

CHIRLA Immigrant Youth Advocacy Survey

Survey Design

Clare Weber, Ph.D, created the survey. It consists of 41 items designed to evaluate the advocacy impact of immigrant youth involved in the California Dream Network, Wise Up! and California New Americans Vote Campaign. The survey results serve as an important component of a multi-method evaluation of Unbound Philanthropy's programmatic support. CHIRLA received funding for one year to provide leadership development opportunities for immigrant youth in California and to strength statewide youth organizing networks.

Survey Implementation

A paper form survey was administered to individuals who participated in a CHIRLA led weekend retreat held at the University of Southern California, August 17 to 19, 2012.

Data Management

Data for the Dream survey was coded and entered into excel files. The excel files were then exported to SPSS, a quantitative data analysis program. Data entered was doubled checked and an exploratory analysis was executed to check for additional errors. Multiple responses were recorded as an individual response. All data was stored in a pass-code protected computer.

Response Rate

All participants attending a Saturday evening workshop responded for a total of 166 respondents. ($n = 166$). Total attendees at the CHIRLA

Data Analysis

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted. ANOVA is a statistical method designed to measure whether significantly nonrandom differences exist among sample means. Specifically, it measures the ratio of variances between the sample groups to the variances within the sample groups.

For the purpose of the survey, the only independent variable used in all the analyses was gender. No other independent variables could be used due to the extreme disproportion of groups.

RESULTS

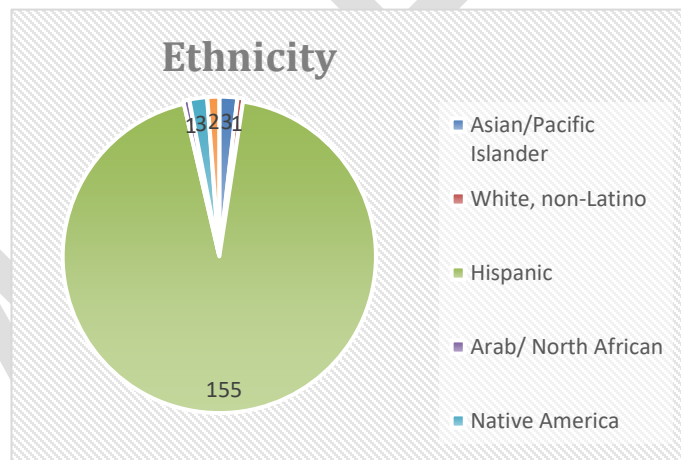
Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic information includes gender, age, ethnicity, education level, and group involvement. The percentages are valid percentages, which do not include non-responses.

The survey was administered to immigrant youth participating in the CHIRLA retreat. A total of 166 participants responded and completed the survey. The gender proportion for the respondents was 40.4% (67) men and 59% (98) women, $n = 1$ missing. The age for the 129 participants who responded ranged from 12-27 ($M = 20.28$, $SD = 2.375$), $n = 37$ missing.

Hispanics (39.4%, $n = 155$) comprised the majority of respondents with 6% (10) being underrepresented minorities (Asian/Pacific Islander (3); White, non-Latino (1); Arab/North African (1); Native American (3); and Other (2)).

Ethnicity comprised of majority women Hispanics than men Hispanics. Of the respondents, 98.8% (151) reported to be



college students, 2.4% (4) were high school seniors, 1.8% (3) were high school juniors, 0.6% (1) were high school sophomore and freshman, 2.4 (4) reported other as their education level, and 2 failed to respond to this item.

Participants reported a greater involvement with the California Dream Network at 80.1 % (133), than with New Americans Vote Campaign at 9.6% (16), and 0% (0) Wise Up!, with $n = 17$ non-respondents. The response rate for Wise up was zero, due to participation characteristics. The participant included leaders or representative from college campus organizations. This also explains a shortage in high school student. A majority of the respondents (68.6%, $n = 114$) reported being involved with a local or school group with a total of 30 groups: Puente Club 9% (15); Students for Equal Rights 9% (15); IDEAS 8.4% (14); Dream Team 6% (10); Hope 5.4% (9); Dreams to be Heard 6% (6); VOICES, and Dare to Dream 3% (5); CLOUD 2.4% (4); SPEAK, VICE, and DEPIE 1.8% (3), United now for Immigrant Rights, Students Without Borders, FUEL, CDN, and ASEE 1.2% (2); Mecha/Alas, Act on a Dream,

FCC, Central ConsI, Students Informing Now, Bright Prospect, Migrant Rights Awareness, HOLA, ASPIRE, and RISE .6% (1).

