

Revere CARES

Coalition Meeting

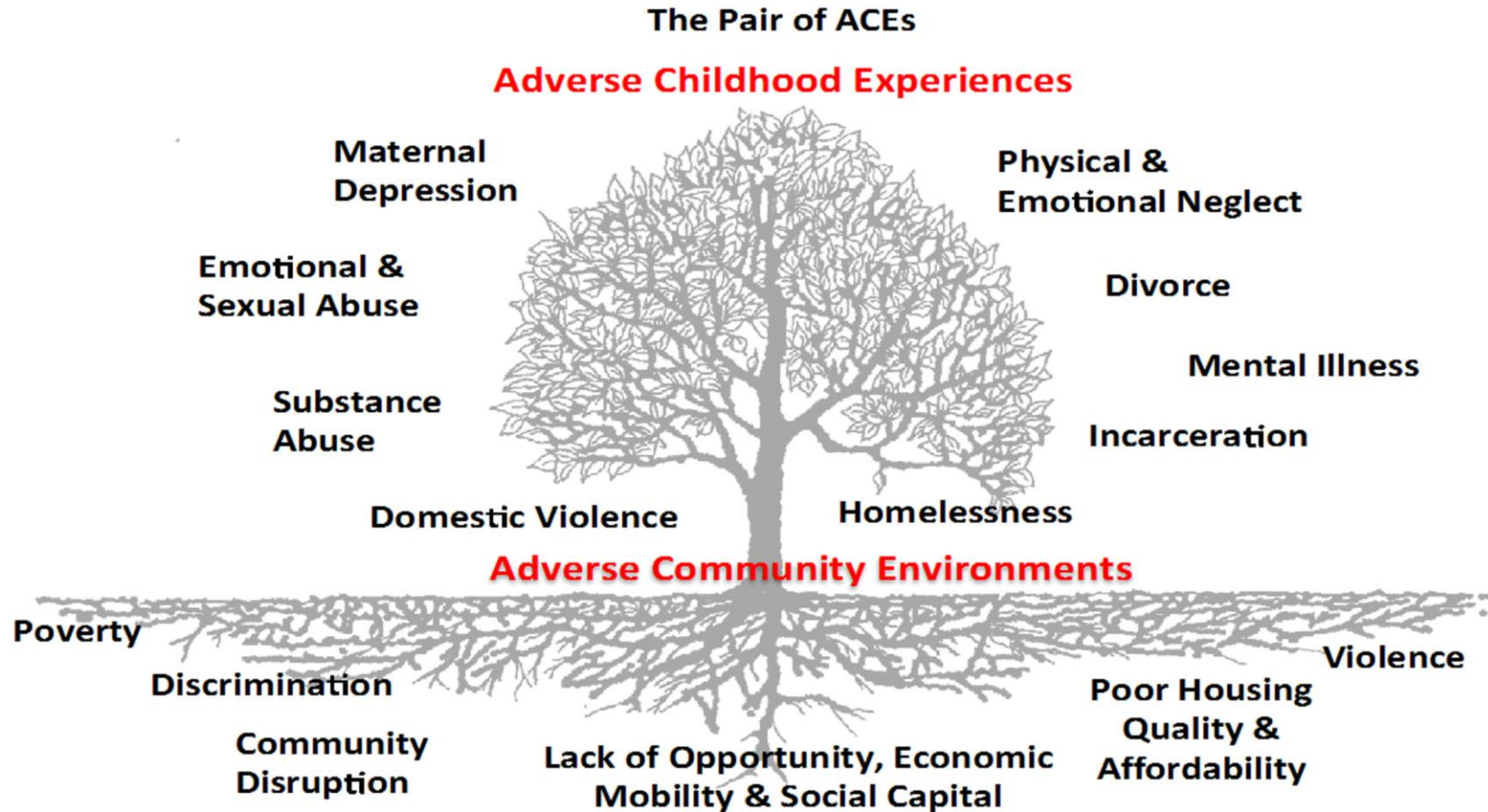
March 28, 2018

- Society:
 - Strong cultural identity
- Community:
 - Access to local services
- Family:
 - Good communication
- Individual:
 - Optimism



Building Community Resilience: Pairing the ACE's

- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Adverse Community Environments



Ellis W & Dietz W, A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences:
The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model, *Academic Pediatrics* (2017).

