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ABSTRACT

Information on assessment of citizenship achievement is presented in this report which compares 1970 first assessment results for the two sexes, four regions of the country, and four community sizes. Age groups assessed were 9, 13, 17, and 26 through 35 age group; geographical regions were Northeastern, Central, Western, and Southeastern; and community sizes were large cities, urban fringes medium size cities, and smaller towns. Achievements were assessed for nine major citizenship goals. Results are presented as percentages of the respondents who gave the desired response on each item. Findings show that boys and girls achieved about equally at age 9, with a male advantage of about 1% beginning at age 17 and increasing at the adult level. The Northeastern, Central, and Western regions achieved at similar levels, while the Southeast performance usually fell below. Among community sizes, average differences for citizenship results as a whole were small and fairly consistent across age. Appendices include group definitions, citizenship objectives, results for released and unreleased exercises, and procedures for estimating reliability of differences. Related documents are ED 049 111, ED 049 113 and ED 051 246. (Author/SJM)





REPORT 6
1969-70 Assessment
Sex, Region, Size of Community

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

A Project of the Education Commission of the States

Russell W. Peterson, Governor of Delaware, Chairman, Education Commission of the States Wendell H. Pierce, Executive Director, Education Commission of the States James A. Hazlett, Administrative Director, National Assessment

Assessment Reports

#1	Science: National Results	July, 1970
#2a	Citizenship: National Results Partial	July, 1970
#2	Citizenship: National Results	November, 1970
#3	Writing: National Results	November, 1970
#4	Science: Group Results A	April, 1971
#5	Writing: Group Results A	April, 1971
#6	Citizenship: Group Results A	July, 1971

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NATIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT 6

1969-1970 CITIZENSHIP: GROUP RESULTS FOR SEX, REGION, AND SIZE OF COMMUNITY

Vincent N. Campbell Manford J. Ferris Daryl G. Nichols

American Institutes for Research

This report is one of a series of products of the NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

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SUMMARY

National Assessment is a census-like study to measure important specific outcomes of education. The first assessment in citizenship, completed in 1970, will serve as a baseline for future evaluations of what progress we are making in civic education. Results of this first assessment for the nation as a whole were reported in November 1970.

The present report compares first-assessment results for the two sexes, four geographical regions, and four community sizes. As in the report of national results, achievements are reported separately for the four age groups assessed (ages 9, 13, 17 and adults between 26 and 35).

The findings follow no simple general pattern. Differences among groups vary by age, by citizenship goal or objective, and even by which particular exercise produced the result. The varied findings indicate specific strengths and weaknesses within our population in the achievement of different educational objectives concerning citizenship.

A few general trends emerge from the complex mosaic of results, and these are summarized below.

Sex

Boys and girls achieved about equally at age 9, on the average. A slight male advantage of 1% at the teen ages increases to 3% at the adult level. Males tended to know more about government, law and civic problems, and to support individual rights more. Men reported registering their views on civic issues more often, but more women than men reported taking action through civic organizations. Females were substantially ahead of males in giving educational attention to the children in their own families.

Region

The Northeastern, Central and Western regions achieved at similar levels overall, with the Northeast having perhaps a slight edge at ages 9 and 13. In the Southeast performance usually fell below the national average by a few percent at the older ages, with a smaller difference being typical at the younger ages.



Compared to other regions respondents in the Southeast less often reported accepting other races in public situations (12% to 14% lower than the nation as a whole). However, Southeastern adults led the nation in educational attention given to their own children and involvement in local government.

Size of Community

Average differences among community sizes for citizenship results as a whole were small and fairly consistent across ages. The Urban Fringe (areas surrounding big cities) and Medium-Size Cities held a small advantage over Big Cities and Smaller Places, with the Urban Fringe tending to pull ahead a little at the older ages.

The Urban Fringe achieved its greatest advantage in knowledge of world and national problems and, at the older ages, in career planning and education of self and family. At the school ages, other community-size groups usually did as well as the Urban Fringe in giving personal help and taking civic action.

In all groups and at all age levels assessed, a majority of respondents accepted association with other races in each public situation described. Fewer 13-year olds in Big Cities than in the nation as a whole accepted association with other races, but more Big City adults did so.



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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

National Assessment is an ongoing effort to measure the important educational achievements of American children and young adults so that efforts to improve education can be based on sound evidence. Achievement is being measured only on those educational objectives which educators, scholars and concerned laymen agree are important for schools to help young people try to achieve.

Citizenship is one of ten areas of achievement being assessed. Every few years a representative sample of the nation's 9-year olds, 13-year olds, 17-year olds, and young adults (26-35) are administered a variety of exercises to measure their achievements in the citizenship area. In this way changes in our educational achievements over time can be determined.

The first citizenship assessment was completed in 1969-70. Its results are being presented in separate reports as different types of analyses of the data are completed. The first full report on citizenship in November, 1970 presented results for each age group for the nation as a whole. That report described the development of National Assessment objectives and measures, and the methods by which the citizenship exercises were administered to a scientifically drawn sample of students and adults. It also described how all exercises were divided into matched sets, one set to be reported in detail (released exercises) and the other set (unreleased exercises) to be withheld so that, when they are readministered, the results will not be biased by advance public knowledge of the specific exercises. In addition, every released exercise is described fully there, and the reader who wishes to examine the details of an exercise should refer to that report.

The present report compares results at each age for the two sexes, four regions of the country, and four different community sizes. Appendix A defines the age groups, geographic regions and community sizes more specifically. Results classified by parental education, color, and type of community will be presented in future reports.

How Results are Described in This Report

Achievements were assessed for about 40 different citizenship objectives, grouped under nine major citizenship goals, as shown in Appendix B. At a given age level there were often only one or two exercises measuring achievements in a specific objective. To present results for every objective separately would sometimes break the findings down into finer detail than is worthwhile. Therefore, results are grouped by goal rather than by objective.



¹Citizenship National Results, 1970. Report 2, National Assessment of Educational Progress. Available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, \$1.25.

Appendix C presents the results in detail for every <u>released</u> exercise, including a short description of both the achievement measured and the specific objective(s) of the measure. We encourage the reader to scan Appendix C as an aid to comprehending the specific types of achievement measured for each goal.

Appendix D presents numerical results for every <u>unreleased</u> exercise, but without descriptive text.² Results for unreleased exercises are included in the report in order to give more depth and reliability to conclusions about goals or objectives.

Results of National Assessment are presented as percentages of the respondents who gave the desired response on an exercise. For example, one citizenship objective is to work actively for community improvement. Achievement of this objective was assessed in part by an exercise which asked adults if they had talked with or written to a government official or representative about some civic issue. For the nation as a whole, 26% of the adults reported having contacted a government official about at least one civic issue in the past five years. Groups are compared simply by noting the difference in percentage who succeeded. Thus, 31% of the adults in the Central region reported contacting a government official. The result for Central region adults is therefore 5% above that of the nation as a whole (31% minus 26%). Such percentages and differences in percent for each region, sex and size of community are presented in Appendix C (released exercises) and Appendix D (unreleased exercises).

Chapters 2, 3 and 4 present the main results and discuss the more meaningful group differences. Small differences occur frequently which could easily disappear if another equivalent sample of people were assessed. In this report a difference is stated without qualification only if the probability of getting such a numerical difference by chance (i.e., when there is no real difference between the groups) is less than 1 in 20. The procedures used to estimate this probability are described in Appendix E.

To summarize differences between sexes, regions or community sizes for a set of several exercise results we use the median difference. The median difference is that difference which is in the middle if all the differences are arranged in



²All released exercises are numbered starting at 1 for each goal (e.g., A1, A2, A3... I-1, I-2... etc.) while the unreleased exercises are numbered starting at 51 for each goal (e.g., A51, A52, etc.) Descriptions of the individual unreleased exercises will appear in reports of results from future assessment cycles. Results from seven unreleased exercises are not included in this report because scoring of the answers has not been completed.

Many exercises yield two or more results representing different parts of the exercise or different levels of achievement. See Appendix C for examples. In Chapters 1 to 4 results are specified by Exercise number followed by Result number. (The latter is omitted if the entire exercise is relevant.) E4-1, the result cited above, refers to Result 1 of Exercise E4 in Goal E.

order from the largest positive to the largest negative value. Thus, the median divides the differences equally, half being higher than the median and half lower. We use median differences to compare groups — on all citizenship results combined, on all exercise results for a given goal, and on other sets of results.

Limitations

In the present report, sex, region and size of community are analyzed separately. Later reports will analyze parental education, color, type of community and interactions of all six classifications. Until that time we will not be able to compare big cities in the Northeast, say, with big cities in the West. In this report we are comparing groups defined by one classification at a time, for example, the difference between males and females.

A difference between groups does not tell what caused the difference. The fact that one region does better than another, for example, does not necessarily mean that the first region has better schools, nor even that living in the first region in any way caused the advantage. There are many possible causes. In some regions the proportion of children who live in rural areas is larger than in other regions. Thus, effects due only to size of community can appear to be region, and the possible effects on the achievements of children can appear to be a regional difference. Migration of people between regions could be a factor, and so on. To sum up, caution is recommended in explaining the findings.

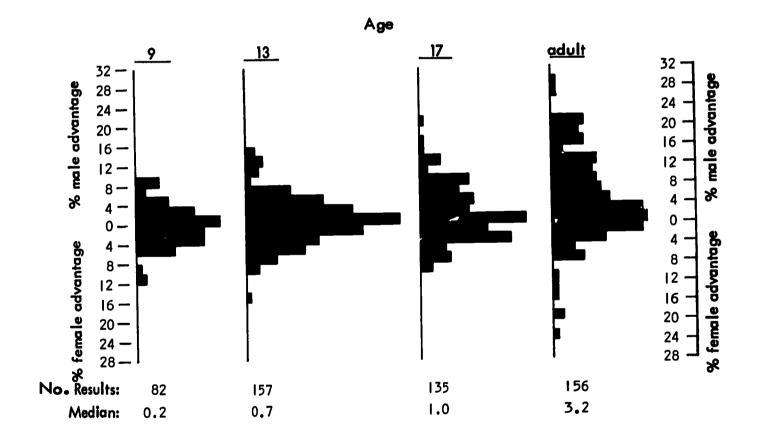


⁴ For example, the median of the set of numbers [1, 3, 4, 7 and 12] is 4 because it is the middle number in size. The median of the set [-8, -5, -3, -2, 0, 4 and 6] is -2.

CHAPTER 2. SEX DIFFERENCES

Sex differences in citizenship achievement vary somewhat from one exercise to another, males doing better in some cases and females doing better in others. The variation is greater for adults than for the younger age groups. This can be seen in Exhibit 2-1, which shows the approximate difference between males and females for every result. The darkened bars above zero, for example, represent results on which the percent correct for males is higher (by the amount shown in the margin) than the percent for females. The darkened bars below zero show results on which females did better.

Exhibit 2-1: Difference in percent correct between males and females for each exercise result (bar length indicates number of results at a given difference level)



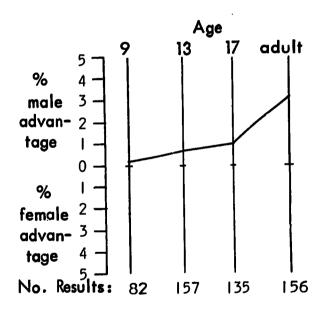


Results that too closely duplicate similar results from the same exercise are omitted from all exhibits. Omitted results are noted as such in Appendices C and D.

In the exercise which yields the largest sex difference (A61-1) men exceed women by 28%, and they fall 22% below women on another exercise (I-53-3). It is important to note that a difference between sexes is approximately twice that between a given sex and the national value since the latter includes both sexes. The "% differences" shown for male and female in Appendix C and D are differences from national percent, so the male and female differences should be combined to get the total sex difference.

Exhibit 2-2 shows by age the median sex difference for all citizenship results. The relationship between Exhibits 2-1 and 2-2 is that the first plots the <u>distribution</u> of differences and the second plots the <u>median</u> of that distribution. The results in this and succeeding chapters will generally be discussed in reference to graphs of median differences (as in Exhibit 2-2), although individual exercise results (or result clusters) which differ substantially from the median also will be described.

Exhibit 2-2: Median sex differences for all citizenship results

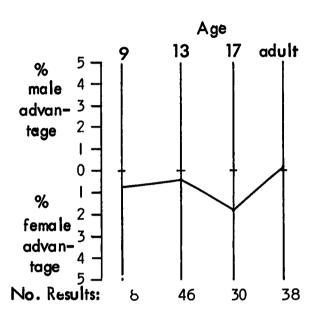


In Exhibit 2-2 it can be seen that boys and girls achieve about equally well at age 9, but a slight male advantage appears at age 13 and increases gradually with age. For adults the median male advantage over females across all measures is just over 3%. Although the trend toward a male advantage for older age groups is consistent and statistically reliable, from many practical perspectives men and women did about equally well on the average. Although small but statistically significant group differences are discussed at times in this report, the doubtful practical importance of small differences should be kept in mind.

Results by Goal²

Goal A: Show concern for the well-being of others

Exhibit 2-3: Median sex differences for Goal A



Although the median sex difference for Goal A is negligible (see Exhibit 2-3), there are sex differences for exercises concerned with racial and religious discrimination. Females were slightly more willing to associate with persons of different races in a variety of public situations, whereas males were slightly more aware of religious and racial discrimination.³

Of the Goal A exercises on which the sexes achieved about equally, most concern knowledge of how to use community services to help others with specific needs, and other questions about individual help not related to race or religion.

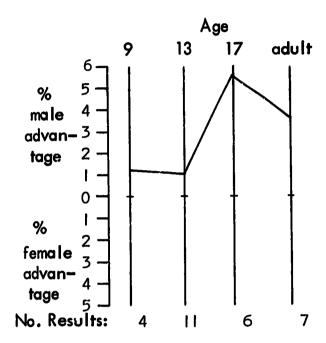


²The nine citizenship goals, and the objectives assessed under each goal, are shown in Appendix B.

³Of the 16 results at ages 13 and 17 favoring girls by more than 2%, 13 involved willingness to associate with different races (A4, A53, A54). Of the 17 results at ages 13, 17 and adult favoring males by more than 2%, 10 involved awareness of discrimination (A6, A58).

Goal B: Support rights and freedoms of all individuals

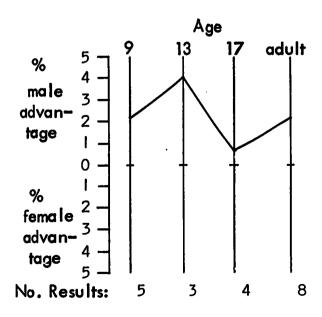
Exhibit 2-4: Median sex differences for Goal B



Although differences at ages 9 and 13 are very slight on Goal B, males did better at ages 17 and adult by about 5% (Exhibit 2-4). Most of these exercises concern free speech and due process of law, and measure both knowledge and attitudes.

Goal C: Recognize the value of just law

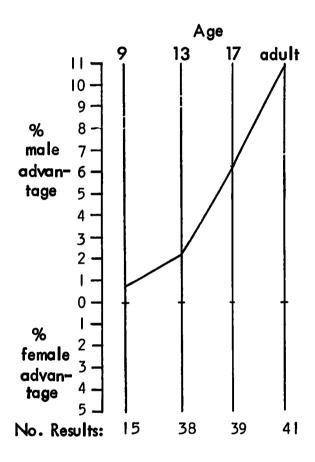
Exhibit 2-5: Median sex differences for Goal C



Boys at ages 9 and 13 did slightly better than girls on Goal C, but there was no increase in advantage with age. On specific exercises, men tended to know more specific facts about law (C53) while women did as well as men in explaining why just laws and rules are needed (C2).

Goal D: Know the main structure and functions of government

Exhibit 2-6: Median sex differences for Goal D



Goal D results favor males generally and show a substantial increase in this sex difference with age. From a negligible advantage at age 9, the median difference favoring males becomes almost 11% for adults (Exhibit 2-6).

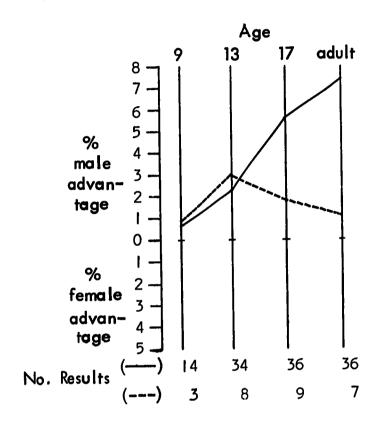
Sex differences for Goal D, and closely related exercises for other goals, vary according to the type of knowledge assessed. Exhibit 2–7 shows median sex differences separately for all exercises concerned with knowledge of specific facts⁴ about



⁴B1, B2, C3, D2, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D10, D11, A57, A60, D51, D52, D53, D54, D56, D57, D58, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D65, D66, D69, D70, D72, D73.

government and for all exercises concerned with understanding the basic principles of democracy and government.⁵

Exhibit 2-7: Median sex differences for all exercises assessing knowledge of specific facts about government (——), and all exercises assessing understanding of basic principles of democracy and government (---)



On those exercises which assessed knowledge of specific facts about government, there was a male advantage increasing with age in a pattern very similar to that for Goal D as a whole (compare Exhibits 2-7 and 2-6). On exercises dealing with the broad principles of democracy, law and government, the same pattern emerged for ages 9 and 13, but for ages 17 and adult the sex difference diminished instead of increasing.

Goal E: Participate in effective civic action

At the school ages males and females did about equally well overall on Goal E. The median for adult men, however, is over 6% higher than for women. When Goal E is broken down, more interesting differences appear. Women surpassed men by 3% to 5% in taking civic action through organizations. On the other hand, men exceeded women by 4% to 6% in communicating their views to officials or to the public. Adult and 17-year old males also knew more ways

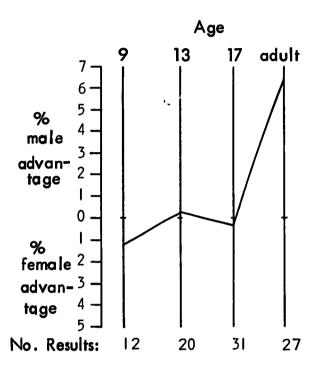
⁵C2, D1, D3, D4, D55, D67, D68, D71

⁶Adult: E10-1, 3; E12-1, 3, 5. Age 17: E11-3.

⁷Adult: E53-1,2; E4-1; E6-1.

to try to influence government decisions than did females, and they felt more capable of doing so 8

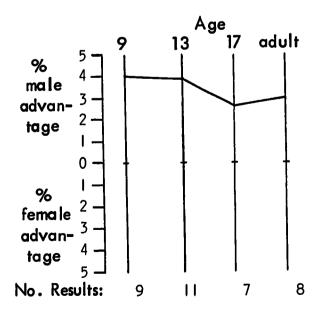
Exhibit 2-8: Median sex differences for Goal E



In group tasks where cooperation among several peers was necessary to success, more boys than girls at ages 9 and 13 disrupted the task or broke the rules. No such difference was found at age 17, nor did the sexes differ at any age in how often they contributed positively to the group effort.

Goal F: Understand problems of international relations

Exhibit 2-9: Median sex differences for Goal F



⁸ Adult: E2-1, 2; E51-1, 3; E52-2; E56-1. Age 17: E1-3; E52-1, 2.

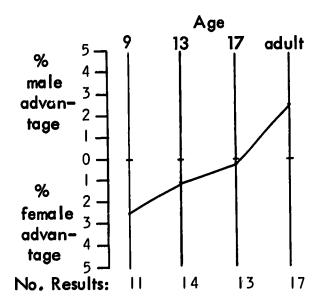
⁹E13, E14. These exercises are described briefly in the Goal E section of Chapter 3, and in greater detail in Report 2. This sex difference at age 9 (E13) is questionable because standard errors for this result were difference.



Males showed a 3% to 4% advantage over females on Goal F across the four ages. The difference varies according to type of exercise and age, however. Among 13's and adults, males knew more about current wars and world turmoil while females were at least as successful as males at suggesting ways to seek peace. But at age 17, this pattern is not evident; in fact 11% more males than females named 3 ways to avoid war, while females knew as much about current wars as males. 10

Goal G: Approach civic decisions rationally

Exhibit 2-10: Median sex differences for Goal G



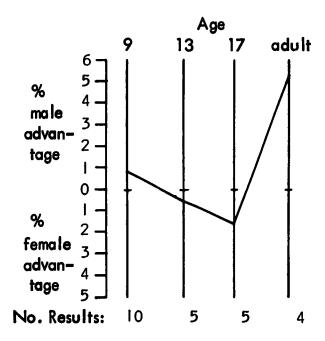
Male and female achievements were nearly equal for Goal G, although there is a slight tendency for the median difference to favor females at age 9 and males at the adult level (Exhibit 2-10). Results do not confirm the stereotype of the rational male versus the emotional woman. At age 13 the two results favoring girls by about 5% involve explaining the rational advantages of allowing different viewpoints to be expressed (G10, G56). Men recognized urban problems, the purpose of unions, and the implications of automation more often than women.

¹⁰F2, F4, F51.

¹¹ G2, G3, G6, G7.

Goal H: Take responsibility for own development

Exhibit 2-11: Median sex differences for Goal H



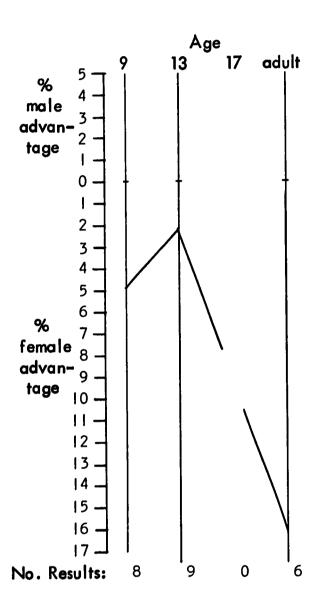
Sex differences on Goal H were quite small at the school ages, as shown in Exhibit 2-11. At the adult level more men than women were continuing their education in some way, which accounts for the difference in the Goal H medians.

Goal I: Help and respect their own families

There is a dramatic median advantage of 16% for adult women on Goal I which is compatible with the cultural role expectations for adult women with families. This difference is based on six results, all assessing parents' involvement in their children's education. Five of these differences favor women, by margins of 13% to 22%. At age 9 the median Goal I difference indicates that about 5% more girls than boys help with the care of younger brothers and sisters and work several hours a week around the home. It should be noted that for all results concerning care of children in the family, percentages are calculated starting only with those respondents whose families have children in the appropriate age range.

Child-rearing probably demands more time than any other citizenship achievement reported, a fact which should be taken into account in appraising the total set of sex differences for citizenship results.





Other Results

Knowledge of civic issues and problems

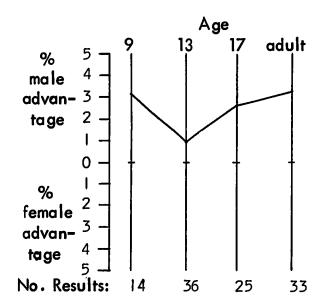
Knowledge of civic issues and problems such as war, discrimination and urban crowding was assessed as part of several goals. The median sex differences for all such results combined appear in Exhibit 2-13. There is a male advantage of about 3% for all ages except age 13 where the difference dips to 1%.



As an accidental result of the exercise selection process, 17-year olds were not assessed on Goal I. This should not be interpreted to mean that Goal I was considered less important at this age.

¹³ A5, A6, B5, C4-1, D12, D13, E3, F1, F2, F3, F4, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G10, A58, F52, F53, F54, F55, G51, G52, G54, G56, G57, G58, G60, G61.

Exhibit 2-13: Median sex differences for all exercises assessing knowledge of civic issues and problems



Summary of Sex Differences

The citizenship achievements of the two sexes often differ by 5% and in a few instances by more than 20%. The differences follow diverse patterns for different citizenship goals and types of achievement, often varying considerably across ages. The median sex differences favor males at most ages for four goals (B, C, D, F) in which most objectives concern knowledge of law, government and international problems, and support of individual rights. Women exceeded men substantially in Goal I, which mainly concerns care of family in educational ways. For the other four goals there is no consistent sex difference across ages.

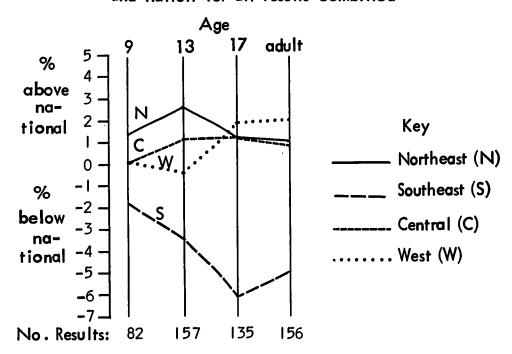
CHAPTER 3. REGIONAL COMPARISONS

For each of the four regions of the country there are a number of results favoring that region and other percentages which fall below the national, as shown in Exhibit 3-2 (on the following two pages). In the first graph of Exhibit 3-2 (top graph on page 18), for example, the darkened bars above zero represent results on which the Northeast percent correct is higher than the national percent.

In the citizenship area as a whole, the regions displayed somewhat different levels of performance. People in the Southeast typically achieved less than people in the rest of the nation, and this lower achievement is found at all age levels. Exhibit 3-1 shows that for the Southeast the median difference at age 9 is a small deficit (about 2%), and the gap widens to about 5% at ages 17 and adult. A similar trend for the Southeast has already been reported for science and writing. I

The Northeast, Central and West mediuns differ little, except that the West is 2% or 3% lower than the other two at age 13 and about 1% higher for adults. It may be worth noting that in science and writing, as well as citizenship, the West fell below the Northeast and Central regions at age 13 but caught up at age 17.

