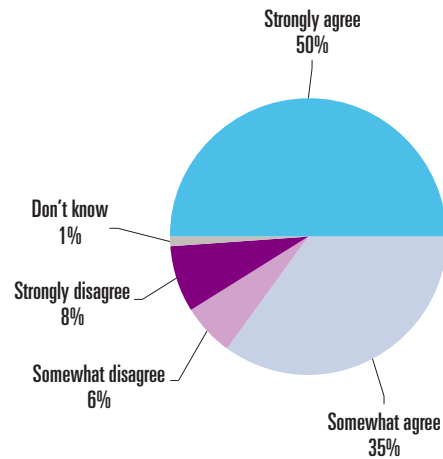
Muslim Group Rally Objecting to American Military Involvement Overseas

Majorities of public and private college students agree that if a student Muslim group on their campus wants to convene a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas, this group should be allowed to hold such a rally. Yet public and private college students are significantly more likely than student religious group leaders to “strongly agree” that the rally should be allowed. Three quarters of public college students and more than 8 in 10 (83%) private college students “strongly agree” that this group should be allowed to hold this rally, compared to 50% of student religious group leaders who “strongly agree.” Another 21% of public and 15% of private college students “somewhat agree” with this allowing such a rally, while 35% of student religious group leaders “somewhat agree.” Fewer than 2 in 10 student religious group leaders think the rally should not be allowed.

Q32. If a student Muslim group on your campus wants to convene a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas, do you agree or disagree that this group should be allowed to convene this rally on your campus?



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

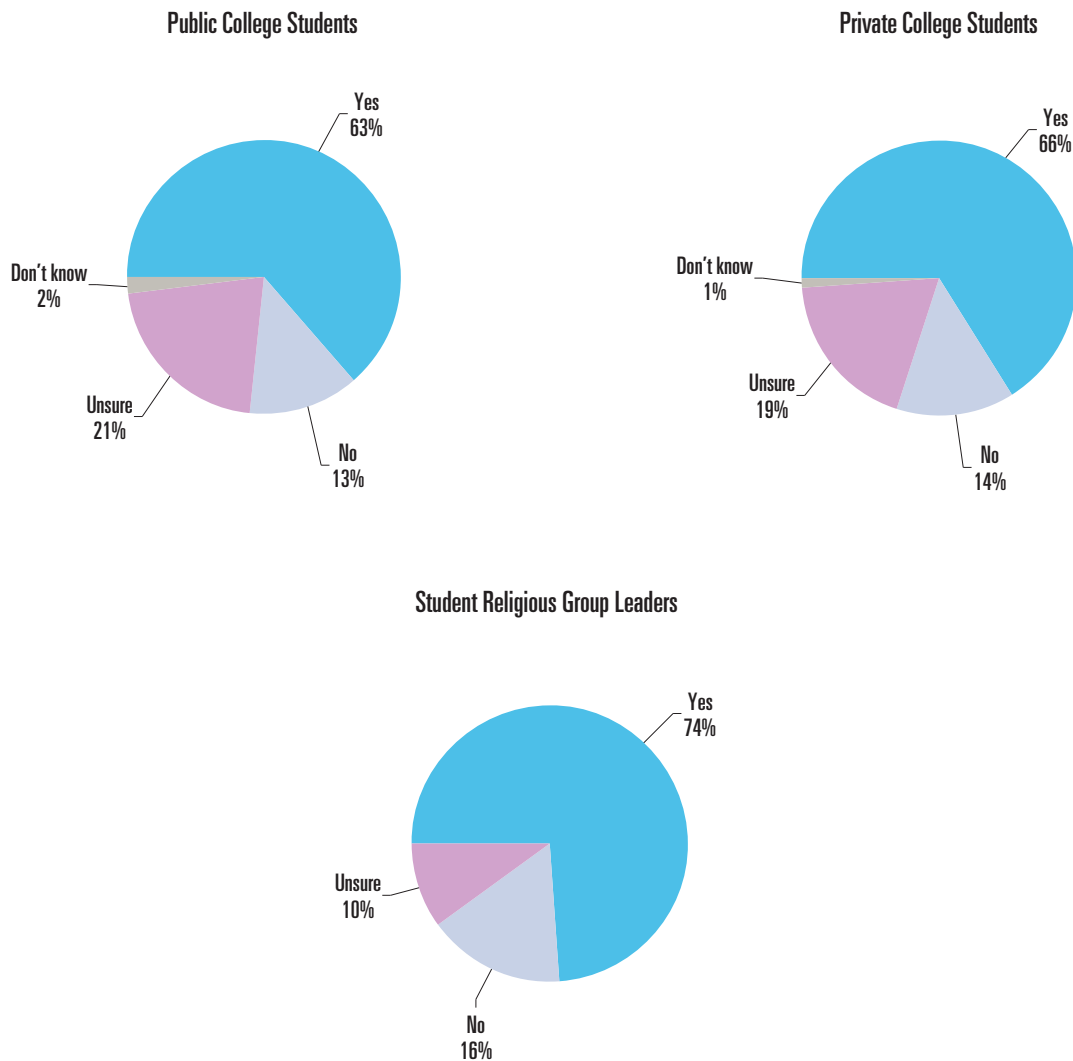
- Over eight in ten private college students (83%), in comparison to three quarters of public college students and half of student religious group leaders, strongly agree that if a student Muslim group on their campus wants to convene a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas, it should be allowed to do so.
- More student religious group leaders (35%) than public and private college students (21% and 15% respectively) somewhat agree that if a student Muslim group on their campus wants to convene a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas, it should be allowed to do so.

C. EQUAL ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Equal access to campus facilities for all student organizations does not seem to be a problem at the majority of colleges. Nearly three quarters (74%) of student religious group leaders report that all student organizations on their campus have equal access to campus facilities, while 63% of public and 66% of private college students report that all student organizations have equal access to their campus facilities.

Fewer than 2 in 10 (16%) student religious group leaders think there are some student organizations that do not have equal access to campus facilities. Similarly, 13% of public and 14% of private college students think there are some student organizations that do not have equal access to facilities. One in ten student religious group leaders report they are unsure if all student groups have equal access, compared to about 2 in 10 public (23%) and private (20%) college students who report they are unsure.

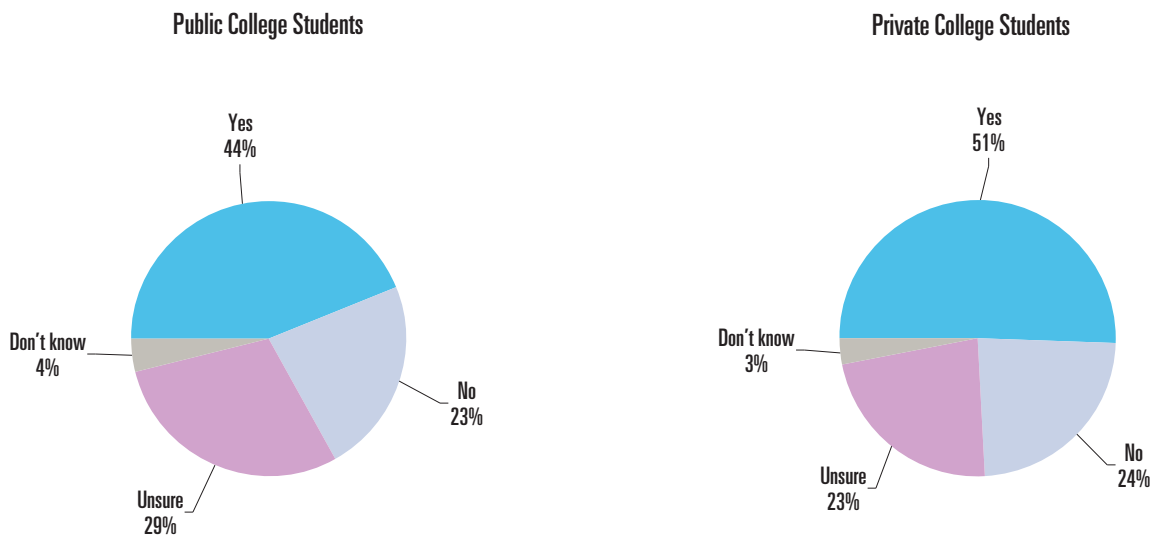
Q25. Would you say all student organizations on your campus have equal access to use campus facilities, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



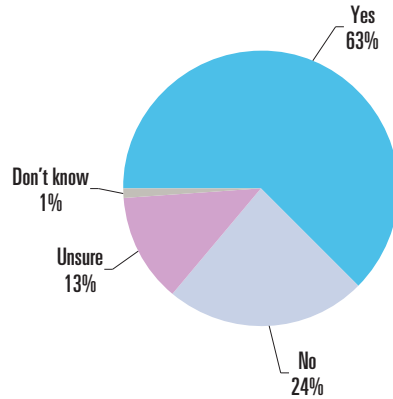
Equal opportunity to gain university funding is slightly more problematic for student groups than equal access to campus facilities. More than 6 in 10 (63%) student religious group leaders say all student organizations on their campus have an equal opportunity to gain university funding. More than 4 in 10 (44%) public college students and 5 in 10 (51%) private college students say all student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding at their schools. About one quarter (24%) each of student religious group leaders, and public (23%) and private (24%) college students report not all student groups have an equal opportunity to gain funding at their colleges and universities.

Fewer than 2 in 10 (14%) student religious group leaders say they are unsure or don't know if all student groups have an equal opportunity to gain university funding, compared to one third of public and more than one quarter of private (26%) college students who say they are unsure or don't know if all groups have an equal opportunity.