Immigration Reform

An ANOVA was conducted to determine whether there is a difference between men and women’s involvement in immigration reform. Items concerning the Obtainment of Information, Tools to Counter Opposition, New Support, and Informing Others were rated on a 7-point scale (1- Strongly Disagree to 7- Strongly Agree). In the “Overall” category, the items in this category were combined and average to find the involvement in the immigration reform. There were slight but consistent differences between men and women’s involvement in immigration reform. The response results are presented in the table below.

Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
I have obtained more information about the comprehensive immigration reform.	5.11 (1.82)	5.43 (1.67)	4.88 (1.89)
I have acquired tools that will help counter opposition to comprehensive immigration reform.	5.05 (1.85)	5.37 (1.78)	4.82 (1.88)
I have found ways to support comprehensive immigration reform that I wasn’t aware of previously.	5.02 (1.86)	5.21 (1.81)	4.88 (1.90)
I have told others what they can do to support comprehensive immigration reform.	4.78 (1.99)	5.24 (1.76)	4.44. (2.07)
Overall	4.99 (1.71)	5.31 (1.56)	4.75 (1.77)

Electoral Candidates

Items concerning the Obtainment of Information about Electoral Candidates, Knowledge to Assist Electoral Candidates, and Informing Others to support electoral Candidates were rated on a 7-point scale (1- Strongly Disagree to 7- Strongly Agree). In the “Overall” category, the items in this category were combined and average to find the involvement with the electoral candidates through the immigration reform. There were no significant differences between men and women’s involvement in the campaigns of electoral candidates who support immigration reform. The response results are presented in the table below.

Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
I am better informed about the electoral candidate's position on comprehensive immigration reform	4.39 (2.07)	4.48 (2.09)	4.30 (2.06)
I know how to assist electoral candidate who support comprehensive immigration reform.	4.48 (1.97)	4.78 (1.87)	4.26 (2.01)
I have educated others about what they can do to support electoral candidates who support comprehensive immigration reform.	4.30 (1.99)	4.55 (1.88)	4.09 (2.04)
Overall	4.39 (1.83)	4.60 (1.80)	4.21 (1.83)

Dream Act

Similar to the Immigration Reform section, an ANOVA was conducted to determine whether there is a difference between men and women's involvement in the Immigration reform. Items concerning the Obtainment of Information, Tools to Counter Opposition, New Support, and Informing Others were rated on a 7-point scale (1- Strongly Disagree to 7- Strongly Agree). In the "Overall" category, the items in this category were combined and average to find the involvement in the federal Dream Act. Similar to the Immigration Reform section, there were slight but consistent differences between gender involvement concerning the Dream Act. The response results are presented in the table below.

Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
I have obtained more information about the federal Dream Act.	4.98 (2.03)	5.15 (2.00)	4.85 (2.05)
I have acquired tools that will help counter opposition to the federal Dream Act.	4.90 (1.95)	5.16 (1.83)	4.69 (2.01)
I have found ways to support the federal Dream Act that I wasn't aware of previously.	5.13 (1.95)	5.43 (1.85)	4.91 (2.01)
I have told others what they can do to support the federal Dream Act.	4.96 (2.04)	5.39 (1.74)	4.64. (2.18)
Overall	4.99 (1.77)	5.28 (1.66)	4.77 (1.83)

Electoral Candidates

Items concerning the Obtainment of Information about Electoral Candidates, Knowledge to Assist Electoral Candidates, and Informing Others to support electoral Candidates were rated on a 7-point scale (1- Strongly Disagree to 7- Strongly Agree). In the “Overall” category, the items in this category were combined and average to find the involvement with the electoral candidates through the Dream Act. Similar to the Immigration reform section, there were no significant differences between genders concerning the electoral candidates who support the federal Dream Act. The response results are presented in the table below.

Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
I am better informed about the electoral candidate’s position on the federal Dream Act.	4.50 (1.99)	4.84 (1.89)	4.24 (2.03)
I know how to assist electoral candidate who support the federal Dream Act.	4.50 (1.95)	4.82 (1.66)	4.26 (2.10)
I have educated others about what they can do to support electoral candidates who support the federal Dream Act.	4.42 (1.95)	4.73 (1.67)	4.17 (2.09)
Overall	4.47 (1.85)	4.79 (1.64)	4.22 (1.95)

Get Out the Vote

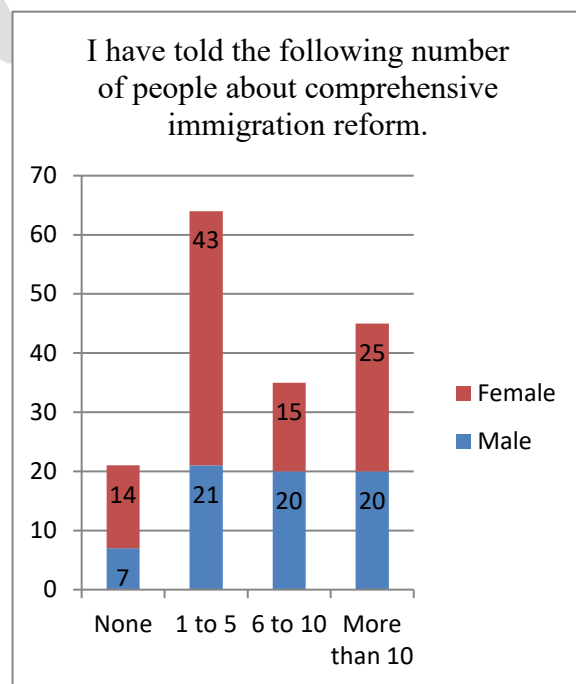
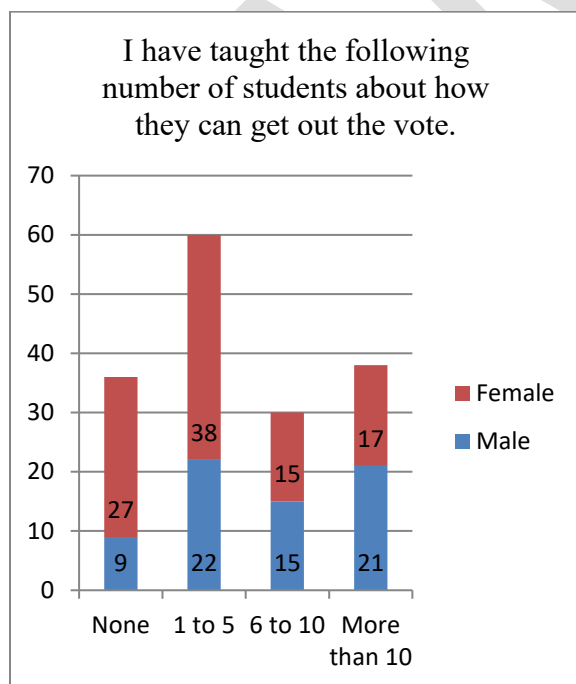
Due to the participants’ perceived involvement in the California Dream Network, Wise Up!, or California New Americans vote Campaign, the items concerning the efforts to Get Out the Vote include Knowledge to Increase the Vote, Techniques to Encourage Others, and Teaching Other Students. These Items were rated on a 7-point scale (1- Strongly Disagree to 7- Strongly Agree). In the “Overall” category, the items in this category were combined and average to find the involvement with get out the vote. There were no significant differences between gender efforts to Get Out the Vote. However, participant involvement in Get Out the Vote was significantly higher than the Immigration Reform and the Dream Act sections. The response results are presented in the table below.

