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CONNECTING, TALKING & VOTING TOGETHER IN HYPER-POLARIZED TIMES

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April 6, 2019

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DEMOCRACY & HIGHER EDUCATION

We study and work to improve ...

Political learning
Political discourse
Political equity
Political participation
Democracy

AGENDA FOR TODAY

- How strong is U.S. democracy?
- Data about colleges and universities: microcosms of democracy
 - Voting research
 - Campus climate ("what's in *their* water?") research
 - Recommendations
- Connecting discourse with voting
- Q & A



What are the attributes of a healthy democracy?

Toss out some adjectives...

IDHE ENVISIONS A DEMOCRACY THAT IS...

Participatory: people play a role in shaping the political and social systems that affect their lives

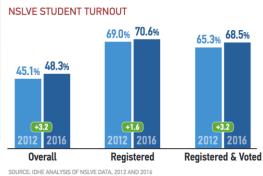
Equitable and representational: people have an equal opportunity for engagement in social and political systems, with equitable outcomes

Educated and informed: people have equal access to quality public education and can distinguish facts from fiction

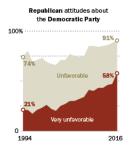
Effectively governed: government systems are just, ethical, transparent, accountable, and collaborative.

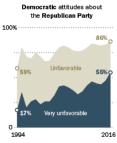
IS U.S. DEMOCRACY PARTICIPATORY?

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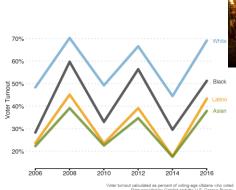
Rising partisan antipathy





Source: Survey conducted April 12-19, 2016.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

IS U.S. SOCIETY JUST, EQUITABLE, AND INCLUSIVE?

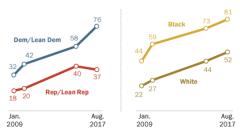






Wide partisan gap in views of racism as a 'big problem' grows even wider; racial differences persist

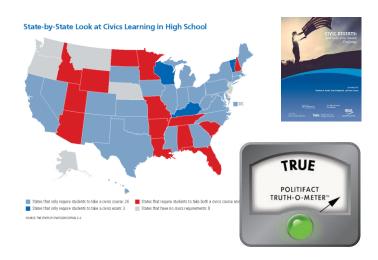
% who say racism is a 'big problem' in our society today



Note: Don't know responses not shown. Source: Survey conducted Aug. 15-21, 2017. 2009 and 2010 surveys from ABC News/Washington Post.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

ARE AMERICANS EDUCATED AND INFORMED?



On March 11, 2011, there was a large nuclear disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan. This image was posted on Imgur, a photo sharing website, in July 2015.

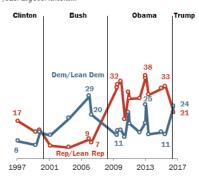


Does this post provide strong evidence about the conditions near the Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant? Explain your reasoning.

INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS & DECISIONS

No partisan gap in anger at government

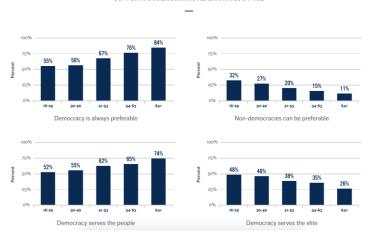
% saying anger best describes their feelings toward the federal government...

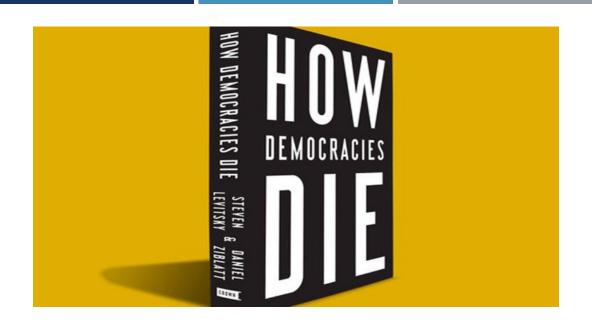


Source: Survey conducted April 5-11, 2017.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVES BY AGE

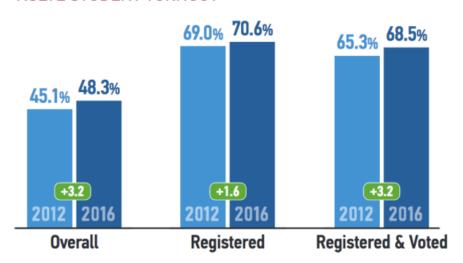




NATIONAL STUDY OF LEARNING, VOTING, AND ENGAGEMENT

- The first objective measure of college student voting
- A free service to campuses
- A database for research
- Around 1,100 institutions
- All states
- 10 million+ college student records for each election year
- Data for 2012, 2014, and 2016 elections; 2018 soon!

