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*An analysis of ties that bind us and a directory of
156 small-scale civic projects across the Commonwealth*

by
Peter Schirmer
Ryan Atkinson, Jeff Carroll,
and Michal Smith-Mello

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Preface

The Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center is engaged in a continuing effort to understand the future implications of an array of trends affecting the Commonwealth. In this report we measure the strength of civil society in Kentucky and examine how it is affected by leadership training, government, and financing. We also offer a sample of civic projects taking place across the state, complete with project summaries and contact information. We hope this report will generate discussions within communities about how to strengthen civil society and will allow civic leaders—both traditional and nontraditional—to communicate with, learn from, and emulate one another.

THE KENTUCKY LONG-TERM POLICY RESEARCH CENTER

The Center was created by the General Assembly in 1992 to bring a broader context to the decisionmaking process. The Center's mission is to illuminate the long-range implications of current policies, emerging issues, and trends influencing the Commonwealth's future. The Center has a responsibility to identify and study issues of long-term significance to the Commonwealth and to serve as a mechanism for coordinating resources and groups to focus on long-range planning.

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Summary

This report offers an assessment of Kentucky's civil society and then examines three factors that affect it: leadership development programs, government, and funding. With results from three statewide telephone surveys, a mail survey of trained leaders, and a collection of community projects, this report provides new information about civil society in Kentucky. We hope this report will become a vital resource of ideas and contact information for policymakers, organizations, informal groups, and private citizens who want to strengthen civil society in their communities.

What Is Civil Society?

According to Jean Bethke Elshtain, civil society is about the responsibilities that accompany democratic life and culture, responsibilities to solve problems that cannot be solved by large movements or the federal government. William Schambra agrees that civil society is not about large national movements. Rather, it puts power in the hands of individuals. Nor is civil society about nostalgia, a return to America's idealized past, writes Alan Wolfe. Americans retain their civic instincts, but must shape them to the realities of modern life. Wolfe adds that not only does civil society exist outside of government, it also exists outside of the market. Finally, the National Commission on Civic Renewal, co-chaired by William Bennett and Sam Nunn, holds that civil society is the linchpin of democracy: "[D]emocracy means not only discussing our differences, but also undertaking concrete projects with our fellow citizens to achieve common goals."

Perhaps the best-known scholars of civil society today, Harvard professor Robert Putnam and RAND scholar Francis Fukuyama, posit that the vitality of civil society comes from a community's stock of "social capital." Social capital is another nebulous term, but it is generally understood to encompass the attitudes and social norms within a community. People's community pride, their feelings of safety, and above all their trust of one another are among the attitudes that form the foundation for civic and economic cooperation.

Civil society and social capital no doubt have as many different definitions as there are people who study these issues. But conceptually, social capital generally refers to the *attitudes* people have about one another and their communities, while civil society is the expression of those attitudes through *actions* such as volunteering, charitable giving, leadership and community organizing.

The Importance of Civil Society

Studies have linked participation in civil society to higher levels of prosperity and higher achievement in schools. Brookings Institution researchers Jeffrey Berry, Kent Portney and Ken Thomson argue that increased citizen participation not only positively affects citizens' perceptions of the communities they live in, but it also increases the legitimacy and enhances the status of governmental institutions. Civil society can also tackle problems such as poverty, illiteracy, and drug abuse that government and the market have failed to eradicate. Some research even suggests that members of communities with high levels of civic participation enjoy better health and live longer.

Data and Methodology

Our measures of the vitality of Kentucky's civil society come from three general population telephone surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center. To assess the effect of leadership development training at the individual level, we sent questionnaires to alumni of 20 leadership development programs across the Commonwealth. The alumni were asked several of the questions that were included on the general population telephone surveys. To assess the impact of leadership development training, government and funding at the organizational level, we found local civic projects across Kentucky and sent them questionnaires.

Kentucky's Civil Society

Kentuckians generally trust one another, take pride in their communities, feel safe, and believe they can rely on friends and neighbors in times of need:

- 93 percent always or usually feel safe in their communities
- 91 percent have at least one person other than relatives whom they can rely on for help in times of need
- 57 percent usually trust others
- 33 percent are extremely proud of their communities (60 percent say they are somewhat proud)

Kentucky's volunteer activity is similar to the nation's, both in terms of the percentage of the population that volunteers and the amount of time volunteers give. Sixty percent of Kentucky's adults in the 1998 survey had volunteered for community activities in the past year. This figure was up slightly from the 56 percent who had volunteered in 1996. The average volunteer contributes about 12.5 hours a month. These findings are similar to those of a 1994 national survey conducted by the Roper Center.

Eighty percent of Kentuckians gave to charity in 1998, compared with 73 percent nationally who gave to charity in 1993, according to a survey conducted by Independent Sector, a national coalition of nonprofit and voluntary organizations.

In another telephone survey, we did not directly inquire about volunteering but instead asked, “Have you ever participated with a group of people (e.g. friends, neighbors or co-workers) to work together to solve a problem in your community (such as cleaning up public areas, neighborhood watch programs, etc.)?” If the person had, we then asked, “Were you the organizer or leader of that group effort?” Forty-five percent of adults have participated with a group to solve a problem in their community, and 10 percent helped organize such a group.

Factors Affecting Civil Society

Leadership development training supports civil society at both the individual and the organizational levels. People who have received such training are far more likely to participate in and lead community groups, to volunteer more hours, and to initiate civic projects.

Government plays an important supporting role for many projects, and it actually helped initiate approximately one fifth of the civic projects we surveyed. Projects use government facilities, training, and resources—financial and otherwise. All of these contributions help the projects. However, government assistance is hardly essential: many projects are started and run quite successfully with virtually no help from government. The appropriate role for government agencies can only be determined on a case-by-case basis, but in general it appears that projects that have many volunteers and require large sums of money most need government assistance, which usually comes in the form of dollars.

Even funding is not absolutely essential to the success of a project. About one quarter of the projects listed in Appendix A have an annual budget under \$1,000; many have no budget at all. Yet money clearly does have some impact on the projects: budget size is highly correlated with the number of volunteers a project has and therefore probably does affect the scope of the projects.

Strengthening Kentucky’s Civil Society

The results of the general population surveys suggest that Kentucky has a large stock of social capital. The numerous projects listed in Appendix A, projects that feed the homeless, educate children and adults, provide entertainment, protect the environment and do a hundred other things, further make the case that civil society is alive and well in Kentucky. Yet few would disagree that Kentuckians would benefit from making civil society even stronger. This section ex-

amines ways to use leadership development training, government, and financing as points of leverage for strengthening Kentucky's civil society.

What can the public and private sectors do to strengthen civil society? One policy option is to do nothing at all. If civil society is, in fact, alive and well in Kentucky, then it might not need any help. If the most successful civic projects are ones that spontaneously grow from the desires and needs of individuals within a community, then perhaps there is little government or even the nonprofit sector should do to institutionalize programs or policies designed to strengthen civil society. Perhaps such programs would become more encumbrance than assistance. No doubt some people hold this view, and it does have some merit. Others, however, feel that the public and nonprofit sectors can and should play a more active role in civil society. For them, we offer the following policy options.

Leadership training programs clearly benefit civil society. Kentucky's civil society would likely be enhanced if the state's leadership development programs were to include more nontraditional leaders. This is not to say that the programs are purposely exclusive. But the considerable cost of some programs and their class schedule and structure might make it difficult for people with lower incomes and less flexible schedules to participate.

The Central Kentucky Community Leadership Program (CKCLP) is one example of a leadership training program that strives to include nontraditional leaders. The group of independent citizens and organizational representatives who helped start the CKCLP designed recruitment and application processes intended to "invite participation from persons of different walks of life, racial and ethnic backgrounds, socioeconomic circumstances, ages and civic experiences." During the initial rounds of the participant selection process, only applicant responses to essay questions were considered. Applicant identity and background sociodemographic information were considered only in the final round to achieve diverse representation. The first class (1997-98) included nine blacks, eight whites, one Indian, and one Hispanic; their ages ranged from 15 to 69.

Ewell Balltrip, executive director of the Kentucky Appalachian Commission, suggests that to attract more nontraditional leaders into the leadership pool (and thereby broaden the base of civil society), Kentucky needs a graduated system of leadership development and training—one that encourages upward mobility in the leadership structure.

Government may also have a role to play in strengthening civil society. Although organizations such as the CATO Institute call for a diminished role for government, others are more sanguine about government's ability to strengthen civil society. Scholars emphasize the importance of educating people and allowing them to make decisions. How can government do this? One indirect way is by supporting high school and college courses in philanthropic activities and organizations. A 1991 study published by Independent Sector reported that colleges

across the country have begun offering courses or inserting units in existing courses covering the topics of philanthropy and volunteerism.

Another way to encourage civic activism is to allow people to make choices about government services. For example, a comparison of parents in two similar, low-income New York school districts found “strong evidence” that participation in PTA membership and voluntary events at schools, communications with teachers, and trust of teachers were all higher in the district that allows parents to choose their children’s schools.

Some people have suggested that government must change policies that have negative consequences for civil society. Bruce Katz, director of the Brookings Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, criticizes federal and state policies that “continue to encourage exurban expansion—and with it the exodus of jobs and middle-class families from central cities and older suburbs.” He specifically cites state spending on transportation, water, sewer and other infrastructure and state incentives for employers who locate to greenfields as contributing to urban sprawl and eroding community life within cities.

Finally, officials from government and other organizations might consider a *social capital fund*, which could finance Kentucky’s civic projects. We found two possible models, one from Seattle, Washington, and the other from the Brushy Fork Institute in Berea, Kentucky. Seattle’s Neighborhood Matching Fund Program provides “over \$1 million each year to Seattle neighborhood groups and organizations for a broad array of neighborhood-initiated improvement, organizing or planning projects.” For three years, the Brushy Fork Institute’s Teamwork for Tomorrow Program provided “mini-grants” of up to \$2,000 to organizations within the Appalachian Regional Commission counties.

Acknowledgments

The Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center wishes to acknowledge the many individuals whose contributions of time and expertise enriched this report. Their varied and unique contributions helped the Center bring new information to the growing efforts to strengthen civil society in our communities. It is our sincerest hope that this information will, combined with the thoughtful reports and recommendations that have proceeded it, serve as a catalyst for change in policies and practices and for action at every level.

The following individuals reviewed this report and offered comments: *Ewell Balltrip, Sylvia Lovely, Rona Roberts, Angie Woodward, and Edward Yager.*

We would like to thank *Ron Langley* of the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center for his help with the design of the survey, *Jerry Sollinger*, who provided excellent editorial comments, and the many people across the Commonwealth who shared with us information about their organizations.

Finally, this report, like all other products of the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center, is the result of teamwork and cooperation. Every member of our small agency contributed in some way. Executive Director *Michael Childress* designed the project and assisted with survey design, data entry, data analysis, and editing. *Billie Sebastian* and interns *Steve Clements* and *Caroline Pogge* provided editorial support and other assistance. Intern *Matt Udie* collected and analyzed data on the 156 community projects.

While many individuals contributed to the development of this report, the Center assumes full responsibility for its content.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Americans of all ages, all conditions, and all dispositions, constantly form associations. They have not only commercial and manufacturing companies, in which all take part, but associations of a thousand other kinds—religious, moral, serious, futile, extensive, or restricted, enormous or diminutive. The Americans make associations to give entertainments, to found establishments for education, to build inns, to construct churches, to diffuse books, to send missionaries to the antipodes; and in this manner they found hospitals, prisons, and schools. If it be proposed to advance some truth, or to foster some feeling by the encouragement of a great example, they form a society. Wherever, at the head of some new undertaking, you see the government in France, or a man of rank in England, in the United States you will be sure to find an association.

—Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*

Those words were written 150 years ago by Alexis de Tocqueville, famed French observer of all things American. He made it clear that the associations he described were neither political nor commercial but comprised a third sector, referred to in the parlance of the 1990s as America’s “civil society.” That Tocqueville’s observations ring true today shows that civil society is still an important element in American culture. Of late, contemporary scholars have focused considerable attention on the topic, hotly debating its possible decline and adding their own observations about what it is and is not.

Civil society, writes Jean Bethke Elshtain, is about the responsibilities that accompany democratic life and culture, responsibilities to solve problems that cannot be solved by large movements or the federal government.¹ William Schambra agrees that civil society is not about large national movements. Rather, it puts power in the hands of individuals.² Nor is civil society about nostalgia, a return to America’s idealized past, writes Alan Wolfe. Americans retain their civic instincts, but must shape them to the realities of modern life. Wolfe adds that not only does civil society exist outside of government, but it also exists outside of the market.³ Finally, the National Commission on Civic Renewal, co-chaired by William Bennett and Sam Nunn, holds that civil society is the linchpin of democracy: “[D]emocracy means not only discussing our differences, but

¹ Jean Bethke Elshtain, “Not a Cure-All,” *Brookings Review* 15.4 (1997): 13-15.

² William Schambra, “Local Groups Are the Key to America’s Civic Renewal,” *Brookings Review* 15.4 (1997): 20-22.

³ Alan Wolfe, “Is Civil Society Obsolete?” *Brookings Review* 15.4 (1997): 9-12.

also undertaking concrete projects with our fellow citizens to achieve common goals.”⁴

Perhaps the best-known scholars of civil society today, Harvard professor Robert Putnam and RAND scholar Francis Fukuyama, posit that the vitality of civil society comes from a community’s stock of “social capital.”^{5,6} Social capital is another nebulous term, but it is generally understood to encompass the attitudes and social norms within a community. People’s community pride, their feelings of safety, and above all their trust of one another are among the attitudes that form the foundation for civic and economic cooperation.

The acts of a trusting society, in which citizens exhibit a “generalized reciprocity,” have a self-reinforcing and cumulative effect, Putnam argues. Over time, successful outcomes, tangible demonstrations of the efficacy of collaborative efforts, establish a “cultural template” that facilitates future collaboration.⁷ Thus, trust “lubricates” the social and economic life of a society⁸ and reduces the need for costly and time-consuming institutional responses to conflict. Fukuyama echoes Putnam’s conclusions in his 1995 book, *Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*. “One of the most important lessons we can learn from an examination of economic life is that a nation’s well-being, as well as its ability to compete, is conditioned by a single, pervasive cultural characteristic: the level of trust inherent in society.”⁹ Noted educational sociologist James Coleman writes that trust and social norms “facilitate the actions of actors” within social structures.

Civil society and social capital no doubt have as many different definitions as there are people who study these issues. But conceptually, social capital generally refers to the *attitudes* people have about one another and their communities, while civil society is the expression of those attitudes through *actions* such as volunteering, charitable giving, leadership and community organizing.

The Importance of Civil Society

Studies have linked participation in civil society to higher levels of prosperity and higher achievement in schools.¹⁰ Brookings Institution researchers Jeffrey Berry, Kent Portney and Ken Thomson argue that increased citizen participation not only positively affects citizens’ perceptions of the communities they live in,

⁴ National Commission on Civic Renewal, *A Nation of Spectators: How Civic Disengagement Weakens America and What We Can Do About It* (Washington, DC: Author, 1998) Available online:

http://www.puaf.umd.edu/civicronewal/finalreport/defining_the_challenge_of_civic_.htm, accessed 8/28/98.

⁵ Robert D. Putnam, “The Prosperous Community: Social Capital and Public Life,” *The American Prospect* 13 (1993): 35-42.

