

FREE EXPRESSION AND VIEWPOINT DIVERSITY

**A Survey of Students at
The Ohio State University**

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES AND ALUMNI
Campus Freedom Initiative™



COLLEGE PULSE



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About Us



ACTA
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The American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA) is an independent, nonprofit organization committed to academic freedom, academic excellence, and accountability at America's colleges and universities. Founded in 1995, ACTA works with alumni, donors, trustees, and education leaders across the country to support the study of the liberal arts, uphold high academic standards, safeguard the free exchange of ideas on campus, and ensure that the next generation receives an intellectually rich, high-quality education at an affordable price.

Our network consists of alumni and trustees from over 1,300 colleges and universities, including over 23,000 current board members. Our quarterly newsletter, *Inside Academe*, reaches over 15,000 readers.

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COLLEGE PULSE

College Pulse is a survey research and analytics company dedicated to understanding the attitudes, preferences, and behaviors of today's college students. College Pulse offers custom data-driven marketing and research solutions, utilizing its unique American College Student Panel™ that includes over 750,000 college students and recent alumni from more than 1,500 two- and four-year colleges and universities in all 50 states.

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FREE EXPRESSION AND VIEWPOINT DIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

Building and supporting a campus culture that embraces free expression and viewpoint diversity depends on the implementation of strong policies and ongoing intentional effort. Following Ohio Revised Code Section 3345.0215, which requires Ohio's public universities to adopt a policy affirming the principle of free speech, The Ohio State University (OSU) makes the following statement on its website:

“The Ohio State University takes seriously its role in promoting and supporting public discourse. We are steadfastly committed to protecting the First Amendment right to free speech and expression on our campuses. Encouraging individuals to share their varying thoughts and perspectives enriches the university environment and can allow community members to experience new ideas.”

This is a welcome statement, but a new survey by the American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA) and College Pulse shows that it is not enough on its own to generate a campus culture where free expression and viewpoint diversity can thrive. Our survey reveals that many OSU students do not feel encouraged to express themselves—or to allow others to express themselves—freely.

Conducted during the 2022–23 academic year and collecting 2,003 unique responses, our survey shows that OSU undergraduate students are:

- too eager to shout down guest speakers;
- prone to self-censorship; and
- unclear about the university administration's support for free speech.

Our results also reveal that the OSU community struggles to embrace viewpoint diversity, as there are stark differences between the experiences of liberal and conservative students:

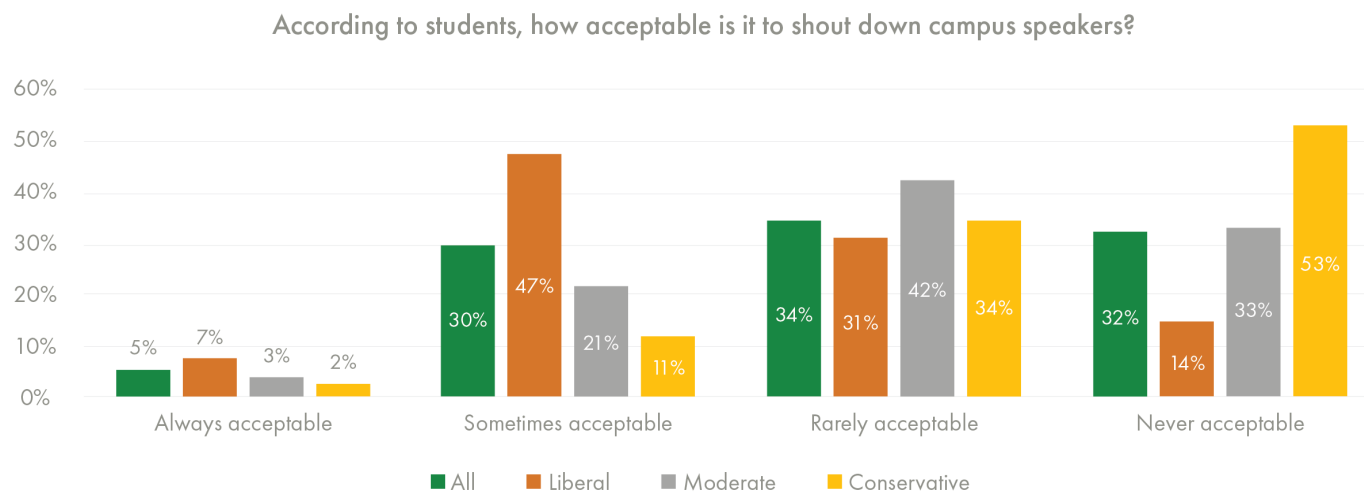
- Liberal students are much more willing than conservative students to shout down invited speakers.
- Conservative students are more likely than liberal students to self-censor.
- Conservative students are more likely than liberal students to have friends with different political views.
- Conservative students are much more likely to report having lost friends due to political beliefs.

