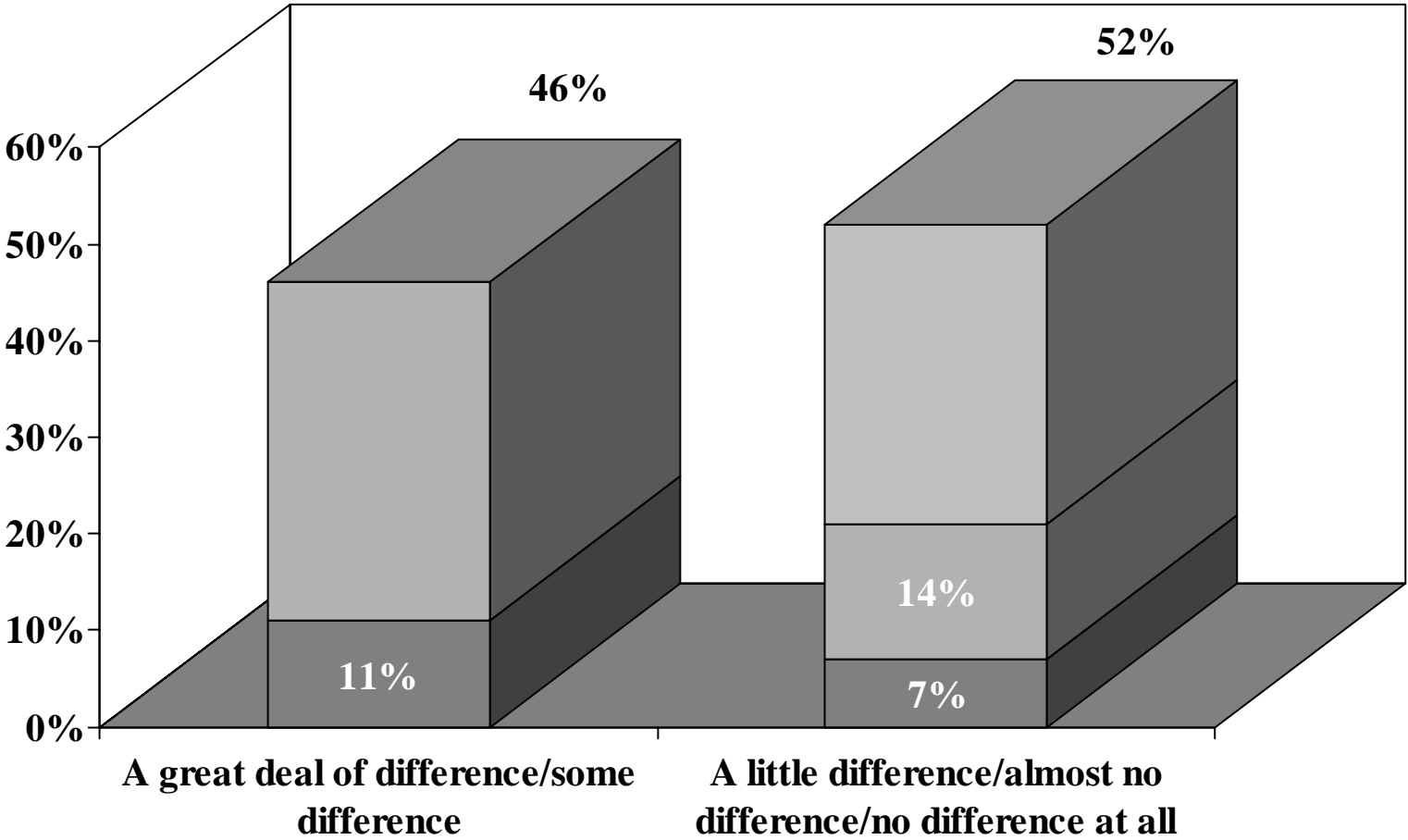


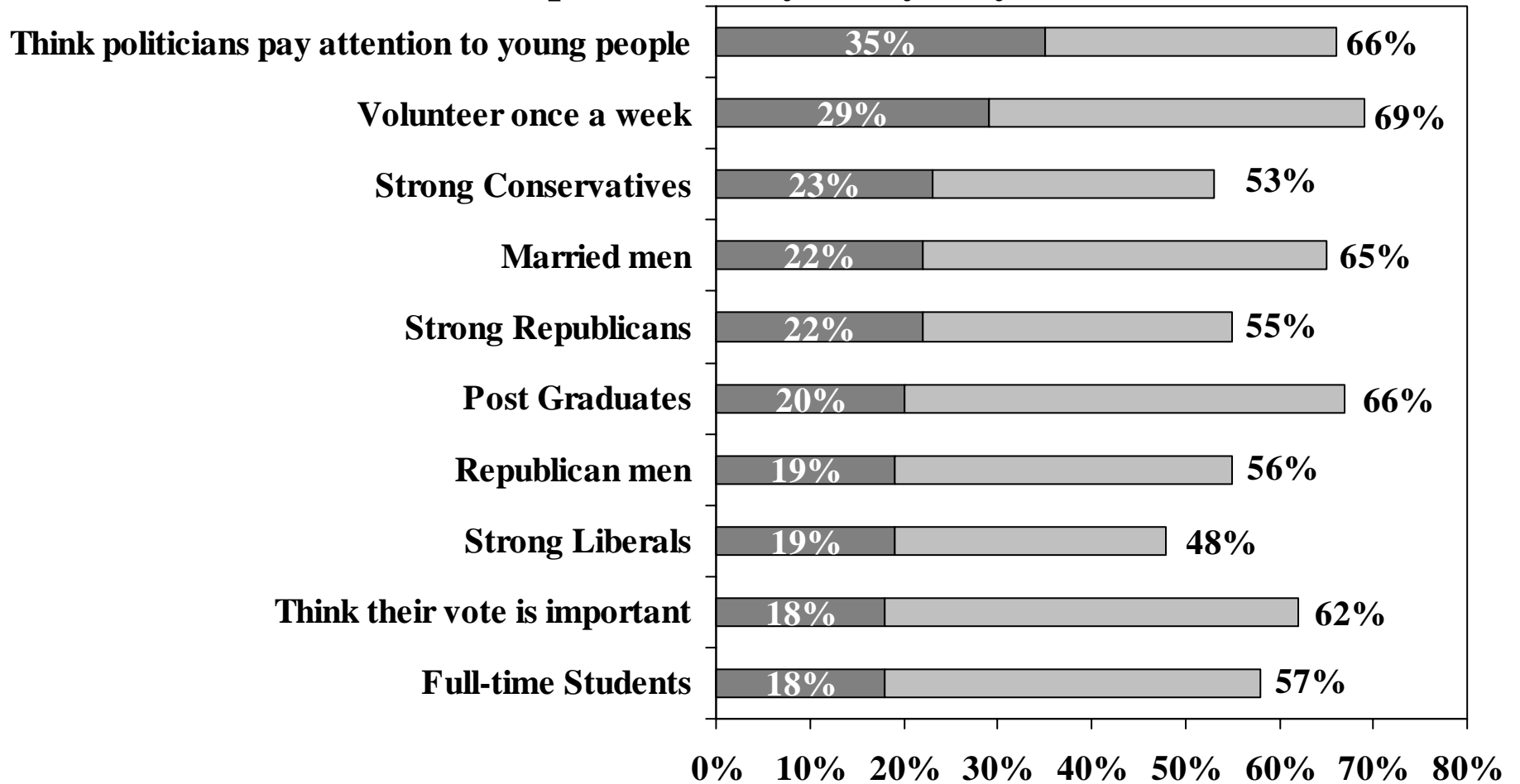
Young adults split on efficacy.



**Shaded area denotes intensity.*

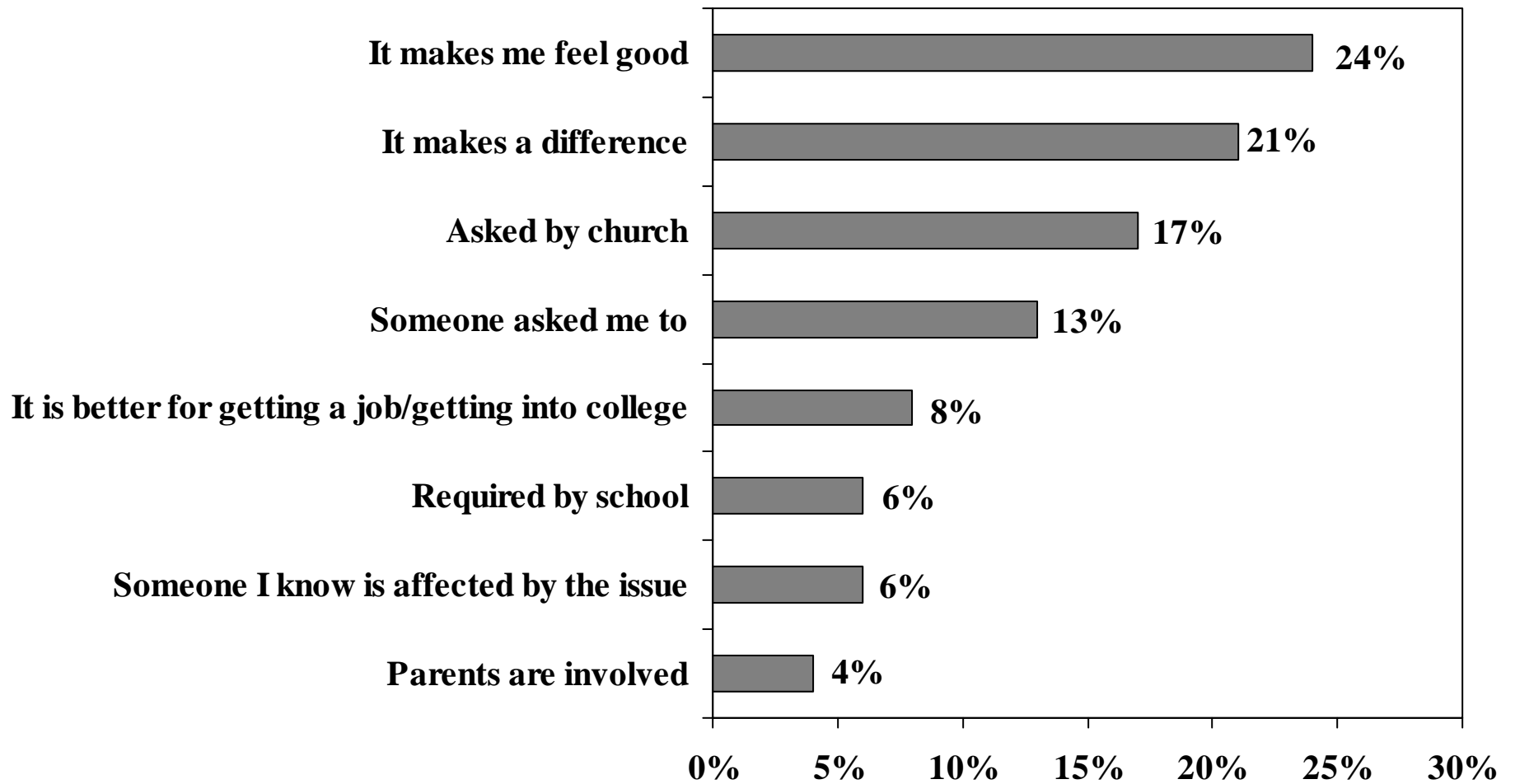
Young adults most likely to think they can make a difference are more political, more active, more partisan, more ideological, and better educated.

