

2011 INDIANA CIVIC HEALTH INDEX





ABOUT THE PARTNERS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

At the National Conference on Citizenship (NCoC), we believe everyone has the power to make a difference in how their community and country thrive.

We are a dynamic, non-partisan nonprofit working at the forefront of our nation's civic life. We continuously explore what shapes today's citizenry, define the evolving role of the individual in our democracy, and uncover ways to motivate greater participation. Through our events, research and reports, NCoC expands our nation's contemporary understanding of what it means to be a citizen. We seek new ideas and approaches for creating greater civic health and vitality throughout the United States.

INDIANA BAR FOUNDATION

The Indiana Bar Foundation (Foundation) is a charitable foundation dedicated to strengthening access to justice and appreciation for the rule of law in Indiana. To accomplish this mission the Foundation gathers and directs resources toward three main areas: assisting people who have difficulty accessing the justice system, providing civic education for Hoosiers of all ages, and improving Indiana's Judicial System and the legal profession. In addition to being the administering organization for Indiana's We the People and Project Citizen programs, the Foundation is also involved in other initiatives to promote and increase civic education for Hoosiers of all ages.

CENTER ON CONGRESS

The Center on Congress at Indiana University is a non-partisan, educational institution established in 1999 to help improve the public's knowledge of Congress and to encourage civic engagement. The Center developed out of Lee Hamilton's recognition during his 34 years in the U.S. House that Americans should be more familiar with Congress's strengths and weaknesses, its role in our system of government, and its impact on the lives of ordinary people every day. The Center offers an extensive array of civic education programs, projects and resources to foster an informed electorate that understands our system of government and participates in civic life.

HOOSIER STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

The Hoosier State Press Association Foundation, incorporated in 1999, serves the citizens of Indiana through newspapers. It exists to foster public understanding of the role of a free press in society, to increase public literacy, to enhance the ability of Indiana newspapers to fully educate and inform the public, and to defend the principles of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY NORTHWEST

As the Northwest regional campus of Indiana University, IU Northwest is committed to higher and professional education, lifelong learning, the celebration of cultures, opportunities for all, and partnerships for the sustainable economic development of this region. Indiana University Northwest is dedicated to advancing the quality of life in the City of Gary and all of Northwest Indiana through educational programs, community outreach and strategic engagement with the people, schools, businesses, and organizations of this region.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT

The Indiana Supreme Court is the highest appellate court in the state and the court of last resort on the interpretation of Indiana's laws, its constitution, and the safeguards expressed in our state's bill of rights. In addition to deciding cases, the court establishes procedures for all trial courts in the state and sets the standards of conduct for Indiana attorneys and judges. The Indiana Supreme Court is asked to consider 1000-1200 cases each year. It agrees to review and issue an opinion in about 100 cases a year. The Court also oversees a number of agencies including the Board of Law Examiners, Clerk of Appellate Courts, Division of Supreme Court Administration, Commission for Continuing Legal Education, Division of State Court Administration, Indiana Judicial Center, Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program and the Disciplinary Commission.



FOREWORD

Few can doubt that at this moment of great stress, America's future prospects rest specially on the ability of her people to make common cause in rebuilding the nation. The country's citizens, its families, and its institutions both public and private face challenges and choices rarely before experienced in our history.

When grave threats have presented themselves in generations gone by, the American response has been bolstered by a deep belief that our future together will be brighter if the many elements of our diverse society manage to unite for the good of the whole. We have believed so strongly in the power of this idea that we have even put it on our coins—"E Pluribus Unum"—out of many, one. Benjamin Franklin had a simpler way of putting it: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we will all hang separately."

This approach to the American experiment in democracy has succeeded only because so many people over so many generations have decided to become engaged on matters of common interest. Not content to be spectators, Americans have joined with their neighbors in voluntary associations, religious assemblies, political parties, and a host of other joint efforts. They have studied current events and participated in debate on matters great and small from the town hall to the national capital.

We believe that America will be a stronger nation with a brighter future if the country's institutions and its practices encourage the robust civic involvement that has served us so well for so long. The Indiana Civic Health Index seeks to measure just how successfully we are doing on this score, with the hope that such an examination will prompt all of us to work harder at expanding public understanding and participation in the cause of active citizenship.

We hope that this report card will produce further debate and action on building civic engagement. With that said, to paraphrase the Declaration of Independence, we submit these facts for your candid consideration.



Lee H. Hamilton

Former U.S. Representative
Director, Center on Congress at
Indiana University



Randall T. Shepard

Chief Justice, Indiana Supreme Court

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INTRODUCTION

This inaugural *Indiana Civic Health Index* examines behaviors and attitudes of Hoosiers regarding civic life and explores resources and impediments that affect how citizens of Indiana participate in civic life. We intend for the data to initiate a conversation amongst community leaders to explore what strategies and resources can promote how citizens of Indiana participate in civic life.



