

Foundation for Individual Rights in Education
**University and College Administrator
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

The First Amendment

- The majority (74%) of public and private college administrators mention freedom of speech first when asked to name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment. Only 5% of administrators mention freedom of religion first. Another 3% mention freedom of the press, 2% mentions right of assembly and association, and 1% mention right to petition.

Total mentions by all public and private college administrators for 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 4% mention right to petition.
- More than 7 in 10 (72%) public and private college administrators admit they do not know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first before addressing the other freedoms.
 - Even though the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and the government has placed some restrictions on this freedom, the majority of public and private college administrators think Americans have about the right amount of religious freedom. Also, the majority of administrators report the amount of religious freedom students on their campus have is about right.
 - The majority of public and private college administrators think it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice, or to not practice religion at all, have the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government, and to speak freely about whatever they want. Yet, the majority of administrators 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 private than public college administrators think it is appropriate to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work, and more private than public administrators also think it is appropriate 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.

Legal Rights of Universities and Colleges

- The majority of public and private college administrators support allowing religious groups, including those holding traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality in advancing their particular viewpoint on campus. Yet, the degree of support is significantly greater at public institutions. And, when asked the same question about a non-religious group administrators' opinions were unchanged.
- The majority of public college administrators are correct in saying 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.
- Minorities of public college administrators are incorrect to think that they have the legal right to refuse to allow a student group from pursuing, for example, Falun Dafa.
- For the most part public college administrators know they do not have the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students to their religion.
- Only private colleges and universities probably 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.
- Private and public college policies, with regards to an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training," differ from college to college.

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 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 on whether or not students should be allowed to form a club that argues homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer.
- Fewer than 2 in 10 public compared to 4 in 10 private college administrators disagree students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer.
- 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 though administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment. Nearly 7 in 10 public college administrators compared to less than half of private college administrators agree students should be allowed to do this.

- Equal access to campus facilities for all student organizations does not seem to be a problem for the majority of colleges. Equal opportunity to gain university funding is slightly more problematic for student groups at public colleges than private, yet the majority of college administrators report all student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding. And, not all student religious organizations are currently benefiting from fundamental fairness in response to charges against them and have not had an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel, yet majorities of administrators report their student religious groups “always” enjoy this opportunity.
- Significantly more student religious organizations on public college campuses than private have freedom from university officials interfering with the group’s leadership and membership.
- More private than public college administrators think if religious individuals were allowed to exclude people of different beliefs from their student groups, it would add to the diversity of campus.
- Yet when asked about specific examples of exclusion from student groups, majorities do not think individuals should be excluded. Public and private college administrators think that a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to scripture on their campus should not be allowed to exclude individuals who are homosexual and believe that their homosexuality is not immoral from leadership of the group, from membership in the group.
- Likewise, the majority of public and private college administrators think that if a gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLB&T) student group who 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 not be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership or leadership in the group.

Religious Climate on Campus

- Administrators agree that religion’s influence on their campus should stay the same. A majority of public and private college administrators say religion is important in the lives of students on their campus, and that their students are “very” or “somewhat” religious. Yet, substantial portions of administrators do not know how often the students on their campus attend a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship.
- Public college administrators are more likely than private to say “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” And, nearly all public and private colleges do not require students to take a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed.

Prejudice and Discrimination on Campus

- Public and private college 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 on their campus between students because of their religion. More than half of administrators report being aware of prejudice and discrimination by students against religious groups because of the group's religion. But, the majority of administrators are not aware of any prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups because of the group's religion. More than 2 in 10 administrators report they are aware of prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups because of the group's religion.

Violation of Students' Freedoms

- The majority of administrators are not aware of any incidents that took place on their campus where a student's freedoms may have been violated. Yet, about 2 in 10 public (19%) and private (17%) college administrators did say they are aware of an incident.

I. THE FIRST AMENDMENT

A. KNOWLEDGE OF FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

University and college administrators were asked to name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment, and from top of mind the majority (74%) mention freedom of speech first. Seventy-seven percent of administrators from public colleges and 73% of administrators from private colleges mention freedom of speech first.

Top of mind only 5% of administrators mention freedom of religion first. And top of mind, only 3% mention freedom of the press, 2% mention right of assembly and association, and 1% mention right to petition first. More than one in ten (11%) say they “don’t know” and 2% refused to answer the question.

Only slightly more than half of administrators mentioned a second freedom. More than 4 in 10 administrators from both public (43%) and private (43%) colleges mention the right of assembly and association second.

Total mentions by all administrators for each of the First Amendment rights:

- 85% of administrators mention freedom of speech;
- 33% mention right of assembly and association;
- 23% mention freedom of the press;
- 21% mention freedom of religion;
- and 4% mention right to petition.

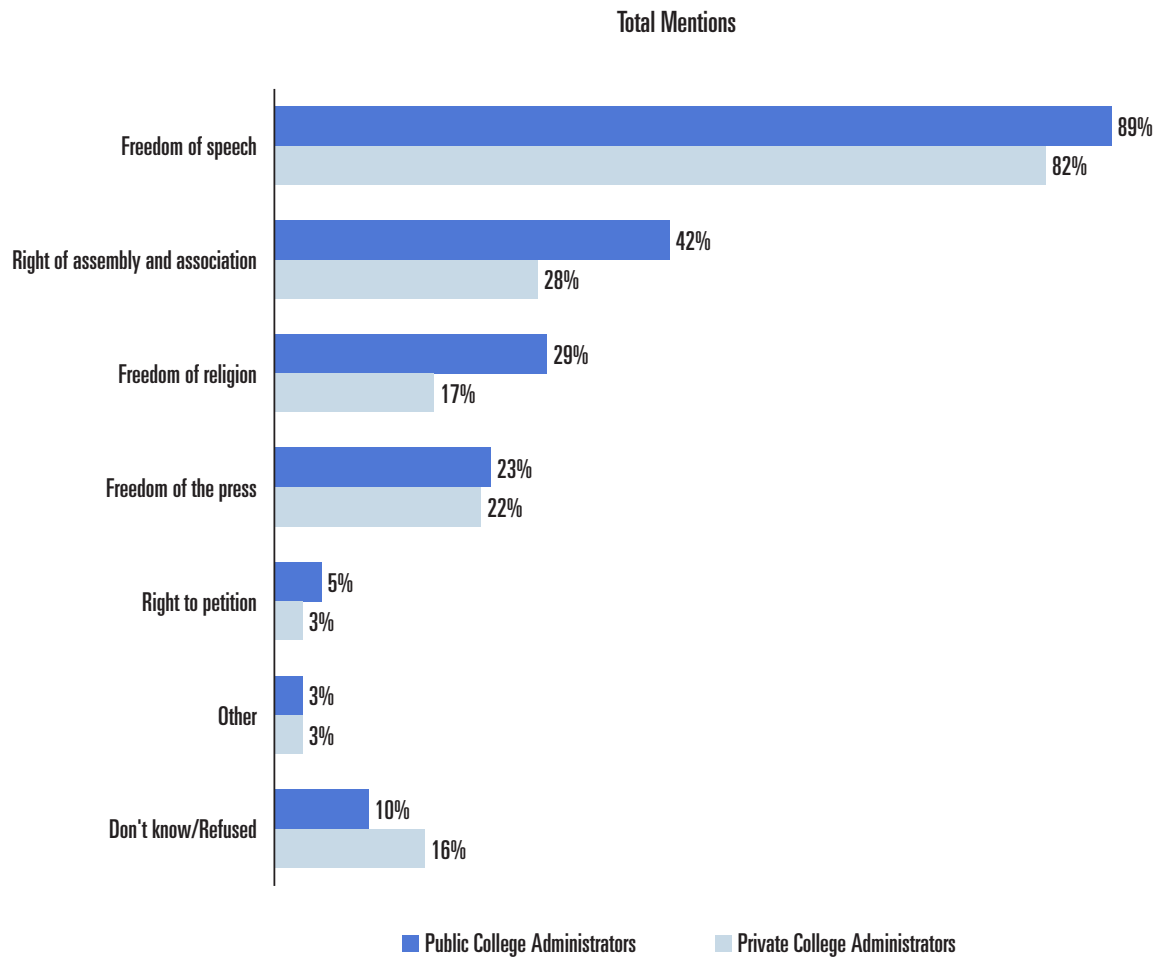
Total mentions for public college administrators:

- 89% of administrators mention freedom of speech;
- 42% mention right of assembly and association;
- 29% mention freedom of religion;
- 23% mention freedom of the press;
- and 5% mention right to petition.

Total mentions for private college administrators:

- 82% of administrators mention freedom of speech;
 - 28% mention right of assembly and association;
 - 22% mention freedom of the press;
 - 17% mention freedom of religion;
 - and 3% mention right to petition.
- Administrators from religious liberty case colleges and universities also are more likely to mention freedom of speech first when asked to name specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment. Seven out of the ten case colleges first mention “freedom of speech”. One out of the ten case colleges mentioned “freedom of religion” first from top of mind. Eight out of the ten case colleges mentioned a second freedom, half of which mentioned “freedom of the press” second.

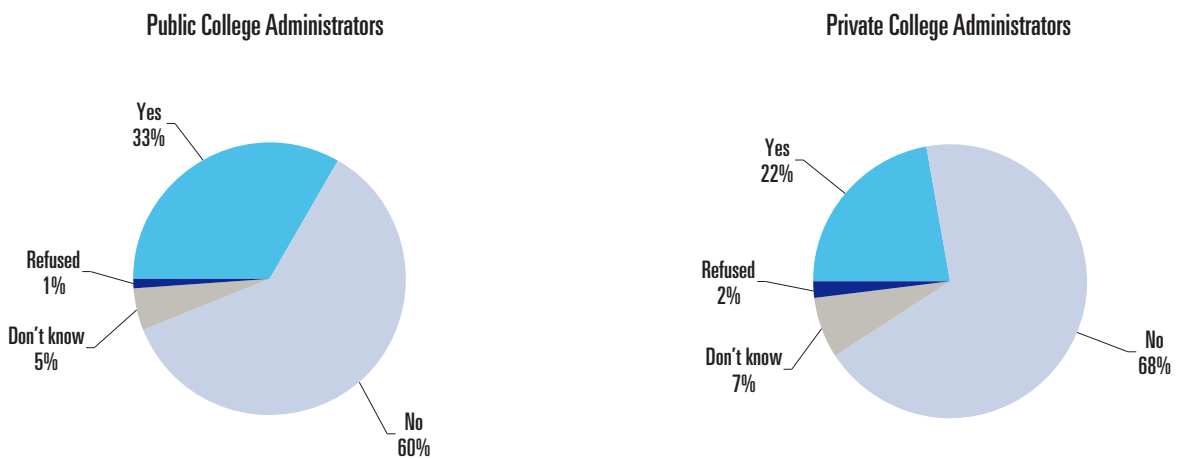
Q1. As you know, the First Amendment is part of the U.S. Constitution. Please name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment.



More than 7 in 10 (72%) administrators admit they do not know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first before addressing the other freedoms. More private (75%) than public college administrators (65%) report they do not know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first before addressing the other freedoms. While, two in ten (22%) private and 33% of public colleges report they do know which freedom is addressed first. When asked to specify which freedom is addressed first, 7% of private and 6% of public administrators correctly state “freedom of religion.”

- Colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty issue are divided on whether or not they know which freedom the First Amendment addresses first. Five out of the ten case colleges admit they don't know. Four out of the ten say they do know which freedom is addressed first. One case college refused to answer.

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

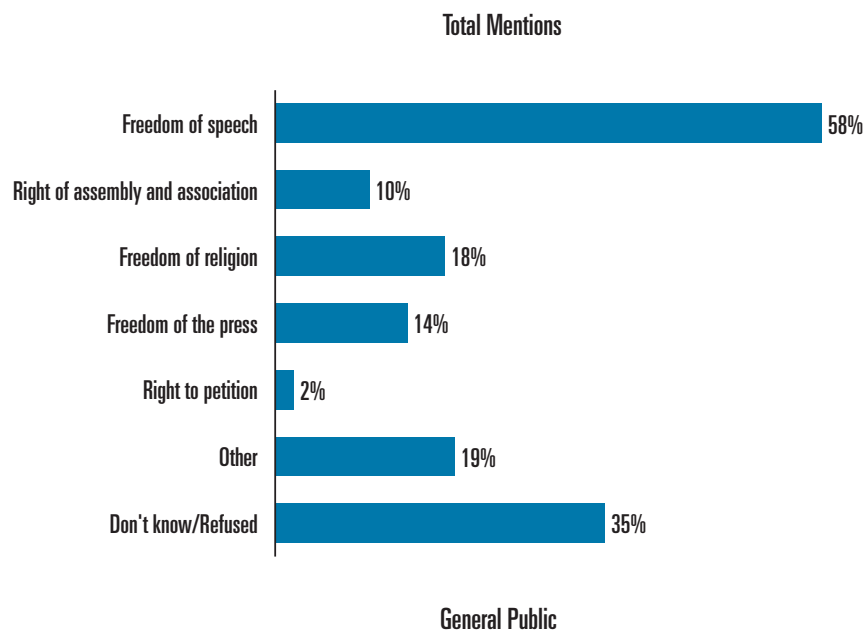


Surprisingly, college and university administrators are only slightly more knowledgeable than the general public when it comes to the First Amendment. In a 2002 national poll¹ American adults were asked to name any of the specific rights that are guaranteed by the First Amendment. Similar to administrators most people mentioned freedom of speech.

Total mentions by the general public for each of the First Amendment rights:

- 58% of Americans mention freedom of speech;
- 18% mention freedom of religion;
- 14% mention freedom of the press;
- 10% mention right of assembly and association;
- and 2% 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.



¹State of the First Amendment 2002 Survey; conducted by CSRA (August 2002).

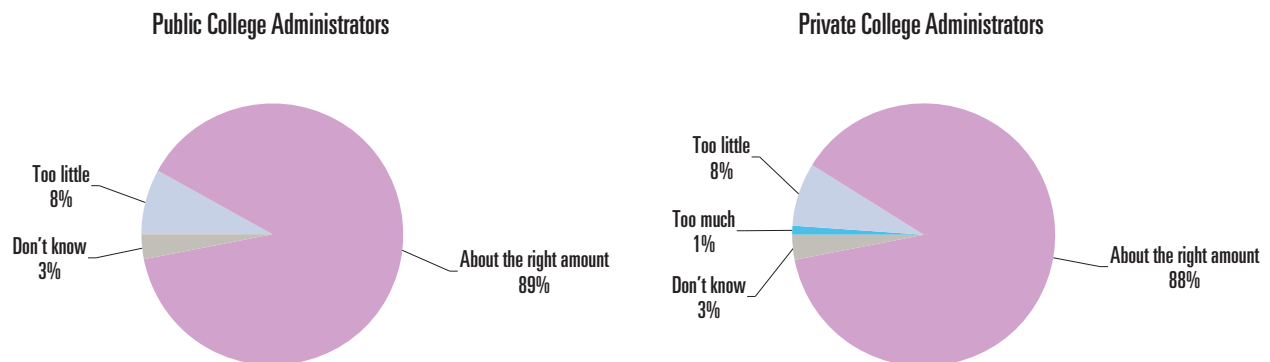
B. OPINION OF FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Even though the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and the government has placed some restrictions on this freedom, the majority of administrators think Americans have about the right amount of religious freedom. Nearly 9 in 10 public (89%) and private (88%) college administrators report Americans have “about the right amount” of religious freedom. Eight percent of both public and private administrators report Americans have “too little” religious freedom. Only 1% of private administrators say Americans have “too much” religious freedom. Only 1% of private administrators say Americans have “too much” religious freedom.

- All of the religious liberty case colleges report that even though the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and the government has placed some restrictions on it, Americans have about the right amount of religious freedom.

Similar to college administrators the majority (70%) of the public thinks Americans have “about the right amount” of religious freedom. While 2 in 10 people think Americans have “too little” religious freedom, followed by 6% who think Americans have “too much” religious freedom.²

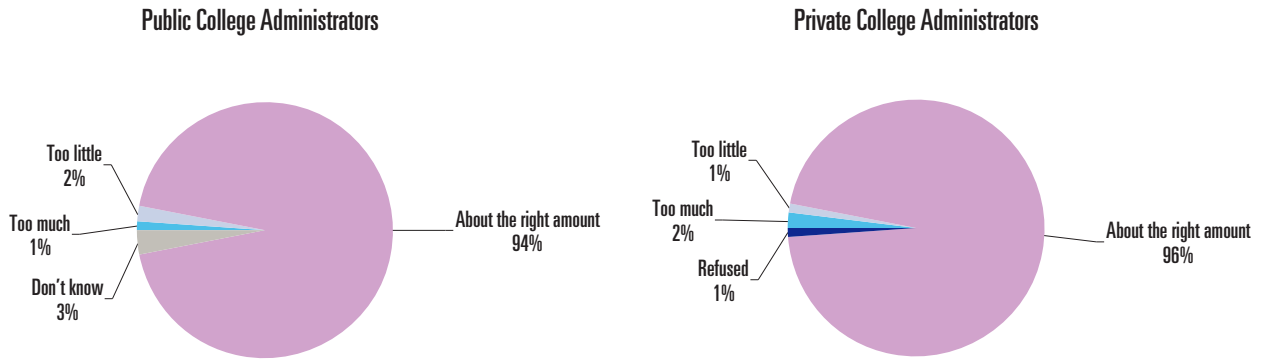
Q9. Even though the U.S. Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, government has placed some restrictions on it. Overall, do you think Americans have too much religious freedom, too little religious freedom, or is the amount of religious freedom about right?



