

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

CIRCLE FACT SHEETS

CIRCLE has produced over thirty Fact Sheets, which are brief documents with basic information and graphs on various topics. The following Fact Sheets can be found on CIRCLE's Web site:

YOUTH DEMOGRAPHICS

- ≡ **Youth Demographics:** Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) data. Compares the numbers of 18-24 year old citizens by gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, and educational attainment, and assesses population trends from 1972-2000.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND VOTING

- ≡ **The Youth Vote 2004:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data. Compares voter turnout for 18-24 year olds and 18-29 year olds to that of older voters.
- ≡ **The New Face of America's Social-Issues Voters:** Based on the National Election Pool (NEP) national exit poll. Presents data on the role that "moral values" played in the 2004 youth vote.
- ≡ **Quick Facts on Young Voters: 2004:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data. Provides a quick summary of voting statistics from the 2004 election.
- ≡ **Youth Voter Turnout in the States during the 2004 Presidential and 2002 Midterm Elections:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data. Shows a substantial variation in voter turnout rates by state in the 2002 and 2004 elections.
- ≡ **Voter Turnout Among Young Women and Men:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data, 2004 NEP exit poll data, and Center for Excellence in Government (CEG)/CIRCLE 2004 National Youth Survey data. Provides information on one measure of civic engagement, voter turnout, for men and women. Also highlights some of the similarities and differences between young women and young men in their attitudes towards voting.
- ≡ **Electoral Engagement Among Minority Youth:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data, 2004 NEP exit poll data, and the 2004 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey. Presents data on the characteristics of the youth population and youth voting trends through 2004 by race and ethnicity.
- ≡ **Electoral Engagement Among Non-College Attending Youth:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data, 2004 NEP exit poll data, and the 2004 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey. Provides information on the voting rates of non-college attending youth.
- ≡ **College Students in the 2004 Election:** Based on a survey of 1,200 college students designed by Professor Richard Niemi of the University of Rochester and Professor Michael Hanmer of Georgetown University. Reports on

college students voting choices in the 2004 presidential election.

- ≡ **State Voter Registration and Election Day Laws:** Based on CIRCLE Working Papers #01 and #15. Compares states' voter registration laws and the effects state voting laws have on turnout.
- ≡ **How Young People Express Their Political Views:** Based on 2002 CIRCLE Civic and Political Health Survey.
- ≡ **Electoral Engagement Among Latino Youth:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data and 2002 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey data.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- ≡ **How Individuals Begin Volunteering:** Uses the CPS September Volunteer Supplement for 2003. Offers a breakdown of how volunteers initially become involved in volunteer activity by state and age group.
- ≡ **Time Spent in Volunteer Activity: 2002 and 2003:** Uses two data sets, CIRCLE's 2002 Civic and Political Health Survey and CPS September Volunteer Supplements for 2002 and 2003. Offers a breakdown of time spent in volunteer activity by states and age groups.
- ≡ **Youth Volunteering in the States: 2002 and 2003:** Uses CPS September Volunteer Supplements for 2002 and 2003. Offers a breakdown of volunteer rates by states and age groups.
- ≡ **Volunteering Among Young People:** Based on a variety of data sources including CIRCLE's 2002 Civic and Political Health Survey, Monitoring the Future data from 1976-2001, Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) data from 1984-2000, and National Education Longitudinal Study (NELS) data from 1988. Compares youth volunteering with that of other generations, tracks high school and college student volunteering over time, and breaks down youth volunteering for organizations by organization type.

YOUTH ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS

- ≡ **Adolescents' Trust and Civic Participation in the United States:** Based on data from the IEA Civic Education study. Compares American youth's levels of trust with that of youth from four countries of varying political history.

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

- ≡ **Youth Attitudes Toward Civic Education and Community Service Requirements:** Based on 2002 CEG/CIRCLE Youth Survey data.