These patterns call into question whether OSU is preparing students for participation in our pluralistic society and living up to its motto, “Education for Citizenship.” If students are self-censoring and not regularly hearing from peers with political views other than their own, will they be prepared to talk with fellow citizens who hold different viewpoints? If they are willing to silence other viewpoints instead of hearing them out, will they be able to treat others with civility and respect after they graduate?

KEY FINDINGS

■ Only one-third of students (32%) said shouting down a campus speaker is never acceptable.

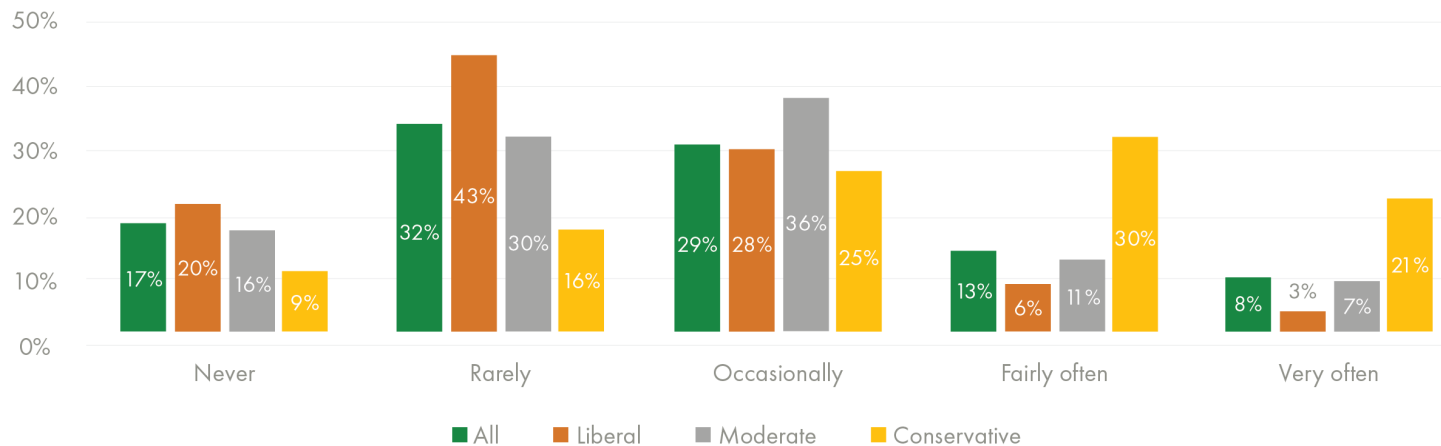
Thirty-five percent of respondents said that it is “always acceptable” or “sometimes acceptable” to shout down an invited speaker, a result that should worry OSU’s leaders in the wake of recent high-profile shout-downs of Ann Coulter at Cornell University, Judge Stuart Kyle Duncan at Stanford Law School, and Ian Haworth at the University at Albany. There are clear, significant differences in willingness to censor based on ideology. More than half of liberal OSU students (54%) said they thought that shouting down a speaker with whom they disagreed was always or sometimes acceptable, a rate about four times that of conservatives. Over half of our conservative sample said that shouting down speakers was never acceptable. The moderate students were slightly more likely than average to find shout-downs rarely or never acceptable.



Half of all students (50%) and 3 in 4 conservative students (76%) reported feeling they could not express themselves at least occasionally.