Q26. Would you say all student organizations on your campus have an equal opportunity to gain University funding, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

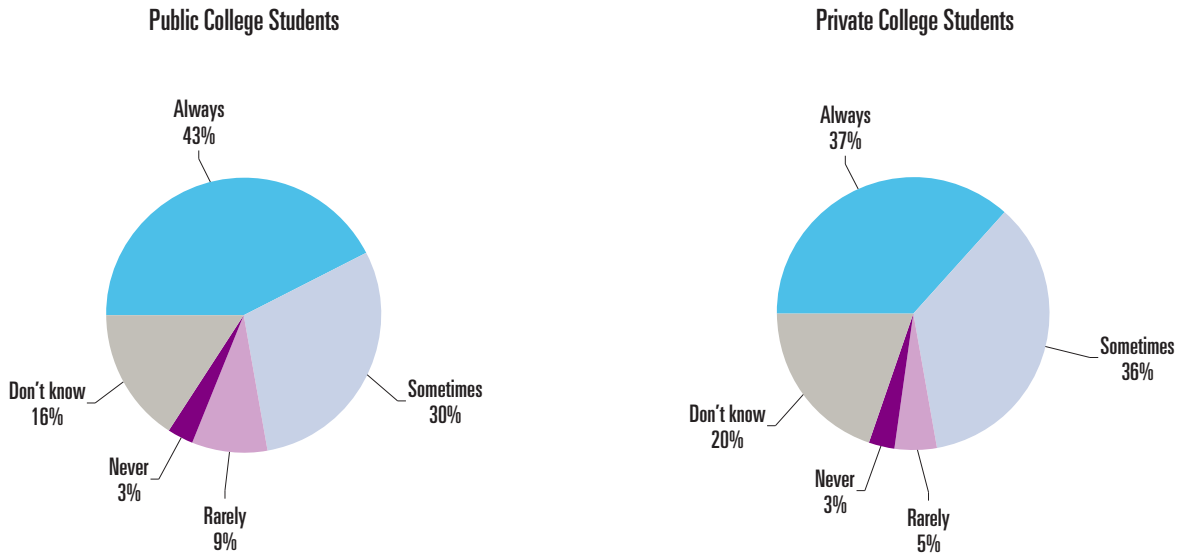
- Significantly more student religious group leaders (63%) than public college students (44%) and private college students (51%) think that all student organizations on campus have an equal opportunity to gain university funding.

Both public and private college students who say that not all student groups have equal access to campus facilities or funding cite specific groups and reasons why certain student groups have more access than other groups. The most frequently mentioned types of groups that do not have equal access include religious groups and minority groups. They cite common reasons for this, including smaller group sizes, and newer groups. Student religious group leaders also identify these groups as ones that do not have equal access.

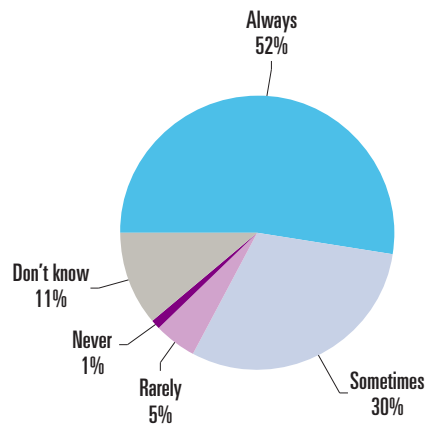
Majorities of college students report that all student religious organizations are currently benefiting from fundamental fairness in response to charges against them and have had an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel. More than half (52%) of student religious group leaders report student religious groups “always” have the opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel on their campus. Another 3 in 10 say student religious organizations “sometimes” have this opportunity, followed by 6% who think student religious groups rarely or never have this opportunity.

More than 4 in 10 (43%) public college students report student religious groups on their campus “always” have the opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel. Three in ten public college students report this is “sometimes” the case. Thirty-seven percent of private college students report student religious groups on their campus “always” have the opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel, while more than one third (36%) of private college students report this is “sometimes” the case. Fewer than 2 in 10 college students from either public (12%) or private (8%) colleges think religious groups rarely or never have this opportunity.

Q29. Do you think all student religious organizations on your campus currently enjoy fundamental fairness in response to charges against them and have an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel?



Student Religious Group Leaders



Statistically Significant Differences:

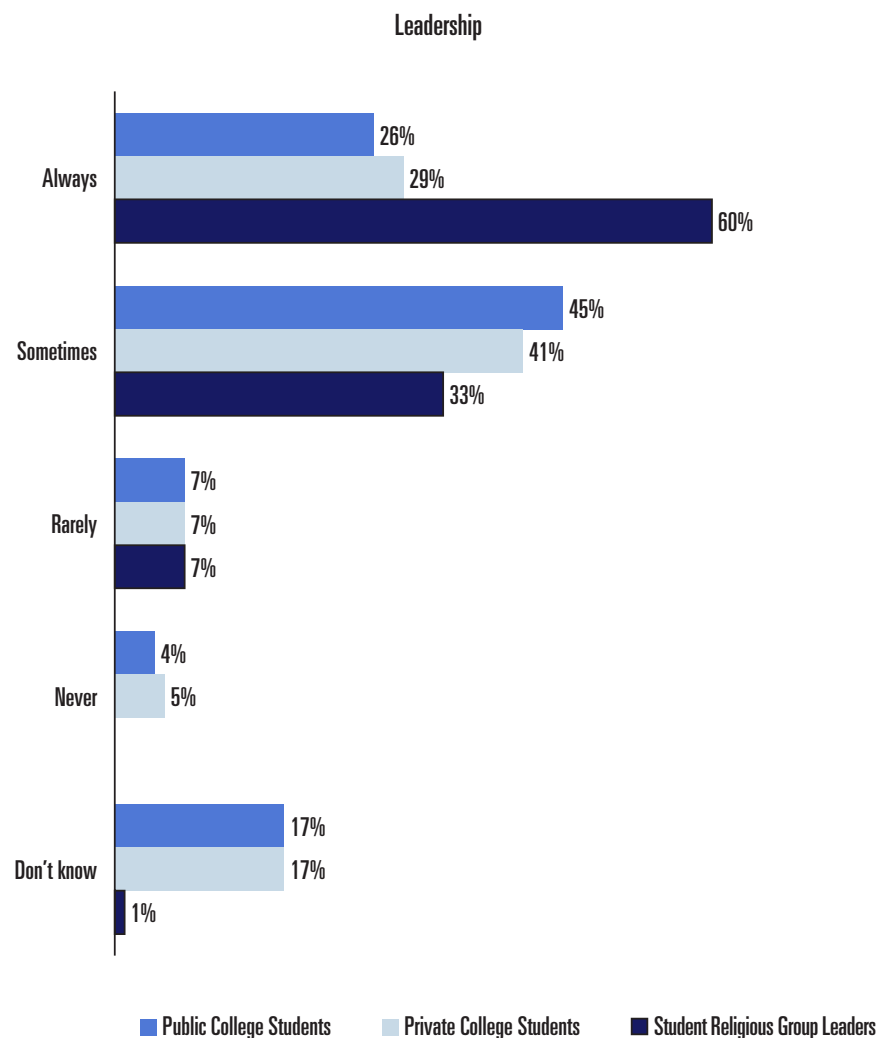
- Over half student religious group leaders (52%) compared to public and private college students (43% and 37% respectively) believe that all student religious organizations on their campus always enjoy fundamental fairness in response to charges against them and have an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel.

D. LEADERSHIP & MEMBERSHIP OF STUDENT GROUPS

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students report religious groups on campus always have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership. Six in ten (60%) religious student leaders compared to 26% of public and 29% of private college students think student religious organizations on campus "always" have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership. One third of student religious group leaders compared to 45% of public and 41% of private college students report student organizations on campus "sometimes" have this freedom.

Fewer than one in ten (7%) student religious group leaders think student religious groups "rarely" have this freedom. Similarly, 7% of public and private college students report student religious groups "rarely" have freedom of university officials interfering with the group's leadership, and 4% of public and 5% of private college students say that student religious organizations "never" have this freedom. Also, about 2 in 10 public and private college students do not know whether religious groups have this freedom.

Q27 & Q28. Do you think all student religious organizations on your campus have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's (insert item)? Always, sometimes, rarely, or never?



Statistically Significant Differences:

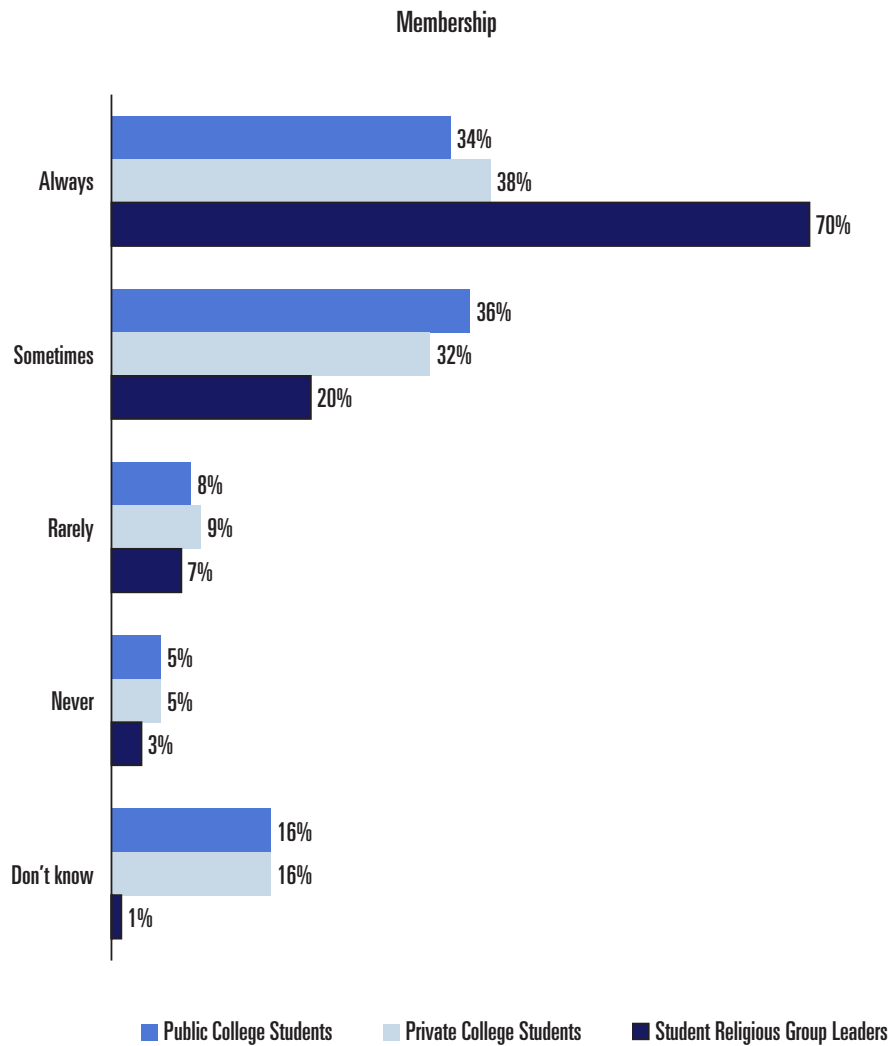
- Six in ten student religious group leaders believe that all student religious organizations on their campus always have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership in comparison to public and private college students (26% and 29% respectively).

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students report student religious groups always have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's membership.

Seven in ten student religious group leaders report student religious organizations on their campus "always" have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's membership. Followed by 2 in 10 religious student leaders who think this is "sometimes" the case. One in ten student religious group leaders say religious groups "rarely" (7%) or "never" (3%) have this freedom.