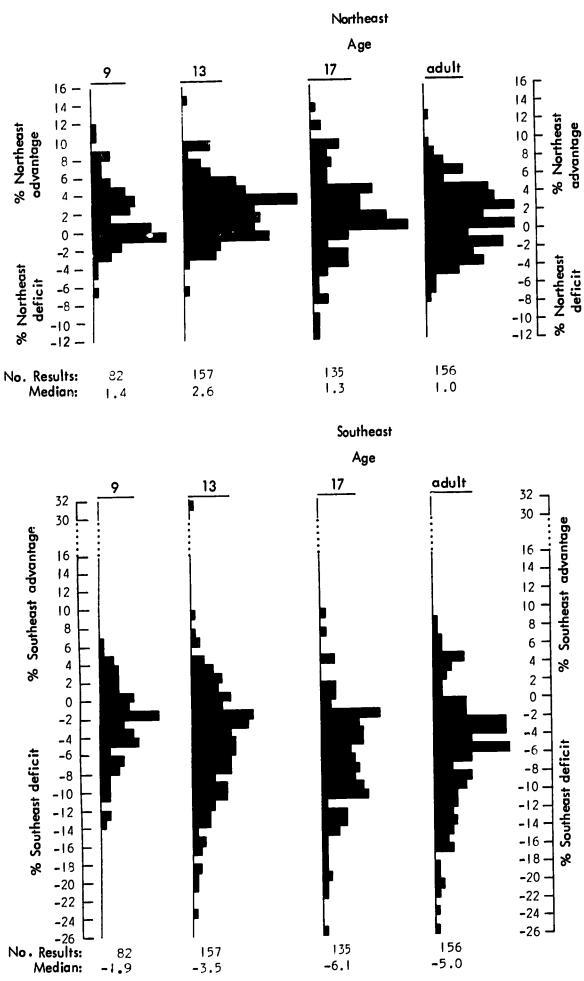
Exhibit 3-1: Median differences between region and nation for all results combined



See National Assessment Report 4 (science) and Report 5 (writing), which also cover the 1969-1970 assessment.



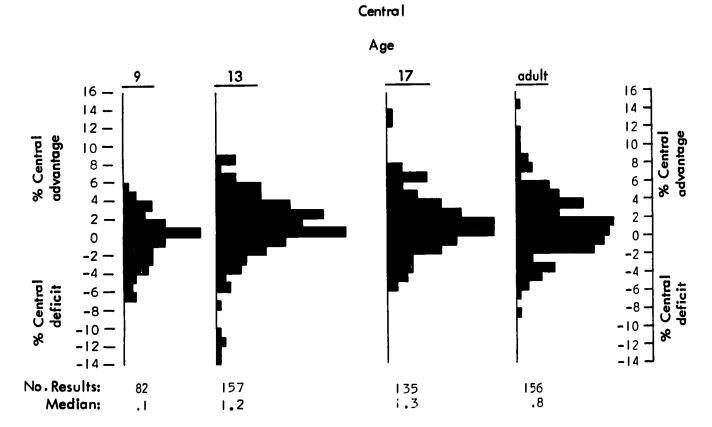
Exhibit 3-2: Difference in percent correct between regions and the whole nation for each result

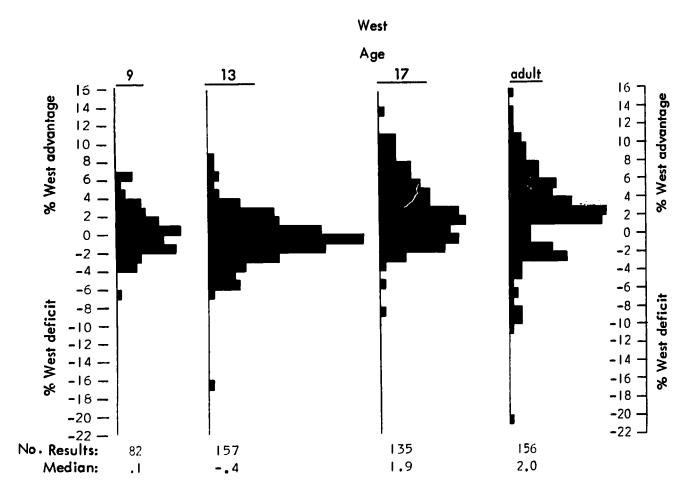




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Exhibit 3-2: (Continued)

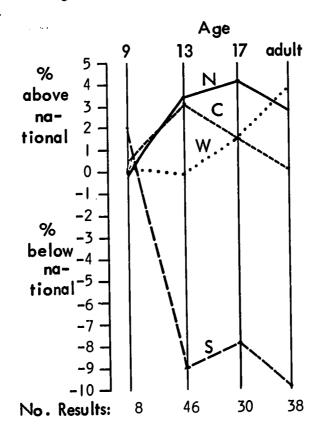




Results by Goal

Goal A: Show concern for the well-being of others

Exhibit 3-3: Median differences between region and nation for Goal A



The pattern of medians for Goal A is similar to those for all exercises except that the Southeast deficits at age 13, 17 and adult are greater. Just over half the Goal A results derive from exercises which assessed awareness of racial discrimination and willingness to associate with people in public situations regardless of their race. In order to make it as likely as possible that the respondent would honestly express his attitude, these exercises (e.g., A4 -- see Appendix C) were presented in a neutral context beginning with the statement, "People feel differently toward people of other races." Of course, all these exercises assessed self-reported attitudes (which are important in themselves), and we do not know how highly reported attitudes correlate with other behavior in this case.

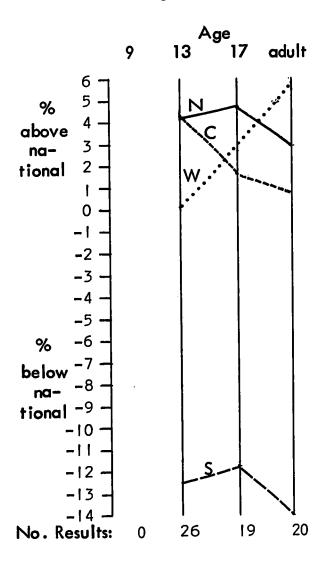


² A3-1, A4, A5, A7, A53, A54, A58.

These racial acceptance exercises reveal a larger Southeast deficit than is found for any other category of results or any other goal—about 12% below the national percentage at ages 13 and 17, about 14% below for adults (Exhibit 3-4). However, we should not lose sight of the fact that in every region at every age over half the respondents reported they were willing to associate with people of other races in every one of the situations described.

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Exhibit 3-4: Median differences between region and nation for exercises concerning racial acceptance



In the West, median performance on the racial acceptance exercises appears to rise about 6% from age 13 to adult; however, results fail to represent the entire Western region since most of these exercises were not administered in

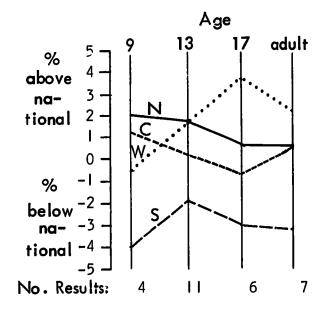
one large Western state comprising a substantial proportion of the Western sample.³ In the adult sample, no exercises were deleted for that state, so the finding that Western adults surpassed all other adults for this set of exercises is in itself valid.

One exercise measured awareness of <u>religious</u> discrimination, both in the United States and in the world generally (A6). Results show a Northeast advantage of a few percent and a Southeast deficit of similar size. For adults these differences in awareness of religious discrimination are greater for discrimination in the United States than for discrimination in the world generally. This could possibly mean that religions come into conflict more in the Northeast and less in the Southeast than in other regions, and that level of awareness corresponds to prevalence of the problem.

Other Goal A exercises concern helping and knowing ways to help people with particular needs. No general pattern of regional differences is apparent in the achievement of these objectives.

Goal B: Support rights and freedoms of all individuals

Exhibit 3-5: Median differences between region and nation for Goal B



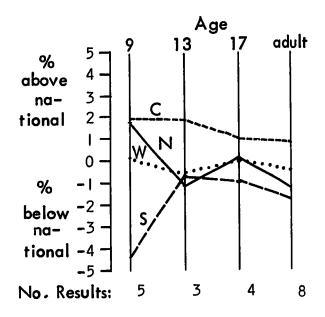
³ A legal counsel for the 1968 State Board of Education censored out all age 17 exercises dealing with racial discrimination, so that they were not administered at all in that state. At age 13, 80% of the racial questions were deleted.

The median Goal B differences are shown in Exhibit 3-5. The Southeast is 2% to 4% lower than the national average at all ages, while at age 17 the West tops the others.

Interesting differences appear on certain types of Goal B exercises. More Western adults knew the specific rights of persons accused of crimes than did adults in other regions (B1, B54). In all regions there was little tolerance for public expression of unpopular viewpoints (B4). The greatest difference among regions appears at age 17. The percent of 17-year olds in each region who would allow three unpopular statements on radio or TV is as follows: Northeast 31%, Southeast 12%, Central 17%, West 26%. Differences among adults are in the same direction but smaller, while 13-year olds in the four regions did not differ appreciably in their support of free expression.

Goal C: Recognize the value of just law

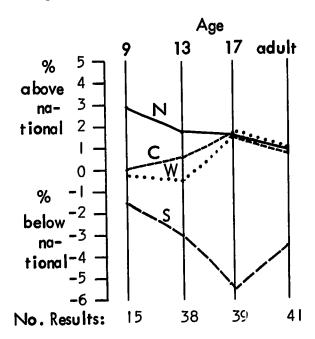
Exhibit 3-6: Median differences between region and nation for Goal C



The results for Goal C are summarized in Exhibit 3-6. The Southeast did about as well as the rest of the nation on this goal, except at age 9, where the Southeast deficit is 4%. Of the five results summarized at age 9, two involve recognizing the need for rules (C1-1,3) and Southeastern 9-year olds recognized the need as well as their peers in other regions. Two other results (C1-2,4) involve explaining why rules are needed, and here 9-year olds in the Southeast fell 9% behind.

Goal D: Know the main structure and functions of government

Exhibit 3-7: Median differences between region and nation for Goal D



Results for Goal D closely resemble those for all citizenship exercises combined (compare exhibits 3-7 and 3-1).

At age 13, Northeastern students usually led the nation in understanding basic principles of democratic government (D1, D2-2, D55). However, Central 13-year olds could tell why elected representatives often try to vote as their constituents want 8% more often than 13-year olds in the Northeast, and 12% more often than 13-year olds in the other two regions (D4).

Central and Western adults demonstrated understanding of the formal structure and function of our governments 14% more often than did Southeastern adults on the average, and 4% more often than Northeastern adults.

Knowledge of the <u>federal</u> government⁵ follows the Goal D pattern except that Northeastern 17-year olds did unusually well and Southeastern adults showed no



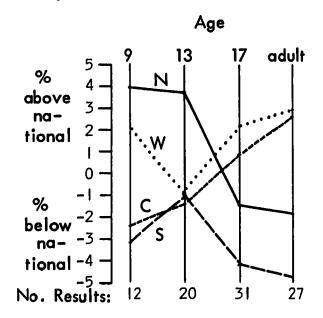
⁴D65, D69, D70, D72.

⁵ D2, D5, D6, D9, D10, D51, D53, D54, D56, D58, D59, D60, D62, D63, D64, D66, D68, D71, D72, D73.

noticeable deficit. In knowledge of state and local governments, however, adults and 17-year olds in the Southeast did 5% better than their peers in the Northeast. Western adults (but not 17-year olds) also showed a deficit in knowledge of state and local government.

Goal E: Participate in effective civic action

Exhibit 3-8: Median differences between region and nation for Goal E



The pattern of regional differences for Goal E results varies a good deal from age to age, as shown in Exhibit 3-8. At age 9 the Northeast and West surpassed the Central and Southeast by about 5%. At age 13 the Northeast still led, but at ages 17 and adult the Northeast fell well below the Central and West. Two of many conceivable interpretations of such a result are that Northeastern adults have not learned to apply their early school gains to adult political life, and that political institutions in the Northeast (and Southeast) are less receptive to citizen participation. The only type of civic action at which Northeastern adults exceeded the national percentage by 3% to 6% was writing letters about civic matters (E5, E54).

Approximately 10% fewer adults in the Southeast than in the whole nation felt involved in state and federal government (E1, E2, E4) although the percent

⁶ D7, D8, D11, D12, D13, D52, D57, D61.

involved in <u>local</u> government in the Southeast is about 4% <u>above</u> the national value for four out of five results (E10, E52). Central adults expressed capability for influencing local government even more often (11% above the nation on E52) than Southeasterners, whereas the percentage for Western adults is 8% below the national value.

The higher Goal E median for age 13 than for other ages in the Southeast is accounted for by their performance in a group task (E14) requiring cooperation in order to select issues which divide teenagers and adults, and write group recommendations on those issues. A variety of behaviors were observed and systematically recorded for each group member. Southeastern 13's excelled in finding an effective working procedure (organizing the task, seeking information) and completing the assigned task within the 30-minute time limit. The percent completing the assigned task in the Southeast is 6% higher than the national percent, whereas the percent in the Central region is 11% lower than the national. Northeastern 13-year olds also cooperated quite effectively on the task, but at age 17 performance on the group task for both Northeast and Southeast fell below the national average, as it did for other Goal E exercises.

Nine-year olds took a similar exercise measuring cooperative behavior (E13). In a game something like "twenty questions" two teams competed to win a prize by correctly guessing what the prize was. The Northeast superiority on Goal E at age 9, as at age 13, is due mainly to performance on the group task. The West's above-average median at age 9 on Goal E reflects their self-reports on helping on civic projects, but their performance on the group task was strangely split into two levels of success. Western 9-year olds organized the task (E13-4,5) and won 2 or more prizes 5% to 7% more often than the nation as a whole (Northeasterners won even more prizes). But the percent of Western 9-year olds using verbal skills in the group task (E13-1,2,3) almost exactly matches the national percentage.

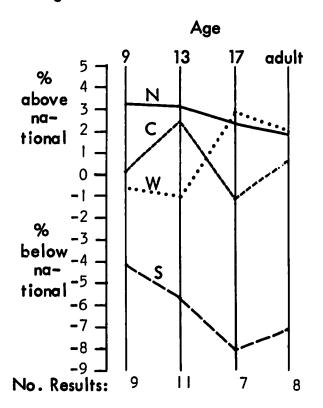
Another Goal E exercise (E7) measured willingness to express views on controversial issues in a group of 12 peers. Each student randomly drew a slip of paper stating an issue and, after some thought, students could volunteer to give an initial opinion or not, as they wished. Nationally, 44% did so at age 13, and 56% at age 17. After anyone spoke, others could volunteer contrary opinions on the same issue. At age 13, 18% and at age 17, 31% volunteered a contrary opinion at least once.

⁷ Through a computational error, this percentage was wrongly reported to be 63% in Report 2.

Western 13-year olds were quite active in volunteering initial opinions (9% above the nation), but fell 5% below the nation in volunteering contrary opinions. At age 17 this pattern did not occur in the West, and was perhaps even slightly reversed (initial, 1% below; contrary, 4% above). In volunteering initial opinions the opposite pattern emerges for Southeastern students: At age 13, 8% fewer volunteered in the Southeast, but at age 17, 7% more volunteered in the Southeast than in the nation as a whole.

Goal F: Understand problems of international relations

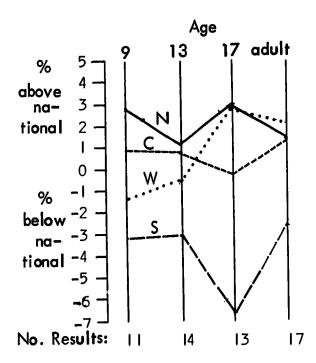
Exhibit 3-9: Median differences between region and nation for Goal F



Goal F exercises dealt with knowledge of existing conflicts around the world and with ways to seek peace. Regional differences follow the pattern for citizenship results generally except that differences are perhaps slightly magnified (compare Exhibits 3-9 and 3-1). The median Southeast deficit for Goal F ranges from 4% to 8% across the ages, the Northeast advantage from 2% to 3%. The Central and Western regions performed about equally overall, but there was an age reversal, Central doing better at age 13 and West at age 17.

Goal G: Approach civic decisions rationally

Exhibit 3-10: Median differences between region and nation for Goal G



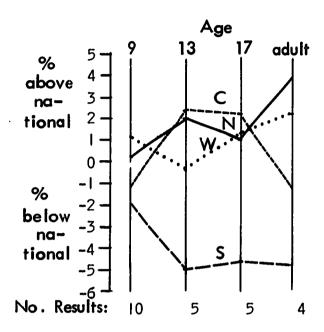
Goal G includes the objectives of recognizing social problems and thinking critically about means of dealing with them. The median regional differences (Exhibit 3-10) resemble those for all citizenship results combined (Exhibit 3-1).

However, adults in different regions differed in their awareness of social problems according to where the problem exists. Southeastern and Central adults were more aware than Western adults of problems and issues in their own communities, by a margin of 11% to 15%, while Northeastern adults fell midway between (G61). General urban problems such as slums and transportation were recognized by 16% to 22% more Northeastern adults than Southeastern adults (G2, G3, G58).

Regional differences in awareness of local problems at age 17 contrast sharply with the adult pattern. Western 17-year olds were from 6% to 22% more often aware of local problems than were Southeastern 17-year olds (G61).

Goal H: Take responsibility for own development

Exhibit 3-11: Median differences between region and nation for Goal H



As shown in Exhibit 3-11, regional differences on Goal H tend to follow the same pattern as for all citizenship results combined. Results for certain exercises depart somewhat from this pattern, however. At age 9, Northeastern students seem to be reading more than students in other regions. About 4% more of them reported checking books out of the library (H1), and 6% to 9% more named 1 to 4 magazines (H2). Southeastern 9-year olds fell 5% to 14% below the nation on these same exercises, although they did a little better than the rest of the nation on the other Goal H exercises.

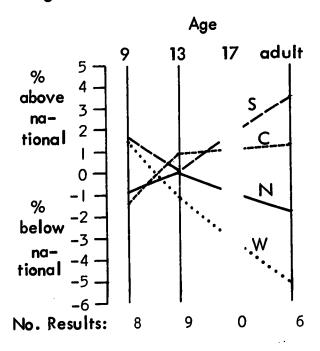
On one of the exercises concerning self-education (H55) Western adults surpassed Southeastern adults by 21%, but there are no other notable regional differences for exercises of this type at age 13, 17 and adult.

At age 13, 16% more Northeastern students than Central or Western students reported that they have ever talked with a teacher or counselor about educational or career plans (H4). The Southeast matched the nation on this exercise at age 13, but fell 12% below the nation at age 17, while Central 17-year olds led the nation by 6%. Whether these contrasting regional differences at different ages reflect the adequacy of school guidance or variations in how

early in the lives of their children parents encourage career planning is not known. Variations in the dropout pattern may also contribute. In future cycles this type achievement will be assessed in the career and occupational development area, rather than in citizenship.

Goal 1: Help and respect their own families

Exhibit 3-12: Median differences between region and nation for Goal I



In helping educate the children of their own families and in helping with work at home the Southeast did as well as the other regions at the school ages assessed, and adults did better in the Southeast than the nation as a whole. Central adults were not far behind, while Northeastern adults ranked third and Western adults last (Exhibit 3–12).

Summary of Regional Differences

The Northeast surpassed the nation at ages 9 and 13 on about half the nine citizenship goals. At age 13, the Central region performance matches the Northeast fairly closely for most goals (except C and E). The overall citizenship medians for Central and West are quite close across the four ages, but for all regions these overall medians mask a variety of differences on specific goals, some of which are reversed from one age level to another.



The Southeast generally did less well at all ages than the nation as a whole. The Southeast deficit grew steadily larger through the school years from age 9 to 17. However, adults in the Southeast led the nation in educational care of their own children and were more involved in local government.



CHAPTER 4. SIZE-OF-COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

There are many ways in which communities could be classified so as to compare their achievements of National Assessment objectives. They could be classified as being in urban or rural settings, for example, or by size or density of population, or by how near they are to the core of a large city. This chapter is based on a size-of-community classification of four groups:

Big Cities: Cities with populations over 200,000.

Urban Fringe: Areas surrounding Big Cities.

Medium-Size Cities: Cities with populations between 20,000 and 200,000.

Smaller Places: Towns with populations under 20,000 and rural places.

Conveniently, there are about the same number of people in each group. More exact definitions of the four size-of-community (SOC) groups are given in Appendix A.

No distinction is made within Urban Fringe areas between affluent residential suburbs and heavily industrialized fringe zones, nor is there separate examination within the Big Cities of the most economically disadvantaged "inner city" areas. A somewhat more elaborate classification procedure to realize these distinctions will be presented in a later report.

Exhibit 4-1 shows, for every result, the difference in percent giving the desired response between a SOC group and the nation as a whole. In the top graph, for example, the darkened bars above zero at each age represent results on which the percent correct for Big Cities is higher than the percent for the nation as a whole. Examination of all graphs in Exhibit 4-1 shows that every SOC group did well on some exercises and poorly on others compared to the nation as a whole. The percentage giving the desired response varies noticeably more from one exercise to another in the Big Cities than in the other SOC groups. This greater variability among results in Big Cities is more apparent at age 9 than at the other age levels.

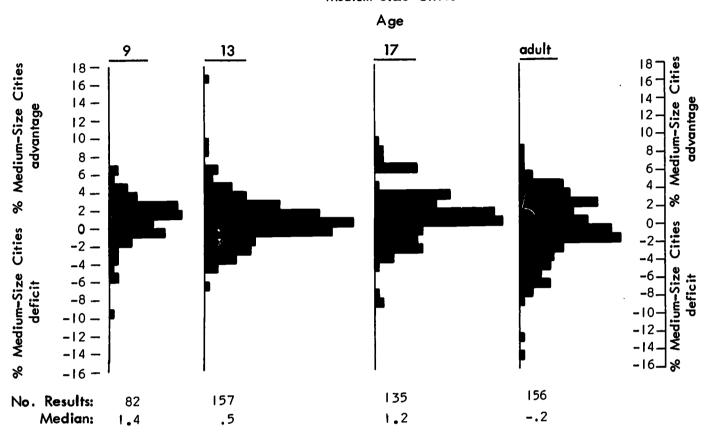
The median difference between each SOC group and the nation for all citizenship results combined is shown in Exhibit 4-2. At age 9, the Urban Fringe and Medium-Size Cities hold a slight edge (2%) over Big Cities and Smaller Places. The Urban Fringe maintains its advantage across all ages, while Medium-Size Cities slip to the national median at the adult level. All in all, communities of different sizes do not differ greatly, taking citizenship results as a whole. In science and writing 1, also, the Urban Fringe ranked

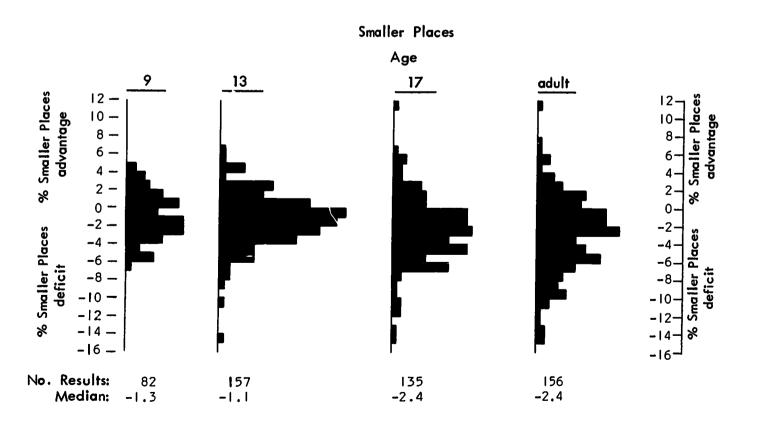


See National Assessment Report 4 (science) and Report 5 (writing).

Exhibit 4-1: (Continued)

Medium-Size Cities

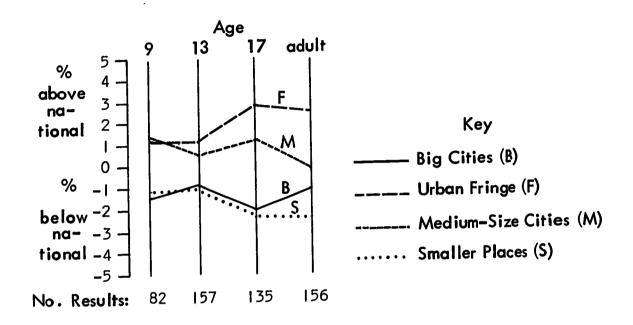






first and Medium-Size Cities second, but the differences among SOC groups were a little larger in those subject areas.

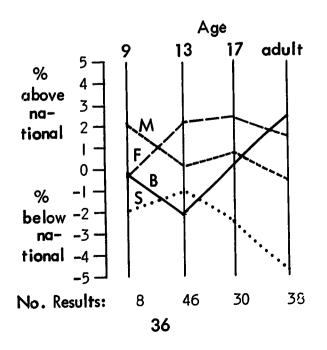
Exhibit 4-2: Median differences between SOC group and nation for all results combined



Results by Goal

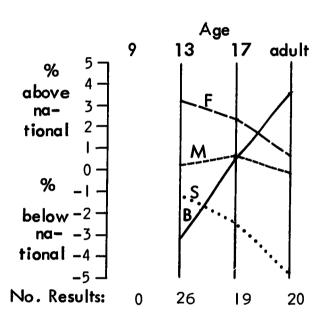
Goal A: Show concern for the well-being of others

Exhibit 4-3: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal A



The Goal A medians shown in Exhibit 4-3 reveal a trend with age in Big Cities which is distinctly different from that for other SOC groups. At age 13, Big City respondents display a 2% deficit, whereas Big City adults top the nation by over 2%. When the median Big City differences are plotted for those Goal A results which concern racial discrimination (Exhibit 4-4), the same distinctive increase with age appears.

Exhibit 4-4: Median differences between SOC group and nation for exercises concerning racial acceptance



A variety of common beliefs about Big Cities suggest themselves as possible explanations of the finding that racial tolerance increases with age. For example:

- 1. Perhaps in large cities people of many kinds mix together and slowly learn to accept and help each other as they grow older.
- 2. Perhaps less tolerant people, as they become older and more affluent, move away from large cities to avoid contact with people who are different.

We have no way of knowing whether either of these possible explanations was actually a factor in producing the results, of course. Only knowledge and self-reported attitudes about racial discrimination were measured, and we do not know what results might have been obtained if non-verbal behavior could have been assessed. The relatively small size of the differences involved here

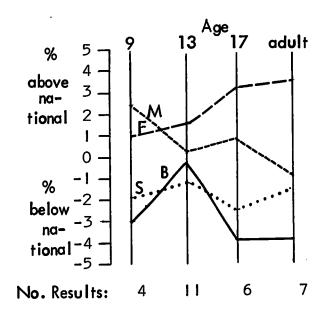
should be kept in mind, and also the fact that most people in all communitysize groups did express accepting attitudes toward people of different races in most situations.