²State of the First Amendment 2002 Survey; conducted by CSRA (August 2002).

Also, the majority of administrators report the amount of religious freedom students on their campus have is about right. Ninety-four percent of public and 96% of private college administrators, and all colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty case think students on their campus have about the right amount of religious freedom. Only 2% of public and 1% of private administrators think the amount of religious freedom their students have is “too little.” While, 1% of public and 2% of private administrators say their students have “too much” religious freedom.

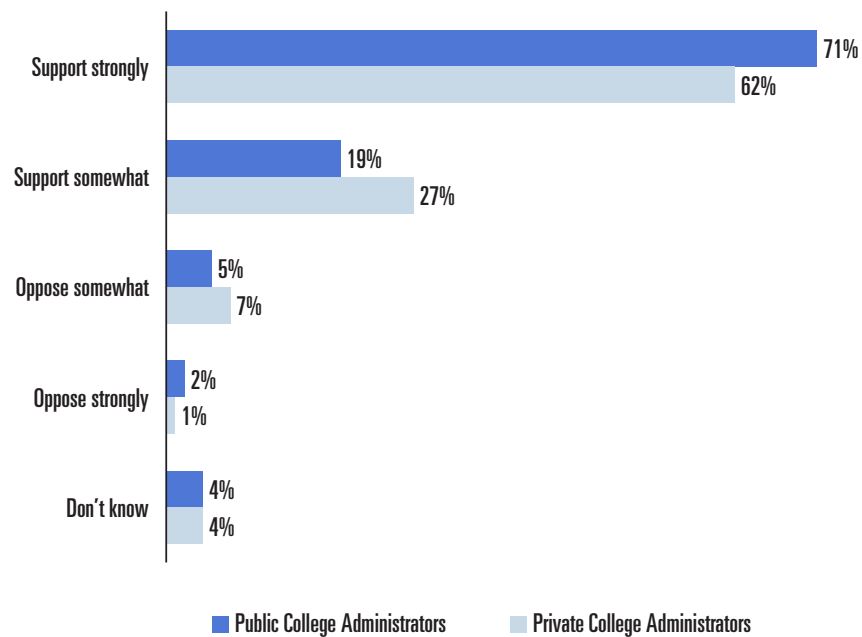
Q10. Overall, do you think STUDENTS on your campus have too much religious freedom, too little religious freedom, or is the amount of religious freedom about right?



Not surprisingly nearly all institutions support the principle of separation between church and state, although the degree of support varies considerably between public and private colleges. More than 7 in 10 (71%) public and 6 in 10 (62%) private college administrators “strongly” support this principle, while 19% of public and 27% of private “somewhat” support it. Fewer than 1 in 10 public and private college administrators oppose the separation of church and state: “somewhat” (5% and 7%, respectively) and “strongly” (2% and 1%, respectively).

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities support the principle of separation between church and state as well. Eight out of the ten colleges “strongly” support and 2 “somewhat” support the principle.

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?



C. IMPORTANCE OF SPECIFIC FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

Right to Practice Religion, or Not

The majority of administrators think it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice, or to not practice religion at all. The majority of public (88%) and private (87%) administrators report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice. Slightly more than 1 in 10 (12%) public and private administrators think students on their campus having this right is important, but not essential.

Similarly, the majority of public (86%) and private (87%) administrators report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to practice no religion. Again, more than 1 in 10 public (14%) and private (12%) administrators think students on their campus having this right is important, but not essential.

- All of the colleges and universities where there have been religious liberty cases report it is “essential” that students on their campus have the right to practice the religion of their choice. Also, all of these colleges report it is “essential” that their students have the right to practice no religion.

Right to Assemble, March, Protest or Petition the Government

The majority of administrators think it is essential that their students have the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government. More than 7 in 10 (73%) of public and two thirds (66%) of private administrators report that it is essential that students on their campus have the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government. Just over one-quarter (26%) of public and one third (33%) of private administrators think it is important, but not essential that students on their campus have this right. Only 1% of public and private college administrators report that it is not important that students on their campus have this right.

- Administrators from religious liberty case colleges are more likely than public and private administrators to report it is “essential” that students on their campus have the right to assemble, march, protest or petition the government. Nine out of ten (90%) case colleges report it is “essential” that their students have this right. One case college reports it is “important, but not essential” that their students have this right.

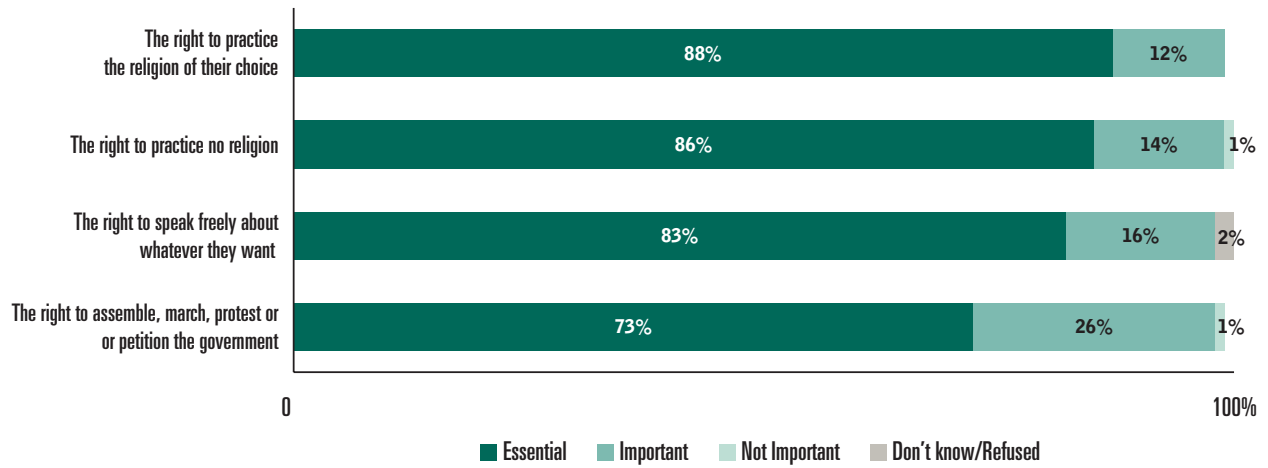
Right to Speak Freely

The majority of administrators also think it is essential that their students have the right to speak freely about whatever they want. More than 8 in 10 (83%) public and 7 in 10 (73%) private college administrators report it is essential that students on their campus have the right to speak freely about whatever they want. Followed by 16% of public and one-quarter of private college administrators who think it is important, but not essential that students on their campus have this right.

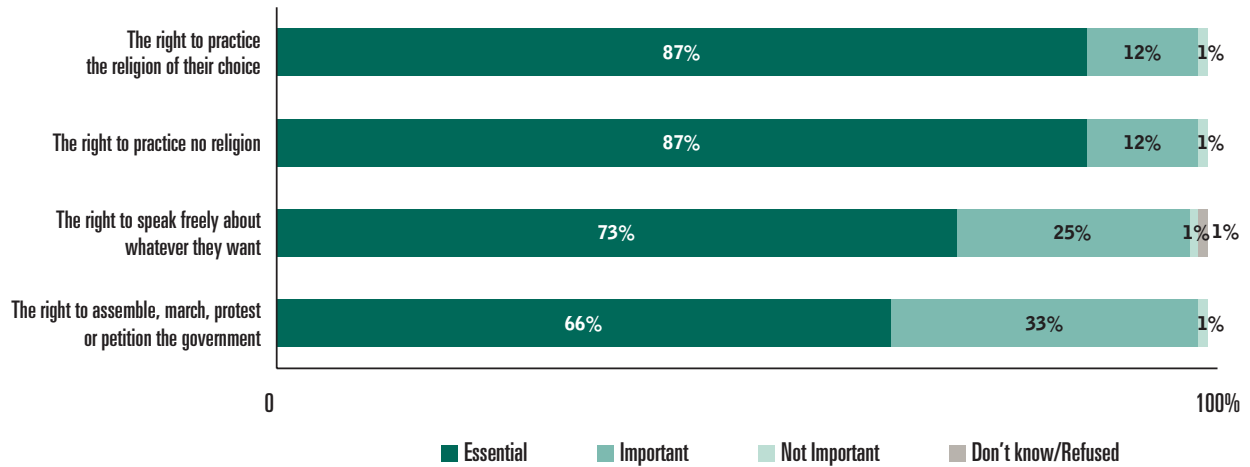
- Colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty issue also think it is essential that students on their campus have the right to speak freely about whatever they want. Nine out of ten (90%) report that it is “essential” that their students have this right, and one college reports that it is “important but not essential.”

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

Public College Administrators



Private College Administrators



D. WHAT IS APPROPRIATE FOR STUDENTS TO DISCUSS?

Political Views

When administrators 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 reports that this is “sometimes appropriate.” About 8 in 10 (79%) public and 73% of private college administrators think it is sometimes appropriate for students to bring up their political views in a course that does not focus on politics. Only 12% of public and 20% of private college administrators think it is “almost always appropriate” for students to bring up their political views. Fewer than 1 in 10 administrators report it is “not appropriate at all.”

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities report it is appropriate for their students to bring up their political views in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on politics. Five colleges think it is “always appropriate” and five colleges report it is “sometimes appropriate.”

Views Regarding Gender and Sexuality

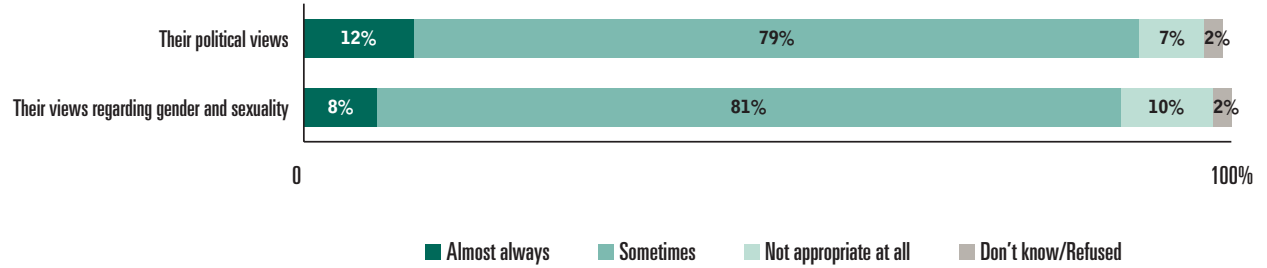
Administrators were also asked how appropriate it is for students to bring up their views regarding gender and sexuality in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on gender and sexuality, and similarly the majority also reports that this is “sometimes appropriate.” Significantly more public (81%) than private (68%) college administrators think it is sometimes appropriate for students to bring up their views on gender and sexuality in a course that does not focus on gender and sexuality. Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) public administrators say it is “almost always appropriate” for students to bring up their views regarding gender and sexuality compared to about one quarter (23%) of private administrators. One in ten public and 7% of private administrators report this is “not appropriate at all.”

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities report it is appropriate for their 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. Half report this is “almost always appropriate” and half say it “sometimes appropriate.”

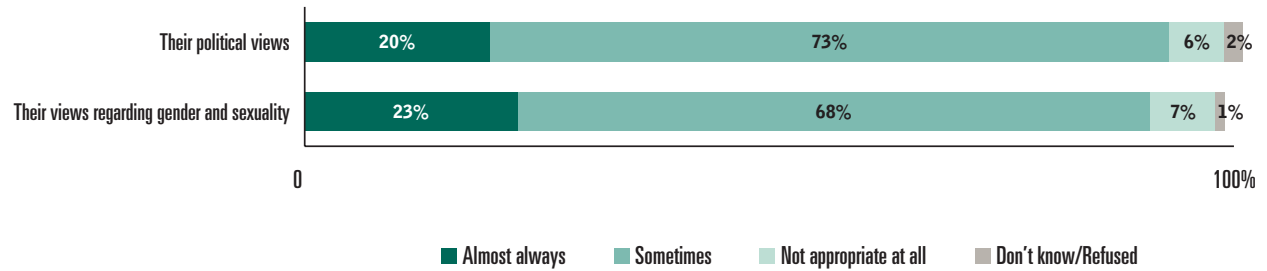
Q7 and Q8. How appropriate do you think it is for students to bring up (insert item) in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on these topics? Almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, not appropriate at all?

Appropriateness

Public College Administrators



Private College Administrators

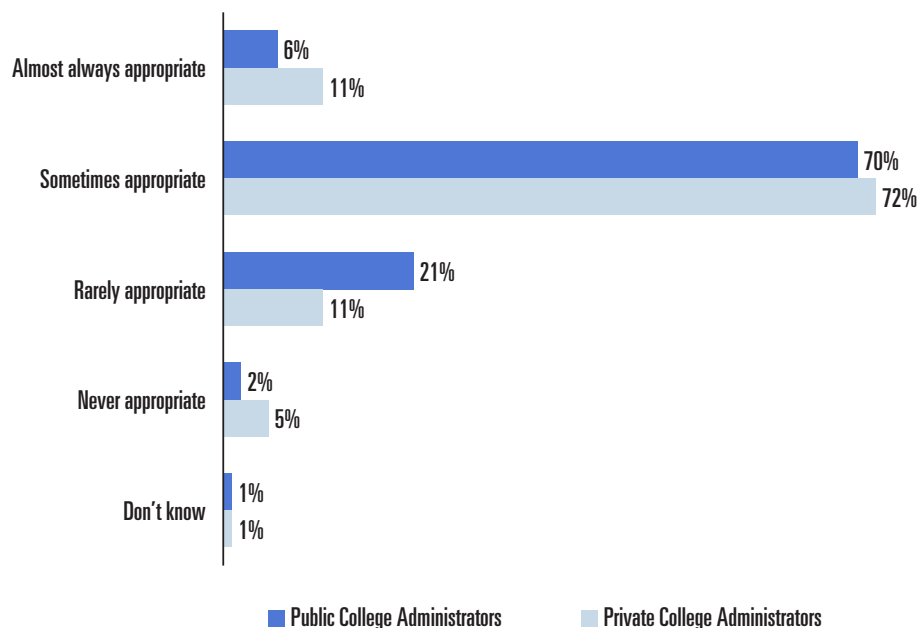


Religious Beliefs and Ideas

Again, the majority of administrators 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. Seven in ten (70%) public and 72% of private administrators 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. Fewer than 1 in 10 (6%) public administrators say it is “almost always appropriate” for students to bring up their views regarding gender and sexuality compared to 11% of private administrators. About one-quarter (23%) of public administrators think this is “rarely” (21%) or “never” (2%) appropriate. Fewer than 2 in 10 private administrators think this is “rarely” (11%) or “never” (5%) appropriate.

- Again colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty issue think it is appropriate for their students to bring up their views regarding their religious beliefs and ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on religion. One out of ten case colleges think it is “almost always appropriate” and the other 9 report its is “sometimes appropriate.”

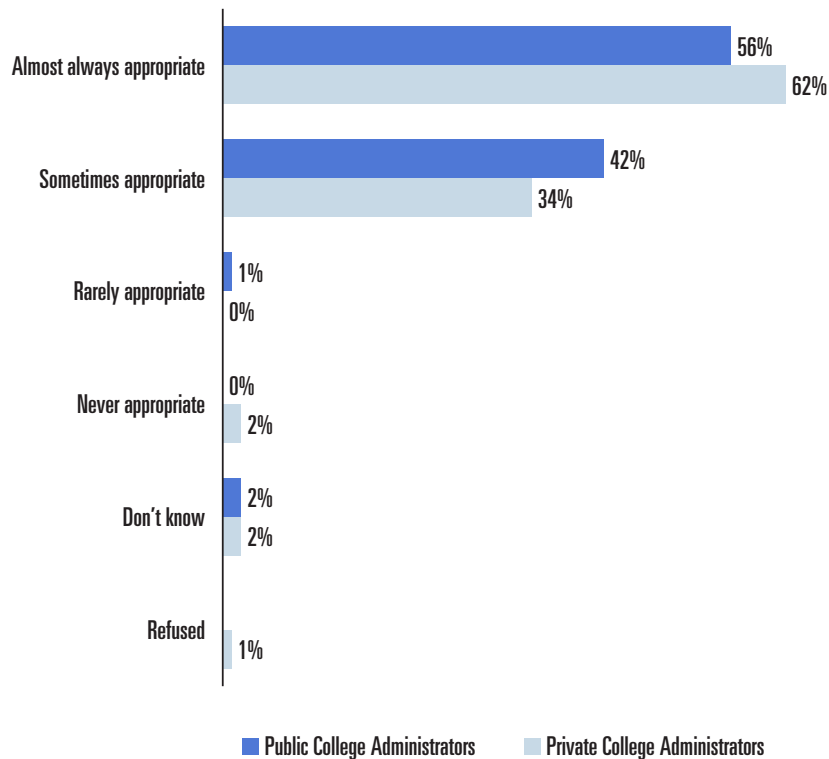
Q18. How appropriate do you think it is for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that doesn't focus on religion? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?



A clear majority of administrators think it is appropriate for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. Over half of public college administrators think this is “almost always appropriate” (56%) compared to 62% of private college administrators. Four in ten (42%) public and 34% of private college administrators report that it is “sometimes appropriate” for students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion.

- Similarly, colleges and universities where there has been a religious liberty issue report it is appropriate for their students to bring up their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does focus on religion. Half of these colleges think it is “almost always appropriate” and 4 out of the 10 colleges think it is “sometimes appropriate.” One religious liberty case college said they “don’t know” to this question.

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?