More than one third of public (34%) and private (38%) college students report religious organizations "always" have freedom from interference with the group's membership. In addition, 36% of public and 32% of private college students think all student religious groups "sometimes" have this freedom. Just more than 1 in 10 public and private colleges report student religious groups "rarely" (8% and 9%, respectively) or "never" (5% each, respectively) have this freedom. About 2 in 10 public (16%) and private (16%) college students report they "don't know" if their student religious groups have this freedom.

Q27 & Q28. Do you think all student religious organizations on your campus have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's (insert item)? Always, sometimes, rarely, or never?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Seven in ten student religious group leaders believe that all student religious organizations on their campus always have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's membership in comparison to public and private college students (34% and 38% respectively).

E. EXCLUSION FROM STUDENT GROUPS

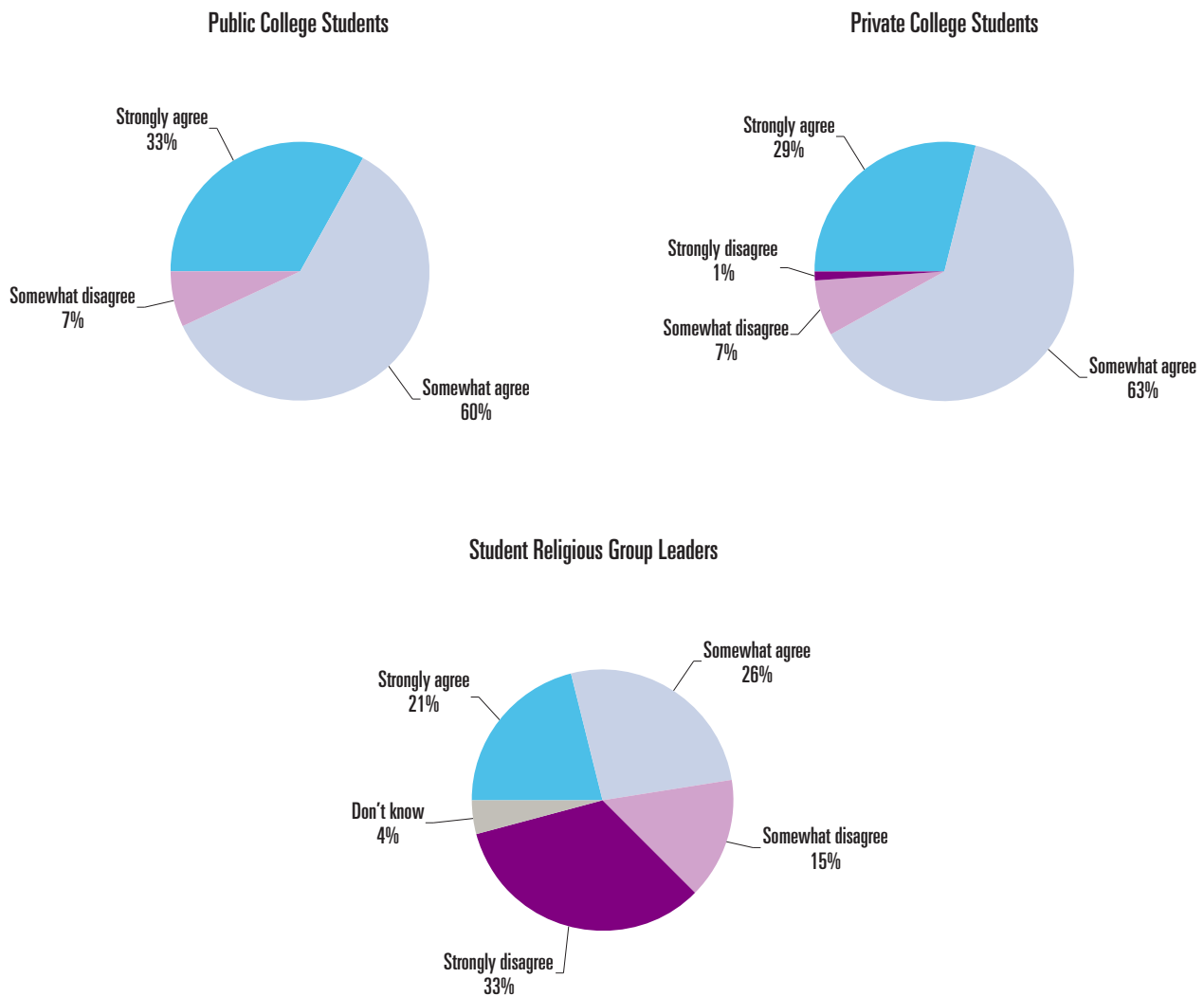
Exclusion From Christian Group Because of Sexuality Belief System

Majorities of both public and private college students think that a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to scripture and wants to exclude individuals who are homosexual and believe that their homosexuality is not immoral from leadership of the group, should be allowed to exclude individuals from membership in the group. Yet, student religious group leaders opinion is more divided.

One third of public and nearly 3 in 10 private college students “strongly agree” that that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group. In addition, 60% of public and 63% of private college students “somewhat agree” that this group should be allowed to exclude homosexual individuals from membership in their group.

On the other hand, student religious group leaders opinion is more divided than public and private college students. About half report they “strongly” (21%) or “somewhat” (26%) agree that a student Christian group should be allowed to exclude homosexual individuals from membership in the group. While, the other half of student religious group leaders say they “somewhat” (15%) or “strongly” (33%) disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group.

Q31. If a student Christian group on your campus believes that homosexuality is in opposition to scripture, and wants to exclude individuals who are homosexual and who believe that their homosexuality is not immoral, from leadership of the group, would you agree or disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Ninety three percent of public college students agree strongly or somewhat (33% and 60%) and 92% of private college students agree strongly or somewhat (29% and 63%) that if a student Christian group wants to exclude individuals who are homosexual, they should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group. This is compared to 47% of student religious group leaders (21% and 26%) who feel this way.

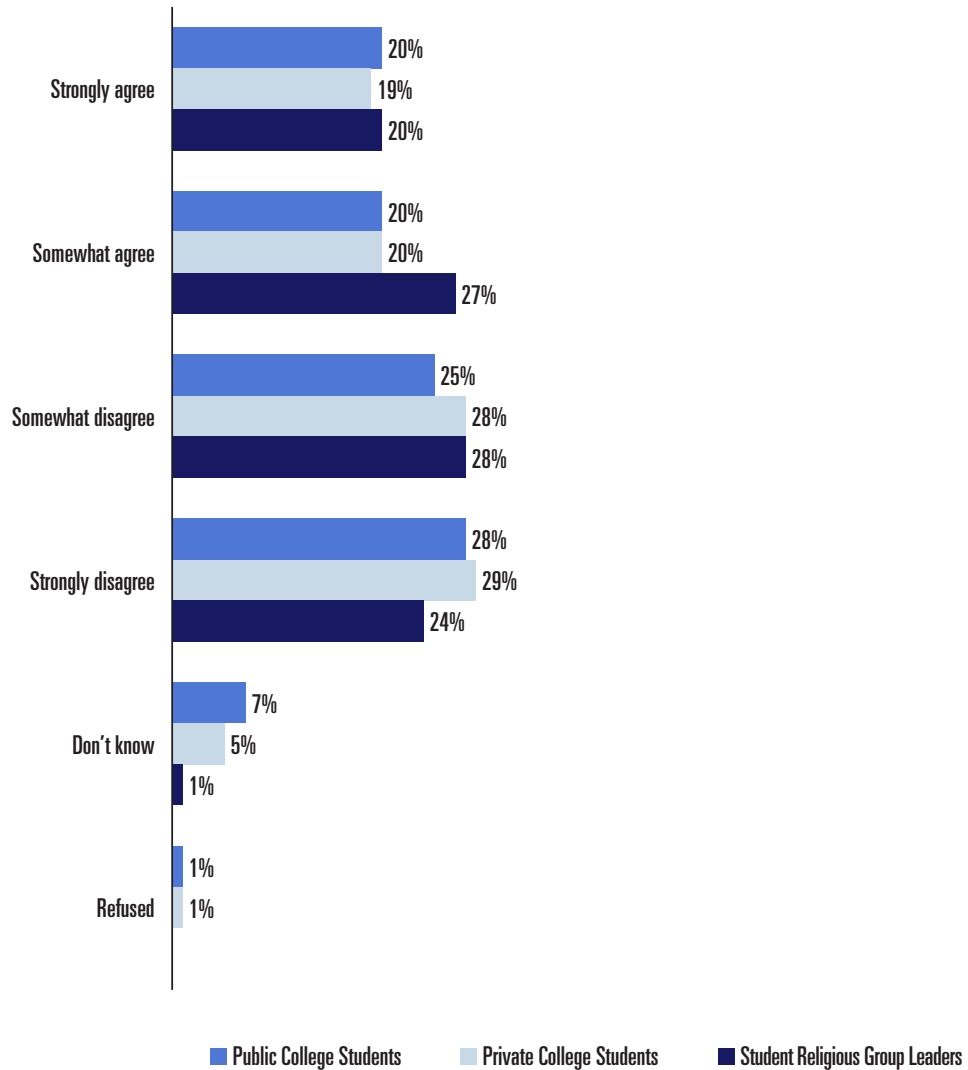
Exclusion From GLBT Group Because of Religious Belief System

College students' opinions are more divided with regards to whether or not a GLBT group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership. About 4 in 10 public (40%) and private (39%) college students agree that a gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) student group that believes that the evangelical Christian doctrine that homosexuality is “an abomination unto the Lord” is the source of oppression suffered by those of minority sexual preference should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership in the group. This is compared to less than half (47%) of student religious group leaders who “strongly” (20%) or “somewhat” (27%) agree a GLBT group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership.

Over half of public and private college students “strongly” (28% and 29%, respectively) or “somewhat” (25% and 28%, respectively) disagree that a GLBT group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership. Similarly, 24% of student religious group leaders “strongly” disagree with this exclusion. Twenty-eight percent of student religious group leaders “somewhat” disagree.

Q33 & Q34. If a gay-lesbian-bisexual-& transgender student group on your campus believes that the evangelical Christian doctrine that homosexuality is “an abomination unto the Lord” is the source of the oppression suffered by those of minority sexual preference, and therefore wants to exclude such evangelical Christians from (insert item) in the group, would you agree or disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from (insert item) in the group?