One exercise (A6) assessed awareness of religious discrimination at the three older age levels. (Neither racial nor religious discrimination were assessed at age 9.) All groups were more aware of religious discrimination in the world generally than in the U. S. in particular. Compared to other SOC groups, however, Big City adults and 17-year olds were relatively more aware of religious discrimination in their own country, and relatively less aware of religious discrimination in the world at large.

Other Goal A exercises concerned helping and accepting people either generally or in specific situations. At the older ages most of these results show no differences worthy of discussion. Community size does appear to make a difference in age 9 results, depending on which type of achievement was measured. Ten percent more 9-year olds in Smaller Places than in Big Cities explained why they would be loyal to a friend despite the fact that his father was in jail (A2). On the other hand, Big City 9-year olds reported helping other people more recently than did other 9-year olds (A1, A51).

Goal B: Support rights and freedoms of all individuals

Exhibit 4-5: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal B



A median difference favoring the Urban Fringe on Goal B becomes progressively greater for the older ages, as shown in Exhibit 4-5. Medium-Size Cities do



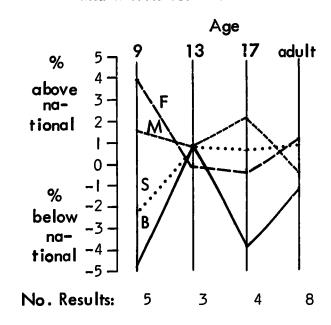
as well as the Urban Fringe at the younger ages but gradually fall behind as age increases, just as they do for all citizenship results combined.

Big City 17-year olds and adults fall 4% behind the nation on Goal B, a deficit accounted for mainly by their poorer knowledge of the rights of accused persons (B1, B54). Could this mean that people in Big Cities are not being taught about their rights, or that their experience sometimes contradicts what they are taught?

For two other individual exercises differences are marked. Seventeen-year olds supported free expression of unpopular viewpoints 15% more often in the Urban Fringe than in the Smaller Places (B4), but on one exercise concerning knowledge of due process of law 17-year olds in Smaller Places surpassed those in the Urban Fringe by 10% (B 54).

Goal C: Recognize the value of just law

Exhibit 4-6: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal C



The pattern of median differences for Goal C bears little resemblance to any others discussed so far (see Exhibit 4-6). At age 9, the SOC groups differ widely and in roughly the same order as for all citizenship results combined. But at age 13, all medians come together and, except for Big Cities at age 17, stay close together for the older ages. Big City 17-year olds show a 4% median deficit in Goal C. The pattern in which Big Cities show a deficit at ages 9 and 17, but little or none at age 13, appears on six of the nine citizenship goals (B, C, D, E, F, G). It is especially pronounced on

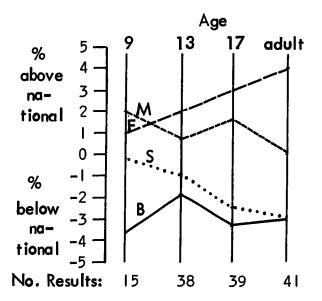
Goals B, C and F, and this may not be a coincidence in that all three concern lawful relations among human individuals and groups.

There are distinctive results on only one exercise. In Smaller Places 13% more adults than in the Urban Fringe named three reasons why laws are needed (C2). At age 17 the SOC group differences on this achievement follow quite a different pattern; Medium-Size Cities are 11% higher than Big Cities, with the Smaller Places and the Urban Fringe falling between.

Goal D: Know the main structure and functions of government

The community-size differences for Goal D as a whole parallel the overall citizenship differences to some extent (compare Exhibits 4-7 and 4-2).

Exhibit 4-7: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal D



However, two distinct patterns of results appear when knowledge of federal government is separated from knowledge of state and local government. As shown in the left-hand graph of Exhibit 4-8, Big City 9-year olds knew less about the federal government than 9-year olds generally, (a 6% difference) and Urban Fringe adults led the nation by 5%. Otherwise, the

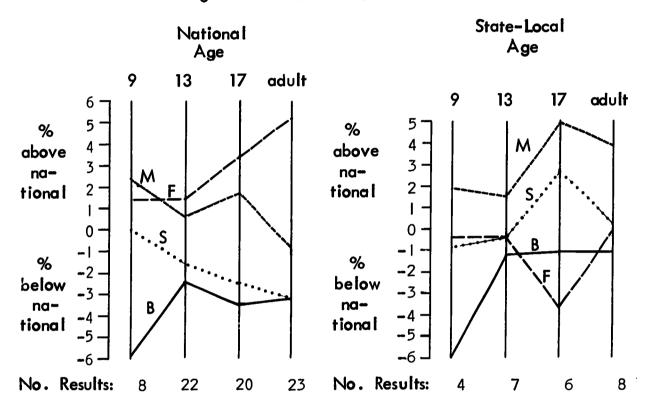


²D2, D5, D6, D9, D10, D51, D53, D54, D56, D58, D59, D60, D62, D63, D64, D66, D68, D71, D72, D73.

³D7, D8, D11, D12, D13, D52, D57, D61.

differences in knowledge of federal government follow the total citizenship pattern in which Urban Fringe and Medium-Size Cities hold a slight edge over Big Cities and Smaller Places across all ages.

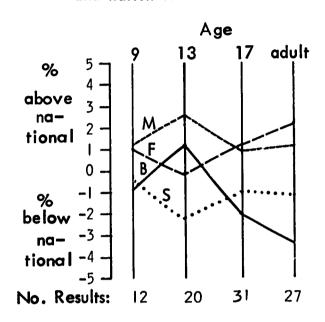
Exhibit 4-8: Median differences between SOC group and nation for exercises assessing knowledge of government (national; state-local)



In knowledge of state and local governments (Exhibit 4-8), however, the Urban Fringe drops to 4% below the nation at age 17 and shows no advantage at the adult level (compared to a 5% advantage on knowledge of federal government). The Big Cities deficit remains about the same for state and local governments as for federal. Medium-Size Cities move up to first rank at all ages in knowledge of state and local governments and Smaller Places hold a firm second place at age 17. These results may reflect the greater ease with which citizens in Medium-Size Cities and Smaller Places can identify the jurisdictional boundaries of their communities.

Goal E: Participate in effective civic action

Exhibit 4-9: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal E



Median Goal E differences among SOC groups are not large at any age, as shown in Exhibit 4-9. Big Cities drop to around 3% below the nation at the older age levels.

Interesting differences appear when Goal E results are broken into clusters. Big City adults reported communicating their views on civic issues to officials and the public 2% to 7% more often than did adults in the nation as a whole, while in Medium-Size Cities adults fall 3% to 7% below the nation. 4 On the other hand, adults in Big Cities (and in Smaller Places) less often felt capable of influencing government decisions than other adults, and named fewer ways to do so. 5 These findings suggest that Big City adults may try harder to get the government's ear but feel less successful in doing so.

More people in the Urban Fringe than elsewhere named ways to influence government generally (E1). On related exercises in this cluster 5, however, there are complex age reversals depending on the level of government. Only at age 13 did Urban Fringe respondents report more often that they could have an effect on local government. At age 17, the percent of Urban Fringe respondents naming ways to influence state government is about 5% below the



⁴E4, E6, E53, E54.

⁵E1, E2, E52, E56.

national, while the percent naming three ways to influence government generally is 12% above the national (E1-3). In Smaller Places the percent naming three ways to influence government generally is 10% below the national among adults and 15% below at age 17. Thus, the difference between Smaller Places and the Urban Fringe on this achievement is 27% at age 17.

Although adults in the Urban Fringe may have a slight edge (2%) over the nation for Goal E as a whole, the percentage reporting involvement in civic organizations is a little below the national (E12).

Turning to the group tasks in which the cooperative behaviors of students were observed (E13, E14)⁶, performance did not vary as greatly among SOC groups as it did among regions. At age 9, all of the small differences obtained could easily reflect sampling variations.

At age 13, students in Medium-Size Cities performed above the national average by 4% to 9% on four of the seven types of individual behavior observed 7, and they more often completed the assigned task (E14-9). In Smaller Places, 17-year olds completed the task 11% more often than in the whole nation, and 26% more often than Big City 17-year olds. However, this success in task completion was not accompanied by greater frequency of the desirable individual behaviors observed, percentages for the latter being close to the national values. Perhaps many of the individual behaviors have more effect on the quality of the group product than on the quantity, although no examination of quality has been attempted as yet.

Big City students at both ages (13 and 17) completed the group task at a rate below the national percentage and also took a clear position on the issues less often. In the Urban Fringe 7% fewer 13-year olds sought information to help with task than in the nation as a whole, while at age 17 students in this SOC group gave a reason for a point of view 4% more often than the national percentage.

The percentage of 13-year olds willing to volunteer an initial opinion on a controversial issue to a group of peers (E7) is 6% lower in Smaller Places than the national percentage, although at age 17 the corresponding percentage for Smaller Places is at least as high as the national.

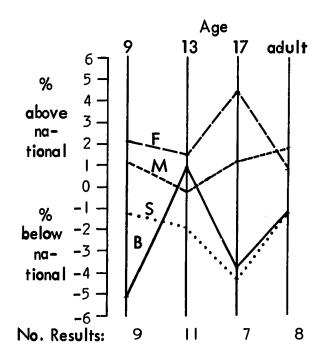


⁶These exercises are described briefly in the Goal E section of Chapter 3, and in greater detail in Report 2.

⁷Taking a clear position; seeking information; steering the task; defending a contrary viewpoint.

Goal F: Understand problems of international relations

Exhibit 4-10: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal F



People in the Urban Fringe and Medium-Size Cities appear to understand international problems a little better than people in Big Cities and Smaller Places, especially at age 17 (Exhibit 4-10). People in Medium-Size Cities and the Urban Fringe typically showed more knowledge of current world conflicts than did people in Smaller Places and Big Cities (F2, F52), except at age 13, where Big City percentages are higher than those for Medium-Size Cities.

Goal G: Approach civic decisions rationally

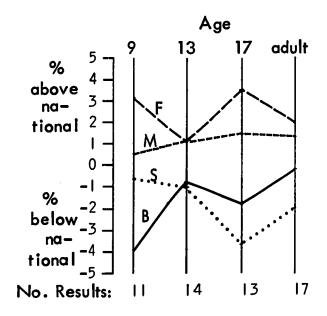
The pattern of Goal G differences among SOC groups closely resembles the pattern for all citizenship results combined, except that the medians for Urban Fringe and Big City 9-year olds are spread farther apart on Goal G (compare Exhibit 4-11 to Exhibit 4-2).

One objective in Goal G is to evaluate communications critically. Big City 9-year olds performed 4% to 8% below the national levels on all three exercises bearing on this objective.⁸



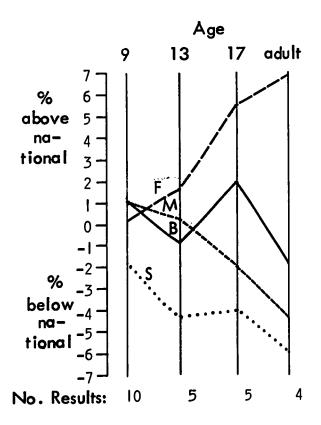
⁸G9, G10, G55

Exhibit 4-11: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal G



Goal H: Take responsibility for own development

Exhibit 4-12: Median differences between SOC group and nation for Goal H





Exercises for Goal I were administered only at ages 9, 13 and adult. All exercises for adults, and all but one at ages 9 and 13, involved asking respondents about young children in their families. Reported percentages are based solely on those respondents whose families contain young children.

At the younger ages median differences among SOC groups are negligible, but Urban Fringe adults do about 5% better than the nation on the average (Exhibit 4-13).

Certain exercises yielded large differences between community sizes. Younger brothers and sisters were reported to seek help from the 13-year-old respondents 13% more often in Big Cities than in the nation as a whole (I-4). Adults with a 3- to 9-year-old child were asked about the favorite school subject of the child, not because this knowledge is important in itself, but as a sign of involvement in the child's education (I-5). Parents in Smaller Places named their children's favorite subject 12% more often than the national percentage, while parents in Medium-Size Cities show a 14% deficit. The actual percentages are: Big Cities 77%, Urban Fringe 74%, Medium-Size Cities 57%, Smaller Places 84%.

Other Results

Knowledge of civic issues and problems

Knowledge of a variety of civic issues and problems, and of what might be done about them, was measured by exercises from several goals. The pattern of SOC group differences for this cluster matches the Goal G pattern closely (compare the upper-left graph in Exhibit 4-14 to Exhibit 4-11). The match with Goal G is also close for state and local issues (upper-right graph in Exhibit 4-14).

For world and national issues, however, the picture for adults is somewhat different, as shown in the lower half of Exhibit 4-14. The rank order of performance remains the same as for Goal G (Fringe, Medium, Big, Small), but for both world and national issues the differences are larger. Urban Fringe adults surpass those in Smaller Places by 12% in knowledge of world issues, and by 14% on national issues. Note that on state and local issues the median difference between these two groups is 1%.

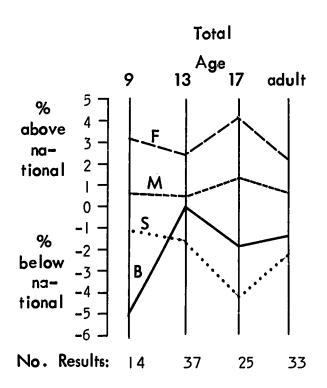
Knowledge of national issues shows a very similar pattern of SOC group differences to knowledge of national government (Exhibit 4-8), except that the Big

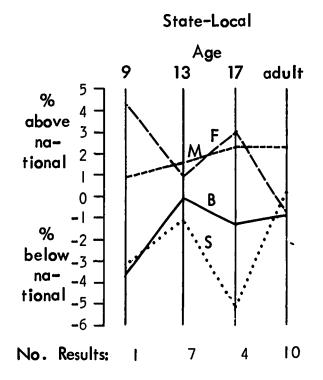


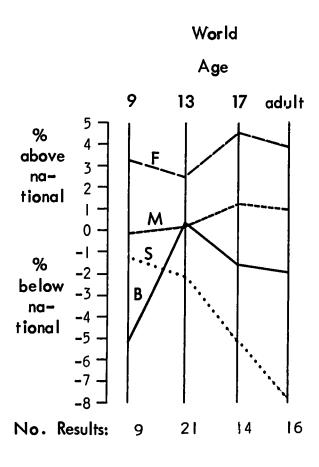
47

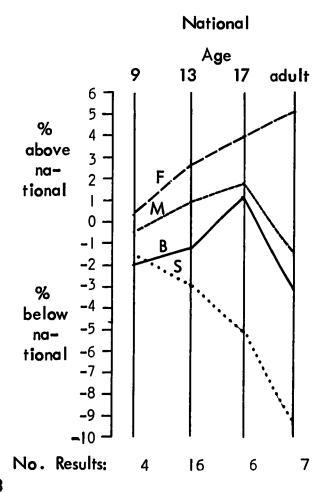
Complete list in Chapter 2 on page 14 (Footnote 13).

Exhibit 4-14: Median differences between SOC group and nation for exercises assessing knowledge of civic issues and problems (total; state-local; world; national)









City deficit is less at all ages on national issues than on national government. At the state and local level of knowledge, the school-age Urban Fringe tends to surpass Smaller Places on issues and problems but not on government.

Summary of Community-Size Differences

The Urban Fringe generally holds a small advantage compared to the nation on most of the nine citizenship goals. The goals on which the Urban Fringe is only average at school ages tend to be those involving personal help and interaction (A, E, I).

Medium-Size Cities rank second on most of the nine goals. Big Cities and Smaller Places alternate in relative advantage for different goals at different ages, but performance for the two is nearly equivalent on the average and is fairly consistently lower than the nation as a whole.



A PPENDIX A

Definition of Groups

The major reporting categories used in this report are: Age, Region, and Size of Community (SOC).

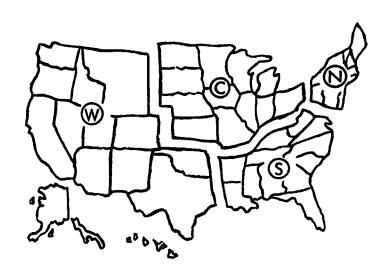
1. Age: Four age levels were assessed. Three of these were in-school -- 9, 13, and 17-year olds; and two -- 17's and young adults -- were out-of-school, sometimes referred to as the household sample. The criteria used, or the operational definitions of the four ages, are as follows:

9-year olds -- Born between 1/1/60 and 12/31/60
13-year olds -- Born between 1/1/56 and 12/31/56
17-year olds -- In-school: Born between 10/1/51 and 9/30/52
Out-of-school: Born between 10/1/50 and 9/30/51
and not enrolled in school in March 1968 OR born

between 10/1/51 and 9/30/52 and not enrolled in school in March 1969.

adults -- Born between 7/1/33 and 6/30/43

2. Region: Four geographical regions are being used for all age levels -- Northeast, Southeast, Central, and West.





A-1

The states falling in each of these four regions, for reporting purposes, are as follows:

Northeast	Southeast	Central	West
Del.	Ala.	N. D.	Hawaii
Maine	Ark.	S. D.	Alaska
N. H.	Fla.	lowa	Idaho
Vt.	Ga.	Kansas	Mont.
D. C.	Ky.	Minn.	Wyo.
Md.	La.	Mo.	Utah
N. J.	Miss.	Neb.	N. M.
N. Y.	N. C.	111.	Nev.
Conn.	S. C.	Ind.	Cal.
Pa.	Tenn.	Mich.	Ore.
Mass.	Va.	Ohio	Wash.
R. 1.	W. Va.	Wis.	Ariz.
***			Colo.
			Tex.
			Okla.

This classification is that used by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; the names for regions used by OBE differ from National Assessment names for three regions:

National Assessment	OBE
Northeast	Northern Atlantic
(Southeast)	(Southeast)
Čentra I	Great Lakes and Plains
West	West and Northwest

Size of Community (SOC): The four reporting categories for SOC were
 Big Cities, (2) Urban Fringe, (3) Medium-Size Cities, and (4)
 Smaller Places. They were defined as follows:

SOC Category	<u>Description</u>
Big Cities	All central cities of the U.S. with a population of 200,000 or greater.
Urban Fringe	For each county containing a city in the Big City SOC category, the region of the county not within the city limits plus all counties within the same Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as the "Big City."



SOC Category

Medium-Size Cities

Description

All SMSA counties not included in Big Cities or Urban Fringe SOC categories plus all counties which contain at least one city of 25,000 people or more. If such a city was a part of more than one county, the county with a majority of the city population was classified here.

Smaller Places

All counties and combinations of counties with a population under 25,000 not included in the above categories.



APPENDIX B

Summary of Citizenship Objectives

The nine citizenship goals for which achievement was assessed in an first cycle are listed below, along with the more specific objectives subsumed under each. The document, Citizenship Objectives, presents a paragraph of detailed behavioral illustrations for each specific objective and describes the process of developing objectives. The first-cycle objectives were developed in 1965. In 1969 they were revised in preparation for the second cycle of citizenship assessment. The revised objectives will be published and available in the near future.

A. SHOW CONCERN FOR THE WELFARE AND DIGNITY OF OTHERS

- 1. Treat all individuals with respect.
- 2. Consider the consequences for others of their own actions.
- 3. Guard safety and health of others.
- 4. Help other individuals voluntarily.
- 5. Are loyal to country, to friends, and to other groups whose values they share.
- 6. Understand and oppose unequal opportunity in the areas of education, housing, employment, and recreation.
- 7. Seek to improve the welfare of groups of people less fortunate than they.

B. SUPPORT RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS

- 1. Understand the value of constitutional rights and freedoms.
- 2. Recognize instances of the proper exercise or denial of constitutional rights and liberties, including due process of law.
- 3. Defend rights and liberties of all kinds of people uniformly.

C. HELP MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER

- 1. Understand the need for law and order.
- 2. Are conscious of right and wrong behavior.
- 3. Comply with public law and school rules.
- 4. Help authorities in specific cases.
- 5. Protest unjust rules openly.
- 6. Inform themselves about the law.



Available from Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado 80203.

D. KNOW THE MAIN STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF OUR GOVERNMENTS

- 1. Recognize the purposes of government.
- 2. Recognize the main functions and relations of governmental bodies.
- 3. Recognize the importance of political opposition and diverse interest groups.
- 4. Recognize that democracy depends on the alertness and involvement of its citizens, and know how citizens can affect government.
- 5. Recognize the structure and operation of political parties.
- 6. Know structure of school and student government.

E. SEEK COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT THROUGH ACTIVE, DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

- 1. Believe that each person's civic behavior is important, and convey this belief to others.
- 2. Recognize important civic problems and favor trying to solve them.
- 3. Actively work for community improvement.
- 4. Participate in local, state and national governmental processes.
- 5. Apply democratic procedures on a practical level when working in a group.
- 6. Display fairness and good sportsmanship toward others.

F. UNDERSTAND PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 1. Are aware of the problems of international conflict and dangers to national security.
- 2. Seek world peace and freedom for all peoples.

G. SUPPORT RATIONALITY IN COMMUNICATION, THOUGHT AND ACTION ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 1. Try to inform themselves on socially important matters and to understand alternative viewpoints.
- 2. Evaluate communications critically and form their own opinions independently.
- 3. Weigh alternatives and consequences carefully, then make decisions and carry them out without delay.
- 4. See relations among social problems and have good ideas for solutions.



- 5. Support free communication and communicate honestly with others.
- 6. Understand the role of education in developing good citizens.

H. TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OWN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OBLIGATIONS

- 1. Further their own self-improvement and education.
- 2. Plan ahead for major life changes.
- 3. Are conscientious, dependable, self-disciplined, and value excellence and initiative.
- 4. Economically support self and dependents.
- I. HELP AND RESPECT THEIR OWN FAMILIES (Ages 9, 13, 17)
 - 1. Respect the reasonable authority of their parents, or guardians, and help with home duties and problems.
 - 2. Help younger brothers and sisters to develop into good citizens.
 - 3. Discuss social matters with their families and respect the views of all family members.

NURTURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN AS FUTURE CITIZENS (Adults)

- 1. Provide for the basic needs and health of their children.
- 2. Encourage cooperative, ethical relations to authority and to other individuals.
- 3. Develop in their children a broadening awareness, independence, and rationality.



APPENDIX C

Results for Released Exercises

The following pages present the results of all released exercises in terms of percent correct. Each exercise is headed by a descriptive line starting with exercise number (e.g., EXERCISE A1, indicating the first exercise under Goal A), and followed by a statement of the specific objective(s). All exercises in this appendix are ordered by goal and exercise number, and the specific type of result is summarized in a line of text just above the percentages for that result. Results are given in two ways: % correct and % difference. The % correct indicates the proportion of respondents giving the desired response, and the % difference indicates the difference between the % correct for a given group (e.g., Male) and the nation as a whole. If the group result is below the national value, the difference is negative.

The reader who wishes to estimate whether the difference between two percentages is large enough to be real difference, not a random variation due to sampling, should refer to Appendix E and the table of median standard errors provided therein.

Results are given by age for (1) the nation as a whole, (2) each region (Northeast, Southeast, Central and West), (3) Male and Female, and (4) size of community (Big City, Fringe, Medium and Small), as indicated by column headings.

The administration of any assessment exercise inevitably yields at least a small percent of "blanks," cases where the respondent gave no answer at all. In calculating percentages for this report, these blanks were pooled with incorrect responses. If blanks had been omitted from the calculations, percentages would have been slightly higher on some exercises.

After certain text lines the expression, "(NOT IN EXHIBITS)," is found. These results are omitted from all exhibits in Chapters 2, 3 and 4 because they unnecessarily duplicate similar results from the same exercise. In general, where a series of results indicate different levels of the same kind of achievement (e.g., Name 1 or more 2 or more . . . , 3 or more . . . , etc.) only two of the results are included in the exhibits.

The appearance of "(mc)" at the end of a line of text indicates a multiplechoice question.





SXEPCISF A 1 OBJECTIVT: Help other individuals voluntarily.

		Described	Described how they have helped anothe	have help:	ed another	r boy or g	boy or girl outside	of school					
		A	Within past year	year									
Result	<u>Age</u>	+0011100	National	Ne East	Se East	Central	Hest	<u>Male</u>	Female	Big City	Fringe	Redium	Smal
•	•	difference	•	9.0	-2.4	2.3	-1.5	-2.1	2.1	2.9	0.1	2.3	7
-	13	% correct	76.2	77.6	86.7	79.8	6-47	78.7	78.0	76.6	78.7	77.3	79
		% difference		9.0-	2.4	1.6	-3.4	7.0	-0.3	-1.6	0.5	1.0	-
		X	ithin past	six month	KI TOK) SI	EXHIBITS)							
2	c	% correct	t 46.7 45.4 45.1	45.4	45.1	7 67	45.9	64.5	48.9	52.1	46.3	46.0	44.
		& difference		-1.3	-1.6	2.7		-2.1	2.2	5.4	-0-3	-0-7	-2.
8	13		68.9	69.1	70.6	69.2	66.7	69.7	68.2	64.7	69.5	67.8	72.
		<pre> difference </pre>		0.2	8.		-2.2	0.9	-0.7	-4.2	9.0	-1.1	3.4
		A • • •	ithin past	three mon	ths (Nor	IN EXHIBI	[S)						
m	6	COLLEC	t 39.8 39.5 38.0	39.5	38.0	40.9	40.0	38.5	41.0	42.9	40.7	41.3	34.
		% difference		۳°۵-	-1.8	1.2	0.2	-1.2	1.3	3.2	0.9	1.5	7
٣	13		62.3	62.3	9.49	61.2	61.5	62.2	62.5	58.5	64.0	60.1	65
		difference		6.1	2.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0-1	0.2	-3.8	1.7	-2.2	M.1
	ı		within past month	month									
⇒ C-:	σ	% correct	32.2	32.0	30.7	33.0	32.4	30.6	33.7	36.4	33.5	31.6	28.
2		* difference		٠٠٠	-1.5	6.0	6.2	-1.6	1.6	£•1	1. 3	-0.5	-4-
#	13		53.9	n°61	53.5	6.64	51.5	52.7	ħ*6ħ	48.5	53.6	47.3	53.6
		% difference		-1.6	2.6	-1.0	9.0	1.7	-1.5	-2.4	2.6	-3.6	7.6
•	•		within past week (NOT IN EXHI	week (NOI	IN EXHIB	ITS)							
w	σ	% correct % difference	17.3	17.6	16.9 -0.4	17.1	17.6 0.3	17.2	17.5 0.1	3.4	19.0	17.5	13.0
						1	•	•		•	•	•	



EXERCISE A 2 OBJECTIVE: Are loyal to friends. Treat all individuals with respect; do not condemn others on the basis of irrelevant personal or social characteristics.