When asked how often they have felt they could not express an opinion because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond, 50% of respondents said at least “occasionally,” while 21% said “fairly often” or “very often.” These overall numbers are troubling for the state of free expression among the student body at OSU. The differences between conservatives and liberals are even more alarming. While 9% of liberal students said they self-censor “fairly often” or “very often,” a disturbingly high 51% of conservative students said the same. The rate of conservatives who found their administration’s support of free speech “not very clear” or “not at all clear” (51%) matches the rate of conservatives who felt they could not express their opinion “fairly often” or “very often.”

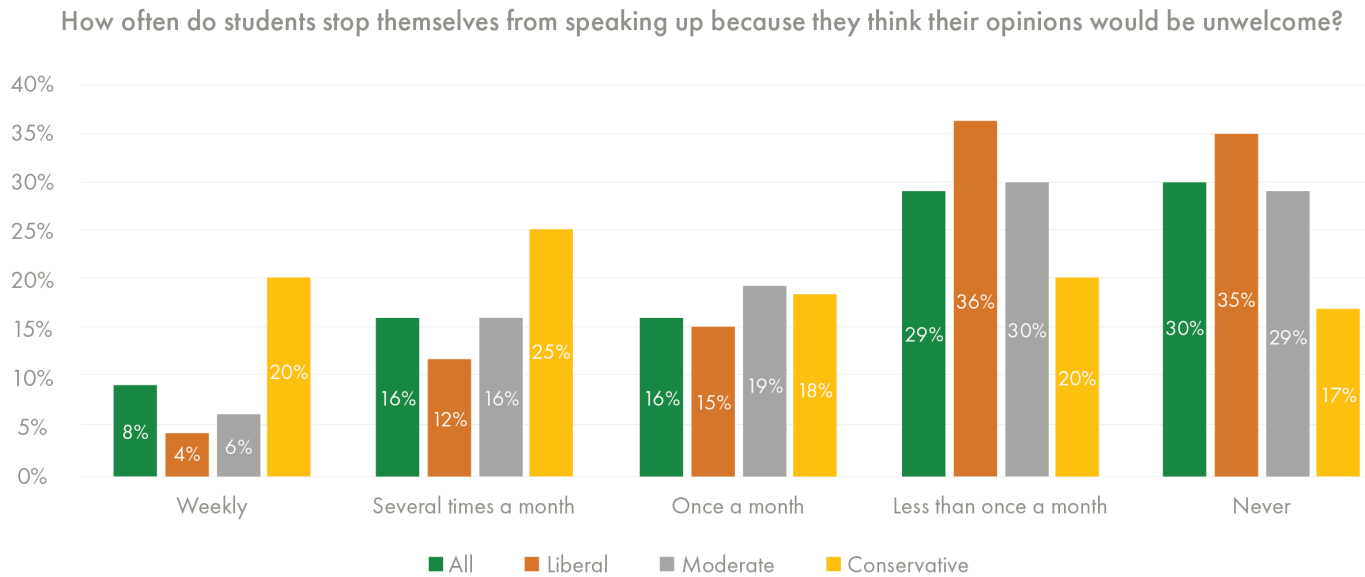
How often do students feel they cannot express their opinions because of how other students, a professor, or the administration would respond?



When students were asked how often they decided not to speak up because they thought their opinion would be unwelcome, the patterns are similar.

■ **Four in 10 students (40%) and more than 6 in 10 conservative students (63%) reported not speaking up at least once a month because they thought their views would be unwelcome.**

Our survey indicates that conservative students are seriously worried about judgment from others for voicing their opinions. Forty-five percent of conservatives said that they do not speak up at least several times a month because they fear that what they say would be considered unwelcome. Just 16% of liberals said the same. Meanwhile, 7 in 10 liberals said they never stop themselves from speaking up or stop themselves less than once a month; for conservatives, that rate falls to 4 in 10.