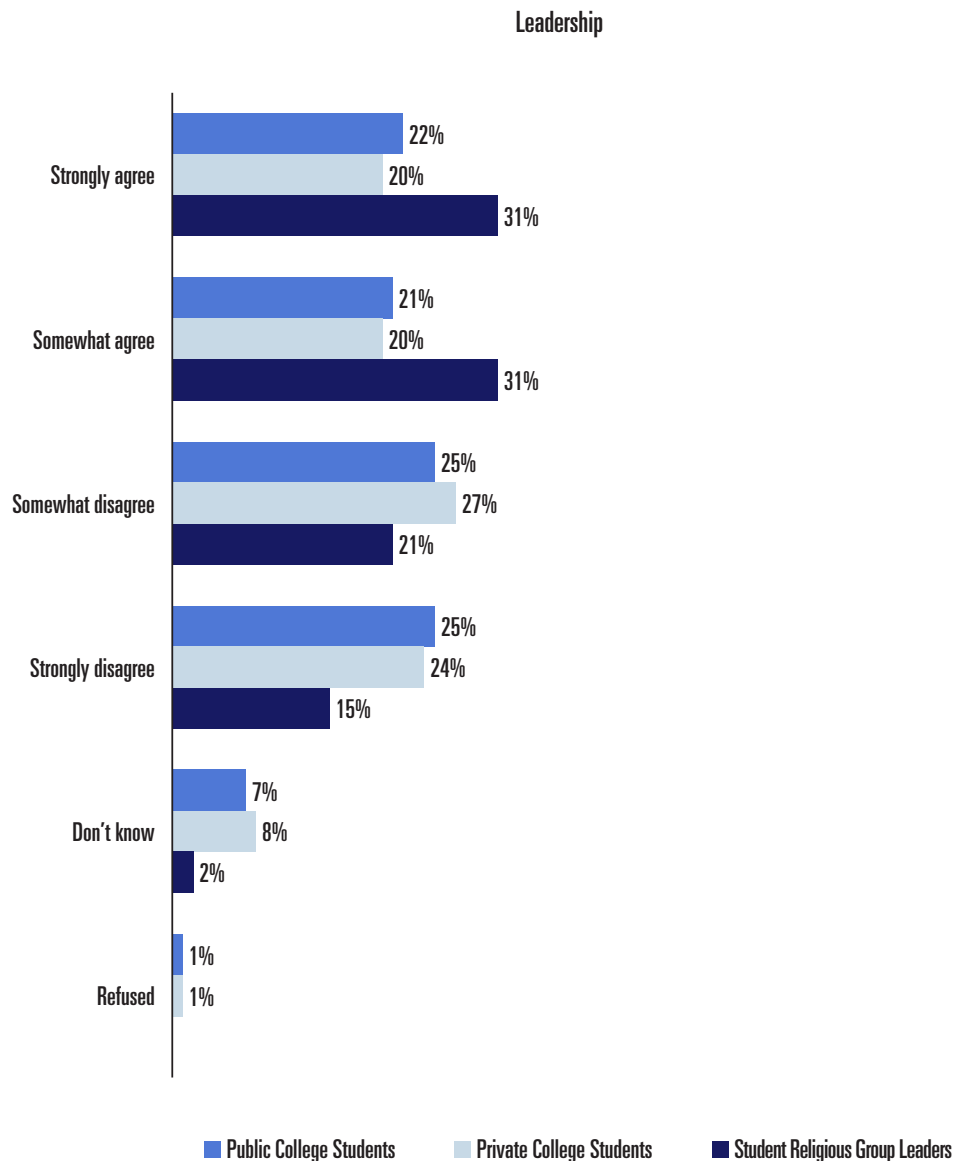
Membership



College students were also asked if a GLBT student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership in the group. The majority of student religious group leaders agree a GLBT group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership of the group, while public and private college students' opinion are more divided. More than 6 in 10 student religious group leaders "strongly" (31%) or "somewhat" (31%) agree a GLBT group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from being leaders in the group. Compared to 4 in 10 public and private college students who "strongly" (22% and 20%, respectively) or "somewhat" (21% and 20%, respectively) agree with excluding evangelical Christians from leadership in the group.

Over one third of student religious group leaders disagree that a GLBT student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership in the group. Twenty-one percent "somewhat" disagree and 15% "strongly" disagree. Significantly more public and private college students than student religious group leaders disagree that a GLBT student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership. One quarter of public (25%) and 27% of private college students "somewhat" disagree, while 25% of public and 24% of private college students "strongly" disagree.

Q33 & Q34. If a gay-lesbian-bisexual-& transgender student group on your campus believes that the evangelical Christian doctrine that homosexuality is “an abomination unto the Lord” is the source of the oppression suffered by those of minority sexual preference, and therefore wants to exclude such evangelical Christians from (insert item) in the group, would you agree or disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from (insert item) in the group?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Half of public college students and 51% of private college students disagree somewhat (25% and 27%, respectively) or strongly (25% and 24%, respectively) that if a gay-lesbian-bisexual-& transgender student group on their campus wants to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership in the group, they should be allowed to do so . This is compared to 36% of student religious group leaders (15% and 21%).

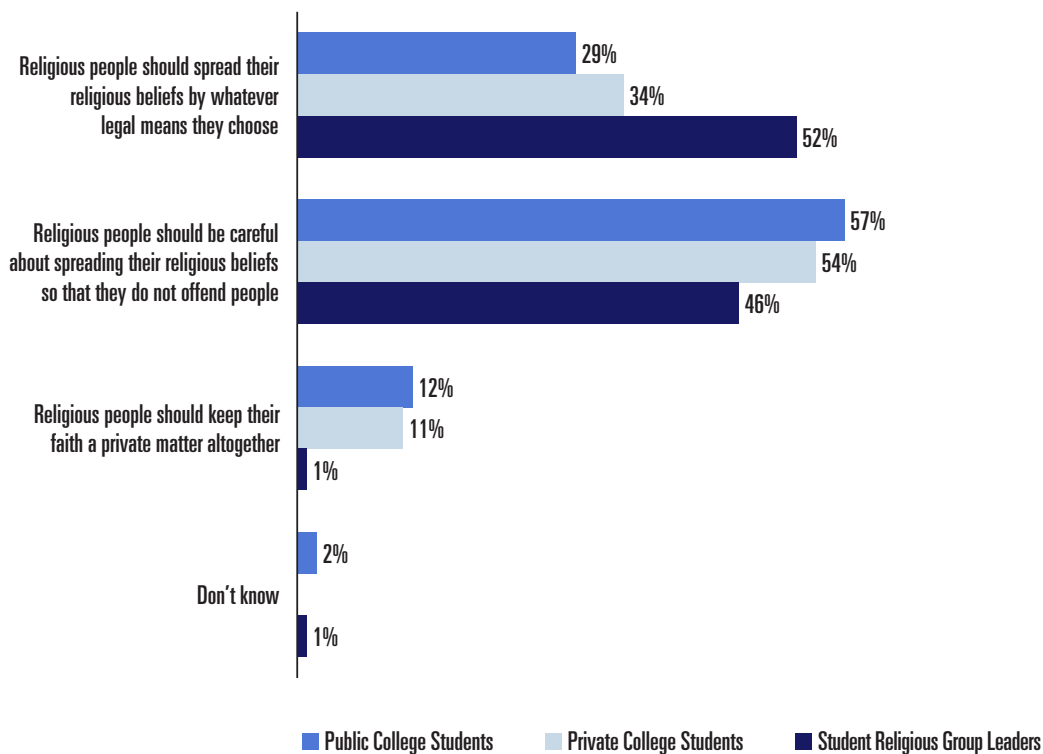
IV. RELIGIOUS CLIMATE ON CAMPUS

A. VIEWPOINT OF RELIGION

Student religious group leaders are significantly more likely than public and private college students to say that “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” Over half (52%) of student religious group leaders report their view about religion on campus is best described as, “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” Significantly, fewer public (29%) and private (34%) college students believe this.

More than 4 in 10 (46%) student religious group leaders say their view about religion on campus is best described as, “religious people should be careful about spreading their religious beliefs so that they do not offend people,” while more than half of public (57%) and private (54%) college students chose this statement to describe their own view of religion on campus. About 1 in 10 public (12%) and private (11%) college students, compared to 1% of student religious group leaders, say their viewpoint is best described as, “religious people should keep their faith a private matter.”

Q16. Which of the following comes closest to your view about religious people on your campus?



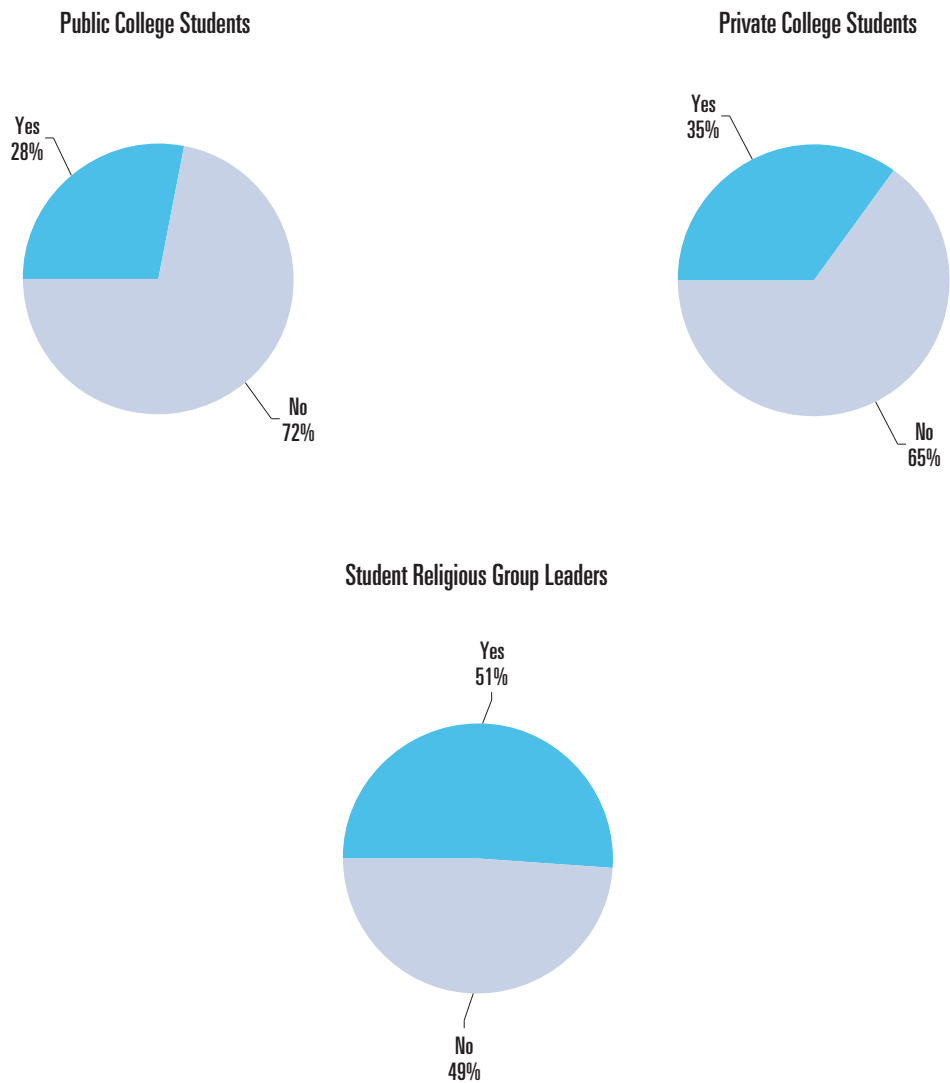
Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over half of student religious group leaders (52%) compared to 34% of private and 29% of public college students think that religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose is their closest view about religious people in their campus.
- Significantly more students from public colleges (57%) compared to 46% of student religious group leaders believe that their closest view about religious people in their campus is

that religious people should be careful about spreading their religious beliefs so that they do not offend people.