Groups most likely to say they can make a difference

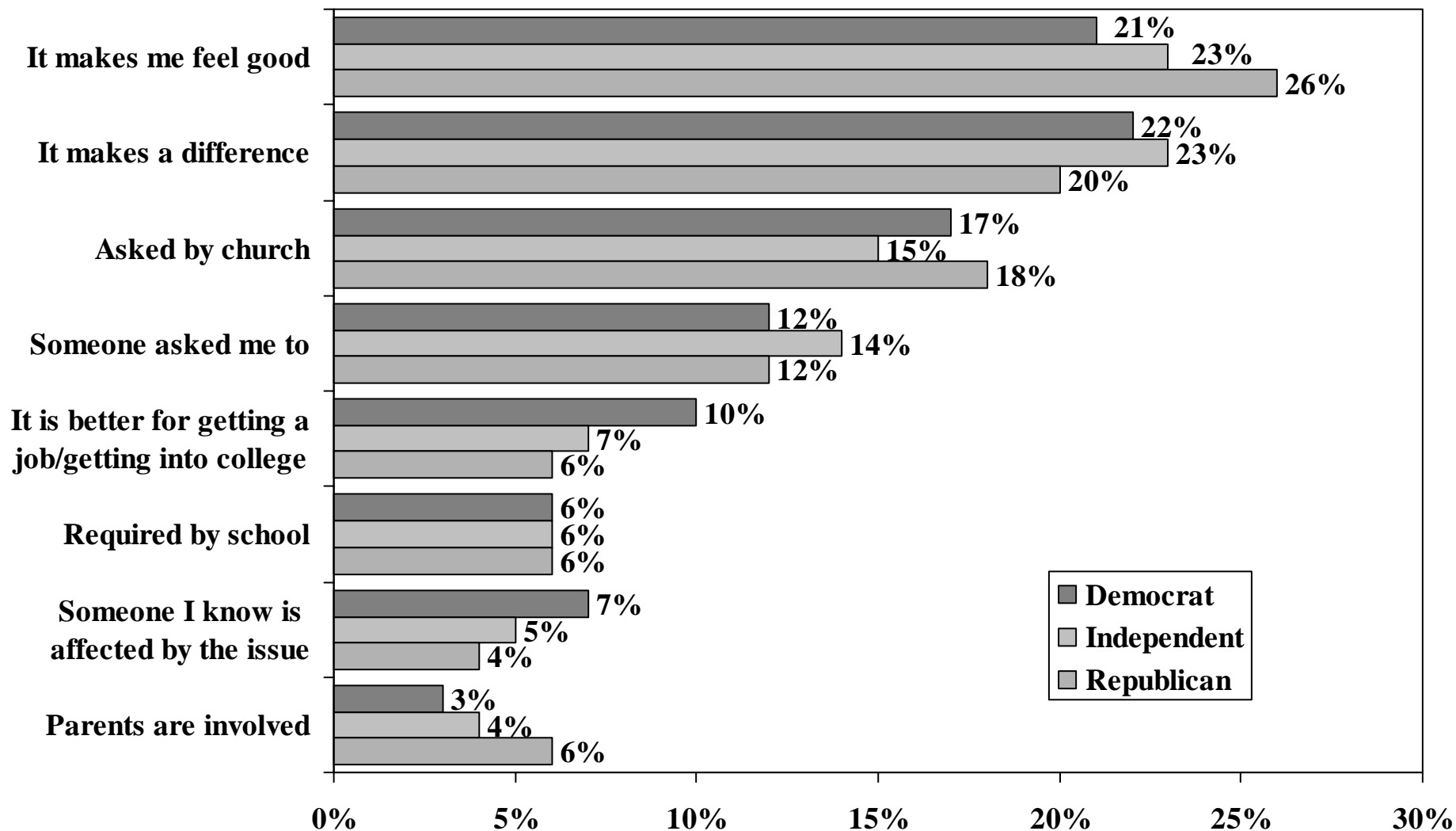


**Shaded area denotes intensity.*

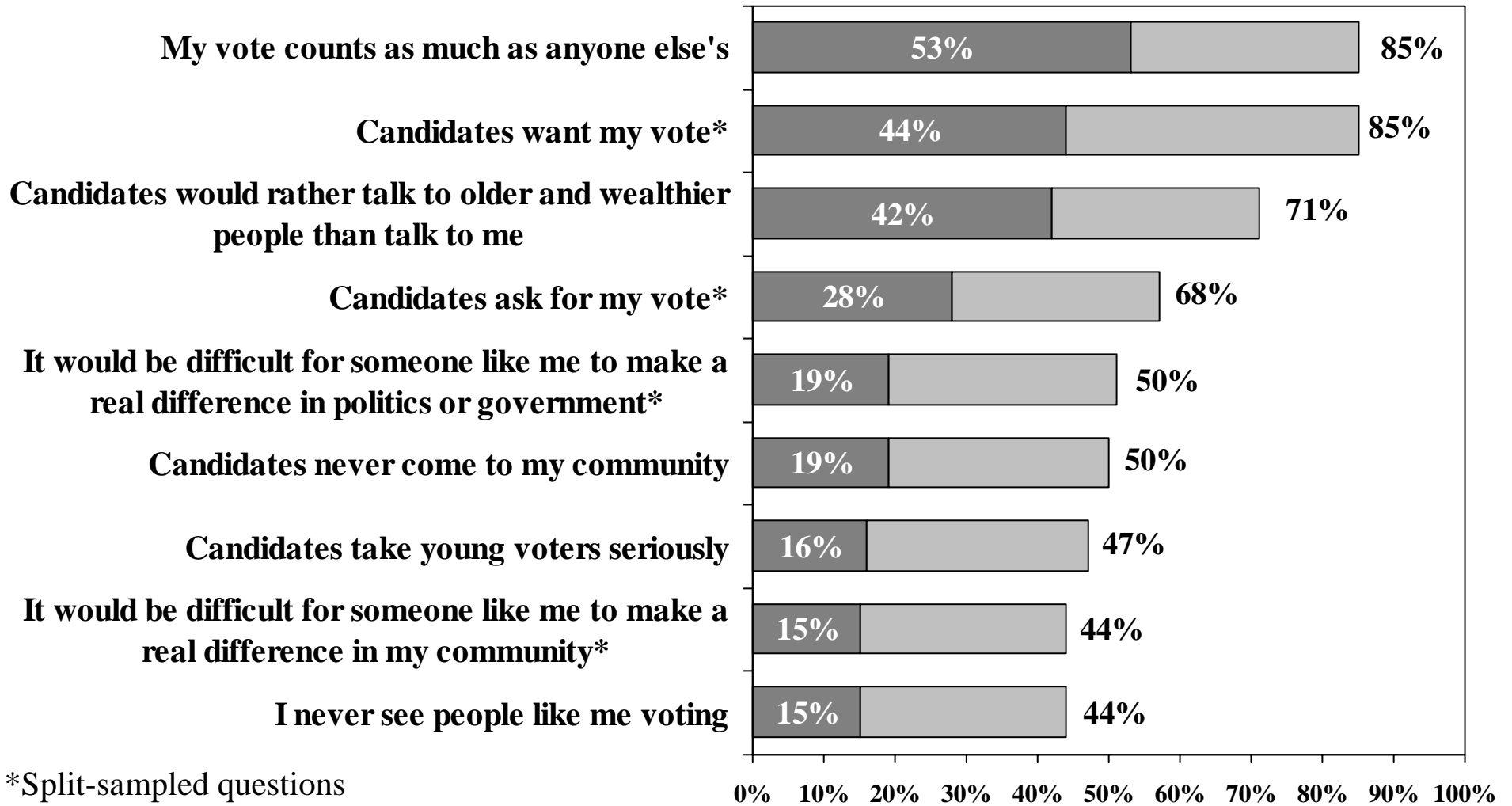
Contrary to stereotypes, young adults volunteer because someone asked them or it makes them feel good and effective, not because it is required or as a resumé builder.



Reasons for participation do not differ by party identification.



Young adults feel their votes are just as important as anybody else's but feel candidates reach out more to older and wealthier voters.

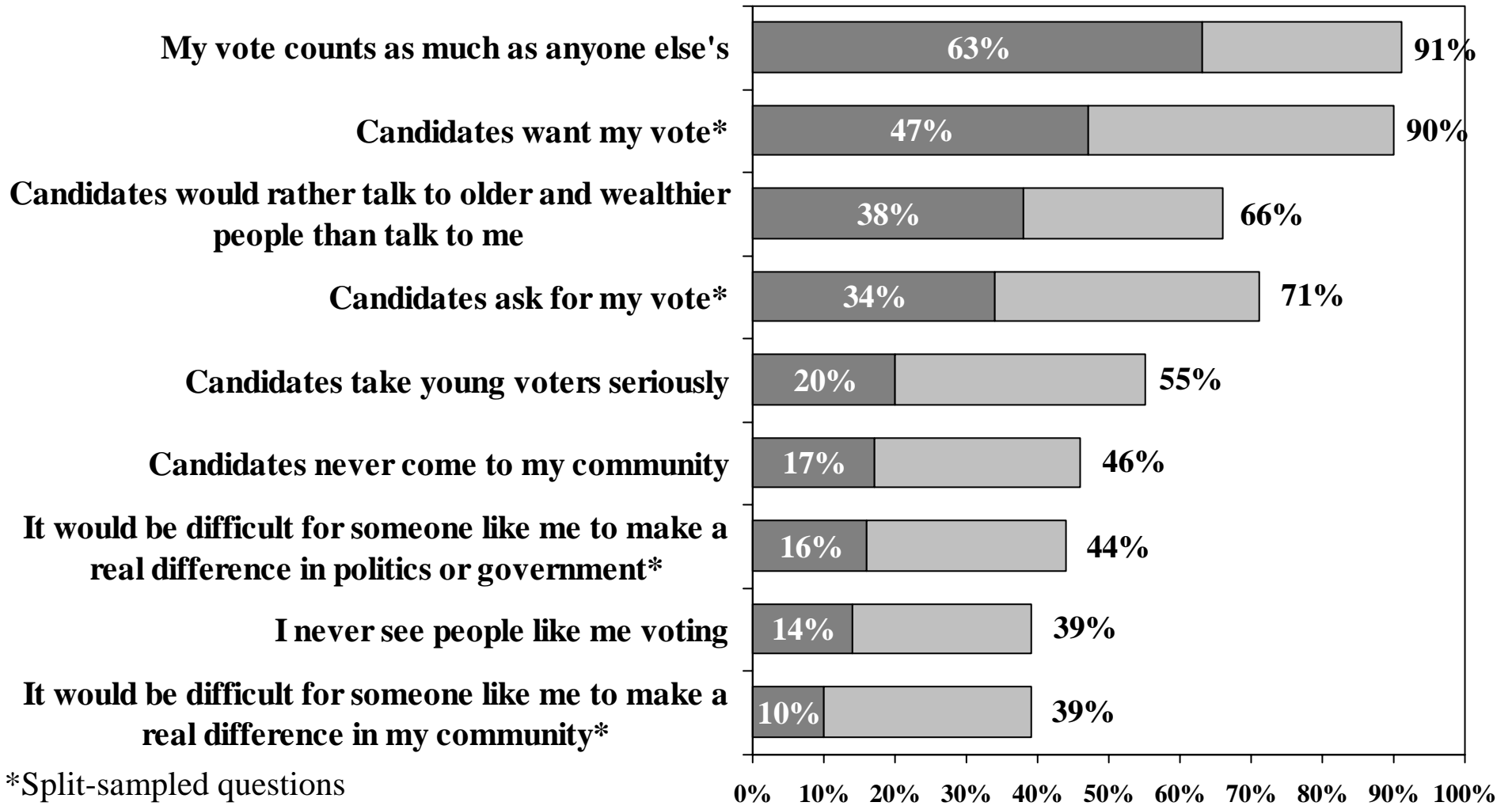


*Split-sampled questions

*Shaded area denotes intensity.

