



Miami Dade County Public Schools Voter Registration Drive

Why should students vote?

The Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE, 2010) found that generally, eligible registered voters are more likely to engage in various civic and political activities than those who are not registered.

Information provided in this Power Point Presentation is adapted from:
<http://www.civicyouth.org/civic-engagement-among-registered-voters-and-non-registered-eligible-citizens/>

Why Youth Voting Matters

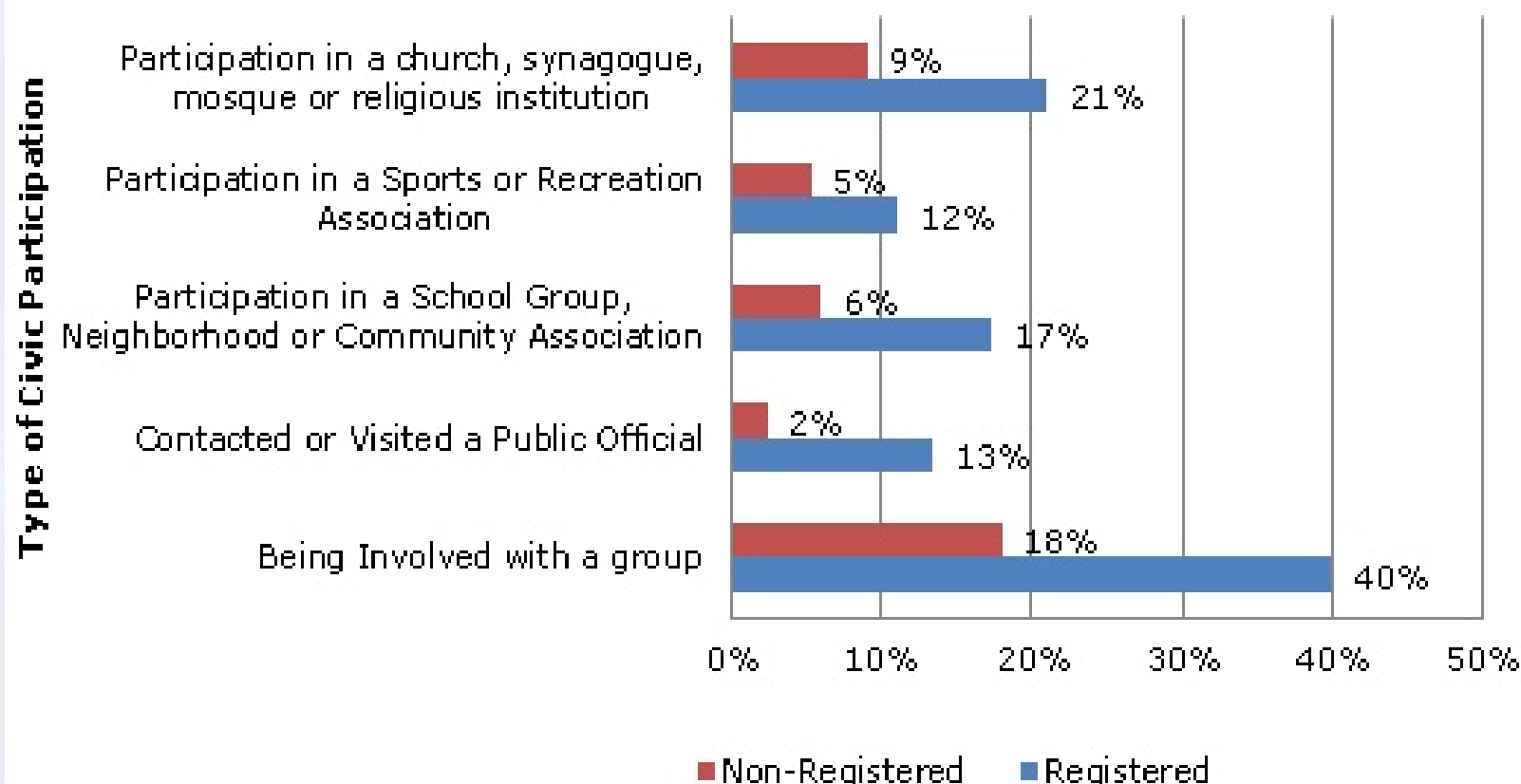
- **Voting is habit-forming:** when young people learn the voting process and vote they are more likely to do so when they are older. If individuals have been motivated to get to the polls once, they are more likely to return. So, getting young people to vote early could be key to raising a new generation of voters.
- **Young people are a major subset of the electorate and their voices matter:**
 - 46 million young people ages 18-29 years old are eligible to vote, while 39 million seniors are eligible to vote
 - Young people (18-29) make up 21% of the voting eligible population in the U.S.
- **Young people's participation can influence [election results](#).**

