Virtual Meeting Tips & Best Practices

Rules of Engagement

Participant microphones are automatically muted, and cameras disabled upon entry to limit background noise, unintentional feedback, or interference with the Webinar.

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Use the “Raise Hand” feature located under “reactions” to be recognized to come off mute and ask a question during the Q&A portion of the Webinar.

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What is Civic Engagement? Exploring New Paradigms

March 15, 2023
Welcome & Introductions

Andrea Robles, PhD
Research and Evaluation Manager, AmeriCorps
To support AmeriCorps’ mission, the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE):

- Conducts research and builds scholarship on civic engagement
- Identifies national service and volunteering trends
- Measures national service impact
- Promotes evidence-based models and program expansion

Knowledge and evidence can be used to improve the service experience, and strengthen organizations and communities
Identifies national service and volunteering trends

National level civic engagement and volunteering

In 2002, AmeriCorps sponsors a volunteering supplement in the Current Population Survey

Is 26% a magic number in the US?

National Academies of Science (NAS)

United States Census Bureau

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION
Measuring Dimensions of Social Capital to Inform Policy
To improve the understanding of civic engagement, social cohesion and social capital, NAS recommended different measurement approaches:

- Tap into more complex relationships among the topics.

To address these recommendations, ORE launched:

- Conduct more research of these topics at the subnational or local levels.
- Use experimental, in-depth and longitudinal studies.
- Research Grant competition with universities.
- Local level research: with Participatory Research approaches.
Today’s speakers:

• Laura Hanson Schlachter, PhD, research analyst, AmeriCorps

• Kei Kawashima-Ginsberg, PhD, Newhouse director, Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement (CIRCLE), Tisch College of Civic Life, Tufts University

• Penn Loh, director of the Master of Public Policy Program and Community Practice, Tufts University
What’s the first thing that comes to mind when you think about civic engagement?
How does the AmeriCorps Office of Research and Evaluation define civic engagement?

The constellation of activities individuals engage in to make a difference in their communities.

Civic engagement includes participation within and beyond electoral politics at all geographic levels. Volunteerism is a prominent example of civic engagement, but it also includes activities like attending public meetings, belonging to organizations, and neighbors doing favors for each other.
Key constructs in the 2021 CPS Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement (CEV)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<table>
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<th>Informal helping and conversation</th>
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<td>Discussing issues with family, friends, neighbors, and online</td>
<td>Contacting public officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political donations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CPS Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement

- **2002-2015** CPS Volunteering Supplement fielded annually
- **2008-2013** CPS Civic Engagement Supplement fielded annually*
- **2014** National Academies of Science report recommends merging these surveys
- **2017** Launch of biennial CPS Civic Engagement and Volunteering (CEV) Supplement
Insights from the 2021 CEV

• What types of civic engagement are most prevalent?
• How did civic engagement change during the pandemic?
• How does civic engagement vary depending on where people live and who they are?
### National Rates of Civic Engagement Behaviors, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talking with friends and family</td>
<td>96.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning about issues</td>
<td>83.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussing issues with friends and family</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting in local elections</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal helping</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable giving</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering or donating through employer</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussing issues with neighbors</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational membership</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal volunteering</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posting views online</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking action with neighbors</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values-based buying or boycotting</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacting public officials</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donating to a political cause</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending public meetings</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Frequency of Most Prevalent Civic Behaviors Nationally, 2021

- Talking with friends and family
- Learning about issues
- Discussing issues with friends and family
- Talking with neighbors

Not at all | Less than once a month | Once a month | A few times a month | A few times a week | Basically every day

- 60%
- 50%
- 40%
- 30%
- 20%
- 10%
- 0%
National Rates of Civic Engagement Behaviors, 2021

- Talking with friends and family: 96.3%
- Learning about issues: 83.4%
- Discussing issues with friends and family: 69.3%
- Talking with neighbors: 68.8%
- Voting in local elections: 56.2%
- Informal helping: 50.9%
- Charitable giving: 48.1%
- Volunteering or donating through employer: 35.5%
- Discussing issues with neighbors: 30.2%
- Organizational membership: 23.8%
- Formal volunteering: 23.2%
- Posting views online: 20.9%
- Taking action with neighbors: 18.0%
- Values-based buying or boycotting: 17.1%
- Contacting public officials: 9.5%
- Donating to a political cause: 9.4%
- Attending public meetings: 8.2%
How did civic engagement change during the COVID-19 pandemic?
Civic engagement behaviors with no substantial national rate change, 2019-2021