Young adults who are socialized into politics by their parents are more efficacious and engaged, but share many perceptions of politics and campaigns with all youth.

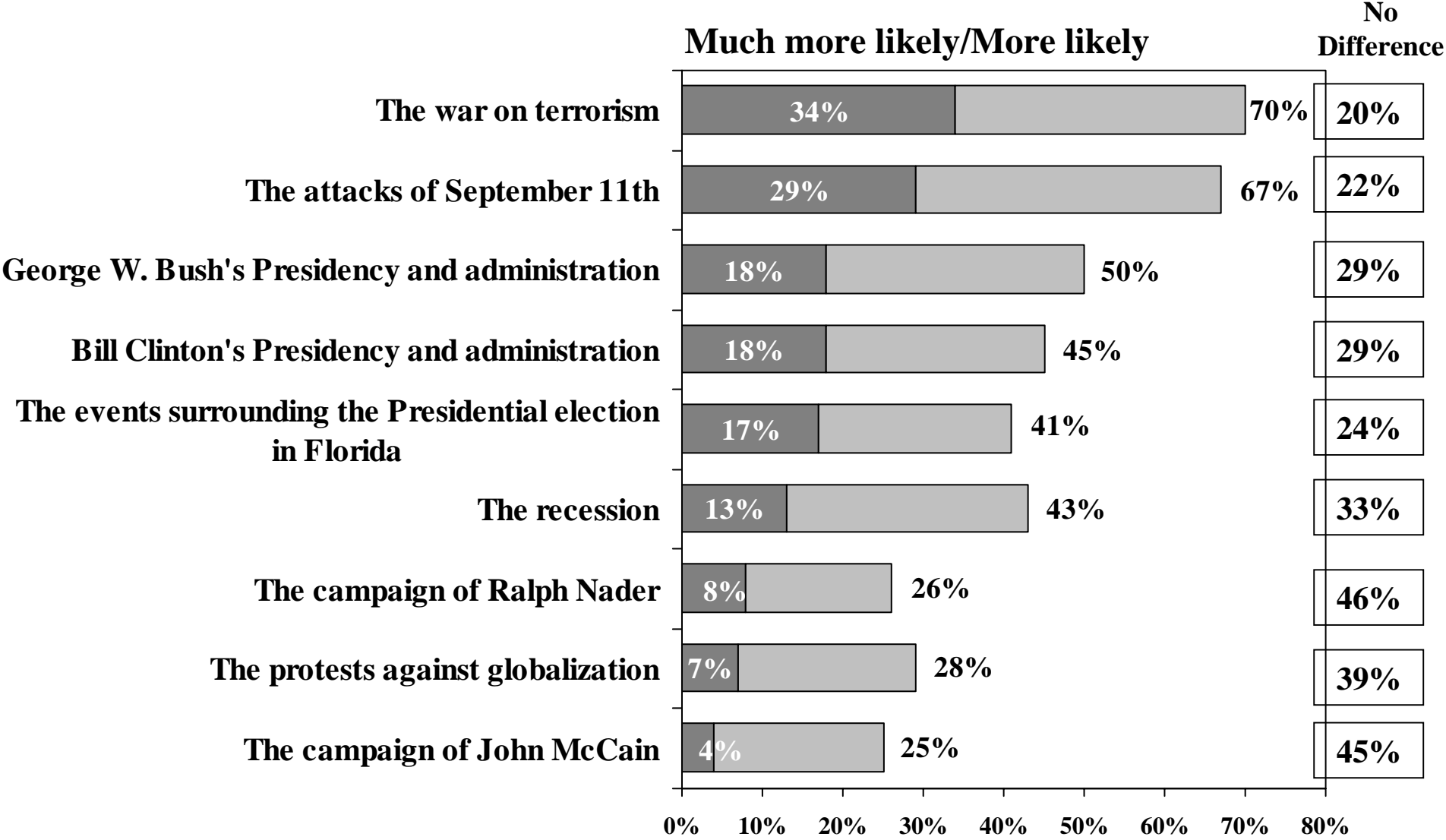
Young adults whose parents talked to them about voting



*Split-sampled questions

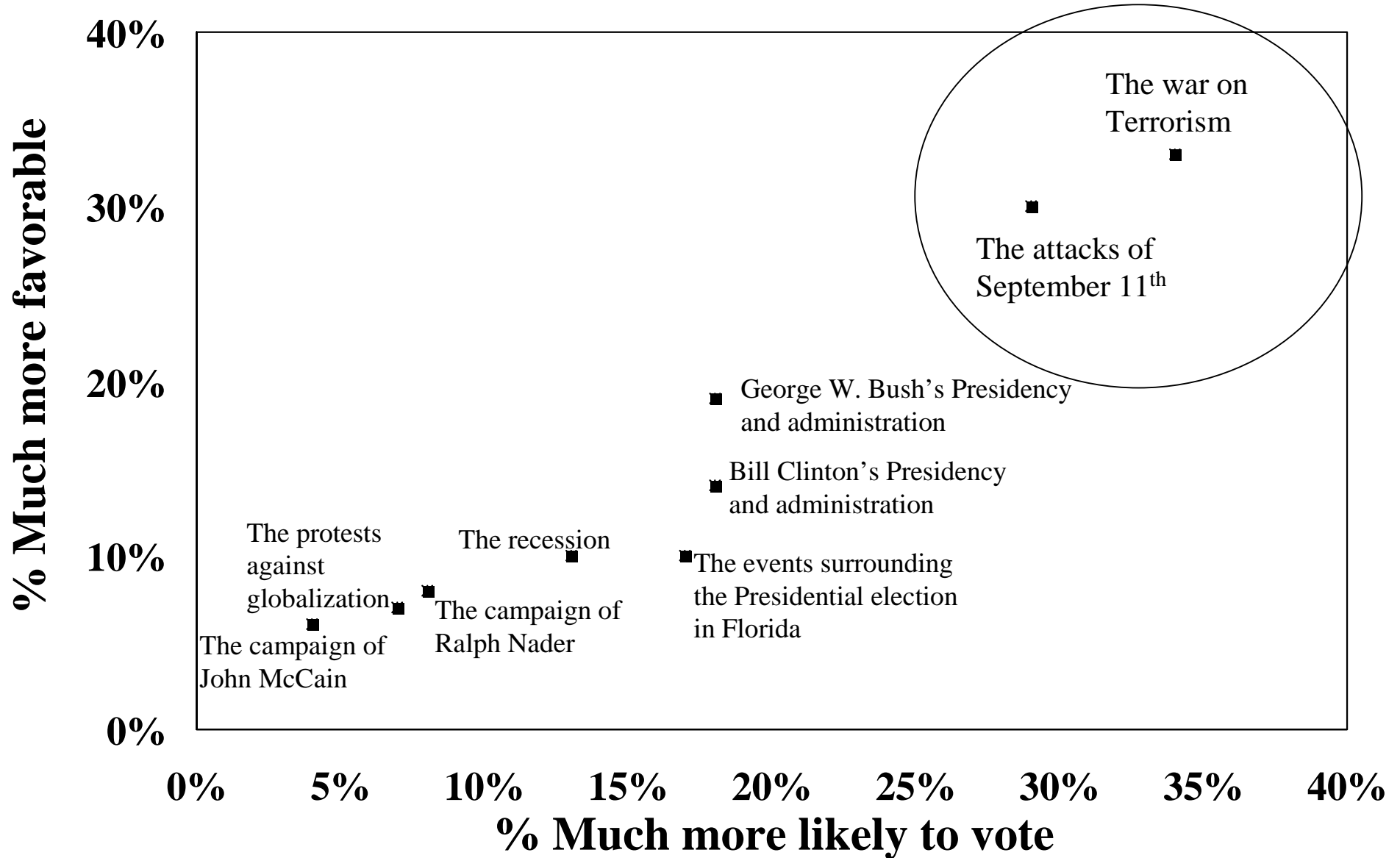
*Shaded area denotes intensity.

Terrorism and September 11th have the potential to engage young adults more than other events we have seen.



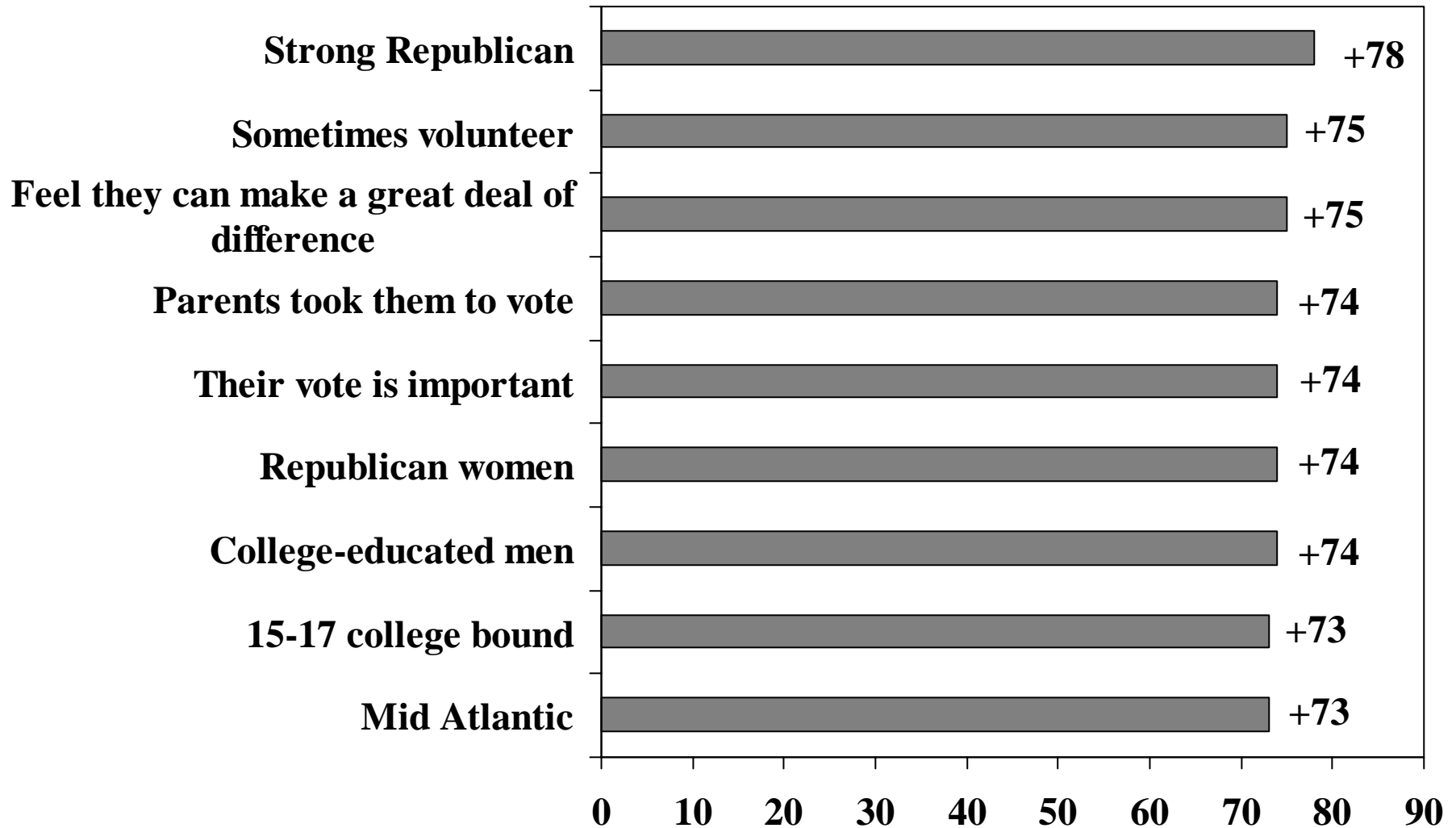
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Events that make young adults more likely to participate in politics and voting also make them more favorable to government