	Small 59.2 3.0	78.2	49.1	74.3
	<u>Redium</u> 58.9 2.7	1.5	49.9	74.9
	<u>Fringe</u> 54.8 -1.3	78.2	49.8 1.9	77.3 1.5
	<u>Big_City</u> 49.7 -6.5	80°0 0°8	40.0	77.3
	Female 56.1 -0.1		48.7	78.5
n jail	<u>Hale</u> 56.3 0.1	77.2	47.0 -0.8	72.9
her was in	Central West 52.7 57.2 -3.5 1.1	76.6 -2.6	49.1 1.3	71.8
>	<u>Central</u> 52.7 -3.5	84.4 5.2	tasson 41.8 -6.1	81.7 5.9
th friend	S. East 60.4 4.2	75.4 -3.8	1 gave a r 50.8 3.0	71.9
ociate wit	N. East 56.0 -0.2	79.2	ociate and 51.8 3.9	76.5
Willing to associate with friend	National 56.2	79.2	Willing to associate and gave a reat 47.9 51.8 50.8 cnce	75.9
Willi	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	#illi # correct # difference	% correct % difference
	A <u>de</u> 9	13	6	13
,		-	2	7

7



EXERCISE A 3 OBJECTIVE: Understand and oppose unequal opportunity in recreation. Help other individuals voluntarily. Recognize ways for citizens to influence government action.

13 3 3 4 4 6 5 7 5 3 3 3 3 4 6 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7	discrimination in a public park, Central Hest Hest	discrimination in a public park, Central Hest B3.5 Central Hest B3.5 B3.5 B3.6 B3.6 B3.7 B3.8 B3.6 B3.7 B3.8 B3.6 B3.7 B3.8 B3.7 B3.8 B3.8 B3.9 B3.1 B3.8 B3.9 B3.1 B3.8 B3.1 B3.1 B3.1 B3.1 B3.1 B3.2 B3.2 B3.2 B3.4 B3.2 B3.4 B3.2 B3.4 B3.2 B3.4 B3.1 B3.2 B3.4 B3.1 B3.2 B3.4 B3.2 B3.4 B3.1 B3.2 B3.4 B3.1
in a public par 85.77 9.5 40.3 40.5 40.5 53.4 40.5 53.4 53.3 4 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	in a public park. Male Penale Signature 19.5 19.8 1.5	in a public park. Male Female Big City Stinge 1.6 85.7 79.8 91.5 91.5 1.6 92.1 91.0 90.7 1.8 92.1 91.0 90.7 1.9 6.0 3.2 4.0 1.0 6.1 5.4 70.0 1.1 6.1 3.6 70.0 1.1 6.1 52.5 50.8 50.3 1.2 6.3 6.7 5.1 1.3 10.0 6.6 12.3 1.3 10.0 6.6 12.3 1.3 10.0 6.6 12.3 1.3 10.0 6.6 12.3 1.4 1.3 10.0 6.6 12.3 1.5 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 12.3 1.7 6.7 6.6 6.6 1.7 6.7 6.6 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.6 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 1.7 6.7 6.7
ti Cl	park. 29 2.1 40.2 79.2 80.7 79.2 81.7 81.7 81.7 10.0 10.0	park. Park. 19.8 92.1 92.1 92.1 91.0 92.7 1.5 92.4 92.7 92.4 92.7 92.4 92.9 79.2 86.7 86.0 79.2 91.4 88.1 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.4 95.8 91.7 92.8 92.9 93.8 93.8 93.8 93.9 93.8 93.8 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.9 93.8 93.9 93.9 93.8 93.9
		21ty Stinge 1.5 1.3 2.4 4 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0

EXERCISE	A 3	EXERCISE A 3 (Continued)	d)	NE EON)	TXHIFITS)									
Result 5	13 13	% correct % difference	National 2.2	-		Central 3.1 1.9	hest 2.5 6.3	<u>Kale</u> 2.5 0.3	1.6 -0.4	519_CitY 1.8 -6.6	Eringe 1.8	<u>ředium</u> 1. ó -€. 6	Small 4.7 2.5	
'n	11	% correct % difference	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.8 0.2	1.7	1.1	2.4	
ĸ	ad	% correct % difference	5.6	8.3 .6	2.6 -3.0	3.2	8.1 2.4	7.8	3.7	2°. 2°. 8°.	၁ ၈ 9 ၁	1.2	4.0	
v	13	Of th % correct % difference	Of those who feel they should act: percent it 86.5 87.0 83.8 85.1 ence 0.5 -2.8 -1.4	al they s 87.0 0.5	should act 83.8 -2.8	: percent 85.1 -1.4	who also s 92.3 5.8	stated one o5.9	or more 87.4 0.9	things they 90.8	could do. 84.7 -1.8	84.8 84.8	EXHIBITS) 87.2 U.7	
9	17	% correct % difference	0.96	95.3	93.4	97.8 1.8	96.9 1.ŭ	96.2	95.7 -0.3	92.6	96.4	97.0	95.4 -0.5	
9	ad	<pre>4 correct % difference</pre>	92.6	92.2 -0.4	88.1	93.5 0.9	95.0 2.4	94.5	90.8 -1.8	95.5 2.9	95.8 3.2	91.5 -1.1	86.0 -6.6	
													•	



ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

EXERCISE A 4 OBJECTIVE: Treat all individuals with respect; do not condemn others on the basis of irrelevant personal or social characteristics.

		Willing to	to have a per vour dentist	person of a d	a different	it race			`				
Result 1	<u>Age</u> 13		National 80.3		S. Fast 69.9 -10.4	Central 85.1	West 86.1 -0.3	81.2 6.9	<u>Remale</u> 79.2	819_Citx 76.1 -4.2	5 <u>111036</u> 84.4	<u>nedium</u> 30.5 0.2	Small 79.3
-	11	% correct % difference	75.4	78.6 3.2	67.4 -8.(77.3	78.6 3.1	76.8	74.0	ត () • ហ ក ហ	77.8	71.5	73.1
-	ađ	% correct % difference	74.2	77.3	58.1 -16.0	77.0	81.1 6.9	78.9	69.3	85.1 10.9	68. -6.2 -6.2	75.7 1.6	72.9
2	13	Live % correct % difference	next door 81.8	to you? 87.8 5.9	69. ti	85. 5 3. 8	81.6 -5.2	78.7	84.8 2.9	77.9	86.5 4.6	43.U	79.2
8	11	<pre>% correct % difference</pre>	17.1	င္ သ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ ဇ	62.2 -14.8	79.5 2.4	79.9 2.8	73.7	79.9 2.8	78.1 1.1	77.5	73.5	79.0
0	ad	% correct % difference	66.5	71.2	51.6 -14.9	7C.4 3.8	69.3 2.8	65.4 -1.1	67.5 1.0	73.2	65.2 -1.4	65.3 -1.3	64.3
m C - 6	13	R correct % difference	Represent you i t 80.0 ence	in some el 81.9 2.0	elected offi 73.6 -7.0	ice? 82.9 2.9	9°ù 9°0	81.6 1.6	78.2 -1.8	73.0 -7.0	87.0 7.0	79.5 -0.5	78.6 -1.4
m	11	% correct % difference	82.3	85.3 2.9	76.5 -5.8	83.8 1.5	83.3 1.0	78.9 -3.4	85.9 3.6	80.3 -2.0	84.0	85.1 2.8	79.9
m	ad	% correct % difference	81.8	83.9	65.6 -16.2	86.0	88.2 6.4	79.8	83.6 1.8	84.C 2.2	85. 3.5	79.7	76.4
æ	13	Sit a % correct % difference	at a table next to 81.5 83.9		yours in a 72.9 -8.6	87.0 5.5	estaurant? 78.6 -2.9	78.3	84.7 3.2	79.7 -1.8	82.9 1.4	84.1	79.1
a a	11	% correct % difference	89.9	94.2	82.3 -7.6	92.7 2.8	88.7	88.7 -1.2	90.9 1.0	93.2	93.0 3.1	88.1 -1.8	86.8
3	ađ	% correct % difference	88.2	90.9	76.6 -11.6	89.6 1.5	93.2	88.5	87.9	90.4	89.6 1.4	86.8 -1.3	85.3 -2.8

(Continued)) Lay in t	same hotel	or motel as	s you?		I	,	,		;	!
National Correct 87.8 difference	8 8	N. East 91.2 3.4	<u>S.East</u> 80.1 -7.7	Central 91.7 3.9	West 84.9 -2.9	<u>3418</u> 88.1 0.3	<u>remale</u> 87.3 -0.5	<u>Big City</u> 83.6 -4.1	<u>Fringe</u> 92.6 4.9	<u>Nedium</u> 88.7 0.9	Small 85.3 -2.5
correct 91.7 difference		94.5	85.4	95°.4	89.3 -2.4	91.2	92.2 C.4	93.1 1.4	93.7 1.9	91.8	89.2
correct 89.2 9		90.8	78.2 -11.0	92.5	92.6 3.5	90.6 1.4	87.8 -1.3	89.8 0.7	91.2	87.8	86.7 -2.4
Willing to associate with correct 90.0 92.9 difference 2.9		ate wi 92.9 2.9	th a person 81.2 -8.8	of a 95.1 5.1	different race 87.2 -2.8	in 3 or 89.5 -0.5	more situations. 9(,3 87.	tions. (NUT 87.3 -2.7	TN EXHIBITS) 94.2 91	BITS) 91.6 1.6	86.5 -3.5
correct 88.8 9		92.9 4.2	79.9	92.3 3.5	88.3 -0.5	87.1	90.2	90.9	90.3	88.3 -ù.5	86.6
correct 87.4 9;	6	92.1	74.4	88.2 0.9	92.2	86.6 -0.8	88.1 C.7	93.8 6.5	85.9 -1.4	88.0	83.2
Willing to associate with correct 77.1 83.4 difference 6.3		ate Wi 83.4 6.3	th a person 61.8 -15.3	of a 84.5 7.4	different race 73.1 -4.0	in 4 or 75.7 -1.4	more situations. 78.1 74. 1.0 -2.	tions. (NOT 74.9	IN EXHIBITS) 82.7 8(5.6 3	8115) 80.4 3.3	70.5
correct 79.1 85.2 Gifference 6.1		5.2	67.9	82.9 3.8	78.2 -C.9	75.6	82.0 2.9	61.0 2.C	81.3	79.0	76.1
correct 77.1 86.6 difference 9.6		9.6	57.1 -20.6	77.3	83.3 6.2	79.¢ 1.9	75.3 -1.8	0.6 9.0	73.2	79.3	72.7
Willing to associat correct 56.7 62		ate Wi 62.5 5.8	associate with a person 62.5 38.9 5.8 -17.7	of a 64.7	different race 55.8 -0.9	in all 5 55.4 -1.3	situations 57.8 1.1	s. 51.2 -5.5	62.4 5.7	57.0	54.7
correct 56.7 64		64.8 8.2	43.1 -13.6	57.5 0.8	62.1 5.4	56.¢ -0.7	57.7	59.1	59.1 2.4	53.8 -2.9	55.7
correct 56.6 62.6 difference 6.0		2.6	35.9	60.3	63.2 6.6	57.4 0.8	55.8 -0.8	9°49 1°4	60.1 3.5	50°6 -6°0	51.6 -5.0



EXERCIST A 5 OBJECTIVE: Understand and oppose unequal opportunity in education, housing, employment and recreation. Recognize important civic problems.

Small 72.5 -1.6	68.3	39.5	60.9	36.5 -4.5
Medium 77.4 3.3	69.7 C.4	42.9 0.0	65.8 1.5	41.1 0.1
<u>Fringe</u> 76.8	71.8	48.Ú	68.0 3.6	6.7.9 6.0
Big City 67.8 -6.3	66.9	46.2 -2.7	61.7	38.4 -2.6
<u>Female</u> 74.2 °.1	#°0	43.1 6.2	63°4 -0°3	39.6 -1.4
<u>Male</u> 73.8 -C.3	68.9 -0.5	42.5 -0.4	65.2 0.9	42.1
he world. entral West 80.2 73.4 6.1 -0.8	69°5	ion in the world #0.1 #0.1 -2.8	p.0	on in U.S. 39.7
ان بد	76. u 7.1	rimination 51.7 8.8	in U.S. 70.7 6.3	rimination 49.2 8.2
ination i S. East 60.8 -13.3	he world 53.7 -15.7	ial disc 28.5 -14.4	ination 45.5	ial discr 23.1 -17.9
discrim Negast 78.5	ion in t 73.7 4.3	e of rac 47.6 4.1	discrim	e of rac 47.2 6.2
Aware of racial discrimination in National National SEAST TR.5 to 74.1 78.5 60.8 ence	Named one location in the world. t 69.4 73.7 53.7 ence 4.3 -15.7	Gave one example of racial discrimi t 42.9 47.6 28.5 ence 4.1 -14.4	Aware of racial discrimination in U it 64.3 71.7 45.5 ence 7.4 -18.9	Gave one example of racial discrimit t 41.0 47.2 23.1 ence 6.2 -17.9
Avar. % correct % difference	Name % correct % difference	Gave % correct % difference	Awar % correct % difference	Gave % correct % difference
<u> </u>	13	13	13	13
Sesult 1	8	(M)	Ħ	Ŋ

EXERCISE A 5 OBJECTIVE: Understand and oppose unequal opportunity in education, housing, employment and recreation. Recognize important civic problems.

Small 59.8	72.4	64.7 -9.0	50.7	60.1 -5.8	58.0 -10.5	23.7 -5.1	34.8 -2.4	50.1	19.1	16.9 -6.9	25.1	9.1	5.8 -8.8	18.1
#edium 65.1 0.0	78.3 1.4	75.8 2.1	57.6	67.8	68.3	30.9 2.0	40.8 3.6	56.7 -2.8	20.9	23.8	37.5	12.9	15.7	27.3
Fringe 67.3	84.8	80.8	55.0	74.1 8.4	76.7 8.2	31.3	34.5	# 69 8 • 6	26.1 4.0	9. 9. 9.	44.8 5.1	16.2 3.2	3.2	33.8 5.1
Big City 69.6 4.5	70.4	68.1 -5.6	60.9 5.3	59.3	65.3	29.8	39.2	55.9 -3.5	22.3	27.8	48.4 8.7	1.1	21.6	32.4 3.6
<u>remale</u> 61.3 -3.8	74.3	72.2	52.0 -3.6	63.2	65.4 -3.1	world. 28.2 -0.7	32.2	58.8	21.8	22.5	37.0	13.4 0.4	12.5	26.2 -2.5
3.900	79.3	75.3	59.3 3.7	67.9	71.8	in the 29.3	43.5 6.3	60.3	22.4	25.3	42.7	12.6	16.9	31.4
world. West 63.8	76.1	74.1	55.0 -0.6	0.3	64.6 -3.9	eligious discrimination i 25.3 34.2 -3.5 5.4	44.6 7.5	57.0 -2.5	22.2	30.5	38.4 -1.3	on in U.S. 13.1 0.1	17.1	30.1 1.4
in the Central 66.3	76.6	76.9 3.2	56.2	63.7	70.1	gious dis 25.3 -3.5	33.3	62.8	in U.S. 25.4 3.3	25.5	42.2	crimination 12.3 -0.8	14.6	29.3
religious discrimination $\frac{\text{nal}}{1}$ $\frac{\text{N.2ast}}{68.5}$ $\frac{\text{S.Rast}}{60.9}$ 3.4 -4.2	68.0 -8.9	6 n 9 - 8 - 8 - 8	VOL16 50.4 -5.3	56.7	61.2	of r. 23.4 -5.4	30.9	52.0 -7.5	of religious discrimination 22.1 26.6 12.0 4.5 -10.1	12.1	20.2 -19.5	gious discr 7.4 -5.6	7.2	16.8
ous discr N. East 58.5 3.4	84.4 7.6	76.2	ion in the 59.9	74.9	75.2 6.7	specific example.8 32.2	42.1 4.9	63.4 3.9	ous discr 26.6 4.5	27.3	52.1 12.4	e of religious 18.4 7. 5.4 -5.0	18.8	35.4 6.7
of itio 65.	76.9	73.7	one location in 55.6 59.9	65.8	68,5	one specif 28.8	37.1	59.5	of religi 22.1	23.8	39.7	one example 13.0	14.5	28.7
Aware Natect % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Named % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Gave (% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Avare % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Gave of correct difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
13 13 13	11	ਕਰੀ	13	11	ਬਰ	13	11	p d	13	71	a d	₩ .	11	p p
Pesult 1	-	-	8	8	6	m	(*)	(F)	#	#	#	'n	ĸ	r.

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EXERCISE A 7 OBJECTIVE: Oppose unequal opportunity in education, housing, employment and recreation.

1	SHB11 8.4 -3.0	
	<u>nedium</u> 7.3 -4.1	
	<u>rringe</u> 11.6 0.2	
	Big_City 19.4 8.0	
	Female 10.4 -0.3	
	12.4 1.0	
portunities.	Central West 9.5 12.8 -2.9 1.4	
idc [enbaun	<u>central</u> 8.5 -2.9	
n opposing un	S. East 6.2 -5.1	
nization (N. Fast 16.1 4.7	
Belong to organization	11. 4	
36]	<pre>\$ correct difference</pre>	
	<u> </u>	
	Result 1	

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EXERCISE A 8 OBJECTIVE: Help other individuals voluntarily. Guard safety of others. Are aware of the political structure of their local community.

	88.9 -1.3	95.7	77.5	92.8	84.7 5.6	93 .8	95.4	90.0	97.0 1.5	73.9	82.4	77.9 -5.7	84.7 -3.1
e i Foot	90.2	95.7 1.3	76.3	95.8	75.7 -3.4	91.9	95.8	92.7 3.2	94.3	75.0 6.1	82.0 3.8	82.7 -0.9	88 • 0 • 0
Pringe	90.0	93.1	75.1	92.3 -1.5	1.0	91.9	95.6 0.9	89.4 -0.0	96.6	72.4 3.5	78.4	87.4 3.8	86 1. 4.
Bia City	91.8	93.5	75.8	94.9	75.0	79.5	90.9	84.3 - 5.2	93.4 -2.1	47.6	68.1	83.5 -0.1	92.3
Pemale	90.1	94.9 0.6	77.8	94.1	76.4	38.9	95.1 0.4	91.3	95.6 0.1	67.0	75.1	84.3	86.1
Hale	90.2	93.7	74.5	93.4 -0.4	s) 81.7 2.7	91.2	8°46 -0-4	89.3 -0.2	95.4 -0.1	70.3	81.4	82.7 -0.9	89.5 1.7
≅ est	90.7	95.1	77.3	94°3 0°5	IN SXHIBITS) 79.1	88.8	96.5 1.8	EXHIBITS) 88.5 -1.0	97.6 1.5	72.3 3.5	76.4	87.1 3.6	EXHIBITS) 85.7 -2.1
Central	1.5	92.9 -1.5	76.9 0.8	93.2	working (NOT 8 78.2 3 -0.9	88.1	96.4 1.7	(NOT IN E 88.9 -0.6	95.1	EXHIBITS) 67.2 -1.6	80.8	(S) 83.9 0.4	e (NOT IN 89.3
EXHIBITS) S. East	87.6	93.6	N EXHIBITS) 81.5 67.0 5.4 -9.1	93.0	is not wor 75.8 -3.3	.91.2 1.2	92.4	.c health 89.9 0.4	97.3 1.8	(BOT IN E 65.4 -3.5	68.7 -9.5	IN EXHIBITS) 80.5 -3.0	s practice 84.5 -3.3
- 1	90.1	95.8 1.5	H	94.5	light 82.6 3.6	92.4	93.2 -1.5	to public 90.7	93.6 -1.9	or a dog 70.4	82.9	(MOT 32.5 -1.0	r business 89.6 1.8
ere to go t rt a fire (National	90.2	94.3	job (NOT 76.2	93.8	t a traffic 79.1	90.1	7.46	t a danger 89.5	95.5	license for a dog 68.8 70.4	18.1	baby sitter 83.6	Report an unfair t 87.8 ence
Stated wh Repo	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Get a % correct % difference	% correct % difference	Report Correct Adifference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Report Correct A difference	% correct % difference	<pre>Get a % correct % difference</pre>	% correct % difference	Get a Correct difference	Report % correct % difference
Age	.	ad	13	a d	13	11	ಇರ	11	ad	11	ad	ਰ	ਰਚ
Result	-	-	7	8	m	m	m	at .	at	ĸ	ĸ	v	•

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exercise	8	EXERCISE & 8 (Continued)		fire; needs	a job; want	V)	rd	traffic light	not working.	ng.			
Result 8	13 13	State State Correct Co	Stated where to Mational to 98.6 ence	to get 1 or more of the N.East S.East Ce 99.2 98.6 9.0 0.0	More of t S.East 98.6 0.0	Central We 98.3 98.1 -0.3	98.3 98.3	1816 98.9 0.3	Female 98.4 -0.3	Big City 98.8 0.2	Fringe 98.1 -0.5	Medium 98.7 0.1	Small 98.9 0.3
6	13	<pre>\$ correct \$ difference</pre>	2 or more t 89.7 ence	(NOT IN 92.6 2.9	EXHIBITS) 85.3 -4.5	90.2	89.8	89.6 -0.1	89.7	88.7	9.0	89.3 -0.4	90°3 0°5
10	13	correct %-difference	all 3 t 57.1 ence	62.4 5.3	46.5 -10.6	58.3 1.2	58.9 1.8	58.0 0.9	56.3	55.1	56.9	54.1	61.8 4.8
		Wants to report a in the streets; ne	Wants to report a traffic light not workin in the streets; needs a license for a dog.	traffic light not worki eds a license for a dog	ht not wor se for a d		wants to report	rt a danger	r to public	health,	such as ga	garbage	
=	11	State	Stated where to get 1 or more t 98.5 99.2 97.7 ence	99.2 0.6	more serv 97.7 -0.8	Services. 7 98.8 3 0.3	98.1	98.7	98.3	95.7 -2.8	99.5	99.2	98.7
Ę	ađ	% correct % difference	0 * 66	99.1	ង•0 66	97.8	99.7 0.8	0.0	98.9	96.1	100.0	99.3	99.3
12	11	<pre>correct % difference</pre>	2 or more t 93.3 ence	. (NOT IN 96.4	EXHIBITS) 93.4 0.1	91.5 -1.9	92.2	93°3 0°0	93.2	87.3 -6.0	94.2	96.1 2.8	93.7 0.4
12	ađ	% correct difference	9 ° °6	97.0	94.6	95.7	98.9 2.3	96.8	96.4	91.0	98.9	97.5	96.7
13	11	a correct % difference	all 3 it 59.6 ence	61.4 1.8	57.4 -2.2	58.5	60.9	60.7	59.8 0.1	38.3	61.5	66.4 6.8	65.4 5.7
13	ad	% correct % difference	75.1	77.9	65.7 -9.4	78.8	74.8 -0.3	79.1	71.4	67.2 -7.9	74.7	78.7 3.6	3.7

EXERCISE A 8 (Continued)

		듸	œ	<u>-</u>		–	7		7	۲.		۲,	۵,
w		Sma	97.8	Ö		97.1	Ö		91.	-2.7		67.7	-5,
basines		<u>Redium</u>	6*66	2.1		98.8	1.9		93.9	-0.0		71.9	-1.6
an unfair		<u>Pringe</u>	9.96	-1.2		92.6	-1.4 4		8.46	6.0		76.2	2.7
Weeds a baby sitter during the day; wants to report a fire; needs a job; wants to report an unfair business		Big City	97.0	L. 0-		8*96	-0-1		95.2	1.3		76.7	3.1
job; wants		<u>Penale</u>	98.1	9. 0		97.3	0.3		n° n6	0.5		73.7	0.2
needs a		<u>Male</u>	97.3	n •0-		9.96	10.0-		93.4	-0.5		73.1	-0·t
fire:													
ort a		West	96.3	-1.4		95.9	-1.1		93.6	-0·4		76.4	2.9
nts to rep	vices.	Central	97.9	0.1			6.0			1.5		75.0	1.
te day: wa	: more ser	S. Past	98.5	0.7	(NOT IN EXHIBITS)	96.5	-0.5		90.3	-3.6		t) *69	-4.1
during th	get 1 or	N. Bast	98.2	a. 0			0.1		94.8	0.9		72.4	-1.1
baby sitter	tice. Stated where to get 1 or more services.	<u>National</u>	97.8	A)	2 or more	6*96	0		•••3 OF MOLE (801 IN EARLELLS) t 93.9 94.8 90.3		111 4	t 73.5	0
Meeds a l	practice. Stat		* correct	% difference	•	% correct	% difference	•	S correct	% difference	•	% correct	% difference
		Age				ađ			Ę,			ad	
		Result	14 ad			15			16)		17	

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EXERCISE B 1 OBJECTIVE: Recognize instances of the proper exercise or denial of constitutional rights and liberties.

Small 15.3	-5.1	65.1 -3.6	90.1	79.4
Medium 20.2	0-3	69.2	91.4 1.6	87.9 4.9
Eringe 23.9	3.4	68.0	89.7	3.7
Big City	2.4	70.7	1 87.6 87.4 8 3 -2.2 -2.5	73.4 -9.7
nd gave red <u>remale</u> 46 6	- t-	61.0	87.6 -2.2	82.4 -0.6
e's house a	7.4.0	75.¢	5 92.1	83.7
Rest	20.6	71.6	06	86.6 3.6
to come Central	19.8 -0.7	61.0	92.6	
the right S.East	17.0	69.3	89.1	81.5 -1.5
not have N.East	23.9	72.0	86 J	80.9
police do	20.5	ct 68.1 72.0 69.3 61.0	89.8	83.1
Know	% correct	A COLLECT	% difference % correct	% difference % correct % difference
į	9 <u>8</u> 6	13	17	rg G
;	Result 1	- -	-	-

EIERCISE B 2 OBJECTIVE: Support rights and freedoms of all individuals. Recognize the main functions of governmental bodies.

