

FUTURE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

**2016 Survey of High School
Students and Teachers**



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THE FIRST AMENDMENT

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2016 "Future of the First Amendment" study marks the sixth time since 2004 that Knight Foundation has surveyed high school students to understand their attitudes toward First Amendment issues. The survey conducted by Kenneth Dautrich of The Stats Group polled 11,998 high school students and 726 teachers. Among the key findings were:

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- High school student support for First Amendment freedoms in 2016 is the greatest it has been since the survey launched a decade ago.
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- Students who more frequently consume news and actively engage with news on social media demonstrate stronger support for First Amendment freedoms.
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- High school students mostly believe protecting free speech trumps protecting people from unwanted words, although there are important exceptions.
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- Students are less concerned than adults about the privacy of their information but more opposed to the government invading it.
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- Most students believe that all individuals should have the same rights as professional journalists to document and publish information.
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The appendix of this report contains information about the survey methodology and summarized results for the 2016 student and teacher surveys. The 2004, 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2014 "Future of the First Amendment" reports may be found at: knightfoundation.org/publications.



KEY FINDING 1



High school student support for First Amendment freedoms in 2016 is the greatest it has been since the survey launched a decade ago.

Student vs. Adult Support

% who disagree with the statement: "First Amendment goes too far in the rights it protects."

Students

Adults



American high school students have become more supportive of the First Amendment over the past decade according to a core set of questions included on the survey since its inception. Ninety-one percent of high schools students now agree "people should be allowed to express unpopular opinions," a steady increase compared with 83 percent who held that opinion in 2004.

The gap between student support and adult support¹ has narrowed over the past decade. While adults (76 percent) were twice as likely as students (37 percent) in 2006 to disagree that "the First Amendment goes too far in guaranteeing free expression rights," student support has steadily increased through this latest survey (56 percent) while support among adults (75

percent) remains at similar levels. After adult support dipped in 2011, it has returned to the previous levels of a decade ago and grown more than student support in the past five years.

¹The Newseum Institute runs an annual survey titled "The State of the First Amendment" to track adult attitudes. The results included here are from its 2016 survey. See full results here: http://www.newseuminstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/FAC_SOFA16_report.pdf

KEY FINDING 2



Students who more frequently consume news and actively engage with news on social media demonstrate stronger support for First Amendment freedoms.

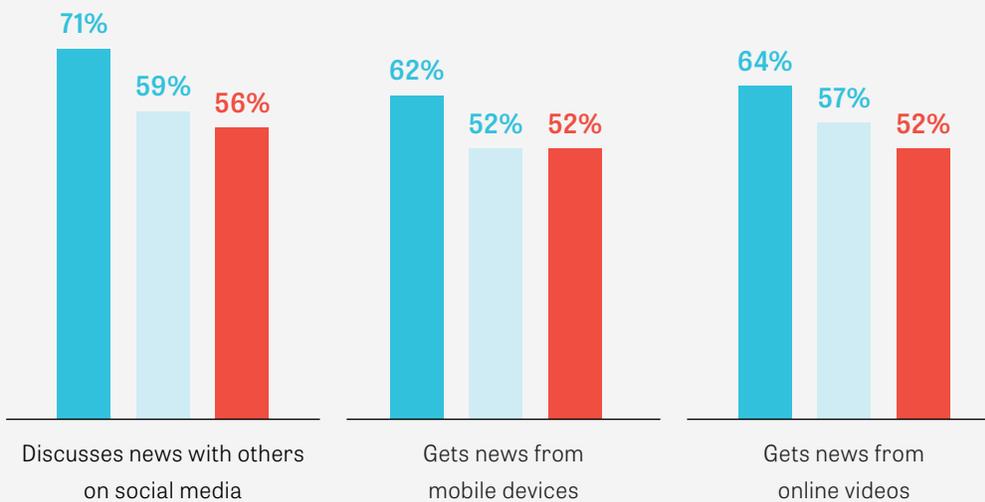
Students who strongly agreed with the statement that people should be able to express unpopular opinions also:

