

National Service Impact:

Do AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps alumni continue their commitment to communities?*

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Abstract

In an era of increased budget constraints and unfunded mandates, a national service program is on the chopping block. Unfortunately, with AmeriCorps* NCCC much more is at stake. Current research reveals that many fear the decline of social capital within the United States. This study includes a review of what is thought to contribute to the various forms of social capital and the previously studied social capital effects of AmeriCorps participants. It is the prediction of the author that the worth of the program reaches deep into the future with alumni impacting communities around the world for many years to come. To obtain a more recent and focused data on the activities and behavior of AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni, this study surveys alumni of the program to measure their social capital contribution after their term of service. Results show that the AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni increased the amount of their contributed social capital and level of civic engagement after their participation in the program.

Introduction

AmeriCorps is a multi-faceted federal program under the umbrella of the independent federal agency, Corporation for National and Community Service. AmeriCorps is made up of three programs which include AmeriCorps *VISTA, AmeriCorps *State and National, and AmeriCorps* NCCC (National Civilian Community Corps).

During an AmeriCorps term of service, each new participant makes the following pledge:

*I will get things done for America - to make our people safer, smarter and healthier.
I will bring Americans together to strengthen our communities.
Faced with apathy, I will take action.
Faced with conflict, I will seek common ground.
Faced with adversity, I will persevere.
I will carry this commitment with me this year and beyond.
I am an AmeriCorps member and I will get things done.*

In many cases, the “get things done” of the service pledge is difficult to measure. Many evaluators and analysts have applied a number of tests to the AmeriCorps programs such as a cost-benefit analysis or the PART (Program Assessment and Review Test) assessment. The PART assessment is an evaluation tool used by many federal agencies to determine the outcomes and effectiveness of federal agency programs. In one instance, AmeriCorps*NCCC was determined to be “Ineffective/Not performing” (Expectmore.gov, 2005). Because of the many complex and long-term effects of the work of AmeriCorps*NCCC, an analysis is difficult. However, the sentiment expressed in the pledge - “I will carry this commitment with me this year and beyond” is worth taking a more in-depth look. A goal of the AmeriCorps program, in general, is to “enhance the civic ethic”, which includes the “development of life-long ‘habits of the heart’” (Perry, Thomson, Tschirhart, Mesch & Lee,

1999). Many AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni have taken from their term of service a deeper commitment to their communities. This result is evident in their mission statement.

“The AmeriCorps*National Civilian Community Corps is a full-time residential program for men and women, ages 18-24, that strengthens communities while developing leaders through direct, team-based national and community service.”

Volunteerism and social capital literature study the many outcomes of volunteering or involvement in a community. Some analysts suggest in this day and age, the supposed decline in social capital can be attributed to the aging of a civic generation and the television (Putnam, 2000). However, recent analyses of the impact of the AmeriCorps program may be evidence of a renewed sense of community and civic responsibility among future generations. The existing research only includes data gathered from AmeriCorps members during or directly after graduation. However, in many cases of AmeriCorps* NCCC alumni, the program has had a profound influence on future behavior. Alumni change their life path to community-based work after completing the program. Some authors acknowledge the fact that in many instances a cost- benefit analysis or community impact study of a program or policy does not reveal the true impact (Simon & Wang, 2002). This study will hopefully provide insight to the potential long term effects of the program.

Literature Review

Effects of Social Capital

Social capital has evolved throughout the years to mean many things. The concept, popularized by Bourdieu in the early 1980s, began as a network of relationships or

membership in a group. What these definitions implied was an increasing trust between members of a community. Increasing trust would eventually positively impact community involvement (Costa & Kahn, 2003). Further social capital literature focuses on three main concepts: social networks, interpersonal trust and government outcomes. There is a general understanding among researchers that people are better off in communities where strong social networks and interpersonal trust are present (Simon & Wang, 2002).

In *Bowling Alone*, Robert Putnam (2000) claims that social capital is on the decline. The younger generations since the Depression and the Second World War are simply less civic minded. However, many analyses of volunteer trends reveal that Putnam may be slightly pessimistic (Rotolo & Wilson, 2004). Women in two cohorts, those born in years 1923 -1937 and 1944 – 1954, were surveyed about the amount of volunteering as well as the types of volunteering done in multiple years under the premise of disproving Putnam's theory. The study revealed no differences in the amount of volunteering between the cohorts of women. However, differences in hours volunteered were found between the young and mature women (Rotolo & Wilson, 2004).

A comprehensive study of the proposed decline in social capital was conducted by Costa and Kahn (2003). The authors reviewed over fifteen data sets collected between 1952 and 1998. Various sets of data were used to analyze trends in all types of social capital, ranging from volunteering and membership to entertaining friends and relatives (Costa & Kahn, 2003). The results produced a mixed bag. Demographics had a significant impact on the outcomes. As hypothesized, women showed a decline in volunteer activity and membership

in organizations. The authors attribute this phenomenon to the rise of women in the work force and income inequality (Costa & Kahn, 2003).

Potential Contributors to Social Capital

There are a number of contributors to a person's level of civic engagement. It has long been a question of what makes people engage in activities within their community. One such contributor was found in study of Iowa small towns. Community attachment was determined as a formal local tie that led the residents to further involvement in their community by volunteering. Community attachment can be explained as a sense of community or an individual's positive feelings toward others in their community and the actual place they live in. Community attachment is determined by one's local social ties. Volunteer participation and social capital is a direct result of these strong ties (Ryan, Agnitsch, Zhao, Mullick, 2005).