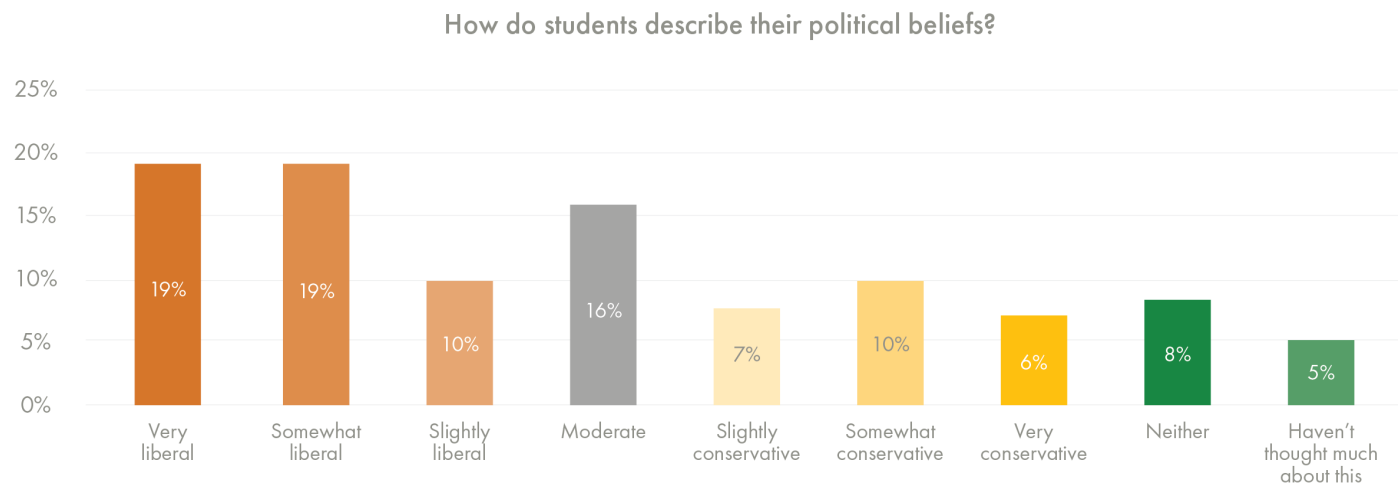


These numbers are likely due at least in part to political imbalance among the student body. We asked our sample to place itself on a nine-point ideological scale. Our results are mostly in line with the findings of large-scale polls conducted at major public universities: On campus, there are more liberals than conservatives, with some moderates and some who do not consider themselves on the normal left-to-right ideological spectrum.¹

¹Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression and College Pulse, “2023 College Free Speech Rankings,” Overall Rankings, <https://rankings.thefire.org/rank>. Out of 44,847 students surveyed at 203 colleges and universities, 33% identified as Democrat, 12% as Republican, 45% as Independent, and 11% as Other. See also Knight Foundation and Ipsos, *College Student Views On Free Expression and Campus speech 2022: A Look at Key Trends in Student Speech Views Since 2016* (Miami, FL: Knight Foundation, 2022), <https://knightfoundation.org/reports/college-student-views-on-free-expression-and-campus-speech-2022/>. The survey included 1,023 college students, of whom 37% were Democrats, 21% were Republicans, and 41% were Independents; and William F. Buckley, Jr. Program, *National Undergraduate Study* (McLaughlin & Associates, 2022), <https://buckleyinstitute.com/buckley-program-releases-eighth-annual-college-student-survey/>. When asked, “With which political party are you affiliated?”, 36.2% of respondents answered Democrat, 17.8% answered Republican, and 29.2% answered Independent/Non-affiliated.

■ Among the students we surveyed, 48% described their political beliefs as liberal, while only 23% described their beliefs as conservative.

To compare OSU with other Midwestern public universities, Michigan State University’s student body is estimated to be 44% liberal and 20% conservative, and Indiana University’s student body is estimated to be 44% liberal and 24% conservative, per the Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression’s 2022 College Free Speech Rankings.² Conservatives are a minority at OSU, but they do not appear to be outnumbered at a worse rate than those attending similar universities.