Small 78.6 -2.7	Small
<u>Redium</u> 82.6 1.3	Redium
<u>Pringe</u> 83.3 2.0	Pringe
or court decides whether a person is guilty. Central West Male Remale Big City 77.5 81.8 80.9 81.7 80.3 -1.0 -3.8 0.5 0.3 -1.0	Biq City Fringe
reson is gui	Penale
nether a pe	ional rights and freedoms.
decides t	rights and constitu
or court Central 77.5 -3.8	tutional rohibited
1, judge <u>S.East</u> 76.7 -4.6	of Consti
jury, tria N.East 88.9 7.6	he value (sembly on
Stated that a jury, trial, judge or $\frac{\text{National}}{\text{National}}$ $\frac{\text{N.East}}{88.9}$ $\frac{\text{S.East}}{76.7}$:ence	EXERCISE B 3 OBJECTIVE: Understand the value of Constitutional rights and freedoms.
State Result Age State 13 % correct % difference	BJECTIVE: U
<u>Age</u> 13	0 m m
Result.	EXERCISE
٠	c-14 73

Small 50.2 2.3	53.8
<u>Medium</u> 46.9 -0.9	51.7
<u>Fringe</u> 48.1 0.2	54.3 1.6
Big City 46.0 -1.9	50.3
Female 48.9	53.2 0.6
nally <u>47.0</u> -0.9	52.6
constitutionally West Male 46.3 47.0 -1.6	assemble. 56.5 3.9
ibited entral 46.6 -1.3	people to 50.7 -1.9
ly when pr S. East 45.9 -2.0	kinds of 50.9
sembly on N. East 52.5	ht of all 52.5
Would limit assembly only when probit $\frac{\text{National}}{\text{National}} = \frac{\text{Nasst}}{52.5} = \frac{\text{Sast}}{45.9} = \frac{\text{Colling}}{10.0}$ rence	Accept the right of all kinds of peoct 52.6 52.5 50.9 5 rence
Would % correct % difference	Accel % correct % difference
13	13
Result 1	8

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EXERCISE B 4 OBJECTIVE: Defend rights and liberties of all kinds of people uniformly.

4 2 0 0		Belie	"Russia is better than t	redio or ter than t	TV should	be allowed States." (to say	: Exhi bits)		•	•	,	1
	13 13	% correct % difference	20.7	21.4 0.6	15.3 -5.5	24.7 4.0	19.7 -1.0	22.0 1.2	<u>Female</u> 19.4 -1.3	Big_CitX 21.4 0.7	<u>Fringe</u> 22.2 1.5	Medium 18.4 -2.3	21.3 0.6
-	17	% correct % difference	49.5	58°9 9°4	37.1	49.6 0.1	48.7	55.¢ 5.6	44.3 -5.1	50.8 1.3	59.8 10.3	4.9.4	37.2 -12.3
-	D d	% correct % difference	26.0	n°8	40.6 -15.4	55.3	59°5 3°6	58.5 2.5	53.8 -2.2	56.9 0.9	57.9 1.9	59.3	47.2
	13	"Some "Some K correct K difference	races of 15.6	people are 14.1	e better t 15.0 -0.7	han oth 15.4 -0.3	ers." (NOT IN 20.0 4.3	EXHIBITS) 18.2 2.5	13.4 -2.3	16.8	17.8	12.8 -2.8	15.8 0.1
2	11	% correct % difference	31.7	38.7 6.9	24.9 -6.8	30.0	31.6 -0.1	38.6 6.8	25.4 -6.3	31.3	37.5 5.8	29.3	27.8
N	ad	% correct % difference	36.8	4.1.6	28.1	36.2 -0.6	38.9 2.2	. 39 <u>.</u> 3 2.5	34.5 -2.3	38.4 1.6	43.7	29.9	29.8
м С-		"It i % correct % difference	is not nece 23.4	necessary to 26.2 2.8	believe in 12.4 -11.0	27.5 4.1	T IN EXHIBITS) 26.4 2.9	TS) 23.3 -0.1	23.4	26.4 3.0	31.5 8.1	20.2	17.5 -5.9
m 15 74	17	% correct % difference	49.2	56.4 7.2	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	45.1	50.9 1.8	53.6 4.5	45.0	4.9.5 0.4	58.0 8.8	48.3 -0.8	39.8 -9.3
m	ađ	% correct % difference	55 . 4	n°6 6*19	45.1 -10.4	52.6 -2.9	56.1 6.7	59.6 4.1	51.7 -3.8	51.8 -3.6	60.8 5.4	57.7 2.3	45.6
æ	13	Would S correct S difference	allow all 5.0	three 4.4	statements. 3.1 -1.9	5.3	m m m m	0 • •	4 0 . 0 . 0	5.1	6.C	4.8	4.3
at .	17	% correct % difference	21.7	31.5 9.8	12.2 -9.5	17.3	26.1	26.2	17.6	18.8	30.7	19.9 -1.8	15.2 -6.5
et .	D	% correct % difference	32.2	37.3 5.1	24.1	31.9	33.1 0.9	35.8 3.7	28.8 -3.3	32.9	39.2	26.2	24.7
LO , m	13	Would % correct % difference	allow all 3.8	three and 2.8 -1.0	d give fre- 2.1 -1.7	edcm of 4.5 0.7	speech as re 6.5 2.7	reason. 4.5 0.7	3.1	# 9 • 0 # 0	w	# 0 0.2	3.4
SC.	11	% correct % difference	18.3	27.4	8.5	14.5 -3.7	22.9 4.6	21.8	15.0	13.7	26.8 8.6	18.3	11.6
ĸ	6	% correct % difference	24.4	27.7	21.1	21.4	26.6 2.2	26.3	22.7 -1.7	29.9 5.5	27.3	19.9 -4.5	18.5 -5.9

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EXERCISE B 5 OBJECTIVE: Support rights and freedoms of all individuals. Support free communication.

•	20.4	-3.2	54.0	-1.2
Jave reason	24.6 20.4	6.0	50.6	9.4-
job and	<u>Pringe</u> 28.1	3	61.4	6.2
doing a bad	Big City 20.0	-3.7	55.1	-0.1
sident is	22.9 <u>Pemale</u> 22.9 24.4	0.7	52.6	-3.2
or or Pres	<u>nale</u> 22.9	L 0- 1	58.5	3.3
the Govern	tral West	1.5	57.3	2.1
đ		ç	55.5	ŋ•3
tell oth	S. East 18.2	-5.4	44.2	-11.0
right to	N. Fast 26.8	3.2	62.1	6.9
nk it is all	<u>Mational N.Fast S.Fast C.</u> t 23.7 26.8 18.2	Q U	55.2	a)
i 41	% correct	% difference	* correct	% difference
	<u>A3e</u>		13	
	Result 1		-	

EXERCISE C 1 OBJECTIVE: Understand the need for law and order.

	4hink	The mend	rules on t	the player	-bund-							
% correct	Ct Ct	ational 98.7	N. East 98.8	5. <u>East</u> 97.8	National N. East S. East Central We est 97.8 99.0 99	West 99.1	<u>male</u> 99.0	<u>Pemale</u> 98.4	Big_CitX 97.4	Fringe 99.4	Hedium 99.3	Small 98.4
<pre>4 difference</pre>	Fence		ن• ن ن	6.0-	0.2	17 • 0	0•3	-0-3	-1.4	9•0	0.5	-0.3
	Think	We need	rules and	gave reas	Think we need rules and gave reason.							
% correct	ect	88.3	93.1	79.6	91.4	86.5	89 ° 4	87.2	85.3	93.6	88.2	84.7
3 dift	difference		8 • 1	-8.7	3.1	-1.9	1.1	-1.2	-3.1	5.3	-0.1	-3.7
	Think	grownups	need rule	S.								
& correct	ect	t 87.8 87.8	87.8	85.3	89.7	87.3	0.06	85.4	80.8	91.6	8.06	85.5
% diff	difference		0.1	-2.5	1.9	-0-5	2.3	-2-4	-7.0	3.8	3.6	-2.3
	Think	grownaps:	need rule	s and gav	e reason.							
% correct	rect	t 63.2 65.0 54.1	65.0	54.1	67.3	63.4	67.8	58.3	55.2	67.6	67.2	60.2
% dif	difference		1.8	-9.1	0.4	0.2	9•4	6.4-	-8-1	†	3,9	-3.1

...

EXERCISE C 2 OBJECTIVE: Understand the need for law and order.

Small 94.3 -0.2	97.3 -0.1	96.8 5.4	77.8	90.3	73.8	45.9 2.5	58.2 -0.2	40.7	15.8 0.6	26.0	11.0
4edium 94.1	97.7	89.4	75.3	90.5	64.3	44°3	64.6	35.4	17.3	3.3	8.6 -0.0
Pringe 94.3	98.9	93.0	71.0	89.6 0.3	9.09	39.3	56.3 -2.1	27.5	12.7	22.7	
819_City 95.5 1.0	95.0	90.6 -0.8	79.5	85.2 -4.0	67.6 2.0	6 ° 0	53.4 -5.1	35.4	14.8 -0.4	18.6 -5.6	12.5 3.8
<u>Pemale</u> 93.2 -1.3	99.3	91.7	71.2	39.8 0.5	66.1	38.1 -5.3	57.5 -1.0	33.1 -6.5	12.8	23.9	8.8
3016 95.8	95.1	91.0- 9.0-	79.8	88.3 -û.9	64.9	48.8 5.5	58.8	34.3 G.6	17.9	25.0	8.5
14. 193.9 10.5	96.3	89.4 -2.0	74.4 -1.1	87.8	67.7 2.1	42.3 -1.1	58.2 -0.3	34.0	14.9 -0.3	25.3 1.2	7.3
are needed Central 96.4	97.2	98. 9.00 9.00	78.8 3.3	90.0	64.5	45.5 2.1	63.3	33.5	15.3 0.1	24.3	7.5
why laws <u>S. Fast</u> 93.9	97.8 0.3	5°30-	FXHIBITS) 74.3 -1.2	88.8	66.1 0.5	45.2 1.8	50.3	37.4 3.8	EXHIBITS) 20.4 5.2	22.9	11.3
1 reason 93.4	#•86 0•3	89.1 -2.3	(NOT IN 73.9	89.9 6.6	64.6	μ0.6 -2.8	59.3	30.8 -2.9	(NOT IN 11.0 -4.2	23.9	9.1 6.5
ed at least <u>National</u> 96.5	97.E	91.4	reasons 75.5	89•3	65.6	reasons 43.4	58.4	33.7	reasons 15.2	24.1	8.7
Stated Stated National Nationa	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	2 % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	3 % correct % difference	<pre>\$ correct \$ difference</pre>	% correct % difference	% correct difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
50 E	11	ad	13	11	pr	13	11	ad	13	11	ad
Pesult 1	-	-	7	2	8	m	m C-18	m	#	# .	đ

	Small 1.4 -1.0	3.4	1.5
	Medium 3.0	1.1	1.2
	<u>Pringe</u> 2.2 -0.2	3.7	0.5
	Big City 3.0	2.4	3.5
	<u>Female</u> 2.5	3.8	2.2
	Hale 2.4 -0.0	3.5	0.7
	Hest 3.9	2.3 -1.3	1.0
	Central 6.4 -1.9	2.3	2.1 0.6
SXHIBITS	S. Fast 2.9	4.7	0.7
NI TON)	N.East 2.6 G.2	5.3	1.7
1) •••5 reasons (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	National 2.4	3.6	1.5
EXERCISE C 2 (Continued)	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
ი ა	<u>Age</u> 13	11	a d
exercisz	Result 5	ĸ	ιc

EXERCISE C 3 OBJECTIVE: Understand the need for law and order. Recognize the main functions of governmental bodies.

Big City Fringe Medium Small 41.4 54.5 51.8 50.8 -8.6 4.5 1.9 0.8	73.6 71.4 3.2 1.0	87.5 87.8 0.5 0.8
oney. emale 48.1	68.9 -1.5	35.0 -2.0
r settling argument over most settling argument over most set set set set set set set set set s	8 72.0 4 1.7	8 89.1 2 2.1
ded for settli Central Wes 49.7 52.	69.7 72. -0.7 2.	85.8 85. -1.2 -1.
tem is provi <u>S.Bast</u> 45.9 -4.1	69.0 -1.4	84.7 -2.3
Stated that legal system is provided for set National N.East S.East Central rect 50.0 51.0 45.9 49.7 ference 1.0 -4.1 -0.3	4 70.0 -0.4	0 90.5 3.5
Stated th Natio % correct 50. % difference	% correct 70. % difference	% correct 87.
13 13 8	7.	10 10
Result 1	-	-

··· 78

O SEXERCISE C 4 OBJECTIVE: Call attention to unjust laws or authority, and oppose them by lawful means. Recognize important civic problems and favor trying to solve them.

Small 43.6 -5.8	11.5
<u>Hedium</u> 47.7 -1.6	13.3
<u> </u>	14.1
Big City 47.8	a¥ 8.9 -3.5
<u>Female</u> 44.8 -4.6	5
18 18 54 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	njust 13.2 0.7
Central Mest 48.4 55.8 -0.9 6.5	ng to change 13.9 1.5
<u>central</u> 48.4 -0.9	o somethi 15.9 3.4
nfair lay S <u>East</u> 47.8	pted to d 7.7 -4.8
njust or u N.Past 46.7 -2.6	they attem 10.7 -1.8
Described an unjust or unfair law N*Past S*Past % Past 0.7.8 46.7 47.8 % difference -2.6 -1.6	S correct 12.5 10.7 7.7 1.3 difference -1.8 -4.8
Age ad % Cc % di	ad % CC
Result A	2



EXERCISE D 1 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the purposes of government.

Xedium	1.1	81.1 84.4 77.2 0.3 3.6 -3.6	90°0
Big_City	5 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	80.6	82.7 -7.7
Female	46.2	83.3	39.0
Male	#8. 1. 8. 9.	78.3 -2.5	91.8 1.4
Vest	46.1 -1.5	86.2	93.3 2.9
overnment. Central	51.2 3.6	83.6 2.1	92.5
oses of g	42.4 -5.1	74.1	83.8 -6.6
Stated one or more purposes of go National N.East S.Fast	48°0	84.6 3.8	90.7
ed one cr National	47.6	80.8	η·06
Stat	% correct % difference	<pre>% correct % difference</pre>	% correct % difference
Age	6	13	11
Result	-	-	-

EXERCISE D 2 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the main functions and relations of governmental bodies.

	71.2 69.2 -1.1 -3.1	81.1 76.9 3.4 -0.9	89.6 82.6 0.5 -6.4	21.5 14.9 3.1 -3.5	49.2 43.4 -2.5 -8.3	72.0 69.8 1.7 -0.5	83.2 70.5 3.1 -9.6
Fringe 55.0 52.0 2.8	77.2	76.2	93°29 4°4	19.4	61.1 9.4	71.8	86.6 6.6
Big City 42.5 -6.7	71.4	76.7	36.8 -2.3	16.9 -1.5	53.8 2.1	66.2	73.8
.s. Ferrale 48.6 -0.6	ა•99 - 99 - 9	73.2	96.4	18.4 0.0	45.8 -5.9	64.9	78.5
ning he Wants <u>Male</u> 49.8 3.6	73.9	85.6 4.8	91.9	reason. 18.4 -0.0	57.8 6.1	75.8 5.5	81.8
o do anything Hest 49.3 6.5	73.9	76.8	92.8 3.8	and gave 19.5	53.8	71.0	6.48
e right to Central 49.2	72.7 0.4	79.8	87.5 -1.5	right, 15.1 -3.3	51.0 -0.6	8.69 9.0-	9.67
t have the SEEST 47.7	70.3	76.6 -1.2	85.9 -3.2	t have the 16.8	43.8 -7.9	66.4 -3.9	74.1
t does no N. Rast 49.8 0.6	72.3	77.3	89.8	t does no 22.5 4.1	57.0 5.3	73.2	80.7
Think president does not $\frac{\text{National}}{\text{National}}$ $\frac{\text{N.East}}{\text{49.8}}$ the seconce	72.3	77.8	89.0	Think president does not have the transfer 18.4 22.5 16.8 ence 4.1 -1.6	51.7	70.3	80.1
Think % correct % difference		% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Think K correct Alifference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Scorrect
Age 9	13	11	ad	6	13	11	ađ
Result	-	- с	-20	8	7	7	7

EXERCISE D 3 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the importance of political opposition.

	<u> </u>	94.8 3.1	80.9 1.5
	Big City ZE 81.3 8 -1.8		
	<u>remale</u> 82.6 -0.4	91.9	9°0 0°9
	Male 93.6 0.6	91.6	84.6 -0.8
	82.9 -0.1	93.6 1.9	83.4 -2.0
13 (mc)	Central 84.2 1.2	90.1	86.2 9.8
n election	2. East 79. 6 -3. 5	91.5	82.9 -2.5
lates in a	National N.East S. 1 (ence	92.2	87.9 2.5
two candid	National 83.0	91.7	85° 4
Why have two candidates in an election?	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
,	<u>Age</u> 13	11	ad
	Result Age 1 13	-	-

EXERCISE D 4 OBJECTIVE: Recognize that democracy depends on the alertness and involvement of its citizens and know how citizens can affect government.

	Small 75.4	3.1	80.1	-1.3	76.4	-4.7
	<u>Medium</u> 69.4	-2.9	81.8	J. 4	83.5	2.4
	Pringe 77.0				84.5	3.4
s want.	Big City 66.5	- 5°	75.6	-5.7	76.6	-4.5
onstituent	Female Big C	5. 0-	82°C	9.0	79.2	-1.9
to vote as c	<u>Male</u> 72.7	0 •3	82.2	9.0	83.1	2.0
	Hest 67.7	5.4	83.3	2.0	80.3	-0-8 -0-8
atives of	Central 80.5	æ 	84.1	2.8	79.2	-1.9
represent	S. Fast 68.1	-4.1	73.8	-7.5	79.9	-1.2
y elected	N.East 72.2	-0	82.0	9*0	84.8	3.7
ave reason why el	National N.East S.East Central Hest ct 72.3 72.2 68.1 80.5 67.7		81.3		81.1	
Gave	COLLE	% difference	% correct	% difference	% correct	% difference
	<u>Age</u>		11		ad	
	Result 1		-		- -2	21

EXERCISE D 5 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the main structure of the United States national government.

		Congress other? (m	of the U	Congress of the United States is made uother? (mc)	s is made	up of two	parts.	One is the	House of Re	House of Representatives.	is. What is	is the	
Result A	13 % % %		National 72.6	N.East 75.0 2.4	S. East 63.0 -9.6	Central 77.0	West 73.4	#ale 72.8 0.2	Female 72.8	<u>Big City</u> 68.6 -4.0	Fringe 75.3 2.7	<u>Medium</u> 75.3 2.7	Small 69.8 -2.8
-	17	% correct % difference	88.9	90.5	82.1 -6.8	89.9 1.0		87.2	90.4	82.3		92.1	85.0 -3.9
d	E E	% correct % difference	91.8	93.6 1.8	85.0 -6.8	92.8	93.8 2.0	93.8 2.0	90.0	91.7	94.3	90.6	88.6 -3.2

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EXERCISE D 6 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the main structure of the United States national government.

,	Small 47.7 0.2	40.9
	Medium 49.2 1.7	8°67
	<u>rringe</u> 49.1	
	Big_City 41.9 -5.6	34.9
(mc)	Female 43.3	36.7 -8.8
ntatives?	34.0 6.5	55.3 9.7
as represe	16 5 3 5 5 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	47.9 2.3
than it h	Central 45.3 -2.1	48.0 2.5
senators lation.	S. East 43.7 -3.7	37.5 -8.6
nave more small popu	N. Fast 47.8	46.5
might a state have more senator. Then it has a small population.	ational 47.4	45.5
When might a state have more senators than it has representatives? (mc) when it has a small population.	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
	<u>Age</u>	ಕ್ಷ
	Result	-

EXERCISE D 7 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of the political structure of their state and community.

			State	ed that g	overnors a	Stated that governors are elected			,	,	,	•	,	
•	Result 1	A <u>qe</u> 9	% correct	National 85.6	N.Fast 90.5 4.9	StEast 76.1 -9.5	Central 85.3 -0.4	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	85.7 0.1	<u>remale</u> 85.6 -0.1	Big City F 84.7 -0.9	Fringe 88.2 2.6	Medium 87.1	SHALL 81.8 -3.9
	-	13	% correct	95.7	6*#6		95.5	6.3	ħ*96	8*116	97.6	95.3	95.7	
			% difference		-0.7	6.5	-0-2	9.0	0.8	6.3-	1•3	10-	0.0	-0-2
			State	ed that q	overnors a	Stated that governors are elected	by th	people of	the state.					
	7	6	% correct	59.1	64.1	59.2	55.2	59.0	58.2	66.1	55.4	57.3	63.4	
,	C-		% difference		S.C	···	-3.9	-0.2	-1.0	1.0	-3.7	2.1-	4.3	0.1
-22	ہ 22-	13	% correct	84.6	81.8	86.5	94.6	86.2	84.8	84.9	83°4	63.0	86.9	84.9
			% difference		-2.9	1.9	-0-0	1.6	0.2	e•3	-1.3	-1.6	2.3	

EXERCISE D 8 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of the political structure of their local community.

ERIC Fortilisat Provided by ERIC

	Of those Know	ose who live	Of those who live in a city or town: Know whether own city has a town co	r town:	council.			ţ	_			
Age National 17 % correct 69.6 % difference	Nationa 69.6		Negastes 5	S. <u>Bast</u> 64.4 -5.1		West 74.6 5.0	<u>Male</u> 71.7 2.1	Female 67.7	Big_Cit'y 61.7 -7.9	<u> </u>	<u>Medium</u> 76.0 6.5	Small 68.4 -1.1
% correct 87.0 % difference			82.1	88 1 8 8	88.1 1.1	90°3 3°3	86.7	87.3 0.3	87.3	88.8 1.8	86.6	82.5 -4.5
Know whether own city has a mayor. X correct 82.5 79.5 79.3 X difference -3.0 -3.2	whether	<u> </u>	own city ha 79.5 -3.0	15 a mayor 79.3 -3.2	88.7 6.2	81.2	86.3 3.8	79.2	85.9 3.4	78.5	80.6 -1.9	87.1 4.6
% correct 86.3 % difference			86.1	94.6 8.3	87.1 0.9	80.3 -6.0	87.6 1.4	85.1	89.5 3.2	80.9 -5.4	90.7	87.4
Know whether own city has a town ma correct 42.7 40.4 43.0 % difference -2.3 0.3	whether 42.7	•	own city ha 40.4	15 a town 43.0 0.3	manager. 43.4 0.7	44.1	47.6 4.9	38.5 -4.2	41.9 -0.8	# # 65 = 1	49.3 6.6	47.4 4.7
% correct 62.7 % difference			65.4	54.9 -7.8	66.3 3.6	60.5	4.79 4.7	58.5	53.3	64.0	69.6	63.5
Know about all three offices. % correct. 33.1 28.8 32. % difference -4.3 -0.	about a	H	1 three off 28.8 -4.3	32.4 -0.7	32.8 -0.3	38.7 5.5	38.1 4.9	28.8 -4.3	31.4 -1.7	25.1 -8.0	39.6 6.5	37.0 3.9
% correct 54.3 % difference			58.8	50.8	55.1 0.8	50.6	61.2 6.9	48.2	51.7 -2.6	51.5 -2.8	62.8 8.5	52.¢ -2.3



EXERCISE D 9 OBJECTIVE: Recognize that democracy depends on the alertness and involvement of its citizens. Recognize the main structure and pover of the United States national government.