NSLVE STUDENT TURNOUT



SOURCE: IDHE ANALYSIS OF NSLVE DATA, 2012 AND 2016

What % of college students voted in the 2014 midterm?

All NSLVE voters nationally: 18%

Traditional 18-24 year old voters: 13%

See: https://idhe.tufts.edu/2014-student-voter-turnout

WHAT DO STUDENTS SAY ABOUT WHY THEY OR THEIR FRIENDS DO NOT VOTE?

Not registered, and don't know how to register
Lack the right identification
Can't decide whether to vote here or at home
Distrust of government or candidates
Don't think their vote counts
Feel uninformed
Just not that into it

WHAT PREDICTS VOTING?

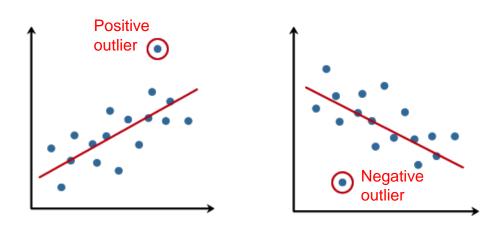


- Education
- Affluence
- Gender: Women
- Favorable voting conditions



- Age: Young voters
- Inexperience: First-time voters
- Race: Some historically underrepresented groups
- STEM majors

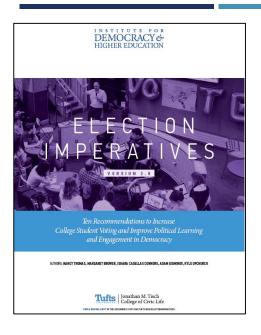
Why are some institutions more (or less) politically and electorally engaged?



POLITICS 365

- Social cohesion, strong student-student and student-faculty relationships, sense of shared responsibility
- Diversity and equity as intentional practice, strong intergroup relationships
- Pervasive and skillful political discussions in and beyond the classroom
- Student voice and agency, institutional decision-making, activism
- Creating a buzz on campus, voting as what we do around here, friendships





Connects usually disconnected learning goals:

- **Political learning** across the curriculum, which includes civil rights and *how* to vote
- Better discussion and breaking down polarization, including free speech and academic freedom,
- **Diversity and inclusion**, social cohesion and welcoming campus climates,
- **Student activism**, leadership, decision-making, political agency, and
- **Voting** and voting conditions.

https://idhe.tufts.edu/electionimperatives

2. Remove barriers to student voting.



Use the power of the presidency to identify and remove technical barriers to voting caused by local conditions (polling locations, status of required ID, ease of registration).

Call for help if needed: Fair Elections, ACLU, League of Women Voters, or the Brennan Center.

Support online registration.

Remove non-statutory barriers to voting.

3. Develop informed voters.

Offer courses, teach-ins, forums, and modules to teach the history and current status of voting rights in this country. Follow Supreme Court rulings relevant to voting.

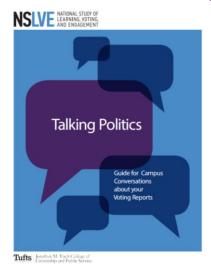
Use elections to teach students to fact check and distinguish facts from mis- and disinformation.

Teach students how to vote.

Help students learn where their vote might make the biggest difference, if they have the option of where to vote.



6. Talk politics across campus.



Talk about your institution's NSLVE data, policy issues, and social conflicts.

Use elections to increase and improve discussion skills.

Reinforce norms of shared responsibility; discuss the tensions around free speech and inclusion.

Cultivate a cadre of trained facilitators and structures for campus-wide discussions.

NORMS OF SOCIAL COHESION AND CARING ACROSS DIVERSITY





https://www.ruok.org.au/



PERVASIVE AND SKILLED POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS











SHARED RESPONSIBILITY