% who strongly agree that “people should be allowed to express unpopular opinions”

Often

Sometimes

Never



Building on past “Future of the First Amendment” studies, this year’s survey establishes a link between the frequency of news consumption (see Changing Media Habits section) and support for freedom of expression. The percentage of students who strongly agree that “people should be allowed to express unpopular opinions” is higher among those who often get news on a mobile device compared to those who never do (62 percent vs. 52 percent). This discrepancy applies to consumption of digital news as well as news from traditional sources, exemplified by higher levels

of strong agreement among students who read print newspapers often (69 percent) than those who rarely read newspapers (57 percent).

A similar finding emerges in this year’s survey related to the frequency of engagement with news on social media. Students who actively engage with the news on social media—discussing news with others, commenting on news stories, posting links to news stories—are more supportive of First Amendment freedoms.

KEY FINDING 2



Changing Media Habits

| Source for News: % who say they “often” use source | Students | Adults |
|--|----------|--------|
| Mobile devices | 61% | 36% |
| Social media | 51% | 18% |
| Local TV news | 28% | 46% |
| Printed newspapers | 4% | 20% |

The new generation of high school students, the heart and soul of “Generation Z,” differs dramatically from the American adult population (as measured by Pew Research Center²) in the media sources they use to get news and information. High school students far more heavily rely on mobile devices and social media for news, while adults most often use “local TV news,” which is used by only 28 percent of high school students.

² Pew Research Center. American Trends Panel. Web survey of 4,654 adults from Jan 12.-Feb. 8, 2016. journalism.org/2016/07/07/the-modern-news-consumer.

| Social Media News Engagement % who say they do “often” or “sometimes” | Black | Asian | Hispanic | White |
|--|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| Mobile devices | 59% | 47% | 46% | 44% |
| Social media | 32% | 28% | 25% | 22% |
| Local TV news | 32% | 28% | 25% | 21% |
| Printed newspapers | 29% | 25% | 22% | 18% |

There are notable demographic differences in how students consume and engage with news on social media. Female students (58 percent) are more likely than males (46 percent) to “often” get news from social

media. Black students tend to be much more active in posting links on social media, reposting news stories, commenting on news and discussing news with others via social media.

KEY FINDING 2

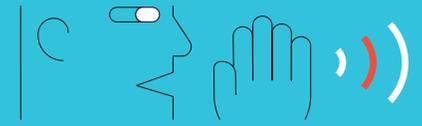


Changing Media Habits

| Trust in News on Social Media | Students | Adults |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| A lot | 11% | 4% |
| Some | 38% | 30% |
| A little | 39% | 33% |
| None | 12% | 32% |

Despite students' heavy reliance on social media for news and information, they express more trust in the news they receive through traditional sources. More students report "a lot" or "some" trust in news from printed newspapers (82 percent), cable television news (77 percent) and news websites (70 percent) than news received through social media (49 percent). Black students (56 percent) have more trust in news on social media than do Asians (53 percent), Hispanics (49 percent) and whites (47 percent). Also, as one might expect, American adults are even more skeptical of the content provided on social media.

KEY FINDING 3



High school students mostly believe protecting free speech trumps protecting people from unwanted words, although there are important exceptions.

Students were asked a series of questions about tradeoffs between free expression and the ramifications of what they express. When forced to choose between the two, students say that protecting freedom of speech is ultimately more important than protecting someone from being offended by speech by a hefty margin of 64 percent to 15 percent (compared to 75 percent to 10 percent for teachers). Male students are more likely than females (69 percent to 59 percent, respectively) to endorse speech protection over protection from being offended; and white students (69 percent) are more likely to feel this way than students who are Hispanic (59 percent), Asian (59 percent), and black (50 percent).

However, students make important distinctions in their support for speech vs. protections against unpopular words, offensive words and bullying. While almost all students (91 percent) agree that people should be allowed to express unpopular opinions, only half as many (45 percent) agree people should be able to say what they want if it offends others and even fewer students (36 percent) agree that speech should not be limited even if it could be considered bullying in nature.