⁶ Francis Fukuyama, *Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity* (New York: The Free Press, 1995).

⁷ Putnam, “The Prosperous Community” 37.

⁸ Putnam, “The Prosperous Community” 37.

⁹ Fukuyama, 7.

¹⁰ For example, see Putnam, “The Prosperous Community.” Also, Jay Braatz and Robert D. Putnam, “Community-Based Social Capital and Educational Performance: Exploring New Evidence,” unpublished draft, 1998.

but it also increases the legitimacy and enhances the status of governmental institutions.¹¹ Civil society can also tackle problems such as poverty, illiteracy, and drug abuse that government and the market have failed to eradicate.¹² Some research even suggests that members of communities with strong civil societies enjoy better health and live longer.¹³

In his 1993 book, *Making Democracy Work*, Robert Putnam concluded that the wealth and civic health found in the regions of northern Italy were due in large part to civil society's strong and deeply rooted traditions. "These communities did not become civic simply because they were rich," he wrote in *The American Prospect*. "The historical record strongly suggests precisely 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."¹⁴

Perceptions of fragmentation and even disintegration within communities have led some, including Putnam, to argue that America's civil society is on the decline. Others maintain that it is alive and well. We do not intend to resolve this dispute, and we certainly *did not* embark on this project out of a sense that civil society is growing weaker. Regardless of the status of civil society, we argue that given its importance, we stand to benefit as it grows stronger.

Organization of the Report

We begin with a chapter on our data and methodology, in which we explain how we gathered and classified the data for this report. Next, we take stock of the Commonwealth's social capital and civil society, examining Kentuckians' trust of one another, civic pride, feelings of safety, volunteer activity, charitable giving, and community organizing. Then we attempt to answer three questions:

- What role does leadership development training play in civil society?
- How does government affect civil society?
- How important is funding to the success of civic projects?

In the final chapter we look at ways that individuals, businesses, communities, and government can strengthen civil society while respecting its distinction from both the public and private sectors.

¹¹ Jeffrey Berry, Kent Portney and Ken Thomson, *The Rebirth of Urban Democracy* (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 1993.)

¹² Government may be increasingly unable to address these issues as public budgets come under pressure from the convergence of major demographic and socioeconomic trends. These include the aging of the population, the increasing demands of the global economy, rising poverty rates among Kentucky's youth, and rising educational requirements of the workforce.

¹³ Ichiro Kawachi and Bruce P. Kennedy, "Long Live Community: Social Capital as Public Health," *The American Prospect* 35 (1997): 56-59. Also, Carolyn R. Shaffer, Kristen Anundsen, & M. Scott Peck, *Creating Community Anywhere: Finding Support and Connection in a Fragmented World* (New York: Perigee, 1993).

¹⁴ Putnam, "The Prosperous Community," 37.

Perhaps the best way to understand the concept of civil society is to see it in action. Appendix A of this report provides a unique, if incomplete, collection of civic projects in Kentucky. The numerous—156, to be exact—projects cited demonstrate that Kentucky’s communities have vibrant civil societies. The local projects address a wide range of issues, including but not limited to community safety, environmental cleanup, assistance for the needy, health care, and the arts. All rely on volunteers to do at least some of the work. All are group efforts. All are transferable to other communities.

With results from three statewide telephone surveys, a mail survey of trained leaders, and a collection of community projects, this report contains much new information about civil society in Kentucky. It suggests which factors can nurture and support civil society. And it provides a vital resource of ideas and contact information for policymakers, organizations, informal groups, and private citizens who want to strengthen civil society in their communities.

CHAPTER TWO

Data and Methodology

This report offers an assessment of Kentucky's civil society and then examines three factors that affect it: leadership development training, government, and funding. Our measures of the vitality of Kentucky's civil society come from three general population telephone surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center. To assess the effect of leadership development training at the individual level, we sent questionnaires to alumni of 20 leadership development programs across the Commonwealth. The alumni were asked several of the questions that were included on the general population telephone surveys. To assess the impact of leadership development training, government and funding at the organizational level, we found local civic projects across Kentucky and sent them questionnaires.

Statewide Telephone Surveys

The University of Kentucky Survey Research Center conducts at least two statewide telephone surveys each year, in the spring and the fall. Households are selected using random-digit dialings, a procedure giving every residential telephone line in Kentucky an equal probability of being called. The samples typically include about 650 noninstitutionalized Kentuckians 18 years of age or older, yielding a margin of error slightly less than 4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

The telephone surveys include a battery of core questions about many sociodemographic characteristics, including age, education, household income, place of residence, gender, and race. We submitted several questions about attitudes and activities in civil society that were included in the spring and fall surveys of 1996 and the spring survey of 1998. The responses to these questions, when combined with the sociodemographic information already collected, tell us not only how many people trust one another or are proud of their communities or volunteer or organize community groups, but also how those attitudes and activities vary by age, education, place of residence, and so forth.

In the 1996 and 1998 spring surveys, we asked the following questions about attitudes and activities in civil society:

1. "Some people say you can usually trust others, and some people say you must be wary of others. Which is closer to your view?"

2. "In general, would you say you are extremely proud, somewhat proud, or not proud at all of your community?"
3. "Do you feel safe in your community always, usually, seldom or never?"
4. "Not counting your family, approximately how many people in your community, such as your neighbors, do you feel you can rely on for assistance in times of need (for example, if your car breaks down or you need a babysitter on short notice)?"
5. "In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any time for civic, community, charitable, nonprofit activities or church-related activities?"
6. [If yes] "Approximately how many hours do you volunteer in a typical month?"
7. "Have you made a donation to a charitable or nonprofit organization in the last year?"

In the 1996 fall survey, we asked the following questions about activities in civil society:

8. "Have you ever participated with a group of people (e.g. friends, neighbors or co-workers) to work together to solve a problem or need in your community (such as cleaning up public areas, neighborhood watch programs, etc.)?"
9. "Were you the organizer or leader of that group effort?"

Survey of Trained Leaders

We contacted 20 leadership development programs and requested alumni mailing lists in order to survey the state's trained leaders. Most programs complied, although one forwarded our survey to their alumni on our behalf. Roughly 1,600 surveys were mailed and we received responses from 789 people for a response rate of about 50 percent. To compare the responses of the trained leaders to those of the general population, we asked 12 questions worded exactly as they had been in the telephone surveys. Included in the survey were questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 listed above. We also included several of the core questions from the telephone survey regarding age, education, income and place of residence. And we asked, "What year(s) did you

<p style="text-align: center;">Kentucky Leadership Alumni included in the survey</p>

<p>Brushy Fork Institute Kentucky Women's Leadership Network Leadership Bluegrass Leadership Bowling Green Leadership Boyle Co. Leadership Christian Co. Leadership Henderson Leadership Hopkins Co. Leadership Kentucky Leadership Louisville & Focus Louisville Leadership Madison Co. Leadership Murray Leadership Owensboro Leadership Paducah Leadership Tri-County (Laurel, Knox & Whitley) UK Cooperative Extension Service</p>
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participate in a leadership development program or course?" in order to learn how long the respondent had been a trained leader.¹⁵

Survey of Community Projects

From January through June of 1996, we scanned 161 Kentucky newspapers, requested information from judge-executives, mayors, editors, and other local leaders, and advertised in the Center's newsletter in our search for community volunteer projects in the state. We attempted to find at least one project in each county and discovered a total of 257. Naturally, this is not a comprehensive survey, and many projects, particularly smaller ones that did not receive media attention, were probably overlooked.

We defined a community project as one that brings people together to solve a community problem or to enhance the quality of life. The exemplars have several criteria:

- The initiative must be located in Kentucky.
- Two or more individuals must be involved in the implementation of the initiative.
- The initiative must include volunteers.
- The initiative must be transferable to other parts of the state.

Once the projects were identified, we attempted to contact a representative from each initiative and administer a survey, either over the telephone or by mail.¹⁶ The survey was designed to analyze the critical aspects required for initiating, implementing, and sustaining community participation in Kentucky by measuring:

- The importance of leadership development training in the success of the projects
- Government's role in the projects
- The importance of funding to community projects

We were unable to contact 63 of the 257 initiatives. We believe that the majority of the projects we could not contact had small or no budgets, and the difficulty in contacting these initiatives could result from the lack of resources to maintain a mailing address. The initiatives also appeared to be shorter in duration, resulting in the dissolution of the groups. Of the initiatives that were mailed questionnaires, 38 did not respond. Upon examination of the available information on these initiatives, 17 appeared to have either small or no budgets. Ten initiatives had larger budgets including full time staff. Our information on the remaining 11 is inconclusive. Possible explanations for not returning these questionnaires include lack of office support staff and low priority ascribed to the

¹⁵ See Appendix B for a copy of the survey questionnaire.

¹⁶ See Appendix C for a copy of the survey questionnaire.

questionnaire. Ultimately, we were able to collect detailed information from 156 initiatives. The information is presented in Appendix A.

The table below presents summary statistics for the 156 projects. The projects are divided into three groups—those started by private citizens or businesses, those started by nonprofit organizations, and those started by government agencies. Examples of each may help clarify what we mean by “community projects.”

Privately initiated project: A group of Tompkinsville (Monroe County) residents decided to launch a bi-annual cleanup day for the city and county. It received support and assistance from city and county government agencies and from various other agencies and organizations within the county.

Nonprofit-initiated project: Church leaders in Evarts (Harlan County) formed a team to provide labor and materials for minor home repairs for elderly and disabled low-income residents. This program was started when Group Workcamps of Loveland, Colorado, approached local church leaders to propose a week-long work project using teenagers and adult leaders during the summer of 1996.

Government-initiated project: The Rowan County Sheriff’s Department created a neighborhood watch program designed to use community volunteers in residential areas of the county. The Sheriff’s Department and local citizens want to reduce crime by increasing the awareness by local residents. This program also opens the communication lines between residents of Rowan County and the local Sheriff’s Department.

Table 1: Summary of 156 Community Projects				
	Project started by . . .			
	Individuals or a business	Nonprofit Organization	Government agency	TOTAL
Number	80	45	31	156
Annual budget (median)	\$8,500	\$12,500	\$11,750	\$10,750
Have budget under \$1,000 (%)	26	23	19	24
Have prior leadership training (%)	51	67	72	59
Volunteers (median)	27	19	27	24
Percentage of funding from . . .				
Individuals	32	33	1	13
Business	21	4	1	8
Nonprofit	19	22	15	17
Government	28	41	83	62
Effect of government (percent of projects)				
Help	56	62	87	64
Hurt	6	5	3	5
No effect	38	33	10	31

Source: Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center (KLTPRC)

Sampling and Analytical Issues

Our sample of 156 community projects tells us much about the qualities and characteristics of community projects. However, these sample results cannot be generalized to the universe of community projects. Our sample selection method, which relied mainly on newspaper scanning, has probably resulted in an overrepresentation of larger projects. There are undoubtedly numerous small neighborhood projects around the state that escape notice by the media or others outside the immediate area. We purposely omitted statewide initiatives, not because they are unimportant but because they are already well-known.

The surveys of the general population and trained leaders tell us not just how many people volunteer their time or trust others, but also who those people are. In the following chapters, we look at how attitudes and activities in civil society are related to sociodemographic characteristics such as age, education, gender, and location. We exclude income from the discussion because it strongly, although not perfectly, correlates with education. We examine the relationship between church attendance and *attitudes* (i.e., trust, pride, security) but not *activities* (i.e., volunteering, charitable giving, community organizing), since the survey question about volunteering specifically included church-related activities: “In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any time for civic, community, charitable, nonprofit activities or church-related activities?”

This highlights the more general consideration of our definition of volunteering, which is admittedly broad. We do not differentiate between free babysitting for a neighbor and mentoring a child through the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program. National data suggest that many volunteer hours are dedicated to “informal” activities, such as free babysitting, and cultural activities in support of theatres, museums, and similar institutions. Of the 93 million Americans counted as volunteers by the Independent Sector in 1995, less than 10 percent worked in the field of human services (a broad category that includes aiding the homeless, family counseling, and helping the Red Cross), less than 4 percent worked as tutors, and only 1 percent worked as mentors or substance abuse counselors.¹⁷ Most church-related volunteer hours are for church-related functions, rather than activities that reach into the whole community.¹⁸ Although we did not gather such specific data for Kentucky, it is a reasonable assumption that Kentuckians volunteer their time in similar ways. In the next chapter, we demonstrate that Kentucky mirrors the rest of the nation in terms of the percentage of people who volunteer and the hours volunteered per month.

¹⁷ Independent Sector, as cited by Michael J. Gerson, “Do do-gooders do much good?” *U.S. News & World Report* April 27, 1997: 27.

¹⁸ Independent Sector, as cited by Gerson 27.

CHAPTER THREE

Kentucky's Civil Society

Distilled to their essence, social capital is about attitudes and civil society is about activities. By attitudes we mean how people think about other individuals and their communities as a whole. Do they trust others? Take pride in their communities? Feel safe in them? Scholars such as Fukuyama and Putnam focus on attitudes—specifically trust—as the basis for strong civil society. By activities we mean things like volunteering, charitable giving, and organizing a community group. Presumably, trust, civic pride and security will lead people to volunteer, to give to charities, and maybe even to organize a community group.

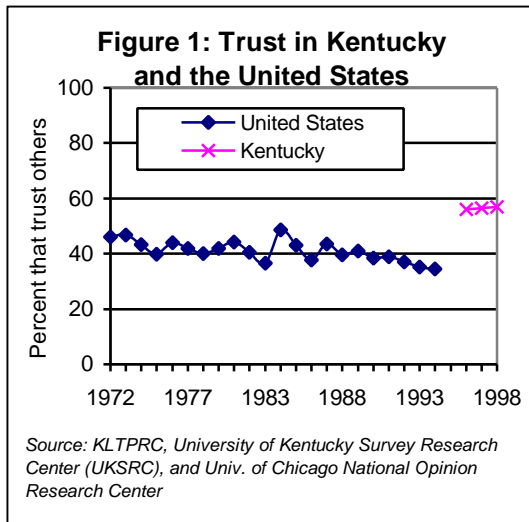
This chapter first examines Kentuckians' attitudes and then their activities by using information obtained in the telephone surveys conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center. When possible, we compare our survey findings to those of national surveys conducted by other organizations.¹⁹ To paint a more elaborate portrait of Kentucky's civil society, we also consider the effects of sociodemographic variables on attitudes and activities.

Attitudes and Civil Society

Kentuckians generally trust one another, take pride in their communities, feel safe, and believe they can rely on friends and neighbors in times of need:

- 93 percent always or usually feel safe in their communities
- 91 percent have at least one person other than relatives whom they can rely on for help in times of need
- 57 percent usually trust others
- 33 percent are extremely proud of their communities (60 percent are somewhat proud)

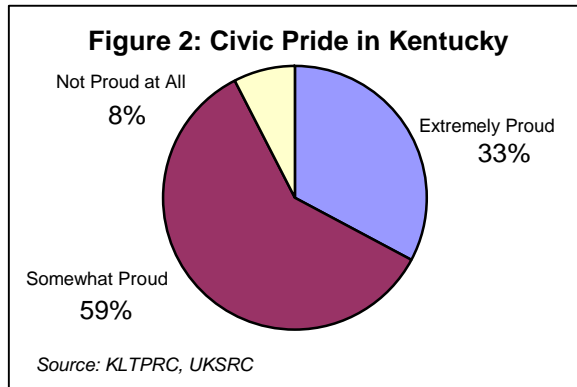
¹⁹ Note that some questions differ slightly in wording, but are similar enough that we can reasonably compare the surveys.