Social Capital/Social Networks

Purpose

Anti-Poverty strategy and Job placement –Crittenton Women’s Union

Mental Health and stress

Chronic Illnesses

SUDs Recovery

Components

Physical infrastructure

Social info-structure

Social Networks

Building Social Capital

The Prosperous Community
Social Capital and Public Life
By Robert D. Putnam

Article reprinted from The American Prospect

Social Capital

“Refers to features of social organizations, such as networks, norms, and trust, that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. Social Capital enhances the benefits of investment in physical (tools) and human capital (training that enhance individual productivity).”

“Working together is easier in a community blessed with substantial stock of social capital – powerful practical implications for overcoming issues.”

Building Social Capital, The Prosperous Community, Social Capital and Public Life, By Robert D. Putnam

Italian Experiment

“1970’s, 20 new regional governments; identical in form but placed in very different social, economic, political and cultural contexts.”

“Observations of their evolutions:

Some were dismal failures: inefficient, lethargic, corrupt

Others remarkably successful: Creating day care programs, job-training centers, promoting investment and economic development, pioneering environmental standards and family clinics – managing the public’s business efficiently and satisfying their constituents.”

Why the stark differences?

IRRELEVANT*

Party politics or ideology

Affluence and prosperity

Social stability or political harmony

Population movements

BEST PREDICTOR*

Strong traditions of civic
engagement

Voter turnout

Newspaper readership

Membership in choral societies, literary
circles, Lions Clubs, soccer clubs

Hallmarks of successful regions

*Building Social Capital, The Prosperous Community, Social Capital and Public Life, By Robert D. Putnam

Civic Communities

“Citizens are engaged by public issues not by patronage.”

“They trust one another to act fairly and obey the law.”

“Leaders are honest and committed to equality.”

“Social and political networks are organized horizontally, not hierarchically.”

“They value solidarity, civic participation, integrity.”

“Democracy works”

Uncivic regions

“Engagement in social and cultural associations is meager.”

“Residents feel public affairs is somebody else’s business – “the bosses,” “the politicians” – but not theirs.”

“Laws are made to be broken, but fearing others’ lawlessness, everyone demands sterner discipline.”

“Trapped in this, everyone feels powerless, exploited, unhappy.”

“Representative government is less effective”

“Historical roots of the civic community are astonishingly deep –enduring traditions of civic involvement and social solidarity can be traced back a millennium to the 11th century in Italy. At the core are rich networks of organized reciprocity and civic solidarity.”

“These communities did not become civic simply because they were rich. Historical records strongly suggest the opposite: They have become rich because they were civic.”

“The social capital embodied in norms and networks of civic engagement seems to be a precondition for **economic development**, as well as for **effective government**.”

How?

“Networks of civic engagement:

- Foster norms of generalized reciprocity – favor bank, there’s trust

- Facilitate coordination and communication

- Amplify information about the trustworthiness of other individuals

- Embody past success at collaboration – can address new problems through collective action”

“When economic and political dealing is embedded in dense networks of social interaction, incentives for opportunism and malfeasance are reduced”

“More is done with less.”

Interesting concepts of Social Capital

“Stocks of social capital such as trust, norms and networks tend to be self-reinforcing and cumulative.”

“Successful collaborations builds connections and trust – assets that facilitate future collaborations in other unrelated tasks.”

“Social capital increases with use and unlike physical capital, becomes depleted if *not* used.”

“Social capital is a public good not private property and is a by-product of other social activities.”

“Social Capital consists in ties, norms, and trust transferable from one social setting to another.”

Social Capital and Economic Development

“Social Capital is a vital ingredient in economic development including advanced Western economies.”

“No accident the pervasiveness of ambitious yuppies for “networking”.”

“Social capital has fueled ultra modern industries from high tech Silicon Valley to high fashion Benetton.”

“In Economics, human capital accumulation is a social activity involving groups of people – in a way that has no counterpart in accumulation of physical capital.”

“More than just training, invest on training programs that bring together firms, educational institutions, and community associations in innovative local partnerships.”