Why Youth Voting Matters

- Involving young people in election-related learning, activities and discussion can have an **impact on the young person's household**, increasing the likelihood that others in the household will vote. In immigrant communities, young voters may be easier to reach, are more likely to speak English (cutting down translation costs), and may be the most effective messengers within their communities.
- And there are **major differences in voter turnout amongst youth subgroups**, which may persist as these youth get older if the gaps are not reduced.

Students who are registered are more likely to engage in the following ways:

Graph 1: Registered Voters Vs. Non-Registered Citizens and Percentage of Participation

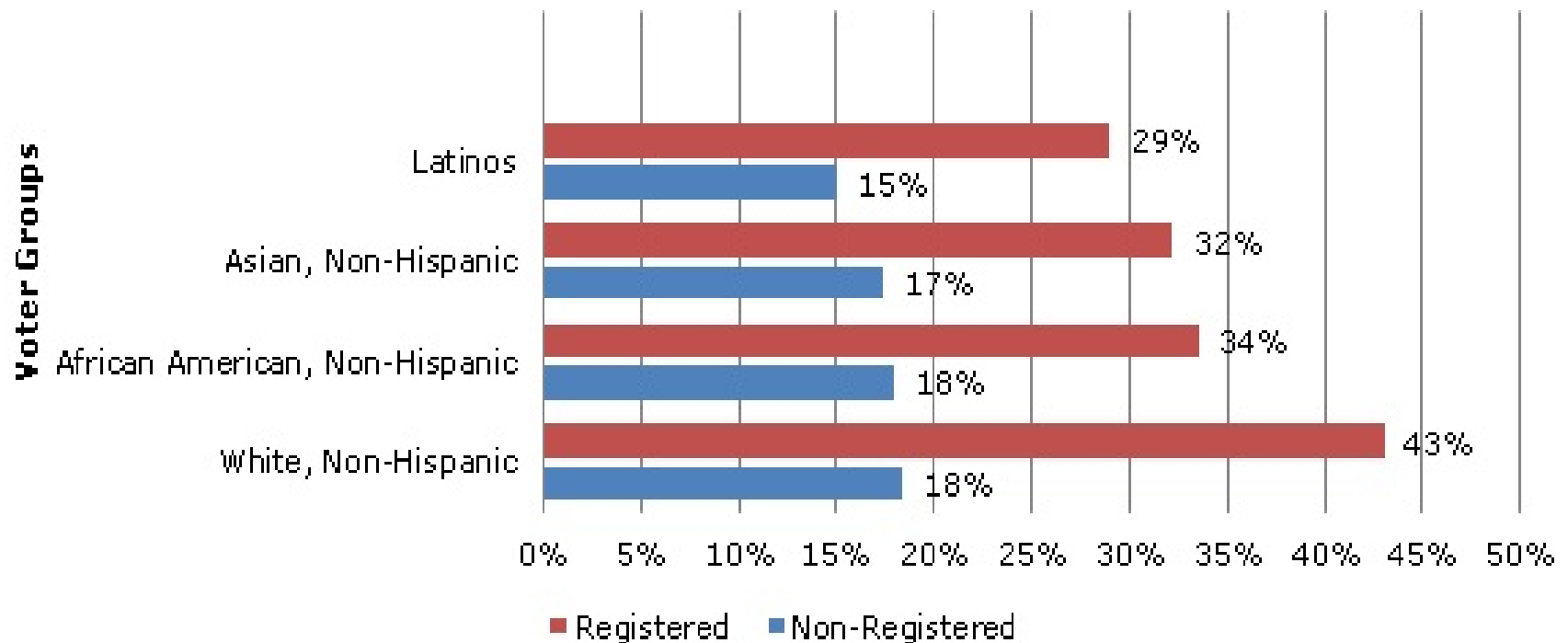


VOTING FACTS