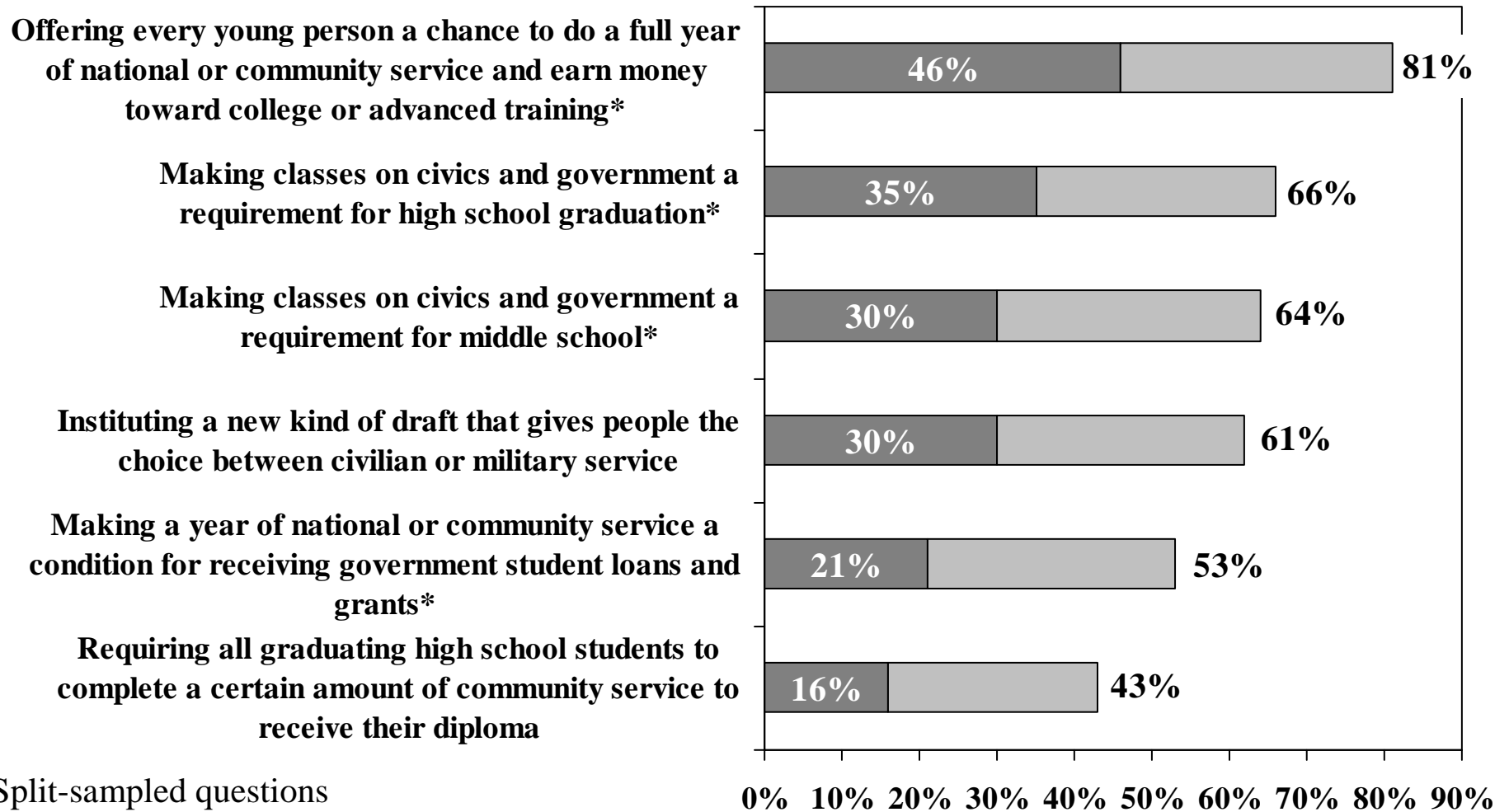


Republican youth, those with parental political involvement, and youth with high levels of efficacy have been mobilized by the war on terrorism.

Net More likely to participate in politics and voting



Young adults support community service and civic education, but have more mixed reactions to mandatory requirements.

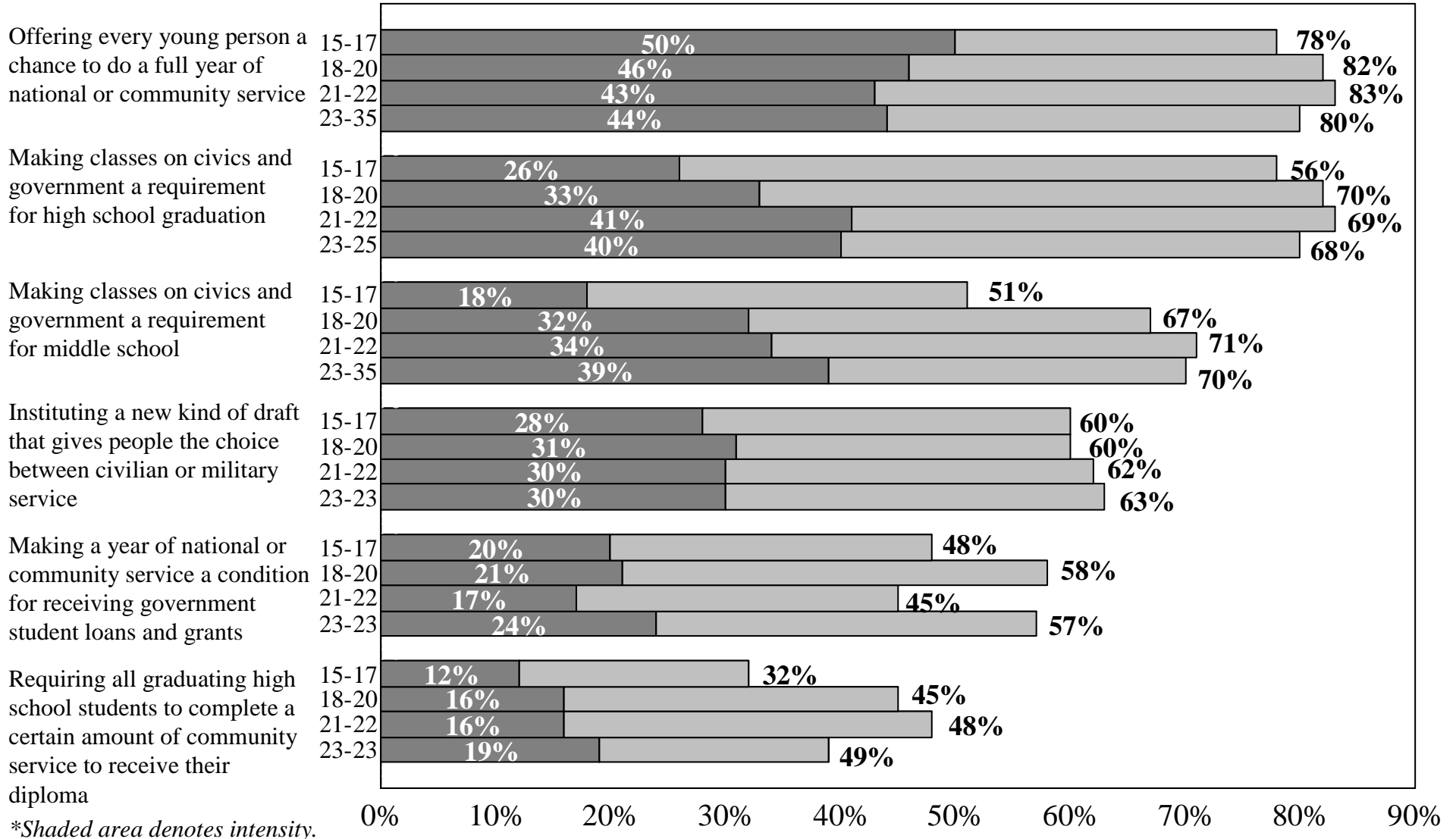


*Split-sampled questions

*Shaded area denotes intensity.

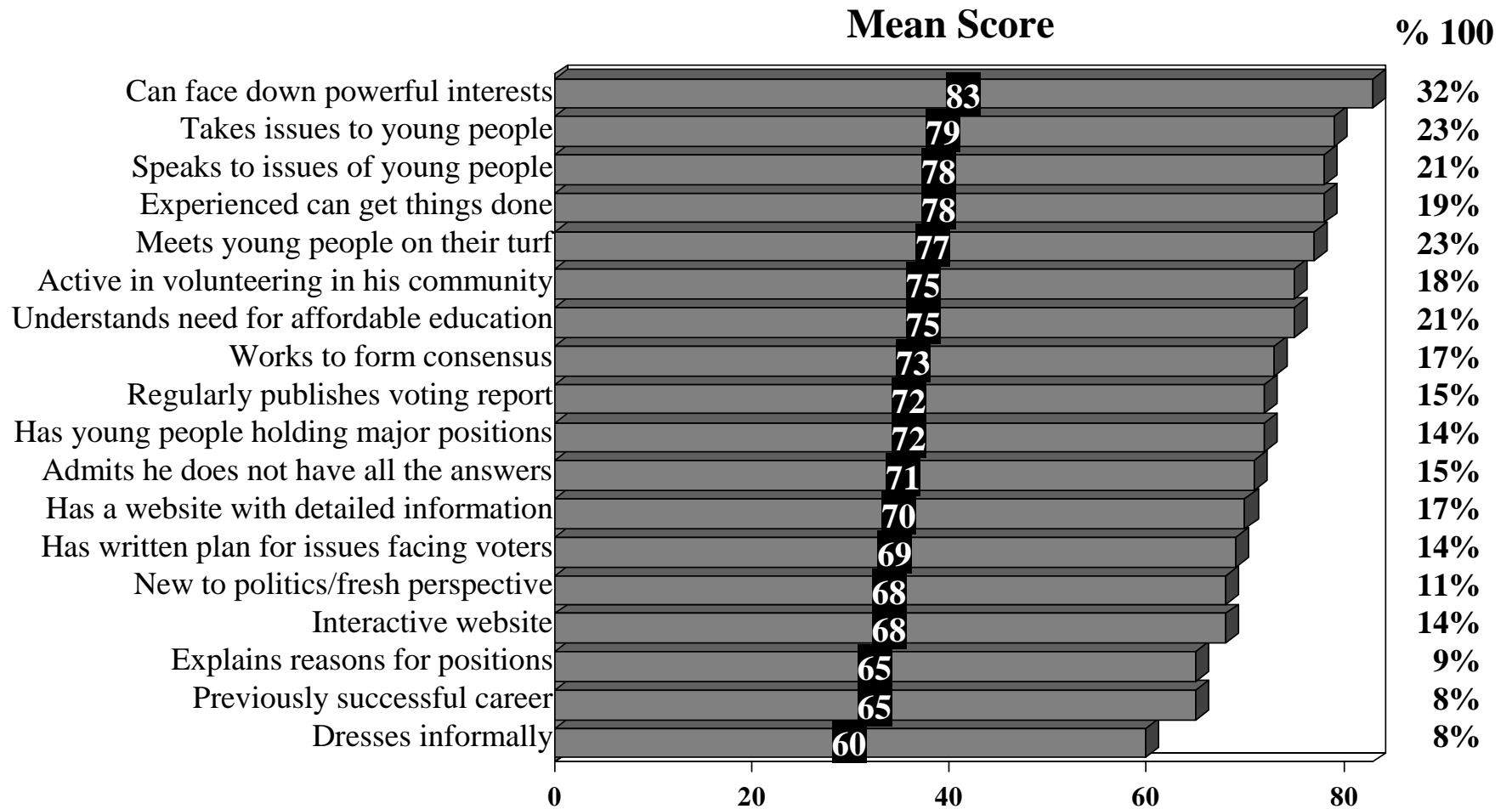
Young Adults directly affected are sometimes more reserved about public policy requirements.