21

2010 national rank of Indiana in number of people who belong to religious, neighborhood, school, sports and other types of groups in their communities, a rate of 36.2%

33.3

National percentage of people who belong to one or more groups

The findings presented here are based on analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS) data. Estimates are from the CPS volunteering supplement, voting/registration supplement and the civic engagement supplement.

What is Civic Health?

Civic health is a measure of how actively citizens engage in their communities. As with an individual's physical health, a societal checkup is needed from time to time to make sure all systems are operating as expected and to identify problem areas. Actively engaged citizens are necessary to ensure vibrant communities; the greater the prevalence of actively engaged citizens, the more solid the foundation of the community.

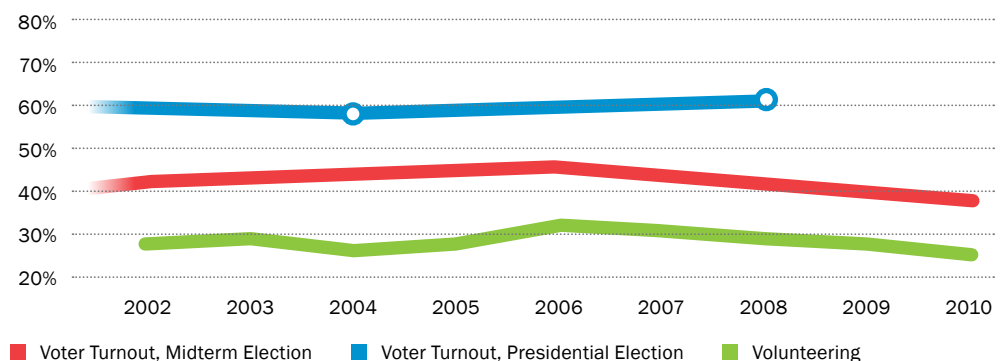
There are many ways to be "actively engaged." Registering to vote and casting a ballot, staying informed about current events, and talking with friends and family about politics are some of the important measures of civic engagement. Other activities such as joining a volunteer organization and exchanging favors with neighbors are also indicators of how involved individuals are with their communities.

There are some measures of civic health at which Hoosiers do better than the average American. There is also room for improvement in other aspects of civic life. While there are resources available to encourage Hoosiers' civic participation there are also real challenges stemming from economic realities and attitudes about public life.

Community Involvement

Community involvement is a broad indicator of civic health. There are many ways for Hoosiers to participate in their communities. Some of the ways to engage in civic life include joining an organization, volunteering and social connectedness that comes from spending time with family and neighbors.

Historical Trends: Indiana Voter Turnout & Volunteering, 2002-2010



Voter turnout estimates are for U.S. citizens age 18 and above. Volunteering estimates are for U.S. residents age 16 and above.

GROUP ASSOCIATIONS

On average, Hoosiers are more likely than other Americans to be part of a civic or service organization, participate in a school group and attend church. Indiana ranked 21st among states in the number of people who belong to religious, neighborhood, school, sports and other types of groups in their communities, at a rate of 36.2% in 2010. Nationally, 33.3% of people belong to one or more groups.¹ Twenty percent of Hoosiers participate in religious congregations above and beyond attending services, 14.1% are members of a school group, 9.7% are members of a service organization and 7.2% are members of sporting or recreational groups. Furthermore, 9.1% of people in Indiana take a leadership role in an organization by serving as an officer or serving on a committee.

2010 Rate of Volunteering



volunteering rate of 26.1%. An estimated 1,290,000 Hoosiers volunteered in 2010. This is a volunteer rate of 26.1% which closely mirrors the 26.3% national volunteering rate in 2010.

SOCIAL CONNECTIVITY

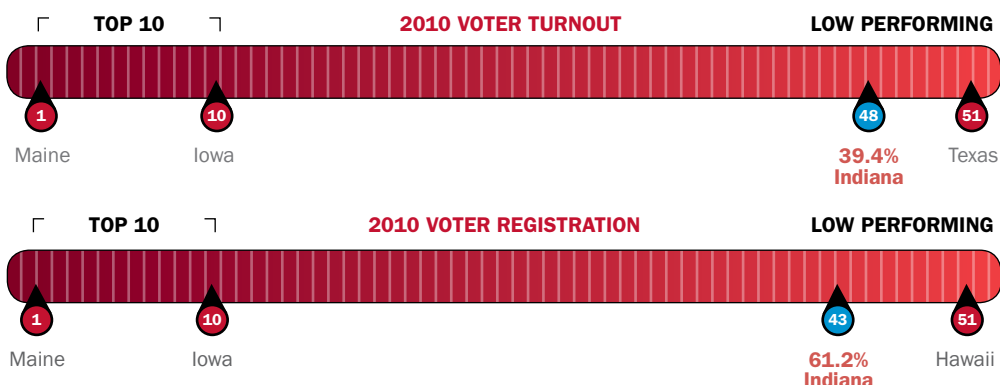
Indiana ranked 17th in the number of people who said that they eat dinner with their family a few times a week or more, a rate of 90.1%. The national estimate for this indicator was 88.1% in 2010.