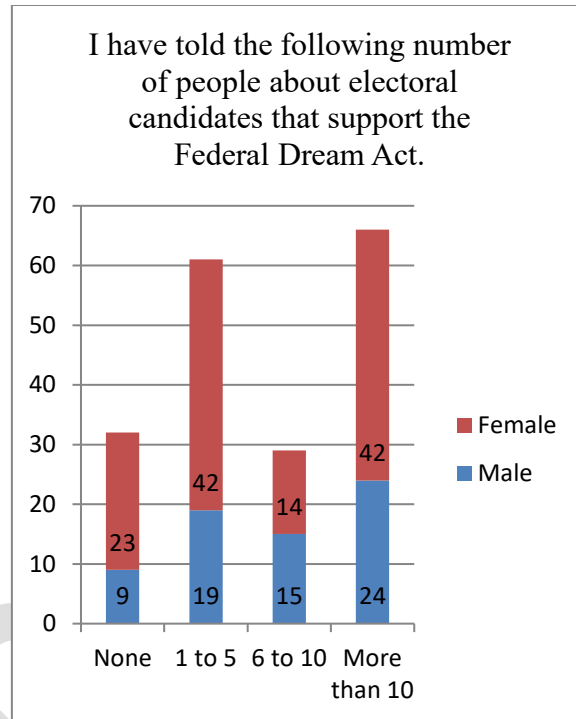
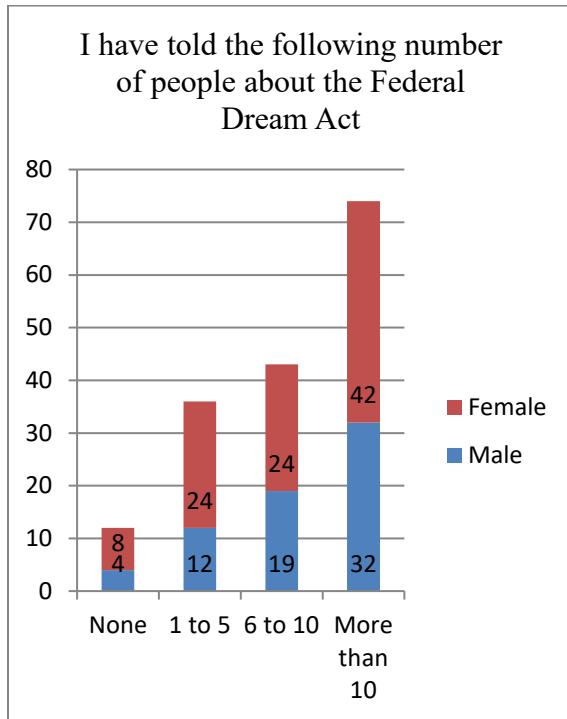
Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
I have gained much knowledge about how to increase voting in crucial elections (get out the vote).	5.71 (1.53)	5.84 (1.22)	5.61 (1.70)
I have learned techniques that will encourage others to vote.	5.87 (1.47)	5.81 (1.53)	5.91 (1.45)
I have taught other students how they can help get out the vote.	5.14 (1.95)	5.81 (1.81)	5.14 (1.95)
Overall	5.58 (1.52)	5.63 (1.35)	5.52 (1.45)

Informing Others

The Participants were asked to report the approximate range of others they have informed about the Immigration Reform and Candidate Support, the Federal Dream Act and Candidate Support, How to Get Out the Vote. The responses concerning these items are “None,” “1 to 5,” “6 to 10,” and “More than 10”.

The graphs below provide a gender comparison of the participants’ active involvement in informing others about the Immigration Reform, the Federal Dream Act, and the Get Out the vote.





Issue Alert

After an “Issue Alert” that was received from CHIRLA, the California Dream Network, Wise Up! or California New Americans Vote Campaign, the participants reported taking action in multiple areas. For this section, participants were allowed to tally multiple response actions.

Action	Men <i>n</i> (%)	Women <i>n</i> (%)
Made donation to support CHIRLA	11 (16.4)	27 (27.6)
Participated in a fundraising event	24 (35.8)	13 (13.3)
Read a report or additional material about immigration reform	33 (49.3)	40 (40.8)
Emailed a legislator about immigration reform	16 (23.9)	15 (15.3)
Called a legislator about immigration reform	26 (38.8)	19 (19.4)
Attended an event related to immigration reform	50 (74.6)	46 (46.9)
Volunteered to gain signatures	32 (47.8)	36 (36.7)
Forwarded an “Issue Alert” to other individuals	15 (22.4)	15 (15.3)
Encouraged other individuals to take action about immigration reform	35 (52.2)	44 (44.9)

Participation

As a result of volunteering with CHIRLA, the California Dream Network, Wise Up!, or California New Americans Vote Campaign, in what of the following activities have you participated or expect to participate in the future? For this section, participants were allowed to tally multiple response actions.