% Favor

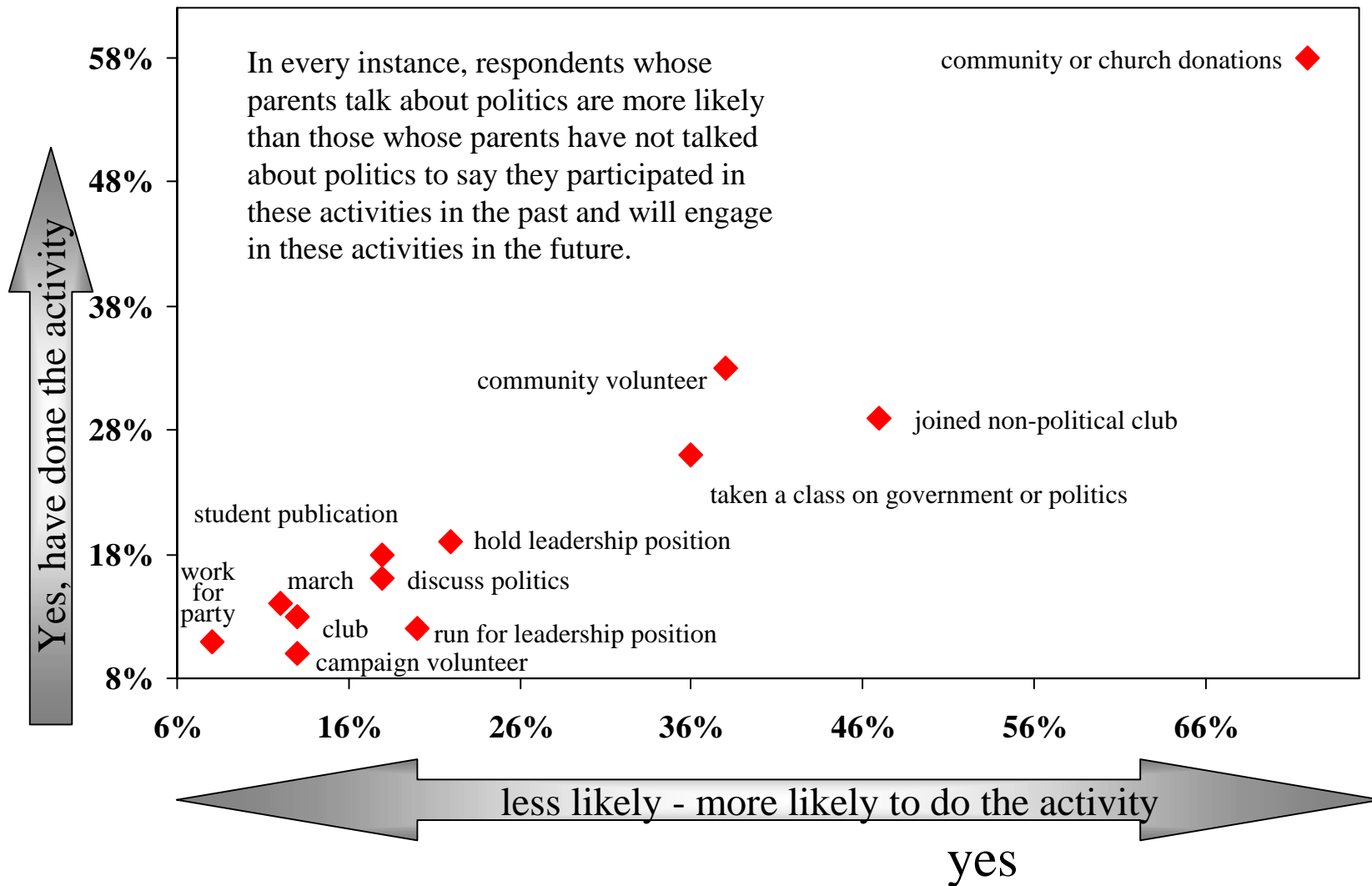


*Shaded area denotes intensity.

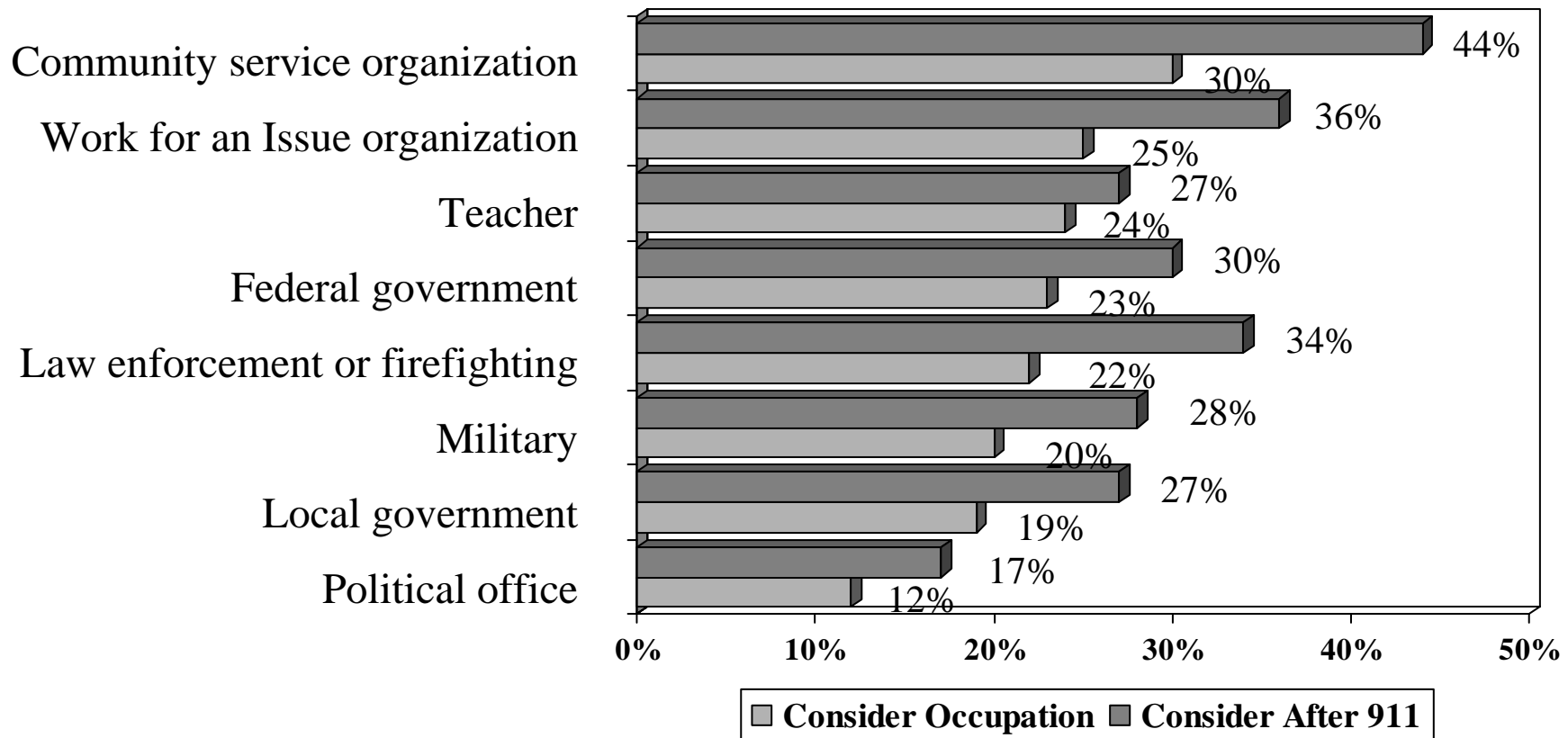
Young adults value a candidate's convictions, substance and experiences more than their style.



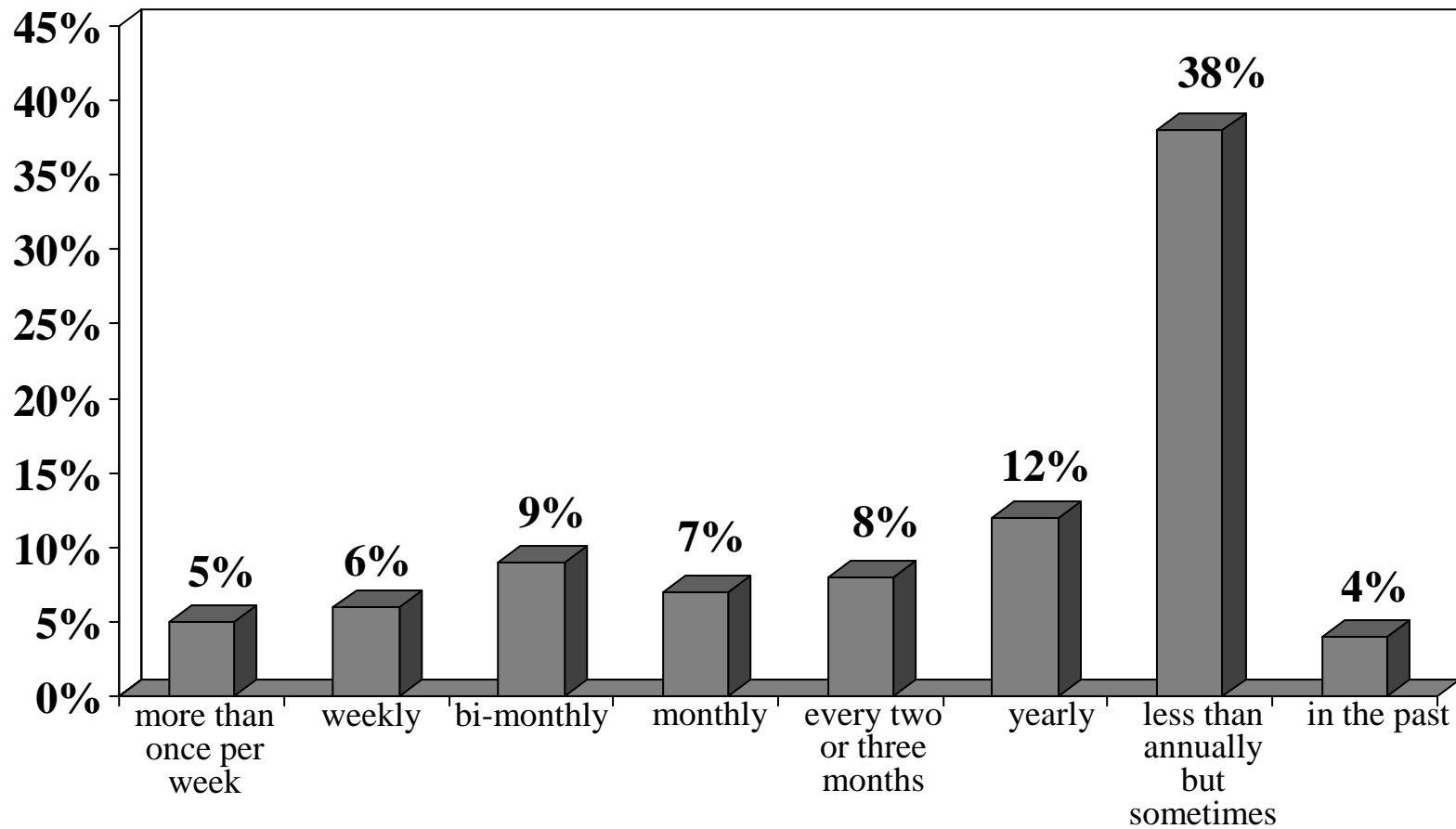
Young people show high levels of community involvement but less political engagement.