II. LEGAL RIGHTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A. KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL RIGHTS

The First Amendment, by itself, limits the power only of federal governmental entities or agents. The Fourteenth Amendment, however, extend this limitation to any state agency, organization or agent. Therefore, any state university or school 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 search for truth are supposed to be the norm.

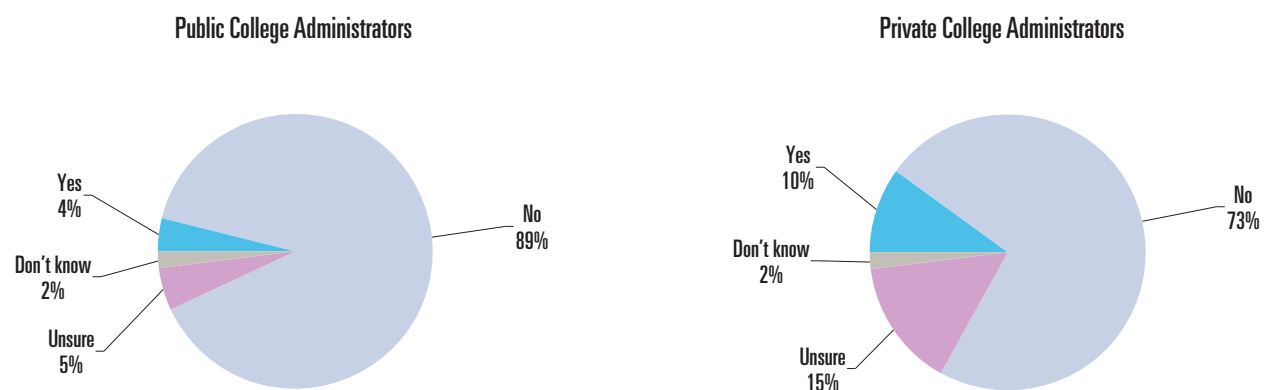
The First Amendment does not directly limit the powers of private colleges and universities. Some states, however, have statutes that require even private schools to guarantee their students free speech rights, while other states have state constitutions that extend free speech rights to private campuses.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

The majority of public college administrators are correct in saying 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. The majority of public (89%) and private (73%) college administrators report 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. Only 4% of public colleges report they do have the legal right to do this. One in ten private colleges report they do have the legal right to do this.

Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) public and 2 in 10 (17%) private college administrators do not know or are unsure if they have the legal right to tell all incoming students that they must attend any religious service of their choice for educational purposes.

- Nine out of the ten religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed say 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. One case college reports they do not know if their institution has the legal right or not to do 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? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.

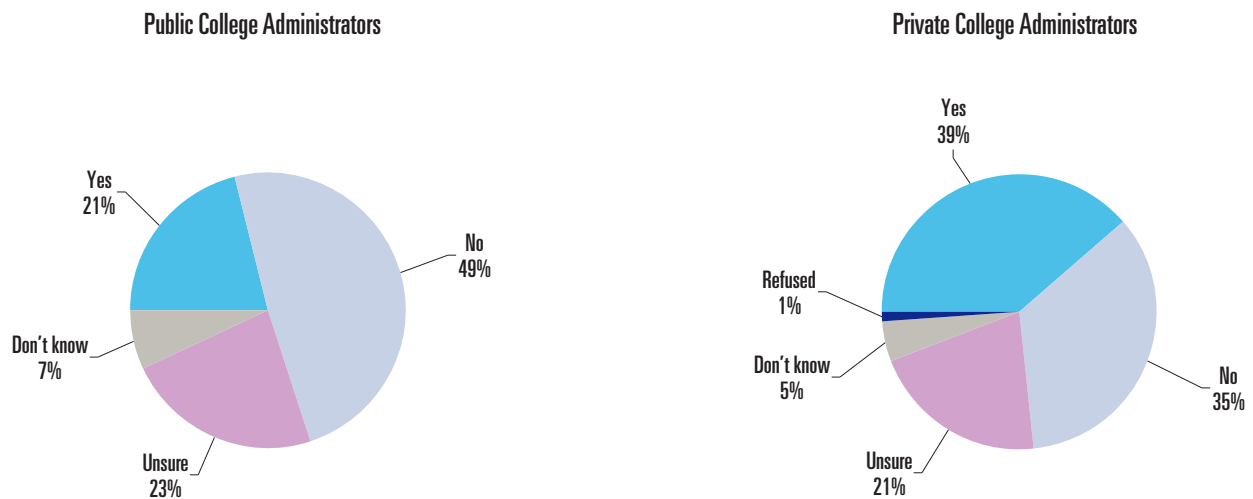


Minorities of public college administrators are incorrect to think that they have the legal right to refuse to allow a student group from pursuing Falun Dafa. Administrators were asked if their college has the legal right to refuse to allow a student group wishing to pursue the ancient Chinese spiritual practice of Falun Dafa, when administrators believe this is a cult. About one in five (21%) public colleges compared to 2 in 5 (39%) private colleges report they have the legal right to refuse to allow this group to pursue the practice of Falun Dafa. About half (49%) of public and more than one third (35%) of private college administrators say they do not have this legal right.

Three in ten public administrators report they are unsure (23%) or don't know (7%) if they have this right. While, over one quarter of private administrators say they are unsure (21%) or don't know (5%) if they have this right.

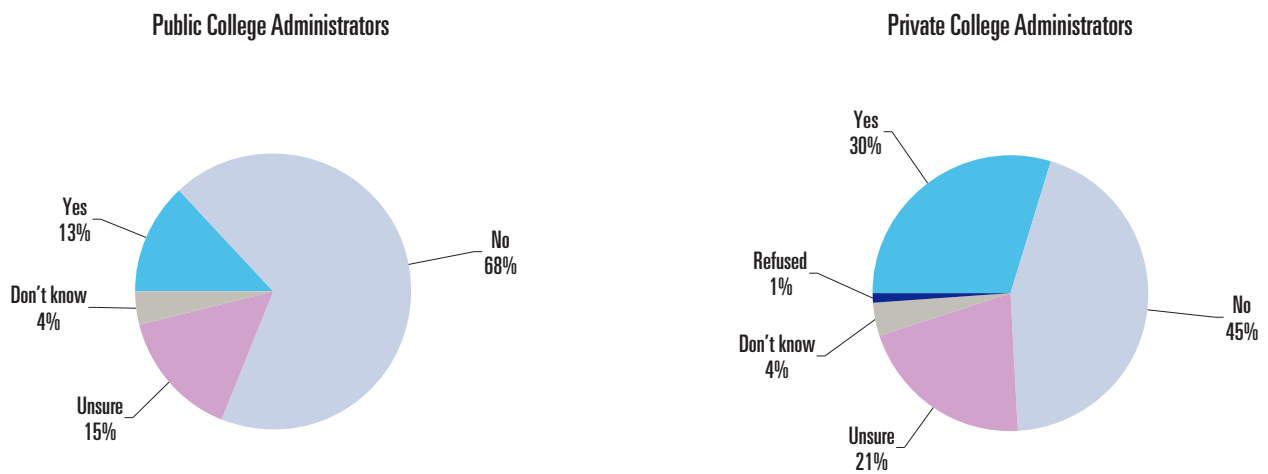
- Half of the religious liberty case college and university administrators report they are unsure (40%) or don't know (10%) if their institution has the legal right to refuse to allow a student group wishing to pursue the ancient Chinese spiritual practice of Falun Dafa. Three out of the ten case colleges surveyed say they do have the legal right to refuse to allow the practice of Falun Dafa. Two out of the ten case colleges surveyed say they do not have the legal right to do this.

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.



For the most part public college administrators know they do not have the legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively converting other students to their religion. Administrators were 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 public compared 30% of private college administrators report they have this legal right. More than two thirds (68%) of public and 45% of private college administrators report they do not have this legal right. About 2 in 10 (19%) public and 25% of private college administrators are unsure or report they “don’t know” if they have the legal right or not to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion.

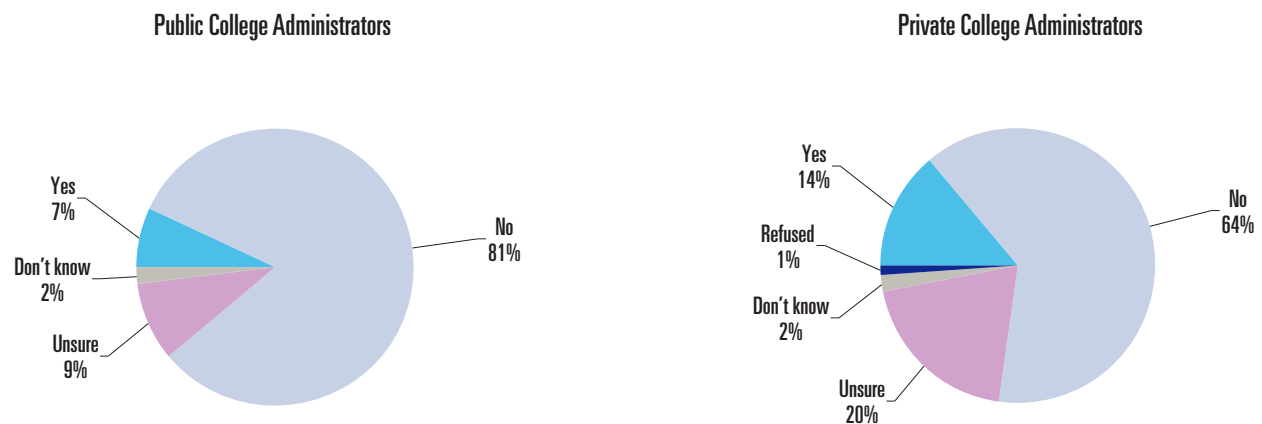
Q37. On your campus, administrators seek to prohibit a student religious group from actively trying to convert other students to their religion. Does your college have the legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



Additionally, administrators 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. Minorities of both public (7%) and private (14%) college administrators report they do have this legal right. Eight in ten (81%) of public compared to 64% of private colleges say they do not have the legal right to do this. About 1 in 10 (11%) public and 2 in 10 (22%) private college administrators are unsure or say they “don’t know” if they have the legal right or not to prohibit non-religious groups from actively trying to get students to join their group.

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities have mixed opinions about their legal right to prohibit student religious groups from actively trying to get students to join their group. Four out of the ten case colleges believes they do have the legal right to prohibit active recruitment and four out of ten believe they do not have this right. One case college was unsure if they have the legal right to do this or not, and one case college refused to answer the question.
- More religious liberty case colleges and universities report they do not have the legal right to prohibit non-religious student groups from actively recruiting new members. Three out of the ten case colleges surveyed believe they do have this legal right.

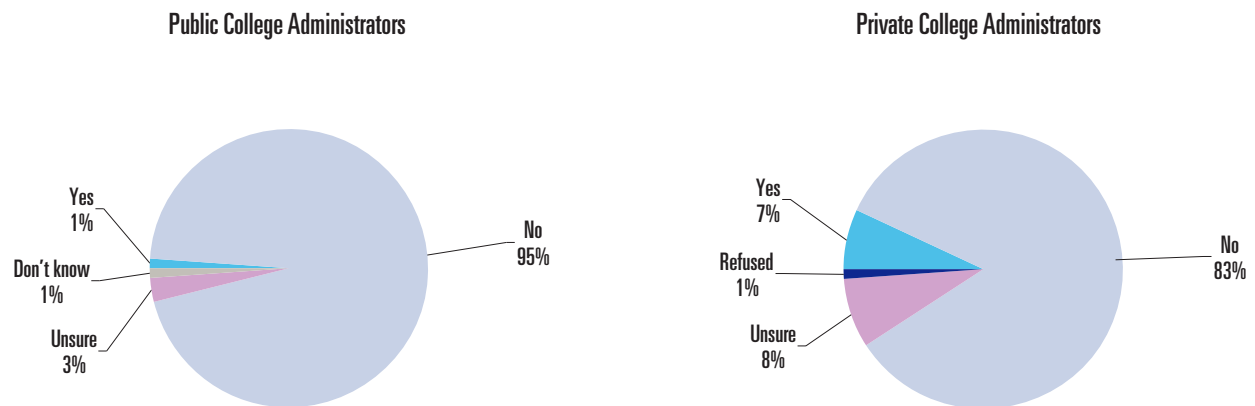
Q38. On your campus, administrators seek to prohibit non-religious student groups from actively trying to get students to join their group. Does your college have the legal right to do this, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



Public universities and colleges probably do not have the legal right to tell students that they may not date people of the same sex. Yet, a minority of college administrators believes they have the right to instruct its students that they may not date people of the same sex. One percent of public and 7% of private colleges report they do have the legal right to do this. Significantly more public (95%) than private (83%) colleges report they do not have the legal right to instruct its students not to date people of the same sex. Fewer than one in ten (8%) private college administrators say they are “unsure” if they have this right or not and 1% refused to answer the question. Four percent of public college administrators say they are “unsure” or “don’t know” whether they have this right or not.

- All religious liberty case college and university administrators believe they do not have the legal right to instruct their students that they may not date people of the same sex.

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.

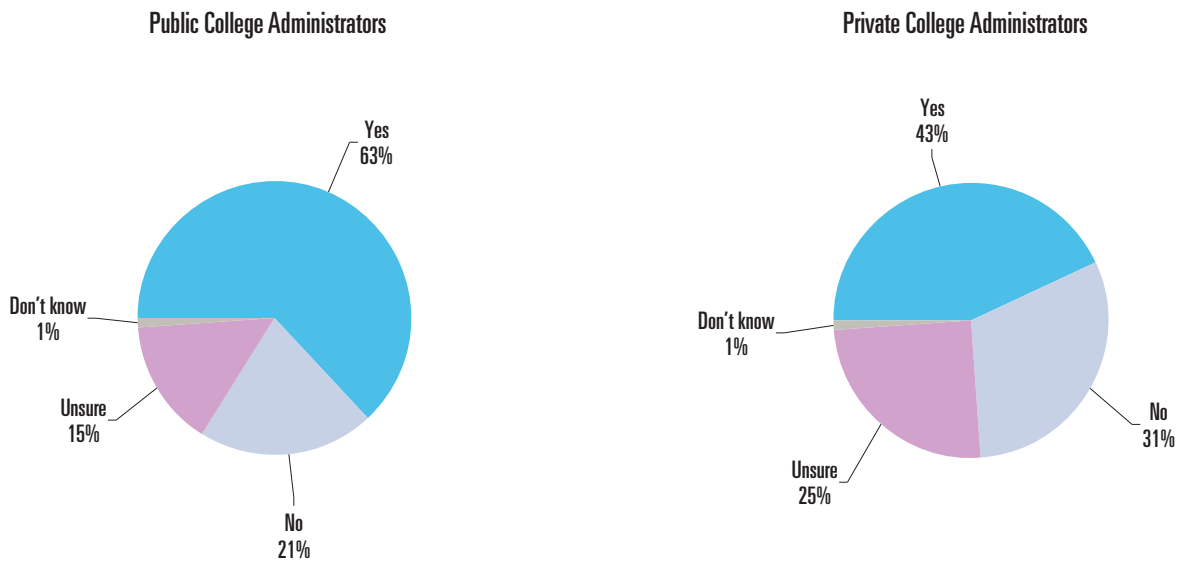


B. WHAT IS ALLOWED UNDER CURRENT LAW?

Administrators were asked if under current law students on their campus are allowed to burn the U.S. flag or not. Significantly more public (63%) compared to private (43%) college administrators report students on their campus are allowed to burn the U.S. flag. About two in ten (21%) public and three in ten (31%) private college administrators say their students are not allowed to burn the flag. Interestingly, significantly more private (26%) than public (16%) college administrators are unsure or don't know if their students are allowed to burn the flag or not.

- Nine out of the ten religious liberty case colleges and universities think under current law students on their campus are allowed to burn the U.S. flag. One religious liberty case college is unsure if this is allowed or not.

Q11b. Under current U.S. law are students on your campus allowed to burn the U.S. flag? (PROBE: Yes, no, or unsure)

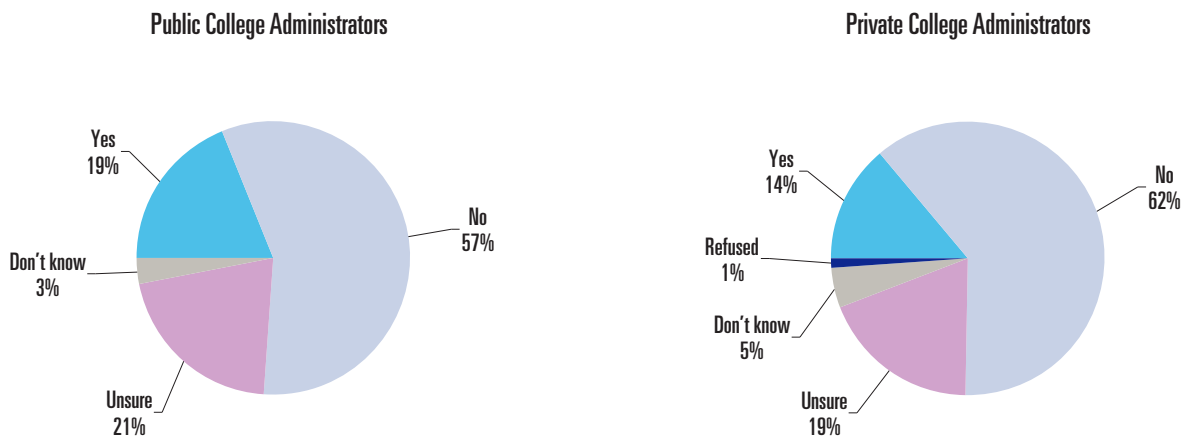


Administrators were also asked if under current U.S. law if a student religious group on their campus that believes gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender behavior or lifestyle is sinful is allowed to exclude gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals from joining their organization. About 6 in 10 (57%) public college administrators report that this exclusion is not allowed. Followed by 21% who are unsure, and 19% who say it is allowed.