- Data suggests that registered voters, overall, are more strongly connected with their neighbors and family members.
- They are more likely to discuss political issues with family or do favors for their neighbors, compared to non-registered voters.
- Furthermore, when looking at the data, one can see that white eligible citizens have the highest percentage of being involved with any sort of group regardless of registration status (especially registered voters).
- African Americans and Asians have very similar percentages of both voter groups.
- Latinos have the lowest rates of group involvement regardless of voter registration.

Ethnicity & Voting

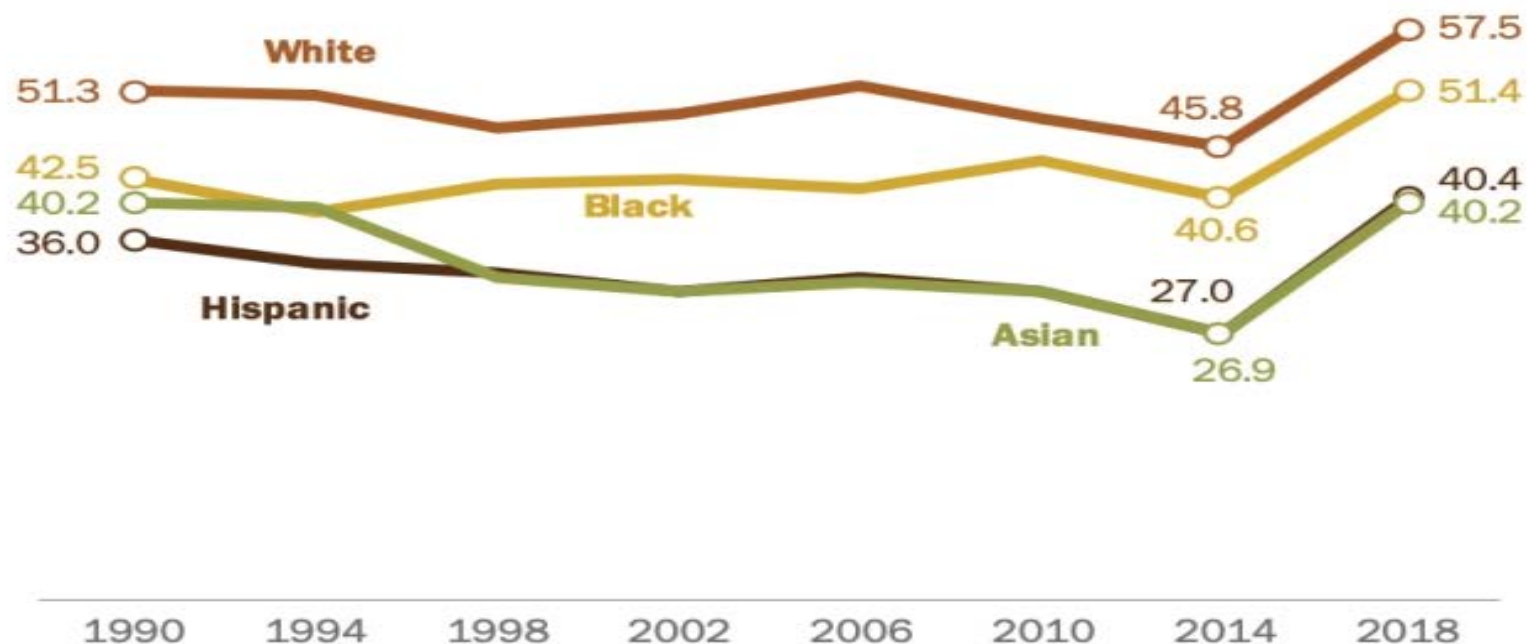
Graph 2: Percentage of Non-Registered and Registered Ethnic Groups' Involvement with Groups