Significantly more student religious group leaders than public and private college students have taken a religious studies class in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices were discussed. More than half (51%) of student religious group leaders report they have taken a religious studies class and 49% report they have not taken such a class. Fewer than 3 in 10 (28%) public college students say they have taken such a religious studies class, but the majority (72%) have not. Likewise, more than one third (35%) of private college students have taken such a religious studies class, but the majority (65%) have not.

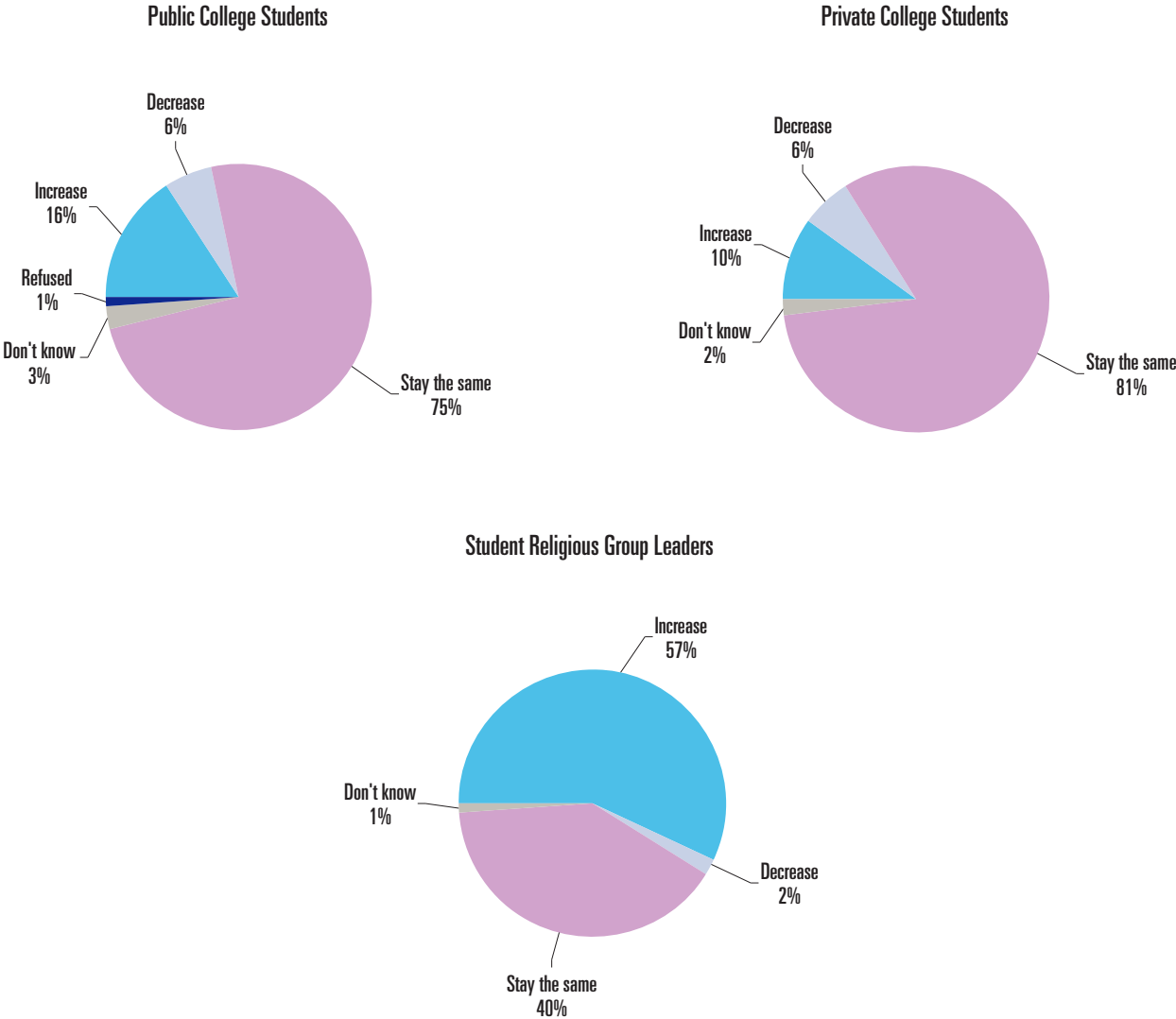
QD2. Have you taken a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed?



The majority of public and private college students agree that religion's influence on their campus should stay the same, while religious student leaders are more likely to say religion's influence should be increased. Three quarters of public (75%) and 8 in 10 (81%) private college students think religion's influence on campus should not increase or decrease, but stay the same. Fewer than 2 in 10 public (16%) and 1 in 10 private (10%) college students think religion's influence on campus should be increased, and 6% respectively, think it should be decreased.

The majority of student religious group leaders think religion's influence on their campus should increase (57%), while 2% say it should be decreased. Four in ten student religious group leaders think the level of religions influence on campus should stay the same.

Q58. Do you think religion's influence on your campus should be increased, decreased, or stay the same?



Opinion does not change when college students were asked specifically if their own religion's influence on campus should be increased, decreased, or stay the same. The majority of public and private college students agree that their own religion's influence on campus should stay the same, while student religious group leaders are more likely to say their religion's influence should be increased.

About three quarters of public (74%) and 8 in 10 (80%) private college students think their religion's influence on campus should stay the same. Fewer than 2 in 10 public (20%) and private (14%) college students think religion's influence on campus should increase, and 2% and 3%, respectively, think it should decrease.

The majority of student religious group leaders think religion's influence on their campus should increase (57%), while 2% say it should be decreased. Four in ten student religious group leaders think the level of religions influence on campus should stay the same.

Statistically Significant Differences:

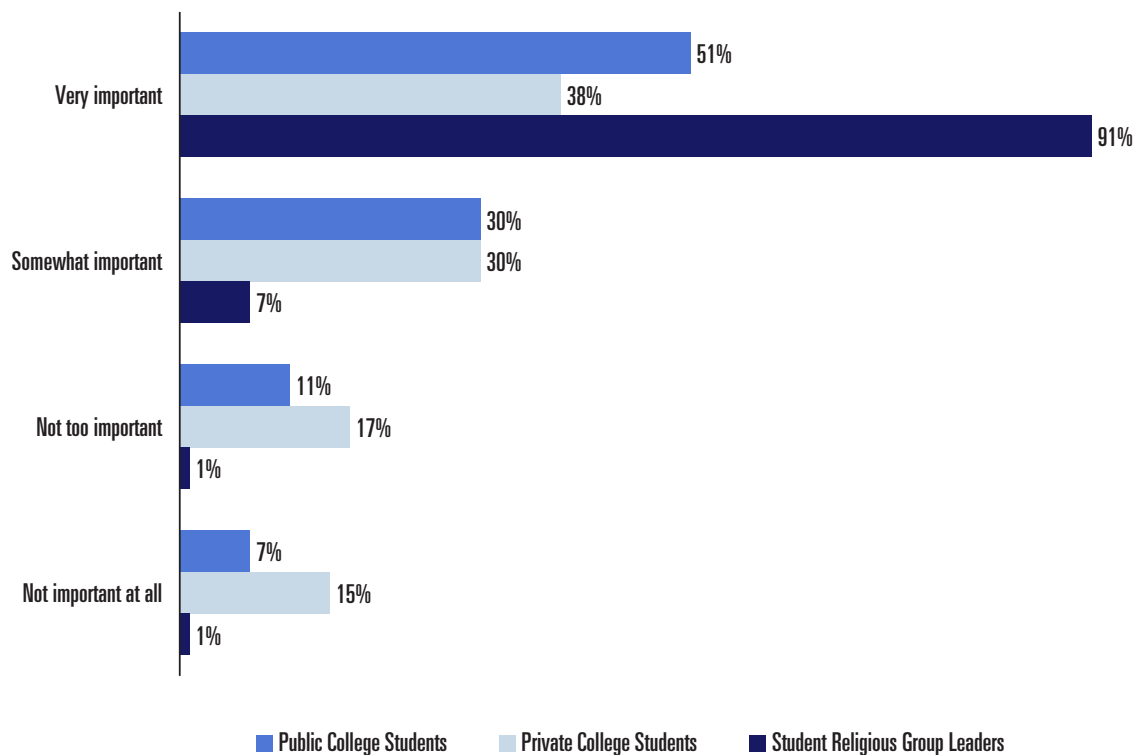
- Fifty seven percent of student religious group leaders believe that religion's influence on their campus should increase compared to 16% of public and 10% of private college students.

B. IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

As one might expect religion is very important in the lives of the majority of student religious group leaders. The majority of public and private college students also say religion is at least somewhat important in their lives. Nine in ten (91%) student religious group leaders say religion is “very important” in their lives, followed by 7% who say religion is “somewhat important” and only 2% who think it is not too important or not important at all.

Significantly fewer public (51%) and private (38%) college students say religion is “very important” in their lives. While, 3 in 10 public (30%) and private (30%) college students say religion is “somewhat important” in their lives. Private college students are significantly more likely than public college students to say religion is “not too” (17% and 11%, respectively) or “not at all” (15% and 7%, respectively) important in their lives.

Q40. How important would you say religion is in your own life? Is it Very Important, Somewhat Important, Not too Important, or not important at all?