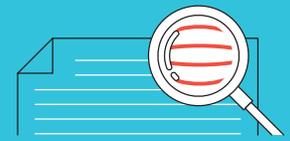
The results show that students see limitations to free speech made in public and through social media based on the type of speech. Students are even less supportive of unfettered free speech on social media with only 43 percent agreeing people should be allowed to say things that offend others and 30 percent agreeing people should be able to say things that could be seen as bullying (agreement was 45 percent and 36 percent respectively for speech made in public). Regarding bullying, female students (26 percent) are less willing to extend speech rights than males (44 percent).

Student and teacher opinions converge around certain aspects of government censorship while diverging

in important ways. A similar number of students (66 percent) and teachers (69 percent) agree that a person should be allowed to say what they want on social media without the government restricting them. But whereas teachers are even more partial toward online news providers' rights to publish stories without government censorship (73 percent), students are less supportive of these rights (60 percent). Among the students, men are more likely than women to agree that "a person should be allowed to say what they want on social media without the government having the ability to block or censor them" (73 percent to 58 percent, respectively); and that "online news providers should be allowed to publish without government being able to block or censor them" (66 percent to 53 percent, respectively).

| People should be allowed to... | Agree (%) |
|---|-----------|
| Express unpopular opinions | 91% |
| Say what they want in public even if it is offensive to others | 45% |
| Say what they want on social media even if it is offensive to others | 43% |
| Say what they want in public even if it could be seen as bullying others | 36% |
| Say whatever they want on social media even if it could be seen as bullying others | 30% |

KEY FINDING 4



Students are less concerned than adults about the privacy of their information but more opposed to the government invading it.

| Concern for privacy of information on the internet | Students 2016 | Students 2014 | Adults ³ |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Very Concerned | 31% | 28% | 65% |
| Somewhat Concerned | 45% | 42% | 18% |
| Not Too Concerned | 20% | 21% | 7% |
| Not Concerned at All | 4% | 5% | 7% |

Students show slightly more concern about their privacy than in the prior survey. More than three-quarters (76 percent) of students are now at least “somewhat concerned” about the privacy of their personal information on the internet, up from 70 percent in 2014. However, more than twice as many adults (65 percent) than students (31 percent) report being very concerned about the privacy of their data. Female students (81 percent) have a higher level of concern about the privacy of their information than do males (72 percent).

A clear but declining majority of students oppose government surveillance of their communications. Almost 72 percent of students agree that people should be able to send online messages and make phone calls without government surveillance, roughly in line with support among teachers (71 percent). However, this figure has dropped significantly from the 84 percent of students who supported this right in the 2014 survey.

However, students demonstrate more opposition to government online surveillance than teachers when the question reframes the purpose of surveillance as fighting terrorism. When given the choice of statements to support, 68 percent of students selected “Government should not be able to secretly spy on anyone’s online messages and phone calls because it violates our freedom” compared to 32 percent who chose “Government should be allowed to secretly spy on anyone’s online messages and phone calls as a way of catching terrorists” (for teachers it was 59 percent vs. 41 percent).

³ The adults’ data is from Pew Research Center’s 2016 American Trends Panel.

KEY FINDING 5



Most students believe that all individuals should have the same rights as professional journalists to document and publish information.

The survey surfaces several interesting indications that students perceive blurring boundaries concerning journalists and everyday people documenting and sharing information. As shown in the table below, the gap in support for rights of “journalists” vs. all “people” to document and publish events is twice as large among teachers as it is for students. Furthermore, when asked whether people have the same rights as journalists to post a photo, video or account of a public event on social media, student agreement far outweighed disagreement (65 percent to 24 percent) compared to teachers (54 percent to 40 percent).

In a specific event such as police activity, a clear majority (69 percent) of students feels that citizens should be allowed to take photos or videos of an event as long as they do not interfere with what the police are doing. Though men (74 percent) agreed at a higher rate than women (62 percent), there were almost identical levels of agreement among different racial/ethnic demographics.