**Organizational engagement**

**Local collective action**

**Economic engagement**
*Pursuing civic goals via the workplace*

**Informal helping and conversation**
- Exchanging favors with neighbors
- Talking with family, friends, neighbors

**Engaging with issues**
- Learning about issues
- Discussing issues with family, friends, neighbors, and online

**Political engagement**
- Contacting public officials
- Political donations
### Civic Engagement Behaviors with Substantial National Rate Change, 2019-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal volunteering</td>
<td>-6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational membership</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable giving</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending public meetings</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking action with neighbors</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Values-based buying or boycotting</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting in local elections</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Substantial declines in organizational engagement and local collective action rates during the pandemic

### National Rates of Organizational Engagement
- **Formal volunteering**: 30% (2019) to 23% (2021)
- **Organizational membership**: 27% (2019) to 24% (2021)
- **Charitable giving**: 50% (2019) to 48% (2021)

### National Rates of Local Collective Action
- **Attending public meetings**: 10% (2019) to 8% (2021)
- **Taking action with neighbors**: 21% (2019) to 18% (2021)
Relative stability in other forms of civic engagement
How does civic engagement vary depending on where people live and who they are?
Relative stability at both national and state level

Change in State-Level Rate of Contacting Public Officials, 2019-2021
Substantial state-level change despite national stability

Change in State-Level Rate of Posting Views Online, 2019-2021
Educational attainment
Consistent relationship between education and civic engagement

Select National 2021 Civic Engagement Rates by Education

- Talking with neighbors
- Learning about issues
- Values-based buying or boycotting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Less than high school</th>
<th>High school graduate</th>
<th>Some college, no degree</th>
<th>Associate degree, occupational</th>
<th>Associate degree, academic</th>
<th>Bachelor's degree</th>
<th>Graduate degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Gender
Relatively larger decline in volunteering among women

Change in Organizational Engagement Rates by Gender, 2019 to 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal Volunteering</td>
<td>-8.1%</td>
<td>-5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational Membership</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable Giving</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Age and generation
Consistent relationship between age and civic engagement

Select National 2021 Civic Engagement Rates by Age

- Contacting public officials
- Charitable giving
- Talking with neighbors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Contacting public officials</th>
<th>Charitable giving</th>
<th>Talking with neighbors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 to 17</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 69</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 79</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and over</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One exception to generational trends: posting views online

National Engaging with Issues Rates by Generation, 2021

- Learning about issues
- Discussing issues with friends and family
- Discussing issues with neighbors
- Posting views about issues online

Legend:
- Generation Z
- Millennials
- Generation X
- Baby Boomers
- Silent Generation or older
Civic engagement takes many forms.
THANK YOU

For questions about the CEV, please contact
AmeriCorpsCEV@cns.gov
Youth Civic and Political Engagement

Kei Kawashima-Ginsberg, Ph.D.
Newhouse director of CIRCLE

AmeriCorps webinar
March 15, 2023
# Key constructs in the 2021 CPS Civic Engagement and Volunteering Supplement (CEV)

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political donations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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CIRCLE

Tufts University
College of Civic Life

Jonathan M. Tisch
### Youth Share Views Online in Various Ways

**In 2020, Nearly Half of Teens Were Engaging in At Least One Form of Media Creation/Sharing**

The percentage of teens (ages 14-17) who said they had done each of the following in the previous 30 days:

- Created an image, GIF, or video to bring awareness to a social or political issue: 27%
- Submitted writing, photos, or videos they created about politics or social issues to a website, media outlet, or other’s social media account: 29%
- Shared an experience through the media or social media to bring awareness to a social or political issue: 34%
- At least one of the three: 45%
- All three: 15%

**Source:** CIRCLE/Tisch College 2020 Teen Survey
How Youth Stay Informed

- Overall: younger people use far less "legacy" media
  - Low levels of trust in media and institutions (Knight Foundation, 2023; CIRCLE, 2023)

- GenZs (compared to Millennials)
  - Show heavier reliance on family, friends, and school
  - Information from social media – messenger matters (family, teachers, classmates)
  - Only 11% go directly to print media and 8% to podcasts

Where Youth Saw Information about Issues and Politics in 2022

The percentage of respondents from each generation who said they saw information about political issues in 2022 from each source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Gen Z</th>
<th>Millennials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers/Classmates/At School</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TikTok</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instagram</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Media</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podcast</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Engaged young people play an active role as information mediators, helping peers sort through and talk about complex and often confusing news and information.

Research shows “talking about issues,” not just getting information, drives youth engagement.

Visual (social) media creation has the potential to narrow racial disparities in engagement.

### Black and Latino Youth Created Online Content More than their white and Asian Peers

The percentage of young people in each racial/ethnic group who responded that they had commented on a post or shared a post about political issues or the election in the previous week, and the percentage of youth that had submitted content, created visual media, or shared their experience online often or fairly often in the previous 30 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Commented on a post</th>
<th>Shared a post</th>
<th>Submitted content</th>
<th>Created visual media</th>
<th>Shared experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Youth Engage Today

Broad and Creative Forms of Expression and Participation
Youth Marching and Protesting Has Been Rising

The percentage of young people, ages 18-24, who said they had attended a march or demonstration:

- 5% in 2016
- 16% in 2018
- 27% in 2020
- 14% in 2022

Youth involved in a social movement were...