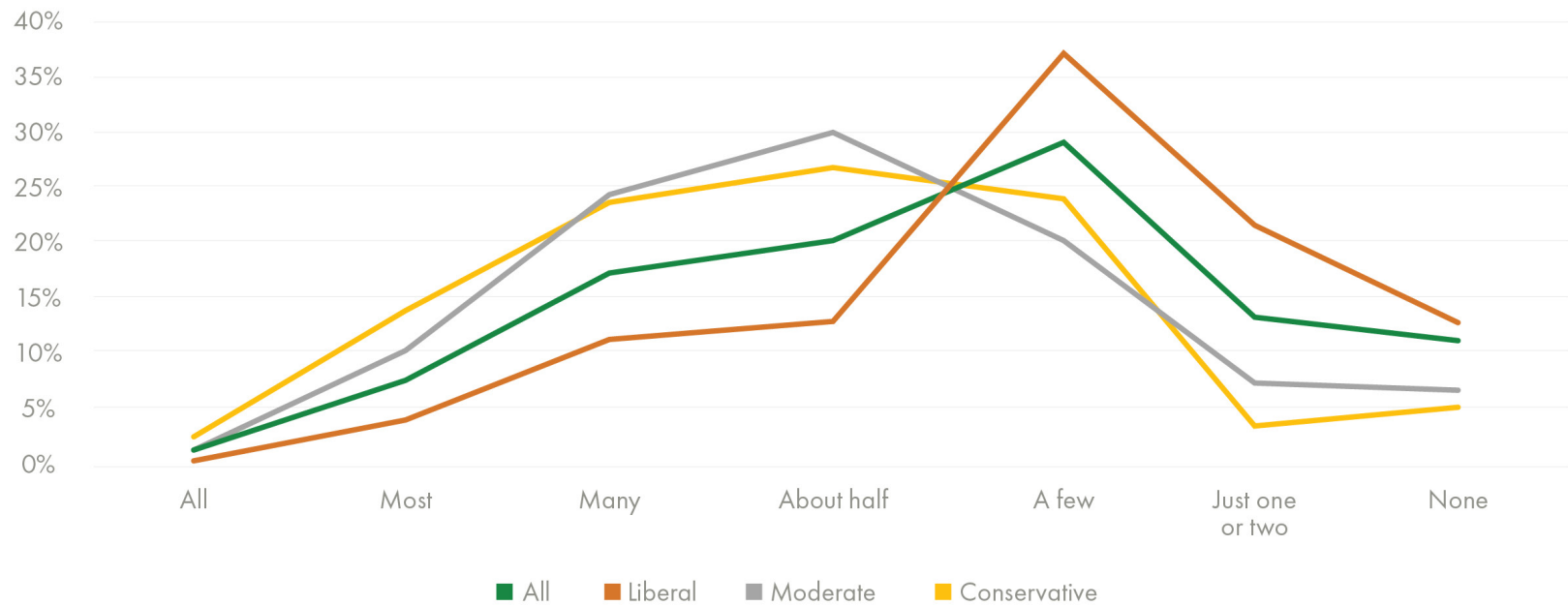


In light of this political imbalance, we found that conservatives were much more likely than liberals to say that “most” or “many” of their friends on campus hold different political ideologies than their own. Correspondingly, liberals were significantly more likely to say that they had “just one or two” or “no” friends of a different political persuasion.