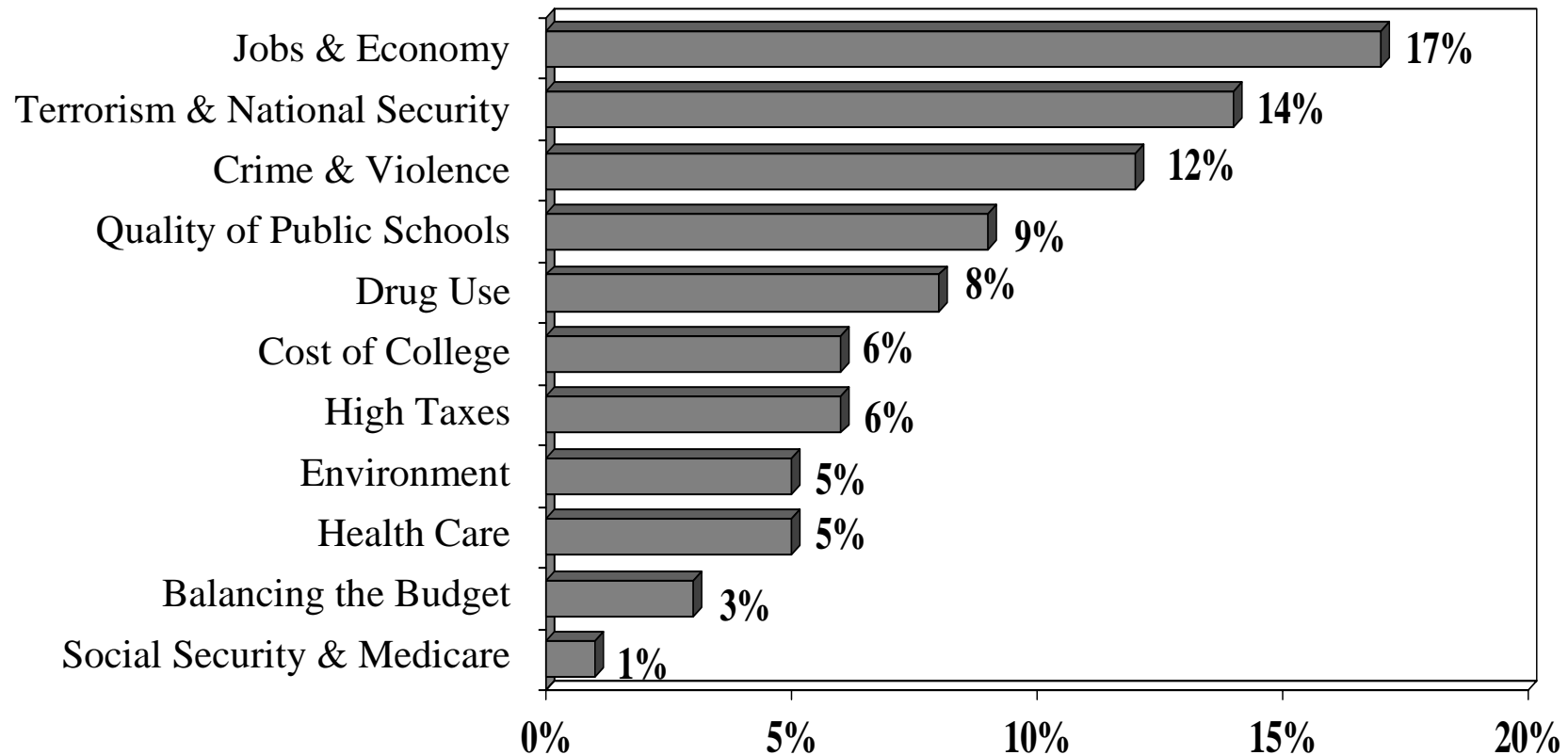
The events of 9/11 have made young adults more likely to get involved in community and issue organizations, but have not particularly mobilized them into government, politics, or military service.



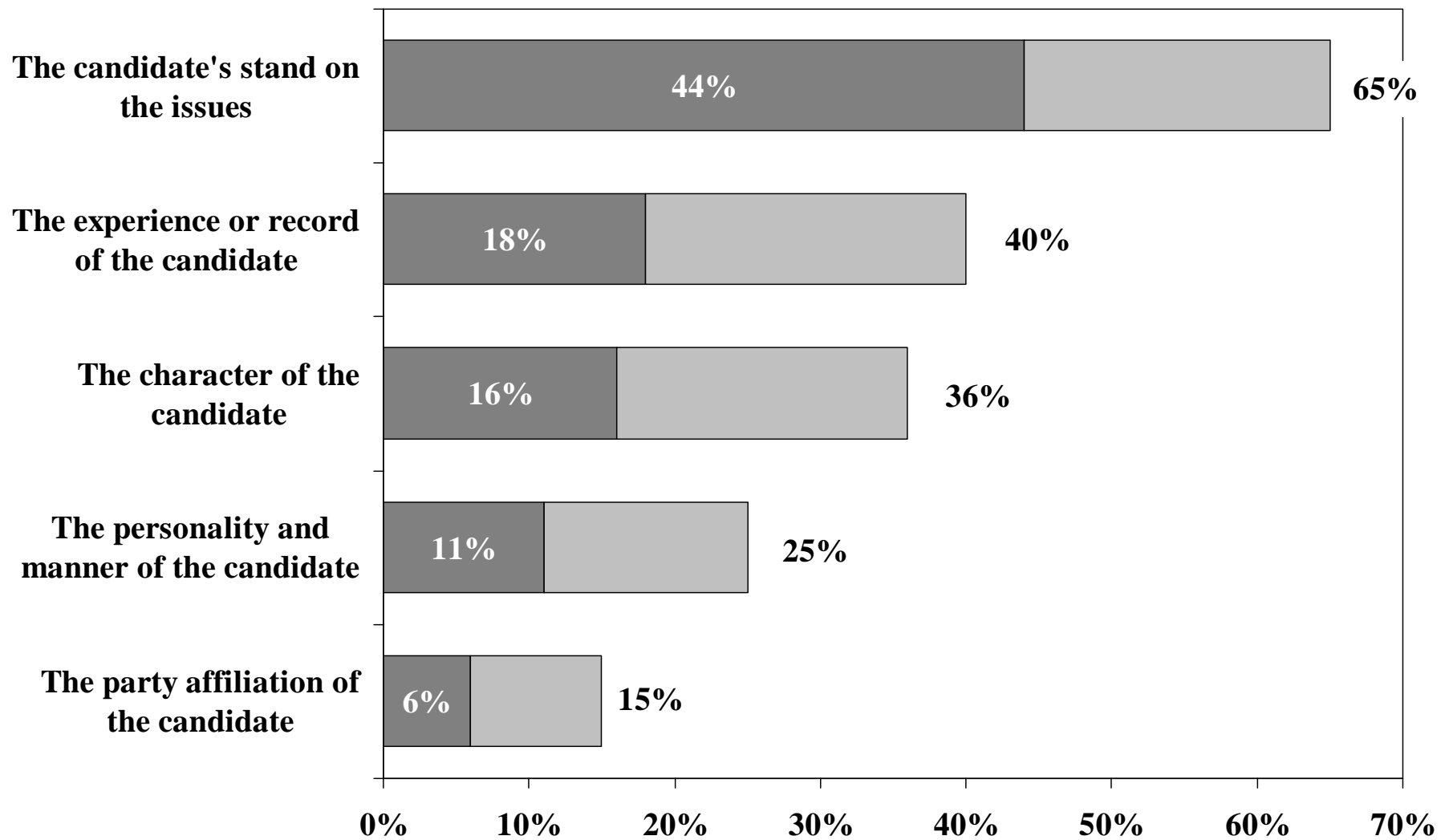
Almost half of young adults volunteer.



Young adults have a diffuse issue agenda that resembles older voters' concerns.



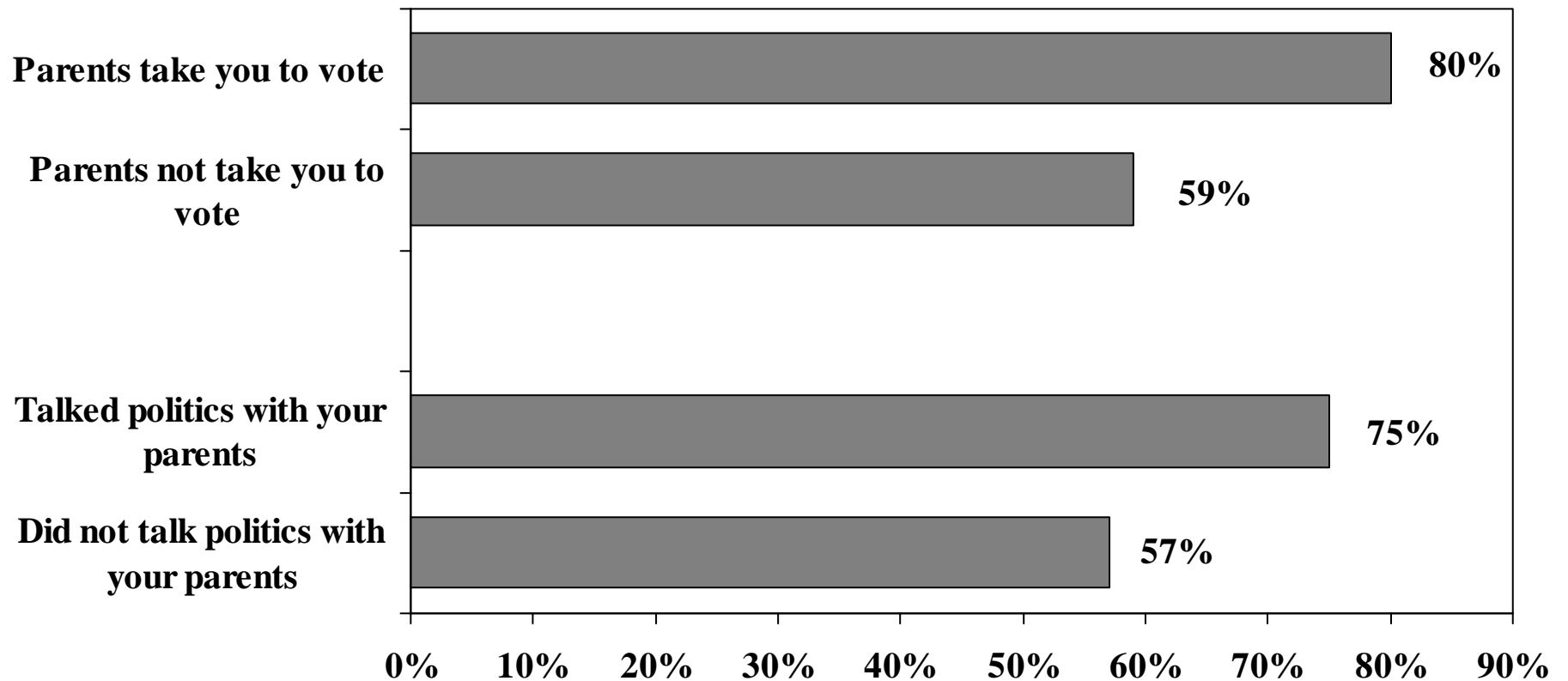
A candidate's stand on the issues is the most important factor to young adults, followed by the experience or record of the candidate, and his/her character.