Action	Men <i>n</i> (%)	Women <i>n</i> (%)
Organize a school based or campus-event to support immigration reform	41 (61.2)	56 (57.1)
Recruit at least one person to volunteer	32 (47.8)	42 (42.9)
Participate in the campaign for the California Dream Act for student financial aid	36 (53.7)	38 (38.3)
Work with other student groups in California	48 (71.6)	58 (59.2)
Work with other student groups in the United States	23 (34.3)	29 (29.6)
Receive academic support	19 (28.4)	33 (33.7)
Receive information on scholarships or other resources for college	29 (43.3)	41 (41.8)
Plan to organize a voter registration even at school/campus	32 (47.8)	41 (41.8)
Plan to organize a voter education event at school/campus	31 (46.3)	32 (32.7)
Plan to organize a get out the vote drive at school/campus	27 (40.3)	33 (33.7)
Plan to walk precincts to get out the vote	22 (32.8)	30 (30.6)

Group Effectiveness

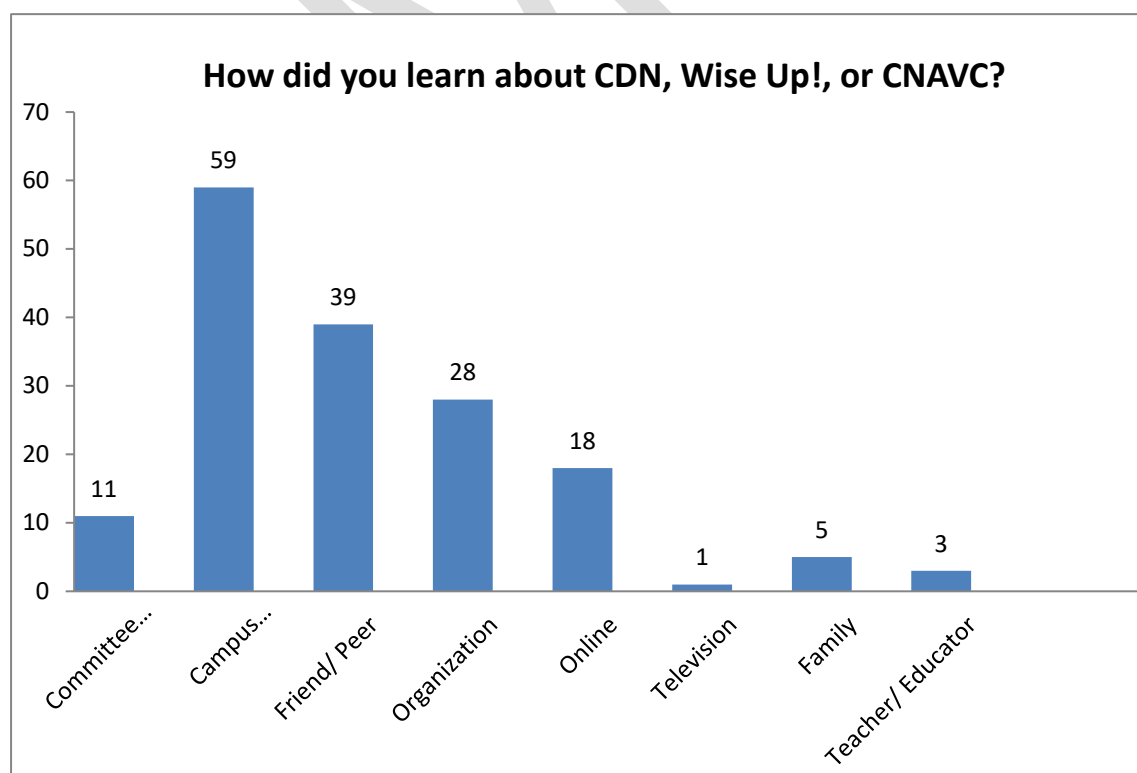
An ANOVA was conducted to determine whether there are gender differences between the rated effectiveness of the California Dream Network, Wise Up!, or California New Americans Vote Campaign. These items were rated on a 5-point scale (1- Very Ineffective to 5- Very effective). There were no significant differences between genders concerning the effectiveness between each group associated with immigration reform. The response results are presented in the table below.