A lot of these feelings may relate closely to attitudes about trust. While only 7 percent of students have “a lot” of trust in pictures, videos and accounts of events posted by individuals on social media as a source of news, this is five times more than adults (1.4 percent). Another 48 percent of students have “some” trust for news sourced through individuals (compared to 38 percent for teachers), making clear that students increasingly trust everyday people as a source for what they consider news.

Clear generational differences emerge when the students and teachers were asked about relative trust in the reporting of traditional news opposed to accounts sourced from individuals. More than a quarter (26 percent) of students say that individuals’ accounts are more trustworthy than stories by professional journalists, more than double the amount

of teachers who say the same (11 percent). Combined with the 29 percent who feel user-generated accounts are equally trustworthy with reporting from traditional news organizations, more than half of students see other individuals as equal if not better than sources such as newspapers and television news as a source of information about news and events.

| Journalist vs. Individual Rights: % who agree that: | Students | Teachers |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Journalists should be allowed to photograph or video whomever or whatever they want and then publish it | 44% | 46% |
| People should be allowed to photograph or video whomever or whatever they want and post those images on social media | 39% | 34% |
| Difference | +5% | +12% |

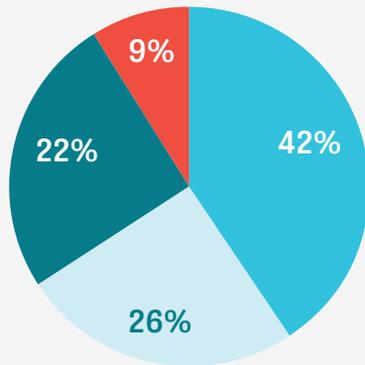
KEY FINDING 5



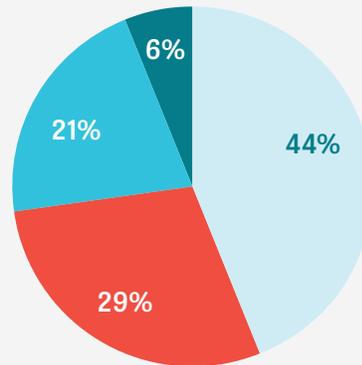
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If you were to witness an event, how likely is it that you would use a recording device to post pictures, stories or video on social media?

Very Likely Somewhat Likely Not Too Likely Not at All Likely



Students



Teachers

Many high school students demonstrate a propensity to document news and events themselves if the opportunity were to arise. If they happen to witness a news event, 64 percent of students say they would be very or somewhat likely to use a smartphone or other technology to record and post it on social media, more than double the number of teachers (27 percent) who said the same.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This project was designed by Kenneth Dautrich, who is also responsible for the survey analysis and writing of this report.

This survey is the sixth in a series of surveys of high school students and teachers sponsored by Knight Foundation. Prior surveys were conducted in 2004, 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2014. The initial survey in 2004 sampled more than 300 high schools in the U.S. For the 2006, 2007, 2011, 2014 and 2016 surveys, schools were randomly sampled from the list of schools that participated in the 2004 survey.

The overall design for conducting this project featured a multistage cluster sampling methodology. Employing this technique produced a scientific and thus generalizable survey of public and private high school students and teachers in the United States. This technique involved drawing a representative national sample of 50 high schools in the United States. Survey questions were vetted with high school educators and those familiar with media literacy.

For each of these 50 schools, a phone call was placed to the school principal, asking if the school would be willing to participate in the project. Thirty-one principals agreed to have their schools participate in the survey—a high response rate of 60 percent, thus enhancing our confidence that the sample is a highly representative one. The principals coordinated the administration of surveys to all students and teachers in their schools.

Copies of the surveys that were administered to students and teachers may be found in Appendix C to this report.

The field period for the survey began in March 2016 and closed in June 2016.

In total, 11,998 students and 726 teachers completed the questionnaires.