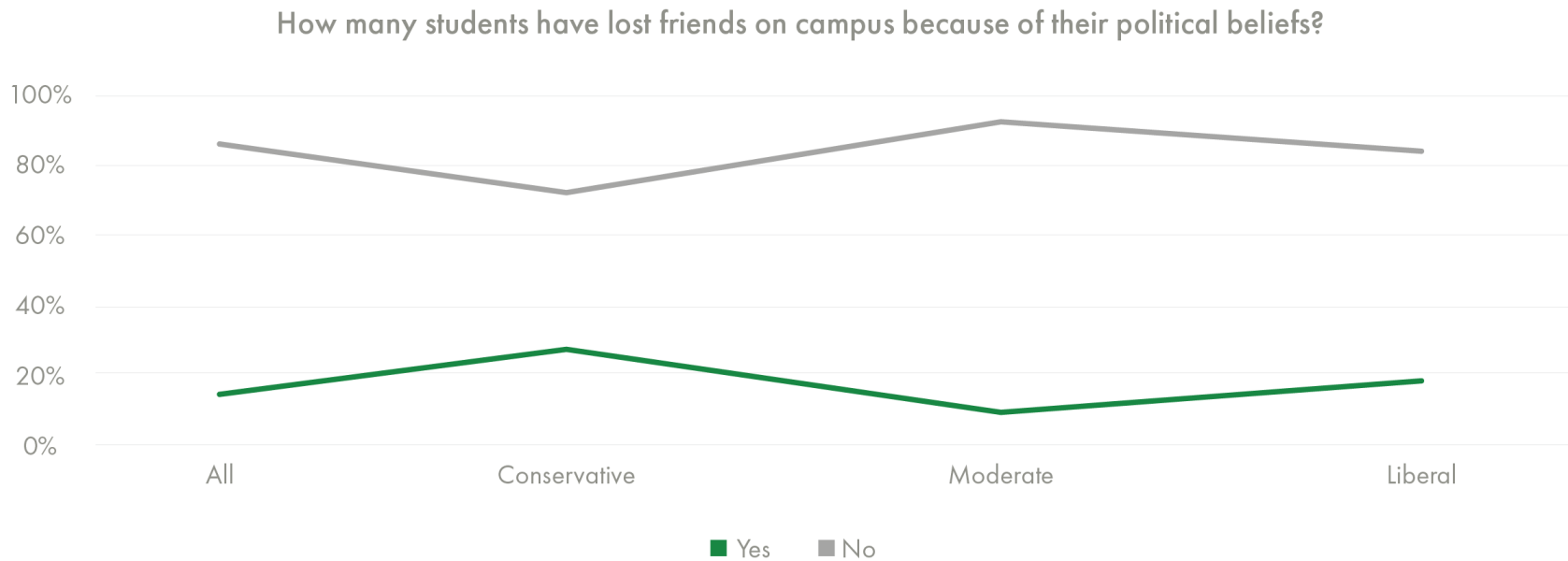
²Foundation for Individual Rights and Expression and College Pulse, “2023 College Free Speech Rankings,” Overall Rankings, <https://rankings.thefire.org/rank>.

■ Seven in 10 liberal students (71%) reported having few to no friends with different political beliefs. Only 1 in 3 conservative students (33%) said the same.

How many friends do students have on campus whose political views are different from their own?



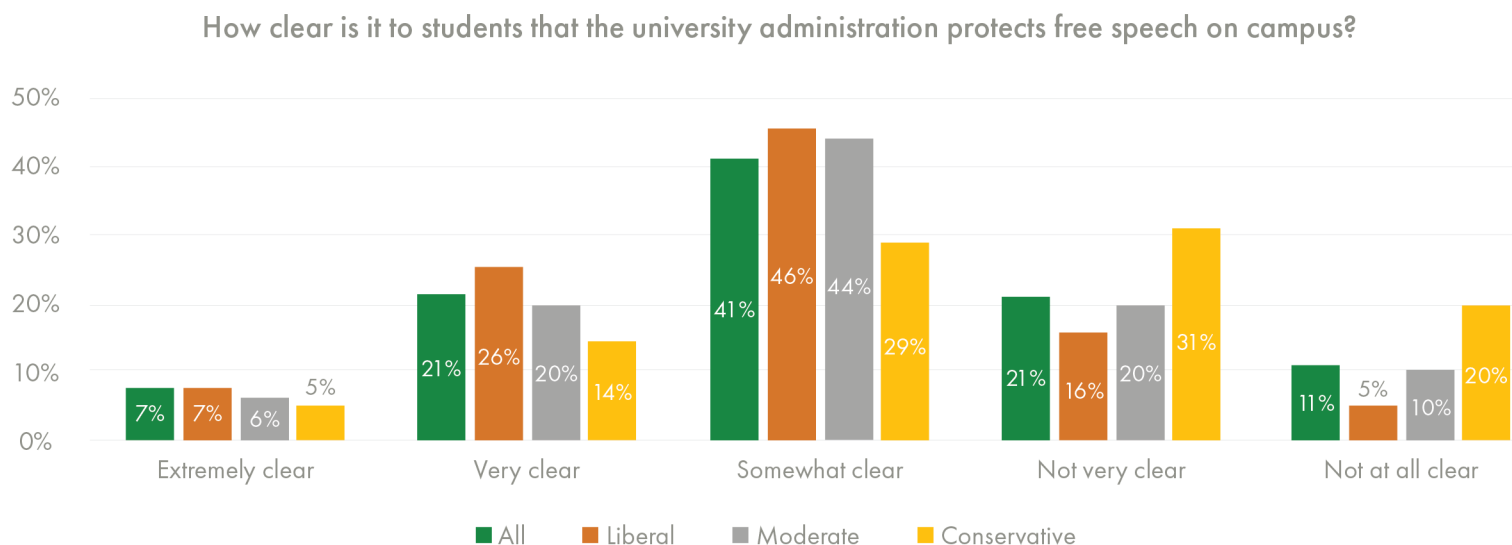
■ Almost 3 in 10 conservative students (28%) reported having lost friends due to their political views, compared to only 1 in 10 liberal students (8%).