Similarly, 62% of private college administrators report that this exclusion is not allowed. Followed by 14% who think it is allowed, and by 19% who are unsure.

- Half of the religious liberty case colleges and universities report that under current U.S. law a religious group on their campus that believes gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender behavior or lifestyle is sinful is not allowed to exclude gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals from joining their organization. Four religious liberty case colleges say this exclusion is allowed. And one administration is unsure if this is allowed under current law 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? (PROBE: Yes, no, or unsure)

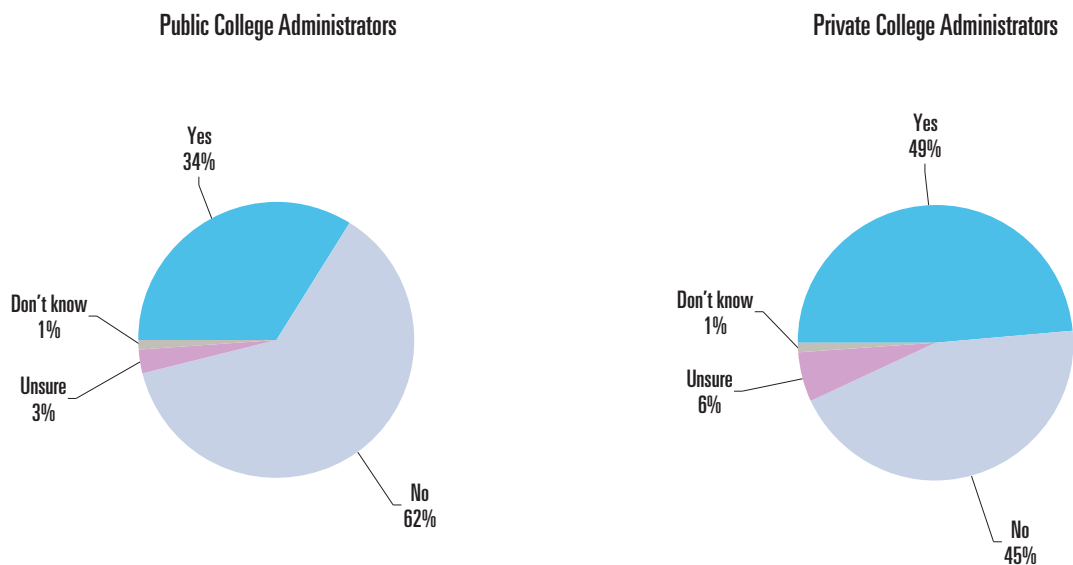


Private college administration's policies differ from college to college with regards to an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." Nearly half (49%) of private colleges inform all incoming students that they must attend an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training," the goal of which is to lead them to value all sexual preferences and to recognize the relativity of these values compared to the values of their upbringing. While, 45% of private college's do not inform students that they must attend this type of orientation.

Public college administration's policies also vary from college to college with regards to an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." Significantly more (62%) public colleges than private do not inform students that they must attend an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." Over one third (34%) of public colleges report they do inform 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 these values compared to the values of their upbringing.

- Three out of the ten religious liberty case colleges and universities do require incoming students to attend an orientation that includes "diversity training" or "sensitivity training." Six out of the ten do not.

Q11c. Does the Administration inform 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 these values compared to the values of their upbringing? (PROBE: Yes, no, or unsure)



C. SUPPORT OF SPECIFIC VIEWPOINTS

The majority of college administrators support allowing religious groups, including those holding traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality in advancing their particular viewpoint on campus. However, the degree of support is significantly greater at public institutions. Nearly 9 in 10 public college administrators support allowing religious groups, including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality “strongly” (56%) or “somewhat” (31%) in advancing their particular viewpoints on campus.

Nearly 8 in 10 private college administrators support allowing religious groups, including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality “strongly” (36%) or “somewhat” (42%) to express their particular viewpoints. Fewer than 2 in 10 private and 1 in 10 public institutions oppose allowing religious groups with traditional and restrictive views to advance their viewpoint on campus.

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities support allowing religious groups, including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality, to advance their particular viewpoints on campus. Seven of the ten colleges “strongly” and three of the ten “somewhat” support allowing religious groups with traditional and restrictive views to advance their viewpoint on campus.

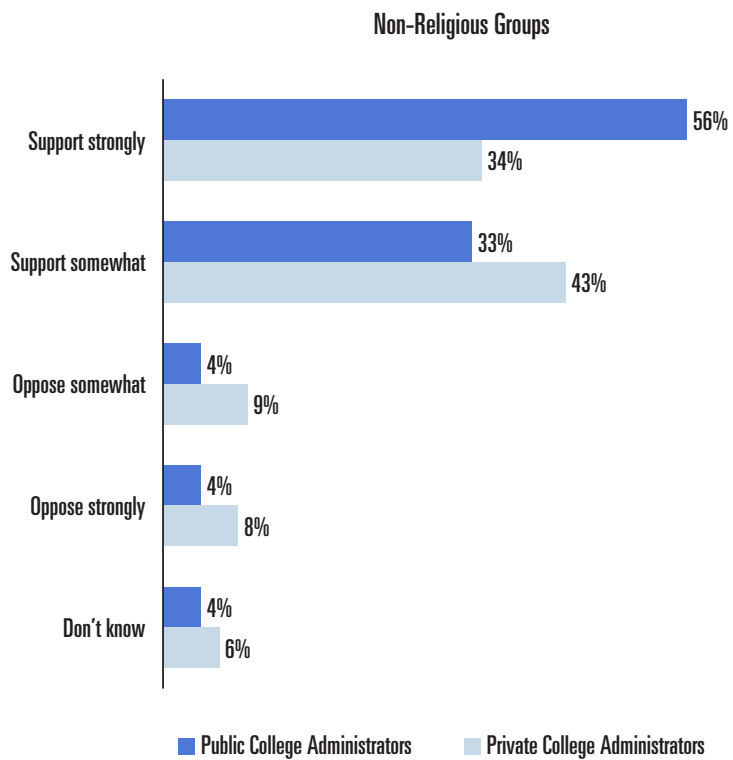
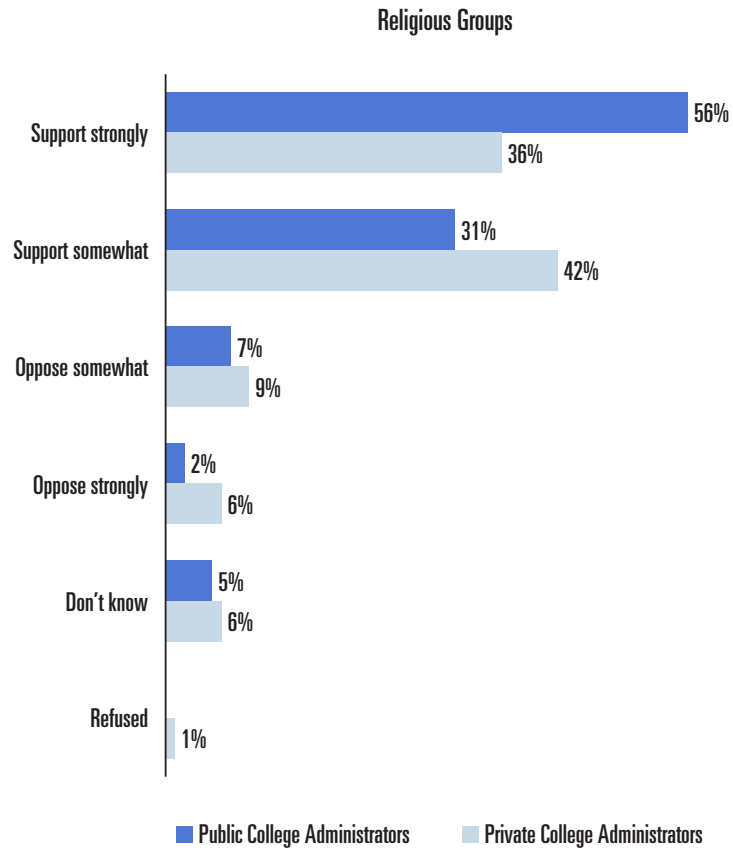
When asked the same question about a non-religious group administrators’ opinions were unchanged.

Nearly 9 in 10 public college administrators support allowing non-religious groups, including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality “strongly” (56%) or “somewhat” (33%) in advancing their particular viewpoints on campus. Nearly 8 in 10 private college administrators support allowing non-religious groups, including those who hold traditional and restrictive views about gender and sexuality “strongly” (34%) or “somewhat” (43%).

Fewer than 1 in 10 public and 2 in 10 private institutions oppose allowing non-religious groups including those with traditional and restrictive views to advance their viewpoint on campus. Again, the degree of support is significantly higher for public institutions.

- Religious liberty case colleges administrators’ opinion did not change either. Seven of the ten colleges “strongly” and three of the ten “somewhat” support allowing non-religious groups with traditional and restrictive views to advance their viewpoint on campus.

Q13 and 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? (PROBE: SUPPORT/OPPOSE STRONGLY/ SOMEWHAT)



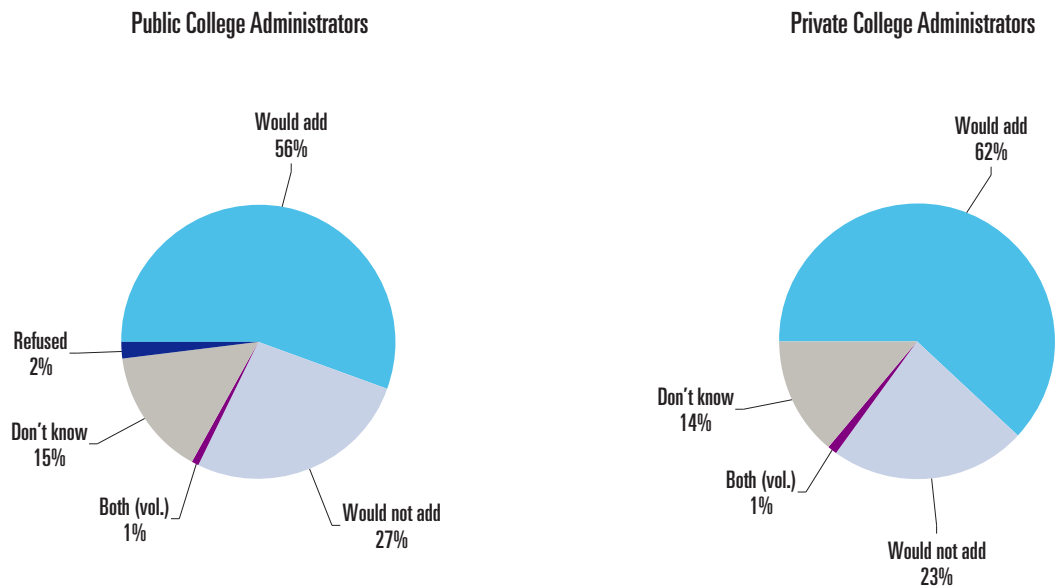
More private than public college administrators think if religious individuals were allowed to exclude people of different beliefs from their student groups, it would add to the diversity of their campus.

Administrators 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. Then they were asked if such a rule was extended to their campus, if the religious group that could exclude people would add to the diversity of the campus or not. Slightly fewer public (56%) than private (62%) college administrators report this would add to the diversity of their campus.

About one-quarter of public (27%) and private (23%) administrators think this group would not add to the diversity of their campus. Fewer than 2 in 10 public (17%) and private (14%) administrators refused to answer or said they “don’t know” if the group would add or would not add to the diversity of campus. Only 1% of public and private administrators volunteered a “both” response to this question.

- Opinion is divided among the religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed. Four out of the ten religious liberty case colleges say the religious group that could exclude people would add to the diversity of the campus, and four out of ten say this group would not add to the diversity of their campus. Two religious liberty case colleges say they “don’t know” if this group would add to the diversity of the campus, or not.

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?



III. STUDENT GROUPS' RIGHTS

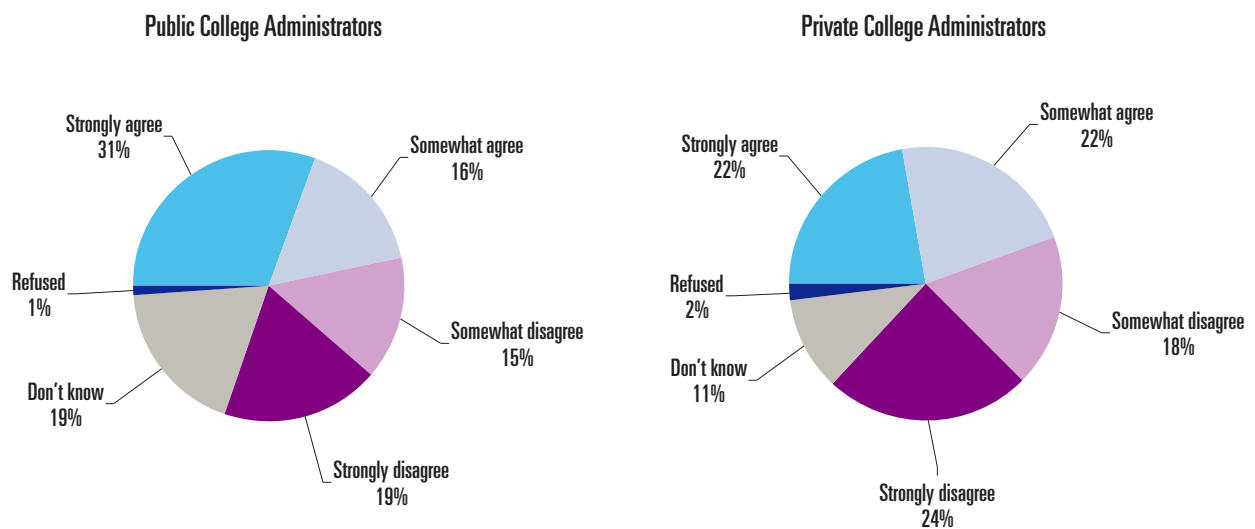
A. USE OF STUDENT GROUPS' FUNDS

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. More than 4 in 10 public college administrators “strongly” (31%) or “somewhat” (16%) agree that a student Christian group should be able to use its student funds for such a purpose, while more than one third “somewhat” (15%) or “strongly” (19%) disagree. Similarly, more than 4 in 10 private college administrators “strongly” (22%) or “somewhat” (22%) agree, while 18% “somewhat” and 24% “strongly” disagree.

Two in ten public college administrators report they “don’t know” (19%) or refused (1%) to answer the question. Fewer than 2 in 10 private college administrators report they “don’t know” (11%) or refused (2%) to answer the question.

- Religious liberty case college and university administrators have similar opinions to those at public and private institutions. Four out of the ten case colleges “strongly” agree that if a student Christian group on campus wants 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 they should be able to. Three out of the ten case colleges “somewhat” agree. One case college “strongly” disagrees that a student Christian group should be able to do this.

Q30. If a student Christian group on your campus wants 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, would you agree or disagree that this group should be able to use student funds for such a purpose? (PROBE: AGREE/DISAGREE STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT)



B. FORMING STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

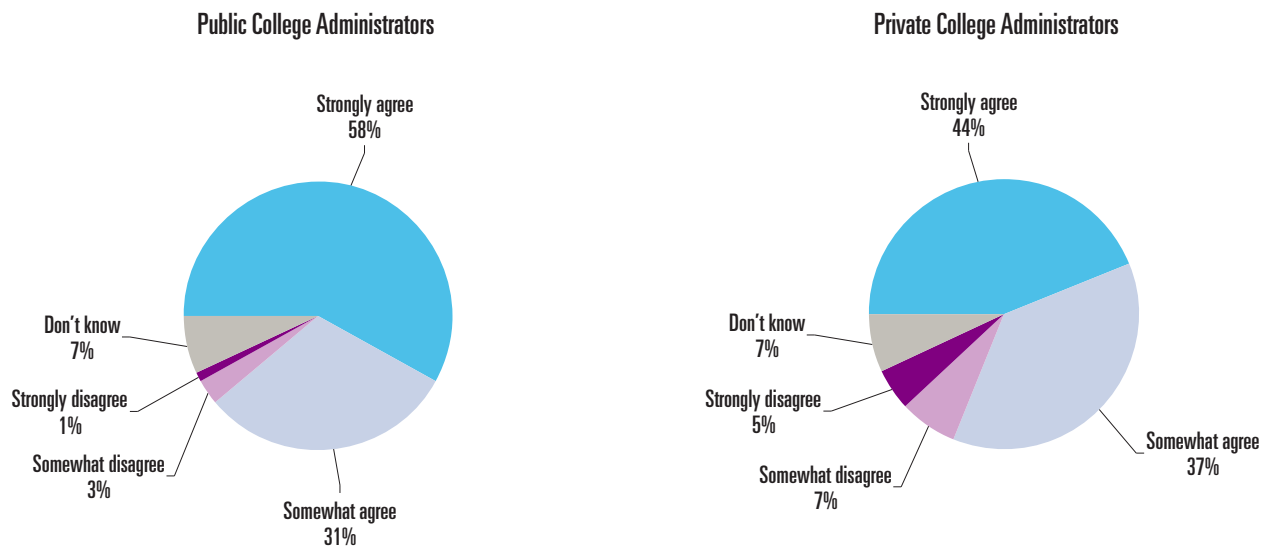
A Religious Club that Meets on Campus

Majorities 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. Significantly more public (58%) than private (44%) college administrators “strongly agree” students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on campus, even if administrators actively oppose its formation.