This combined with the number of Hoosiers involved with a community organization suggests that Hoosiers are committed to working with each other to improve their communities. There are, however, other indicators that suggest there is room for improvement in the way that Hoosiers conduct civic business. While Hoosiers are involved in community organizations, Indiana ranked 45th in working with neighbors to solve community problems in 2010, at a rate of 6.5%. Nationwide, 8.1% of Americans worked with neighbors in 2010 to solve community problems.

While Hoosiers are actively engaged with one another on a regular basis, that involvement does not always translate into community problem solving. One reason might be that in Indiana the rate of people who talk about politics with friends and family at least a few times a week was 21.6%, four percentage points lower than the national average.

Voter Registration and Turnout

In addition to a lower rate of community problem solving, Indiana ranked 48th in voter turnout among citizens (age 18+) in 2010, with a turnout rate of 39.4%, six percentage points lower than the national average of 45.5%. Indiana's voter turnout in 2006 was 45.5%, two percentage points lower than the national average of 47.8%, which ranked the state 36th in the nation.



1,290,000

Hoosiers volunteered their time in 2010

32

2010 national rank of Indiana in volunteering, a rate of 26.1%

45

2010 national rank of Indiana in working with neighbors to solve community problems, a rate of 6.5%

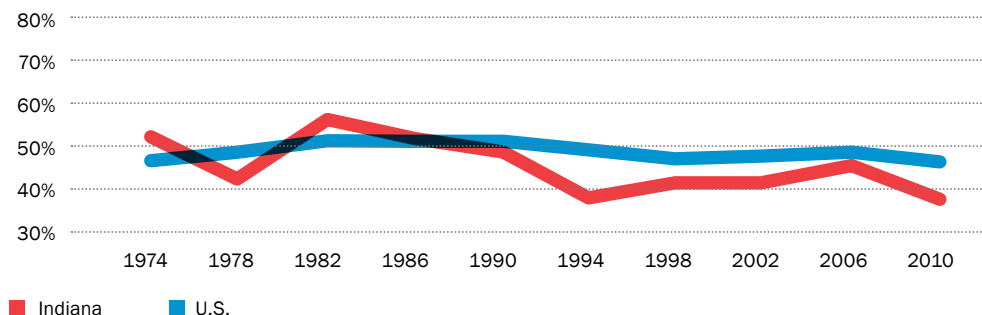




17

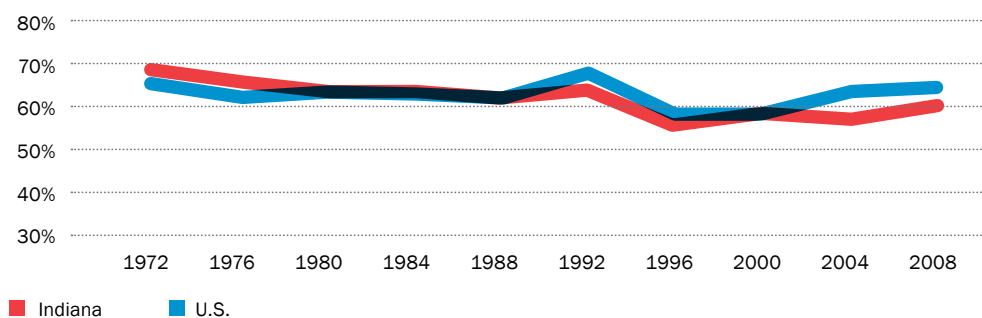
2010 national rank of Indiana in number of families who eat dinner together

Voter Turnout, Midterm Elections, 1974-2010



This trend of lower than average voting rates is also present in presidential elections.