Trust—In the general population telephone survey of Kentuckians, we asked: “Some people say you can usually trust others, and some people say you must be wary of others. Which is closer to your view?”²⁰ In 1998, 57 percent of the adults surveyed said they usually trust others, compared with 35 percent nationally, according to a 1994 survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The results of our survey suggest that trust is independent of age, gender, and place of residence. However, there is a positive correlation

between trust and education.²¹ People who attend church more frequently, particularly those who attend every week or nearly every week, are also more likely to trust others.²²

Civic Pride—The general population telephone survey included a question about civic pride: “How proud are you of your community? Would you say that you are extremely proud, somewhat proud, or not proud at all?” We found that Kentuckians express great pride in their communities. In 1998, 33 percent said they are extremely proud of their communities, 59 percent are somewhat proud, and only 8 percent are not proud at all. Two years earlier, a larger percentage of people—41 percent—said they were extremely proud. Middle-aged people and seniors are more likely to be extremely proud of their communities, as are churchgoers.²³



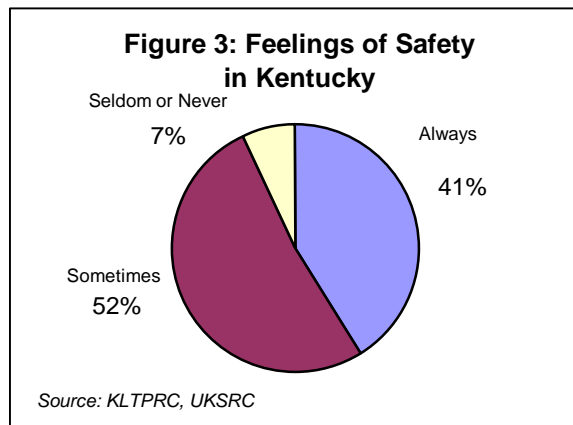
²⁰ The wording of this question is exactly the same in both state and national surveys.

²¹ The sample correlation between trust and years of education is 0.14 (p-value 0.0006), with an M^2 value of 11.7 (p-value 0.001).

²² The sample correlation between trust and frequency of church attendance is 0.12 (p-value 0.003), with an M^2 value of 8.56 (p-value 0.003).

²³ The sample correlation between civic pride and age is 0.13 (p-value 0.0008), with an M^2 value of 11.1 (p-value 0.001). The sample correlation between civic pride and church attendance is 0.12 (p-value 0.0027), with an M^2 value of 8.96 (p-value 0.003).

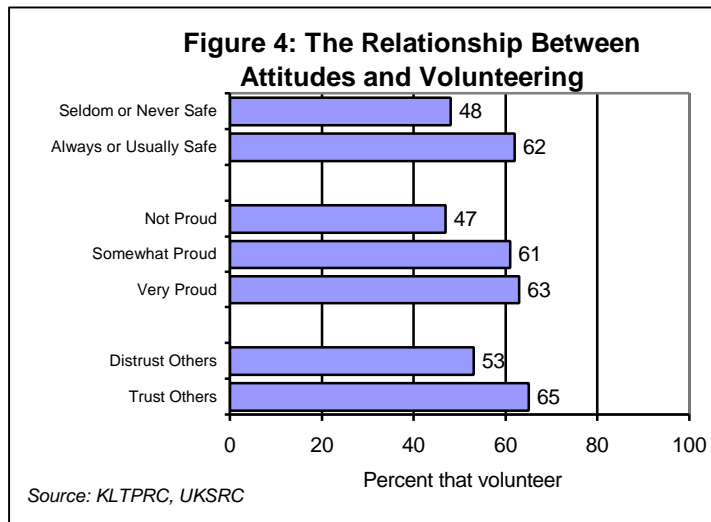
Safety—We inquired about feelings of safety with the question, “Do you feel safe in your community always, usually, seldom, or never?” In 1998, 41 percent say they always feel safe in their communities, 52 percent usually feel safe, and 7 percent seldom or never feel safe. Gender appears to be most closely related to feelings of safety—men are somewhat more likely than women to say they always feel safe, but the responses of men and women are not remarkably different.



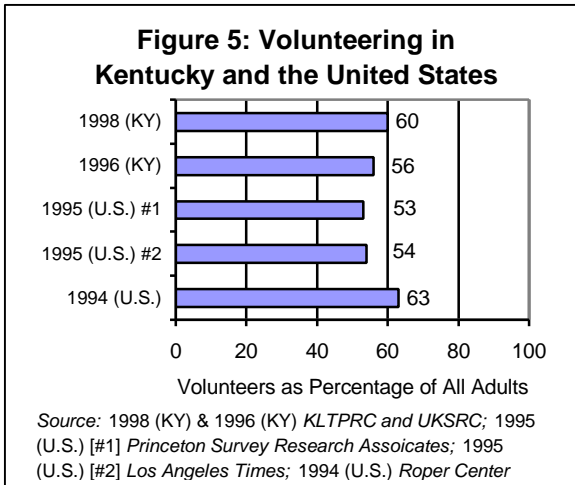
Reciprocity—Fewer than one person in 10 said he or she has no one other than family to rely on in time of need. The median number of people that Kentuckians say they can rely on for help is 10, and many people say they can rely on dozens of friends and neighbors for help in times of need. How many people a person can rely on is related to a number of factors: church attendance, age, education, gender, and location. But just about everyone can rely on neighbors and friends.

Activity in Civil Society

Attitude is one way of examining Kentucky’s civil society; activity is another. The two, of course, are closely related. Clearly a relationship exists between how people feel about others and how they act, but determining cause and effect is difficult. Although Putnam, Fukuyama, and Coleman have written that trust is the basis for civic activity, at least one study has found that the relationship between trust and civic activity is reciprocal and even concluded that the effects of civic activity



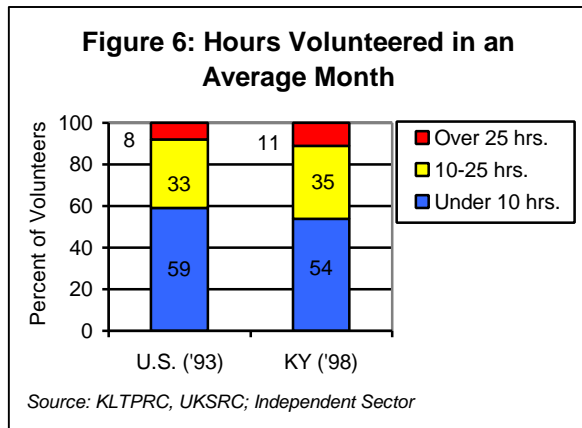
on trust are stronger than the effects of trust on civic activity.²⁴ Regardless of the direction of cause and effect, attitudes and activity closely correlate. For example, Figure 4 shows that nearly two thirds of people who tend to trust others are volunteers, versus only half of people who tend to be wary of others. Likewise, 63 percent of people who are “very proud” of their community are volunteers, versus 47 percent who are “not proud at all.”



Volunteering—Kentucky’s volunteer activity is similar to the nation’s, both in terms of the percentage of the population that volunteers and the amount of time volunteers give. Figure 5 compares the results of Kentucky’s surveys, conducted in 1998 and 1996, to those of national surveys conducted in 1994 and 1995 by various organizations. The wording of the questions on the national surveys differed, but not significantly.

Sixty percent of Kentucky’s adults in the 1998 survey had volunteered for community activities in the past year. This figure was up slightly from the 56 percent who had volunteered in 1996. Our state survey found that people with more years of education are more likely to be volunteers.²⁵ The prime age group for volunteers is 30- to 50-year olds; volunteering is lower in both older and younger age groups. Gender and place of residence have very little effect.

As Figure 5 shows, the percentage of Kentuckians who volunteer is within the range of national estimates. The average volunteer contributes about 12.5 hours per month. This is similar to the findings of a 1994 national survey conducted by the Roper Center. The distributions of hours volunteered in Kentucky and nationwide are almost identical (see Figure 6).



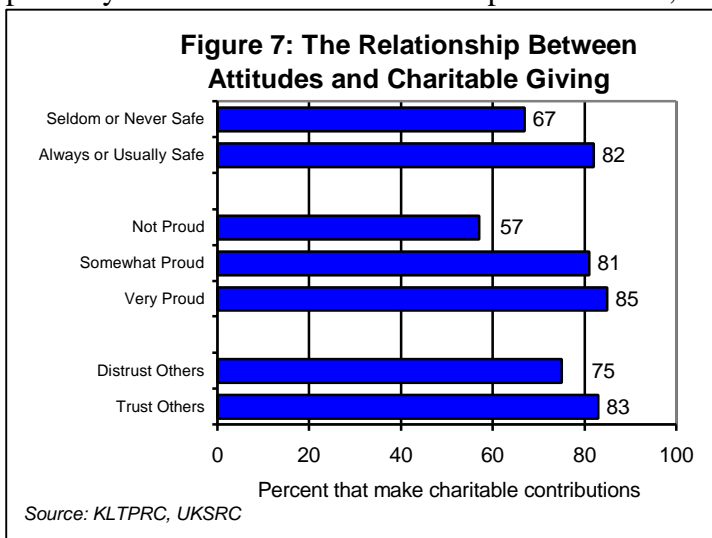
²⁴ John Brehm and Wendy Rahn, “Individual-Level Evidence for the Causes and Consequences of Social Capital,” *American Journal of Political Science* 41 (1997): 999-1023.

²⁵ The sample correlation between volunteering and years of education is 0.31 (p-value 0.0001), with an M² value of 61.5 (p-value 0.001).

Among the sociodemographic factors, only years of education is related to the number of hours a person volunteers, but not in the way that might be expected: education is negatively correlated with hours volunteered. One possible explanation for the inverse relationship between years of education and hours volunteered is that people who have more education and therefore tend to make more money (earnings and education are strongly positively correlated) contribute more to charity, and people who contribute more to charity tend to volunteer fewer hours than those who do not.²⁶ In other words, there appears to be a trade-off between charitable contributions and the number of hours a person volunteers.

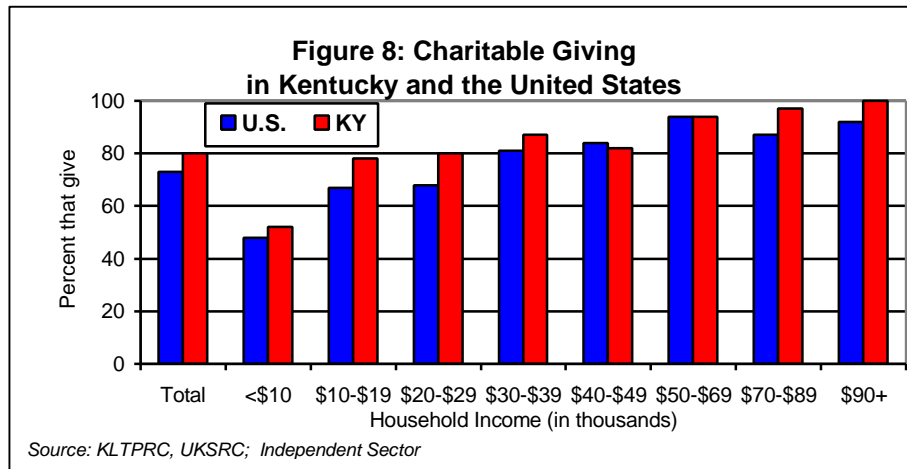
Charitable Giving—Like volunteering, charitable giving is closely related to trust, civic pride, and feelings of safety. Cause and effect are difficult to distinguish. Charitable giving probably increases as trust and civic pride increase, but it is probably also true that charitable giving can cause trust and pride to increase.

Again, the findings of Kentucky's survey parallel those of national surveys. Eighty percent of Kentuckians gave to charity in 1998, compared with 73 percent nationally who gave to charity, according to a 1993 survey conducted by



the Independent Sector. One difference in the results is the national finding that charitable giving is higher for middle-aged people than for younger or older adults while the Kentucky survey found no such decline for older adults. And as Figure 8 shows, in Kentucky and the rest of the nation, people at all income levels—even the lowest—make charitable contributions.

²⁶ The average number of hours volunteered by people who make charitable contributions is 10.9 hours per month, and for people who do not make charitable contributions is 12.4 hours per month. However, this difference is not statistically significant.



Community Organizing—In the 1996 fall telephone survey, we did not directly inquire about volunteering but instead asked, “Have you ever participated with a group of people (e.g. friends, neighbors or co-workers) to work together to solve a problem in your community (such as cleaning up public areas, neighborhood watch programs, etc.)?” If the person had, we then asked, “Were you the organizer or leader of that group effort?” Forty-five percent of adults have participated in a group to solve a problem in their community, and 10 percent helped organize such a group.

Like volunteering, participating in a community group is strongly influenced by years of education (more education raises the likelihood of participating), and it is unaffected by place of residence. Participation in a community group is also higher among middle-aged adults than among older or younger people. However, unlike volunteering, participating in a community group is associated with gender: 51 percent of men, compared with only 39 percent of women, say they have participated in a community group to solve a problem.

The two most important factors affecting leadership of a community organization are age and education. Men and women who participated in such groups were equally likely to be leaders.

Conclusion

It appears that Kentucky’s civil society is flourishing. Kentuckians are more trusting than the average American, most express pride in their communities, most usually feel safe, and almost everybody has somebody to rely on for help in times of need. About half of Kentucky’s adults actively participate in volunteer groups or other community organizations, and four out of five contribute to charity. Education appears to be the most important factor related to civil society.

Age and gender are weakly correlated with attitudes and activities, and place of residence appears to have almost no effect at all.

In the previous chapter, we explained why we did not look at the relationship between income and attitudes and activities. Still, it merits some discussion. In general, what we can say about years of education we can say about income—more leads to greater participation in civil society. In a way this is good, because people who are more prosperous are giving something back to society. It is also what we would expect to find, since people with high incomes, particularly those who are not in the workforce or work only part-time, have more leisure time to volunteer and participate in community groups, and they obviously have more money. Yet lower rates of participation in civil society by low-income people are a concern. Many community leaders around Kentucky worry that the poor are systematically excluded from opportunities to participate in civil society, and many of the problems that civil society attempts to remedy disproportionately affect low-income people.²⁷

²⁷ Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center, "Local activists explore civic participation," *Foresight* 4.2 (1997): 3-4.

CHAPTER FOUR

Factors Affecting Civil Society

Ultimately, the strength of a community's civil society depends upon its social capital—the attitudes and social norms people have in their daily interactions with one another. Increasing trust or community pride is indeed a daunting task, but our findings suggest that at least one way to accomplish this is through leadership development programs. Civil society will also grow stronger if its participants have more resources at their disposal. Thus government and funding are important in the building of civil society, even if they do not affect its foundations. In this chapter, we look at these three factors—leadership development training, government, and funding—and how they strengthen civil society.

Leadership Development Training

Local chambers of commerce or educational institutions typically sponsor leadership development programs. They can be found in communities across Kentucky, and some are statewide in scope and membership. Examples include the Kentucky Women's Leadership Network, Leadership Bowling Green, Leadership Boyle County, and Leadership Kentucky. The Brushy Fork Institute in Berea sponsors a leadership development program for the Appalachian region that includes not just Kentuckians but citizens of other states in the region, too. And Governor Patton's Appalachian Advancement Action Plan, initiated in the spring of 1998, calls for the creation of Leadership East Kentucky as a means to "develop leadership and build civic capacity."