Three in ten (31%) public and 37% of private college administrators “somewhat agree” that the formation of such a group should be allowed. Fewer than 1 in 10 (4%) public and 2 in 10 (12%) private college administrators disagree with allowing a religious club to form if the administrators actively oppose its formation for the purpose of ensuring a supportive and nurturing campus environment.

- All religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed agree that students should be allowed to form a religious club that meets on campus, even though administrators actively oppose its formation for the purpose of ensuring a supportive and nurturing campus environment. Six of the ten religious liberty case colleges surveyed “strongly agree” and four out of the ten “somewhat agree” students should be allowed to do this.

Q22. For each tell me, in your view, if the Administration agrees or disagrees with the following: 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.



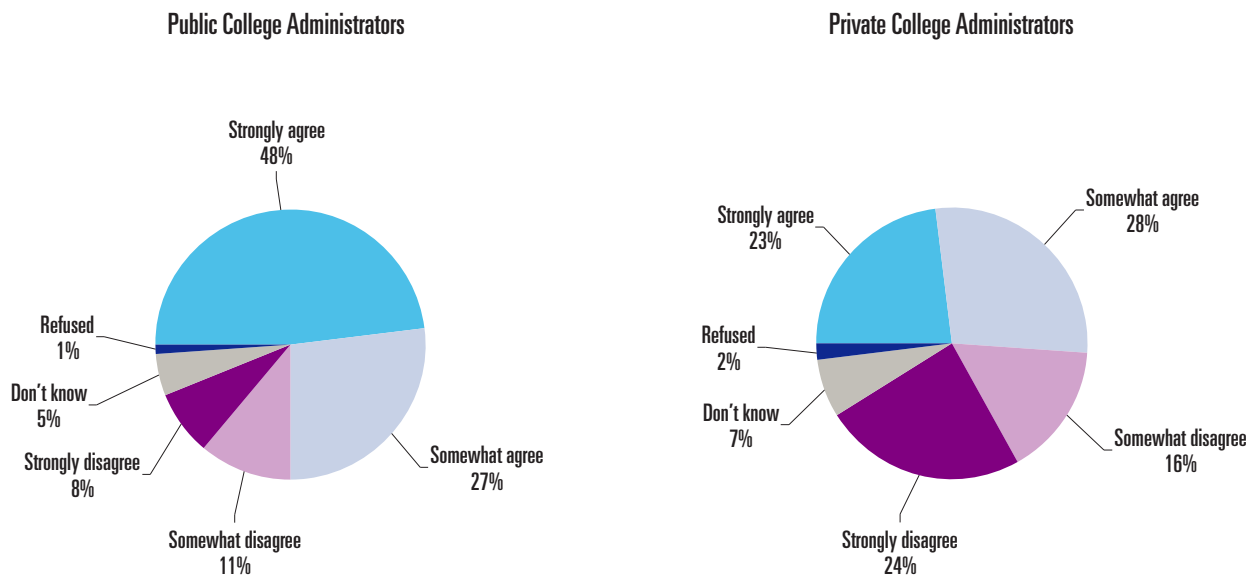
A Club that Argues Homosexual Behavior is Sinful and Can Be Altered by Prayer

There is a significant difference in opinion on whether or not students should be allowed to form a club that argues homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. Three-quarters of public college administrators “strongly” (48%) or “somewhat” (27%) agree students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. Compared to half of private college administrators, who “strongly” (23%) or “somewhat” (28%) agree students should be allowed to form such a club.

Fewer than 2 in 10 public compared to 4 in 10 private college administrators disagree students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. For public college administrators, 11% “somewhat” and 8% “strongly” disagree with allowing students to form such a club. While, 16% of private college administrators “somewhat” and nearly one-quarter (24%) “strongly” disagree.

- Six out of the ten religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed “strongly” agree that students should be allowed to form a club that argues that homosexual behavior is sinful and can be altered by prayer. Three of the ten case college administrators “somewhat” agree with this. One college administration said they “don’t know” if this should be allowed or not.

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. (PROBE: AGREE/DISAGREE STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT)



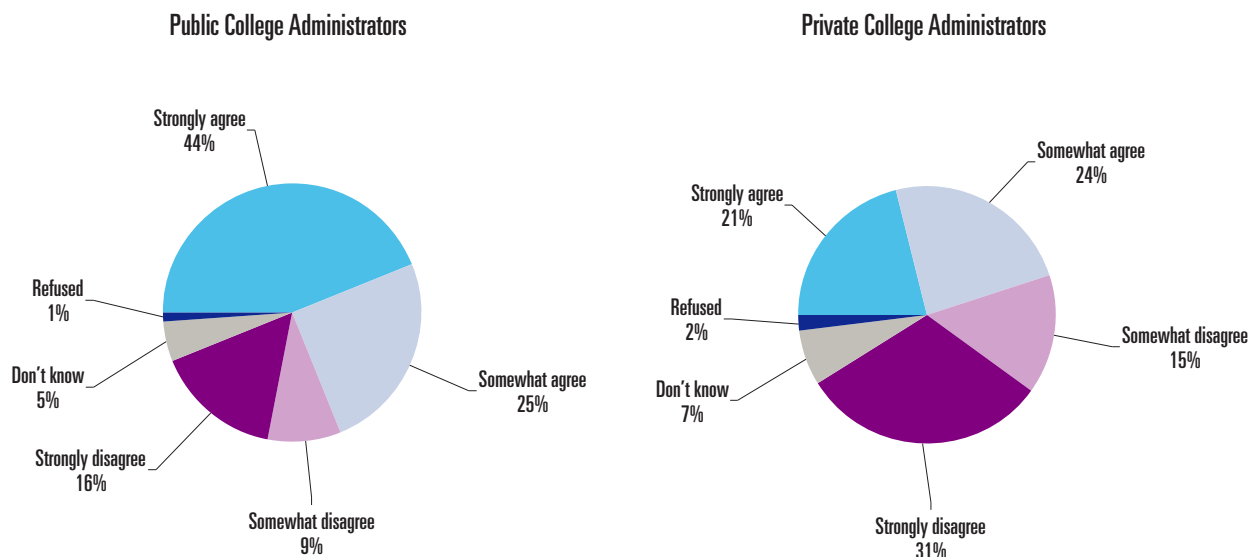
A Club That Encourages Women to be Submissive to Men in the Home and Society

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 though administrators actively oppose its formation to ensure a supportive and nurturing campus environment. Nearly 7 in 10 public administrators “strongly” (44%) or “somewhat” (25%) agree students should be allowed to do this. One-quarter of public college administrators “somewhat” (9%) or “strongly” (16%) disagree 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 private administrators “strongly” (21%) or “somewhat” (24%) agree students should be allowed to do this. While the other half, forty-six percent of private college administrators, “somewhat” (15%) or “strongly” (31%) disagree that 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 religious liberty case colleges and universities agree than disagree that 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. Eight out of the ten agree, six “strongly” and two “somewhat,” while two colleges say they “don’t know” if this should be allowed or not.

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. (PROBE: AGREE/DISAGREE STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT)

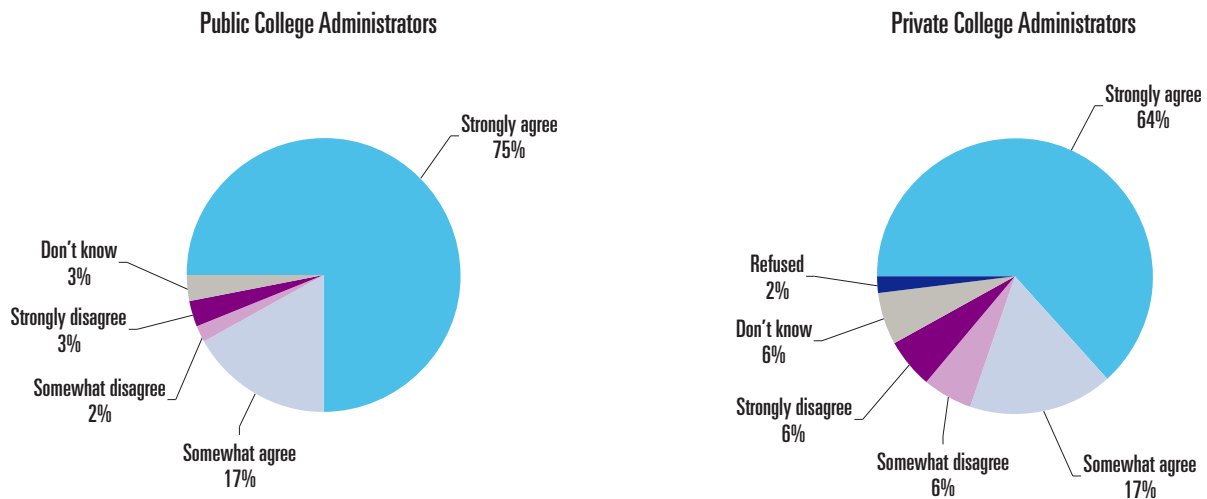


Muslim Group Rally Objecting to American Military Involvement Overseas

Majorities agree that if a student Muslim group on their campus wants to convene a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas, that this group should be allowed to hold this rally. Three quarters of public and 64% of private college administrators “strongly agree” that this group should be allowed to hold this rally. Another 17% of public and private administrators “somewhat agree” with this scenario. Only 5% of public and 12% of private college administrators disagree that this group should be allowed to convene this rally on their campus.

- All religious liberty case college and university administrators interviewed “strongly agree” that a student Muslim group on their campus should be allowed to hold a rally that objects to American military involvement overseas.

**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?
(PROBE: AGREE/DISAGREE STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT)**



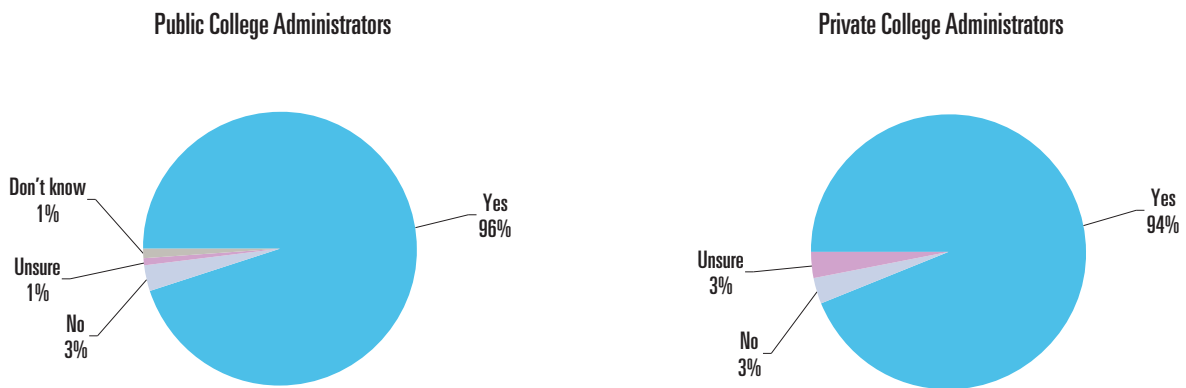
C. EQUAL ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Equal access to campus facilities for all student organizations does not seem to be a problem for the majority of colleges. Nearly all public (96%) and private (94%) college administrators report all student organizations on their campus have equal access to use campus facilities. Only 3% of both public and private colleges report that not all student organizations have equal access to campus facilities.

The 3% of administrators who said not all student groups have equal access, cited several reasons why certain student groups have more access to campus facilities than other groups. Student groups must be “recognized” or “registered” to have equal access to campus facilities. Administrators also mention groups “must agree with the university non-discrimination policy” to have equal access, and that “if a group has weak leadership”, then they are less likely to have equal access to facilities.

- Administrators from all religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed report all student organizations on their campus have equal access to use campus facilities.

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.

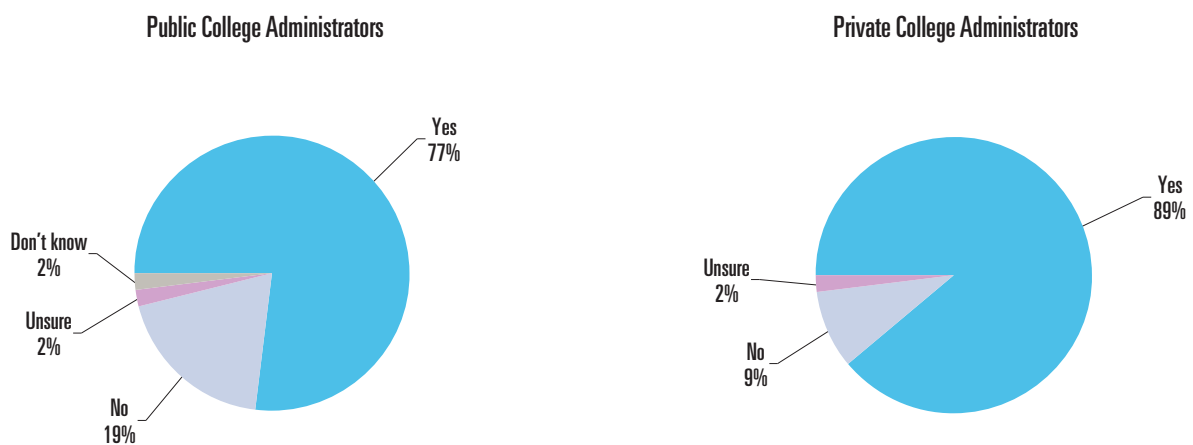


Equal opportunity to gain university funding is slightly more problematic for student groups at public colleges than private, yet the majority of colleges report all student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding. Over three-quarters (77%) of public and about 9 in 10 (89%) private college administrators think all student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding. About two in ten (19%) public colleges compared to about 1 in 10 (9%) private colleges report that not all student groups have an equal opportunity to gain funding.

Reasons offered by administrators as to why student organizations may not have an equal opportunity to gain funding vary. Administrators mention groups that exclude individuals as not being eligible to gain funding, as well as “non-registered” or “non-recognized” groups, and “smaller groups.” Examples of specific types of groups that may not have an equal opportunity to gain funding include political groups, religious groups, and sororities and fraternities.

- Again all religious liberty case colleges and universities interviewed report all of their student organizations have an equal opportunity to gain funding.

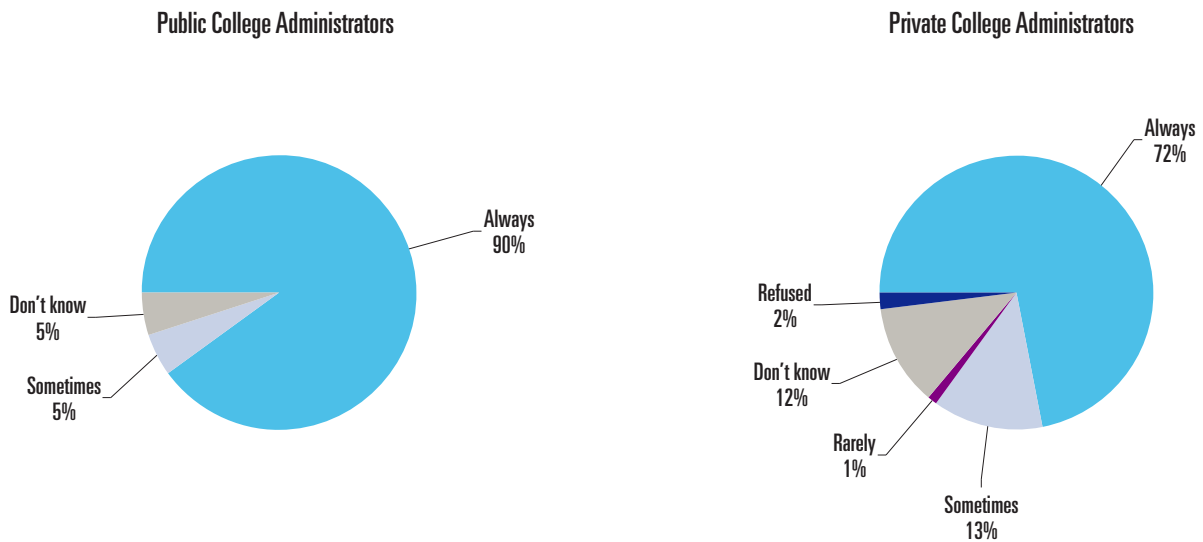
Q26. Would you say all student organizations on your campus have an equal opportunity to gain University funding, or not? If you are unsure it is okay to say you are unsure instead of guessing.



Not all student religious organizations are currently benefiting from fundamental fairness in response to charges against them and have not had an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel, yet majorities of college administrators report their student religious groups “always” enjoy this opportunity. Nine in ten (90%) public and more than 7 in 10 (72%) private college administrators report their student religious organizations “always” have the opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel. Five percent of public and 13% of private college administrators report “sometimes” student religious organizations have this opportunity. Followed by 5% of public and 14% of private administrators who replied, “don’t know” or refused to answer the question.

- Most religious liberty case college and university college administrators think their students have an opportunity to be heard by an impartial panel. Eight of the ten case colleges report their students “always” and two of the ten report their students “sometimes” have this right.

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?