+21 points
More likely to say they voted

+22 points
More likely to try to convince friends and family to vote

Source: CIRCLE/Tisch College Youth Polls
COVID-19 Pandemic and Helping “Internet Strangers”

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, young people still helped others, even people they didn’t know.
- High % also say they’d engage in civic activities if they have the opportunity.

Young People Have Helped their Communities by Taking a Variety of Pandemic-Related Civic Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Have done the action</th>
<th>Would do it if given the opportunity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintained physical distance</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worn a mask in public areas</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact-checked information about COVID-19</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made masks to protect others</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought something or delivered food for family or neighbors</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translated health materials for family or neighbors</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked as a poll worker</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CIRCLE/Tisch College 2020 Pre-Election Youth Poll
Young Adults Need More Support to be Invited to Serve

- Young adult volunteering rates have been consistently low, potentially due to...
  - Lack of institution-supported formal opportunities
  - Lack of awareness about the need and how to engage with organizations
  - Life transitions and mobility
  - Low trust in institutions

Volunteering and Informal Helping Rate (AmeriCorps, 2023)

Formal and informal volunteering rate in the United States, by age. Based on 2021 Census/AmeriCorps data.

Graph created from AmeriCorps (2023) Volunteering and Civic Life in America Research Summary

Tufts University Tisch College - CIRCLE
Youth Are Interested; Need to See Opportunities

Some Youth Are Taking Political Action: More Would Do So If Given the Opportunity

For each form of political participation, the percentage of young people, ages 18-29, who said they:

- **Sign a petition or join a boycott**: 32% have done it, 25% plan to or would do it
- **Follow a candidate on social media**: 24% have done it, 18% plan to or would do it
- **Attend a protest, demonstration, or march**: 15% have done it, 28% plan to or would do it
- **Display a political sticker or sign**: 12% have done it, 25% plan to or would do it
- **Donate money to a campaign**: 11% have done it, 19% plan to or would do it
- **Volunteer for a political campaign**: 7% have done it, 21% plan to or would do it
- **Run for office**: 13% plan to or would do it

Source: CIRCLE 2022 Post-Election Survey
Young people Are Motivated to Participate and Lead

- A vast majority believe in their collective power as a generation
- Political involvement is a major pathway to civic efficacy
- Low-income youth, politically unaffiliated youth and youth with less formal education are more likely to be disengaged across indicators

84% of youth (ages 18-29) believe that their generation has the power to change things in the country.
Young People See Both Challenges and Hopes for Democracy

Perception vs. Hope: Youth Not Confident about Democracy Now, but Believe in Its Potential

The percentage of youth, ages 18-29, who said they agree, disagree, or neither agree nor disagree with each statement about democracy.

- I feel confident about democracy in the U.S.
  - Agree: 43%
  - Neither: 25%
  - Disagree: 31%

- Democracy is capable of creating change
  - Agree: 50%
  - Neither: 37%
  - Disagree: 13%

Source: CIRCLE 2022 Post-Election Survey
What Might Help Build Civic Readiness?
Effective, Equitable, and Comprehensive Civic Learning
Capacity to Consume and Share Information Responsibly

**Figure 5: Media Literacy**
Rural teens, Black teens, and those whose parents haven't had college experience are less likely to learn about media literacy or how to analyze and evaluate news and media.

- **All Youth**: 53%
- **Rural**: 41%
- **Urban**: 69%
- **White**: 61%
- **Latino**: 59%
- **Black**: 46%
- **Parent Has College Experience**: 60%
- **Parent Does Not Have College Experience**: 49%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Civic Desert</th>
<th>Modest Access</th>
<th>High Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People like me have a legitimate voice</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm interested in politics</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized citizens can affect public policies</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong institutions are essential for a healthy society</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Civic desert = 0 resources, Modest access = 1-3 resources, High access = 4-5 resources
*The Conversation, CC-BY-ND

Source: Tisch College/CIRCLE Millennial Election Poll Get the data
Fundamental Knowledge about Political and Civic Institutions

Foundational civic knowledge empowers young people to take steps to improve communities by connecting with institutions and stakeholders. Large disparities persist.
K-12 Schools Can Help Support Civic Learning and Engagement

**Opportunities**

- Civic learning in adolescence predicts later civic engagement
- Experiential civic learning across disciplines enhances content learning
- Extracurricular student associations build civic skills and habits
- Increase in federal funding support for civics and field-wide initiatives for better quality

**Threats and Challenges**

- Legislative actions against experiential learning
- Legislative actions that can reduce opportunities for critical thinking
- Lack of understanding and support among the general public and the “chilling effect” on teaching
Thank you!