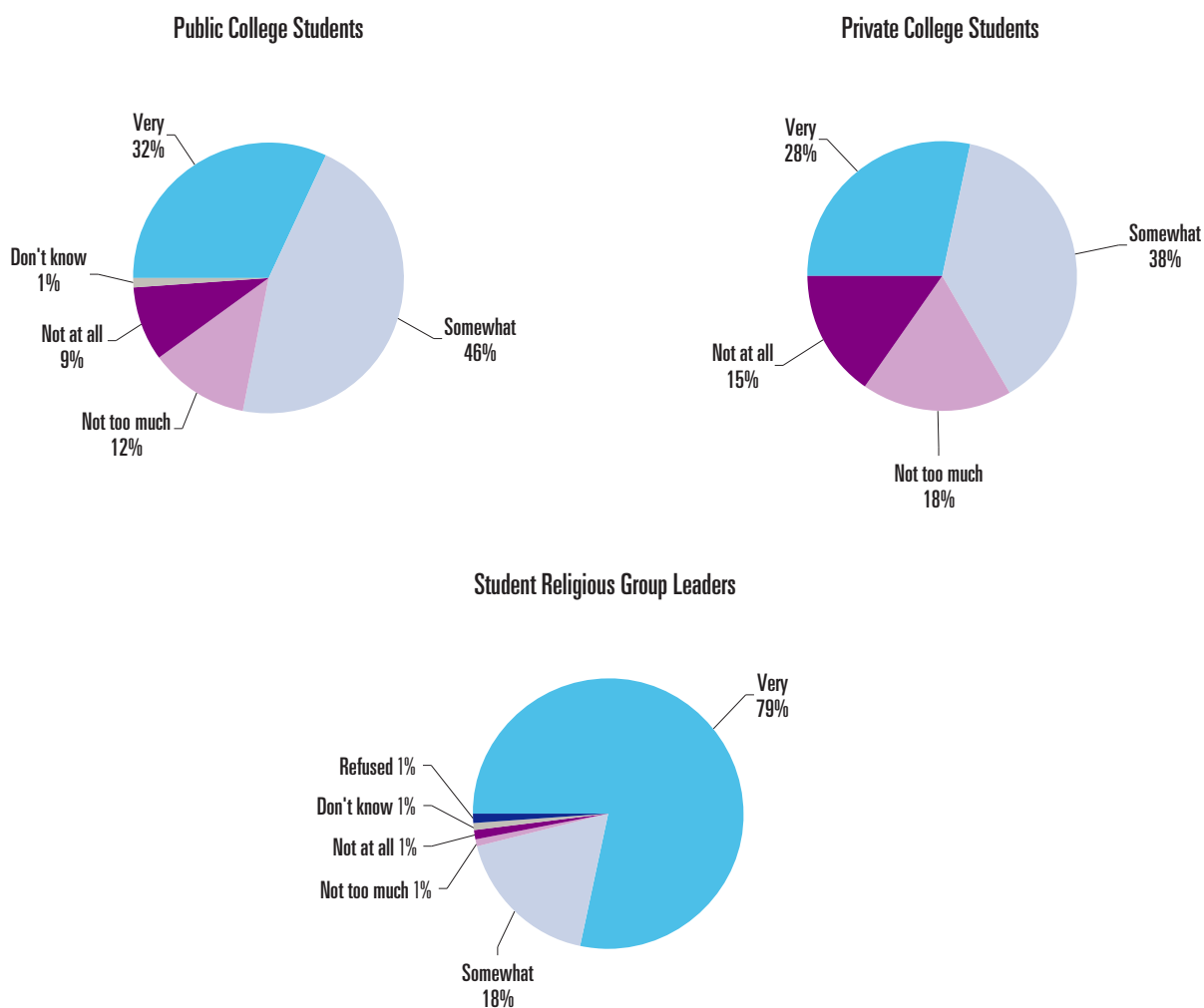
Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over nine in ten (91%) student religious group leaders say that religion is very important in their own life compared to public and private college students (51% and 38% respectively).

Similarly, a majority of student religious group leaders report they are “very” religious, and the majority of public and private college students consider themselves to be at least somewhat religious. Nearly all (97%) student religious group leaders, as well as over three quarters (78%) of public and two thirds (66%) private college students report they are at least somewhat religious. Significantly more student religious group leaders (79%) than public (32%) and private (28%) college students say they are “very” religious. About 2 in 10 (18%) student religious group leaders, compared to 46% of public and 38% of private college students, say they are “somewhat” religious.

Only 2% of student religious group leaders say they are “not too” or “not at all” religious. Compared to 2 in 10 public college students who say they are “not too” (12%) or “not at all” (9%) religious, and one third of private college students who say they are “not too” (18%) or “not at all” (15%) religious.

Q41. How religious do you consider yourself to be? Very, somewhat, not too much, or not at all?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over three quarters of student religious group leaders (79%) consider themselves very religious compared to 32% of public college students and 28% of private college students.

The majority of college students did not consider the college or university's religious atmosphere when applying. More than 7 in 10 (72%) public college students and more than two thirds (67%) of private college students say they did not consider the schools religious atmosphere at all when applying. Nearly 6 in 10 (59%) student religious group leaders also did not consider the schools religious atmosphere at all when applying to their university or college. Fourteen percent of public and 11% of private college students say they did not consider the religious atmosphere too much, while over one quarter (27%) of religious student leaders said the same.

Twice as many student religious group leaders than public and private college students report they considered the religious atmosphere of the college when applying. About 4 in 10 student religious group leaders say they considered the college's religious atmosphere "a lot" (13%) or "somewhat" (28%) when they applied. While, fewer than 2 in 10 public college students and about one quarter of private college students say they considered the college's religious atmosphere a lot (3% and 10%, respectively) or somewhat (11% and 13%, respectively.)

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over seven in ten public college students (72%) said that when applying to the college or university they are currently attending they did not consider the schools religious atmosphere at all compared to 67% of private school students and 32% of religious leaders.

The majority of college students believe God really exists. Nearly all (93%) student religious group leaders and about three quarters (74%) of public college students and six in ten (60%) private college students say they believe God really exists. One in ten public college students say they find themselves believing in God some of the time but not always, and another 10% say they don't know whether or not there is a God. Fewer than 2 in 10 private college students say they find themselves believing in God some of the time but not at always, and 14% say they don't know whether or not there is a God.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over nine in ten student religious group leaders (93%), compared to 74% of public and 60% of private college students, believe God really exists.

The majority of college students also say they believe in the existence of a higher power that answers prayer and alters the course of day-to-day events, in response to prayer. About 9 in 10 (91%) of student religious group leaders compared to about three quarters (74%) of public and more than 6 in 10 (63%) private college students believe in the existence of a higher power.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over nine in ten student religious group leaders (91%) compared to 74% of public and 63% of private college students say they believe in the existence of a higher power that answers prayer and alters the course of day-to-day events in response to prayer.

College students were asked how often they take time for personal prayer, devotion, or religious meditation. More than one third of student religious group leaders report “at least once a day”, followed by 45% who take time for personal prayer a few times a day, while 11% of public and 15% of private college students never take time for personal prayer, and about one third (32%) of public and more than one quarter (26%) of private college students say they take time for prayer at least once a day.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Eight in ten student religious group leaders (81%) say that at least once a day or a few times a day they take time for personal prayer, devotion, or religious meditation (36% and 45%) compared to 45% of public college students (32% and 13%) and 36% of private college students (26% and 10%).

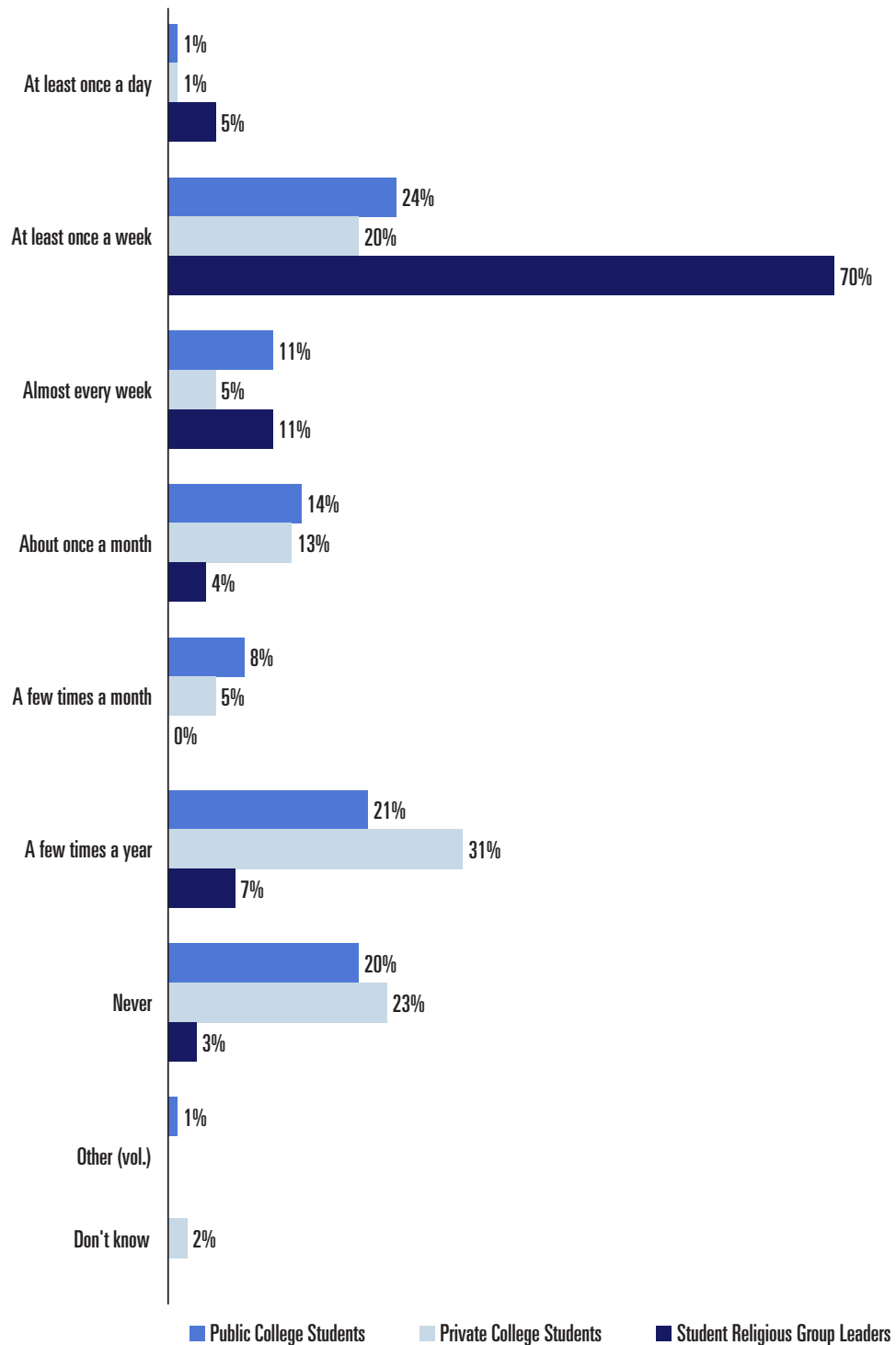
More than two thirds (68%) of student religious group leaders say they “always” adhere to a moral code because it is specifically inspired by their religion. Another one quarter (26%) of student religious group leaders say they “sometimes” follow a moral code inspired by their religion. Significantly fewer public and private college students say they always (28% and 23%, respectively) or sometimes (38% and 36%, respectively) follow a moral code inspired by their religion, while more than one quarter (26%) of public and one third of private college students say they “never” adhere to a moral code inspired by their religion.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Over two thirds of student religious group leaders (68%) say that they always adhere to a moral code because it is specifically inspired by their religion in comparison to 28% of public and 23% of private college students.