,		Stated name of President	d name of President	ı				•	•		•	;	•
Result 1	<u>Age</u> 9	% correct % difference	National 90.8	N. East 95.4 4.6	S. East 88.0 -2.9	<u>Central</u> 91.8 0.9	Hest 87.5 -3.3	## 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Female 90.6 -0.2	Big_Citx 82.0 -8.9	Eringe 93.3 2.9	46dium 93.4 2.6	Small 91.0 0.2
-	13	% correct % difference	93.8	96.6 2.8	88°9 -4°9	95.9 2.1	93.0 -0.8	93.3 -0.5	94.5	90.7	95.3 1.6	96.3 2.5	92.1 -1.7
-	11	% correct % difference	96.5	98.4 1.9	92.9	98.7	95.3 -1.2	96.3	95.7 0.2	94.9 -1.6	97.5 1.0	97.4	96.2
-	ađ	% correct % difference	97.5	96.2	97.3	98.2	98. 6 1.0	96.4	98.6 1.0	98°4 0.9	99.6	95.5	95.4 -2.1
8	13	Vice X correct X difference	President 59.7	71.6	8 6 8 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6	62.2 2.5	53.4 -6.3	62.5 2.8	57.¢ -2.7	55.0	67.3 7.5	66.2 6.5	49.4
7	11	% correct % difference	74.9	82.0	61.7	79.1 4.2	75.2 0.3	76.4 1.5	73.5 -1.4	68.6	85.7 10.8	81.9	63.9
~ C-	ađ	% correct % difference	86.5	90.2 3.6	80.7 -5.8	88.5 1.9	84.1 -2.4	86.3 -0.2	86.7	81.9 -4.6	94.5	83.2 -3.3	80.3 -6.2
m 24	13	Secre % correct % difference	Secretary of State ct 2.2 rence	1te 2.4 0.2	2.3	20 20 20 20	1.7	3.4	1.1-	1.0-	2.7	2.0	2.3
m	11	% correct % difference	6.8	7.1	3.6	10.5 3.6	5.1	0°0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.5	5.8
m	ađ	% correct % difference	15.9	22.7	10.4 -5.4	12.2	16.8 6.9	23.0	9.3	15.9 0.1	19.9	18.0	6.1 -9.8
3	13	Secre % correct % difference	Secretary of Def t 6.1 ence	Defense 6.5 0.4	4.2	7.1	6.4 0.3	9.1 3.0	3.3	6.6 0.7	5.0	7.1	5.7
3	11	% correct % difference	13.1	16.3 3.2	10.3	14.7	10.6 -2.5	17.8	8.5	13.4 0.3	15.3	14.5	9.7
3	ad	% correct % difference	24.0	33.5 9.5	21.0 -3.0	18.2 -5.8	22.4 -1.6	33.6 9.6	15.1 -8.9	22.3	31.5 7.5	22.5 -1.5	13.6 -10.4

EXERCISE	6 Q 3	(Continued)	1 (14 g)										
Result 5	13 13	Speak	Speaker Of the nouse National N.Ea. 3. ence	Ne East 3.5	S. East 1.2 -0.6	Central 1.5 -0.3	Messt 1008 1008	Hale 2.0 0.3	<u>Perale</u> 1.5 -0.2	Big_City 1.8 0.1	Fringe 2.8	<u>Medium</u> 0.3	Small 1.7
ហ	11	% correct % difference	23.2	36.2 13.0	13.8 -9.4	26.7 3.5	15.1 -8.1	26.9	19.6 -3.6	22.0 -1.2	32.0 8.8	22.6	17.0
· M	ađ	% correct % difference	31.9	38.6	33.6	28.8 -3.1	26.0 -5.9	38.7 6.9	25.5 -6.3	28.9	37.6	30.2 -1.6	26.2
v.	13	Senate X correct X difference	Majority 3.8	Leader. 5.8 1.9	2.6	3.9	2.8	9.6 2.8	1.2	3.8 0.0	# 0 • • 0	3.4	e 0 0
ø	11	% correct % difference	12.4	13.6 1.1	10.8 -1.6	14.3 1.8	10.6 -1.9	15.5 3.1	9.4	10.0	15.4 3.0	14.4 1.9	9.9
v	ad	% correct % difference	22.7	24.7	22.9	18.7 -3.9	25.3 2.6	31.0 8.4	15.0	17.8	21.1	27.4 4.8	24.5
7	13	One s % correct % difference	senator from 15.5	n own state. 19.5 4.1	te. 10.2 -5.3	15.9 0.5	15.4 -0.1	16.8	14.3 -1.1	13.0 -2.4	16.5	18.6 3.1	13.0
C-2	11	% correct % difference	38.8	45.8 6.9	29.9 -8.9	39°3	39.8 1.0	41.4 2.6	36.3 -2.5	36.2 -2.6	5°5	40.8 1.9	34.2
r 25	ad	% correct % difference	57.4	59.1	55.7 -1.7	52.6 -4.8	63.3 5.9	64.6	9°9-	54.3 -3.1	62.1 4.6	59.6 2.2	49.4
æ	13	Both % correct % difference	senators fr 5.8	from own s 6.0 0.2	state. 2.5 -3.3	7.3 1.5	6.9 1.1	7.0	4.7	4.8 1.0	0°0 0°0	5.9	6.0
6 0	11	% correct % difference	15.5	17.1	11.9	16.9 1.3	15.7	18.9 3.3	12.3 -3.3	15.3 -0.3	15.8	16.7	14.5
co	ad	% correct % difference	31.2	38.3	27.5	25.6 -5.6	33.1 1.9	46.7	22.5 -8.7	28.9 -2.3	36.4	26.1 -5.1	29.8 -1.4
Ø	13	Congr % correct % difference	Congressman from t 10.8 ence	10.2 -0.6	district. 11.1 0.3	11.4 0.5	16.7 -0.2	11.4	16.3 -0.5	6.1		18.9 8.1	10.9
6	11	% correct % difference	31.0	32.1	26.2	32.9 1.9	32.1	35.5	26.6	21.8 -9.2	34°9	40.5 0.0	25.9 -5.1
6	ad	% correct % difference	38.6	31.2 -7.4	35.8 -2.8	48.2 9.6	37.3 -1.3	47.4 8.8	30.5 -8.1	28.4	39.7	43.7 5.1	40.3

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EXERCISE D10 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the structure and operation of political parties

		Na med	Named both major political parties.	r politic	sal partie	S. O							
Result	Age		National	N. East	SET	Central	Wesc	Rale	Zemale	Big City		Medium	Small
-	13	% correct % difference	ħ*69	75.1 5.7	64.8 -4.6	71.9	64.4 -5.0	71.4	67.6 -1.7	62.9		72.6	67.6 -1.8
-	11	% correct % difference	87.2	85.9 -1.3	7.6.5	89.0 1.8	93.2	89.5	86.7 -0.5	82.6 -4.6		89.0 1.8	84.7
-	ađ	% correct % difference	9*116	95.5 0.9	89.2	96.1 1.5	95.9 1.3	95.3 0.7	93.9	91.3 -3.3		94.5 -0.1	93.8 -0.8
8	13	Named % correct % difference	Named one minor political party. t. 11.5 9.9 12.9 ence -1.6 1.4	politica 9.9 -1.6	al party. 12.9	12.4	10.9 -0.6	14.9 3.4	8 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	11.9	12.c 0.s	16.5	11.6
6	11	% correct % difference	6 • 0 †	52.2	24.1 -16.9	39.6 -1.3	# # # # # #	45.2 4.3	37.1 -3.8	44.6 3.7		38.2	30.2 -10.8
7	ađ	% correct % difference	53.9	55.0	45.9	52.3	61.7	64.1	44.7	57.0 3.1		ນ ນຸດ ໝູ	42.6 -11.3

EXERCISE 011 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of the political and social structure of their state and local community.

-	EAEACLS!	- - a	MARKIND VII OBUBCIITE: RIC BERIC OI CHC POILLICAI AM SOCIAI SCIECCUIC OI CHCII	TO STEAD S	בחב הסדדר	דרמד מוות	מכרומד פר	10 9111011	בווכדו אבת		. I a community of the community of	•		
	; -2 4		Name	d political	party of	Governor	of own s	tate.						
£.	Result	<u>Age</u>	# correct	National Negast Segast Central	NeEast 34.7	<u>S. Rast</u> 26.6	Central 39.1	1 Hest 33.2	<u>Male</u> 36,5	<u> </u>	Big_City 31.8	Prings 30.3	<u>Medium</u> 38.6	Small 33.1
5	•	2	% difference		-	-7.1	5.4	-0.5	2.8	-2.7	-1.8	-3,3	6.4	-0.5
	-	ađ	% correct	77.6	80.2	72.8	78.4	77.2	79.5	75.9	72.3	78.5	78.9	79.8
			% difference		2.6	8.4-	8.0	4.0-	1.9	-1.7	-5.4	6.0	1,3	2.1

EXERCISE D12 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the importance of diverse interest groups.

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Small	-3.9	ı	56.7	-3.7		3/°8 -0°9
Medium	83.0 1.5		63.6	3,3	•	41.9 7.8
Fringe	83.9 2.4		63.5	3.2	6	38.5 0.0
Big_City	81.6 0.1		9.95	-3.7	,	5.1
Female	83.9 2.4		0.99	5.7	:	
Hale	78.7 -2.8	1	54.1	-6.3		30.9 -7.3
club.	80°6	,	56.5	-3.8	,	36. y -1.4
t a youth Central	82.3 0.8		61.9	1.6	;	37.5 -0.7
help star S.East	81.9 0.3	EXHIBITS)	58. Ú	-2.3	ć	38.0 -C.2
Who might N. East	81.2 -C.4	(NOT IN	63.7	3.4		2.2
Named 1 group who might help start National N. East S. East C	81.5	2 groups (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	60.3		3 groups	18.1
Named N	% correct % difference	2	A correct	% difference	e	% correct % difference
Age	13		_		;	<u> </u>
Result	, -		7		•	ฑ

EXERCISE D13 OBJECTIVE: Recognize the importance of political opposition and diverse interest groups.

m Small 75.2	65.7 -5.3	61.1
<u>Bedium</u> 78.5 6.0	74.3 3.3	68.0 7.9
<u>Fringe</u> 68.3	69.9	54.3 - 5.8
Big City 69.9 -2.7	74.1 3.2	59°5 -0-6
<u>Female</u> 68.7 -3.9	69.4 -1.6	IBITS) 56.2 -3.9
nt want to help in a project. <u>Central West Male</u> 76.6 70.9 76.9	72.7	ho might oppose. (NOT IN EXHIBITS) 62.6 58.9 64.5 56.2 2.5 -1.2 4.4 -3.9
welp in 76.9	69.3 -1.6	oppose. 58.9 -1.2
ght want to <u>Central</u> 76.6 4.0	oject. 72.4 1.4	3
Y who mi S. East 68.2	ppose pr 64.0 -7.0	and one 54.2 -5.9
Named groups in community who migh National Names Salast to 72.6 72.8 68.2 ence	Named groups who might oppose project 71.0 75.4 64.0 rence 4.4 -7.0	Named one who might help and one st 62.4 54.2 cence 2.3 -5.9
ed groups National 72.6	groups 71.0	one vho 60.1
Named N S correct R difference	Named % correct % difference	Named % correct % difference
a de	ađ	a D
Result 1	~ . C-:	. m 27



EXERCISE 5 1 OBJECTIVE: Know how citizens can affect government.

Result	u]t	Age	Stal	1 or more		citizens can S. S. East	7 36	e actions of	their	government. Female	Bid_City	Fringe 86.1	Medium 79.2	Small 67.0
	_	17	% correct % difference		83. 5.8	9.8	0.1	2.5	0.1	-0-1	-3.1	. æ	1.9	-10.4
	-	a d	% correct % difference	п•98	89.9 3.6	78.2	8.68 3.4	85.2 -1.2	88.2 1.8	84.9 -1.5	83.0 -3.4	90.5	87.7 1.3	83.6 -2.8
				ed 2 or more		citizens can		influence actions of	<u>.</u>	government.		EXHIBITS)		
	7	17	% correct % difference	1.2	66.5 5.3			66.9 5.7	61.3 0.1	61.2 -0.1	58.5 -2.7	69.0 7.8	65.5 4.3	49.1
	,	ייני ק	Anorron to	69.5	68.5	56.2	77.5	73.4	8.69	69.2	61.2	79.0	71.8	64.1
	1	<u>;</u>	% difference		1.0	-13.3	8.0	3-9	6.3	-0-3	-8.3	9.5	2.3	-5.4
			Stated	ad 3 or more	SAEA	citizens can	influence	e actions of	their	qovernment.				
	~	17	Correct	, «	52.4			-37	u8.1	41.8	40°8	57.0	47.3	30.2
	1	:	% difference	•	7.6	-9.1	-3.8	5.1	3.3	-3.1	0.4-	12.2	2,5	-14.6
	~	יי מ	% correct	47.2	47.0	33.6	53.8	53.3	6.64	0°57	9.04	8.09	48.6	37.4
	n)		1	-6.2	-13.6	9.9	0.9	2.7	-2.3	9•9-	13.5	1.4	8*6-
	•		Stated 4	ed 4 or more	Ways	citizens can		e actions of	u	government.	• •	H	,	,
C.	3	17	% correct % difference	_		12.8	26.2	27.8 3.1	31.5 6.8	18.5 -6.2	25.9 1.2	31.9	23.2 -1.5	16.8
-28	=	7	+001107	0.40	20.5	21.1	29.3	22.9	24.4	23.6	20.5	33.2	26.4	15.0
	,	;	% difference	; ! !	-3.5	-2.9	υ. Β.	-1.1	0.4	10. 0-	-3.5	9.2	2.4	-8.9
			State	Stated 5 or more	Vays	citizens can	n influence	e actions of	their	government.		EXHIBITS)		,
	LC.	17	Correc		20.8			9.1	14.7	7.0	10.2	17.4	7.0	9
	,	:	% difference	•	16.1	-5.8	-3.9	-1.0	0-1	-3.7	-0.5	6.7	-3.7	-3.9
	v	ש	% correct	7.6	დ	3.1	8.7	10.6	7.0	8.1	4.6	12.2	0.6	3.9
	,) }		,	0.7	-4.5	1.1	3.0	-0.6	0°2	-3.0	9•#	.	-3.7

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EXERCISE E 2 OBJECTIVE: Believe that each person's civic behavior is important. Recognize that democracy depends on the alertness and involvement of its citizens, and know how citizens can affect government.

% correct % difference % correct	Think it Na ence	k they can National 53.5	Think they can have some influence National N.East S.East t 53.5 47.4 ence -6.3 -6.1 t 61.3 61.8 48.3	influence	Central 56.4 4.9	Central Hest 55.4 59.7 4.9 6.2 66.1 65.7	decisions. Hale Fe 55.8 2.3 66.6	Fenale 52.4 -1.1	Big_City 51.0 -2.4 57.9	Eringe 49.9 -3.6 64.9	######################################	Small 55.5 2.0 57.2
% differe % correct % differe	difference Think Correct difference	they can 49.6	ence 0.5 -13.0 Think they can influence decisions t 49.6 42.5 40.7 ence -7.1 -8.9	-13.0 decisions 40.7 -8.9	аVе	4.4 one means. 57.2 7.6	51.3 1.7	8 0°6 0°6 0°6	4.5. 4.9. 0.0	9 8 8 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1 ° 1	53 C. 33.55	
ÖH	% correct % difference	59.1	58.8 -0.3	45.6 -13.5	64.4 5.3	64.1 5.0	64.1 5.0	54°6 -4°5	56.4 -2.7	63.4 8.5	58.1	54.7 -4.4

EXERCISE E 3 OBJECTIVE: Know how citizens can affect government.

Small 62.2	6.0	tt.		Sma11 25.6	9.0-		1.6		-1.0
Medium 64.1	6.0	importan		<u>Medium</u> 22.4	-3.7	6	-3.9	(2.8 -3.1
Fringe 62.1	1.	Recognize		Fringe 27.9	1.8	·	0.2	•	8.0 2.1
Big City 64.6	- - -	vement. Know how citizens can affect government. Recognize important solve them.		<u>Big_City</u> 28.5	2.4	C 4	3.3	•	1.4
Female 63.0	-0.2	an affect		<u>Female</u> 21.5	9*#-	•	-2.1		-1.0
1s. <u>Male</u> 63.0	10-	citizens ca		<u>3ale</u> 31.2	5.0	• •	2.3	,	1.1
e elected officials. <u>entral West</u> 65,4 61,6		Know how hem.	• uo	West 28.6	2.4	,	ာ 8 - ပု	,	-0.4
ite elect <u>Central</u> 65,4	2.3	rovement. o solve t	official on:	Central 31.3	5.1	٠	0 0 0 0 0 0	•	7.8 1.9
Se <u>East</u> 58.4	T. n -	unity imp : trying t	Jovernment	<u>S.East</u> 15.0	-11.2	SXHIBIT)	4.b -7.2	,	-3.4
N. East	2.6	for command favor	en to a g ssues	N. East 27.0	0.8		2.0	,	0.7
Gave one reason why they might writ National N.East S.East C. A. A		: Actively work for community impro civic problems and favor trying to	Have talked or written to a government o	National 26.1		2 or more	». -	3 or more	5.9
Gave	% difference	o EXERCISE E 4 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community impro civic problems and favor trying to	Have talk	COLLEC	% difference	2	% correct % difference		% correct % difference
<u>Age</u>	2	ب ت س		Age ad		•	D B		a d
Result	C-2	EXERCISE		Result 1		•	7		m

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EXERCISE E 5 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community improvement. Know how citizens can affect government. Recognize important civic problems and favor trying to solve them.

•	Small 4.3 -2.9	12.8
•	1edium 8.6 1.4	10.5
•	Fringe 8.6 1.4	13.2
	Big City 7.4 0.2	11.8
	Female 7.4	11.5
	Male 7.0 -0.2	13.0 0.8
per.	#est 8.1	11.8
a newspa	Central West 5.7 8.1	10.8
editor of	S.East 8.2 1.0	6.9
er to the	N. Past 7.2 0.0	17.0
Wrote one letter to the editor of	<u>Mational</u> 7.1	12.1
Frote	X correct % difference	% correct % difference
	<u>Age</u> 17	ಇರ
	Result 1	-

EXERCISE E 6 OBJECTIVE: Communicate honestly with others. Participate in local, state, and national governmental processes. Know how citizens can affect government.

Small 26.7 -3.2
Medium 23.8 -6.1
7 <u>ringe</u> 34.5 4.6
Big City 33.2 3.3
<u>remale</u> 24.2 -5.7
r some idea. <u>Male</u> F 36.1
someone or West 35.2
to defend s <u>Central</u> 31.4
meeting S.East 25.1
a public n N.East 27.4
Have spoken in <u>National</u> t. 29.9
Have % correct. % difference
Age ad
Result 1

EXERCISE E 7 OBJECTIVE: Communicate honestly with others.

,	Smal 1 38.2 -6.3	57.9 2.4	16.9 -1.4	29.6	45.5	63.4 -0.8
ļ	#ediu 46.9 2.4	53.3 -2.2	20.8	31.3 0.6	51.9	61.9 -2.3
	Fringe 48.1 3.6	54°6 -0°9	15.6	29.9	53.0 2.8	67.4
	3ig City 46.6 2.2	56.7	20.0 1.8	32.4. 1.8	51.1 0.9	64.2 0.1
	Female 41.5	53.8 -1.7	16.3	28.7 -1.9	48.3 -1.9	63.tr -0.8
jiven controversial issue.	ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ	57.3 1.8	20.0	32.7	XHIBITS) 52.0 1.8	64.9 0.8
controver	4est 53.2		13.2 -5.1	34.9	(NOT IN E 58.6 8.4	68.1
٠.	<u>central</u> 42.0 -2.4	53.7	21.9	27.9		58.4 -5.8
pinion on	S. East 36.7	62.2	inion. 16.9 -1.4	29.4 -1.3	contrary 45.2 -5.0	68.1 3.9
Initially volunteered opinion on a	N. East 48.3	54.1 -1.4	Volunteered contrary opinion. t 18.3 20.6 16. ence 2.4 -1.	31.0	Voluntegred initial or contrary opinion, it 50.2 52.2 45.2 47.0 ence 2.0 -5.0 -3.2	65.5
ially vol	National 44.5	. 55.5	nteered c 18.3	30.6	nteered i 50.2	64.2
Initi	% correct		Volur % correct % difference	% correct % difference	Volur % correct % difference	% correct % difference
	<u>Age</u>	11	13	11	13	11
	08 <u>esult</u> 08	-	7	7	m	m

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EXERCISE E 8 OBJECTIVE: Participate in local, state, and national governmental processes.

		Campaigned for a candidate:	igned for a candida 1 or more times.	indidate:									
Result 1	<u>Age</u>	correct	National 45.9	N. East 43.9	S. Bast 44.3	Central 45.3	West 50.3	<u>Male</u> 44.3	<u>Female</u> 47.4	Bid City 47.1	Fringe 49.3	Medium 44.3	Small 43.3
		% difference		-2.0	-1.6	9.0-	†	-1. ۋ	1.5	1.2	3°t	-1.6	-2.5
	ad	% correct	25.5	21.9	22.7	26.9	30.6	30.5	21.0	18.9	31.4	23.1	23.9
		% difference		-3.6	-2.8	1.4	5.1	6 . 4	9.4-	9.9-	5.9	-2.4	-1.6
•	7		2 or more times.	imes.	30.2	25. 2	25.9	22.7	28.7	27.9	26.3	24.2	25.5
	:	% difference	•	-3.2	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	-0.7	0.1	-3.1	2.9	2.0	0.5	9.1-	-0-3
•	ad	% correct	14.7	10.5	18.3	12.1	20.7	20.8	9.1	11.9	18.5	13.6	11.8
		% difference		-4.2	3.6	-2.6	5.9	6.1	-5.6	-2.8	3 . 8	-1.1	-2.9

如果,我们就是我们的人,我们就是这些我们的,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们们的人,我们们也是我们的人,我们们的人,我们们的人,我们们

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EXERCISE E 9 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community improvement.

		Took		civic project within	t Within	pașt year	•	,	,		,	;	
Result 1	<u>Age</u>	% correct % difference	National 63.2	N. East 59.5 -3.7	<u>S.East</u> 56.6 -6.6	<u>central</u> 68.6 5.4	Nest 65.5 2.3	<u>ផ្នែង</u> 61. ជ - 1. ន	<u>remale</u> 65.0 1.8	<u> </u>	<u>rringe</u> 65.9 2.7	Medium 63.5 0.3	Small 62.4 -0.8
-	13	% correct % difference	62.1	64.9 2.9	62.6 0.6	61.3	59.5 -2.6	59.7 -2.3	64.3 2.2	67.0	62.1	61.3 -0.7	59.0 -3.0
7	6	*i % correct % difference	Within past 6 t 47.3 ence	months 47.9 0.7	(NOT IN EX 40.9	(HIBITS) 47.2 -0.1	51.8 4.5	46.1 -1.2	48.5 1.2	41.8 -5.5	51.8 4.5	49.3	43.9 -3.4
8	13	% correct % difference	39.0	41.4 2.3	46.8 1.8	36.0 -3.1	38. 5.5	37.4 -1.6	40.9	ហ • ហ • ហ • ហ	1.04	36.3	35.7 -3.3
m	6	wi % correct % difference	Within past 3 39.1 nce	40.1 1.0	(NOT IN 3 35.1 -4.0	EXHIBITS) 38.1 -1.1	42.5 3.4	38.2 -0.9	40.1 0.9	36.1 -3.0	41.5 2.3	42.2 3.1	35.2 -3.9
m	13	% correct % difference	30.5	30.0	34.2 3.7	27.9 -2.6	30.8	27.7	33.3 2.9	32° t 7° 0	32.6	27.8 -2.6	27.3
<i>a</i> C-	9	wi % correct % difference	Within past m t 23.9 ence	month (NOT 26.5	IN EXHI 21.2 -2.7	22.8 21.1	24.9 1.0	23.3 -0.6	24.5 0.6	21.1 -2.8	22.9	27.8 3.9	22.8
.32	13	% correct % difference	18.2	17.9 -0.4	22.5 4.3	12.3 -5.9	21.7 3.5	16.5	20.2	25.1 6.9	17.3	17.3	14.8 -3.4
ហ	6	<pre>% correct % difference</pre>	within past w t 11.1 ence	week 13.2 2.2	16.1	8.1	13.3 2.2	10.7	11.5 0.4	10.9	10.8	10.6	12.0
ហ	13	% correct % difference	∌• 8	8.6	8.3	6.4 -2.1	10.8 2.3	7.0	9.9	15.8 7.3	7.9	6.6	5.4 -3.1
v	6	Took % correct % difference	part in two 55.5	or more 51.3 -4.2	projects 52.9 -2.6	at any t 58.1 2.6	time in the 58.5 3.0	past. 53.5 -2.0	57.5 2.0	51.2 -4.3	56.4	59.8 4.3	52.9 -2.6
v	13	% correct % difference	69.3	72.1	67.4 -1.9	71.4	65.5 - 3.8	67.4 -1.9	71.2	7.1	73.5	70.9	61.9

EXERCISE E10 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community improvement.

Result	Age		Took part in 1 or more civic activities in National N. East S. East Central	or more c	ivic acti	rities in Central	past year. <u>West</u>	Ma le	Eemale	Big_City		Medium	Small
-	D B	% correct % difference	36.5	34.5 -1.9	30.6 5.9	39.	#0# % %	32.9 -3.6	39.7 3.2	30.7 -5.8	38.1 1.8	37.0 0.5	38.1
0	ađ	% correct	2 or more (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	(NOT IN	EXHIBITS)	15.8	19.6	11.5	20.6	9	18.7	17.2	16.9
ŀ)	% difference		-4.7	4.1	-0.5	8. 8	-4.7	7.7	9-9-	2.4	1.0	0.7
m	ad	s correct difference	3 or more t 6.7 ence	4.9	10.2 3.5	5.2 -1.5	7.9	 	9.8 3.1	4.3 -2.3	7.8	7.8	5.4 -1.2

EXERCISE 311 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community improvement.

			יר בים מרמם	, 000	To To dul.		(F:04:0	100400 30						
- 3.	Result 1	17 17	% correc	National N.Past S.Past Central West $\frac{National}{42.4}$ $\frac{N.Past}{42.6}$ $\frac{2.Past}{36.3}$ $\frac{Central}{44.0}$ $\frac{West}{45.4}$ ence 0.2 -6.1 1.6 3.0	N. East 42.6 0.2	.yan 124 c.10 <u>S. East</u> 36.3 -6.1	Contral 44.0	Mest 45.4 3.0	Male 42.2 -0.2	Female 43.3 6.9	Big_City 36.1 -6.3	Fringe 43.6 1.2	<u>Medium</u> 50.0 7.6	Small 37.9 -4.5
	ć	ţ	Held	one office	in any o	rganizati	on outside	e of school.				(; ;	•
O	ч С-	2	% difference	6.7	-2.7	0.4	0.2	ence -2.7 4.0 0.2 -0.7	9-0-	0.8	12.1	1/.3 -0.2	9.0 0.0	20.2
>	33		Serv	ed on commi	ttee of a	in organiz	ation outs	side of schoo	01.					
	m	17	% correct % difference	19.9	20.4	15 <u>.</u> 6 -4.3	22.5	it 19.9 20.4 15.6 22.5 19.7 1. ence 0.5 -4.3 2.6 -0.2 -4	15.6	24.1	15.6 -4.3	18.4 -1.5	23.1 3.3	21.3
			Atte	nded one of	the last	two meet	ings of an	ı organizati	on outsid	le of school.	•			
	#	. 17	Z correct	37.7	36.2	33.6	39.1	t 37.7 36.2 33.6 39.1 41.1 36.4 39.5	36.4	39.5	32.9	39.0	43.9	33.3
			% difference		-1.5	- t- J	٠.	3.t	-1.3	.		7.	6.2	-4.3

EXERCISE E12 OBJECTIVE: Actively work for community improvement.