For the student survey, the results are accurate to within plus or minus 1 percentage point at the 95 percent level of confidence. For the teachers, the results are accurate to within plus or minus 4 percentage points.

APPENDIX B: ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Professor Kenneth Dautrich is president of The Stats Group in Storrs, Connecticut. He teaches public opinion and public policy at the University of Connecticut.

He is co-author of several books, including "The Enduring Democracy" (Cengage Publishing, 2015), "The Future of the First Amendment" (Roman and Littlefield, 2008), "The First Amendment and the Media in the Court of Public Opinion" (Cambridge University Press, 2002), and "How the News Media Fail American Voters" (Columbia University Press, 1999).

Dautrich founded and formerly directed the Center for Survey Research and Analysis at the University of Connecticut and has been a senior research fellow at the Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers University as well as a research fellow at the Media Studies Center at Columbia University.

His professional credits include conducting a series of polls for Time magazine on the 2004 and 2008 presidential elections and being an election night poll analyst at NBC News and a public broadcasting commentator on the presidential election process.

He has conducted an annual survey on the "State of the First Amendment" for the Newseum Institute since 1997.

He has a Ph.D. in political science from Rutgers University.



APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

This appendix includes the full text of the survey administered to students and teachers as well as the tabulated results for each question.

2016 FUTURE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT SURVEY

Our school has been selected to participate in an important national poll on where you get news and information and what you think about the First Amendment. Please take about 10 minutes to answer the following questions. Read each question carefully and put a check mark in the box to the left of your answer. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions. We are only asking for your opinions. Please don't talk to anyone else while you are answering the survey. Some totals may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.

(Some totals may not equal 100 percent because of rounding.)

(1) NEWS HABITS

First, we are going to ask you some questions about the news you get. By news we mean information about events and issues that involve more than just your friends or family.

1. How often do you get news in the following ways?

a. On a desktop or laptop computer?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 23% | 58% |
| Sometimes | 39% | 32% |
| Hardly ever | 26% | 8% |
| Never | 12% | 2% |

a. On a mobile device (such as a smartphone or tablet)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 61% | 59% |
| Sometimes | 27% | 24% |
| Hardly ever | 7% | 9% |
| Never | 4% | 8% |

2. How often do you do the following?

a. Get news from friends and family?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 46% | 31% |
| Sometimes | 45% | 56% |
| Hardly ever | 7% | 12% |
| Never | 2% | 1% |

b. Read any newspapers in print?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 4% | 25% |
| Sometimes | 19% | 35% |
| Hardly ever | 39% | 32% |
| Never | 38% | 8% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

c. Listen to news on the radio?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 14% | 42% |
| Sometimes | 30% | 31% |
| Hardly ever | 34% | 19% |
| Never | 22% | 9% |

d. Watch local television news (such as the morning or evening news produced by the local stations for ABC, CBS, Fox or NBC)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 28% | 47% |
| Sometimes | 39% | 25% |
| Hardly ever | 22% | 18% |
| Never | 11% | 10% |

e. Watch cable television news (such as CNN, Fox News or MSNBC)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 22% | 27% |
| Sometimes | 35% | 28% |
| Hardly ever | 28% | 28% |
| Never | 15% | 17% |

f. Get news by watching videos online (on a website such as YouTube)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 32% | 13% |
| Sometimes | 34% | 32% |
| Hardly ever | 22% | 34% |
| Never | 11% | 21% |

g. Get news from social media (such as Facebook or Twitter)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 51% | 26% |
| Sometimes | 27% | 31% |
| Hardly ever | 11% | 17% |
| Never | 11% | 26% |

h. Get news from a news website or app?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 23% | 33% |
| Sometimes | 28% | 32% |
| Hardly ever | 27% | 19% |
| Never | 22% | 16% |

i. Get news from a messaging app (such as Snapchat, Kik or WhatsApp)?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 30% | 3% |
| Sometimes | 25% | 7% |
| Hardly ever | 19% | 16% |
| Never | 26% | 75% |