In addition to community attachment, religion and spirituality has been a motivator for years to participate in a community either through a religious congregation itself or even further community participation. Studies have shown that many churches and denominations encourage active involvement in the community such as organizing and political action. A well-known example of community action with a religious foundation is the Habitat for Humanity organization. In fact, spirituality can "serve as an anchor for an individual's obligation to others" (Hays, 2002). Becker and Dhingra (2001) suggest in their study of religious involvement and volunteering that the social interaction inherent in a church body plays a large role. Those who have friends within their congregation are more

likely to volunteer. Again, it is social ties that lead to more social capital (Becker and Dhingra, 2001).

According to Bekkers (2005), there are also several proposed personality characteristics contributing to an individual's level of civic engagement. In a study of families in the Netherlands, civic engagement increased with the level of education, religiosity, and interest in politics. The most common personality characteristics found in active citizens was a high level of empathic concern. When these particular traits are combined, they often determine the level of social capital produced by an individual (Bekkers, 2005).

*AmeriCorps Contribution**

Building Social Capital

An article by Simon and Wang (2002) looked at the impact of AmeriCorps service on the participants themselves. The study found a significant positive relationship to the AmeriCorps term of service and the level of community involvement after completion of the program. This study also showed a critical change in personal and social values. The authors feel that "One of the strongest justifications for AmeriCorps may rest in its symbolic and sociological effects...Service has the potential to build networks of relationships among individuals, linking them to the larger community" (Simon & Wang, 2002). AmeriCorps was discovered to have a profound influence on the young members regardless of race, gender and political leaning (Simon, 2002). In fact, the Simon (2002) claims that these influences cause changes for a lifetime. The author concludes by claiming that AmeriCorps, in an

* In the following research, the authors are referring to the AmeriCorps*State and National program only.

attempt to foster civic mindedness among the members, is an effective mechanism for building social capital (Simon, 2002).

AmeriCorps Outcomes

In the late 90s, a comprehensive study was done specifically as an assessment of AmeriCorps. In this assessment, the authors present the five goals of the AmeriCorps program and test their effectiveness with many cost-benefit analyses and survey evidence previously collected. For the purpose of this study, the goals of enhancing the civic ethic and developing corps members will be most pertinent. Several conclusions were drawn from the development of corps member analyses. One such study discovered older AmeriCorps members were found to have a greater public service motivation and a greater interest in helping others (Perry, Thomson, Tschirhart, Mesch & Lee, 1999). Self-reflection also played a large role in program outcomes. When a member self-reflected, a new understanding of community membership and role in society was brought to light (Perry, Thomson, Tschirhart, Mesch & Lee, 1999).

Pertaining to enhancing the civic ethic, corps members indicated an increased awareness of the needs of their communities and the efficacy of their direct service activities. Also, corps members who indicated a high level of public service motivation upon entering the program also completed the program with a higher level in comparison to other members.

Regardless of this evidence, the authors suggest that this does not negate the potential to make the members future leaders in their communities (Perry, Thomson, Tschirhart, Mesch & Lee, 1999).

Signs of Future Service

A study of 362 AmeriCorps members was conducted to analyze the relationship between service and goal setting theory. (Tschirhart, Mesch, Perry, Miller & Lee, 2001). Upon entering the program, members rated a number of goals: altruistic, instrumental, avoidance, social and self-esteem. In further determining the likelihood of future service, AmeriCorps members with high social goals indicated they were more likely to volunteer in the future (Tschirhart, Mesch, Perry, Miller & Lee, 2001). In a look at the affect of service on citizenship, authors, Perry and Katula (2001) define citizenship as more than political; it is also community involvement. Using the model of a Theory of Change, the authors found that the service-citizen relationship was dependent on a number of variables. In fact, service or volunteering positively influence giving and volunteering later in life (Perry & Katula, 2001).

Through analysis, several studies have discovered the importance of social capital and all that contributes to its existence. Trust, as a main component of social capital, provides many possibilities for communities. According to Costa and Kahn, "Trust, in turn, is associated world-wide with more efficient judiciaries, less corruption, higher quality government bureaucracies, economic growth and financial development" (Costa & Kahn, 2003). However, the studies aforementioned have used the AmeriCorps*State and National program and its participants as their research subjects. This paper will investigate the AmeriCorps* NCCC program specifically, as it contributes to overall social capital. After a program participant has completed their term of service in AmeriCorps*NCCC, what kind of

contributions are they making to society? With the following research design, some insight will be provided as to with what intensity AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni are civically engaged and involved with their community.

Research Method

Design

In order to collect data on the relevant variables of social capital formed by AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni at one point in time, a cross-sectional design will be used. This design was chosen because of the many variables, a large group of subjects and their geographical dispersion. The study will measure the behaviors of AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni and test the hypothesis that AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni are actively involved in their communities, thus creating social capital, as a result of serving in the AmeriCorps*NCCC program. The evidence needed to support the hypothesis is the engagement level of alumni post graduation. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected through the data collection instrument. Mostly, the qualitative data will include career goals and motivations. The survey includes questions about community involvement, volunteering, political activity and career/education oriented goals. The survey will attempt to reach the unit of analysis, which is individual alum of the program.