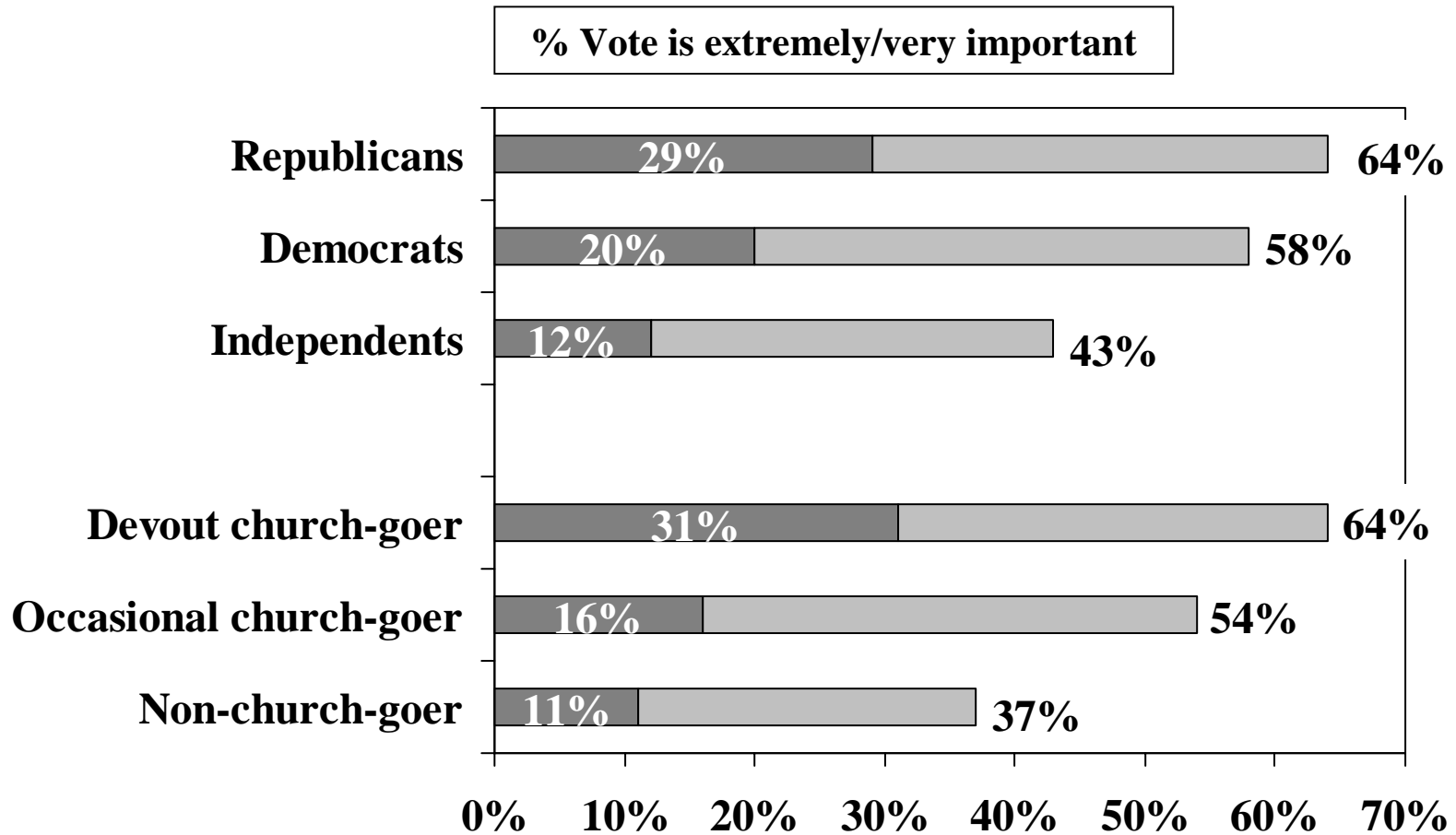
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Parental socialization is one of the most powerful predictors of political participation.

% Registered to vote

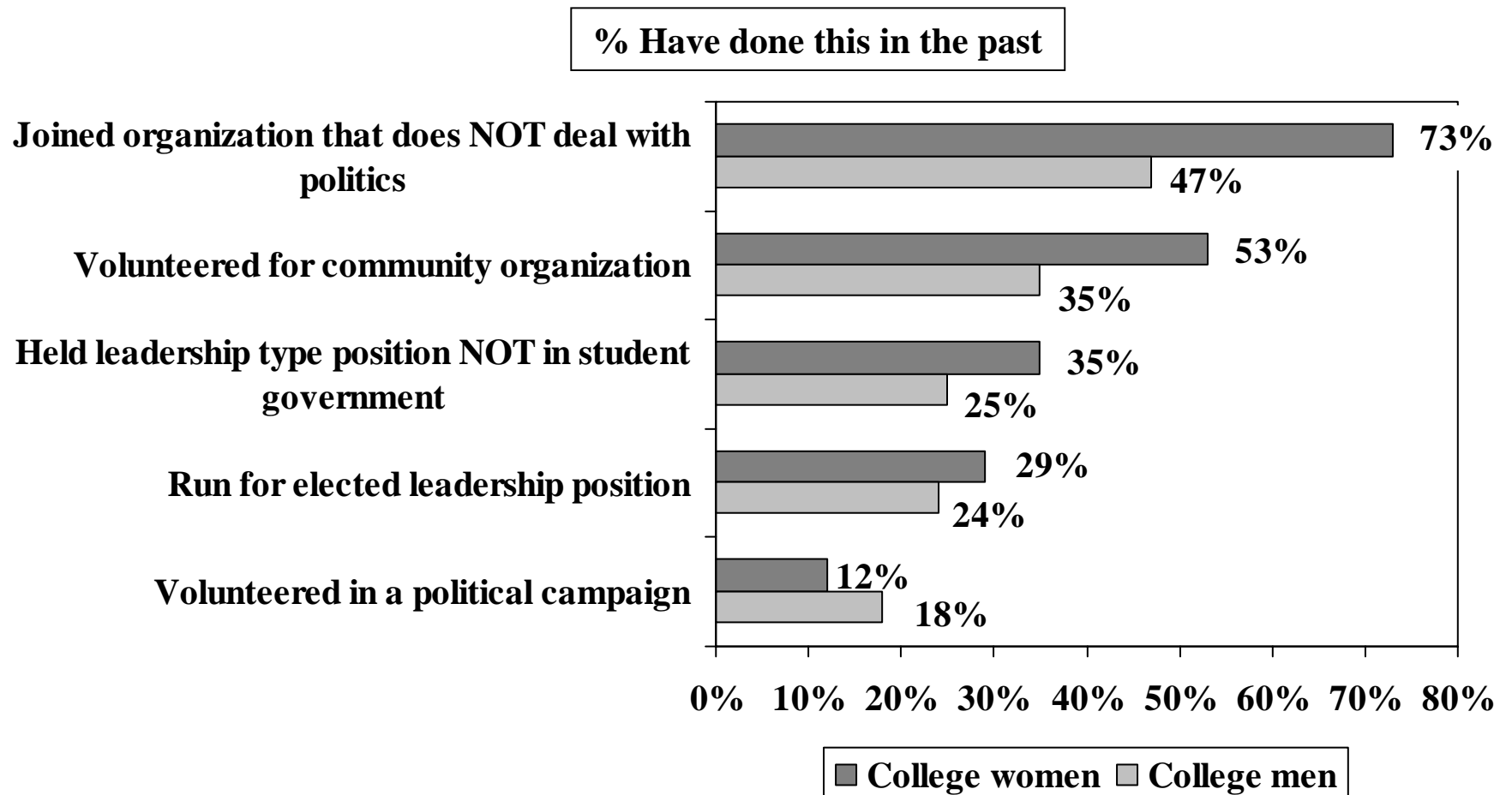


Republicans and church-going youth are more engaged at this time.