NEWS & ENTERTAINMENT MEDIA

- ≡ **Attention to Media and Trust in Media Sources:** Based on data from the IEA Civic Education study. Compares American youth's exposure to media, use of media, and trust in government and media sources, and political knowledge with that of youth from other developed nations.
- ≡ **Young People and Political Campaigning on the Internet:** Based on 2004 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey. Compares support for different online campaign techniques by generation.
- ≡ **Media Use Among Young People:** Based on CIRCLE 2002 Civic and Political Health Survey and General Social Survey (GSS) data from 1972-2000. Tracks trends in media consumption by age groups and media type.

K-12 CIVIC EDUCATION

- ≡ **Federal Policies for Civic Education and Service:** Describes current federal laws and appropriations.
- ≡ **The Effects of Civic Education on Civic Skills:** Based on author's Ph.D. Dissertation, "Civic Skills and Civic Education: An Empirical Assessment," University of Maryland, School of Public Policy, 2005.
- ≡ **How Teachers' Preparation Relates to Students' Civic Knowledge and Engagement in the United States:** Based on IEA data. Examines how teachers are prepared to provide civic education as well as their attitudes toward civic education.
- ≡ **Strengths and Weaknesses in U.S. Students' Knowledge and Skills:** Based on IEA data. Reports American student performance on knowledge measures in relation to the international mean, home background, topics studied in school, and attitudes about types of civic participation.
- ≡ **Themes Emphasized in Social Studies and Civics Classes:** Based on 2004 CEG/CIRCLE Youth Survey.
- ≡ **Civics Curriculum and Civic Skills: Recent Evidence:** Based on IEA Civic Education Study and National Household Education Survey (NHES) data from 1999. Reports civics topics studied by 9th graders and tracks students who are required to pay attention to government by grade.

SERVICE-LEARNING

- ≡ **Service-Learning in K-12 Public Education:** Based on surveys by National Youth Leadership Council, National Center for Education Statistics, and Fred Newmann and Robert

Rutter. Offers a glimpse at the state of service-learning in public education today.

NON-COLLEGE YOUTH

- ≡ **Civic Engagement Among Non-College Attending Youth:** Based on 1972-2004 CPS data, 2004 NEP exit poll data, and the 2004 CEG/CIRCLE Youth Survey. Provides information on the voting rates of non-college attending youth.

GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

- ≡ **Participation in Sports and Civic Engagement:** Based on the 2002 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey.
- ≡ **Characteristics of Group Membership Among Young People:** Based on Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey 2000 data, 2002 CIRCLE Civic and Political Health Survey. Compares youth membership by type of group and by members' gender, race/ethnicity, educational level, and political ideology.
- ≡ **Group Membership and Group Involvement Among Young People:** Based on Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey 2000 data, 2002 CIRCLE Civic and Political Health Survey. Compares membership by type of group with age.

RACE, GENDER, AND IMMIGRANT STATUS

- ≡ **Voter Turnout Among Young Women and Men:** See "Political Participation and Voting" for a description.
- ≡ **Electoral Engagement Among Minority Youth:** See "Political Participation and Voting" for a description.
- ≡ **Attitudes of Young People Toward Diversity:** Based on the National Election Study (NES) 1972-2002; the GSS 1972-2002; the 2004 CEG/CIRCLE National Youth Survey; the Social Capital Survey, 2002; the IEA Civic Education Study, 2002; and The 2002 CIRCLE Civic and Political Health Survey. Summarizes young people's attitudes toward three groups that are sometimes targets of intolerance: gays, immigrants, and racial minorities.
- ≡ **Electoral Engagement Among Latino Youth:** See "Political Participation and Voting" for a description.

HIGHER EDUCATION

- ≡ **College Attendance and Civic Engagement:** Based mainly on data collected in the 2002 CIRCLE Civic and Political Health Survey. Examines the link between college experience and civic engagement, including breakdowns by gender.