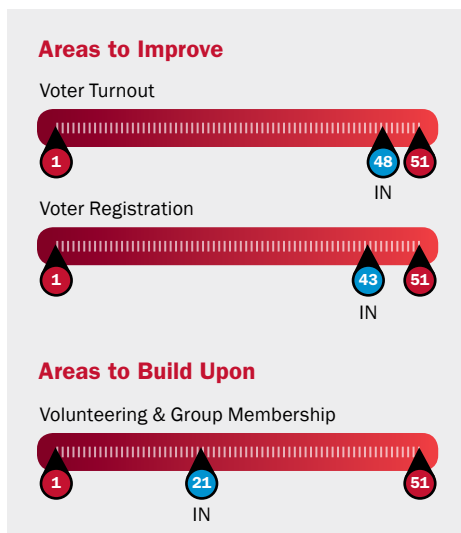
Voter Turnout, Presidential Elections, 1972-2008



Indiana ranked 43rd among all states in the rate of citizens who are registered to vote, at 61.2%. Indiana's voter registration rate in 2006 was 65.4%. National voter registration rate for all eligible citizens in 2010 was 65.1% and 67.6% in 2006.

How Indiana Compares to the Rest of the Nation

While Hoosiers performed fairly well in the social aspects of civic life such as group membership, family meals and volunteering, there are other aspects of civic life in which Hoosiers fall behind the rest of the country.



In 2010, Indiana was 17th in the number of families that eat dinner together and 21st in volunteering and group membership as a state. Unfortunately, Indiana is in the lower half of states in a number of other civic categories. Indiana ranked 43rd in doing favors for neighbors frequently and 45th in working with neighbors to fix something or improve something in the community. Perhaps most concerning is that Indiana ranked 48th in the nation in voting and 43rd in the number of citizens registered to vote. In fact, with only a few exceptions (see above charts) fewer people have voted in Indiana than nationally in every mid-term election since 1974. It may come as no surprise then that Indiana ranked 48th in the frequency of its citizens discussing politics frequently.

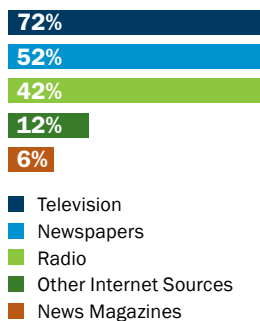
What Promotes Indiana's Civic Health?

There are a number of efforts in Indiana to encourage Hoosiers to become more civically involved. The media plays a role in keeping Hoosiers informed, government is attempting to improve the civic knowledge of Hoosiers while they are in school and many non-profit entities have a number of programs designed to promote civic activity.

THE FREE PRESS

For a democratic society to flourish, it needs an informed and engaged citizenry. Our nation thrives when our citizens and media exercise their rights of free speech and free press as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. James Madison said, "It is universally admitted that a well-instructed people alone can be permanently free." Enlightened citizens keep our nation strong by making better-informed choices at home, in the workplace – and the voting booth.

Daily News Sources for Indiana Citizens



Pew Research Center

Hoosiers seek to become "well-instructed people" by getting their news from a variety of sources on a daily basis: television, 72 percent; newspapers, 52 percent; radio, 42 percent; other Internet sources, 12 percent; and newsmagazines, 6 percent.³

Nearly 16 percent of Indiana citizens do not access a news source on a daily basis. Another 23 percent use only one. The largest group, 31 percent, accesses two news sources, while 21 percent get news from three. More than 8 percent of respondents said they access four or five sources daily.

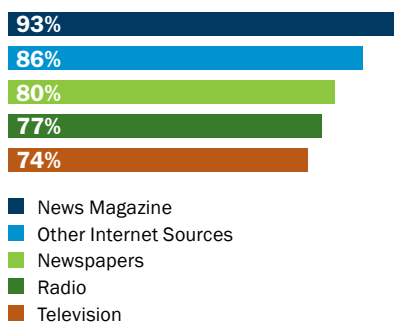
More than one-third of those surveyed in Indiana get news from only one or no source at all on a daily basis. The Pew Research Center for the People & the

Press Political Typology Survey, February 2011, reported similar results nationally. Researchers asked, "Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then or hardly at all?"⁴

Only 50 percent of respondents answered most of the time, followed by 29 percent saying some of the time. The remaining 21 percent responded: "only now and then," 14 percent; and "hardly at all," 6 percent. The remaining 1 percent either did not know or did not respond.

The Pew Research Center survey also found that more than seven in 10 of those surveyed in Indiana who get news on a daily basis from one of the five studied sources voted in 2008.⁵ The breakdown by medium shows of those who got news daily from newsmagazines, 93 percent voted; other Internet sources, 86 percent; newspapers, 80 percent; radio, 77 percent; and television, 74 percent.

Voter Turnout Breakdown by Primary Source of Daily News



Pew Research Center

Furthermore, the U.S. Census data show that of the Hoosiers who get news on a daily basis from the newspaper, radio, television and other sources on the Internet, nearly seven in 10 do a favor for a neighbor at least once a month. Of those who get news from newsmagazines, nearly six in 10 did a favor at least monthly.