Leadership development training positively affects communities by teaching people to be capacity builders, capable of leveraging resources, nurturing participation, building consensus, and leading from the "bottom up" rather than the "top down." According to Angie Woodward, President of Leadership Kentucky and Professor Ron Hustedde of the University of Kentucky, the new philosophy of leadership training teaches people to rely on the knowledge and experience of each group member. Moreover, it stresses empowerment of group members when leaders act as group servants.

Leadership development training also impart considerable knowledge about the communities that leaders will serve. "Focus on several key issues and treat them well," write Hustedde and Woodward. "Participants should understand how the community is pulled and tugged in different directions by certain issues and

explore how some of those differences might be reconciled.”²⁸ As for specific skills, leadership development training should teach community visioning, listening, collaboration, conflict resolution, facilitation, imagination, interviewing, negotiation, and volunteer management, among other things. Leadership training programs should also conduct discussions around innovation, continued discovery, courage and sacrifice.²⁹

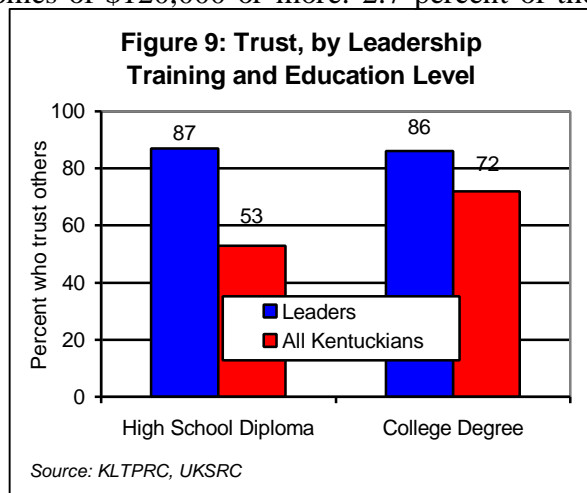
The typical leadership training program lasts six to nine months, with one or two meetings per month, and usually is not very large, with 50 being about the maximum size. Participants ideally represent the diversity of their communities.

According to Hustedde and Woodward, after completion of a leadership training program, participants develop closer working relationships with one another and may even participate in special learning activities or action programs as alumni. The following sections further explore the effects of leadership training, first at the individual and then at the organizational level.

Leadership Training and the Individual—One problem with comparing trained leaders with the general population is that Kentucky’s trained leaders are not a representative group of citizens. Compared with the random sample of people who participated in our telephone surveys, trained leaders, on average, have four more years of schooling, are more likely to live in urban areas, and are disproportionately male. But by far the biggest difference between Kentucky’s trained leaders and the general population is their household income. Forty percent of the general population reports a household income of \$25,000 or less, compared with only 3.3 percent of Kentucky’s trained leaders. The numbers are nearly reversed for household incomes of \$120,000 or more: 2.7 percent of the general population versus 33 percent of the trained leaders.

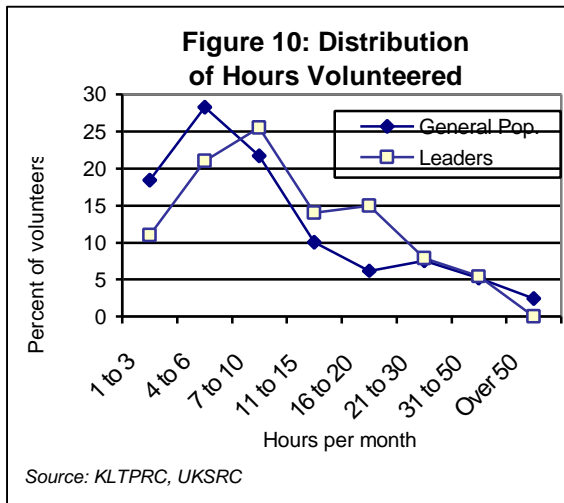
Having made these caveats, we offer a comparison of the responses of trained leaders and the general public to questions about attitudes and activities in civil society.

Trained leaders exhibit high levels of trust regardless of education level. In the general population, trust depends on education and is lower than that of trained leaders at all education levels (see Figure 9). Civic pride is also higher among trained leaders—at all education lev-



²⁸ Ronald J. Hustedde and Angie Woodward, *Designing a Rural Leadership Program and Curriculum* Pub. No. IP-54 (Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service): 3.

²⁹ Hustedde and Woodward 4.



els about 50 percent of them say they are extremely proud of their communities. Among the general population, 33 say they are extremely proud.

Comparing rates of volunteerism is of little use since one of the typical requirements for participation in a leadership program is prior volunteering. Thus we find that over 90 percent of Kentucky’s trained leaders say they have volunteered in the past 12 months. One variable we can compare is

hours volunteered. Active volunteers in the general population contribute, on average, 12 hours and 30 minutes per month, just ten minutes less than active volunteers who have received leadership training. However, as Figure 10 shows, the distribution of hours volunteered differs for the two groups. A larger percentage of volunteers in the general population gives very few hours—six hours a month or less—while the handful of volunteers who give 60, 70, even 90 hours per month brings up the average for the entire group.

One of the strongest pieces of evidence demonstrating the effect of leadership development training at the individual level is our finding that volunteer hours

increase in the years following participation in a leadership development class. Even accounting for a variety of other factors, most importantly age, we predict that a person’s monthly volunteer hours increase by an average of 15 minutes each year after graduation from a leadership training program.³⁰ For example, we would predict a college-educated, 46-year old male who graduated from a leadership training program last year to volunteer about 11 hours



per month, while we would predict a college-educated, 46-year old male who graduated from a leadership training program nine years ago to volunteer about 13 hours per month (8 additional years X 15 additional minutes per year = 2 ad-

³⁰ The predictive model included the following variables: age, education, years since leadership training, gender. Parameter estimates are in Appendix D.

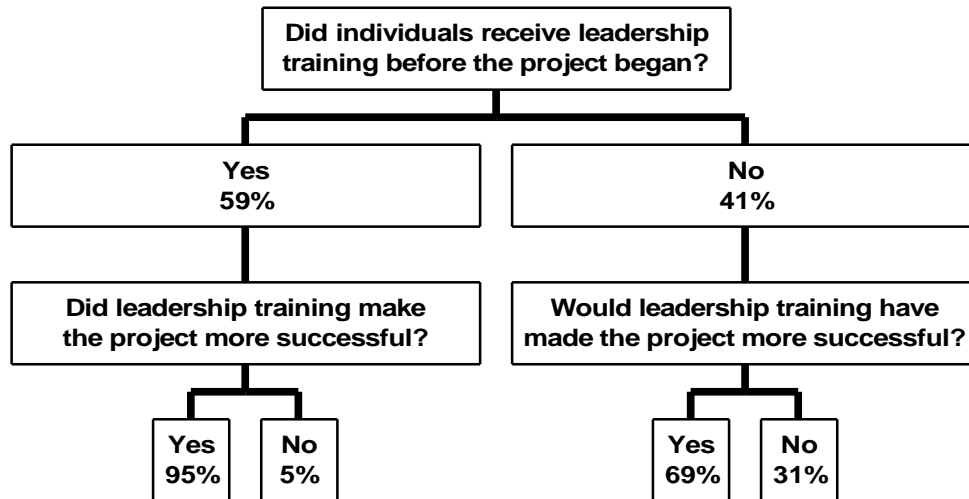
ditional hours). This may reflect the fact that once people become involved in one volunteer organization, they meet people and learn of needs and opportunities in other organizations. As they build a network of connections over the years, they increase the number of hours they volunteer.

Trained leaders are also much more likely to have organized a civic or community group. About half have done so, compared with only 10 percent of the general population. Nearly 90 percent of trained leaders have participated in such a group, while only 45 percent of the general population have done so. Perhaps most significantly, as discussed in the next section, we find that trained leaders have a strong positive effect on the community projects they organize and lead. We now examine these effects at the organizational level.

Leadership Training and the Organization—When we surveyed representatives of the 156 projects listed in Appendix A, we inquired about the background, education and leadership training of the people who started the projects. We also asked whether leadership training was judged to have been effective in promoting the success of the projects. The responses below are those of the representatives of the projects, who were not necessarily the trained leaders of the projects.

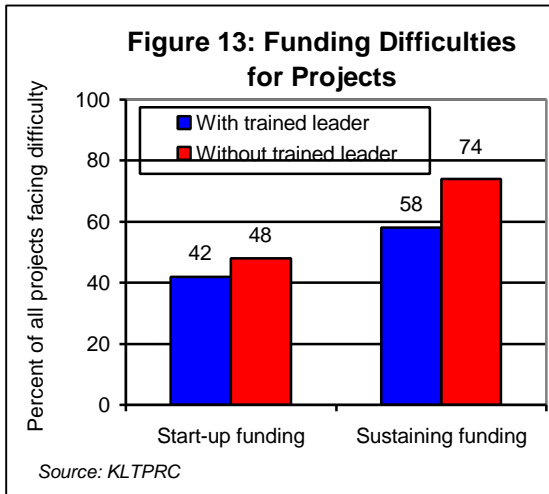
Nearly 60 percent of the projects were started by an individual who had received leadership development training or by an organization whose members had received such training. To add some perspective, the alumni mailing lists of 20 Kentucky leadership programs have a total of about 1,600 members, including duplicates. In other words, they represent less than one tenth of one percent of the adult population. And yet, 60 percent of the projects we found were started by someone who had received leadership development training.

Figure 12: Leadership Training and the Organization



Source: KLTPRC

Moreover, leadership development training was overwhelmingly deemed a success: representatives from 95 percent of the projects with trained leaders said they were more successful as a result of the leadership training (see Figure 12). Representatives from 69 percent of the projects that did not have trained leaders said they would have benefited from such training.



Leadership development training is more prevalent in projects started by nonprofit organizations or government agencies than in projects started by individuals or businesses. Two thirds of nonprofit-initiated projects and almost three fourths of government-initiated projects have people who received leadership training, while only half of the privately initiated projects do. Also, trained leaders are more likely to be paid employees than volunteers, even if the project was started by individuals or an informal group.

Projects with trained leaders tend to have larger budgets. For example, nonprofit-initiated projects without trained leaders have a median annual budget of \$2,750, while nonprofit-initiated projects with trained leaders have a median annual budget of \$15,500. The same is true of government-initiated projects. This finding may suggest that having a trained leader helps projects find and manage more funding. On the other hand, it may simply reflect the fact that leadership training is expensive, and projects with more money can more easily afford to enroll their members in leadership development programs. However, strong evidence supports the former hypothesis: projects with trained leaders are much less likely than those without trained leaders to report having trouble with funding (see Figure 13).

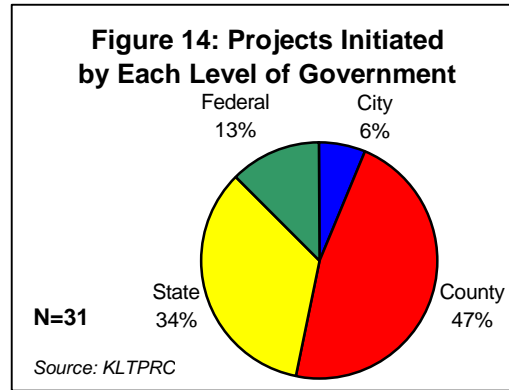
Projects with trained leaders are also twice as likely as those without to report high levels of government involvement and are more likely to report that government assisted them. The average percentage of funding coming from government is 38 percent for projects with trained leaders and only 22 percent for projects without trained leaders. Thus, trained leaders may be more successful at obtaining government assistance.

Finally, projects with trained leaders report higher levels of success. We asked, “On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the success of the initiative?” and 88 percent of projects with trained leaders rate themselves a 4 or a 5, compared with 78 percent of projects without trained leaders. The average score for

all projects with trained leaders is 4.5 and for projects without trained leaders, 4.2.

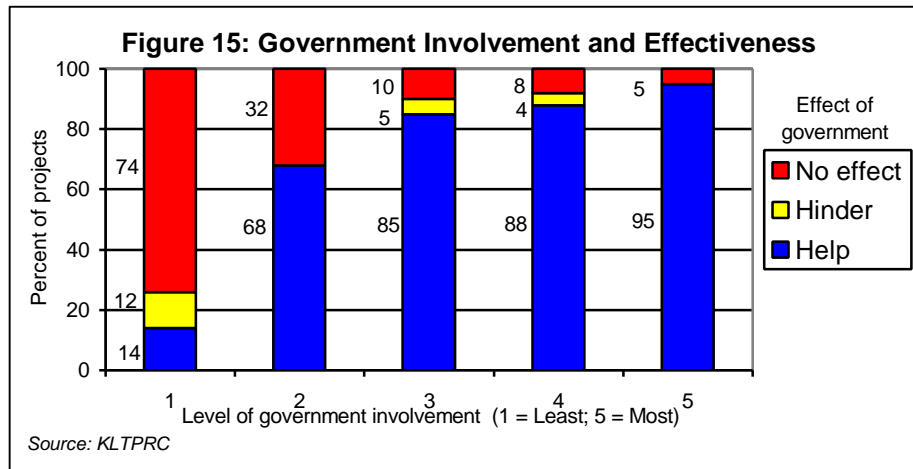
The Role of Government in Civil Society

Civil society, as we noted in the introduction to this report, is based on voluntary participation by private individuals who work to improve their communities and to solve problems. Yet government can and does play a role by offering information and technical expertise, by organizing groups, and by providing funds. Our survey of the 156 projects listed in Appendix A found that 2 in 10 projects were initiated by a government agency, mainly county and state government, and over half of the projects received some money from government. By comparison, 3 in 10 projects were initiated by a nonprofit organization and the rest—about half of the projects—were initiated by a business, an individual, or an informal group.



Respondents for the projects were asked, “On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the degree of government involvement in your initiative?” Government-initiated projects, as expected, report the highest levels of government involvement with an average score of 4. Nonprofit-initiated projects had an average score of 2.5 and privately initiated projects report even less government involvement, with an average score of 2.3. We also asked whether the government helped, hindered, or had no effect on the projects. Only 5 percent of the projects replied that government hindered their efforts, and 30 percent said government had no effect on them. The rest report that government helped. Figure 15 shows that as the level of government involvement in a project increases, so does the likelihood that respondents say government helped.

Yet government does not always help projects reach their goals. Six of the projects cited government red tape as their most significant obstacle to success (3 of the 6 were privately initiated and two were nonprofit-initiated).



Government can help by planning, coordinating and staffing projects, but perhaps the simplest way is by giving financial support. Government is, by far, the largest financial contributor to the projects, contributing a total of \$12.3 million to the 126 projects that shared budget information, compared with \$3.5 million from nonprofit organizations, \$2.6 million from individuals, and \$1.6 million from businesses. The median contribution to projects that receive financial support from the government is \$12,450, and nearly one third of the projects receive at least half of their funds from government. Even projects not initiated by the government rely on it for funding: 27 percent of the privately initiated projects and 20 percent of the nonprofit-initiated projects receive at least half of their funding from government.

