



Predictors of civic participation (individual behavior)



Resources

(income, time)

Skills

(political knowledge, civic experiences)

Attitudes

(political interest, internal and external efficacy, party identification)

Interpersonal Influences

Provision of Information (political, civic)

Recruitment

(into civic and political organizations)

Mobilization

(electoral mobilization partisan and nonpartisan, organizing)

Contextual Factors

Institutional Rules

(citizenship/age restrictions, absentee rules, early voting, registration rules, timing of elections, district type, language access)

Media environment

(tv, radio, print, online, social)

Residential contexts

(concentration/segregation by race, income, politics)

Employment contexts

(union, employer engagement)

Civic contexts

(religion, civic associations)

Civic Participation

Formal Political Participation

(voting, discussing politics with family/friends, political postings on social media, contacting public officials, writing letter to editor, attending public hearings/meetings, making campaign contributions)

Activism / Social Movement Participation

(petitions, protests, boycotts, online actions)

Civic Voluntarism

(volunteerism, working to solve community problems, charitable contributions)



Inequality in Civic Engagement

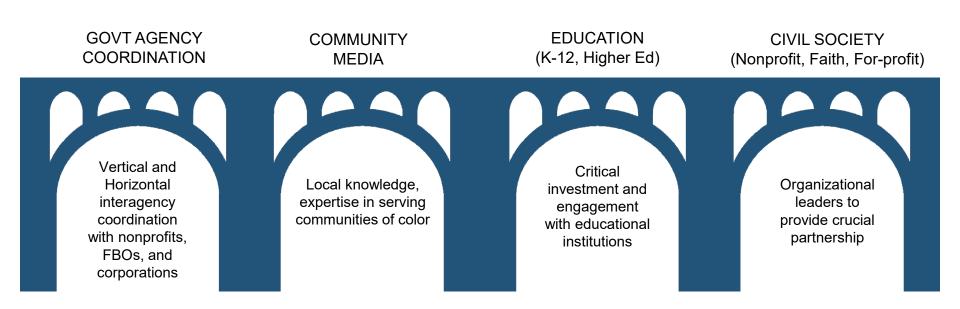
TABLE 1.2 Components of Civic and Political Stratification Among Organizations

	Civic	Political
Resources	Budget Personnel (staff, volunteers, members, clients) Physical space, equipment	Expenditures, personnel, physical space, and equipment devoted to political activities
Presence	Visibility and recognition among general population, mainstream media Degree of isolation or connection to other organizations in civic activities Legitimacy—formal incorporation or state recognition Legitimacy—perceived as having a role in local governance	Visibility and recognition among government officials Organizational affiliations with elected and appointed officials Degree of isolation or connection to other organizations in political activities
Weight	Ability to advance interests in the civic realm Ability to influence allocations of resources to other organiza- tions Ability to shape and influence civic projects involving multi- ple organizations	Ability to gain access to public officials Ability to have interests represented in agenda-setting policy decision-making and policy implementation Ability to influence allocations of power to other organizations

Source: Authors' compilation.



Pillars of Civic Infrastructure





Ramakrishnan, S. K. (2021) Pillars of Civic Infrastructure [Figure]. In United Philanthropy Forum, Grantmakers in Health, Funders' Committee for Civic Participation, and Census Legacies, "Funder Convening: Vaccine Equity, Trusted Messengers & Civic Infrastructure," April 9, 2021.