Voter turnout rate increased sharply across racial and ethnic groups during 2018 midterm elections

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% of eligible voters who say they voted, by midterm election year



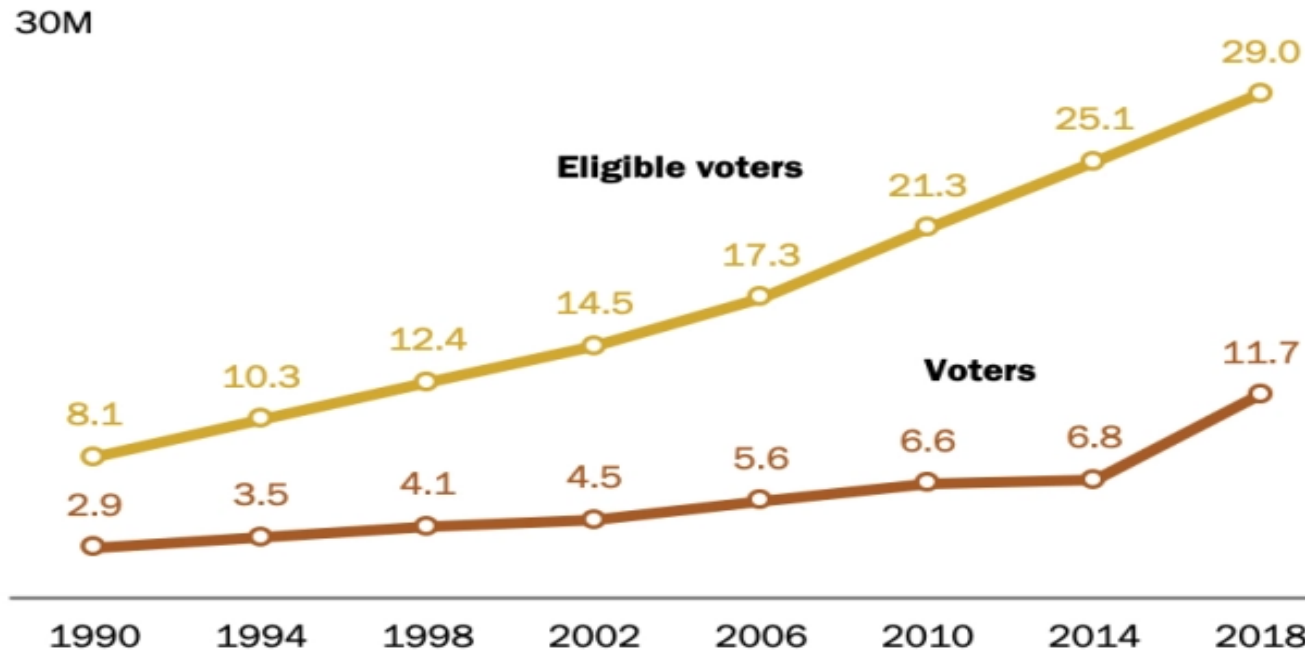
Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey, November