The Importance of Funding in Civil Society

Funding for the 156 projects differs greatly. Fourteen have no budget at all, and six have an annual budget of \$1 million or more. Table 2 shows approximately an equal number of projects with budgets under \$1,000, budgets between \$1,000 and \$10,000, between \$10,000 and \$75,000, and over \$75,000. Their funding sources differ significantly: the largest projects depend heavily on government funding, while the smallest receive as much money from individuals as they do from government agencies. Table 2 probably understates the role that businesses and individuals (and to a lesser extent, government) play in funding civil society, since nonprofit organizations such as the American Red Cross and the United Way of America frequently act as conduits for charitable giving from the private sector.

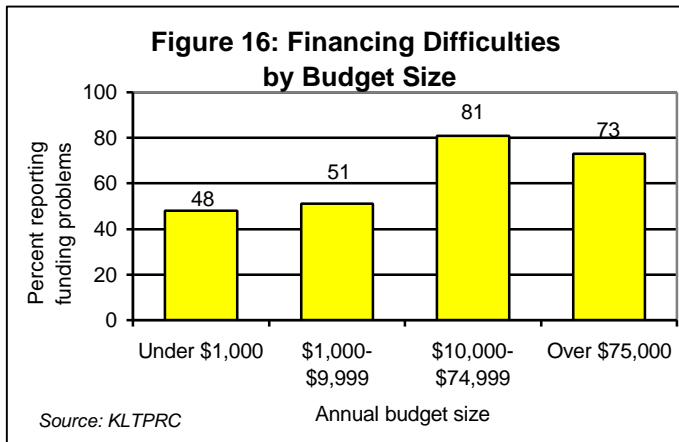
Table 2: Funding of Community Projects, by Budget Size

Annual budget size	\$0-\$999	\$1,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$74,999	Over \$75,000
Number of projects	33	36	36	35
Median number of volunteers	10	25	31	100
Median dollars per volunteer	\$15	\$120	\$805	\$1700
Percent of funding from . . .				
Individuals	31	30	29	12
Business	17	15	8	8
Nonprofits	20	33	25	17
Government	32	22	38	63

Source: KLTPRC

The number of volunteers participating in a project is clearly related to the size of the budget, although the ratio of dollars to volunteers grows quickly. Projects with the smallest budgets spend about \$15 per volunteer while projects with the largest budgets spend over 100 times that amount per volunteer; the government spends about \$5 per volunteer in the smallest projects and nearly \$1,100 per volunteer in the largest projects.

Regardless of how a project is initiated or what its function is, funding is a major problem. Forty-five percent of the projects report that funding was an obstacle to starting, and 62 percent report that funding is an obstacle to continuing.



Unfortunately, trouble with funding at the outset does not bode well for the future: 9 out of 10 projects that had problems finding money to start have problems finding money to continue. By comparison, less than half of the projects that had adequate money at the start have problems finding money to continue. Larger projects—those with an annual budget over \$10,000—are much more likely to report funding problems than smaller projects. Nor are government-initiated projects insulated from funding problems. They are just as likely as privately initiated projects to report problems and more likely to do so than nonprofit-initiated projects.

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Does funding affect the success of the projects? Yes and no. Budget size has a statistically significant effect on success, but as a practical matter the differences are not especially large. Projects with the largest budgets have a somewhat higher average success score (4.7 versus 4.2 or 4.3 for the others), but success scores are generally high across the board. The average success score for projects that report funding problems is very nearly equal to the average success score for projects without funding problems.

Conclusion

Leadership development training supports civil society at both the individual and the organizational levels. People who have received such training are far more likely to participate in and lead community groups, to volunteer more hours, and to initiate civic projects.

Government plays an important supporting role for many projects, and it actually helped initiate approximately one fifth of the civic projects we surveyed. Projects use government facilities, training, and resources—financial and otherwise. All of these contributions help the projects. However, government assistance is hardly essential. Many projects are started and run quite successfully with virtually no help from government. The appropriate role for government agencies can only be determined on a case-by-case basis, but in general it appears that projects that have many volunteers and require large sums of money most need government assistance, which usually comes in the form of dollars.

Even funding is not absolutely essential to the success of a project. About one quarter of the projects listed in Appendix A have an annual budget under \$1,000; many have no budget at all. Yet money clearly does have some impact on the projects: budget size is highly correlated with the number of volunteers a project has and therefore probably does affect the scope of the projects.

Before we move to our discussion of actions that could strengthen civil society, we should point out that the data we present here may systematically understate the importance of leadership training, government and funding for the simple reason that we could only survey successes. Information about aborted efforts to start a civic group is almost nonexistent, so we have no way of knowing how many projects failed because they could not obtain funding, were unable to receive assistance from a government agency, or suffered from poor leadership. If we were able to look at the reasons why projects fail, we might be able to present even stronger evidence that the factors discussed here affect civil society.

CHAPTER FIVE

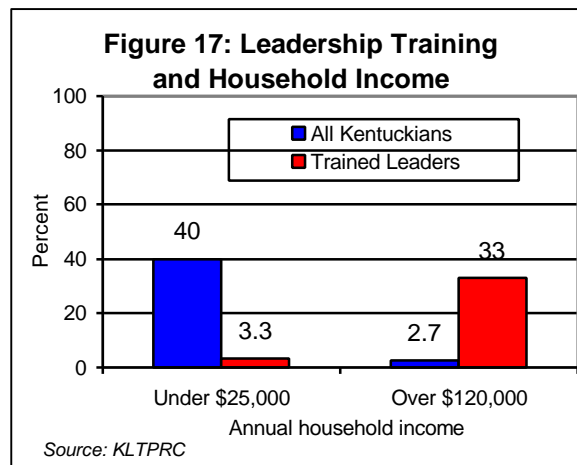
Strengthening Kentucky's Civil Society

The results of the general population surveys suggest that Kentucky has a large stock of social capital. The numerous projects listed in Appendix A—projects that feed the homeless, educate children and adults, provide entertainment, protect the environment and do hundreds of other things—further make the case that civil society is alive and well in Kentucky. Yet few would disagree that Kentuckians would benefit from making civil society even stronger. This section examines ways to use leadership development training, government, and funding as points of leverage for strengthening Kentucky's civil society.

Before we begin our discussion of policy options based on these three factors, we should note that one policy option is to do nothing at all. If civil society is, in fact, alive and well in Kentucky, then it might not need any help. If the most successful civic projects are ones that spontaneously grow from the desires and needs of individuals within a community, then perhaps there is little government or even the nonprofit sector should do to institutionalize programs or policies designed to strengthen civil society. Perhaps such programs would become more encumbrance than assistance. No doubt some people hold this view, and it does have some merit. Others, however, feel that the public and nonprofit sectors can and should play a more active role in civil society. For them, we offer the following policy options.

Leadership Development Training

Kentucky's civil society would likely be enhanced if the state's leadership development programs were to include more nontraditional leaders. As Figure 17 shows, people in the state who receive leadership training are not representative of the general population. This is not to say that the programs are purposely exclusive. But the



considerable cost of some programs and their class schedule and structure might make it difficult for people with lower incomes and less flexible schedules to participate.

The Central Kentucky Community Leadership Program (CKCLP) is one example of a leadership training program that strives to include nontraditional leaders. The group of independent citizens and organizational representatives who helped start the CKCLP designed recruitment and application processes intended to “invite participation from persons of different walks of life, racial and ethnic backgrounds, socioeconomic circumstances, ages and civic experiences.” During the initial rounds of the participant selection process, only applicant responses to essay questions were considered. Applicant identity and background sociodemographic information were considered only in the final round to achieve diverse representation. The first class (1997-98) included nine blacks, eight whites, one Indian, and one Hispanic; their ages ranged from 15 to 69.

The CKCLP set out four goals for itself and its civic leaders:

- “Reducing the fragmentation of the community’s constituencies”
- “Seeking out and valuing the diverse opinions of citizens”
- “Increasing the access to and accessibility of resources in the community”
- “Addressing inequities in the community’s power structure”

These goals were incorporated into all aspects of the program and training. Consensus building and accepting different viewpoints were key elements of the leadership training. Members of the first class met locally almost once a week and attended two national conferences.

The CKCLP worked with participants to accommodate their varied needs and recognized at the outset that it had to be prepared to negotiate with employers and school administrators and to award stipends or reimbursements for child care, transportation and other necessities.

Clearly, the CKCLP has opened its program to a wide variety of candidates and attempts to meet their individual needs. This challenge was made easier by the fact that the CKCLP enjoys the financial support of The Pew Charitable Trusts, which is providing \$40,000 for each of the first two years of the program. Many leadership programs, particularly smaller ones, no doubt lack the finances that the CKCLP has. They rely heavily upon local resources provided by other organizations and individuals. It may be easier to garner such support by emphasizing the benefits of leadership training discussed in this report and elsewhere.

Ewell Balltrip, executive director of the Kentucky Appalachian Commission, suggests that to attract more nontraditional leaders into the leadership pool (and thereby broaden the base of civil society), Kentucky needs a graduated system of leadership development and training—one that encourages upward mobility in the leadership structure. Such a system should provide opportunities to partici-

pate in civic activities that are consistent with people's capacity and capabilities. Once people have achieved a degree of leadership proficiency at a particular level, they should be encouraged to move on to the next level of activity.

Broadening the base of community leadership deepens the pool of talent that local organizations can draw from. Cathy Curtis of Operation PRIDE in Bowling Green says her organization benefits tremendously by looking outside normal leadership circles for talent. Operation PRIDE, which is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving and improving the city's riverfront and surrounding greenbelts, draws extensively on the ideas and abilities of people Curtis characterizes as nontraditional leaders. "Nontraditional leaders," she says, "have non-traditional ideas." In fact, Curtis is a nontraditional leader herself. She began working for Operation PRIDE as a volunteer and today is the organization's executive director.

Government

The CATO Institute's Handbook for Congress (105th Congress edition) has 57 sections, with recommendations on everything from fighting terrorism to deregulating electricity. The authors deemed restoring civil society important enough to make it the topic of the first section following the introduction. Their recommendation to Congress is to "begin systematically to abolish or phase out those government programs that do what could be accomplished by voluntary associations in civil society, whether business enterprises, self-help groups, or charities, recognizing that accomplishment through free association is morally superior to coercive mandates and almost always generates more efficient outcomes."³¹

Others are more sanguine about government's ability to strengthen civil society. Writes Harvard professor Theda Skocpol, "Contrary to the conservative view that federal social policies are harmful to voluntary groups, popularly rooted voluntary associations have often grown up in a mutually beneficial relationship with federal policies." She goes on to argue that government programs such as Social Security and the GI Bill aided the growth of national associations of the elderly and veterans, respectively. She portrays civil society as the "distinctively American social security state . . . hand in hand with locally and nationally vibrant voluntary civic activism."³²

Scholars emphasize the importance of educating people and allowing them to make decisions. How can government do this? One indirect way is by supporting high school and college courses in philanthropic activities and organizations. A 1991 study published by Independent Sector, a national coalition of nonprofit

³¹ CATO Institute, *Handbook for Congress, 105th Congress* (Washington, DC: Author, 1997) Available online: <http://www.cato.org/pubs/handbook/handbook105.html>, accessed 9/10/1998.

³² Theda Skocpol, "America's Voluntary Groups Thrive in a National Network," *Brookings Review* 15 (1997): 16-19.

and voluntary organizations, reported that colleges across the country have begun offering courses or inserting units in existing courses covering the topics of philanthropy and voluntarism. A survey of students, community members, faculty and college administrators found that students and community members were more likely to see the need for courses on philanthropy than college faculty or administrators. Twenty percent of college administrators said there was no need for such courses, compared with only 5 percent of students and 5 percent of community members.³³

Such courses receive wide support. A survey conducted by the University of Kentucky Survey Research Center in the fall of 1997 found that 52 percent of Kentucky's adults "strongly agree" that high school students should be required to participate in community service as part of their high school curriculum. Another 29 percent said they "somewhat agree." Less than 10 percent of parents with children under age 18 believe that high school students are being "very well prepared" or even "well prepared" in citizenship education.

Another way to encourage civic activism is to allow people to make choices about government services. For example, a comparison of parents in two similar, low-income New York school districts found "strong evidence" that participation in PTA membership and voluntary events at schools, communications with teachers, and trust of teachers were all higher in the district that allows parents to choose their children's schools. The study was constructed in such a way to suggest a cause-and-effect relationship between school choice and other social capital measures, rather than a mere correlation. The authors' conclusion: "School choice can help build social capital."³⁴ More generally, giving people choices encourages them to learn more about alternatives and to take more active roles for themselves and their communities.

The Aspen Institute's Domestic Strategy Group sees the need for increased safety and aesthetically appealing neighborhoods as important to encouraging civic activity. City officials in Indianapolis, for example, work closely with neighborhoods to deal with nuisance properties, drug houses, deteriorating curbs and sidewalks, and traffic flow. The city commits about half of its budget and 60 percent of its work force to public safety.³⁵ The Aspen group also supports microenterprise lending, in which loans are made to people within a neighborhood and each borrower acts as coguarantor of the others' loans. This technique can help foster very small businesses and has a fairly high repayment rate.³⁶ Gov-

³³ Nancy L. Crowder and Virginia A. Hodgkinson, "An Overview of Teaching About Philanthropy, Volunteerism and the Nonprofit Sector: Responses from Faculty," *Compendium of Resources for Teaching About the Nonprofit Sector, Voluntarism and Philanthropy*, 2nd ed. (Washington, DC: Independent Sector, 1991).

³⁴ Mark Schneider, et al., "Institutional Arrangements and the Creation of Social Capital: The Effects of Public School Choice," *American Political Science Review* 91: 82-93.

³⁵ Aspen Institute Domestic Strategy Group, *Beyond Bureaucracy: New Roles for Government, Civil Society and the Private Sector*, Report of the Domestic Strategy Group meeting, August 17-21, 1996 (Aspen, CO: The Aspen Institute, 1996): 23-25.

³⁶ Aspen Institute Domestic Strategy Group 25-26.

ernment might also help community development corporations to set up such programs and work to eventually make them self-sufficient.

Some people have suggested that government must change policies that have negative consequences for civil society. Bruce Katz, director of the Brookings Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, criticizes federal and state policies that “continue to encourage exurban expansion—and with it the exodus of jobs and middle-class families from central cities and older suburbs.” He specifically cites state spending on transportation, water, sewer and other infrastructure and state incentives for employers who locate to greenfields as contributing to urban sprawl and eroding community life within the cities.³⁷

Social Capital Fund

Discussions of business formation in Kentucky frequently turn to the topic of a state venture capital fund, which could finance Kentucky's business entrepreneurs. Similarly, officials from government and other organizations might consider a social capital fund, which could finance Kentucky's civic projects. We found two possible models, one from Seattle, Washington, and the other from the Brushy Fork Institute in Berea, Kentucky. Seattle's Neighborhood Matching Fund Program provides “over \$1 million each year to Seattle neighborhood groups and organizations for a broad array of neighborhood-initiated improvement, organizing or planning projects.” The Seattle program actually has five kinds of funds available:

- The SEMI-ANNUAL FUND is for projects that take up to 12 months to complete and need between \$5,000 and \$100,000 of city funds.
- The SMALL AND SIMPLE PROJECTS FUND is for project awards of \$5,000 or less and can be completed in 6 months or less.
- The NEIGHBORHOOD MEMBERSHIP RECRUITMENT LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FUND makes awards of up to \$750 to build neighborhood organizations.
- The INVOLVING ALL NEIGHBORS FUND awards between \$500 and \$2,000 to projects that promote the inclusion and participation of people with developmental disabilities in the civic life of Seattle neighborhoods.
- The TECHNOLOGY MATCHING FUND is for projects that accomplish one or more of the following: 1) increase access to computers information technology; 2) promote information technology literacy and training; or 3) apply technology for neighborhood planning or action.³⁸

³⁷ Bruce Katz, “Give Community Institutions a Fighting Chance,” *Brookings Review* 15 (1997): 32-35.