Seven in ten student religious group leaders compared to about one quarter of public and 2 in 10 private college students say they attend church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship at least once a week. Two in ten (21%) public and three in ten (31%) private college students say they attend a place of worship a few times a year, and another 2 in 10 public and 23% of private college students say they “never” attend a place of worship.

Q47. How often do you attend church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Seven in ten student religious group leaders say that at least once a week they attend church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship in comparison to public and private college students (24% and 20%, respectively).

More than half of student religious group leaders (56%) say they participate in a campus religious group at least once a week. One quarter of student religious group leaders say they participate at least once a day. A clear majority of both public (81%) and private (77%) college students say they “never” participate in a campus religious group.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- Eighty one percent of public and 77% of private college students responded that they never participate in a campus religious group compared to only 3% of student religious group leaders.

D. PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

The majority of college students who belong to a religious group when asked if they or anyone in their religious group has experienced prejudice and discrimination on campus from other students on the basis of their religion, report neither they nor anyone in their group has experienced prejudice and discrimination. About 8 in 10 public (84%) and 79% of private college students who participate in either an off-campus or on-campus religious group say they have not experienced prejudice and discrimination because of their religion, compared to 52% of student religious group leaders who report they do not know anyone or they themselves have not experienced prejudice and discrimination on campus because of their religion.

Yet more than 4 in 10 (45%) student religious group leaders say they or someone else in their religious group has experienced prejudice and discrimination on campus from other students on the basis of their religion, compared to fewer than 2 in 10 public (13%) and private (15%) college students who report either they or someone in their religious group has experienced prejudice or discrimination on campus from other students because of their religion.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- More student religious group leaders (45%) compared to students from public and private schools (13% and 15%, respectively) say that they or someone in the religious group they belong to has experienced prejudice or discrimination on campus from other students because of their religion.

The majority of public (78%) and private (74%) college students who participate in either an on or off-campus religious group have not individually experienced prejudice and discrimination from other students because of their religion. More than 2 in 10 public (22%) and private (27%) college students who participate in a religious group say they have experienced at least a little prejudice and discrimination. When student religious group leaders were asked about how much prejudice and discrimination from other students they have individually experienced because of their religion, more than half (55%) report experiencing at least a little. Three percent of student religious group leaders report experiencing a lot of prejudice and discrimination, 17% report experiencing some, and 35% report experiencing only a little. More than 4 in 10 (45%) say they have not experienced prejudice and discrimination from other students at all.

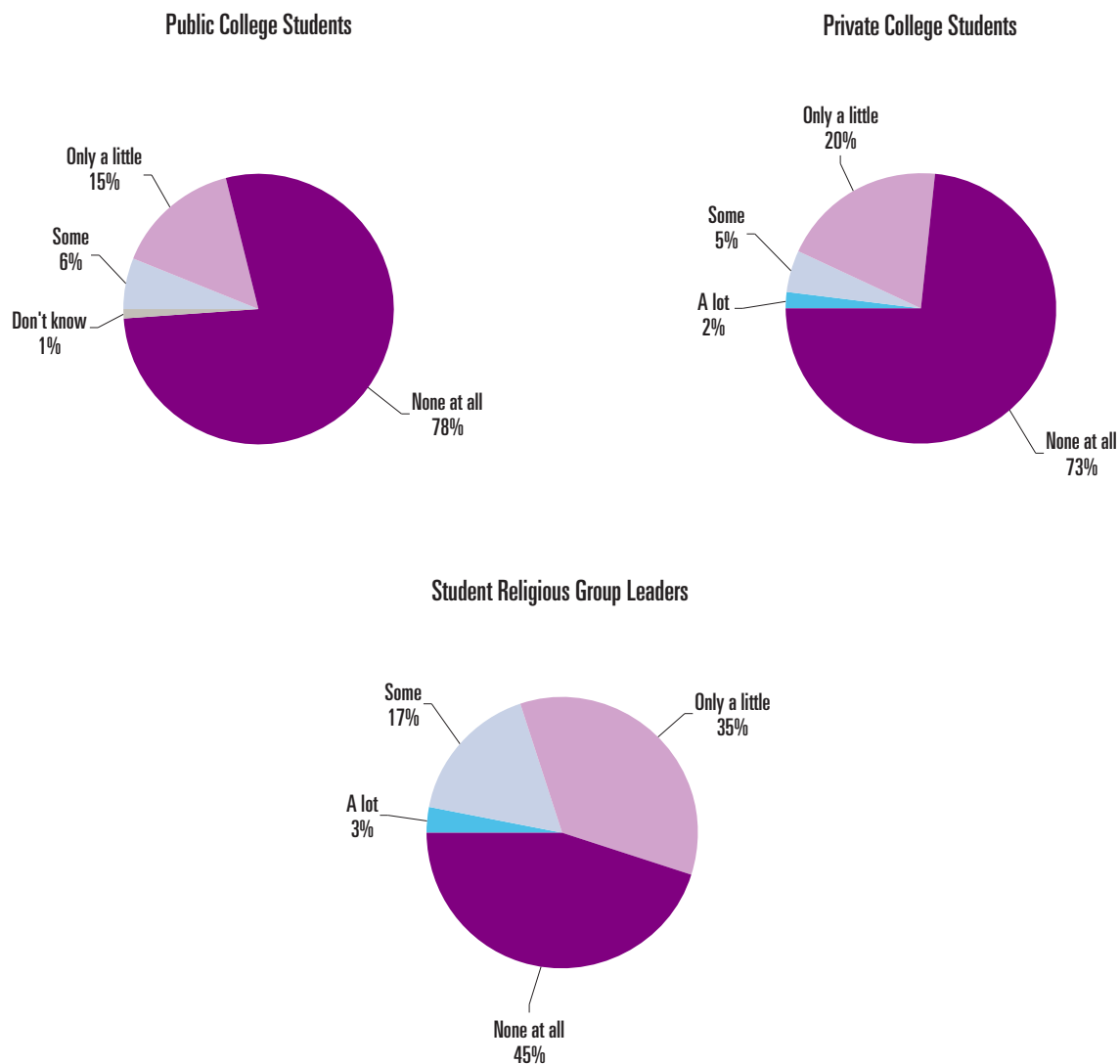
Statistically Significant Differences:

- More student religious group leaders (35%) compared to public and private schools students (15% and 20% respectively) have experienced only a little prejudice and discrimination on their campus because of their religion by other students.

Similarly, more than half (55%) of student religious group leaders report that their religious group has experienced at least a little prejudice and discrimination from other students, while 43% say their group has not experienced prejudice and discrimination from other students at all.

The majority of public (71%) and private (65%) college students who participate in an on or off-campus religious group report their group has not experienced prejudice and discrimination from other students at all. While, about one quarter of public and private college students who participate in an on or off-campus religious group say their group has experienced at least a little (24% and 26%, respectively) prejudice and discrimination by students on campus.

Q51. Overall, how much prejudice and discrimination, if any, have you experienced on campus because of your religion...A lot, some, only a little, or none at all?



Statistically Significant Differences:

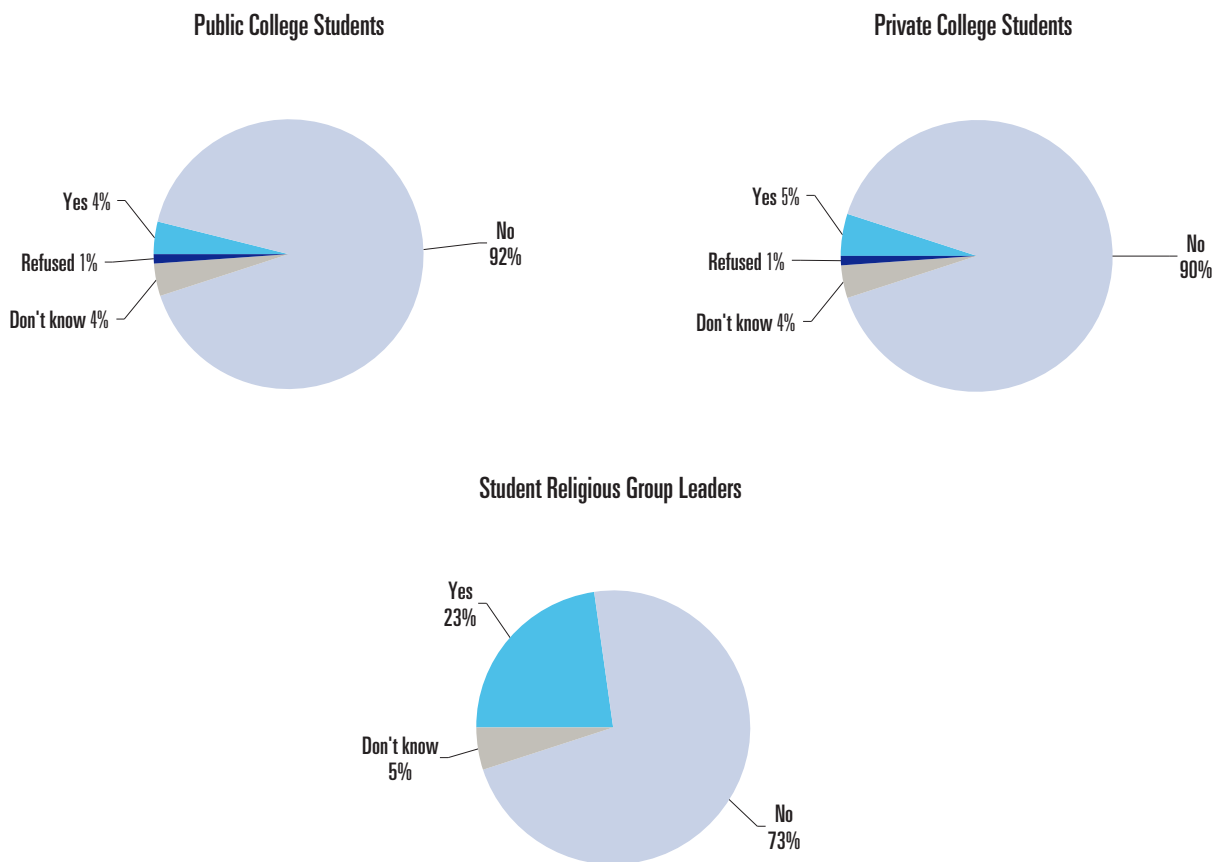
- More student religious group leaders (32%) compared to public and private school students (16% and 17% respectively) say that their religious group has experienced only a little prejudice and discrimination on campus because of their religion by other students.