This compares to approximately five in 10 who do not read a newspaper or listen to radio news daily and do not do favors at least once a month. About four in 10 who say they do not get news from other Internet sources or newsmagazines also do not do favors once a month. More than half of the respondents who do not get news from television daily also do not do favors monthly.

16

Percent of Indiana citizens who do not access a news source on a daily basis





67

The percentage of fifth grade students passing the social studies component of ISTEP in 2011.

In that same time period, the percentage of seventh graders passing improved from 58% to 68%.

A free press plays an important role in engaging citizens and maintaining those social connections. It is cause for concern then that many citizens have what seems to be a misunderstanding about the fundamental freedoms that are essential to an independent free press. Following its 15th annual national survey conducted in June 2011,⁵ the First Amendment Center summarized findings in the *State of the First Amendment 2011* relevant to free press. When asked to name the freedoms covered in the First Amendment, 62 percent of Americans could name the freedom of speech. The remaining four rights did not fare as well. Only 19 percent of those surveyed could say the freedom of religion, 17 percent could mention the freedom of press, 14 percent could say the right to assemble, and 3 percent could name the right to petition. Thirty percent of Americans could not list any of the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen G. Breyer spoke to the American Bar Association Commission on Civic Education in the Nation's Schools and told participants that to keep the country functioning, young people need to understand that the Constitution allows people of opposing views to work out their differences.

Free speech and a free press benefit all citizens. The media promotes active and engaged citizenship by providing a marketplace of ideas where opinions are shared without government interference.

EDUCATION

In order for us to effectively make decisions that affect Hoosiers all across Indiana, it is important that Hoosiers have the tools they need to understand what processes work well in governing civic life. While the emphasis of this index is on civic engagement, education certainly plays a vital role in preparing citizens to become active and engaged citizens.

Primary and Secondary

As mentioned, only 21.6% of Hoosiers discuss politics frequently. Nearly 45% of Hoosiers say that they do not discuss politics at all. That void of conversation on matters important to civic life presents a challenge to us as citizens interested in maintaining a well informed citizenry. One logical place to fill that void is in the classroom. Since only 33% of working adults (ages 25-64) in Indiana hold at least a two-year degree,⁶ primary and secondary education plays an important role in encouraging citizenship.

Indiana has initiated programs to provide civic education to its students. For example, the Indiana school system requires a mandatory course in government in order to graduate.⁷ In addition to a course in government, students must successfully complete courses in U.S. History and Economics and either two semesters of Geography and History of the World or two semesters of World History and Civilization.⁸

Indiana also has several initiatives to provide service-learning opportunities for young people as a component of encouraging volunteerism. The Indiana Department of Education has incorporated a service-learning component by partnering with the national Learn and Serve initiative.⁹ These efforts are no doubt critical to improving student understanding of civic life. There is reason to believe that Indiana students could receive more educational support in civics.

The Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress (ISTEP) has shown that students have improved their scores in recent years. Students in the fifth and seventh grades are tested in social studies. The percentage of fifth grade students passing the social studies component of ISTEP has improved from 60% to 67% from 2009-2011. In that same time period the percentage of seventh graders passing improved from 58% to 68%. While this is welcome improvement, the pass rate has been lower than the pass rate for the same age in math and language arts.¹⁰ It is also worth noting that in Indiana students are assessed in language arts and mathematics from grades 3-8 while assessment in social studies only occurs in grades five and seven. This seems to reflect a national trend. As Joseph Kahne and Joel Westheimer state in *Teaching Democracy: What Schools Need to Do*:

“...when it comes to assessment, civic goals get very little attention. The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act mandates yearly testing in math, reading, and, beginning in 2005, science. Social studies and civic education, the areas of the curriculum most tied to the democratic mission of schools, share no such requirements. Similarly, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is often referred to as the “Nation’s Report Card,” measures performance in math and reading annually — but administers a civics assessment only about once every 10 years. Clearly, math, reading, and science are important, but, from the standpoint of supporting a democratic society, academic subject matter, when disconnected from its social relevance, is insufficient.”¹¹

We always strive to do better in educating our children. While any additional investment the state would make in promoting civic education would be welcome and beneficial, it is equally important to encourage citizens and organizations to promote civic education and involvement in their own lives and work. Just as we should look to ourselves as well as our elected representatives to correct our civic course, so too should we coalesce around the importance of civic engagement at the same time that we ask our educational leaders to do more. It is up to us, as citizens, to insist that schools in Indiana devote time and resources to encouraging citizenship.