³⁸ City of Seattle, Dept. of Neighborhoods. Available online: www.ci.seattle.wa.us/don/basic.htm, accessed 9/10/1998.

For three years, the Brushy Fork Institute’s Teamwork for Tomorrow Program provided “mini-grants” of up to \$2,000 to organizations within the Appalachian Regional Commission counties. Representatives from organizations attended a series of workshops to learn about proposal writing, tactical and strategic planning, and fundraising. They were taught how to write a mission statement, run meetings, and set agendas. Representatives from organizations that won mini-grants were invited back for more intensive, three-day workshops that focused on proposal writing and planning. Recipient organizations were required to have a bank account and an employer identification number so the deposits would be in the organization’s name. Perhaps most important, the mini-grants had to be matched by funds raised within the communities. In 1997, the last year in which the Teamwork for Tomorrow Program was in existence, 24 organizations received a total of \$25,000. A sample of the organizations and their monetary awards appears in Table 3. Although the amounts listed below are small, they are not insignificant. Recall that approximately one in four civic projects has an annual budget of \$1,000 or less, and many have no budget at all.

Table 3: Brushy Fork Institute’s Teamwork for Tomorrow Program Mini-grant Recipients		
Organization	Project	Awarded
Appalachian Cooperative Gallery	Renovate educational workshop facility	\$1,200
Botts Elem. Parent Involvement Cmte.	Build playground	\$1,200
Clay Co. Softball Association	Purchase bleachers	\$900
Fleming Co. AG 2000	Explore market for feeder cattle	\$900
Letcher Co. Action Team	Print & distribute community resource guide	\$1,200
Menifee Information Group	Establish chamber of commerce	\$1,000
Perry Co. Black Mountain Improvement	Micro-city government youth project	\$1,000
Project Worth	Parents and children together workshop	\$800
<i>Source: Brushy Fork Institute</i>		

“A Power Seen from Afar”

“Civil society” and “social capital” are prominent in recent public discourse. They are terms every politician has learned how to use and are the subject of numerous studies, opinion pieces and news stories. Yet the politicians, journalists, academicians and everyday citizens who talk about civil society have not discovered a new phenomenon; they have dusted off a precious antique, one that dates to the very beginnings of our nation, and one that stands as an example to the rest of the world. As Tocqueville wrote 150 years ago,

As soon as several of the inhabitants of the United States have taken up an opinion or a feeling which they wish to promote in the world, they look out

*for mutual assistance; and as soon as they have found one another out, they combine. From that moment they are no longer isolated men, but a power seen from afar, whose actions serve for an example and whose language is listened to.*³⁹

We have demonstrated in this report that the concept of civil society may be old, but it is by no means archaic. Indeed, it is flourishing in Kentucky and is a vital part of our communities. It builds strong bonds between friends, neighbors, families and the formal and informal groups that bring them together. By broadening leadership opportunities, by seeking novel ways for private and public institutions to contribute to civil society, and by continuing to focus public attention on civil society, we can help people to find the mutual assistance Tocqueville described so many years ago. Then our communities will become powers seen from afar, our actions will serve for an example, and our language will be listened to.

³⁹ Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*, Volume II, Part A.

APPENDIX A

A Collection of Good Things Happening in Kentucky

Between the fall of 1996 and the fall of 1997, the Kentucky Long-Term Policy Research Center collected data on “good things happening in Kentucky.” Our definition of a good thing happening in Kentucky was necessarily narrow: two or more people coming together to solve a community problem or enhance the quality of life. The good things obviously had to be located in Kentucky, they had to involve volunteers, and they had to be transferable to other communities and individuals. To find these good things we scanned 161 state and local Kentucky newspapers and sent surveys to mayors, newspaper editors, all county judge-executives, and others. We attempted to find volunteer projects in each of the state’s 120 counties. Our search turned up the 156 initiatives described in this section. We recognize that our list is by no means comprehensive, and we welcome people to tell us about more good things—initiatives that use volunteers to address a need or improve the quality of life—in their communities. We should also note that this list purposely omits statewide initiatives, not because they are unimportant but because they are already well known. What we hope to do is to provide civic entrepreneurs with new information from across the state, which will enable them to collaborate with and emulate one another.

These projects address a range of issues and were started by individuals, informal groups, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and businesses. But regardless of how the projects began, most receive financial support from a number of sources, and all rely on volunteers to do some or all of the work. Many report facing budget difficulties, yet a huge majority of the projects judge themselves successful in their endeavors. Some have extensive government involvement, some have none at all. And well over half report that the individual or some members of the organization that started the project had received leadership development training prior to launching the project.

Arts & Humanities

Volunteers build Pine Knob Theatre

2250 Pine Knob Rd., Caneyville, KY 42721

Contact: Honus Shain, Jr., (502)879-8190

Grayson Co.

300 Volunteers

Community volunteers pitched in to build an outdoor amphitheater. Many volunteers later had parts in a play about an outlaw who had lived in the community in the 1840s. The theater has now expanded from 300 to 500 seats, and some 65 amateur actors from as far away as Louisville, Nashville, Owensboro and Bowling Green take part in the productions each year for no pay.

Historical society creates museum

Owen County Historical Society

PO Box 84, Owenton, KY 40359

Contact: Katie Gibson, (502)463-2633

Owen Co.

20 Volunteers

The Owen County Historical Society is creating a museum with their membership. Financial support has come from the Owenton Rotary Club, Owen County Woman's Club, Owenton City Council, Owen County Fiscal Court, businesses, and citizens. Volunteers of the Owen County Historical Society are learning accession methods to prepare for the cataloging of the Owen County Historical Society's 30 year collection of historical items.

Volunteers give life to the arts

Little Mountains Council for the Arts and Humanities

Route 86, Unit 17, Box 8, Monticello, KY 42633

Contact: Norma Cole, (606)348-6589

Wayne Co.

8 Volunteers

During the past few years, a group of citizens have organized a number of cultural events for the community. These events include: Art in the Park, storytelling, pumpkin decorating, the Home-grown Harvest Revue, jazz ensemble concerts, and a spring art show and exhibition. The funding has come solely from individual contributions.

Assisting Those in Need

Social Action Committee beautifies neglected neighborhood

700 Greensburg St., #3B, Columbia, KY 42728

Contact: Sister Dorothy McMannon, (502)384-2258

Adair Co.

25 Volunteers

Adair Social Action Committee was a leader in the clean-up of “Parrott Avenue,” a neglected area with no street lights, empty houses, and lots full of trash and garbage—all surrounded by families with children. Sister Dorothy McMannon, a retired nun, obtained grants and pushed through red tape until she turned the neighborhood around with the help of many concerned citizens. Her efforts have led to a cleaner community with security street lights, as well as a neighborhood with proud residents.

Needy receive affordable and nutritious food

PO Box 205, Franks, KY 40904

Contact: Melissa Thacker, (606)337-7729

Bell Co.

3 Volunteers

A nonprofit organization in Bell County started a program to help community members get nutritious food affordably and be able to stretch their food dollar.

Be Concerned (About Low-Income People)

714 Washington Street, PO Box 921, Covington, KY 41012

Contact: Erin McGeever or Mary Jo Boerger, (606)291-6789

Boone Co.

Campbell Co.

Kenton Co.

125 Volunteers

This organization provides food, clothing, and housewares through discounted shopping opportunities for low-income residents of Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties. In order to qualify, families need to meet federal low-income levels, have dependent children or senior citizens, or have a member with permanent disabilities. The organization also provides computer access and training for beginners.

Hoofin’ It for the Homeless

Boone County Board for the Homeless

PO Box 296, Burlington, KY 41005

Contact: Dave Mosmeier, (606)334-2116

Boone Co.

Volunteers vary

The *Hoofin’ It for the Homeless Run* organized by the Boone County Board for the Homeless raises money to support its community awareness efforts regarding this issue and activities to serve the homeless population in Boone County. This effort brings together a variety of community groups, including the County Human Services Department, local churches, the Boone County Jaycees and other concerned citizens to help with the race. The race gives people a healthy, constructive way to learn more about and support the homeless. The last race (November 1996) enabled the organization to donate \$1,300 to the Northern Kentucky Habitat for Humanity.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Home is where the haven is

Pathways Inc.
PO Box 790, Ashland, KY 41105-0790
Contact: Bernard Wrubel, (800)562-8909/(606)324-1141

Boyd Co.
14 Volunteers

Pollard Place is a group home owned and operated by Pathways, Inc., a community mental health center. The home offers transitional housing for individuals with severe and disabling mental illness. The 15-bed home is a haven for people who cannot cope with life on their own. It offers them not only a place to eat and lay their heads, but a family structure as well. To some it is their only family. To others it is a release from having to depend on relatives. For most, it is the alternative to life on the street.

Helping the homeless

235 Maple Ave., Danville, KY 40422
Contact: Steve Becker, (606)238-1329

Boyle Co.
5 Volunteers

This program for the homeless in Boyle County supplies residents with basic needs: medicine, food and clothing, and psychological support. This agency has assisted many homeless people in the county, and homeless children have greatly benefited from the program.

Safe place for spousal abuse victims

First United Methodist Church
503 Maple St., Murray, KY 42071
Contact: Pastor Larry Daniel, (502)753-3812

Calloway Co.
20+ Volunteers

The First United Methodist Church of Murray has purchased a safe house to meet the need of spousal abuse victims. Residents will be accepted on referral from the spousal abuse center in Paducah. While staying at the house, residents will get counseling from a local representative of Spousal Abuse. Residents may stay at the house up to 90 days.

Mission is to help others

PO Box 804, Paducah, KY 42002
Contact: Clarence Arant, (502)442-6895

Carlisle Co.
Several volunteers

Founded in 1974, the River City Mission now helps an average of 40 people a day and the number of people being served is increasing. On average 120 meals are served a day to people receiving temporary shelter at the Mission. The Mission also provides shelter for the homeless and special counseling for people with drug or alcohol dependence problems. In addition, the Mission offers an educational program that includes a GED program and opportunities for trade school training.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Helping farmers help themselves

PO Box 183, Graham, KY 41142

Contact: Barbara Porter, (606)474-8258

Carter Co.

300+ Volunteers

Growing For Carter County, Inc., was organized in 1990 and has been seeking ways to help people, mostly farmers, get and stay on their feet. The majority of the people they help have lost their jobs or are starting out by investing all they have in a farm. A typical project might involve supplying cows and goats to farmers who agree to breed the animal and pass on one of its offspring to another farmer in the program.

Government agencies show their compassion for area poor

Crittenden County Extension Office

107 S. Main, Suite 101, Marion, KY 42064-1500

Contact: Nancy Hunt, (502)965-5236

Crittenden Co.

14 Volunteers

An inter-agency council made up of 15+ agencies coordinate an annual holiday drive for needy in the county. About \$9,000 in cash and numerous donations help make it possible for more than 185 families to have food and gifts.

God's Pantry Food Bank

104 South Forbes Rd., Lexington, KY 40511

Contact: Jane Jones, (606)255-6592

Fayette Co.

2,300 Volunteers

God's Pantry Food Bank is an ecumenical, community-based nonprofit agency established to meet the needs of the hungry in Central and Eastern Kentucky. It coordinates three programs in a 48-county service area. The *Emergency Food Box Program* uses donated food to provide a 5-7 day supply of wholesome food to more than 800 Fayette County families each month through seven local pantries. The *Food Bank Program* acts as a clearinghouse for surplus, improperly weighed, cosmetically imperfect and about-to-expire food and nonfood products from local, regional, and national donors. These products are distributed to private nonprofits with on-site feeding and emergency food box programs that serve the needy, with over 3.7 million pounds of product distributed in 1996. The *Super Pantry Program* provides free personal development workshops on nutrition, health, and life skills for families with children. Its goal is to encourage greater self-sufficiency for its participants.

Lex-Care

PO Box 1328, Lexington, KY 40590

Contact: April Bruce, (606)253-1926

Fayette Co.

16 Volunteers

Lex-Care is a group of human service and religious organizations that help people who have trouble finding assistance elsewhere. Lex-Care has a weekly article in the *Lexington Herald-Leader* featuring a client in need. Lex-Care officers reported that in 1996 a total of 337 donors contributed \$36,483. Those contributions helped 98 Lex-Care clients.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Lex Make a Difference

Volunteer Center of the Bluegrass
2029 Bellefonte Drive, Lexington, KY 40503
Contact: Carolyn Ferber, (606)278-6258

Fayette Co.
35 Volunteers

Lex Make a Difference is part of a national program in which people across the country do a day of work in their communities. Two projects were organized in Lexington and volunteers concentrated on mending clothing for Copeland House and doing preservation work at Pope and Hunt-Morgan houses.

Project Future Hope helps families with autistic children

512 Hollyhill Drive, Lexington, KY 40503
Contact: Ms. Fern Rudd, (606)276-3212

Fayette Co.
100 Volunteers

Project Future Hope is a nonprofit organization dedicated to assisting families with autistic children. The project is made up of an all-volunteer Board and Advisory Council. It provides telephone consultation for families who have newly-diagnosed children, referrals to professionals, parent and volunteer training, public awareness campaigns, and fund-raising to bring in specialists from the West Coast to assist with training programs. A dedicated group of families with autistic children are at the core of Project Future Hope and are working together to access appropriate intervention methods, and develop new community resources.

The Clothing Room

Elkhorn Baptist Association
1161 Red Mile Pkwy, Lexington, KY 40504
Contact: Sandra Williams, (606)254-7747

Fayette Co.
12 Volunteers

The Southern Baptists in Central Kentucky have operated the Clothing Room for more than 35 years. Its mission is to help those in need of clothing and household items. The project usually assists 1,000 individuals and families in the county annually. They rely on church members and citizens of the county to bring in clothing and household items. The recipients are usually referred to them by local churches but walk-ins are welcomed.

Feed God's Children

PO Box 471, Flemingsburg, KY 41041
Contact: Gerald E. Puckett, (606)845-5002

Fleming Co.
963 Volunteers

Feed God's Children, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in Kentucky. It is run entirely by volunteers, with 100 percent of all donations going to assist needy families, with a focus on Appalachia. The mission of Feed God's Children, Inc. is to enhance the quality of life for all, with special emphasis on children and senior citizens. The effort strives to fulfill this mission by providing food and sundry products on an emergency basis. Organic gardening is taught, from preparing the soil to harvesting the produce, along with preserving and canning of the produce, nutrition, and composting. The produce grown in these community organic gardens is distributed to needy families. They reinforce the importance of family, enhance self-esteem, encourage

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

community involvement and promote volunteerism. The volunteers include physicians, psychologists, accountants, educators, and clergymen.