College students were also asked if they or anyone in their religious group has experienced prejudice and discrimination from campus administrators because of their religion. The majority of public (92%) and private (90%) college students who participate in an on or off-campus religious group report their group has not experienced prejudice and discrimination at all from administrators, and the majority of public and private college students who participate in an on- or off-campus religious group also report they have neither individually (91% and 85%, respectively) nor as a group (90% and 85%, respectively) experienced prejudice and discrimination from administrators.

More than 2 in 10 (23%) student religious group leaders report either themselves or someone else in their group has experienced prejudice and discrimination by administrators because of their religion, while 2 in 10 student religious group leaders say they themselves have experienced prejudice and discrimination by campus administrators because of their religion either “some” (7%) or “only a little” (13%). The majority (79%) of student religious group leaders themselves have not experienced prejudice and discrimination.

Likewise, about one quarter of student religious group leaders report their religious group has experienced prejudice and discrimination from campus administrators at least a little. One percent report experiencing prejudice and discrimination a lot, 7% some, and 17% only a little. More than 7 in 10 report their group has not experienced prejudice and discrimination from administrators at all.

Q53. Have you or anyone in the religious group you belong to experienced prejudice or discrimination because of your religion, by campus administrators?



Statistically Significant Differences:

- Ninety two percent of public and nine in ten private college students, compared to 73% of student religious group leaders, say they or someone in the religious group they belong to have not experienced prejudice or discrimination because of their religion by campus administrators.

The majority of student religious group leaders believe it is important to share the same religious beliefs with peers and colleagues on campus who they have a close relationship with, while the majority of public and private college students do not think this is important. About 6 in 10 student religious group leaders say it is “very” (24%) or “somewhat” (35%) important to share the same religious beliefs with close peers and colleagues. Fewer than 3 in 10 public and private college students say it is “very” (5% and 3%, respectively) or “somewhat” (21% and 16%, respectively) important to share the same religious beliefs with close peers and colleagues.

Fewer than 4 in 10 student religious group leaders say it is “not too important” (20%) or “not important at all” (38%) to share the same religious beliefs with close peers and colleagues, while more than 7 in 10 public and private college students say it is “not too” (23% and 20%, respectively) or “not at all” (49% and 61%, respectively) important to share the same religious beliefs with close peers and colleagues.

Nearly all student religious group leaders share the same religious beliefs with their peers and colleagues on campus with whom they are close to. Two percent of student religious group leaders report all of their peers and colleagues they are close with share the same religious beliefs, while 45% report “most of them”, and 50% report “some of them.” Similar numbers of public and private college students report “all” (4% respectively), “most” (28% and 23%, respectively), or “some” (54% and 58%, respectively) peers and colleagues they are close with share the same religious beliefs.

Statistically Significant Differences:

- More private (61%) compared to public college students (49%) and religious leaders (18%) say that when thinking about their peers and colleagues on campus of whom they have a close relationship with, it is not important at all for them that they share the same religious beliefs as they do.
- Also, 45% of student religious group leaders say that most of their peers and colleagues on campus of whom they have a close relationship with share the same religious beliefs as they do, compared to public and private college students (28% and 23%).

V. VIOLATIONS OF STUDENT'S FREEDOMS

Significantly more private college students (87%) than public (81%) and student religious group leaders (77%) are not aware of any incidents that took place on their campus where student's freedoms may have been violated. Over 2 in ten student religious group leaders (23%) did say they are aware of an incident.

Ninety-six public college students out of 744 (12%) surveyed cite incidents that took place on their campuses where a student's freedoms may have been violated. Some of the responses include:

Freedom of Speech or of the Press Incidents:

"A guy was holding an open speech and he got the campus permission to have it, but the police arrested him for graphic pictures on abortion."

"Designated free speech zones on campus."

"A campus newspaper article about a Christian coffee shop that was opened with school funding."

"Freedom of speech violations."

"In an anti-war rally the police cut off the speakers by pulling the cord from the microphone."

"A leader of the student Muslim organization was arrested for maintaining a website."

"Some people do not have the right to speak their mind and have been pressure."

"Unable to freely express anti-abortion beliefs through broadcast e-mails, when a pro-choice group was clearly able to do so."

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

"A Christian guy was preaching about how the Koran was wrong, a Muslim girl was insulted and he did not respect her comments. The police escorted the crowd off the campus."

"An art project related to September 11 involved religion."

"In a mythology class one professor started making jokes about Christians."

"Jewish discrimination between professors and students."

"Students fought over religion."

"Conservative school and a lot of Baptists try to push their beliefs on other people."

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

“Many students pray behind the campus, it is a praying spot but the state wants to construct a highway.”

“Clubs could not meet even though it was against college rules.”

“A group on campus prays before the bookstore twice a week and blocks the doorway violating the rights of those who want to get in and who do not wish to participate in this prayer session.”

“Students were arrested in a Pro-Palestine demonstration and disciplinary actions were taken against them for unreasonable factors.”

“In protesting vigils administrators have stepped in.”

Sexuality Incidents:

“Prejudice against homosexuals.”

“A group that was against homosexuality were writing things on the sidewalks.”

“Anti-gay protestors.”

“Gay student was kicked out of his dorm room.”

“Hate crimes, and a women in the gay and lesbian group was beaten.”

“Vandalism incidents against homosexuals using slang and derogatory comments against them.”

Racial Incidents:

“Death threats that were racially motivated.”

“Black student body president experienced racism.”

“A Hispanic student on campus was speaking in Spanish and a Caucasian student beat him up.”

“Muslim groups discriminated against.”

“An African American student was detained by campus security. They thought he shouldn't have been on campus but he was a student.”

“An armed robbery in the dorms was done by an African American male and the police arrested and African American female.”

“Black male attacked by a group of white male fraternity members.”

“Certain international students are not treated the same way as non-international students.”

“Fraternities had incidents with Native Americans.”

“Someone in a fraternity dressed up as a Klan member and the fraternity was punished.”

Other Incidents:

“A girl was raped on campus.”

“A law suit has been filed against the campus because of the anti-war rally that was not allowed to convene on campus.”

“In a ceremony after September 11 a professor used offensive terms.”

“After September 11 many students were harassed.”

“Police harassment of certain individuals for no reason at all.”

“Some people hung the American flag in the cafeteria and the administrators took it down.”

At the same time, 45 private colleges out of 261 private colleges (16%) surveyed mention similar types of incidents on their campuses where student’s freedoms may have been violated.

Freedom of Speech or Freedom of the Press Incidents:

“A student was protesting the impending war and had signs expressing his opinion, opposing groups changed his signs.”

“Denying funding to a student counter-culture paper because of the views expressed in it.”

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

“Harassment charges because a religious symbol was posted.”

“Christian abuse.”

“Three Muslims were arrested for supposedly being connected to the Muslims overseas.”

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

“A fraternity was denied access to meet on school grounds.”

“Right to assemble.”

Sexuality Incidents:

“Gay harassment and discrimination.”

“A homosexual group was made fun off by posting hateful signs.”

“Gay and lesbian alliance was shut down by campus administration.”

“Sexual assaults.”

“Gay alliance house was vandalized.”

Racial Incidents:

“Racial issues.”

“After September 11 there was a rally where Muslims students rights were violated.”

“Campus security came down hard on black students.”

Other Incidents:

“A student was going to be expelled from a class because of his specific beliefs on the President.”

“Administrators will enforce a dress code, an example: they will allow African Americans to wear dread locks but not allow whites to do the same.”

“We have a gathering of arts where we build sculptures and listen to music. It is supposed to last until 2 a.m. and somebody called the swat team and they beat, massed us, and tore down our sculptures. They said they had fun doing it.”

“Hate crimes, graffiti and threatening messages.”

“Students have been arrested because the school listens to phone conversations.”

“Some people got beat and someone was killed on campus.”

Correspondingly thirty-four student religious group leaders out of the 150 (23%) surveyed say they knew about incidents that took place in their campuses where a student’s freedoms may have been violated.

Freedom of Speech or Freedom of the Press Incidents:

“Freedom of speech indirectly.”

“Freedom of speech violations.”

“A Messianic group printed publications that condemned Catholicism. They were confronted and were removed from the campus.”

“Someone preaching on campus between class breaks was told to stop or he would be arrested.”

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

“A student expressed the belief in the divinity of Christ in a class and the professor got upset and wrote articles in the school newspaper expressing feeling of prejudice against Jews because of the name of Campus Crusade for Christ.”

“Campus police was called to ask a student to remove a shirt that said Jews for Jesus.”

“Hillel club was vandalized.”

“A professor encouraged a student not to attend a religious organization.”

“Won’t allow students to sing religious songs at Christmas.”

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

“Groups who opposed that a poet was brought to campus because he has written anti-somatic in nature.”

“People were not permitted to share a movie because it was controversial.”

“President of the campus said that a communist group could not have a special interest house on the campus.”

Sexuality Incidents:

“A friend was sexual harassed by on of her professors.”

“Anti-gay derogatory comments.”

“Rape.”

“Funding was cut because of discrimination against homosexuality.”

“Verbal attacks on the gay and lesbian group”

Racial Incidents:

“Racially instigated fights.”

“Racial discrimination, someone was accused by the police of a crime he did not commit because of his race.”

“Muslim student attacked.”

“The library defaced after September 11 in regards to Muslims.”

“Threats to students freedoms based on their race.”

Other Incidents:

“Administrators searching rooms without permission.”

“Hate crime committed on campus.”

“In a homecoming banner competition a group had an animal hanging by a rope being dragged, some thought it was discrimination and some faculty looked down on the religious group.”

“Name calling.”

Seven out of ten students from the colleges where there have been religious liberty cases say they knew about incidents that took place on their campus where a student's freedoms may have been violated, and the incidents mentioned are not very different from situations mentioned by students from public and private colleges where there has not been a legal action taken.

Freedom of Speech or of the Press Incidents:

"Free speech areas where you can hand out pamphlets, need a permit to protest and free speech has been under discussion."

"Some of the Muslims were offended earlier by other students."

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

"I didn't have a say in the religious actions that took place. My religious group affiliated themselves with a group I don't agree with."

"I had a friend who was Jewish who wanted to audition for a play, but it was on Passover, and he wasn't allowed to."

"Muslims treated poorly and harassed by administration."

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

"Students hung a flag upside down and the police came and said it was against the law. Students took this issue to court and there is not a decision yet."

Sexuality Incidents:

"Homosexual group writes things on sidewalks and hang up signs that are offensive to others."

Racial Incidents:

"A September 11th aftermath, where Middle Easterners were beat up."

Other Incidents:

"Sexual assault."