Conversely:

“Economic reconversion on communities such as closing factories, urban renewals, public housing projects ravage existing social networks- shredding enough of the social fabric – everyone pays.”

“Minorities isolated by race and social status (poor) lack “connections”.”

“Individually targeted policies such as “equal opportunity” is not enough.”

“Research suggests that today’s generation depend not only on their parents resources, but also on the social resources of their parents’ ethnic group –Workplace integration and upward mobility by successful members of minority groups cannot overcome the persistent effects of inequalities in social capital.”

Tackling the ills of America's cities

“Investment in physical capital, financial capital, human capital, and social capital are complementary not competing alternatives.”

“Investments in jobs and education will be more effective if coupled with reinvigoration of community associations.”

“Example: churches vouch for members such as people with criminal background, people with drug addiction, people with no high school diploma.”

Negative effects of social capital

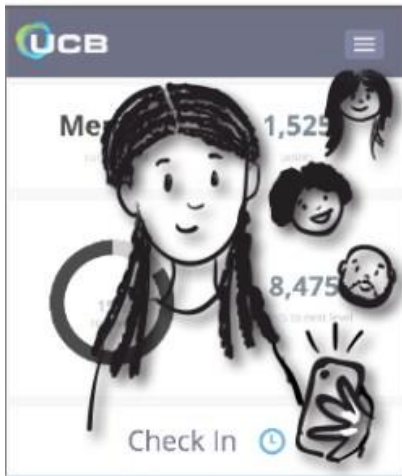
“Social inequalities may be embedded in social capital.”

“Norms and networks that serve some groups may obstruct others, especially if the norms are discriminatory or the networks socially segregated – who is inside and benefits; who is outside and does not.”

Let's discuss Revere



UCB activates volunteerism and civic engagement in order to build a more resilient and successful community network.



We use a unique mobile loyalty rewards program to connect community members to hundreds of resources and spark their engagement.



Using this spark, our leaders activate community members to build relationships, network, and work on collective challenges.



These combined tools of efficient technology and place-based relational networking increases civic engagement, employment, and community resiliency.

FII – Family Independence Initiative

“The war on poverty has made poverty tolerable but has *not made it escapable.*”

“We offer families their own accountability system. They set their own goals and trust their peers to support them on their journey. Rather than providing social workers, services, or direction, we create an environment where families come together, empower themselves, and are trusted to improve their lives, in their own way. As they take initiative, families get more, not less, access to resources that can accelerate their efforts.”

FII – Family Independence Initiative

“Families join FII in a group of 5 to 7 other families from their community. They make a 2-year commitment to one another by meeting and journaling monthly. In return, we unlock dollars in FII’s UpTogether Fund based on the data they provide accelerating their mobility.”

FII offers a different and very simple approach: We trust and invest in the initiative and capacity of low-income families, *allowing them to move themselves out of poverty.*

Family Owned Solutions

Families work together and on their own to set goals and find solutions to the problems they face – from child care, to savings, to affording tuition.

Monthly Feedback

Families report monthly on their activities, finances, and progress through FII's community building and data platform, UpTogether.

Analyzing & Sharing Family Trends

FII compiles and analyzes data from UpTogether to capture trends among families. We also develop personalized visualizations and reports so that families can follow their own progress in financial and non-financial areas of life.

Data Driven Resources

We analyze the data to identify trends and make capital resources available to families through the UpTogether Fund. Families use these resources to accelerate their mobility.

Shared Lessons

We inform stakeholders – foundations, policymakers, and private companies – about what works so that they too can steer resources directly to family-driven solutions.

Revere CARES Past Priorities

Substance Use Disorders - ATOD

Active Living/Healthy Eating - ROTM

Positive Youth Development

Mission Statement

The Revere CARES Coalition strengthens the health of Revere by:

- 1. Addressing priorities established by community members;**
- 2. Utilizing an environmental approach;**
- 3. Advocating for evidence-based, culturally competent strategies, programs and services; and**
- 4. Increasing connectedness among individuals and organizations.**

Revere CARES Previous Goal

To improve the well-being of Revere's residents by preventing substance use disorders and promoting healthy eating, active living, and positive youth development.