Variables

The independent variable in this study is participation in the national service program, AmeriCorps*NCCC. The dependent variable is ultimately the social capital contributed by the alumni. This will include the level of community involvement and civic engagement.

Confounding variables are an interesting factor in this study. Because of the nature of the individuals being tested, the likelihood of alumni continuing to serve communities or being civically engaged is high. Someone who would seek out an opportunity for national service may already be predisposed to service and a healthy level of civic engagement. The dependent variables are social capital, community involvement and civic engagement. The operational measures of these variables are volunteer hours, educational degree, line of work, public meetings attended, voting habits, career goals, political activity and belonging to clubs or associations. Individual questions range in levels of measurement. They include nominal, ordinal, and interval levels.

Levels of Measurement	Question Numbers
Nominal	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26
Ordinal	9, 24
Interval	7, 8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21

Independent Variables	Dependent Variables	Operational Measures
AmeriCorps*NCCC	Social Capital	Amount of Volunteering
		Career Goals
		Educational Degree Pursuing
		Line of Work
	Community Involvement	Belonging to a club or association
		Public Meeting
		Level of involvement in community projects
	Civic Engagement	Voting/Registered to Vote
		Political Activity

Data Collection

The target population for data collection will include the alumni from classes I through XII from the Western, Central, Northeast, Capital and Southeast campuses. In order to reach a representative sampling frame, data will be collected through the alumni website link, an e-mail by the alumni organization and an e-mail listserv. The study population will be the AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni registrants of the AmeriCorps alumni website and the recipients of the individual AmeriCorps*NCCC campus alumni listserv e-mails. Of the 10,000 plus alumni, only over 1,000 are registered on the website. It is also an option to become a recipient of the respective campus listservs. Out of those that are a registrant or recipient, there will inevitably be a number of the study population that will not come across or respond to the survey. The study will be using the non-probability sampling method of a convenience sample.

The preferred data collection method is an internet survey (See Appendix B). A web-based survey was created in Survey Monkey. The study population was reached through a link on the AmeriCorps Alumni website, www.lifetimeofservice.org. The survey was also e-mailed to the NCCC alumni who are registrants of the website. The third method of administering the survey was via an alumni campus e-mail listserv. Each AmeriCorps*NCCC campus has an e-mail listserv that is available to graduates after their term of service. Those that will respond to the survey are those who browse the AmeriCorps alumni website and receive e-mails via the alumni organization or the campus alumni listservs. The respondents are ultimately self-selected. An important factor contributing to the ultimate sample population is the natural course of an e-mail being forwarded to other NCCC alumni by those who

received the e-mail and filled out the survey. I believe those who responded to the survey as a result of being forwarded the e-mail by another respondent are of the same sample population.

Limitations to the Design

There is a concern about respondents filling out the survey more than once. The introduction to the survey asks that respondents to fill out the survey only once to remedy this minor concern. A more serious limitation to the survey will be the inherent bias in making the survey available to the registrants of the alumni website and recipients of the campus alumni listservs. These people will more than likely have had a good experience in NCCC and want to have an active role in the alumni community after their term of service. It is also likely that these same alumni are more active in their own communities and therefore creating more social capital after their term of service. While this needs to be considered, in general, AmeriCorps*NCCC members are more community-minded before entering the program. However, it is part of this target population's characteristics, and it will need to be considered as a confounding variable.