3. How much, if at all, do you trust the information you get from the following?

a. Printed newspaper

| | Students | Teachers |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 34% | 36% |
| Some | 49% | 55% |
| Not too much | 11% | 7% |
| Not at all | 7% | 2% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

b. Cable television news (such as CNN, Fox News or MSNBC)

| | Students | Teachers |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 30% | 22% |
| Some | 48% | 56% |
| Not too much | 17% | 17% |
| Not at all | 6% | 5% |

c. News website or app

| | Students | Teachers |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 18% | 20% |
| Some | 52% | 58% |
| Not too much | 24% | 17% |
| Not at all | 6% | 5% |

d. Social media (such as Facebook or Twitter)

| | Students | Teachers |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 11% | 3% |
| Some | 38% | 31% |
| Not too much | 39% | 40% |
| Not at all | 12% | 25% |

e. Friends and family

| | Students | Teachers |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 32% | 17% |
| Some | 55% | 63% |
| Not too much | 12% | 18% |
| Not at all | 2% | 2% |

4. Thinking about when you are on social media (such as Facebook or Twitter), how often, if at all, do you do the following?

a. Share or repost links to news stories that were originally posted by someone else

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 18% | 7% |
| Sometimes | 29% | 30% |
| Hardly ever | 24% | 26% |
| Never | 29% | 37% |

b. Post links to news stories

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 7% | 4% |
| Sometimes | 18% | 24% |
| Hardly ever | 33% | 29% |
| Never | 43% | 43% |

c. Comment on news stories

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 7% | 3% |
| Sometimes | 17% | 17% |
| Hardly ever | 31% | 30% |
| Never | 45% | 50% |

d. Discuss issues in the news with others on that site

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Often | 7% | 3% |
| Sometimes | 15% | 11% |
| Hardly ever | 28% | 29% |
| Never | 51% | 57% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

5. How many news articles do you read online?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| More than 5 / day | 5% | 19% |
| 2-5 / day | 19% | 35% |
| About 1 / day | 21% | 19% |
| About 1 / week | 20% | 12% |
| Less 1 / week | 21% | 11% |
| Never | 15% | 3% |

6. How many news videos you watch online?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| More than 5 / day | 10% | 4% |
| 2-5 / day | 17% | 16% |
| About 1 / day | 19% | 21% |
| About 1 / week | 20% | 25% |
| Less 1 / week | 19% | 25% |
| Never | 14% | 10% |

(2) FIRST AMENDMENT TRACKING QUESTIONS

Now, let's turn to some questions that ask about the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and your thoughts on free speech rights in the U.S.

1. Have you ever taken classes in high school that dealt with the First Amendment to the U.S Constitution?

| | Yes | No |
|-----------------|-----|-----|
| Students | 68% | 32% |

2. The First Amendment became part of the U.S Constitution more than 200 years ago. Here is what it says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Based on your own feelings about the First Amendment, how do you feel about the following statement: The First Amendment goes too far in the rights it guarantees.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 9% | 3% |
| Mildly Agree | 20% | 14% |
| Mildly Disagree | 23% | 20% |
| Strongly Disagree | 32% | 58% |
| Don't Know | 17% | 5% |

3. Are the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment something you personally think about or are they something you take for granted?

| | Students | Teachers |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Personally Think About | 33% | 50% |
| Take For Granted | 35% | 44% |
| Don't Know | 32% | 6% |



APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

4. For each of the following statements, please indicate how much you agree or disagree:

a. People should be allowed to express unpopular opinions

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 57% | 68% |
| Mildly Agree | 34% | 27% |
| Mildly Disagree | 5% | 3% |
| Strongly Disagree | 1% | 1% |
| Don't Know | 4% | 1% |

b. People should be allowed to say whatever they want in public, even if what they say could be seen as bullying others.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 14% | 9% |
| Mildly Agree | 22% | 23% |
| Mildly Disagree | 33% | 30% |
| Strongly Disagree | 27% | 36% |
| Don't Know | 5% | 2% |

c. People should be allowed to say whatever they want in public, even if what they say is offensive to others.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 19% | 23% |
| Mildly Agree | 26% | 30% |
| Mildly Disagree | 29% | 24% |
| Strongly Disagree | 22% | 21% |
| Don't Know | 5% | 2% |

d. People should be allowed to say whatever they want on social media, even if what they say could be seen as bullying others.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 12% | 8% |
| Mildly Agree | 19% | 22% |
| Mildly Disagree | 30% | 28% |
| Strongly Disagree | 35% | 40% |
| Don't Know | 5% | 3% |

e. People should be allowed to say whatever they want on social media, even if what they say is offensive to others.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 18% | 22% |
| Mildly Agree | 25% | 29% |
| Mildly Disagree | 27% | 23% |
| Strongly Disagree | 26% | 25% |
| Don't Know | 5% | 2% |

f. Musicians should be allowed to sing songs with lyrics that others might find offensive.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 34% | 37% |
| Mildly Agree | 32% | 34% |
| Mildly Disagree | 19% | 17% |
| Strongly Disagree | 8% | 9% |
| Don't Know | 7% | 2% |



APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

g. People should be allowed to burn or deface the American flag as a political statement.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 8% | 16% |
| Mildly Agree | 9% | 16% |
| Mildly Disagree | 12% | 10% |
| Strongly Disagree | 64% | 56% |
| Don't Know | 8% | 3% |

h. Print newspapers should be allowed to publish any story without the government having the ability to block or censor them.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 33% | 44% |
| Mildly Agree | 28% | 29% |
| Mildly Disagree | 20% | 19% |
| Strongly Disagree | 11% | 6% |
| Don't Know | 8% | 2% |

i. Online news providers should be allowed to publish any story without the government having the ability to block or censor them.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 33% | 41% |
| Mildly Agree | 28% | 31% |
| Mildly Disagree | 20% | 18% |
| Strongly Disagree | 11% | 7% |
| Don't Know | 9% | 3% |

j. A person should be allowed to say what they want on social media without the government having the ability to block or censor them.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 34% | 35% |
| Mildly Agree | 32% | 34% |
| Mildly Disagree | 19% | 20% |
| Strongly Disagree | 9% | 9% |
| Don't Know | 7% | 3% |

k. Websites should be punished for publishing comments from the public that many people would consider offensive.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 8% | 6% |
| Mildly Agree | 20% | 15% |
| Mildly Disagree | 37% | 38% |
| Strongly Disagree | 25% | 38% |
| Don't Know | 10% | 4% |

l. High school students should be allowed to report on controversial issues in their student newspapers without the approval of school authorities.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 30% | 11% |
| Mildly Agree | 33% | 26% |
| Mildly Disagree | 20% | 32% |
| Strongly Disagree | 6% | 29% |
| Don't Know | 10% | 2% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

m. Students should be allowed to express their opinions about teachers and school administrators on Facebook or other social media without worrying about being punished by teachers or school administrators for what they say.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 27% | 9% |
| Mildly Agree | 27% | 23% |
| Mildly Disagree | 23% | 31% |
| Strongly Disagree | 14% | 35% |
| Don't Know | 9% | 3% |

n. Schools should be allowed to discipline students who post material on social media outside of school that school officials say is offensive.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 10% | 17% |
| Mildly Agree | 18% | 35% |
| Mildly Disagree | 26% | 27% |
| Strongly Disagree | 36% | 15% |
| Don't Know | 10% | 6% |

5. Next, I'd like you to think about the trade-offs between allowing people the freedom to say whatever they want and the possibility that what they say could be offensive to others. If you had to choose, which do you think is more important?

| | Students | Teachers |
|---|----------|----------|
| To protect people's ability to say what they want | 64% | 75% |
| To protect people from hearing things that offend them | 15% | 10% |
| Don't know | 21% | 15% |

(3) JOURNALISM AND THE ROLE OF CITIZENS

These questions ask about the role of news in our lives, and what you think about things like ordinary people taking pictures or videos of news events themselves.