Kei Kawashima-Ginsberg
Newhouse Director
CIRCLE at Tufts University

Contact Me + CIRCLE

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circle@tufts.edu
Website:
https://circle.tufts.edu
Social Media:
@civicyouth
Penn Loh
Director of the Master of Public Policy Program and Community Practice, Tufts University
Penn Loh
Tufts University
Department of Urban & Environmental Policy & Planning
March 15, 2023

MUTUAL AID AS CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN COVID PANDEMIC

• Americorps-funded action research with 8 community-based organizations in Boston area
• CBOs pivoted during pandemic to fill critical gaps and reach most vulnerable
PANDEMIC RESPONSE IN CHELSEA, MA

- Population of 40,000
- Mostly immigrant, Latinx
- Frontline low-wage workers
- Overcrowded housing
- Overburdened by pollution
- Hardest hit by COVID at start of pandemic
- Achieved some of the highest rates of vaccination amongst working class immigrant communities in US
CHELSEA CBOS CATALYZE CIVIC ACTION AND COLLABORATION

• The week before COVID shutdown, GreenRoots convened a call with 15 stakeholders to begin coordinating emergency response amongst community, nonprofit, and governmental partners. That group continued meeting for the next 65 consecutive days and became the Chelsea Pandemic Response Team with 75 people and 10 working groups.

• Greenroots and La Colaborativa sent health ambassadors out into the streets to meet people where they are at and in their own languages. Countered false information on vaccines using social media and person-to-person communication.
New England United for Justice: Wellness to Organizing Model

• When the pandemic prevented going door-to-door, they began to do wellness calls to residents. In the first year, they made calls to 85,000 people, holding more than 5000 conversations.

• “It’s not just about getting the service. If they sign up for rental assistance, they hear about housing justice. If filing for unemployment, they hear about worker’s rights and the struggles. This is a vehicle to continue our organizing.”
EAST BOSTON MUTUAL AID

• Neighbors United for a Better East Boston set up system of block leaders to check on neighbors. Started a WhatsApp network for mutual aid, with 300 people active.
• Mutual Aid Eastie grew to deliver 5000 meals per week.
  • Tried to ensure reciprocity and overcome a “culture of service-ism”.
  • All participants required to do an orientation and sign up with a WhatsApp mutual aid chat, to match offers and needs.
• “We had to redefine it as reciprocity and being in relationship with each other. It’s saying I have enough. Our folks say I don’t have anything to give, yet our people were saying I made tamales and can sell or give it.”
MUTUAL AID MAKES SURE THAT NO ONE GETS LEFT BEHIND.

- MUTUAL AID EASTIE NEIGHBORS UNITED FOR A BETTER EAST BOSTON

EMERGING FROM SURVIVAL MODE INTO COMMUNITY

Funder FLEXIBILITY helps us get our neighbors what they REALLY NEED

INVEST and TRUST in PLACE-BASED, EQUITY-CENTERED ORGANIZATIONS

FOUNDATION for CLIMATE RESILIENCE

INVESTMENT and TRUST in PLACE-BASED, NON-PLACE-BASED NETWORK BUILDING
LESSONS LEARNED AND FURTHER QUESTIONS

• Mutual aid is not new. It is people taking responsibility to care for one another and provide for material needs.

• Grassroots CBOs are critical part of civic infrastructure and during pandemic were relied on to connect resources to the most vulnerable.

• They found new ways to exercise civic engagement (organizing, community-building, mutual aid) and work with government, nonprofit, and private sector partners.

• How can government and public resources support mutual aid and CBOs while maintaining the spirit of reciprocity?

• How can these mutual aid initiatives that started in crisis continue to grow and sustain themselves as part of the civic infrastructure?
Reflection

Adrienne Andrews
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Q&A Panel Facilitator

Melissa Gouge, PhD
Research Analyst, AmeriCorps
Q & A Panel Discussion:

- Adrienne Andrews, Deputy Chief of Staff, AmeriCorps
- Kei Kawashima Ginsberg, Newhouse Director, CIRCLE, Tisch College of Civic Life, Tufts University
- Laura Hanson Schlachter, Research Analyst, AmeriCorps
- Penn Loh, Director of the Master of Public Policy Program and Community Practice, Tufts University
- Andrea Robles, Research and Evaluation Manager, AmeriCorps
Thank you for attending today’s webinar.

The recording and support materials will be provided in the next two weeks. Those items will be located on the AmeriCorps Impact Webinar page at:


To inquire about the work presented in this webinar, please reach out to Evaluation@cns.gov

"Reigniting Civic Life" Webinar Series
Next webinar: April 26, 2023 from 3:30 to 4:45pm EST.
Registration will be available in the coming weeks on the AmeriCorps Impact and Evidence Webinar Page