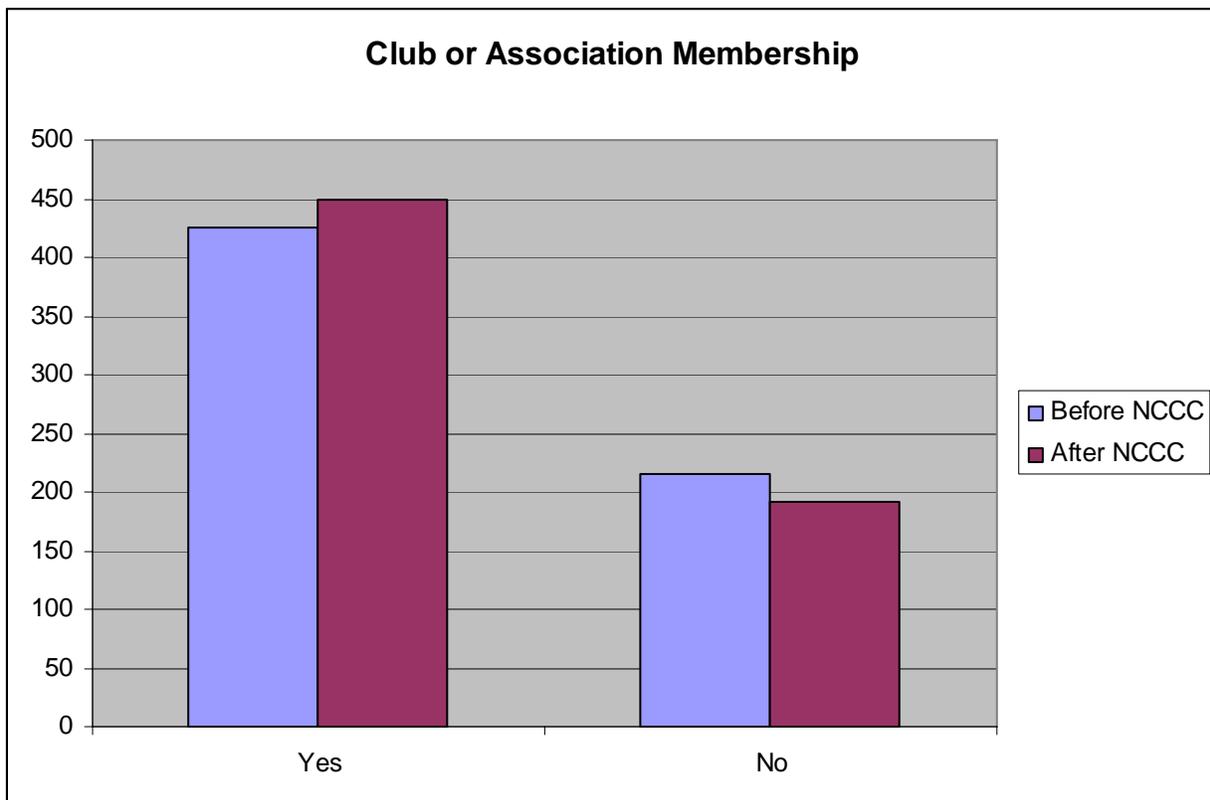
Results

Descriptive Analysis

A number of variables can be analyzed with descriptive statistics. In the case of many questions asked, there is a noticeable difference between before and after. For the voting variables, the results were no different. The percentage of respondents that were registered to vote prior to their participation in NCCC was 86.38%. The percentage of respondents

registered to vote after NCCC is 95.46%. A confounding variable contributing to this percentage increase is age. The program allows only 18 to 24 year olds as Corps Members. If a participant had recently turned 18, they may have not registered to vote before the program began. However, without asking for the age of respondents, the results cannot determine between those two circumstances.

Unable to run a paired sample t-test with this nominal level data, this side by side chart of the club or association membership frequency demonstrates a slight increase in membership in a club or association after NCCC.



In addition to the pre and post data questions, two variables measured respondents' agreement with statements about voting and volunteering.

“Volunteering is very important to me.”

Out of 669 responses, 378 selected “Strongly Agree” and 8 selected “Strongly Disagree”.

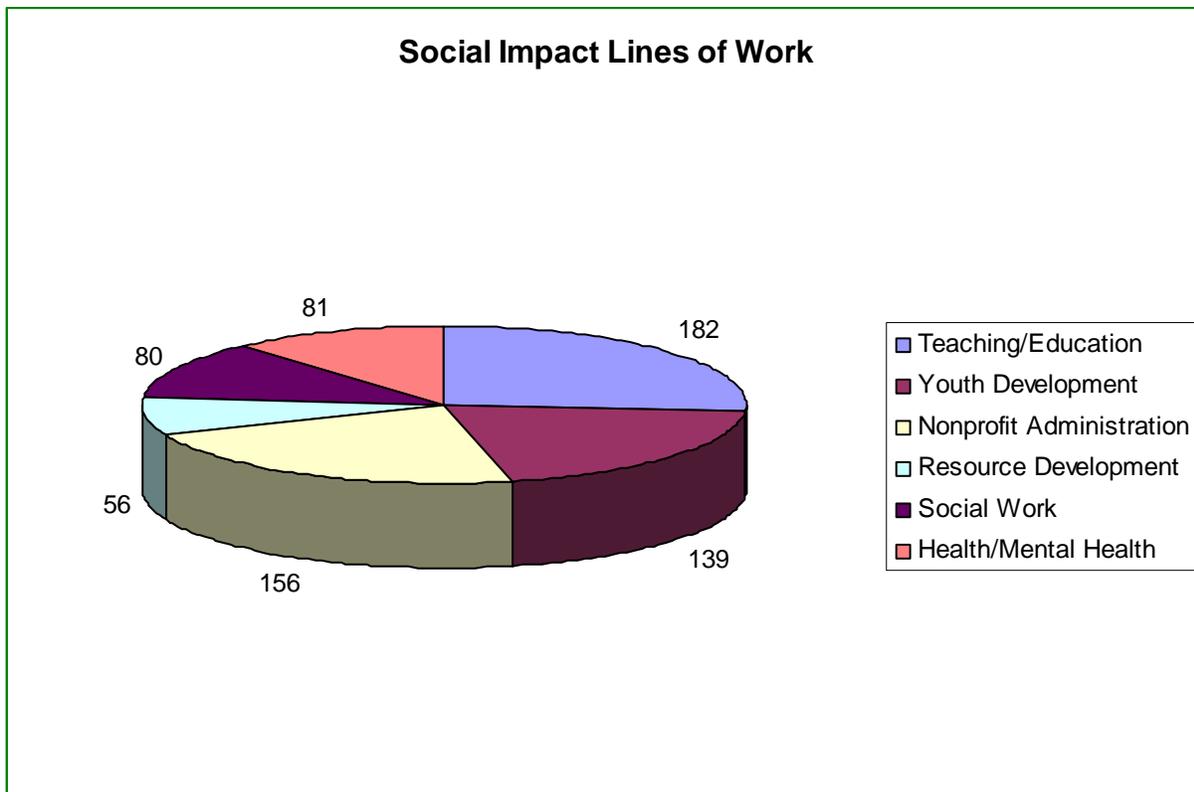
The mean response was 1.56 with a standard deviation of .879. A majority of the answers lie between “Strongly Agree” and the next answer in the likert scale “2”.