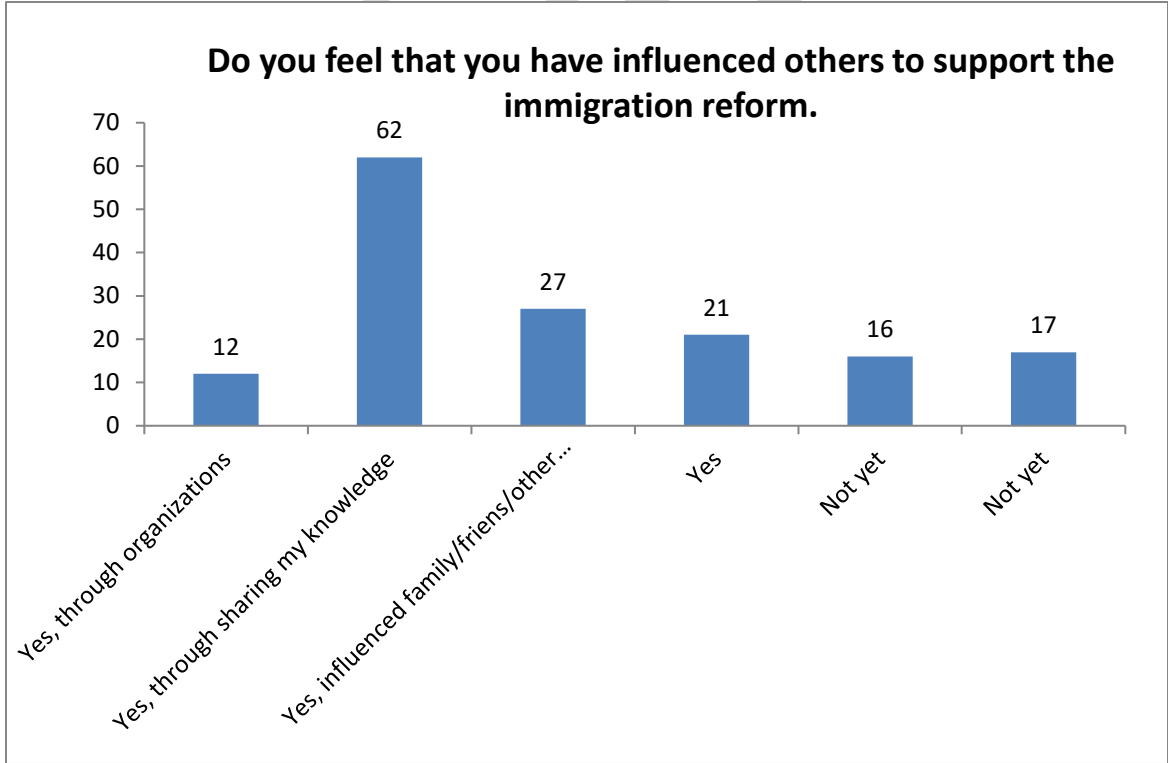
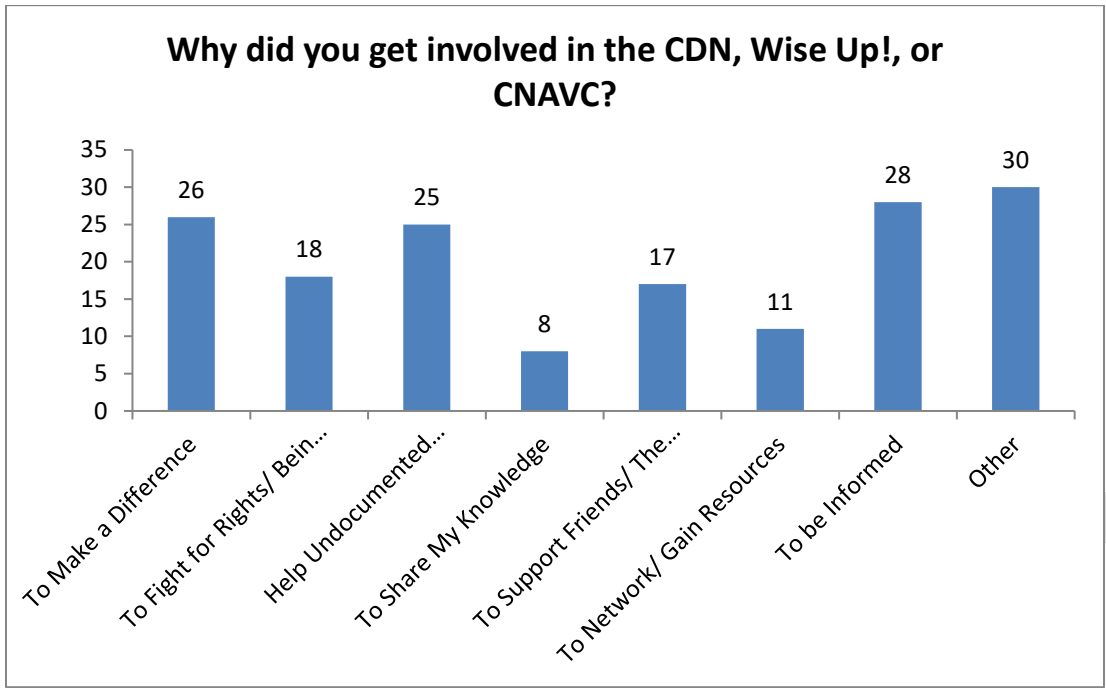
Items	Total Mean (SD)	Men Mean (SD)	Women Mean (SD)
The importance of immigration reform.	4.36 (1.05)	4.49 (0.78)	4.31 (1.12)
Improving knowledge about immigration reform	4.33 (1.05)	4.43 (0.85)	4.31 (1.08)
Informing others about which candidates support immigration reform	3.93 (1.23)	4.09 (1.12)	3.86 (1.25)
Getting citizens to register to vote	4.30 (1.09)	4.36 (0.86)	4.31 (1.15)
Getting citizens to vote.	4.21 (1.19)	4.27 (0.99)	4.21 (1.23)
Overall	4.23 (0.99)	4.33 (0.79)	4.20 (1.03)