Finally, we asked students how clear it is that their university administration protects free speech on campus.

■ **One-third of all students (32%) and half of conservative students said it is “not very clear” or “not at all clear” that the university administration protects free speech on campus.**

The results suggest that the OSU administration can do more to communicate a commitment to free expression on campus. Once again, there was a significant difference between conservative and liberal students. Just over half of conservatives (51%) said it is “not very clear” or “not at all clear,” compared to 21% of liberals.



CONCLUSION

Our data show that OSU has a great deal of progress left to make on protecting and promoting free expression on campus. The administration should build on its free expression policy to cultivate a campus culture that embraces intellectual diversity and encourages free speech. We urge the university to begin implementing the recommendations outlined in ACTA’s Gold Standard for Freedom of Expression™. Specifically, OSU should adopt a policy on institutional neutrality; make merit in teaching, research, and service the only criteria for faculty hiring; and add a program on free expression to new student orientation.



APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

This survey was designed and conducted by College Pulse from September 2022 to March 2023. Interviews were conducted in English among a sample of 2,003 undergraduate students who are currently enrolled at The Ohio State University.

The initial sample was drawn from College Pulse's Undergraduate Student Panel. Panel members are recruited by a number of methods to help ensure diversity in the panel population, including web advertising, permission-based email campaigns, and partnerships with university organizations.

To reduce the effects of any non-response bias, a post-stratification adjustment was applied based on demographic distributions from the 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS). The post-stratification weight rebalanced the sample based on the following benchmarks: age, race and ethnicity, and gender. The sample weighting was accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results.

The margin of error for this survey is $\pm 2\%$. Margins of error are typically calculated on probability-based samples and are not technically correct for non-probability online samples. We supply them here to provide a general assessment of error ranges that may be associated with the data.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY QUESTIONS IN THIS REPORT

Q1: How acceptable would you say it is for students to engage in the following action to protest a campus speaker: Shouting down a speaker or trying to prevent them from speaking on campus.

- 1) Always acceptable
- 2) Sometimes acceptable
- 3) Rarely acceptable
- 4) Never acceptable

Q2: On your campus, how often have you felt that you could not express your opinion on a subject because of how students, a professor, or the administration would respond?

- 1) Never
- 2) Rarely
- 3) Occasionally
- 4) Fairly often
- 5) Very often

Q3: How often have you not spoken up on campus because you thought your opinion would be unwelcome?

- 1) Weekly
- 2) Several times a month
- 3) Once a month
- 4) Less than once a month
- 5) Never

Q4: Using the following scale, how would you describe your political beliefs?

- 1) Very liberal
- 2) Somewhat liberal

- 3) Slightly liberal
- 4) Moderate/middle of the road
- 5) Slightly conservative
- 6) Somewhat conservative
- 7) Very conservative
- 8) I do not identify as a liberal or a conservative
- 9) Haven't thought much about this

Q5: How many friends on campus do you have who adhere to a different political ideology?

- 1) All
- 2) Most
- 3) Many
- 4) About half
- 5) A few
- 6) Just one or two
- 7) None

Q6: Have you lost friends on campus because of your political beliefs?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

Q7: How clear is it to you that your college administration protects free speech on campus?

- 1) Extremely clear
- 2) Very clear
- 3) Somewhat clear
- 4) Not very clear
- 5) Not at all clear



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