Organization helps families in emergency situations

Twin Cities C.A.R.E., Inc.
140 Broadway, S. Fulton, TN 38257
Contact: Kay Mathias, (901)479-9662

Fulton Co.
80 Volunteers

This organization helps county families during times of crisis get in contact with certain agencies that can best help them. For example, a fire destroyed an apartment house in Fulton County in 1996 which left 5 families homeless. Twin Cities C.A.R.E., Inc. was there to assist these families. C.A.R.E. provides emergency food, household supplies, and furniture for any family in need.

Students get real world experience in clothing construction class

Garrard County High School
304 Maple Avenue, Lancaster, KY 40444
Contact: Brenda Hammons, (606)792-2146

Garrard Co.
Entire class

The Garrard County High School clothing construction class made quilts for underprivileged babies in local hospitals. The idea came from Mrs. Debbie Carter and her daughter Allison, a student at Lancaster Elementary, when Allison's quilts were shown to the class. Several community members donated material to the project.

Souper Bowl is more than just a game

PO Box 566, Elizabethtown, KY 42702
Contact: Rev. Kent Litchfield, (502)765-5606

Hardin Co.
8 Volunteers

Souper Bowl is an effort in Hardin County that raises money for the poor. The program is an interdenominational effort in transforming the traditional "Super Bowl Sunday" into something more meaningful than a sports competition. As congregations leave worship services on Super Bowl Sunday, they are invited to contribute \$1 each toward helping the poor and hungry. Each church then donates the money directly to the charity of its choice.

Church leaders provide home repairs

PO Box 156, Evarts, KY 40828
Contact: Rev. Robert C. Blinn

Harlan Co.
5 Volunteers

Church leaders form a team to identify, describe, and provide labor and materials for minor home repairs for elderly and disabled low-income residents. This program was started when Group Workcamps of Loveland, Colorado, approached local church leaders to propose a week-long work project using Christian teenagers and adult leaders during the summer of 1996.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Mission House project assists families in need

111 West Clay St., Clinton, KY 42031
Contact: Dennis Norvell, (502)653-4303

Hickman Co.
8 Volunteers

A Mission House was established several years ago as an outgrowth of the Hickman County Ministerial Alliance. South Central Bell Telephone Company later donated a building to the Mission House. This effort has grown and mushroomed; it is open three days a week to provide clothing and food to the needy. The Mission House provides instant free assistance concerning all material needs to many county families that experience tragedies.

Clothing Assistance Program

1319 Isle Worth Dr., Louisville, KY 40245
Contact: Shirley Sparrow, (502)485-3535

Jefferson Co.
10 Volunteers

The 15th District PTA Clothing Assistance Program has been instrumental in providing clothing for school children in the Jefferson County Public Schools for the last 20 years. During the 1996-97 school year, CAP clothed over 2,000 school children. Approximately 10 volunteers participate on a regular basis. However, there are at least two to four school PTAs that participate weekly by providing two to six volunteers each to assist the 10 regulars. The Jefferson County Public School System provides the location for the program to be housed.

Old church becomes new community center

Canaan's Community Development Corp.
2203 Dixie Highway, Louisville, KY 40210
Contact: Sandra Calvin, (502)776-6369

Jefferson Co.
35 Volunteers

The Canaan Community Development Corporation is developing a community center from an acquired old church facility. The Community Center will address many of the area's problems, including crime and drugs. A child-development center, classes to attain a High School equivalent certificate, computer classes, job-skill training and interviewing skills are some of the programs available at the center.

Project Warm specializes in sealing drafty houses

1252 South Shelby Street, Louisville, KY 40203
Contact: Andrea Fitzer, (502)636-9276

Jeffeson Co.
Up to 800 Vols.

Project Warm is a nonprofit energy conservation program manned by a group of volunteers. Annually they seal drafty Louisville homes before the onset of winter, helping their owners trim their heating bills. The volunteers are outfitted with tools, sheets of heavy plastic, rolls of plastic tape, and ropy lengths of foam insulation. They organize into teams and receive their job assignments from a list of homes where disabled and elderly people need weatherproofing help. Their annual effort usually leads to weatherproofing 450 homes with the assistance of volunteers from the county. Home weatherizing is also done year-round.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Project Women, Inc., helps disadvantaged women with children

7342 National Turnpike, #1, Louisville, KY 40214

Contact: Sister Clarellen McGinely, (502)363-2741

Jefferson Co.

28 Volunteers

Project Women is a nonprofit organization that helps disadvantaged women with children. The project's six sponsoring Catholic orders have given \$5,000 in seed money and lend their expertise and community connections to help open Sophia House. Sophia House provides housing for three women and their children and there are plans to expand. The House stresses the importance of either earning a GED or pursuing higher education.

Bluegrass Mission Project

Wilmore Presbyterian Church

100 N. Lexington Ave., Wilmore, KY 40340

Contact: Cindy Hahn, (606)858-3074

Jessamine Co.

200 Volunteers

The main focus of the Bluegrass Mission Project is to address an urgent need among poorer residents of the Jessamine County community. Assisted by local builders, youth and adult volunteers from Kentucky and other states repair houses for needy Jessamine County residents. The goal, besides providing needed housing, is to teach that service is not only a good thing, but a fun thing to do. Members of several area churches provide meals and housing to the volunteers. The Bluegrass Mission Project works on 12 projects in a typical week.

Gardens at Greenup

205 Pike St., Covington, KY 41011

Contact: Linda Young, (606)431-8717

Kenton Co.

20 Volunteers

The Gardens at Greenup is a transitional housing program for families who have been homeless or are at risk. The program allows residents up to six years to achieve economic self-sufficiency. All residents are expected to volunteer in the Greenup community by becoming involved in the Resident Council, providing child care, working with seniors, or assisting in other avenues identified in the program. The program was originally funded through U.S. HUD but is now sustained through several corporate, individual, and family funds.

Ryland Heights Food Distribution Program

8276 Decoursey Pk., Covington, KY 41015

Contact: Tom Dorman, (606)356-3670

Kenton Co.

40 Volunteers

When government subsidies for the Ryland Heights Food Distribution Program in Fairview dropped off, volunteers (including the mayor) helped run the program to overcome funding difficulties. Local churches and businesses donate food and clothing, and a local church pays for heat and electricity to the building that serves as the headquarters for the food distribution program. This program currently serves 165-180 families a month, with retired older adults making up a large percentage of clients.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

F.R.I.E.N.D.S.

Rt. 3, Box 3818, Louisa, KY 41230
Contact: Coleen Hayes, (606)652-9932

Lawrence Co.
10 Volunteers

F.R.I.E.N.D.S. is a support group for families and persons with special needs. It sponsors workshops intended to benefit both families of special needs children and community service providers.

Food drives Thanksgiving

Migrant Education Office
Box 269, Whitesburg, KY 41858
Contact: Glenda Brown, (606)633-7546

Letcher Co.
28 Volunteers

Representatives from the Whitesburg Housing Authority, the Letcher County Family Resources and Youth Services Center, the Migrant Education program, the county extension office and several church groups started thanksgiving food drives. Also, all county schools were asked to participate in the food drive with the top three winning schools receiving awards for their efforts.

People's Self-Help Housing, Inc.

Rt. 3, Box 34, Vanceburg, KY 41179
Contact: Dave Kreher, (606)796-6333

Lewis Co.
400 Volunteers

People's Self-Help Housing (PSHH) is a private nonprofit housing agency that has provided affordable housing for low-and very low-income Lewis County families since 1982. Labor for its projects is provided by PSHH building crews, AmeriCorps Service members, friends, families, and neighbors of the prospective new homeowners and Glenmary Home Mission volunteers from across the country. Housing opportunities provided by PSHH include emergency shelter and homeless prevention assistance, transitional housing with supportive services, affordable rental housing, rent assistance, repair, rehabilitation or replacement of existing homes, and new construction of single family homes.

Martha's Vineyard

PO Box 8307, Paducah, KY 42002
Contact: Martha Bell, (502)575-0021

McCracken Co.
401 Volunteers

Martha's Vineyard is a group of volunteers who serve meals to the elderly and homebound individuals in McCracken County. Hot meals are delivered twice per week and approximately 780 are delivered weekly. Martha Bell organized the group during Thanksgiving 1993 and it has been growing since. The group also delivers personal care items, books, magazines and taped church services along with the meals. In 1996, 37,253 meals were served.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Senior Companion Program

PO Box 20004, Owensboro, KY 42304-0004

Contact: Cindy Ferrell, (502)273-3355

McLean Co.

81 Volunteers

The Senior Companion Program operates through Audubon Area Community Services. It allows volunteers to provide assistance to the elderly which, in turn, enables them to stay in their own homes as long as possible. The volunteers do such tasks as housekeeping, laundry, and meal preparation. Volunteers spend 20 hours a week with their recipients and see them five days a week.

Men's Club collects and donates food

1161 Miller Ave., Maysville, KY 41056

Contact: J.K. Pumpelly, (606)564-6467

Mason Co.

30 Volunteers

The Mason County Men's Club was organized in 1989 by the county's extension agent. The club volunteers for many community events. Its main project is collecting and donating food for the local food bank. Other projects include donating to the prostate cancer fund and providing transportation to the doctors' office for ill members.

Clothes Closet is wide open

Brandenburg United Methodist Church

205 Broadway, Brandenburg, KY 40108

Contact: Rev. Russell East, (502)422-2810

Meade Co.

50 Volunteers

In Meade County six churches have united to form what they call the Clothes Closet. Each church initially donated \$450 to get the project started and sustain it for six months. The main effort of this volunteer organization is to provide clothing to those in need in the county. The Clothes Closet works in conjunction with Community Action. Community Action receives a request for help and they provide the person/family with a voucher to be used at the Clothes Closet. The Clothes Closet employees are all volunteers from the community and all the clothes are donated by the county citizens.

Students build jungle gym for church

Mercer County High School

937 Moberly Rd., Harrodsburg, KY 40330

Contact: Dan Stolfus, (606)734-3394

Mercer Co.

21 Volunteers

Twenty-one high school students in a woodworking class built a jungle gym for the church. The students have also volunteered their time in local nursing homes, "adopted" a family, and have repaired farm equipment in the county. All of the labor is donated to the county by the volunteering students.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Community outreach begins at home

PO Box 548, Tompkinsville, KY 42167

Contact: Sister Nancy Ganse, (502)487-6883

Monroe Co.

40 Volunteers

Community Outreach has volunteer groups who work in the area to conduct service projects for people in need. Examples of the work include cleaning, mowing, and minor house repair.

Bethany Haven Shelter gives refuge to the homeless

Bethany Haven Inc.

PO Box 296, Bardstown, KY 40004

Contact: Susan Gordon, (502)348-9545

Nelson Co.

25 Volunteers

A dream of the Nelson County Ministerial Association was to provide temporary shelter to displaced families in Nelson County. The shelter, called Bethany Haven, is supported by more than 40 churches in the county to help homeless people temporarily, until they get their feet on the ground. The shelter has a capacity of providing space for three to four families.

Donated clothes help families

Nelson County Family Resource Center

203 East Muir Ave., Bardstown, KY 40004

Contact: Betty Graham, (502)349-7006

Nelson Co.

15 Volunteers

Many families have difficult times providing clothes for their children at the beginning of the school year, so the Family Resource Center has a program where county residents donate "gently" used clothes. The clothes are then available to county residents in need.

Children collect clothes

6500 West Highway 146, Crestwood, KY 40014

Contact: Bobbie Stoess, (502)241-8401

Oldham Co.

1,000 Volunteers

The students at Crestwood Elementary School collected new coats, hats, gloves, sweaters, and jackets from area residents for needy children in the community. All of the donations collected by the students were given to the Oldham Red Cross for their disbursement.

Children collect food

6500 West Highway 146, Crestwood, KY 40014

Contact: Bobbie Stoess, (502)241-8401

Oldham Co.

650 Volunteers

The children of Ms. Stoess' class wanted to do a service project for the community. They decided that they would collect canned and boxed goods for the food pantry of the Oldham County Red Cross. The effort brought the entire school together in collecting the goods for community residents in need.

Assisting Those in Need (continued)

Taylor County Interagency Council

1712 East Broadway, Campbellsville, KY 42718

Contact: Becky Nash, (502)465-4511

Taylor Co.

50 Volunteers

The Taylor County Interagency Council coordinates a holiday helpline. The helpline trains and uses volunteers to collect information from local residents concerning needs during the holiday season. The information is cross-referenced and given to charitable organizations, individuals, and groups in the local area. Duplication is avoided and more needy people are served because of this effort.

Assisting the less fortunate with utility bills

Community Action Agency

Woodford County Courthouse, Versailles, KY 40383

Contact: Sylvia Garrett, (606)873-8182

Woodford Co.

Among their many projects, programs, and activities, the Community Action Council provides needy families with air conditioners and fans during the hot summer months. The air conditioners and fans are donated by local individuals and area churches. Also, during the winter months the council has a winter care program that assists the less fortunate in paying their utility bills.

Children and Youth

Enhancing the lives of at-risk children

300 Lincoln St., Lawrenceburg, KY 40342
Contact: Debra D. Parrish, (502)839-7271

Anderson Co.
20 Volunteers

The Anderson County Inter-Agency Council was formed in the summer of 1995 and was awarded a Family Preservation Grant of \$70,000 to enhance the lives of children at risk in Anderson County. As a result of the grant the following programs have been implemented in the county: Parents as Teachers, Family Night Educational Series, Back to School Fest for preschool and kindergarten students, Acorns to Oaks Community Issues Conference, and the SHARE Lawrenceburg Volunteer program. The Inter-Agency council is also the primary force behind Anderson County's response to welfare reform.

Navigating children through the courts

PO Box 555, Owingsville, KY 40360
Contact: Luglenda S. McClain, (800)677-6369 or (606)674-6396

Bath Co.
14 Volunteers

In Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, and Rowan Counties, a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) is a trained court appointed citizen representing the interest of a child in court. CASA volunteers help children whose home placement is considered in court. A CASA volunteer is an advocate for a child going through the court system, often through no fault of their own. The average CASA volunteer carries two or three cases at a time and most have full-time jobs, families, or are going to school. The volunteers are appointed to make recommendations to the court on the child's behalf; they also provide the court with crucial background information to help judges render a decision.

After school program educates teen parents

Caldwell County Extension Office
Rm. 1, Courthouse, 100E Market St., Princeton, KY 42445-1600
Contact: Stacy Kilgore, (502)365-2787

Caldwell Co.
20 Volunteers

The Caldwell County Health Department, County Schools Family Resource Center and Migrant Programs, and the UK Extension Service joined forces to develop a monthly after school program to encourage and educate teen parents and pregnant teens on topics concerning parenting and child development, and the importance of continuing education and career planning.

WIN-Teens

PO Box 374, Greenville, OH 45331
Contact: Spencer Hurley, (606)341-5103

Campbell Co.
12 Volunteers

The WIN-teens program is based on sponsorship of teens who in turn sell coupon books in the area. Money raised is distributed back to the teens and to organizations such as DARE and MADD.

Children and Youth (continued)

Summer events for the children

CCCDC, PO Box 334, Carrollton, KY 41008

Contact: Bill Mitchell, (502)732-7035

Carroll Co.

7 Volunteers

The Carroll County Community Development Corporation (CCCDC) offers a variety of summer events for children in the community, ranging from sports to the summer reading program to enrichment programs to special camps. All events and activities available for the youth of the community are published in the Youth Summer Catalog.