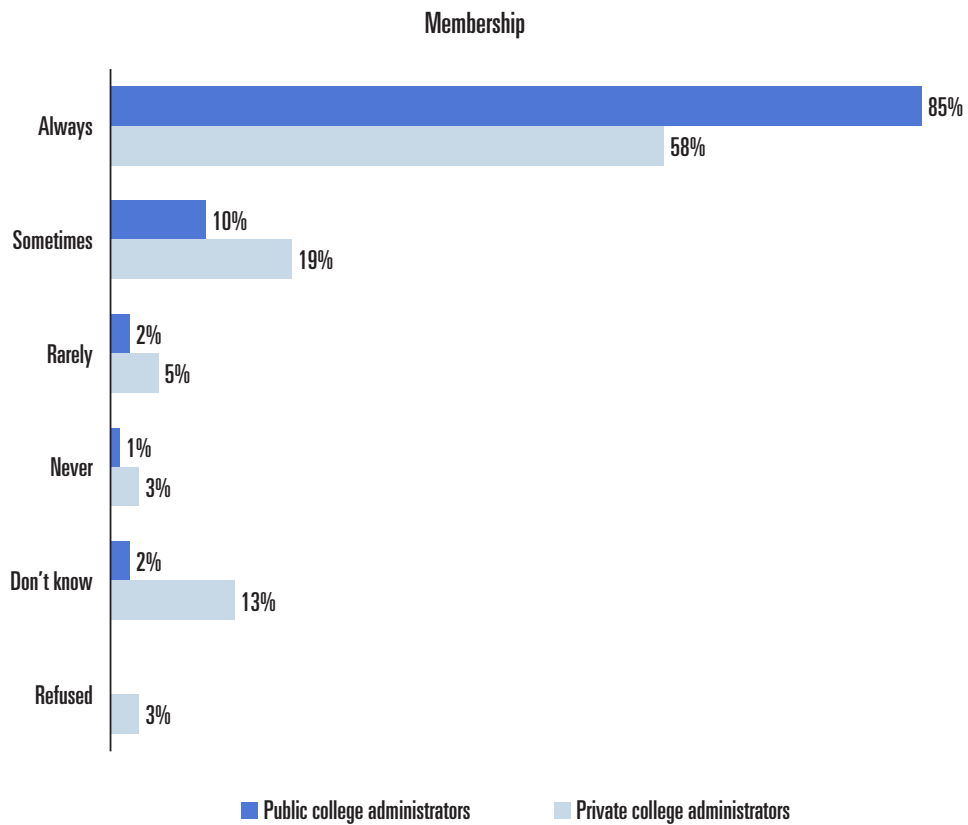
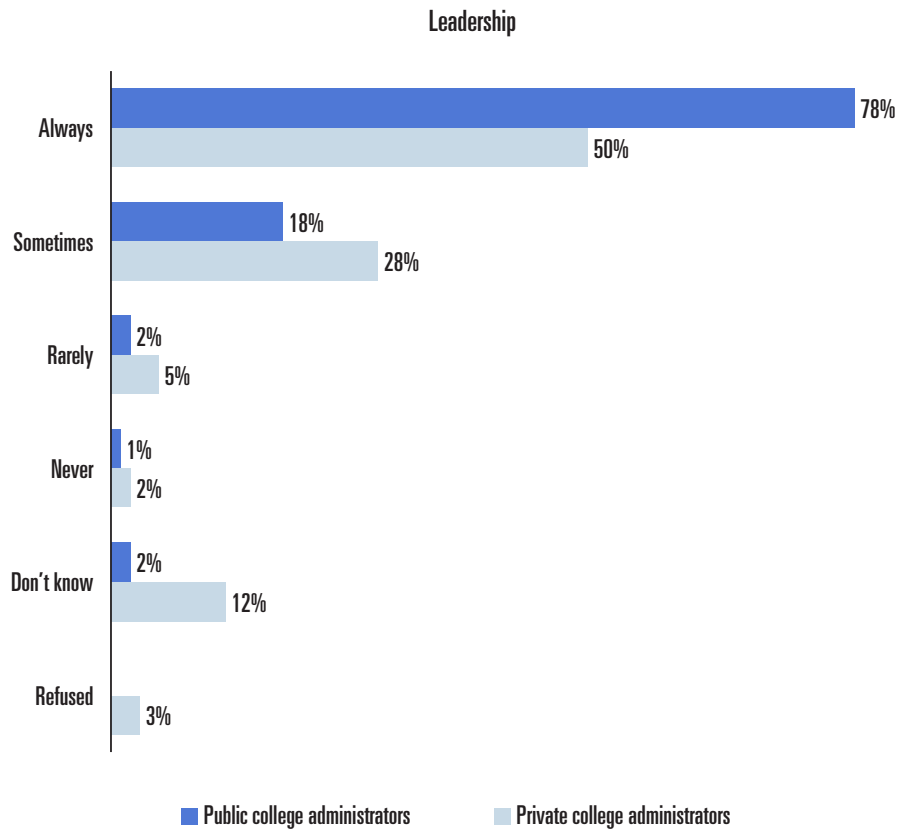
D. LEADERSHIP & MEMBERSHIP OF STUDENT GROUPS

Significantly more student religious organizations on public college campuses than private have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership. Over three-quarters (78%) of public compared to half (50%) of private college administrators think all student religious organizations on campus “always” have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership. Fewer than 2 in 10 (18%) public and 28% of private college administrators report all student organizations on campus “sometimes” have this freedom. Followed by 3% of public and 7% of private colleges that think all student religious groups “rarely” or “never” have this freedom.

Likewise, significantly more religious student organizations on public college campuses than private have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's membership. More than 8 in 10 (85%) public college administrators compared to 58% of private think all student religious organizations “always” have freedom from interference with the group's membership. While 1 in 10 (10%) public and nearly 2 in 10 (19%) private think all student religious groups “sometimes” have this freedom. Three percent of public and 8% of private college administrators report student religious groups “rarely” or “never” have this freedom. And, 2% of public and 13% of private administrators report they “don't know” if their students have this freedom.

- Nine of the ten religious liberty case college and university administrators surveyed report their student religious organizations on campus “always” have freedom from university officials interfering with the group's leadership and membership. One of the ten case colleges say their student religious organizations “sometimes” have these freedoms.

Q27 and 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?



E. EXCLUSION FROM STUDENT GROUPS

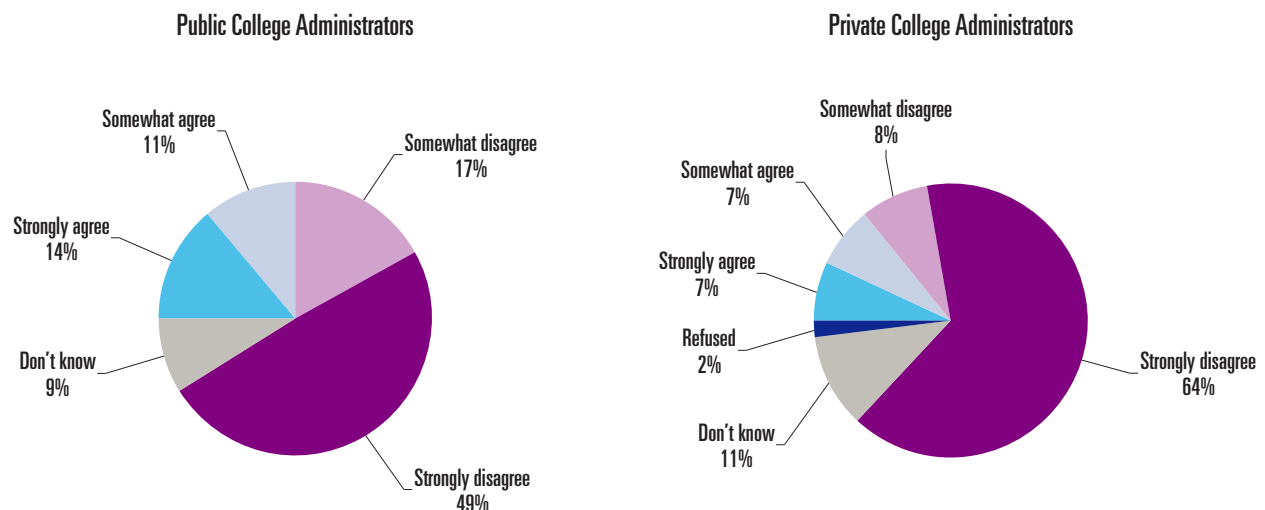
Exclusion From Christian Group Because of Sexuality Belief System

Majorities think that if a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to Scripture excludes individuals who are homosexual and who believe homosexuality is not immoral from leadership of the group, they should not be allowed to exclude individuals from membership in the group. Although similar numbers, two thirds (66%) of public and more than 7 in 10 (72%) private college administrators disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group, there is a significant difference in the intensity of disagreement. About half (49%) of public compared to 64% of private college administrators “strongly” disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group.

One-quarter of public college administrators “strongly” (14%) or “somewhat” (11%) agree this student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to Scripture on their campus, should be allowed to exclude individuals who are homosexual from membership in the group. Fewer than 2 in 10 private college administrators “strongly” (7%) or “somewhat” (7%) agree that this student Christian group should be allowed to exclude homosexual individuals from membership in the group.

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities opinion is divided as to whether a student Christian group that believes homosexuality is in opposition to Scripture on their campus, should or should not be allowed to exclude individuals who are homosexual and believe that their homosexuality is not immoral from leadership of the group, from membership in the group. Four out of the ten case colleges agree, 30% “strongly” or 10% “somewhat” that the students should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group. Half of the case colleges disagree, 30% “strongly” and 20% “somewhat”, that the students should not be allowed to exclude homosexuals from membership in their 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? (PROBE: AGREE/DISAGREE STRONGLY/SOMEWHAT)



Exclusion From GLB&T Group Because of Religious Belief System

Likewise, the majority of colleges think that if a gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLB&T) student group who believes that the evangelical Christian doctrine of homosexuality as “an abomination unto the Lord” is the source of oppression suffered by those of minority sexual preference should not be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership in the group. Over two thirds of public (68%) and private (67%) college administrators disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership in the group. About half of public (49%) and private (48%) college administrators “strongly” disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from being members in the group. Nineteen percent of public and private college administrators “somewhat” disagree with this exclusion.

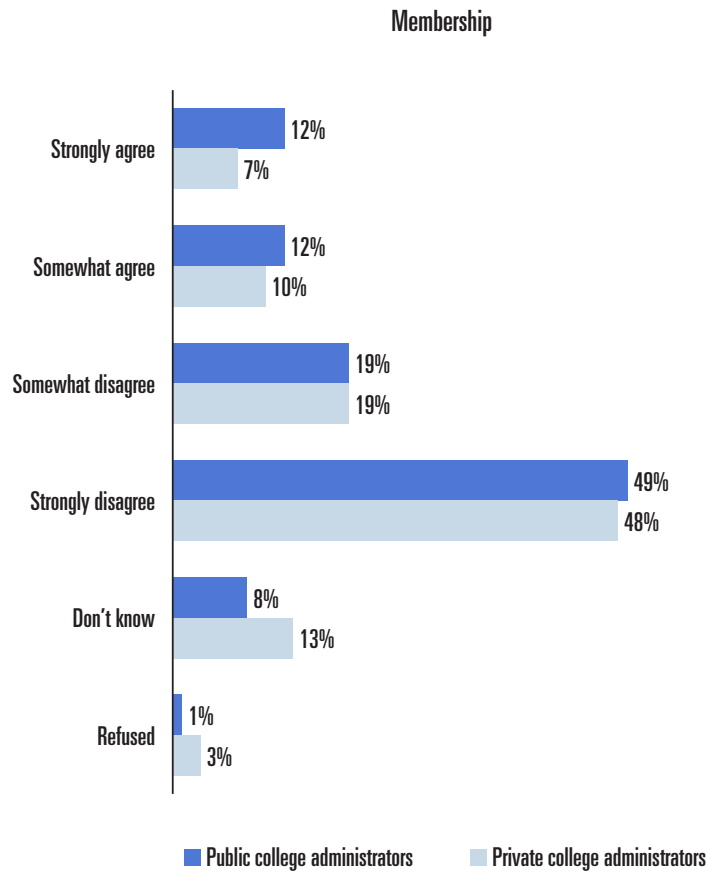
About one-quarter of public college administrators “strongly” (12%) or “somewhat” (12%) agree that a GLB&T student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership in the group. Fewer than 2 in 10 private college administrators “strongly” (7%) or “somewhat” (10%) agree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership within the group.

Correspondingly, when college administrators were asked the same question but with regards to excluding evangelical Christians from leadership in the group, majorities also report that a GLB&T student group should not be allowed to exclude such individuals from leadership in the group. More than 4 in 10 public (44%) and private (45%) college administrators “strongly” disagree that this group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from being leaders in the group. Two in ten public and 11% of private college administrators “somewhat” disagree with this exclusion.

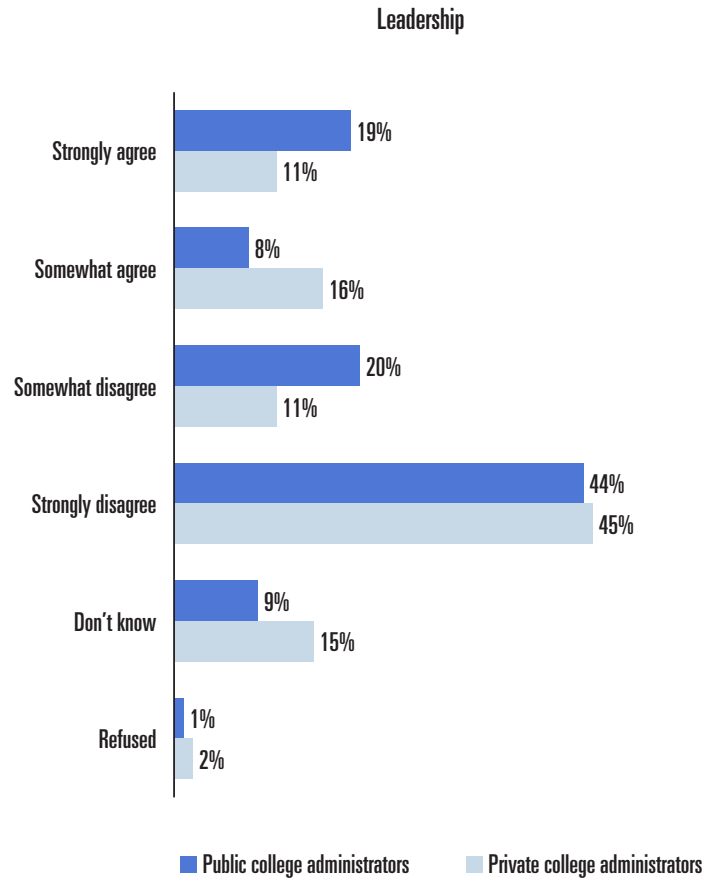
Over one-quarter of both public and private college administrators agree that a GLB&T student group should be allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from leadership in the group. Nineteen percent of public college administrators “strongly” agree and 8% “somewhat” agree that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals. While, 11% of private college administrators “strongly” agree and 16% “somewhat” agree with this exclusion.

- More religious liberty case colleges and universities disagree than agree with the idea of a GLB&T student group being allowed to exclude evangelical Christians from membership and leadership in the group. Six out of the ten surveyed disagree “strongly” (50%) or “somewhat” (10%) that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from membership within the group. Five out of the ten also disagree “strongly” (40%) or “somewhat” (10%) that this group should be allowed to exclude such individuals from leadership. Only one case college “strongly” agrees that membership exclusion should be allowed and two case colleges “strongly” agree that exclusion from leadership should be allowed.

Q33 and 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?



Q33 and 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?



IV. RELIGIOUS CLIMATE ON CAMPUS

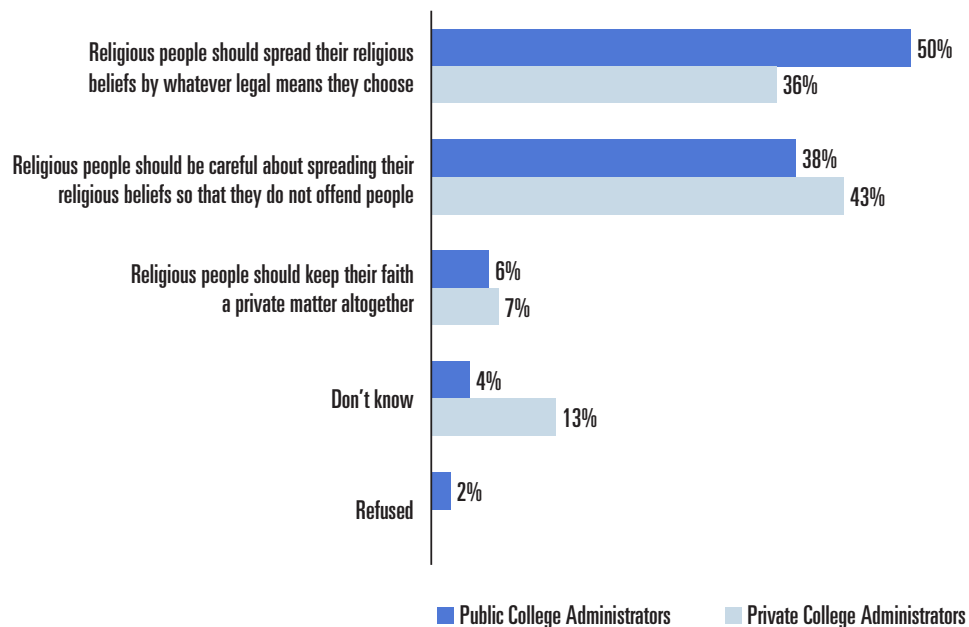
A. VIEWPOINT OF RELIGION

Public colleges are more likely than private to say “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” Half (50%) of public college administrators report their administration’s view about religion on campus is best described as, “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” Nearly 4 in 10 (38%) public college administration’s view is best described as, “religious people should be careful about spreading their religious beliefs so that they do not offend people.” Fewer than 1 in 10 (6%) public administration’s viewpoint is best described, as, “religious people should keep their faith a private matter.”