“Voting is very important to me.”

Out of 641 responses, 404 selected “Strongly Agree” and 12 selected “Strongly Disagree”.

The mean response was 1.63 with a standard deviation of .880. Most responses were between “Strongly Agree” and “2” as well.

Respondents were also asked in what line of work they are currently involved. See below for the breakdown of selected social impact lines of work.



The selections offered in this line of questioning were not collectively exhaustive or mutually exclusive. Therefore, an “other” option was added. “Other” responses included the following lines of work, another year in service with AmeriCorps, law, undergraduate or graduate school, public administration within government, policy work, environmental work and poverty or homelessness.

Inferential Analysis

A number of t-tests were run to compare means of the before and after behavioral questions. In a paired sample t-test of all four categories on all cases, the null hypotheses were rejected at 99% confidence with critical values of 2.576 and -2.576. See Table 1. There is a significant difference (increase) between the frequency with which alumni volunteered, attended public meetings, political meetings or rallies and their involvement in a community project before NCCC and after NCCC. Additional paired sample t-tests were run to compare the various groups of respondents. When classes 1 through 7 (pre-September 11th) were compared to classes 8 through 12 (post -September 11th), there was little difference in statistical significance at the 99% confidence level in all four categories. However, the set of questions regarding frequency of volunteering before and after NCCC was not significant for classes 1 through 7, but proved to be significant for classes 8 through 12. This comparison was made because of the national push (USA Freedom Corps) for youth to volunteer after the attacks of September 11th, 2001.

Another comparison group was the respondents that identified themselves as corps members and team leaders. As expected the corps member group proved to have a

statistically significant difference between before and after in all instances. In the case of team leaders, with 99% confidence, we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the two means between prior to NCCC and during the last 12 months in regards to the political meeting or rally variable are equal. However, with 95% confidence, we can reject the null hypothesis. There is only a small difference between the corps members and team leaders pre and post NCCC participation.

		Paired Differences							
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	99% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Volunteering Pair	How many times in the last 12 months have you volunteered within your community?	.445	2.039	.079	.241	.648	5.636	667	.000
Political Meeting Pair	How many times in the year prior to NCCC did you volunteer? How many times in the last 12 months have you attended a political meeting or rally? - How many times in a year did you attend political meeting or rally prior to participating in AmeriCorps*NCCC?	.208	1.038	.040	.104	.311	5.176	668	.000
Community Project Pair	How often have you been involved in a community project in the last 12 months other than simply volunteering? How often in a year were you involved in a community project other than a volunteering prior to NCCC?	.335	1.596	.063	.173	.498	5.320	640	.000
Public Meeting Pair	How often did you attend a public meeting in the last 12 months? How often in a year did you attend public meetings prior to NCCC?	.517	1.268	.050	.388	.646	10.335	641	.000

Table 1 - Paired Samples Test

Content Analysis

The design of the survey was also intended to capture the effects of AmeriCorps*NCCC other than tangible behaviors. A critical line of questioning was in regards to the current work of the alumni and their career goals. Respondents were asked if they currently worked in one of six social impact lines of work, named by the researcher above. Then the respondent was also asked “How did you decide to work in one of these areas?” Out of 692 responses, 141 (20%) respondents directly attributed their line of work or job choice to their experience in AmeriCorps*NCCC.

The following is a breakdown of career goals by 16 categories.

Category	Description	Frequency
Health	Interested in health, public health, nursing or mental health field	33
Business	Interested in working in a private company to starting their own business	16
Youth	Interested in working with youth in some capacity	51
Teaching	Interested in teaching in primary or secondary schools	40
Education	Interested in the administration or policy side of education	19
Social Work	Interested in the social work field or becoming a licensed social worker	23
Professor	Interested in teaching at the college level	17
Law	Interested in practicing law	12
Policy	Interested in some policy field	10
School	Interested in going to undergraduate or graduate school	14

Library	Interested in going into the library science field	6
Environment	Interested in working in conservation, environmental education or policy	27
Public Administration	Interested in working in government or general public administration field	8
Service Organization (AmeriCorps, Peace Corps, etc.)	Interested in another year of service in one of the many service organizations or working on the full-time staff of one	18
Disaster Relief	Interested in working in disaster relief or emergency management	12
Nonprofits	Interested in working in a nonprofit in administrative or direct service capacity	86
Other		145 random answers
Missing		155

Those with nonprofit aspirations make up 12% of the responses, working with youth is 7%, teaching is 6 % and working in the health field is 5%. When coding the open-ended answers, overall themes to the answers were considered. If answer included multiple unrelated, career goals, the first career goal was chosen for the analysis.