1. Some people think that by criticizing leaders, journalists and news organizations keep political leaders from doing their job. Others think that such criticism is worth it because it keeps political leaders from doing things that should not be done. Which position is closer to your opinion?

| | Students | Teachers |
|---|----------|----------|
| Keeps leaders from doing their job | 21% | 14% |
| Keeps leaders from doing things that shouldn't be done | 79% | 87% |

As you may know, sometimes people use cell phone cameras, video recorders and other technologies to capture and post pictures, stories and videos of news events. The following questions ask about your attitudes about these practices.

2. For each of the following statements, please indicate how much you agree or disagree:

a. Journalists should be allowed to photograph or video whatever or whoever they want to in public and publish them in a news story

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 17% | 16% |
| Mildly Agree | 27% | 30% |
| Mildly Disagree | 31% | 32% |
| Strongly Disagree | 18% | 21% |
| Don't Know | 7% | 2% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

b. People should be allowed to photograph or video whatever or whoever they want in public and freely post those images on social media.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 14% | 10% |
| Mildly Agree | 26% | 24% |
| Mildly Disagree | 33% | 32% |
| Strongly Disagree | 21% | 32% |
| Don't Know | 7% | 2% |

c. People should be allowed to photograph or video the activities of the police in public as long as they don't interfere with what the police are doing?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 38% | 33% |
| Mildly Agree | 30% | 40% |
| Mildly Disagree | 15% | 15% |
| Strongly Disagree | 8% | 10% |
| Don't Know | 8% | 2% |

d. Someone who posts a picture, video or account of a public event on social media has the same right to do so as a journalist publishing the same story in a newspaper.

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Strongly Agree | 31% | 22% |
| Mildly Agree | 33% | 32% |
| Mildly Disagree | 16% | 25% |
| Strongly Disagree | 7% | 15% |
| Don't Know | 12% | 5% |

3. How much do you trust pictures, videos and accounts captured and posted by people as a source of information about news or current events?

| | Students | Teachers |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| A lot | 7% | 1% |
| Some | 48% | 38% |
| A little | 38% | 48% |
| Not at all | 8% | 12% |

4. Compared to the reporting done by traditional news sources like a newspaper or TV news, how much do you trust pictures, videos and accounts captured and posted by people as a source of information about news or current events?

| | Students | Teachers |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Much more trustworthy | 6% | 1% |
| Somewhat more | 20% | 10% |
| Equally trustworthy | 29% | 21% |
| Somewhat less | 34% | 43% |
| Much less trustworthy | 11% | 25% |

5. If you were to witness a news event happening, how likely is it that you personally would use technology such as your cell phone camera or video recorders to post pictures, stories or videos related to what happened on social media?

| | Students | Teachers |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Very likely | 22% | 6% |
| Somewhat likely | 42% | 21% |
| Not too likely | 26% | 44% |
| Not at all likely | 9% | 29% |

APPENDIX C: RESULTS SUMMARY

(4) DIGITAL PRIVACY

These questions are about what you think of what information about you should remain private, particularly on the Internet.

1. How concerned are you personally about the privacy of information you give out on the Internet?

| | Students | Teachers |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Very concerned | 31% | 50% |
| Somewhat concerned | 45% | 41% |
| Not too concerned | 20% | 7% |
| Not at all concerned | 4% | 1% |

2. People should be able to send online messages and make phone calls without government surveillance

| | Students | Teachers |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| Agree | 72% | 71% |
| Disagree | 29% | 29% |

3. Which of the following statements best represents your opinion:

| | Students | Teachers |
|--|----------|----------|
| Government should be allowed to secretly spy on anyone's online messages and phone calls as a way of catching terrorists | 32% | 41% |
| Government should not be able to secretly spy on anyone's online messages and phone calls because it violates our freedom | 68% | 59% |

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