Higher Education

In 2011, the Lumina Foundation for Education released *The Degree Qualifications Profile* which emphasizes not only a need for specialized knowledge (career, major oriented), but *broad-integrative knowledge* and *civic learning*.¹² Civic Learning can happen through a number of different experiences in college, including participation in community service and service-learning courses, involvement in deliberative discourse or engagement in creating public policy. According to Volunteering in America, just about one third (29.7%) of Indiana’s college students were involved in any kind of volunteering activities. This rate is slightly above the national average for college students (26.7%).¹³ While many of these students have been involved in community service and volunteer experiences during their K-12 education, in working to increase Indiana’s civic health, it is imperative that more college students continue to be involved in service to their communities throughout their collegiate career to lay the foundation for a life of community, civic and political participation. Volunteering as an individual and then as part of a group is the beginning of a person’s development into a community or civically engaged and eventually a politically engaged citizen.¹⁴

In Indiana, only 33% of working adults (ages 25-64), hold at least a two-year degree.¹⁵ And while many are working to increase the accessibility and affordability of higher education, there continues to be a large percentage of adults who have not and will not attend college. While our nation works to close the achievement gap and help more adults attain post-secondary credentials, colleges and universities continually revisit their public purpose and find ways to engage with their local community and bring non-students into the conversations and activities. With just over 21% of Hoosiers indicating that they “talk about politics at least a few times a week,” colleges and universities should work to engage all community members in conversations not only about politics, but about other community activities. This can happen in a number of different ways in order to engage the diverse individuals in each of our communities, ranging from using digital and social media to face-to-face meetings where deliberative dialogue can take place.¹⁶

Whether it is a land-grant university, a community college, or a religiously affiliated liberal arts college, institutions of higher education have a history of preparing students for a life of engagement in their communities both during and beyond their time on campus. This doesn’t only happen by preparing current and future students for a life of civic participation. It requires constant partnerships and work between institutions of higher education and the communities where they reside.

21

Percent of Hoosiers who indicated they talk about politics at least a few times a week.





Efforts to Promote Indiana's Civic Health

There are many organizations working to improve civic engagement and education efforts in Indiana. These organizations include many non-profit, educational and government groups whose missions include promoting a strong and engaged citizenry. We mention a few of these many efforts below, recognizing that they are but a sample of the broad array of projects and activities that characterize Indiana's work on civic engagement. The Indiana Supreme Court, for example, runs Courts in the Classroom (CITC). CITC's primary objective is to help educators, students, historians and interested citizens learn more about the history and operation of Indiana's judicial branch. Besides curriculum materials, the program also offers four interactive fieldtrips for students each school year and a two-week summer teacher workshop.

Lawyers in Indiana have been strong supporters of Civic Education. The Indiana Bar Foundation and Indiana State Bar Association have been supporting programs to encourage civic engagement since 1996. The programs administered by the Foundation include We the People: the Citizen and the Constitution, the Indiana Legislative Youth Advisory Council (ILYAC) and the United States Senate Youth Program (USSYP). These programs are designed to engage Hoosier students in the workings of government.

There are many other organizations that support civic education in Indiana including the Center on Congress at Indiana University. The Center on Congress is a non-partisan, educational institution established in 1999 to help improve the public's knowledge of Congress and to encourage civic engagement.

Likewise, at IUPUI, faculty and students in SPEA (School of Public and Environmental Affairs) have built The Civic Literacy Project. It both studies the dynamics of citizenship and engagement and supports projects that may enrich community action.

Indiana Campus Compact supports higher education's efforts to develop students into well-informed, engaged citizens. By providing programs, services, and resources, ICC serves as a catalyst for campuses and communities to improve people's lives through service-learning and civic engagement initiatives.

1996

Year the Indiana Bar Foundation began supporting programs to encourage civic engagement



To promote volunteerism in Indiana there are a number of initiatives under way. In 2005, Indiana created the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (OFBCI). The Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives provides Hoosiers with the online resources necessary to plan volunteering opportunities. The OFBCI provides information, training, technical assistance and limited grant funding to both community-based and faith-based organizations seeking to make Indiana a better place to live for all citizens.¹⁷

Many other organizations in Indiana promote civic engagement. All of the organizations that support civic engagement are essential in providing necessary services and promoting civic engagement in Indiana.

Conclusion

The data presented above is a snapshot of how Hoosiers conduct their civic business. As is true in many states, there are things Indiana does well and things upon which we can make significant improvement. We hope that the information presented in this first *Indiana Civic Health Index* promotes a dialogue that will further the cause of promoting civic education and civic engagement.