Latino voter turnout in 2018 reached a record high for a midterm election year

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In millions



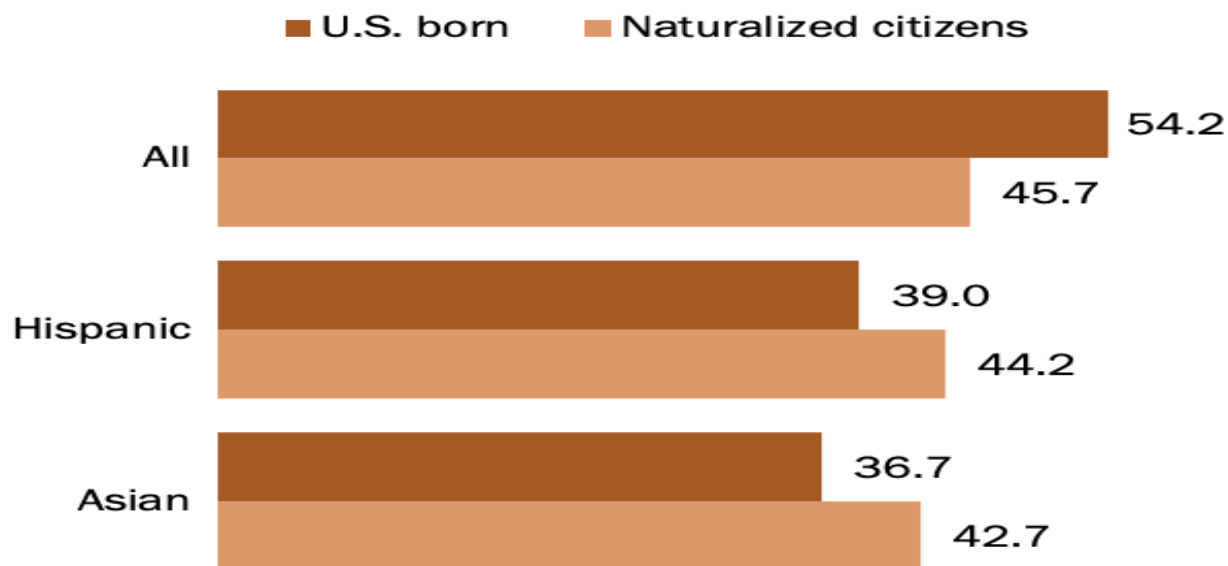
Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Voters are eligible voters who say they voted. Latinos are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November

For Hispanics and Asians, voter turnout rates of naturalized citizens higher than among U.S. born

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% of eligible voters who say they voted in 2018



Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the 2018 Current

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What do you attribute to the increase in voter turn out in the 2018 midterm elections?
- What can you do to encourage voter participation among various groups?
- According to the information provided, what is the link between voter registration and other forms of Civic engagement?
- Do you feel it is important to vote? Why or why not?
- Should voting be mandatory? Why or why not?
- Work with a small group or a partner to develop a slogan or campaign to motivate young people to register to vote and participate in elections?

To Vote- You NEED:

Election Day Voting

The polls are open on Election Day, from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. Any voters waiting in line at 7:00 p.m. will have the opportunity to cast a ballot.

If you do not know where your polling place is, contact your [county Supervisor of Elections](#). You can also find your precinct and polling place on your county Supervisor of Elections' website or by using the [Check Your Voter Status webpage](#).

Whether during early voting or on Election Day, you will be asked to provide at the polls a valid photo ID with signature. Any one of the following photo IDs will be accepted:

- Florida driver's license
- Florida identification card issued by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
- United States passport
- Debit or credit card
- Military identification
- Student identification
- Retirement center identification
- Neighborhood association identification
- Public assistance identification
- Veteran health identification card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs
- License to carry a concealed weapon or firearm issued pursuant to s. 790.06
- Employee identification card issued by any branch, department, agency, or entity of the Federal Government, the state, a county, or a municipality.

If your photo ID does not include your signature, you will be asked to provide another ID that has your signature.

If you do not bring proper ID, you can still vote a provisional ballot. As long as you are eligible and voted in the proper precinct, your provisional ballot will count provided the signature on your provisional ballot matches the signature in your registration record.