Conclusion

An analysis of AmeriCorps * NCCC has been done before through cost-benefit analysis, PART assessments and other program evaluation research. What has been consistent in the results is the fact that the true impact of the program is nearly impossible to measure. By collecting data from alumni, this study captures behaviors and attitudes of those who have

graduated from the National Civilian Community Corps over the last ten years. The analysis is unmistakably in favor of the original hypothesis: AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni are actively involved in their communities, thus creating social capital, as a result of serving in the AmeriCorps*NCCC program. However, the design is limited in that it is pre and post data collected at one point in time versus pre-participation and post graduation. I am pleased to report that the results of this study should be grounds for further research into the long term impact of NCCC alumni.

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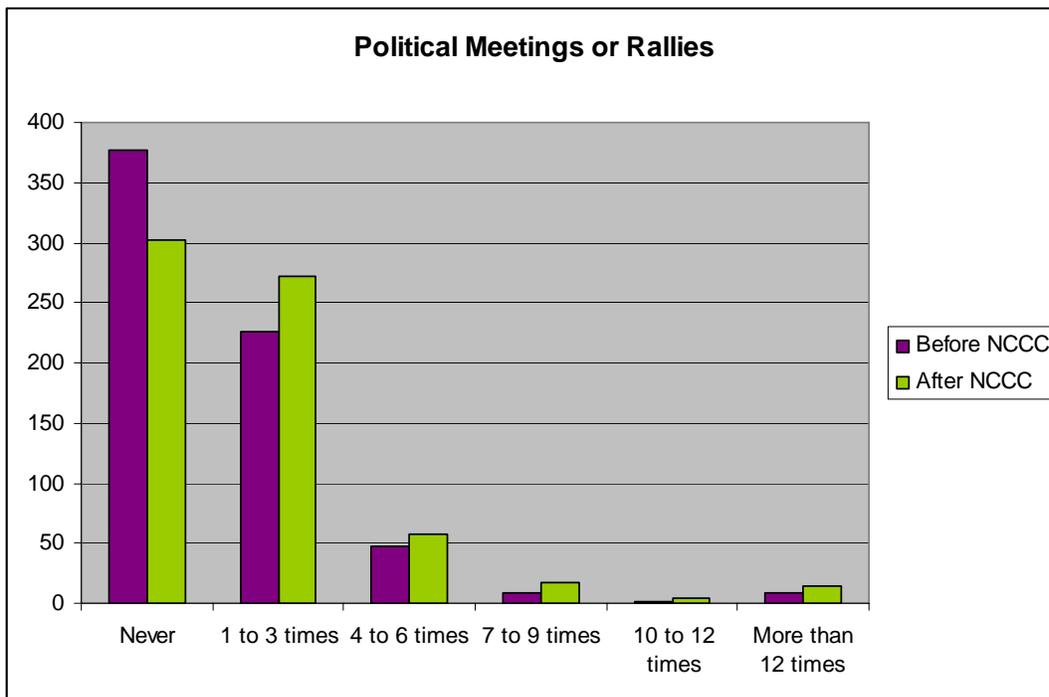
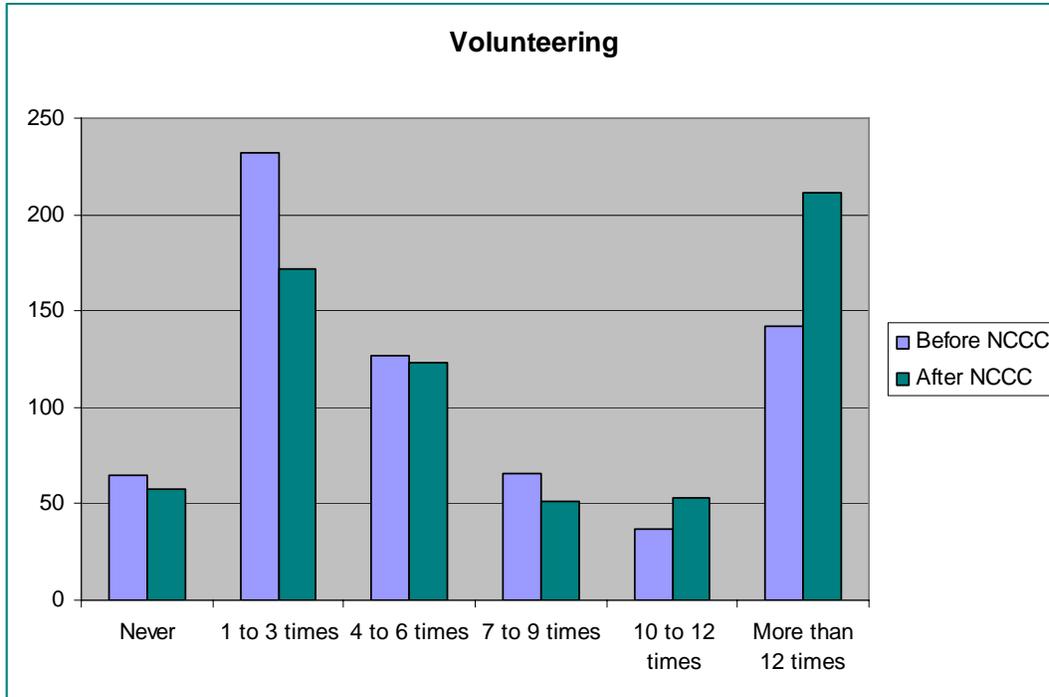
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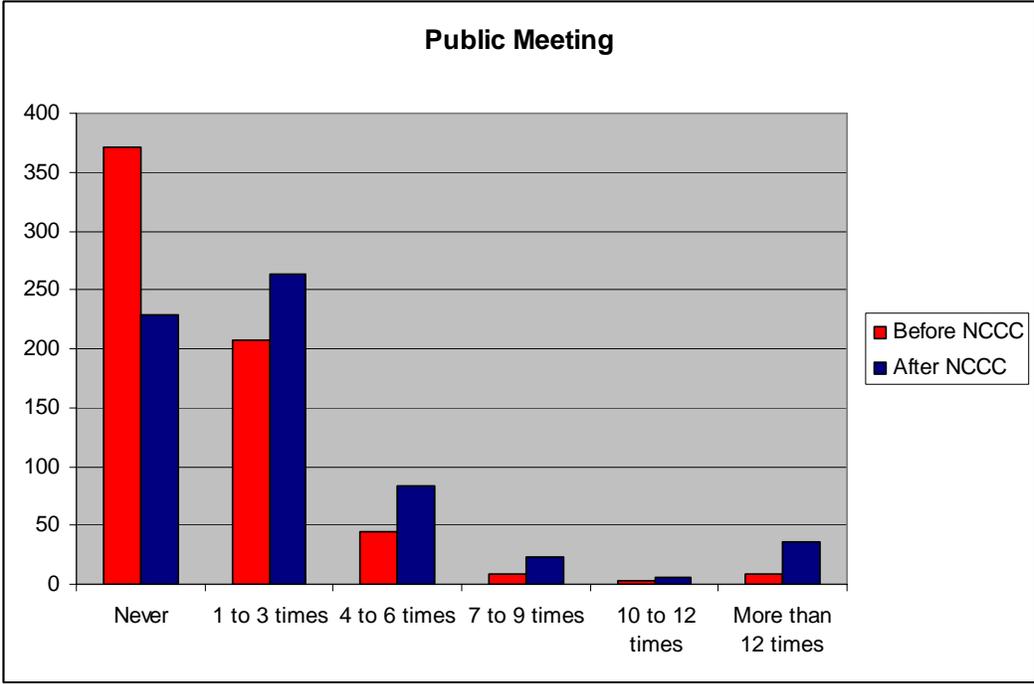
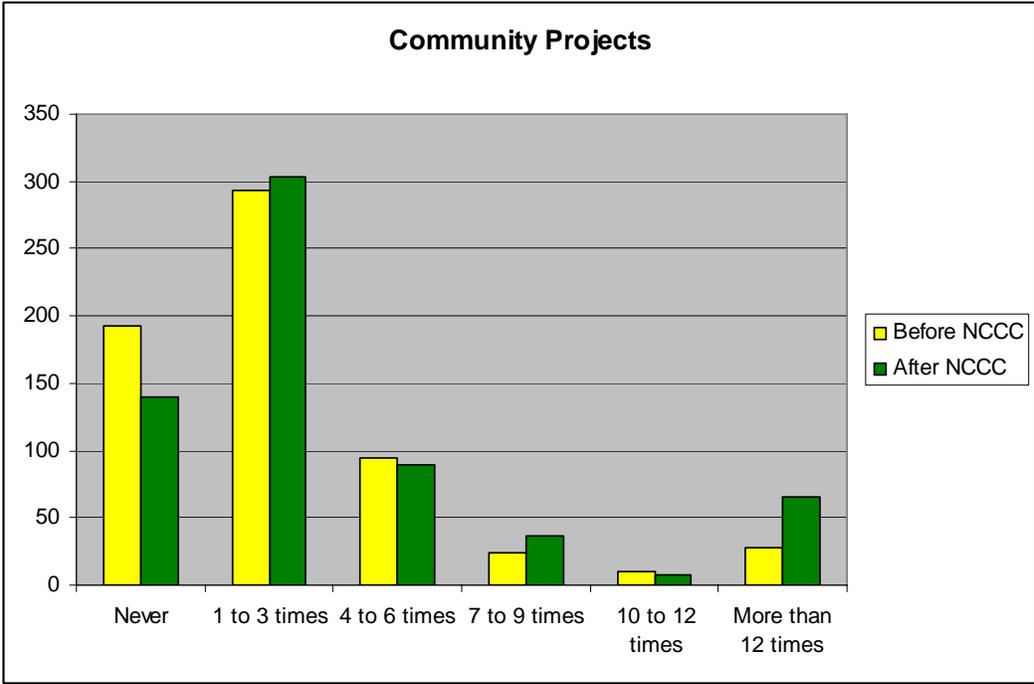
Expectmore.gov PART Assessment on AmeriCorps NCCC Accessed on December 27, 2006