Technical Notes

Unless otherwise noted, findings presented above are based on the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement's (CIRCLE) analysis of the Census Current Population Survey (CPS) data. Any and all errors are our own. Volunteering estimates are from CPS September Volunteering Supplement, 2002 - 2010, Voting and registration data come from the CPS November Voting/Registration Supplement, 1972-2010, and all other civic engagement indicators, such as discussion of political information and connection to neighbors, come from the 2010 CPS Civic Engagement Supplement with the exception of the data on the media which is from 2008/2009.

Estimates for the volunteering indicators (e.g., volunteering, working with neighbors, making donations) are based on U.S. residents ages 16 and older. Estimates for civic engagement and social connection indicators (e.g., exchanging favor with neighbor, discussing politics) are based on U.S. residents ages 18 and older. Voting and registration statistics are based on U.S. citizens who are 18 and older (eligible voters). Any time we examined the relationship between educational attainment and engagement, estimates are only based on adults ages 25 and older, based on the assumption that younger people may still be completing their education. The 2010 CPS Civic Engagement Supplement did not ask questions asked in previous supplements about media usage. Therefore, all estimates about news consumption from come from the 2008 and 2009 CPS Civic Engagement Supplement. For these indicators, the 2008 and 2009 data were combined whenever possible, to achieve the largest possible sample size and to minimize error.

Because we draw from multiple sources of data with varying sample sizes, we are not able to compute one margin of error for the state across all indicators. In Indiana, the margins of error for major indicators varied from +/- 1.2% to 2.5%, depending on the sample size and other parameters associated with a specific indicator. Any analysis that breaks down the sample into smaller groups (e.g., gender, education) will have smaller samples and therefore the margin of error will increase. It is also important to emphasize that our margin of error estimates are approximate, as CPS sampling is highly complex and accurate estimation of error rates involves many parameters that are not publicly available.

Acknowledgements

The Center for Law and Civic Education at the Indiana Bar Foundation would like to thank Chief Justice Randall Shepard and the Indiana Supreme Court, former Rep. Lee Hamilton and the Center on Congress at Indiana University. Their leadership has furthered the cause of civic education and engagement in Indiana.

We would also like to thank the National Conference on Citizenship (NCoC) and the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE) for their leadership and support of this Index and promoting citizenship nationwide.

Without the contributions and support of Indiana University Northwest and the Hoosier State Press Association and Foundation, the Indiana Civic Health Index would not have been possible.

Special thanks to Baker & Daniels, Barnes & Thornburg, Church, Church, Hittle & Antrim, and Van Winkle Baten Dispute Resolution for their support.

Special Thanks to Andrew Homan, Director of Civic Education for the Center for Law and Civic Education at the Indiana Bar Foundation. Andrew was instrumental in the production of this inaugural Indiana Civic Health Index through his writing, coordination between all of the various project partners, attention to detail, and most importantly ensuring that the tight project timeline was maintained. This final report is overwhelmingly due to his tireless efforts.

Finally, we would like to thank the Indiana Campus Compact, the Indiana Election Division, the Indiana Democratic and Republican Parties, Marion County Clerk Beth White, the Indiana Association of County Clerks, the League of Women Voters of Indiana, the Indiana State Bar Association and the Indiana Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives for their support of this endeavor and civic life in Indiana.

Endnotes

- ¹ The percentage point estimate refers to the portion of people who said they belong to any of the groups presented (religious, school, neighborhood, or sports/recreation).
- ² <http://www.in.gov/ofbci/volunteer/2407.htm>
- ³ More than 100 community newspapers in Indiana publish three or fewer times a week, and most newsmagazines publish weekly. This may skew the responses in these categories.
- ⁴ Survey by Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.
- ⁵ The First Amendment Center is an operating program of the Freedom Forum and associated with the Newseum and the Diversity Institute. Sample for this general public survey of attitudes included 1,006 American adults surveyed by telephone. National phone numbers used in 48 contiguous states. Sample stratified to ensure broad geographic regions in proportion to their share of total adult U.S. population. Sampling error is +/- 3.2 percent at the 95 percent level of confidence.
- ⁶ Lumina Foundation for Education. (2010). A Stronger Nation through Higher Education: How and why Americans must achieve a “big goal” for college attainment. Indianapolis, IN: Dewayne Matthews.
- ⁷ <http://www.doe.in.gov/core40/pdf/core40.pdf>
- ⁸ http://www.doe.in.gov/opd/social_studies/docs/FAQ.pdf
- ⁹ Funding for Learn & Serve was cut out of the national budget for FY2011, so these programs will no longer be funded.
- ¹⁰ <http://www.doe.in.gov/assessment/>
- ¹¹ <http://www.democraticdialogue.com/DDpdfs/TeachingDemocracyPDK.pdf>
- ¹² Lumina Foundation for Education. (2011). The Degree Qualifications Profile. Indianapolis, IN.
- ¹³ <http://www.volunteeringinamerica.gov/rankings/States/College-Student-Volunteer-Rates/2010>.
- ¹⁴ Kirlin, M. (2006). Keynote Presentation at the National American Democracy Project Meeting. Snowbird, UT.
- ¹⁵ Lumina Foundation for Education. (2010). A Stronger Nation through Higher Education: How and why Americans must achieve a “big goal” for college attainment. Indianapolis, IN: Dewayne Matthews.
- ¹⁶ Levine, P. (2011). Civic Engagement and Community Information: Five Strategies to Revive Civic Communication. The Aspen Institute. Washington, D.C.
- ¹⁷ <http://www.in.gov/ofbci/2355.htm>