Small 30.9 5.7	11.2	17.8 5.9	18.8 3.9	20.1
Medium 27.5 2.3	9.4	15.9 4.0	19.1	22.4 3.4
<u> </u>	5.2		13.1	18.0
Big City 20.0 -5.3	10.3	12.1	9.7	15.6 -3.4
<u>Female</u> 30.3 5.0	9.2	15.2 3.3	16.3	22.3 3.4
improvement. <u>Male</u> 19.8	7.3	8. E.	13.5 -1.4	15.3
	7.8	14.8	17.9	s. 24.1 5.1
n for community <u>Central Hest</u> 27.4 29.0	10.6 2.3	on. 14.5 2.6	anization. 17.2 2.2	four week 19.1 0.1
ganizatio <u>S.East</u> 22.8 -2.5	ons. 6.0 -2.3	rganizati 10.9 -1.0	of an org 11.7 -3.3	the past 15.9 -3.0
Belong to one club or organization National Negast Seest (the 25.3 21.8 22.8 ence -3.5 -2.5	Belong to two organizations. t 8.3 8.1 6 ence -0.2 -2	Held one office in any organization t 7.7 10.9 ence -4.2 -1.0	Served on one committee of an organ t 14.9 12.6 11.7 ence -2.4 -3.3	Attended one meeting in the past four weeks t 19.0 16.6 15.9 19.1 ence -2.4 -3.0 0.1
ng to one (National 25.3	g to two c	one office 11.9	d on one o	ded one me 19.0
Belon % correct % difference	Belon % correct % difference	Held % correct % difference	Serve % correct % difference	Atten % correct % difference
A d de	ad	ad	a d	ad
Result 1	8	m	3	ហ

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EXERCISE E13 OBJECTIVE: Apply democratic procedures on a practical level when working in a group. Display fairness and good sportsmanship towards others. Try to inform themselves and to understand alternative viewpoints. Weigh

	Small	94.8 -1.9	73.8	-5.5	11.1	-0.3	74.3	-0.3	•	69.6	٠. د -		94.3	2.1	(1.2		98.1	7	,	18.6 2.2
others.	Medium	96.8	81.3	2.0	10.0	-1.3	76.4	1. 8	1	79.5	÷		90.3	-1.9	i	70.8 7.4		97.2	•	:	14.4
honestly with o	Prinde	98.5 1.8	80.6	1.3	13.1	1.8	71.2	-3°#	,	73.6	<u>-</u>		93.0	8°0	,	-0.3 -0.3		96°4	<u>-</u>	(18.7
	Big City	96.0	82.1	2.8	11.1	-0-3	78.3	3.7	i	9.47	0.0-		91.2	-1.0	,	61.0 -7.5		82.8	C • 71 -	•	12.5
ms. Communicate	Female	96.4 -0.3	79.5	0.2	8.6	-1.6	74.5	1.0-		75.5	6.0		94.1	1.9	,	73.g	,	97.1	<u>٠</u>	•	-0.2
to problems.	88 0.	97.0	79.1	-0.2	12.8	1.5	74.6	0.1		73.8	۵. ا		90°	-1.8	,	63.3 -5.2		93.5	•	,	0.2
solutions	Fest	96.6 -0.1	79.2	-0-1	11.5	0.2	79.9	5.3	;	•	6.0		90.3	-1.9		75.3 6.9		91.8		,	22.6 6.2
ideas for	te task: Central	97.3	17.1	-2.2	න ග	-2.5	70.5	-4-1	;	71.8	8.7-		94.1	1.9	;	62.2 -6.2		98.6	0 • C		10.8 -5.7
Have good	a 30 minute S.East C	96.1 -0.6	77.4	-1.9	7.8	-3.6	67.8	-6.8		62.7	6.11-		92.7	0.5		61.4 -7.1	task	97.4	7 • 7		6.1 -10.3
refully.	team on Stion. N. East	96.5	85.1	5.8		7.7	ion. 81.0	7. 9	ا	85°3	:	ed team.	91.3	-0-9	es.	8.0 8.0	from	92.6	1.7	or more prizes.	11.6
alternatives carefully.	working with a team Suggested a question. National N.Fas	96.7	a reason. 79.3		raged team.	•	Sought information.		Steered the task.	74.6		discouraged team.	92.2	•	broke rules.	08°.	distracted	95.3		von 2 or m	د•٥٢
alter	While working with a team Suggested a question. National N. Fas	correct difference	Save correct		gncouraged	differ	COLLEC				difference	Never		difference		correct difference	Never	Correc		Теаш	correct difference
	Age	U Be Be	r o	₽€	O.	K	ص پر			ص 14 ع	R		Q.	₽€		D B		O PK P	₹		בט פק 94
	Result	-	7		m	•	3		('n		C.	ဖ -3:	5	(, .		œ		•	יי

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EXERCISE E14 OBJECTIVE: Apply democratic procedures on a practical level when working in a group. Try to inform themselves on socially important matters and to understand alternative viewpoints. Weigh alternatives and consequences carefully then make decisions and carry them out without undue delay. Have good ideas for solutions. Support free communication and communicate honestly with others. Defend rights and liberties of all kinds of people uniformly.

	Small 64.0 2.4	68.6	66.3	79.2	58.9 4.6	54.9	48.7	41.0	2.6	0.1	1.8	22.2 -1.7
	<u>Hedium</u> 67.7 6.2	59.3 -7.2	69.5	75.7	58. 8.3	54.1 -2.4	59.9 9.1	38.6	7.8	2.3	7.1	23.4
	Fringe 57.8 -3.8	77.5	65.3 -1.6	83.3 4.1	47.3	59.2	47.8 -2.9	36.2	2.7	8.0 0.0	6.5	26.4
·	Big City 55.0 -6.6	50.7 -15.9	69.1	75.2	9° 4° 9° 4°	56.6	48.8 -1.9	36.3 -1.7	 	2.6 1.3	3.3	21.9
	Female 61.9	70.1 3.5	66.6	80.2	53.2	57.9	48.6	36.6 -1.3	4.0 0.3	0.6	# O- 8 C	23.6
	<u>Male</u> 61.2 -0.3	62.2	67.2	77.8	55.3 1.6	54.8	52.9	39.6	3.5 -0.3	2.1	5.9 0.6	24.2
	46.5 66.0 4.5	65.2 -1.4	6 . 0 -0.9	75.9 -3.2	54.9 6.7	58.6 2.1	48.7 -2.0	45.3	2.5 -1.3	1.0	4.0 -1.4	24.0
ute task:	Central 49.5	79.4	62.0	84.5 5.3	42.4 -11.8	59.7 3.2	37.5 -13.3	38.2	4.5 0.7	1.4	3.3	31.3
n a 30 minute	5. East 63. 1.5	57.4 -9.2	65.8 -1.1	72.6 -7:2	61.6	53°50	0°29	30.8	e heard. 4.3 6.5	0.0	viewpoint. 4.5 -0.9	23.6
a group on position.	NEAST 70.8	56.2	76.6 9.7	79.6 0.5	tion. 64.0 9.7	52.0 -4.6	task. 65.1 14.4	34.5	right to be u.u 0.6	2.1	own contrary vi 4 11.4 6.0	14.1 -9.8
ing With	ional	9.99	a reason. 66.9	79.1	Sought information. t 54.3 64	56.5	Steered the ta t 50.7 ence	37.9	the 8	1.3		23.9
While working with a Took a clear pos	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	Gave % correct % difference	% correct % difference	Sough % correct % difference	% correct % difference	Steer % correct % difference	% correct % difference	Defended % correct 3. % difference	% correct % difference	Defended % correct 5. % difference	% correct % difference
	<u>Age</u>	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11
	Result 1	-	લ	7	m	ო C -3 6	5	ੜ	ហ	ស	vo	9

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15 2 2 14	EXERCISE E14 (Continued)	d) Nover demeaned	or distur	+ o4 + po +	V							
13 13	% correc	National 92.8	N. East S. East Central 96.7 89.6 94.2 3.9 -3.2 1.3	S.East 89.6 -3.2	<u>Central</u> 94.2	West 90.9 -1.9	1016 90.5 -2.4	<u>Female</u> 95.1 2.3	Big_City 88.5 -4.4	<u>Fringe</u> 92.9 0.1	Medium 86.8 -6.1	Small 98.1 5.3
11	% correct % difference	0°66	100.0	97.7	99.1	98.5 -0.5	99°4 0°5	98.6	99.4	100.0	98.8	97.3 -1.7
13	Group Group % correct % difference	selected 94.0	five most 190.0 6.0	important 100.0 6.0	it issues. 83.7 -10.3	96.3	94.7 0.7	93.3	95.0	88 -5.8	100.0	96.0
11	% correct % difference	93.2	96.0	8 3 8 8	100.0 6.8	92.4	91.2	94.9 1.6	90.0	97.2	84.5	98.2
13	Group % correct % difference	selected 92.0	five most 95.4 3.4	important 97.8 5.8	issues 80.8 -11.2	and wrote 95.4 3.4	recommendations for 93.0 91.1	tions for at 91.1	: least two. 82.5 -9.5	90.6 -1.4	96.3 4.3	94.1 2.0
11	% correct % difference	83.7	72.3	71.2	97.7 13.9	84.1 0.4	80.4	86.4	69.3	88°5 4°8	75.1	95.3 11.5
13	Group % correct % difference		selected five most 57.3 60.4 3.1	important 87.9 30.6	issues 53.6 -3.6	and wrote 41.0 -16.3	recommendations for 58.5 56.1 1.3 -1.2	tions for al 56.1 -1.2	1. 60.2 2.9	60.2	74.1 16.8	42.5 - 14.8
11	% correct % difference	23.9	16.0	32.9 9.0	19.6	31.9 8.0	24.6	23.4	21.8	23.1	20.4	29.9

EXERCISE ? 1 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of the problems of international conflict.

•												
		d o	Gave one description of 1	iption of	War.					•	•	•
Result	Age		National	N. East	S. East	Central	Sest	<u>Male</u>	<u>Pemale</u>	Big_City	Fringe	Hedium
-	6	· S correct	92.6		91.1	92.4	92.0	9.46	9.06	87.5	95.3	94.6
	•	% differenc	ø	2.1	-1.6	-0-2	9-0-	1.9	-2.1	-5.1	2.7	1.9



EXERCISE F 2 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of the problems of international conflict and dangers to national security.

Result 1	13 e	Named Named Named No	at least <u>ational</u> 96.9	1 country N. East 97.9 0.9	fighting <u>S.East</u> 92.4 -4.5	in the Central 98.8	past 12 months <u>Hest</u> 97.5 0.5	hs. <u>Male</u> 98.2 1.2	Female 95.8	Biq CitX 97.5 0.6	<u>Fringe</u> 98.1 1.2	Medium 96.8 -0.2	Sma 11 95. 4 -1.5
-	11	% correct % difference	ħ•ħ6	97.7 3.3	89.0 1.5-	93.3 -1.1	97.3 2.9	92.1	36.6 2.1	95.4 1.6	96.2	93.5	90.2
-	ad	% correct % difference	98.2	98.0	98.1	97.3 -0.9	99.8 1.6	98.4	98.0	95.6 -2.6	99.0 0.8	98.7 0.6	98°5 0°4
8	.	2 % correct % difference	countries 62.2	. (NOT 69.5	IN EXHIBITS) 49.0 -13.2	s) 61.5 -0.7	66.5 4.3	68.4 6.1	56.1 -6.1	66.0 3.8	67.7 5.5	57.7 -4.5	58.4 -3.8
7	11	% correct % difference	77.9	78.8	68.1	78.8	85.1 7.2	74.4 -3.5	81.0 3.2	74.0 -3.9	83.0	79.5	72.6 -5.2
8	ad	% correct % difference	83.2	82.1	78.0	83.0 -0.2	89.5 6.3	84.8 1.6	81.7	82.5	84.8	83.7 0.4	80.5
m	1 3	% correct % difference	countries. 27.6	30.7	20.9	30.8 3.2	26.1 -1.5	33.6 6.0	20.9	30.3	30°6 3°0	24.7 -2.9	25.5 -2.1
m C - 39	11	% correct % difference	54.7	56.3	45.0	55.3 0.6	61.3	56.0 1.4	53.4 - 1.3	50° t	59.3 4.6	29°4 4°8	47.1 -7.6
m	ađ	% correct % difference	58.2	60.1	#8# -9.8	61.9	59.1	69.1	48.1	61.8 3.6	58.8 0.6	61.9	49.7
#	13	<pre>% correct % difference</pre>	countries. 9.8	(NOT 10.3 0.5	IN EXHIBITS 7.2 -2.5		11.0	13.3 3.6	6.0	13.2 3.4	11.0	9.2	-3.2
=	11	% correct % difference	31.4	34°4 3°0	26.7	29.6 -1.8	34°8 3°#	32.2	36.7	24.9 -6.5	39.3 7.9	34.1 2.8	23.4
#	ad	% correct % difference	34.9	36.9	31.3	34.2 -0.7	36.5 1.6	46.0 11.1	24.6 -10.3	35.3 0.4	38.8 3.9	37.5 2.6	24.5 -10.4
ហ	13	% correct % difference	countries 2.4	. (NOT 3.5	IN EXHIBITS) 1.0 -1.5	s) 2.2 -0.2	2.8 0.3	3.2 0.8	1.5	8. 8. 8.	2.8 0.3	2.0	1.8
w	11	% correct % difference	0.6	12.3 3.3	3.8	6°6 0°0	8.9	10.8	7.4	8.2 -0.9	16.4	11.3	5.5
ĸ	ađ	% correct % difference	16.8	15.4 -1.4	10.0	18.2	22.9	25.6 8.8	8.7	15.7	22.3 5.4	17.0	8.1

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Small 49.5 -3.4	56.5 -9.2	67.1 -9.8	26.0	32.3 -12.2	43.3 -11.6	9.9	13.6	18.4	1.9	4.1 -7.4	7.9	0.5	1.0	4.3
# <u>edium</u> 51.9 -0.9	67.6	77.3	19.8 -6.9	50.5	56.5	7.7	30.8 6.2	35.9	1.9	14.3	21.6	0.8 -0.2	6.1	5.9 1.3
<u>Pringe</u> 55.8	74.3	84.1 7.2	32.2 5.4	53.0 8.5	61.1	13.0	30.8	36.6 5.2	4. 1.	17.0 5.5	20.4	1.6 0.6	3.8	11.4
<u>Big City</u> 54.4	61.3	73.2	29.9	38.3	53.4 -1.5	12.3	20.5	30.1	5.4 2.4	8.8 -3.3	11.4	1.0	3.4	4.1
Ery. <u>Zemale</u> 45.6 -7.3	65.8	71.2 -5.6	19.9	42.7 -1.8	46.7	6.5	22.9	22.8 -8.5	2.5	11.1	7.0	0.8	3.3	3.0
ut in country. <u>Male 28</u> 59.8 4 7.0 -	65.7	82.9 6.1	33.2 6.4	46.5	63.6 8.7	14°4 3.8	26.6 2.0	40.7	4.1	11.9	26.5	0.0	4.0 0.3	11.7
ng was about West 50.7 -2.1	76.7 10.9	83.8 6.9	27.2 6.5	51.9	63.2 8.4	7.6	26.8 2.1	39.2	2.7	9.5	21.6 5.2	7°0-	2.6	11.8 4.5
what fighting Central 655.2 2.4	63.1	75.7	BIIS) 31.0 4.3	43.0 -1.5	54.1 -0.8	14.1 3.5	23.1	29.3	IBITS) 4.0 0.7	9.3	14.7	IBITS) 1.1 0.1	1.3	3°.6 4.6
of <u>Rast</u> 1.1	56.8	66.0 -10.9	r in Exhibi 15.3 -11.5	36.8	43.3 -11.6	4.9	24.1	23.5 -7.9	OT IN EXHIB	13.6	17.2	OT IN EXHIB	0.9	4.1
1 explanation N.East S. S. 61.3 4	66.9	80.1 3.2	explanations(NOT 26.7 30.5 3.8	46.4	57.1 2.2	ons 14.5 3.9	25.2	33.1	ons (NOT 5.0 1.7	13.9	13.8	ons (NOT 2.1	5.2	4.5
at least National 52.8	65.7	16.9	explanati 26.7	44.5	54.9	explanations. 10.6	24.7	31.5	explanations (3.3 5.0	11.5	16.4	explanations. 1.0	3.6	7.2
(Continued) Gave % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	3 % Correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	4 % Correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
7 2 2 A 4 2 1 3 1 3	11	ađ	13	11	ad	13	11	ad	13	11	ad	13	11	g
EXERCISE Result 6	9	9	7	7		80	ω C	ω 40	თ	6	თ	10	10	10
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EIERCISE F 3 OBJECTIVE: Are aware of conflicting interests among nations as obstacles to peace. Understandiny that law and goodwill can help prevent conflict between nations.

Gave 1 or more reasons why countries have wars. 9 % correct 71.3 N.East S.East Central Hest 75.7 62.8 70.6 74.4 % difference 4.4 -8.5 -0.6 3.1 Named 1 or more ways to keep countries from having	National N. East S. East Countries 71.3 75.7 62.8 7.6 1.4 -8.5 - 1.4 1.4 -8.5 - 1.4 59.6 62.9 55.6 6	e reasons wby countries N.East S.East C. 77. 62.8 7 4.4 -8.5 - 18.4 -8.5 - 18.5 6.6 6.6 6.2.9	Wby countries S.East Cc 62.8 -8.5 keep countri	tri	central Central 70.6 -0.6 tries from	wars. Nest 74.4 3.1 m baving wars.	13.9 73.9 2.7 2.7 62. u	a) l	B19 Cit Y 64.8 -6.5	<u>Fringe</u> 78.7 7.5	Medium 69.8 -1.5	Small 69.1 -2.2
% difference 3.3 -4.1 1.52 or more ways (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	2 or more ways (NOT IN EXI	3.3 -4.1 Ways (NOT IN EXI	or in Exi	H	1.5 1.5 (BITS)	1.9	2.7	,	יין יין איני ריין איני	19 6	6.1	
% differ	3 OF MOFE WAYS	4.1 -1.7 Hays	7.1-		- C - C - T	- H	on c	- I	6.7	ne 0	7.1 7.1 7.0 7.0	
% differ	e at least 1 reason why countr	3.1 0.0	0.0 Why countr		-0.7	-2.3	1.2 v to keep	-1.2	-2.2 from hawin	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3	1.1 1.1 18 88	-1.0 -1.0
9 % correct 47.8 55.1 41.2 46.3 47.8 % difference 7.3 -6.7 -1.6 -0.1	47.8 55.1 41.2 e 7.3 -6.7	55.1 41.2 7.3 -6.7	41.2		46.3 -1.6	47.8 -0.1	3.6	50.8 44.8 39.7 54.4 3.0 -3.0 -8.2 6.6	39.7 -8.2	54°4 6.6	47.2 46.9 -0.7 -0.9	46.9

EXERCISE F 4 OBJECTIVE: Seek world peace.

<u>Small</u> 75.9	1.1	87.4	71.6	41.0 1.9	64.3 1.6	46.2	14.6 2.7	28.2	22.9 -1.5	1.7	8.5	6.6
Medium 72.1	6.4-	86.5 -1.5	69.5	37.7	60.1 -2.6	48.0 3.5	10.7	33.9 1.3	27.3	2.7	12.0	6.4
Pringe 80.6	9 • e	92.4	62.2	39.1 0.0	68.0 5.3	40°. 140°.	11.3	36.3	22.8	2°8 0°3	16.2	0°0 0°3
Big City	# # M O	84.2	60.0	38.1 -0.9	56.3	46.4 1.9	10.5 -1.4	31.1	25.8	3.3	13.3 0.8	12.8
Penale 711 8	-2.2	87.8 -0.1	68.5	36.8 -2.3	59.1 -3.6	44.2	9.7	26.6	21.8	0 .3	9.7	6.6
<u>Ka le</u> 70-2	2.2	87.9 -0.1	61.7 -3.6	41.5 2.5	66.1 3.3	44.9 0.3	14.0	38.0	27.4	2.9	13.9	10.9
Hest 1	-1.3	90.0	66.5	34°8 -4°3	68.0 5.3	40.2	10.8	37.3 4.7	20.3	3.6 1.0	15.6 3.1	5.4 -3.2
ure wars.	0.0	83.8	72.7	BITS) 44.1 5.1	61.9	51.0 6.5	13.8 2.0	32.8 0.3	30.2 5.8	(BITS) 2.1 -0.5	11.1	12.3 3.6
avoid futu S.East	-5.5	88.4 0.4	58.8 -6.5	T IN EXHIB 33.9 -5.1	58.9 -3.8	35.3 -9.2	10.1	23.8 -8.8	18.9 -5.6	T IN EXHIBI	7.3	3.5
Ways to N. East	-0-0 -0-0	90.7	61.7 -3.6	ways (NOT 41.6	62.1	0°#	ways 12.0 0.1	35.0	26.4	Ways (NOT 2.1 -0.5	15.5 3.0	11.6
Named 1 or more	0.77	88.0	65.3	or more 39.1	62.7	5 ° 7 7	or more w 11.9	32.5	24.5	or more 2.6	12.5	8.7
ا	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	correct difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	4 % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
Age	<u>m</u>	11	ađ	13	17	ađ	13	11	ad	13	11	ಶಿಧ
Result	-	-	-	8	7	8	m	m C-42	m	æ	at .	3

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EXERCISE F 5 OBJECTIVE: Seek world peace.

		+ "+"	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	abts to Ha	re should	he set+1s	of hy into	rnational	+ compost				
Result 1	<u>Age</u> 9	% correct % difference	National N.Bast S.Bast Central West Male	Ne Bast 46.3	Se Bast 40.3	Central 45.2 0.3	Hest 46.8	Male 46.6 1.6	Female 43.2 -1.7	Big City 41.0 -3.9	Fringe 46.6	<u>Hedium</u> 41.8 -3.1	Smal 49.
-	13	3 % correct % difference	75.4	78.4	65.3	79.6	76.1	76.7	74.4		76.8	76.5	72.

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EXERCISE G 1 OBJECTIVE: Recognize major civic problems facing most of the world.

Small 69.2 -4.5	90.2	91.3
<u>Hedium</u> 73.2 -0.5	92.9	96.6 3.6
<u>Fringe</u> 76.9 3.2	92.3	97.0 3.9
Big City 75.2 1.6	87.6 -3.3	85.7 -7.4
<u>Female</u> 75.3	91.9	94.6 1.5
<u>Hale</u> 72.2 -1.4	89.7	91.3
West 71.2 -2.4	88.6	95.1 2.1
ays? Yes. Central 77.5 3.8	93. <i>u</i> 2.5	96.5 3.4
r these d <u>S.East</u> 66.1 -7.6	94°5 -0	88.2
Do people die from hunger these day National N.East S.East C.East	94.6	91.6
ople die <u>ational</u> 73.7	6.06	93.1
Do pe % correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
₩ 6	13	ಶಿಕ
Result 1	-	-

EXERCISE G 2 OBJECTIVE: Recognize important civic problems.

Result Age National National Street Gentral National Nati	lums are growing. National	Slums are growing. Slums are growing. Slums are growing. National N.East S.East Central Rest 85.0 orrect 82.6 87.4 72.8 88.5 79.8 85.0 ifference 4.8 -9.8 77.3 77.9 82.3 ifference 78.6 85.9 69.8 77.3 77.9 82.3 ifference 78.5 85.9 69.8 77.3 77.9 CIIVE: Recognize important civic problems.	ast <u>Central</u> Rest • 8 88.5 79.8 • 8 77.3 77.9 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 problems.	ast Central Rest Male Female 9 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 9 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 9 -1.3 -0.7 3.7 -3.6 problems.	ast Central Rest Male Female Big 85.0 80.3 • 8 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 • 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 3.7 -3.6 problems.
Slums are growing. Slums are growing. Language 1	greatest problems of our large cities; (" ing. N.East S.East Central Rest 87.4 72.8 88.5 79.8 4.8 -9.8 5.9 -2.8 85.9 69.8 77.3 77.9 7.3 -8.8 -1.3 -0.7 greatest problems of our large cities? ("	ast Central Rest • 8 88.5 77.9 • 8 77.3 77.9 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 problems.	ast <u>Central</u> Rest Male 9 88.5 79.8 85.0 9 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 9 77.3 -0.7 3.7 problems.	ast Central Rest 85.0 80.3 • 8 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 • 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 3.7 -3.6 problems.	ast Central Rest 85.0 80.3 80.8 • 8 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 80.8 • 8 5.9 -2.8 2.4 -2.3 -1.8 • 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 81.4 problems. ems of our large cities? (mc)
S. East Central 72.8 88.5 -9.8 5.9 69.8 77.3 -8.8 -1.3 vic problems.	S. East Central Rest 72.8 79.8 79.8 79.8 69.8 77.3 77.9 69.8 71.3 77.9 71.0 7	ast Central Rest • 8 88.5 77.9 • 8 77.3 77.9 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 problems.	ast <u>Central</u> Rest Male 9 88.5 79.8 85.0 9 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 9 77.3 -0.7 3.7 problems.	ast Central Rest 85.0 80.3 • 8 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 • 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 • 8 -1.3 -0.7 3.7 -3.6 problems.	ast Central Rest 85.0 80.3 80.8 • 8 88.5 79.8 85.0 80.3 80.8 • 8 5.9 -2.8 2.4 -2.3 -1.8 • 8 77.3 77.9 82.3 75.0 81.4 problems. ems of our large cities? (mc)
Central 88.5 5.9 77.3 -1.3 -ms.	Central Rest 88.5 79.8 5.9 -2.8 77.9 -1.3 -0.7 6ms.	Central Rest 85.0 88.5 79.8 77.3 77.9 77.9 -0.7 82.3 -1.3 -0.7 four large cities? (mc)	3.73	15.0 Female 80.3 2.4 -2.3 75.0 3.7 -3.6	Semale Big City 80.8 8
	79.8 79.8 77.9 -0.7 9e cities? (m	#est #ale #ale	3.73	15.0 Female 80.3 2.4 -2.3 75.0 3.7 -3.6	Semale Big City 80.8 8

Small 79.9 -2.7 76.6 -2.0

	Small 33.6 -1.0	38.8 -6.8
	<u>Kedium</u> 34.3 -0.4	7°05.
	<u>Pringe</u> 40.0 5.4	# . 6 0.8
	Big City 28.4 -6.3	45.4 -0.2
	<u>remale</u> 30.1 -4.5	37.5 -8.1
(mc)	Hale 38.6 3.9	54.3 8.8
our large cities?	Hest 36.3 1.6	48.3
f our larg	Central 29.3	45.5
problems con.	S. East 32.4 -2.3	31.4
greatest nsportatio	N.East 41.4 6.8	53.5
Which is among the greatest problems of Inadequate transportation.	National 34.6	45.5
Which is a	% Correct % difference	% correct % difference
	<u>Age</u> 17	ad
	Result 1	-

EXERCISE G 4 OBJECTIVE: Recognize important civic problems.

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EXERCISE G 5 OBJECTIVE: See relations among social problems and have good ideas for solutions.

