



Monica Mundy, PhD, MPH, CHES

Assistant Extension Professor

Did you know that people who are active in their communities tend to live longer and be healthier? Studies show that those who vote, volunteer, or take part in group events have lower rates of heart disease, depression, and even cancer. In fact, people who live in communities with strong civic engagement have longer life expectancy — by more than three years compared to those with fewer opportunities to get involved.

Civic engagement isn't just about participating in government activities. It's about shaping the places where we live, work, and spend time. Healthy People 2030 is a national program led by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It highlights how our surroundings — known as social drivers of health — have an impact on our well-being. When we get involved in shaping our surroundings, we help build safer, healthier, and equitable communities. Whether it's voting, helping a neighbor, or attending a local meeting, our actions matter. A stronger community leads to healthier, happier people.

What is Civic Engagement?

Civic engagement is helping your community. It is voting, volunteering, joining groups, going to meetings, or talking to neighbors and local leaders

about issues. It has a wide range of activities that allow you to express your opinions, contribute your efforts, and get involved in decision-making. The goal is community coming together for a positive change. Ultimately to make life better for all people.

How Does Civic Engagement Impact Health?

Here is how being involved in your town can benefit your health. It helps lower stress, anxiety, and depression by making social connections. It gives people a sense of purpose. Additionally, community engagement supports physical health by lowering the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, and other



health issues. Volunteering, for example, has been shown to keep the brain sharp and reduce memory problems. Another example is creating a sense of belonging to reduce loneliness. Leaving people feeling more connected. People who often volunteer tend to live longer, feel happier, and have better self-esteem.

Civic engagement also strengthens communities. When people work together, they build trust and support one another. Group work increases community connection and network opportunities. People spend more time together which increases communication. For example, neighbors who volunteer together often form strong friendships that are good for everyone.

Furthermore, active communities can bring vital support to people in need, offering resources like clean water, health care, and parks. Engaged communities are also better at responding to crises. They can handle natural disasters or health crises because they can set up quickly and share assets efficiently.

How Does Civic Engagement Influence Decision-Making?

Community involvement plays a key role in shaping local decisions, especially those that may impact individual health. When people go to local planning meetings, speak up about concerns, and work together, they help decision-makers see what the community's true needs are. This community engagement can lead to better policies and programs that ensure communities have access to health care, clean air and water, and healthy food. When local governments listen to the people they serve, they can craft solutions that directly improve public health.

A powerful example of this is the Flint, Mich., water crisis. The city's water supply became unsafe because of lead contamination. This put thousands of people

at risk. Community members, parents, and health experts spoke out and raised their voices to demand action for clean water. Their collective efforts led to government action. They got new funding for safer water systems and health programs for those affected. This case shows how civic engagement can bring real change. Whether it's advocating for healthier school lunches, better health care access, or safer neighborhoods, working together enables communities to thrive.

Civic Engagement in Action

Civic engagement gives people a say in decisions that affect their lives. When people go to meetings, join committees, or support local campaigns, they make sure their voices are heard. This doesn't just bring attention to big issues. It also gives people the chance to help make choices that shape their communities.

By getting involved, community members, parents, students, and business owners can work with leaders to improve community conditions, address challenges faced in the community, and find meaningful solutions. They can make meaningful changes that matter. When more people share their ideas and concerns, leaders can make informed decisions to better serve the community.





For example, your involvement can help:

- Decide on new parks and green spaces,
- Improve public transportation to make commutes easier,
- Expand health care access to more people, and/or
- Support fair policies that benefit everyone.

Examples of Civic Engagement for Community Health

Activity	Impact on Community Health
Volunteering at a food bank	Helps provide access to food, increase food security, and improve nutrition
Going to city meetings	Advocates for new parks, sidewalks, or public services
Joining the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA)	Supports school improvements and policies that help students succeed
Organizing neighborhood cleanups	Protects the environment and promotes healthier spaces
Becoming a Kentucky Extension Health and Wellness Ambassador	Supports local health programs and initiatives

Five Simple Ways to Stay Engaged in Health and Community Issues

- **Stay Informed** Read local news, follow community websites and social media (TikTok, Instagram, Facebook groups), talk to local leaders, and learn about health issues in your area. Knowing the facts helps you act.
- Attend Meetings Go to school board meetings, city council discussions, and public forums to learn about local decisions and share your thoughts.
- Join a Group Get involved with groups focused on health, schooling, or community growth. Think about being a Kentucky Extension Health and Wellness Ambassador to promote health in your community. Ask your local Extension agent how to get involved.
- **Speak Up** Reach out to elected officials, sign petitions, or raise awareness about important health issues. Your voice has the power to bring about real change.
- **Encourage Others** Talk to friends and family about community issues. Inspire them to get involved. A strong, engaged community needs many people.

Summary

Civic engagement is a powerful way to make positive change in your community. When people work together to solve problems, speak up about community challenges, and offer their time, they make their neighborhoods stronger and healthier. Whether it's improving health programs, growing community resources, or advocating for better policies, civic participation leads to real improvements in people's lives.

By staying active in your community, you help build a better place where everyone can thrive. Your voice and actions matter. Get involved today!

References

Abbott, S. (2010). Social capital and health: The role of participation. Social Theory & Health, 8(1), 51–65.

Center for Community Health and Development. (n.d.). Chapter 7. Encouraging Involvement in Community Work. University of Kansas. Retrieved 01/22/2025, from the Community Tool Box: /en/table-of-contents/assessing-community-needs-and-resources/conduct-concerns-surveys/main.

Grimm, R., Spring, K., & Dietz, N. (2007). Corporation for National and Community Service, Office of Research and Policy Development. The health benefits of volunteering: A review of recent research.

Gottlieb, B. H., & Gillespie, A. A. (2008). Volunteerism, health, and civic engagement among older adults. Canadian journal on aging = La revue canadienne du vieillissement, 27(4), 399–406. https://doi.org/10.3138/cja.27.4.399

Kim, S., Kim, C. Y., & You, M. S. (2015). Civic participation and self-rated health: A cross-national multi-level analysis using the world value survey. Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, 48(1), 18.

Nelson, C., Sloan, J., & Chandra, A. (2019). Examining civic engagement links to health. Rand Corporation.

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (2024). County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, National Findings Report 2024. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/media/document/2024%20 <a hre

Wallack, L., & Dorfman, L. (1996). Media advocacy: A strategy for advancing policy and promoting health. Health Education Quarterly, 23(3), 293–317.

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.