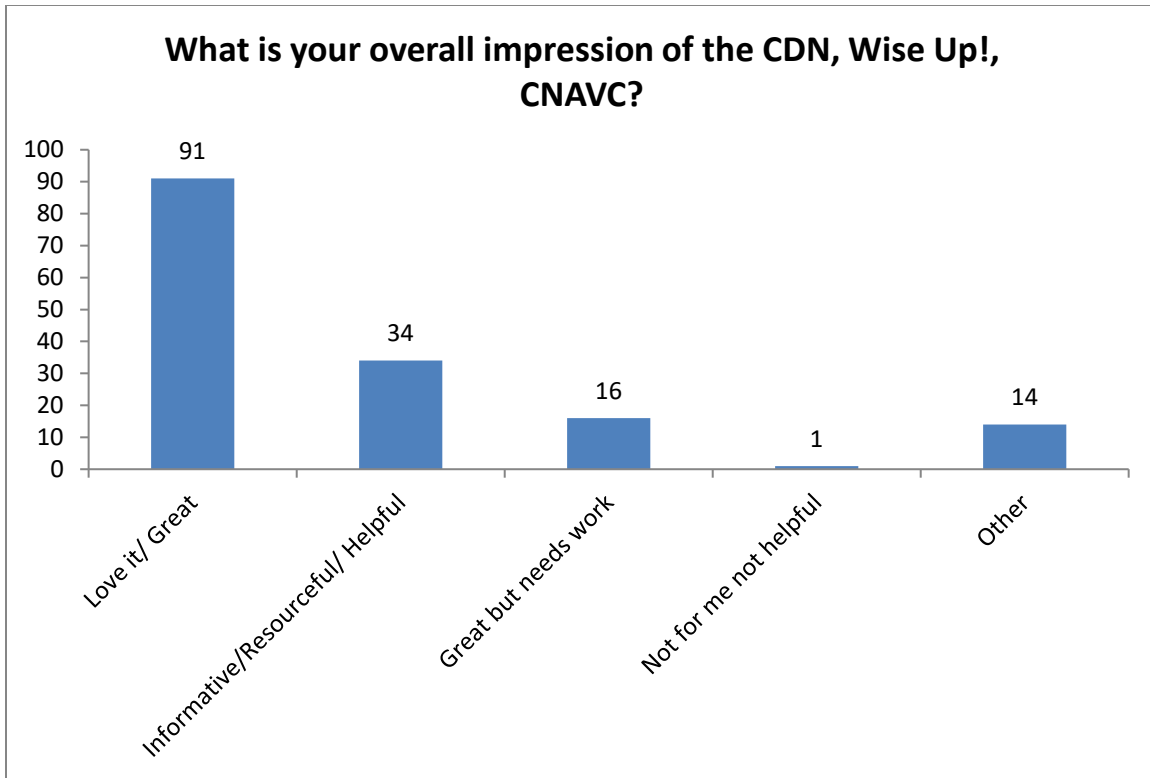
Open-Ended Assessment

The items in the open-ended assessment allowed the respondent to detail how they learned about, why they got involved, if they have influences, and overall impression of the California Dream Network, Wise Up! for California New Americans Vote Campaign. Each open-ended response was grouped into a corresponding category.

All response categories for the four items are represented in the following four graphs. A detailed account for individual responses can be found in Appendix A.







SAMM