Private college administrators are more divided when it comes to a viewpoint regarding religious people on campus. More than one third (36%) of private college administrators report their view is best described as, “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose.” More than 4 in 10 (43%) of private college administrators report their view is best described as, “religious people should be careful about spreading their religious beliefs so that they do not offend people” as closest to their view. Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) private college administrators say their view is best described as, “religious people should keep their faith a private matter.”

- Most religious liberty case colleges and universities also say “religious people should spread their religious beliefs by whatever legal means they choose”. Two of out of the ten religious liberty case college administrators think, “religious people should be careful about spreading their religious beliefs so that they do not offend people.”

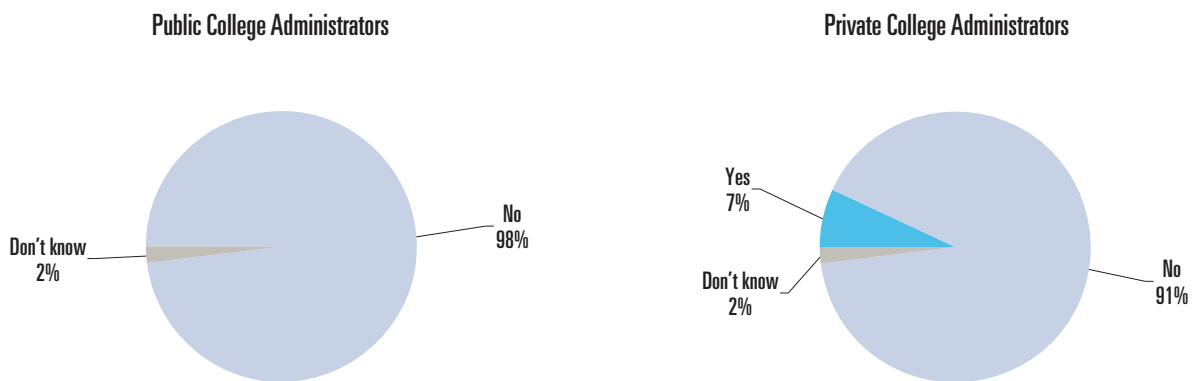
Q16. Which of the following comes closest to the Administration’s view about religious people on your campus?



Nearly all public and private colleges do not require students to take a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed. Ninety-eight percent of public and 91% of private college administrators report they do not require this. Only 7% of private college administrators do require this. Two percent of both public and private college administrators say they “don’t know” if it is required or not that students take a religious studies class.

- All of the religious liberty case colleges surveyed report it is not required for their students to take a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed.

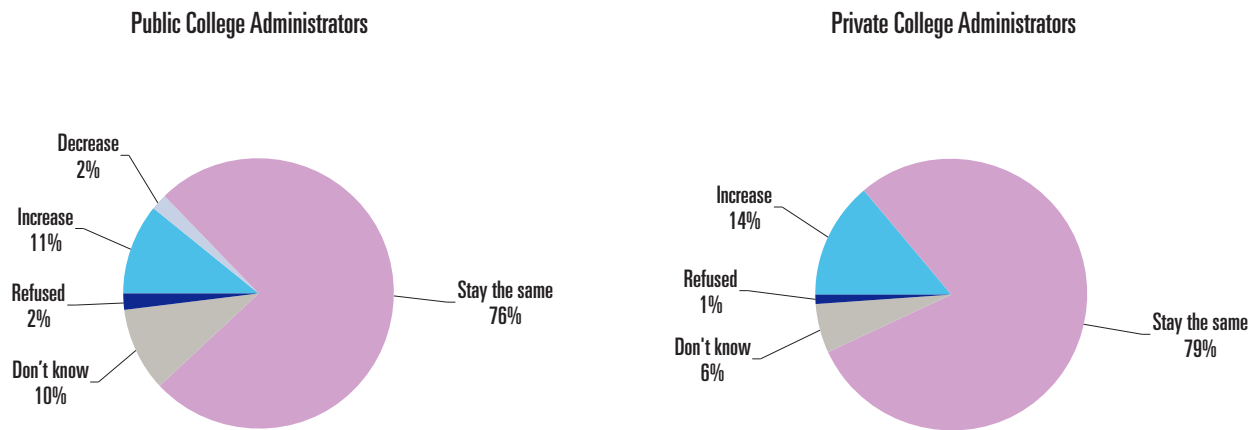
QD1. Is it required for your students to take a religious studies class, in which a variety of religions or religious beliefs and practices are discussed?



Administrators agree that religion's influence on their campus should stay the same. More than three quarters of public (76%) and private (79%) college administrators think religion's influence on campus should not increase or decrease, but stay the same. About 1 in 10 public college administrators report religion's influence on their campus should increase (11%), while 2% say it should be decreased. Similarly, 14% of private college administrators report it should increase and no administrators think it should be decreased.

- Most religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed think religion's influence on their campus should stay the same. One case college thinks religion's influence should be increased on their campus.

Q49. Do you think religion's influence on your campus should be increased, decreased, or stay the same?



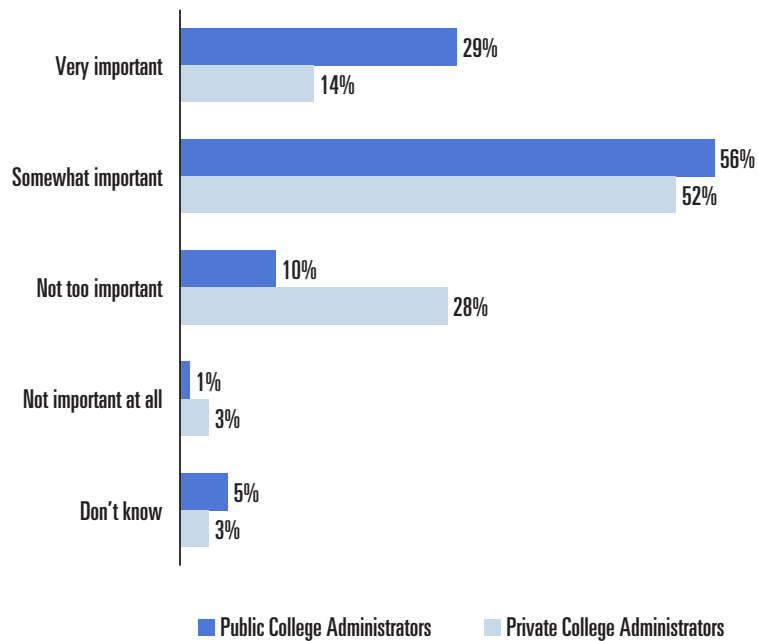
B. IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

A majority of college administrators say religion is important in the lives of students on their campus. Yet, significantly more public (29%) than private (14%) college administrators think religion is “very important” in their students’ lives. More than half of public (56%) and private (52%) college administrators say religion is “somewhat important” to their students.

Three in ten (31%) private college administrators say religion is “not too” (28%) or “not at all” (3%) important in their students’ lives. Compared to one in ten (11%) public college administrators that report religion is not too (10%) or not at all (1%) important to students.

- Most religious liberty case colleges and universities say religion is important in their students’ lives. Three out of the ten case colleges say religion is “very” important and five out of the ten case colleges say it is “somewhat” important to their students. One case college administration reports religion is “not too” important and one administration said they “don’t know” how important religion is in their students’ lives.

Q40. How important would you say religion is in the lives of students on your campus? Is it Very Important, Somewhat Important, Not too Important, or not Important at all?

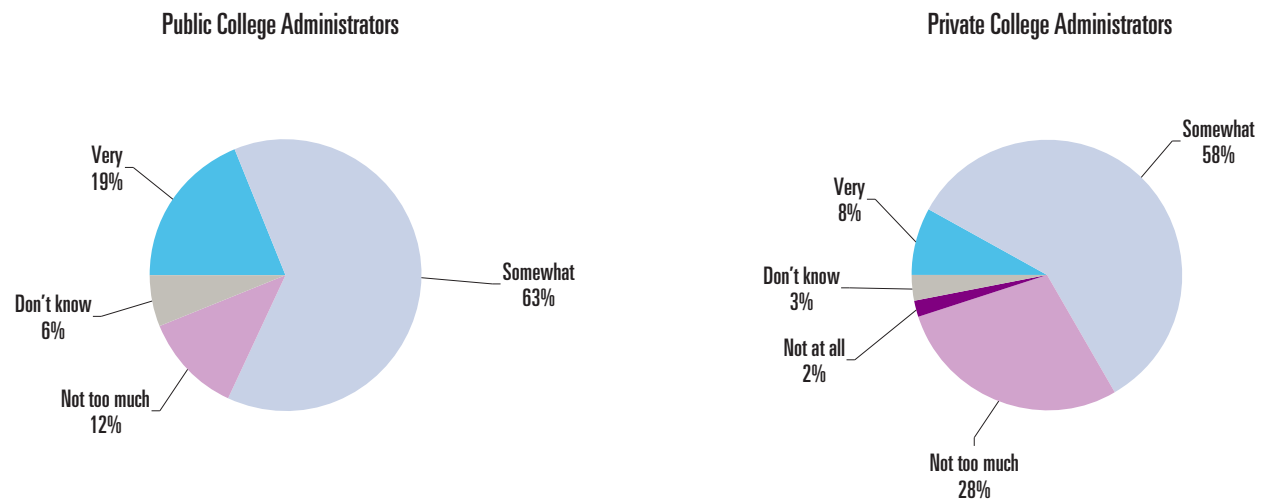


Similarly, a majority of college administrators report the students on their campus are “very” or “somewhat” religious. And, significantly more public (82%) than private (66%) college administrators think their students are “very” or “somewhat” religious.

Three in ten (30%) private college administrators say their students are “not too” (28%) or “not at all” (3%) religious. Compared 12% of public college administrators that report their students are “not too” religious.

- Most religious liberty case colleges and universities consider their students on campus to be at least somewhat religious. Eight out of the ten religious liberty case schools think their students are “somewhat” religious and one case school thinks their students are “very” religious. One case college administration said they do not know how religious the students on their campus are.

Q41. How religious do you consider the students on your campus to be? Very, somewhat, not too much, or not at all?

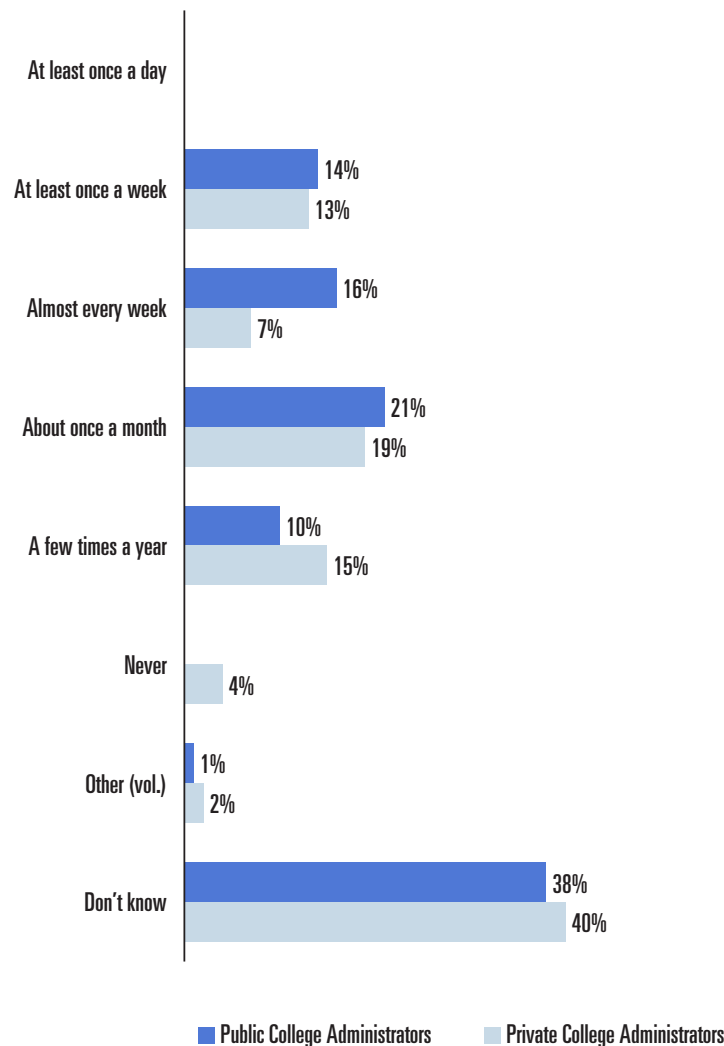


A substantial portion of college administrators does not know how often the students on their campus attend a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship. Nearly 4 in 10 public (38%) and 40% of private college administrators report they “don’t know” the frequency of which their students attend a place of worship. Fewer than 2 in 10 public (14%) and private (13%) college administrators say their students attend a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship at least once a week. And 16% of public and 7% of private colleges say their students attend almost every week.

Two in ten public (21%) and private (19%) college administrators say their students attend a church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship about once a month. Followed by 10% of public and 15% of private colleges where students attend a few times a year.

- Most (6 of the 10) religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed report they “don’t know” how often their students attend church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship. Many (3 of the 10) report their students attend about once a month. One case college reports their students on campus attend a place of worship at least once a day.

Q42. How often do students on your campus attend church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship? (PROBE: At least once a day, at least once a week, almost every week, about once a month, a few times a year, or never?)



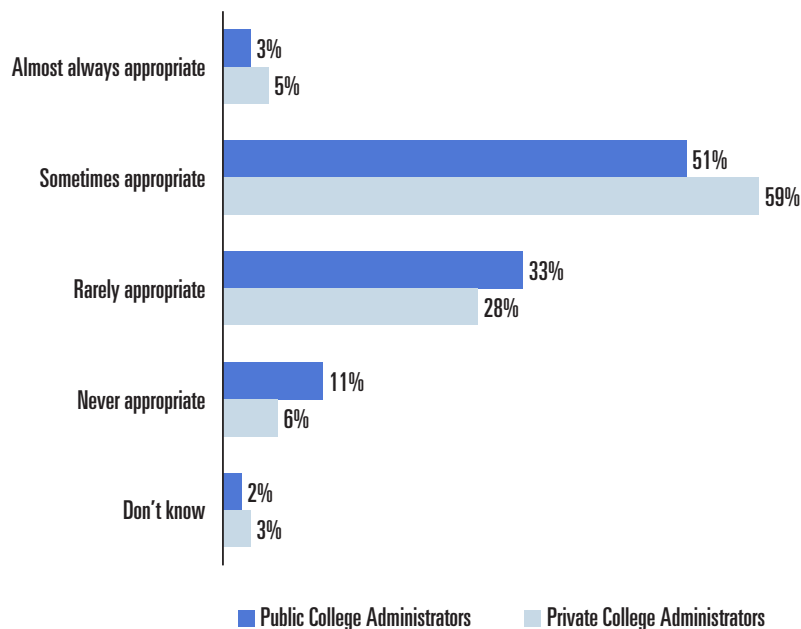
C. WHEN IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR ADMINISTRATORS TO DISCUSS THEIR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS?

Significantly more private college than public college administrators think it is appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus. More than 6 in 10 private college administrators think it is “almost always” (5%) or “sometimes” (59%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus. Over one third think it is “rarely” (28%) or “never” (6%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus.

More than 5 in 10 public college administrators think it is “almost always” (3%) or “sometimes” (51%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus. While- more than 4 in 10 think it is “rarely” (33%) or “never” (11%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus.

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities opinion is mixed with regards to the appropriateness of administrators discussing their religious beliefs or ideas at work or in a classroom. One out of ten religious liberty case colleges think it is “almost always appropriate” for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus. Six out of ten religious liberty case colleges think it is “sometimes” appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus. Two out of the ten think it is “rarely” appropriate and one administration said they “don’t know” how appropriate it is for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs at work.

Q17a. How appropriate do you think it is for other administrators to discuss their religious beliefs when they are at work on campus? Is it almost always appropriate, sometimes appropriate, rarely appropriate, or never appropriate?

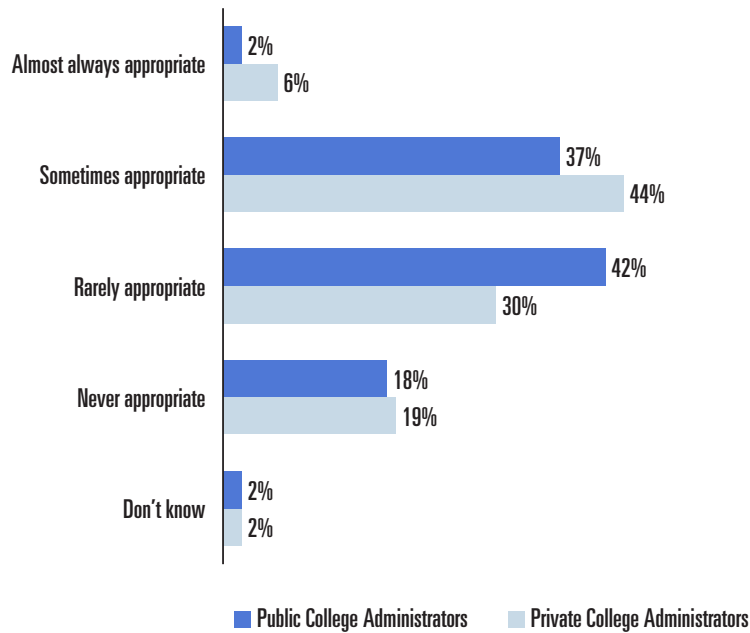


Also, more private college than public college administrators think it is appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on religion. Half of private college administrators think it is “almost always” (6%) or “sometimes” (44%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on religion. While the other half of private college administrators think it is “rarely” (30%) or “never” (19%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs in this scenario.