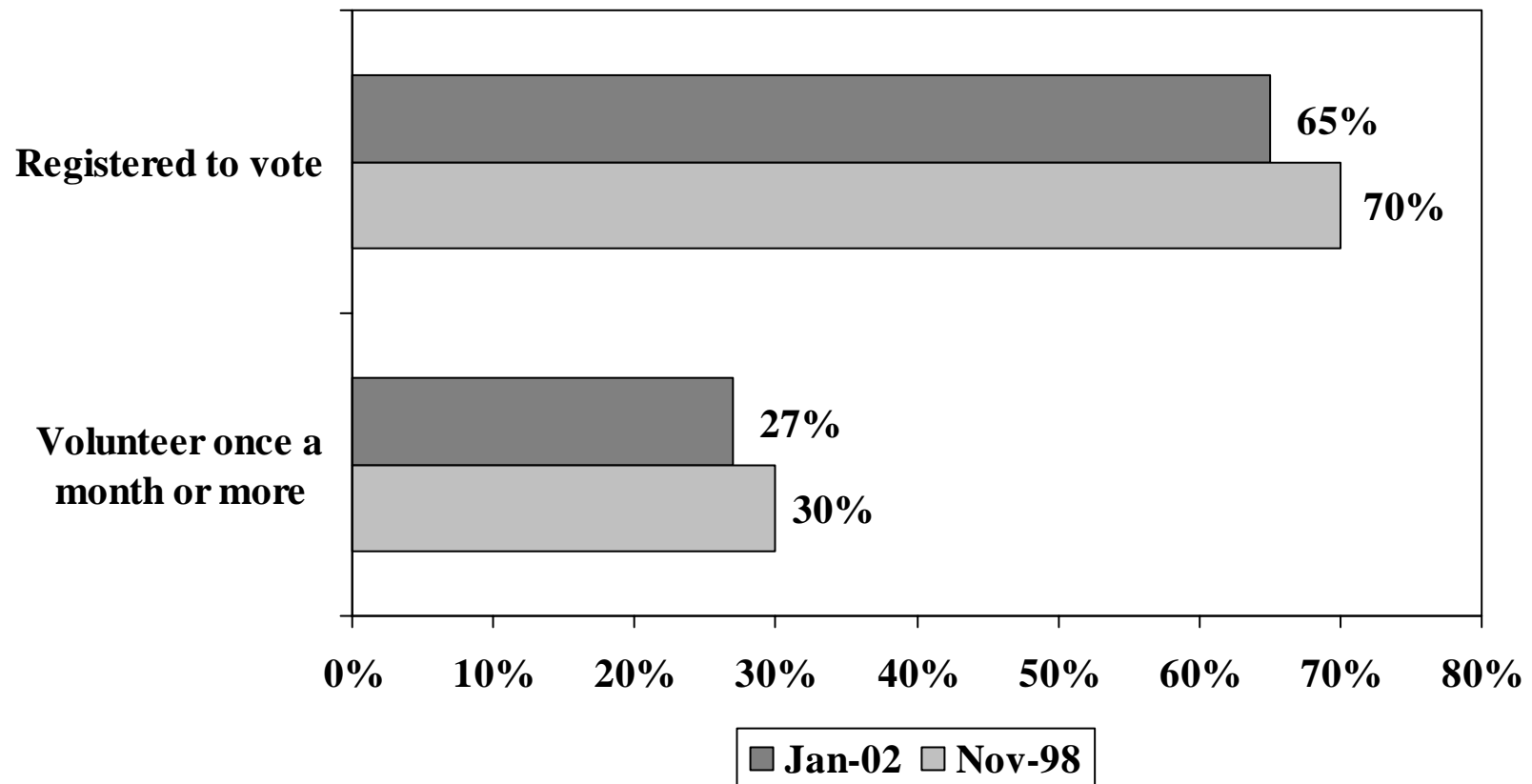


**Shaded area denotes intensity.*

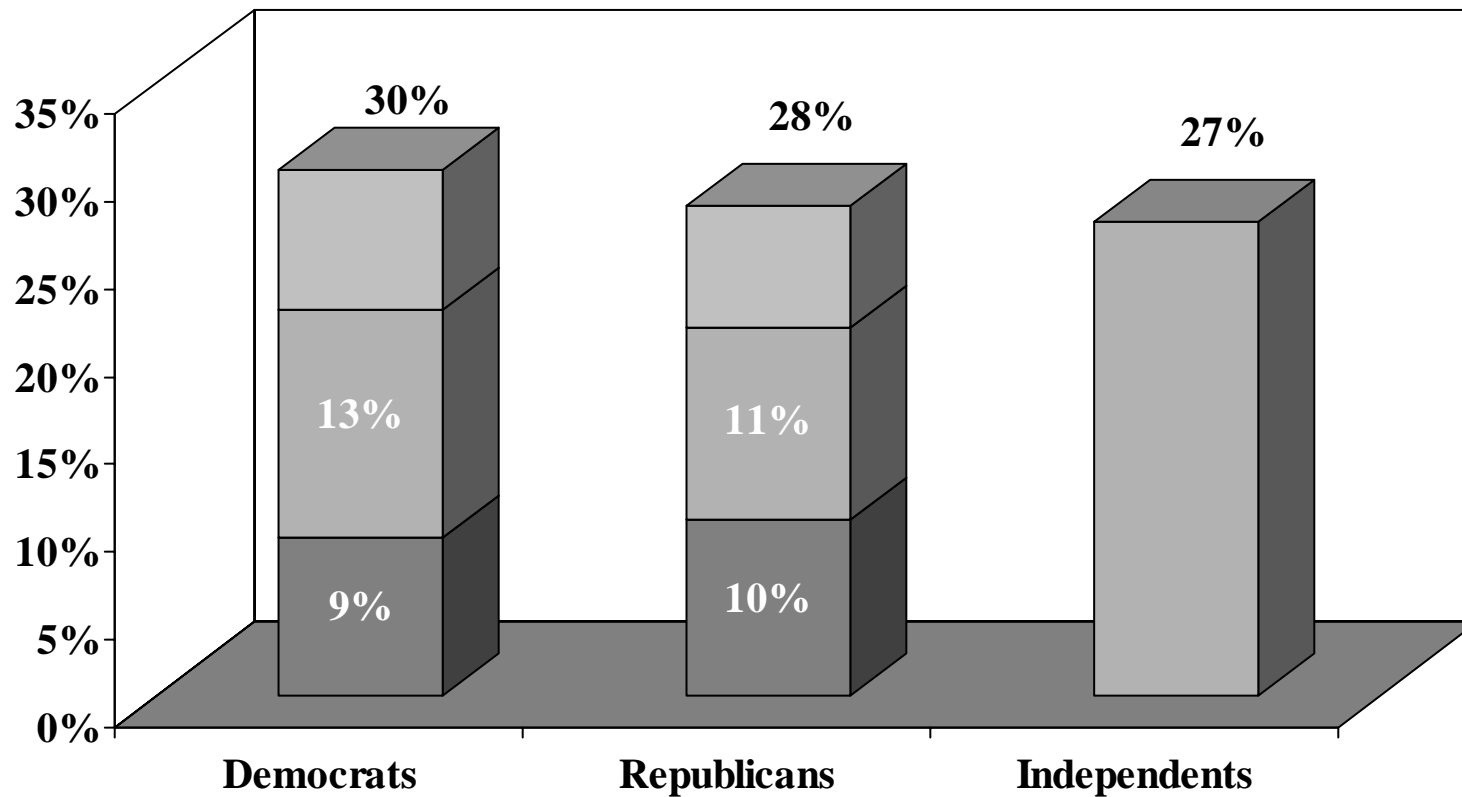
Young college women are strong community leaders, but that does not extend to politics.



September 11th has not produced higher rates of political participation nor volunteering.

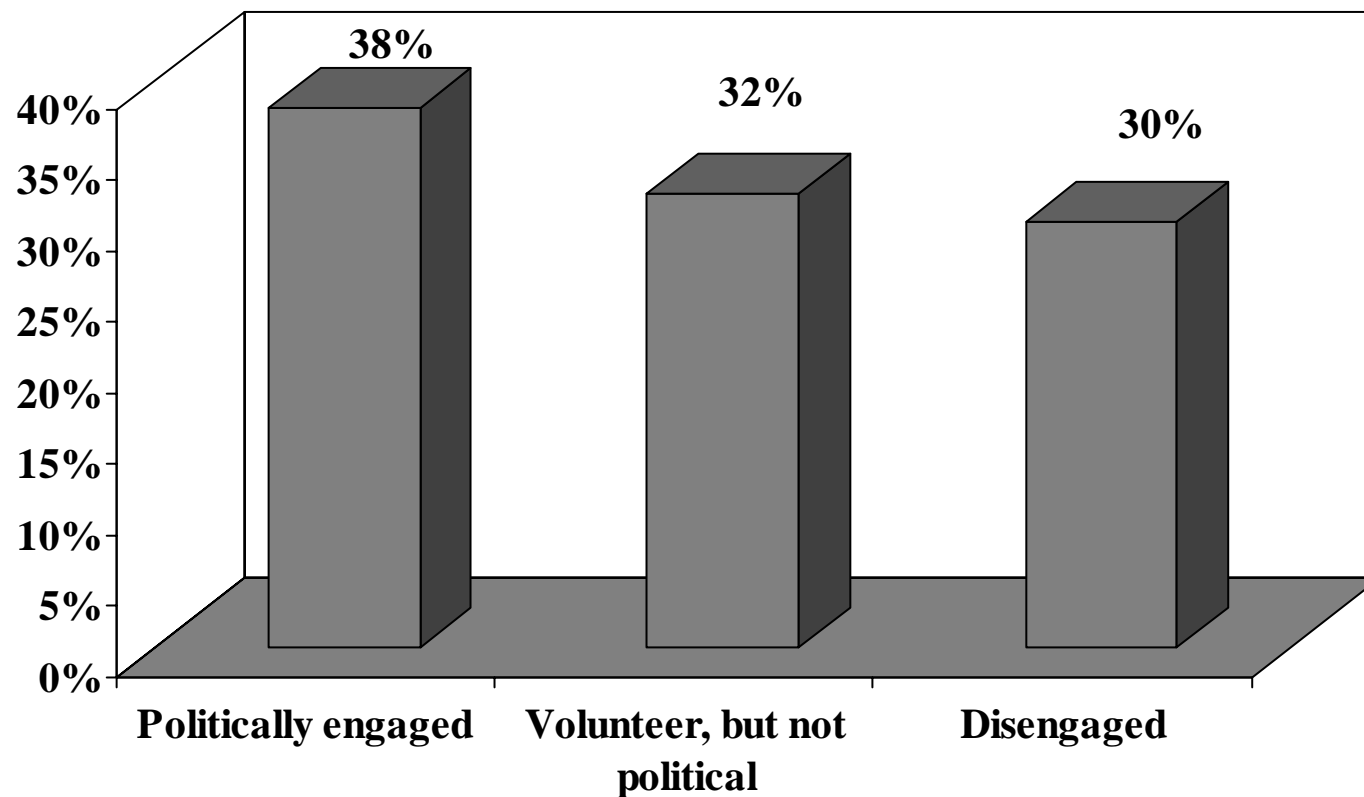


Both parties have opportunity among young adults.

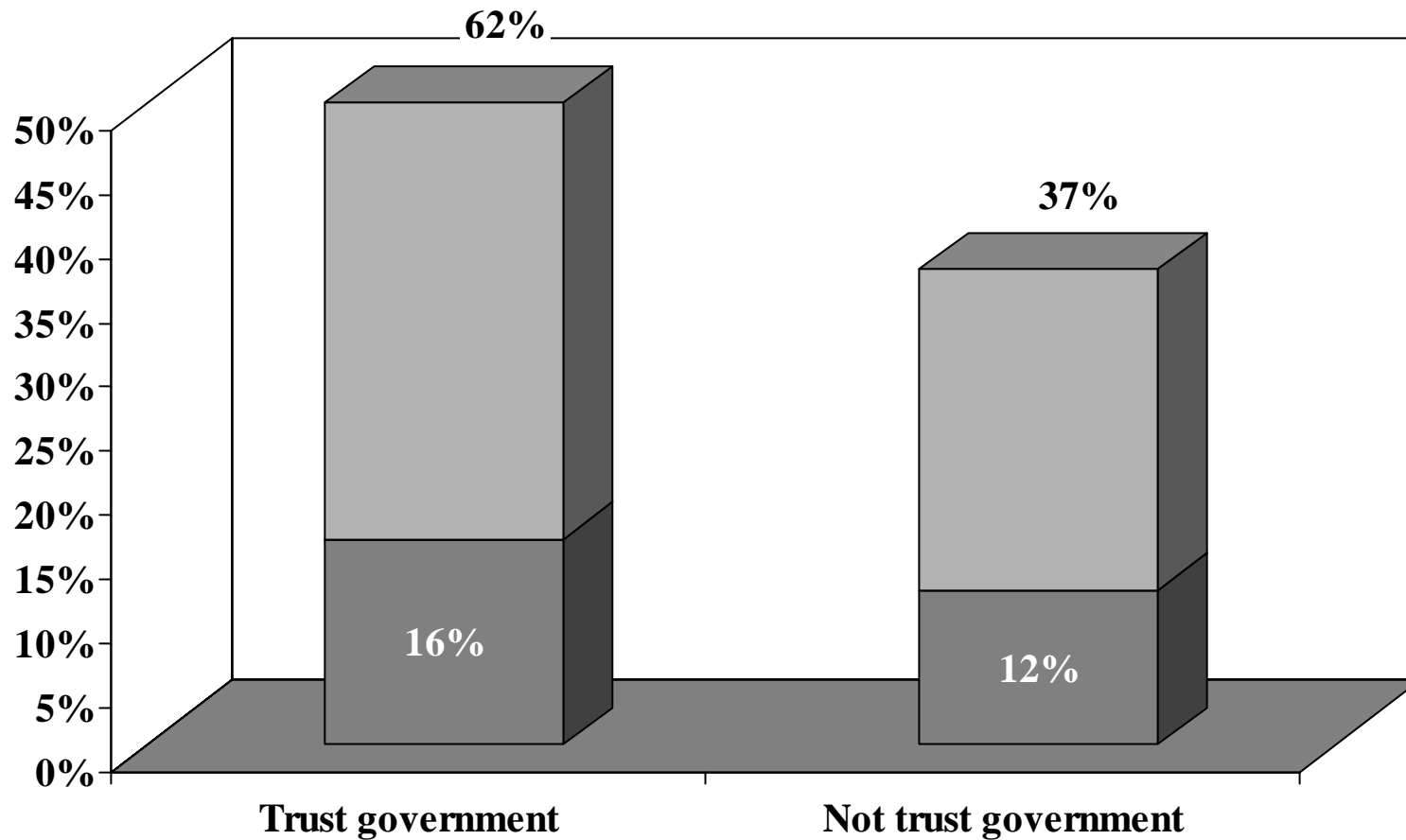


**Shaded area denotes intensity.*

70% of young adults are highly engaged in either politics or volunteering, while 30% are disengaged.



Like older voters, young voters are showing record levels of trust in government.



**Shaded area denotes intensity.*