<http://z22.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/summary.10004457.2005.html>

Appendix A

Frequency representations of the before and after NCCC behavioral questions. In all cases, the respondents increased the specific activity after NCCC.





Design Survey

[<< Back](#) [Preview](#)

To change the **look** of your survey, select a choice below. Click 'Add' to create your own custom theme.

Theme: [Add](#)

AmeriCorps* National Civilian Community Corps Alumni and Social Capital [Edit Title](#) [Edit Numbering](#) [Add Logo](#)

[Add Page](#)

1. NCCC Alumni only!!! [Edit Page](#) [Delete Page](#) [Copy/Move](#) [Add Logic](#)

Thank you for visiting my survey about AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni and their involvement in their communities. As an AmeriCorps*NCCC alum myself, I look forward to what this survey will show me about your activities post-NCCC.

Please click on "Next>>" to begin the survey...

[Add Question](#) [Add Page](#)

2. Implied Consent to Participate in Research [Edit Page](#) [Delete Page](#) [Copy/Move](#) [Add Logic](#)

Data collected from this confidential survey will be used for completion of a master's degree in Public Administration with an emphasis in Nonprofit Administration at San Francisco State University. The information gathered will be used for research on AmeriCorps* National Civilian Community Corps alumni and their level of community involvement after graduation from NCCC.

The survey questions will be about your community involvement before and after your participation in AmeriCorps* NCCC. You have been invited to participate because you are an AmeriCorps*NCCC alumni.

You must be 18 years of age or older to participate. There are no risks or benefits to you in participating in this survey. You may choose to participate or not. You may answer only the questions you feel comfortable answering, and you may stop at any time. If you do not wish to participate, you may simply not submit the survey, with no penalty to yourself. If you do participate, completion and submission of the survey indicates your consent to the above conditions.

Please do not put your name on this form. The survey should take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Any questions or concerns should be directed to the principal investigator, Kelly Batson at kellyanndc@yahoo.com or the research advisor, Professor Sheldon Gen, at sgen@sfsu.edu.

Please fill out the survey by March 23rd. And please fill out the survey only once!

Add Question

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3. AmeriCorps*NCCC

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Details about your involvement in AmeriCorps*NCCC

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1. In which AmeriCorps*NCCC class did you participate? Choose all that apply.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

Add Question

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2. At which AmeriCorps* NCCC campus/ region were you based out of? (If you were at multiple campuses, answer #3 as well.)

- Western (San Diego/Sacramento, CA)
- Capital (Washington, D.C.)
- Southeast (Charleston, SC)
- Northeast (Perry Point, MD)
- Central (Denver, CO)

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3. If you were based out of more than one campus, please write the other one here.

Add Question

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4. Did you graduate from the program?

- Yes
- No

Add Question Add Page

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5. Were you a Corps Member, Team Leader or Support Team Leader? Choose all that apply.

- Corps Member
- Team Leader
- Support Team Leader

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6. Did you complete your required Independent Service project (ISP) hours?

- Yes
- No
- Partially
- Not Applicable

Add Question Add Page

4. Volunteering Edit Page Delete Page Copy/Move Add Logic

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7. How many times in the past 12 months have you volunteered within your community?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

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8. How many times a year did you volunteer prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

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9. Please rate to what extent you agree with the following statement.

Strongly Agree

Strongly Disagree

Volunteering is very important to me.

Add Question

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10. What would you consider to be your "number one" motivation for volunteering?

Add Question

Add Page

5. Political Activity

Edit Page

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Add Logic

Add Question

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11. How many times in the past 12 months have you attended a political meeting or rally?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question

Add Page

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12. How many times a year did you attend political meetings or rallies prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question Add Page

6. Career Edit Page Delete Page Copy/Move Add Logic

Add Question Add Page

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13. Are you currently in any of the following social impact lines of work? Select all that apply.

- Teaching/Education
- Youth Development
- Nonprofit Administration
- Resource Development for under served communities
- Social Work
- Health/Mental Health
- Other (please specify)

Add Question Add Page

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14. How did you decide to work in one of these areas?

Add Question Add Page

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15. What is your current professional title?

Add Question Add Page

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16. Please describe your career goals.

Add Question Add Page

7. Community Involvement

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Add Logic

Add Question

Add Page

Edit

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Add Logic

17. How many times in the past 12 months have you been involved in a community project other than simply volunteering?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question

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Add Logic

18. How many times a year were you involved in a community project other than simply volunteering prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question

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8. Education since AmeriCorps* NCCC

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Add Question

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19. What, if any, educational degrees have you earned, are currently pursuing, or plan to pursue?

Add Question

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9. Public Meetings

Edit Page

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Add Logic

Add Question

Add Page

Edit

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Add Logic

20. How many times in the past 12 months did you attend a public meeting where public issues were discussed?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question

Add Page

Edit Delete Copy/Move Add Logic

21. How many times a year did you attend a public meeting where public issues were discussed prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

- Never
- 1 to 3 times
- 4 to 6 times
- 7 to 9 times
- 10 to 12 times
- more than 12 times

Add Question Add Page

10. Voting Edit Page Delete Page Copy/Move Add Logic

Add Question Add Page

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22. Are you registered to vote?

- Yes
- No

Add Question Add Page

Edit Delete Copy/Move Add Logic

23. Were you registered to vote prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

- Yes
- No

Add Question Add Page

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24. Please rate to what extent you agree with the following statement.

Strongly Agree

Strongly Disagree

Voting in public elections is very important to me.

[Add Question](#)

[Add Page](#)

11. Clubs and Associations

[Edit Page](#)

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[Add Logic](#)

[Add Question](#)

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25. In the past 12 months, have you been a member of any local club or organization?

Yes

No

[Add Question](#)

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26. Were you a member of any local club or organization prior to participating in AmeriCorps* NCCC?

Yes

No

[Add Question](#)

[Add Page](#)

12. Done!

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Thank you for your time!

Add Question

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