CIVIC HEALTH INDEX

State and Local Partnerships

America's *Civic Health Index* has been produced nationally since 2006 to measure the level of civic engagement and health of our democracy. As the *Civic Health Index* is increasingly a part of the dialogue around which policymakers, communities, and the media talk about civic life, the index is increasing in its scope and specificity.

Together with its local partners, NCoC continues to lead and inspire a public dialogue about the future of citizenship in America. NCoC has worked in partnerships in communities across the country.

STATES

Alabama

University of Alabama*
David Mathews Center*
Auburn University*

Arizona

Center for the Future of Arizona

California

California Forward
Common Sense California
Center for Civic Education
Center for Individual and
Institutional Renewal*

Connecticut

Everyday Democracy*

Florida

Florida Joint Center for Citizenship
Bob Graham Center for Public Service
Lou Frey Institute of Politics
and Government
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

Illinois

Citizen Advocacy Center
McCormick Foundation

Indiana

Center on Congress at Indiana University*
Hoosier State Press Association
Foundation*
Indiana Bar Foundation*
Indiana Supreme Court*
Indiana University Northwest*

Kentucky

Western Kentucky University*

Maryland

Mannakee Circle Group
Center for Civic Education
Common Cause-Maryland
Maryland Civic Literacy Commission

Massachusetts

Harvard Institute on Politics*

Minnesota

Center for Democracy and Citizenship

Missouri

Missouri State University

New Hampshire

Carsey Institute

New York

Siena Research Institute
New Yorkers Volunteer*

North Carolina

North Carolina Civic Education Consortium
Center for Civic Education
NC Center for Voter Education
Democracy NC
NC Campus Compact
Western Carolina University Department
of Public Policy

Ohio

Miami University Hamilton

Oklahoma

University of Central Oklahoma
Oklahoma Campus Compact

Pennsylvania

National Constitution Center

Texas

University of Texas at San Antonio

Virginia

Center for the Constitution at James
Madison's Montpelier
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

CITIES

Chicago

McCormick Foundation

Miami

Florida Joint Center for Citizenship
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation
Miami Foundation*

Seattle

Seattle City Club
Boeing Company
Seattle Foundation

Twin Cities

Center for Democracy and Citizenship
Citizens League*
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

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Chairman, Board of Advisors, National Conference on Citizenship
Former Assistant to the President of the United States & Director, Domestic Policy Council & USA Freedom Corps

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Executive Director,
Florida Joint Center for Citizenship

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National Constitution Center

Maya Enista Smith

CEO, Mobilize.org

William Galston

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Former Deputy Assistant to the President of the United States for Domestic Policy

Stephen Goldsmith

Former Deputy Mayor of New York City
Daniel Paul Professor of Government, Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University
Director, Innovations in American Government
Former Mayor of Indianapolis

Robert Grimm, Jr.

Professor of the Practice of Philanthropy and Nonprofit Management, University of Maryland

Lloyd Johnston

Research Professor and Distinguished Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research
Principal Investigator of the Monitoring the Future Study

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Sean Parker

Co-Founder and Chairman of Causes on Facebook/MySpace
Founding President of Facebook

Kenneth Prewitt

Former Director of the United States Census Bureau
Carnegie Professor of Public Affairs and the Vice-President for Global Centers at Columbia University

Robert Putnam

Peter and Isabel Malkin Professor of Public Policy, Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University
Founder, Saguaro Seminar
Author of Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community

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Executive Director, the Saguaro Seminar, Harvard University

David B. Smith

Executive Director, National Conference on Citizenship
Founder, Mobilize.org

Heather Smith

Executive Director, Rock the Vote

Max Stier

Executive Director,
Partnership for Public Service

Michael Weiser

Chairman,
National Conference on Citizenship

Jonathan Zaff

Vice President for Research,
America's Promise Alliance



National Conference on Citizenship
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**INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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