Small 79.2 1.8
<u>Bedium</u> 76.5 -0.9
jobs. ! <u>Fringe</u> 73.4 -4.1
et better Big City 82.1
families g Female 74.6 -2.8
from poor Male 80.3
children <u>West</u> 76.4
ay to help <u>Central</u> 75.3
ning as w <u>S.East</u> 77.1 -0.4
n or train N.East 81.0 3.6
Named education or training as a National N.East S.East t 77.4 81.0 77.1 ence 3.6 -0.4
Name % correct % difference
<u>13</u>
Result 1

EXENCISE G 6 OBJECTIVE: Recognize important civic problems.

Small 68.9 -2.4
<u>Hedium</u> 75.4
<u> </u>
Big <u>City</u> 66.4 -4.9
<u>Pemale</u> 64.5 -6.8
<u>Hale</u> 79.4 8.1
66.2 -5.1
mc) Central 77.0 5.7
(mc)
omation: ire neede <u>S.East</u> ·62.1 -9.2
t of auto Workers a N.East 75.2 3.9
Which is not a result of automation? (mc) More unskilled workers are needed. N.East S.East Cel Correct 71.3 75.2 .52.1 7; difference 3.9 -9.2
Which is Hore correct difference
Hi % Cor
61 62 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
Result

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EXERCISE G 7 OBJECTIVE: Recognize important civic problems.

		19.9 18.2 3.5 1.9				
	Ferale	11.0 -5.3	46.5	6*9-	55.0	-12.6
(iac)	Male	21.8 5.5	63.6	10.2	81.2	13.7
into unions?	Hest	13.8 -2.6	58.2	8.4	72.2	4.7
anize	Central	15.7 -0.6	56.5	3.1	70.8	3,3
rockers or	S. East	13.6	37.9	-15.5	48.6	-18.9
ason why	N. East	22.3	57.9	a • t	72.1	9•#
he main res	National Negast Sebast	16.3	53.4		67.5	
What is the	3	% correct % difference	% correct	% difference	% correct	% difference
	Age	13	11		þø	l
	Result	-	(-		-	

EXENCISE G 8 OBJECTIVE: Try to inform themselves on socially important matters and to understand alternative viewpoints.

		(464)	9000000	***********	to other than the policy to the second to th	do of the	iceno of	odinestional deferments.	doforment	ÿ			
Result			eu reasons National	N. Bast	S.East	Central	West of	Hale Hale	Female	Big City	Pringe	Medium	Small
-	=	% correct % difference	28.8	29.3	24.5	31.7	28.2 -0.6	28.3 -0.5	29.8	29.0 0.2	26.2 -2.6	35.5 6.6	24.8
-	9	% correct % difference	22.1	24°5 2°4	22.0	20.4	21.0	22.5	21.6	16.6 -5.5	26.6	21.4	19.9
C	ţ	State	d reason	for educa	Stated reason for educational def	.:	(NOT IN EXHIBITS)	XHIBITS)	55,1	3,55	50.7	58.7	0.84
۷ 46	-	% difference	•	1.9	-3.6	9.0	8	1.4	2.1	2.4	-2.3	5.7	-5.0
8	P	% correct	44.1	46.1	† • † †	41.3	L. 44	9.91	41.8	43.3	46.6	43.9	40.9
1	}	% difference		2.0	0.3	-2.8	9.0	2.4	-2.4	6.0-	2.4	-0-3	-3*3
		State	d reason	against e	Stated reason against educational		ts. (NOT	IN EXHIBITS)		,	1		
m	11	% correct % difference	ال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	41.7	35.1	52.3 8.8	52.3 41.5 8.8 -2.0	- t	1.2	4,1.8	42.2	50.9	38.7
m	pe	% correct	36.1	37.7	27.6	38.9	37.6	35.4	36.8	26.1	40.6	36.4	36.8
		% difference		1.6	-8.5	2.8	1.5	-0-7	0.7	6*6-	C • 1	0-3	••

EXERCISE G 9 OBJECTIVE: Evaluate communications critically.

	42.2	72.1
: : : :	46.6 1.6	76.8
	1.8.6 1.8.6 3.6	78.4
	41.0 41.0 -3.9	70.5
	1.3	74.5
3	13 Tele	75.0
	41.9 - 3.0	76.9
	48.8 3.8	74.9
e wrong.	39.0 -5.9	70.8
per can b	47.8 2.9	15.7
k a nevspa	ect 45.0 47.8 erence 2.9	74.8
	COLL	% correct % difference
•	8 6	13
		

EXERCISE G10 OBJECTIVE: Support free communication.

" O	Small 36.6 0.1	65.3 0.6	85.9	92.7
Written and	<u>Bedium</u> 38.3	60.9	94.6 3.1	90.7
a city w	<u>Tringe</u> 39.7 3.2	68. 3.8	93.2	95.0
nevspapers in a city	Big City 28.8 -7.8	64.1 -0.6	92.1	89.0 -3.3
to have	<u>Pemale</u> 38.6 2.0	67.4	92.8	90.5
as reason	#ale 34.5 -2.0	62.0	90.2	94.3
information stated	#est 42.7 6.1	0.69	91.3 -0.2	93.5
	Central 32.3 -4.3	66.5	93.4	92.3
oints and Company.	S. East 33.4	56.8	84.9	89.7
of vievp	M.East 38.0	64.4	93.9	93.3
er variety	Mational Negast S.Past it 36.5 38.0 33.4 ence 1.5 -3.1	64.6	91.6	92.3
	% correc % differ	% correct % difference	% correct % difference	% correct % difference
	7 36	13	11	P e
	Result Age	-	-	-

EXERCISE H 1 OBJECTIVE: Purther their own self-improvement and education.

		Know	Know whether or		not their community	has a	library.						
Result 1	<u> </u>	% correct % difference	National 74.6	N. Fast 74.0 -C.6	S. <u>Past</u> 81.4 6.8	<u>central</u> 68.0 -6.6	West 78.3 3.7	<u>Male</u> 73.2 -1.5	<u>Yemale</u> 76.2	Big City 79.4 4.8	<u> </u>	Medium 77.5 2.9	Small 69.6 -5.0
8	•	Said Said Said Said Said Said Said Said	they have 83.2	checked b 86.8 3.6	books out (75.7	of the lib 83.3 0.1	library. 84.9 1.7	83.7 0.5	82.8 -0.5	83.6 0.0	84.5 1.2	83.1 -0.1	81.1
m	6	Said % correct % difference	they have 89.1	been to to 93.5	the library 84.5 -4.6	vithin 90.9 1.8	the past year 86.2 -2.9	ar. 89.4 0.3	88.8 -0.3	90.6	89°6 6°8	85.8 -3.3	91.0
đ	6	% correct % difference	vithin the parts of 15.5 nce	past 6 mon' 78.7 3.1	t 6 months. (NOT 78.7 72.2 3.1 -3.3	IN EXHIBITS) 77.8 72 2.3 -3	TS) 72.4 -3.2	74.4 -1.1	76.5 1.0	76.1 3.6	74.1 -1.4	1.7	74.5 -1.0
Ŋ	6	% correct % difference	ithin the 43.7	past month. 45.5 1.8	. (BOT IN 43.0	EXHIBITS) 41.6 -2.1	44.8 1.1	43.9	43.6	रा 8 8 8 3	36.0	48.7	42.3
پ 	6	% Correct % difference	ithin the 21.1	past week. 19.3 -1.8	19.5 -1.6	23.0 2.0	21.7 0.6	21.0	20°7 -0°4	23.9 2.9	13.9 -7.2	24° 3° 3	23.6 2.5
asiduaxa 8	H 2	OBJECTIVE: Further their own self-improvement	rther their	own self	-improvem	and	education.						
Result 1	∆ge 9	Name % correct % difference	Named at least National t 76.5 ence	1 magazine <u>N.East</u> 82.8 6.3	S. East 62.7 -13.8	<u>Central</u> 79.6 3.1	West 77.4 0.9	3ale 77.0 0.5	<u>remale</u> 76.0 -0.5	Biq City 67.0 -9.5	<u>Zringe</u> 81.3 4.8	<u>Aedium</u> 82.6 6.1	Small 71.3 -5.2
8	0,	2 % correct % difference	magazines. 60.6	(NOT IN 68.5 7.9	EXHIBITS) 46.2 -14.4	63. 6 3. 0	60.5	61.3	59.9	48.7 -11.9	69.6 9.0	62.7	56.5 -4.1
m	Φ.	s correct adifference	magazines. 43.5	52.4 8.9	32.9 -10.6	41.3	45.8 2.3	41.4	μ5.6 2.1	30.6 -12.9	52.5 9.0	## 6 • ##	40.9 -2.6
đ	0	% correct % difference	magazines. 27.6	(NOT IN 33.7 6.1	EXHIBITS) 17.4 -10.2	25.7 -1.9	31.9 4.3	25.2	30.0 2.5	16.9 -10.6	36.3	25.8 -1.8	27.1
w	0,	5 % correct % difference	magazines. 15.3	(NOT IN 18.6 3.3	EXHIBITS) 16.8 -4.5	12.1	19.4	13.3 -2.0	17.3	8.6	19.3 4.0	15.5	15.2

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EXERCISR H 3 OBJECTIVE: Continue their own education and self-improvement.

Small 31.4
<u>dedium</u> 25.7 -6.3
Eringe 39.9 7.9
Big City 31.5
two years. <u>Female</u> 29.4 -2.6
the last the Male 35.2
Within West 35.8
have taken Central 30.7 -1.3
urses they <u>S.East</u> 29.6 -2.4
ons or col
Described lessons or courses they National N.East S.East ect 32.0 33.4 29.6 1.3 -2.4
S correct & difference
8 d d
Nesult 1

EXERCISE H 4 OBJECTIVE: Plan ahead for major life changes.

	Regult Age		they have	talked	about plans	for educa	ation or	jobs with	a teacher or	r a school	counselor.	1 1 1	į
	∰£ 1	% correct Adiffer	24.1	34.9	the state of the	19.0	18.3 5.8 5.8	23 8 E	24.3 24.3 0.3	30.4	25.7 25.7 1.6	23.6 -0.5	18.4
-	11	% correct % difference	58.3	61.8 3.4	46.6 -11.8	4°9	57.4 -0.9	54°4 1°4°C	62.0	56.4 -1.9	66.2 7.8	58.6	51.8
8	13	Said Said & Correct & difference	they have 81.9	talked 83.8 2.0	Said they have talked about plans it 81.9 83.8 86.1 ence 2.0 -1.8	for education or 82.1 81.0 0.9	ation or 81.0 -0.9	jobs with 80.7	jobs with their parents or guardian. 80.7 83.1 86.0 8 -1.2 1.2 4.2	ts or guard 86.0 4.2	lian. 86.9 5.0	81.3 -0.6	74.9
7	17	% correct % difference	86.4	91.0	76.6 -9.8	68.6	87.8	86.9	85.8 -0.5	88.2 1.9	80° 80° 80° 80°	34.1 -2.2	83.9
m C-49	13	Said % correct % difference	they have 22.0	talked 30.6 8.6	Said they have talked to both teachers and tt 22.0 30.6 22.5 17.2 ence 8.6 0.6 -4.8	chers and 17.2 -4.8	parents. (18.0 -4.0	(NOT IN EXHIBIT) 21.4 -0.6	BIT) 22.5 0.6	27.7 5.7	23.6	21.6 -0.4	16.7 -5.3
m	11	% correct % difference	55.5	60.6	44.4 -11.1	61.0 5.5	53.3	52.3 -3.2	58.4 2.9	53.0	63.4 7.9	56.5	48.4

TYERCISF I 1 OBJECTIVE: Help with home duties.

רפה רפה	98.7	89.4 -1.3	68.8 0.8	31.8
E COM	97.6	92.0	4-1 1-4	24.8 -5.0
ope ind	98.1	90.4	68.1 0.1	30.4
a i i	96.7 -1.2	90.8	64.9 -3.2	32.6 2.9
Pomelo	7.86 0.8	91.5	68.7 0.7	34.0 4.2
, x	97.1 -0.8	8.68 8.0-	67.4 -0.6	25.8
+	978 978 978 978 978 978	each week. 89.9 -0.8	EXHIBITS) 0 69.2 9 1.1	32.3 2.6
	99.0	more 89.7 -1.0	70°	31.2
Reported helping with work around	98.6	Fork around home about 1/2 hour or t 90.6 91.2 92.4 ence 0.6 1.8	2 hours or more each week. (NOT t 68.0 61.6 71.6 ence -6.4 3.6	Week. 32.C 2.2
ng with w	96.3	me about 91.2 0.6	more each 61.6 -6.4	5 hours or more each week. t 29.8 23.5 32. ence -6.2 2.
rted helpi Wational	97.9	around ho	hours or 68.0	hours or 29.8
	% correct % difference	Work S correct A difference	<pre>correct difference</pre>	<pre>\$ correct \$ difference</pre>
A G6	6	σ	6	6
Result Age		~	m	æ

EXERCISE I 2 OBJECTIVE: Help with home duties.

		Have	home duties	that th	ey do reg	ularly.							
Bosult Age 1 13	Age 13	S correct difference	National N.East S.East Central it 96.5 96.5 95.2 97.4 ence -0.0 -1.3 0.9	N. East 96.5 -0.0	<u>S.East</u> 95.2 -1.3	Central 97.4 0.9	West 96.7 0.1	<u>Male</u> 95.3 -1.3	<u>Female</u> 97.8 1.3	Big City 97.1 0.6	<u>Fringe</u> 96.2 -0.3	<u>Hedium</u> 96.6	Small 96.4 -0.2
50 ·	13	Spend % correct % difference	Spend 1 or more hours each week helping with home it 94.4 95.1 92.6 94.8 94.6 ence 0.7 -1.8 0.4 0.2	hours ea 95.1 0.7	ch week h 92.6 -1.8	elping wi 94.8 0.4	th home dut 94.6 0.2	93.3 93.3 -1.1	95.4	94.3	93.7	94.3	95.3 0.9
m	13	<pre>\$ correct \$ difference</pre>	2 or more hours each week 90.0 90.3 86.4 nce C.3 -3.6	urs each 90.3 C.3		(NOT IN E 90.7 0.7	N EXHIBITS) 91.8 1.8	86.9	92.9	90.0	90.3	87.9 -2.1	91.8 1.8
3	13	% correct % difference	t 59.3 58.2 57.0 ence -1.1 -2.3	1rs each 58.2 -1.1		(NOT IN EXHIBITS) 60.2 61.2 1.0 1.9	HIBITS) 61.2 1.9	54.0 -5.3	64.8 5.5	56.C -3.3	59.1	58.5	62.7 3.4
u r:	13	% correct difference	10 or more hours each week 2 29.1 28.6 29.9 ence 0.4 1.7	urs each 28.6 0.4	week 29.9 1.7	25.5 -2.6	29.3 1.2	24.9 -3.3	31.4 3.3	25.2 -2.9	28.7	25.7 -2.4	32.3

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EXERCISE I 3 OBJECTIVE: Help younger brothers and sisters to develop into good citizens.

			who have	Of those who have a sibling age 3 to 9:	Age 3 to	4	4 6 6 6						
Regult Age	Age		Mational	N. Zast	S. East	Cent	lyer brotn West	Jounger Drotner or Sister. Tal West Male	r. Pemale	Big City	Pringe		[[em 2
-	6	% correct % difference	56.9	54.9	61.0	55.1	58.1	54.7 -2.3	59.2	61 C 4	56.0	52.5 -4.5	58.8 1.9
		Expl	ained some	ething with	nin past (5 months.	E NI LON)	XHIBITS)			•	•	•
~	σ	% correct	51.8	it 51.8 51.8 53.9	53°9	49.5	52.8	0.05	53.6	55.7	52.0	47.3	52.5
					7.7	7.7-	<u>:</u>	æ. -	æ• F	3.9	0.3	-4.5	0°8
64	o	K correct	months.	••• 3 months. (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	IIBITS)	7		6	c c	í		•	ì
)	•	% difference	•	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		, 4 , 4 , 4	2 ° C		0.70	7 * 10	ې د د	4:2	51.4
				•	-	•	C• 7	1.7	7.1	r.	n -	-3.6	J. 6
4	•		onth. (MO)	month. (NOT IN EXHIBITS)	(TS)								
4	D	% correct	43.7	6.44	44.1	42.1	44.2	9.04	46.9	7.87	41.5	38.2	47.3
		% difference	_	1.2	† • 0	-1.6	o.5	-3.1	3.2	4.7	-2.2	-5,5	3.6
¥	a		· · · veek.	6	6	6	•	•	!	,			
n	h	A difference	C*07	7.87	23.3	22.9	30.6 5.0	23.8	29.2	30.8	26.7	21.5	27.5
				7•7	-3.6	-3.0	7.4	1.2-	7.8	7 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.2	-5.0	1.0

	LA CERENCISE I 4 OBJECTIVE: Help younger brothers and sisters to develop into good citizens.	Result Age 13
	# #4	13 13
A dliference	OBJECTIVE	Of those Sibl: Sib
900	: Help you	Sibling sough National t 35.7
,	nger brotł	Of those who have a sibling age 3 to 9: Sibling sought his help in answerin National N. Rast S. East (Correct 35.7 29.1 35.7
7.7	hers an	ing age
-3.2	d sister	ge 3 to 9: in answeri S.East 35.7 -0.6
-3.2 -3.6 4.2	s to dev	ing a tou <u>Central</u> 38.8 3.1
7.	elop into	igh questio <u>West</u> 38.3 2.6
-2.7	good citiz	on in the F Male 35.9 0.2
5. 8	ens•	3 to 9: answering a tough question in the past month. East Central West Male Remale 15.7 38.8 38.3 35.9 35.2 .0.0 3.1 2.6 0.2 -0.4
# #		Big City 48.7 13.6
0.2		<u>Pringe</u> 31.7
-5.0		<u>Hedium</u> 35.9 0.2

Small 29.6 -6.1

EXERCISE I 5 OBJECTIVE: Develop in their children a broadening avareness.

Small 83.9 11.9	
<u> </u>	
Fringe 73.8	
Big City 76.9 5.0	
Female 74.1	
school <u>Hale</u> 68.1	
child in West 51.7	
of oldest Central 86.1 14.1	
subject Stast 77.9	
ren in sch ite school N.East 68.8 -3.2	
with childi the favori <u>National</u> 72.0	
of those with children in school: Know the favorite school subject of oldest Hational N.East S.East Central K correct 72.0 68.8 77.9 86.1 K difference -3.2 5.9 14.1	
Age ad	
Result 1	

EXERCISE I 6 OBJECTIVE: Develop in their children a broadening avareness.

Small 58.6 4.0
#edium 53.8

Big City 43.5 -11.1
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S year. Hale 46.8
school this Hest 64.5 9.9
en used in <u>Central</u> 49.4 -5.1
chool: eir childre S.East 57.8
books thei
Of those with children in school: Described the books their children National N.East S.East orrect 54.6 51.2 57.8 ifference -3.3 3.2
Of those Desc S correct S difference
<u>Àge</u>
Result 1

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APPENDIX D

Results for Unreleased Exercises

The following pages present only numerical results for all unreleased exercises used in the first assessment of citizenship. Exercises are not described here because they are to be readministered in the second cycle of assessment and publication now might bias later results.

Exercises are ordered by citizenship goal (Appendix B) as indicated by the capital letter which begins each exercise number in the first column on the left. The next column of numbers (Result) indicates the particular result or type of achievement within an exercise. Percentages for a given result are shown at every age level assessed before continuing to the next result. An asterisk (*) to the left of the result number means that result is omitted from all exhibits in Chapter 2, 3 and 4 because it unnecessarily duplicates similar results from the same exercise.

The national percent correct for each result is followed on the right in the same row by the difference in percent between each region, sex or SOC group and the nation. On the first result (A51-1), for example, at age 9 the Northeast percent was 2.3% below the national, that is, 75.0%. Males were 2.3% above the national percentage and the male-female difference was 4.8% (subtract -2.5 from 2.3).

The reader who wishes to estimate whether the difference between two percentages is large enough to be real difference, not a random variation due to sampling, should refer to Appendix E and the table of median standard errors provided therein.



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APPENDIX E

Procedures for Estimating Reliability of Differences

Only a sample of Americans at each age group responded to each exercise, yet National Assessment results are concerned with whole populations—sometimes with all 9—year olds in the country, sometimes with all 13—year-old boys, sometimes with all 17—year olds in the Northeast, sometimes with all adults in medium—size cities, and so on. Thus, in interpreting National Assessment results it is necessary to make inferences about population facts from sample results.

The samples taken in National Assessment were well designed scientific probability samples. As a result, it is possible to estimate how large the differences between sample values and corresponding population values are likely to have been for almost any quantity we choose to calculate from the results—for example, a sex difference. Note that in estimating how far sample values are likely to vary around population values we never learn exactly how much our particular samples actually did differ from the population. As a result, conclusions stated either in numbers or in words are approximate rather than exact, slightly blurred rather than sharp. Whatever rule we may use to decide whether a difference obtained with our sample is large enough to reflect a population difference, that rule will be less than perfect. Occasionally a difference in the population will be inferred when none really exists, and occasionally a population difference large enough to matter will be overlooked.

The basic rule we use to identify differences large enough to comment on is that a difference should be at least twice as large as its standard error (as defined in the following paragraphs). Under ordinary assumptions this rule makes the probability of discussing a difference where none exists about 1 in 20.

Variances and Standard Errors

Estimating standard errors for National Assessment results involves considerable technical detail.

The samples drawn for the first assessment, both in and out of school, involved careful designs in which the country was divided into areas called strata. For every exercise except E13 and E14¹, results were obtained for two groups of



These two exercises involved observing small groups of 13- or 17-year-olds interacting on a common task and required specially trained administrators. For economic reasons they were administered to a smaller sample, often to only one group in a stratum.

respondents in each stratum. To assess sampling variability, it is necessary to estimate how far the results of the 1969–70 administration of an exercise would have varied had different groups of respondents been randomly selected within each stratum.

In this situation, the use of two groups of respondents per stratum allows us to calculate an estimate of a measure of variability, the sampling variance, defined as the average square of the difference in result between a single administration and the average result for all possible administrations. The standard error is defined as the square root of the estimated sampling variance.

Standard errors were estimated for every exercise result for each sex, region and community size. These standard errors vary from one exercise to another for several reasons, including:

- 1. Different sample sizes for some exercises. (E13 and E14, as noted, had smaller planned sample sizes. Certain other exercises were excluded in a few jurisdictions.)
- 2. The decrease in variance customarily accompanying very easy or very hard exercises.
- 3. Larger or smaller differences in the sizes of actual school-to-school differences. (In some cases these presumably reflect the greater or lesser effect or extent of curriculum variations.)
- 4. Sampling variations inevitable in the process of estimating sampling variability.

Since standard errors do vary from one exercise or result to another, it might be appropriate to estimate the standard error for each difference separately in order to estimate the reliability of that difference. However, computer printouts of the separate standard errors in a form usable as appendices to this report were not available at press time. Therefore, we devised a compromise procedure which examined the standard error for a particular difference only in critical circumstances, and for the rest relied on the median standard error of all results obtained for that particular sex, region or size of community. The median was selected rather than some other way of combining standard errors because it is little affected by the presence or absence of extreme values. (A few exercises yielded large standard errors of doubtful validity because of sampling complications.) More specifically the procedure used the following steps:

1. A frequency distribution of percent differences between a given group (a sex, region or community size) and the whole nation was examined for each

goal and for certain other achievement categories. For each goal or category there were 40 such distributions (4 ages times 10 groups defined by sex, region or community size), or about 600 distributions in all. For a given distribution, if the variation in percent differences was approximately what might be expected from normal sampling variability, no breakdown of the results was necessary and the median difference was used thereafter to summarize the entire distribution.

- 2. If the difference for a single exercise result (e.g., Exercise A1, Result 1) was more than two standard errors away from the median difference of the whole distribution (either above or below) it was recorded on a list of "atypical" results. The standard error estimate used for this step, and for steps 3., 4. and 5. below, was the median standard error on all results for that group (e.g., for males).
- 3. If a cluster of two to four independent² results yielded a median difference at least one and a half standard errors away from the median difference for that whole distribution, it was recorded as atypical. A cluster could be either an a priori set, such as all results in Goal A, or simply a set of differences which happened to be about the same size.
- 4. If a cluster of five or more independent results yielded a median difference at least one standard error away from distribution median, it was recorded as atypical.
- 5. The same criteria as in 2., 3. and 4. were used in comparing any two results or clusters, except that the cutoffs (2.0, 1.5, 1.0) were multiplied by 1.4 (the square root of 2) to account for the fact that two different sets of results were being compared rather than one set vs. the whole nation. Such comparisons of two sets were made only if there was a gap of several percentage points between the two sets of results with nothing much in between.
- 6. Since percentages near 0 or 100 tend to have small standard errors, for every national result over 90% or less than 10% we calculated the ratio of the percent difference (for each sex, region or community size) to the standard error for that particular result. Results having ratios greater than 2.5 were recorded as distinctively different from the national percentage (not atypically different from a distribution median, as was done above).
- 7. Each atypical result or cluster or comparison was studied to see whether it could be interpreted meaningfully. Mainly, this involved checking to see whether most of the results in a cluster had some common content or



² Not obtained from the same sample of respondents.

characteristic, and whether an atypical result was found at more than one age, which would add credence to it. Those differences which did not fit any meaningful pattern were usually ignored in Chapters 2 to 4 unless they were so large that this in itself was noteworthy.

8. Where a meaningful difference was based on only one or two independent results, or on results from Exercises E13 or E14 (see footnote on page E-1) the standard errors of those particular results were checked individually to be sure they still met the above criteria. All meaningful differences thus identified are discussed without qualification in Chapters 2, 3 and 4.

A table of median standard errors of differences (group vs. national) for each sex, region and size of community appears in Exhibit E-1. The medians are based on all results in Appendices C and D, except results which are noted there as being excluded from all exhibits.

Exhibit E-1: Median standard error of difference between group and national percentage for each group and age

		Reg	ion		S	ex	S	ize of	Communi	ty
Age	North- east	South- east	Central	West	Male	Female	Big City	Fringe	Medium	<u>Small</u>
9	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
13	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1
17	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
adult	3.1	3.9	2.9	3.5	2.0	1.8	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.3