About 4 in 10 public college administrators think it is “almost always” (2%) or “sometimes” (37%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that does not focus on religion. While, 6 in 10 think it is “rarely” (42%) or “never” (18%) appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs in this scenario.

- Half of the ten religious liberty case colleges and universities think it is “rarely” appropriate for administrators to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion that doesn’t focus on religion. One case college reports it is “never” appropriate. The three other case colleges think it is “almost always” (10%) or “sometimes” (20%) appropriate. Only one case college said they don’t know how appropriate it is.

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?

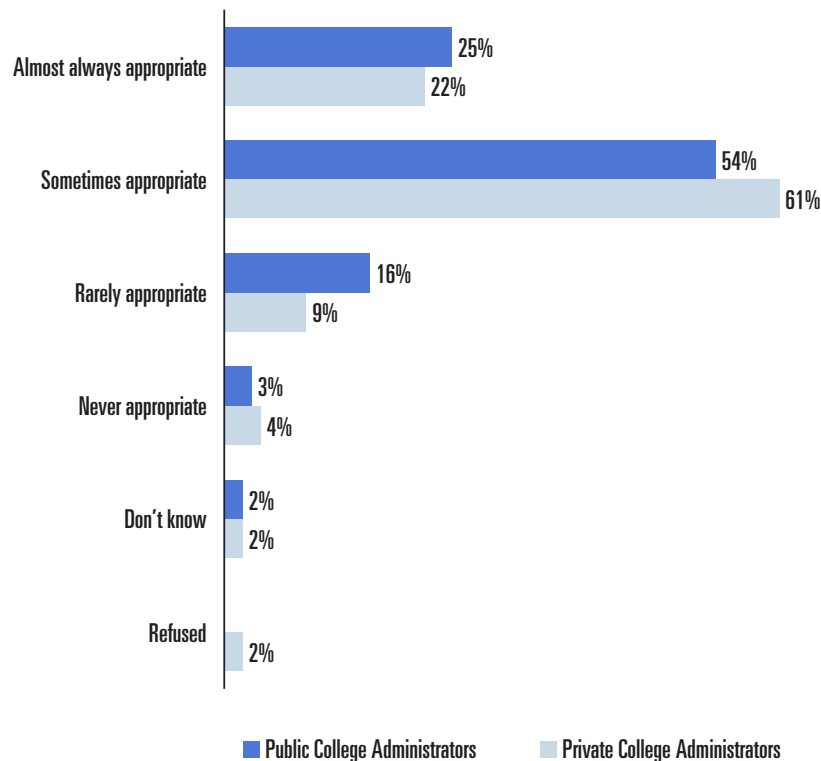


Correspondingly, slightly more private than public college administrators think it is appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. More than 8 in 10 private college administrators think it is “almost always” (22%) or “sometimes” (61%) appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. While, fewer than 2 in 10 private college administrators think it is “rarely” (9%) or “never” (4%) appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs in this scenario.

About 8 in 10 public college administrators think it is “almost always” (25%) or “sometimes” (54%) appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. While, fewer than 2 in 10 think it is “rarely” (16%) or “never” (3%) appropriate for professors to discuss their religious beliefs in this scenario.

- Religious liberty case colleges and universities have mixed opinions when it comes to the appropriateness of professors bringing up their own religious beliefs or ideas in a class discussion, in a course that focuses on religion. Six out of the ten think it is appropriate; “almost always” (20%) and “sometimes” (40%). Three out of the ten report it is “rarely” appropriate, followed by one college that thinks this is “never” 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?



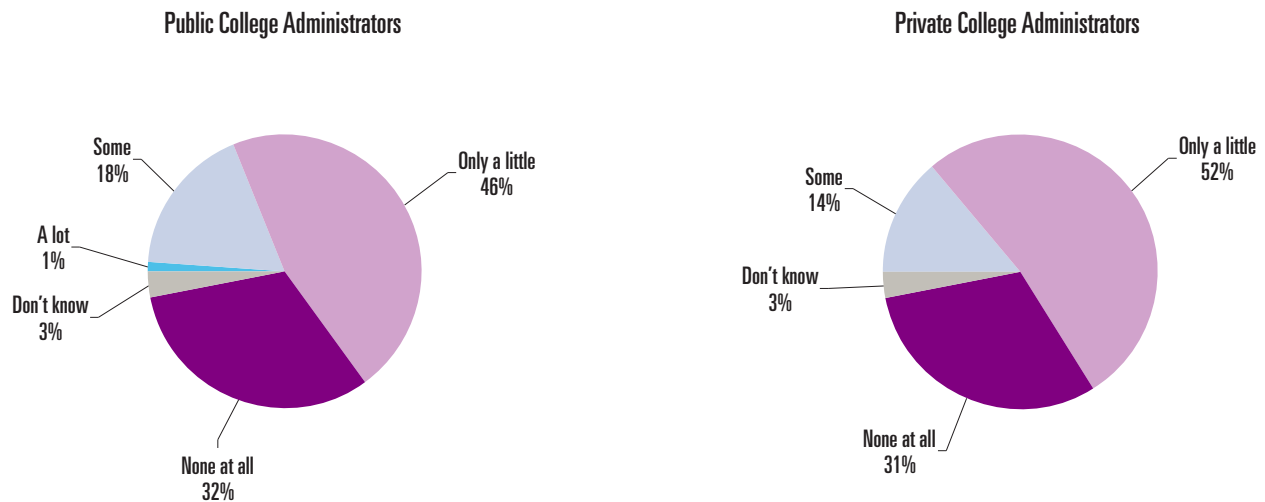
D. PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

Nearly two-thirds of college administrators are aware of prejudice and discrimination on their campus between students because of their religion. Most administrators report “only a little”, when asked how much prejudice and discrimination they are aware of between students because of religion. More than 4 in 10 (46%) public and 5 in 10 (52%) private colleges say they are aware of “only a little” prejudice and discrimination because of religion. Fewer than 2 in 10 public (18%) and private (14%) administrators are aware of “some” prejudice and discrimination. Only 1% of public college administrators report they are aware of “a lot” of prejudice and discrimination because of religion.

More than 3 in 10 public (32%) and private (31%) college administrators report they are not aware of any prejudice and discrimination between students because of religion.

- Most of the religious liberty case colleges and universities surveyed report they are aware of prejudice and discrimination between students because of their religion. Three out of the ten surveyed think there is “some” prejudice and discrimination between students because of their religion, and five out of the ten case colleges are aware of “only a little” prejudice and discrimination. One case college reports they are not at all aware of prejudice and discrimination between students because of their religion. And, one case college said they “don’t know” to this question.

Q43. Overall, how much prejudice and discrimination are you aware of between students because of their religion...A lot, some, only a little, or none at all?

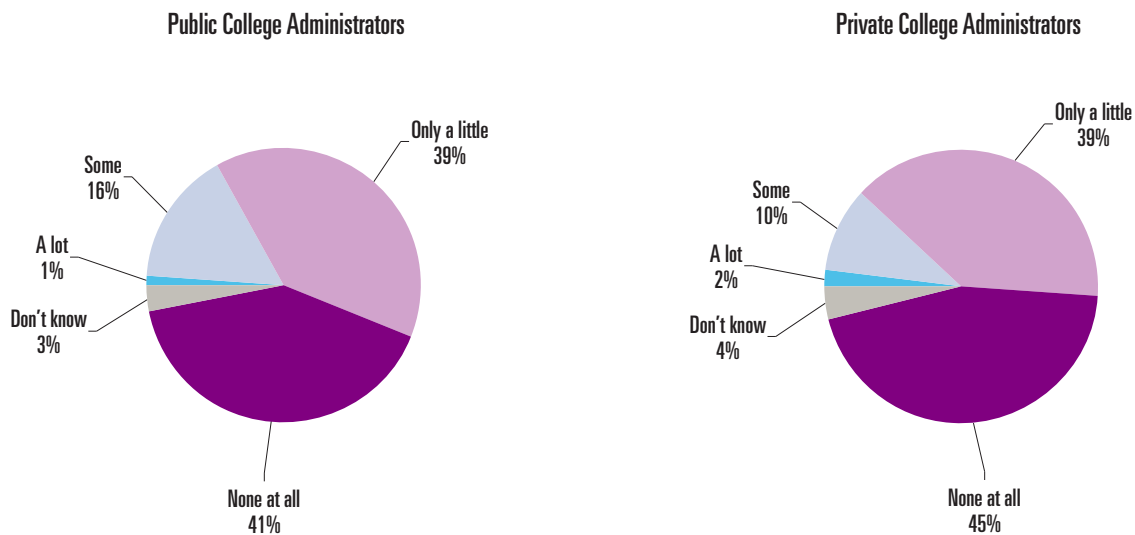


More than half of administrators report being aware of prejudice and discrimination by students against religious groups because of the group's religion. About 4 in 10 public (39%) and private (39%) administrators are aware of "only a little" prejudice and discrimination. Sixteen percent of public and 10% of private college administrators say they are aware of "some" prejudice and discrimination against religious groups. Followed by 1% of public and 2% of private colleges where administrators are aware of "a lot" of prejudice and discrimination.

More than 4 in 10 public (41%) and private (45%) college administrators report they are not aware of any prejudice and discrimination by students against religious groups.

- Most religious liberty case colleges and universities are aware of prejudice and discrimination against religious groups by students because of the group's religion. Six out of the ten case college administrators are aware of "only a little" prejudice and discrimination, and two out of the ten are aware of "some" prejudice and discrimination. Two out of the ten case colleges report they are not at all aware of prejudice and discrimination against religious groups by students because of the group's religion.

Q44. Overall, how much prejudice and discrimination are you aware of against religious groups by the students because of the groups religion...A lot, some, only a little, or none at all?

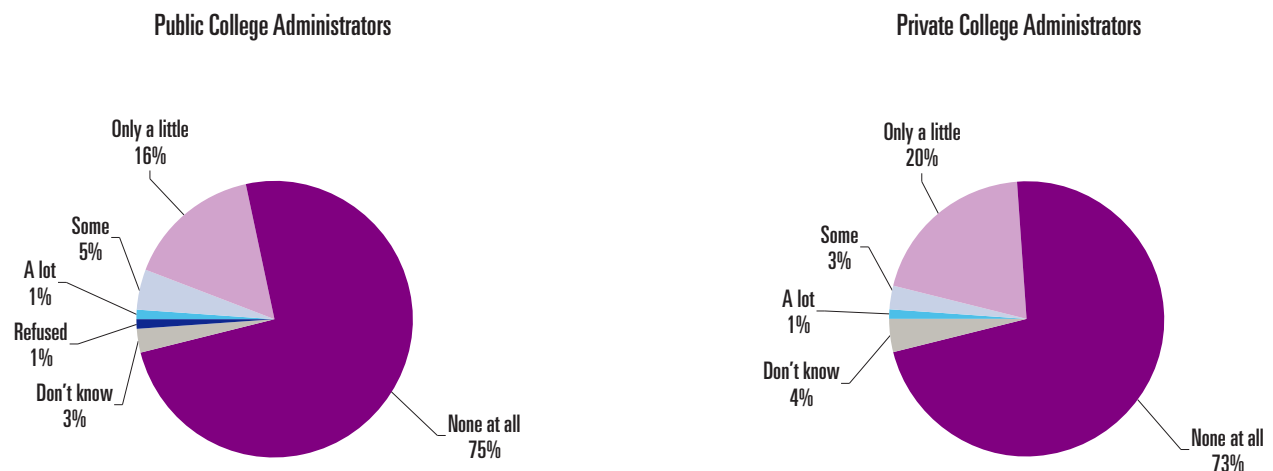


The majority of college administrators are not aware of any prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups because of the group's religion. Three-quarters (75%) of public and 73% of private college administrators say they are not aware of any prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups.

While more than 2 in 10 college administrators report they are aware of prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups because of the group's religion. Sixteen percent of public administrators say they are aware of "only a little" prejudice and discrimination, followed by 5% who say "some" and 1% who are aware of "a lot". Twenty percent of private administrators say they are aware of "only a little" prejudice and discrimination, followed by 3% who say "some" and 1% who are aware of "a lot".

- Similarly, most religious liberty case college and university college administrators report that they are not at all aware of any prejudice and discrimination by administrators against religious groups because of the group's religion. Three out of the ten case colleges surveyed report being aware of "only a little" prejudice and discrimination against religious groups by administrators because of the groups religion.

Q45. Overall, how much prejudice and discrimination are you aware of against religious groups by administrators because of the groups religion...A lot, some, only a little, or none at all?



V. VIOLATION OF STUDENT'S FREEDOMS

The majority of college administrators are not aware of any incidents that took place on their campus where a student's freedoms may have been violated. About 8 in 10 public (79%) and private (81%) college administrators say they are not aware of any incidents. Yet, about 2 in 10 public (19%) and private (17%) college administrators did say they are aware of an incident.

Thirty-six public college administrators out of 189 surveyed cited incidents that took place on their campus where a student's freedoms may have been violated. Here are some of the responses:

Freedom of Speech or of the Press Incidents:

"A minority writing regarding Martin Luther King's birthday celebration was not put in the student newspaper as written and was heavily edited to the extent the "story" was removed."

"Concern that letters to the editor were being censored and delayed because of students opinions on the newspaper staff."

"Free speech is restricted by where and when students can hold rallies."

"A pro-life student organization reserved space with amplification, but other students with bull horns shouted them down, so they were unable to speak. The university did nothing despite the fact that the people with the bull horns did not have the needed permission."

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

"Court case against evening prayer."

"After September 11th, some Muslim students had freedoms of access to university facilities limited by other students."

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

"Freedom of assembly."

"There have been administrative efforts to prevent free association."

Sexuality Incidents:

"Basically sexual preferences of students were taunted and in years past there was some physical abuse."

"Gay harassment in the past was minimal."

"Group of ministers came and preached on campus. Disturbed the entire campus with threats towards homosexuals and were arrested."

"Incident involving gay and lesbian group on national coming out week, went over to paint rocks for pride and that night they were defaced."

"Student painted homophobic message regarding a specific individual on the wall. Comments on the wall were slanderous and harassing."

Racial Incidents:

“Assaults that were racially motivated.”

Other Incidents:

“During the 9-11 attacks there were some Muslim students that were verbally abused, they had some gay students that ran for office and their signs were vandalized, a swastika was etched into a blackboard, and some physical and sexual assaults.”

“Always have students coming in and complaining about something that has happened to them in that regard, mostly because of ethnicity, but some religion. Also ADA claims as well.”

“The gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual group had their student booth vandalized, and number of Muslim students reported that they were treated “badly” by fellow students after the 9-11 attacks.”

“In cases of alleged academic misconduct, e.g. cheating, plagiarism, etc... students have been given an F without recourse to due process, and not reported to the office of student life.”

“Academic freedoms is questionable, and has gone before a board.”

“Office for civil rights with a student with disabilities, where the student apparently did not wish to obtain services.”

“Sexual assault.”

“Situation with a petition. Other students interfered with petitioners’ rights by trying to stop the petition.”

“Student senate did try to withhold fund from a cult, but it was overruled and they did receive funding.”

“There are times when staff members have stepped on the right of students in an effort to avoid conflict.”

Correspondingly, eighteen private college administrators out of 107 surveyed mention similar types of incidents that took place on their campus where a student’s freedoms may have been violated. Here are some of the responses:

Freedom of Speech or of the Press Incidents:

“Freedom of speech violations.”

Freedom of Religion Incidents:

“A Jewish student group was offended by a Christian group.”

“An instructor was trying to impose her religious views on a class.”

Right to Peaceably Assemble Incidents:

“Privileges restricted for a student group that are not restricted for other groups, but this was some time ago.”

Sexuality Incidents:

“The theft of the gay and lesbian club’s flag, when recovered it had been soiled by human waste.”

“A student was harassed due to their sexual orientation.”

“Homophobia graffiti.”

Racial Incidents:

“Anti-Arab graffiti on some hallways and bathrooms.”

Other Incidents:

“A student was interested in cross dressing, and the student was refrained from being be able to do this.”

“Students felt discriminated against because of sexual or religious preference.”

“Students perceived a dance advisors statements about partial nudity in a dance number (advisor wanted a precursory note to parents about nudity), and some students felt they were being censored and they’re rights were being impinged on.”

“Homophobic incident, and anti-Muslim rhetoric.”

“In regards to right of privacy.”

“Freedom of expression has been tried to have been impaired, and acts of harassment.”

Likewise, most of the college and university administrators where there has been a religious liberty issue report they are not aware of any incidents that took place on their campus where a student’s freedoms may have been violated. And, two of the ten case college administrators say that they are aware of an incident.

Here are the two incidents mentioned by the religious liberty case colleges:

One specific incident mentioned was described as a “Jewish situation” where “something was written on someone’s door.”

The other incident mentioned was more general, “over the years there has been occasions where freedom of speech and freedom of expression has been violated.”