Youth Service Center helps teens concentrate on school

1706 Highland Ave., Carrollton, KY 41008

Contact: Tracey Reynolds, (502)732-9272

Carroll Co.

10 Volunteers

The Youth Service Center, located at the Carroll County High School, works to solve problems that get in the way of children's education such as teen pregnancy, drug addiction, health problems, conflicts, and death in the family. Two support groups which have made a difference are the teen parent group and chemical dependency group.

Barn razing leads to center raising

Casey County Youth Center

1922 N U.S. 127, Liberty, KY 42539

Contact: Steve Sweeney, (606)787-6566

Casey Co.

150 Volunteers

Various churches, civic organizations, government entities, and common citizens have organized a county-wide effort to raise \$115,000 to construct a youth/community center. Many Casey county teens and adults have volunteered to help. Car washes, bake sales, traffic solicitation—even a raffle for a \$400 registered border collie are planned or under way. Volunteers have torn down an old horse barn at Gateway Park to make way for the new center.

Bolstered self-esteem yield big benefits

Clark County Extension Service

34 South Main Street, Rm. 8, Winchester, KY 40391

Contact: Roy Turley, (606)744-4682

Clark Co.

The Clark County 4-H Self-Esteem Program is presented to grades 1-8, including those with disabilities, of the Clark County Educational System and seven after school groups of high risk youth. The high risk youth are lacking in good behavioral skills, decision making skills, and social skills. The program has made a difference in these youth by teaching them how to think and act in ways that build their positive self-image.

Children and Youth (continued)

Safe Children Foundation

PO Box 383, Owensboro, KY 42302-0383

Contact: Mary Butler or Sandra Watts, (502)686-0029

Daviess Co.

50-100 Volunteers

Safe Children Foundation acts as a catalyst for preventing child abuse in all its forms, thereby enhancing the quality of life for children and families. After the death of two local children from child abuse, public awareness increased significantly. Many have volunteered to help prevent this tragedy from occurring again. Activities have included events designed to heighten awareness of the issue and assisting with school presentations on child abuse. Safe Children collaborates with other organizations in the community to increase the safety and respect of children.

Leaders are made at a young age

Laurel Gorge Project

Main St., PO Box 710, Sandy Hook, KY 41171

Contact: Sandy Hayes, (606)738-5821

Elliott Co.

15 Volunteers

The all-volunteer Elliott County Tourism Development Council conducted an Elliott County Youth Challenge Program. The money for the program was received through a grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission to increase the role of youth leaders in Eastern Kentucky. This program is free and encourages development of youth leadership, volunteerism and community involvement for Elliott County's young people.

Kids Voting Kentucky

PO Box 1108, Lexington, KY 40589-1108

Contact: Marilyn Carter, (606)281-0600

Fayette Co.

2,500 Volunteers

Kids Voting Kentucky is part of a national program with two major objectives: to increase adult voter turnout and to educate children—the next generation of voters. One of the many strengths of the program is that it is curriculum-based. Students in grades K through 12 participate in lessons about government, democracy, and voting in school. On election day, they go to the polls with their parents and cast their votes on a special Kids Voting ballot. The results are tabulated and reported in the media along with the official election results. Post-election research conducted at several universities indicate that Kids Voting is already having a positive impact on adult voter participation and on behaviors demonstrated by students who participate in the program.

The Bluegrass Alley Clowns of Kentucky (BACK)

Church of the Good Shepherd

533 E. Main St., Lexington, KY 40508

Contact: Louis Howard, (606)252-1744

Fayette Co.

5 Volunteers

The Bluegrass Alley Clowns of Kentucky (BACK) is a clown troupe that has taught over 4,000 children in three central Kentucky counties how to resolve the conflicts they inevitably face in

Children and Youth (continued)

our increasingly complex society. The troupe teaches conflict resolution through what they call clown capers—funny skits, stories, jokes, magic tricks, and anything they can think of to help the children remember the six “C words” of conflict resolution—communication, cooperation, courage, caring, compromise, and change.

The Youth Service Fellowship seeks to combat negative stereotypes

Kentucky YMCA, PO Box 577, Frankfort, KY 40602
Contact: Michael D. Hayes or David Milby, (502)227-7028

Fayette Co.
100+ Volunteers

The Youth Service Fellowship was founded to provide a means to organize members of Lexington’s high schools and involve them in the community. The Fellowship intends to give Lexington a positive view of teenagers that contrasts with negative stereotypes. The Youth Service Fellowship has recently expanded into other Kentucky middle and high schools. They hope to form a council that will provide information on volunteer service in Fayette County.

Court Designated Workers (CDW) process juvenile complaints

100 Millcreek Park, Frankfort, KY 40601
Contact: Charles Leachman, (502)573-2350

Franklin Co.

Each of Kentucky’s 120 counties have the service of a Court Designated Worker (CDW), 24 hours a day, seven days a week. CDWs process all complaints, both public and status, against persons under the age of eighteen. Based on criteria, juveniles are sent on to formal court, where either a CDW’s involvement ceases or the case is handled with a diversion agreement. A diversion agreement is the voluntary contract, which can last up to six months, between the CDW and the juvenile to resolve a complaint. Diversion agreements can consist of many requirements, depending on the offense and juvenile. Education, accountability, and deterrence are the goals of the agreements.

Foster Grandparent Project

Louisville, KY
Contact: Judy Wilson

Jefferson Co.

This program has senior citizen volunteers that adopt a “grandchild” in assisting them in their special needs.

Kentuckiana Girl Scout Council

PO Box 32335, Louisville, KY 40232
Contact: Betsy Potter Reeves, (502)636-0900

Jefferson Co.
94 Volunteers

The Kentuckiana Girl Scout Council is a program in which successful women give girls a hands-on introduction to the world of science. About 250 elementary school girls are expected to participate in the 12-week science program. The goal of the program is that the business women will become mentors to the young girls and encourage them to study science and math.

Children and Youth (continued)

Volunteer program encourages youth to learn first aid skills

American Red Cross
PO Box 1163, London, KY 40743
Contact: Sharon Rosenau, (606)878-6333

Laurel Co.
20 Volunteers

Youth undergo a training program where they learn such things as medical terminology, volunteer responsibilities, emergency first aid and CPR, and proper handwashing. After the training, they donate their time and energy at local health care facilities to help care for patients in duties ranging from filling ice pitchers to making beds.

Students for Appalachia (SFA) day camp for children

Berea College, CPO Box 2270, Berea, KY 40404
Contact: Sheila Lyons, (606)986-9341

Madison Co.
80 Volunteers

The SFA is trying to reach the underprivileged children of Madison County. SFA is a student organization at Berea College looking to make a difference. The day camp that is offered in the summer is offered to children at a minimal cost of \$2. This fee includes care as well as lunch every afternoon of the two-week session. The program is trying to make a difference to kids that are classified "at-risk." SFA is a volunteer group and was recognized by President Bush by receiving an annual Presidential Points of Light Award. SFA volunteers involve themselves in a number of community service activities, including an adult literacy program, tutoring and mentoring at-risk children and volunteering with a local hospice.

Summer camp for kids operates on voluntary contributions

Kentucky's Sheriffs' Boys and Girls Ranch
PO Box 57, Gilbertsville, KY 42044
Contact: Ray Stoess, (502)362-8660

Marshall Co.
5 Volunteers

The Ranch operates as a summer youth camp for needy children. It is completely dependent upon voluntary gifts from the citizens of Kentucky. Each summer more than 1,000 children benefit from the recreational and educational program, free of charge.

Program teaches youth about government

Micro-City Government Youth Program
887 Oakhurst Ave., Hazard, KY 41701
Contact: Emily Hudson, (606)439-3719

Perry Co.
4 Volunteers

This program offers youth in the county the opportunity to learn about the local government process, develop leadership skills, and plan community service projects and activities to benefit the community. This program is operated by the Black Mountain Improvement Association.

Children and Youth (continued)

Growing Up Safe Program

137 Cainwood Blvd., Georgetown, KY 40324

Contact: Debbie Birdwhistell, (502)863-7867

Scott Co.

2 Volunteers

This group is interested in protecting children in the local community. The program informs local citizens of the possible signs of recognizing child abuse and who is legally required to report child abuse.

Community Planning

Community leaders survey local citizens

PO Box 416, Scottsville, KY 42164

Contact: Barbara Harwood, (502)237-4782

Allen Co.

8 Volunteers

Out of concern for the future of the community, the Scottsville-Allen County Chamber of Commerce asked the public to give their input by responding to the community evaluation that was printed in the local county paper. The survey allows respondents to give input on the strengths and weaknesses of their community and is designed to tell what needs are not being met, with the purpose of giving community leaders an idea of where to focus their energies.

Quality Communities Initiative helps communities plan for the future

Great River Region Development Corporation

PO Box 603, Bardwell, KY 42043

Contact: Mark Wilson, (502)628-0100, FAX: (502)628-0213

Ballard Co.

Carlisle Co.

Hickman Co.

Fulton Co.

100+ Volunteers

TVA's Quality Communities Initiative adopts a unique approach to economic and community development by applying elements of leadership development and total quality improvement to strategic planning. A broad base of citizens from all interests in the community come together to plan strategically for their community's economic future. While planning, they learn valuable skills, such as how to work together effectively as teams and how to use many of the same total quality improvement tools and techniques used by business and industry to implement their plans.

Conflict resolution can lead to community solutions

1470 Highway 44E, Shepardsville, KY 40165

Contact: Darold Akridge, (502)543-2257

Bullitt Co.

A conflict resolution seminar, sponsored by the Bullitt County Cooperative Extension staff, was held in 1996. The seminar was open to all community leaders. People attending included representatives from the local YMCA, Bullitt County public schools, the Chamber of Commerce, and local businesses.

Lexington Citizen Summit

250 Campsie, Lexington, KY 40508

Contact: Gloria Rie, (606)266-8630

Fayette Co.

40 Volunteers

The Lexington Citizen Summit was created following 1994 episodes of community unrest due to racial divisions. During the three successive years, 1995 through 1997, citizens have met in two-day innovative "open space" sessions to address issues of race/prejudice, tolerance and community building. Three programs spawned by the summit include: the Transformation House, a mediation center set up to help resolve community conflicts; the Rainbow Reading Conference, which was designed to better introduce parents, teachers and children to minority authors; and the

Community Planning (continued)

Museum of Culture and Diversity, dedicated to increasing people's knowledge of the negative effects of bigotry and the importance of tolerance.

Speak Out Lexington

250 Campsie Place, Lexington, KY 40508-1836
Contact: Rona Roberts, (606)231-8308

Fayette Co.
600 Volunteers

Speak Out Lexington is a community-wide series of small conversations that take place during January and February each year. Citizens meet in workplaces, public spaces, living rooms, classrooms, and at religious organizations to discuss a set of prepared questions. Trained volunteer moderators and reporters facilitate each session. The purpose is to engage citizens in talking about what they can do about issues that matter to them and affect their lives. Speak Out Lexington also aims to reduce the isolation citizens feel in facing community problems and to provide them with a positive experience of civic work that will encourage them to engage in additional civic action during the course of the year.

Main Street revitalization

PO Box 24, Flemingsburg, KY 41041
Contact: Mary Jo Litton

Fleming Co.
25 Volunteers

The Flemingsburg Main Street program is making an effort to revitalize downtown Flemingsburg by working with the public and private sectors of the county. A revitalized downtown is a symbol of a community that cares and is influential in others wanting to live, work, and shop there. The program has four action committees: Organization, Promotion, Design, and Economic Restructuring. Main Street organizes work plans, programs, and budget and monitors and evaluates the program's success. The Kentucky Heritage Council provides technical and financial assistance.

City strives to build a strategic vision

Economic Development Partnership
PO Box 1413, Fulton, KY 42041
Contact: Roger Kephart, (502)472-2125, FAX: (502)472-9278

Fulton Co.
80 Volunteers

Under the auspices of TVA's Quality Communities Initiative, a group of citizens from the city of Fulton have collaborated to construct a preferred vision for the future of their city. The Economic Development Partnership is an organization dedicated to developing leadership, social capacity, team building, a strategic agenda, and a shared vision for the City of Fulton. As such, input was sought about citizens' vision for the future of the community.

Community Leadership Institute shows what leadership can do

1107 Walnut St., Fulton, KY 42041
Contact: Beth McWhirt, (502)472-2428

Fulton Co.
12 Volunteers

The communities of Fulton, KY and South Fulton, TN created a Community Leadership Institute for the twin cities. The participants in the program have instituted a number of exciting events

Community Planning (continued)

and projects. One group started “All Aboard!,” a movement to open a railroad museum in a vacant downtown building. The group has hosted two successful fund-raisers and is gathering donations of railroad memorabilia for the museum. Another group, the Blue Ribbon Committee, is seeking a grant to renovate the building.

Bridging the urban-rural gap

Bingham Fellows/Leadership Louisville Foundation
200 S. 5th St., Louisville, KY 40202
Contact: Holly Husband, (502)561-0458

Jefferson Co.
17 Volunteers

In an effort to improve relationships across Kentucky, members of Leadership Louisville’s Bingham Fellows V team have developed a pilot project called Leadership Partners, sponsored by The Anthem Foundation. Partnerships between the Bingham Fellows and people in leadership positions throughout the state have been established, whereby members of the partnerships visit between communities and work on specific partnerships to improve areas of the state.

Business/Family Partnership

c/o Jefferson County Human Services
810 Barret Avenue, 2nd Floor, Louisville, KY 40204
Contact: Lynn Howard, (502)574-6718

Jefferson Co.
80 Volunteers

The idea for the Family Friendly Workplace Task Force grew out of a planning process spearheaded by County Judge/Executive David L. Armstrong called Community Support for Young Families At Risk (YFAR). The volunteer members of the Family Friendly Workplace Task Force were asked to create a designation program to heighten awareness among area employers that family friendly policies and practices are effective strategies for workforce and economic development. The result was the Business/Family Partnership Designation, the nation’s first community-wide recognition program developed by business for business to link work/family issues and the bottom line.

Cornerstone 2020

531 Courtplace St. 900, Louisville, KY 40202
Contact: Wayne Bennett, (502)574-8111

Jefferson Co.
100 Volunteers

Citizens from all over the county, representing diverse backgrounds and interests, developed a vision for Jefferson County that serves as a basis for the County’s new comprehensive plan. These citizens also volunteered to work on one of five committees that have developed goals and objectives for the new plan called Cornerstone 2020. The volunteer citizens logged in thousands of hours in the evenings and weekends to oversee the development of goals and objectives for transportation, land use, environment, and economic growth for the next 25 years.

Community Planning (continued)

Kentuckians for the Commonwealth (KFTC)

PO Box 1450, London, KY 40743

Contact: Burt Lauderdale, (606)878-2161

Laurel Co.

2,000 Volunteers

This is a grassroots organization for citizens with social, economic, or environmental concerns. With 2,500 members statewide, the organization intends to expand in the Laurel County area. Locally, members foresee the preservation of the national forest and proper maintenance of the landfill as immediate needs within the community. Members receive monthly magazines describing the issues facing citizens and actions taken to ensure fair treatment of all citizens.

Brushy Fork Teamwork for Tomorrow workshop

Berea College, CPO 35, Berea, KY 40404

Contact: Van Gravitt, (606)986-9341

Madison Co.

46 Volunteers

Brushy Fork Institute offers four one-day workshops on strategic and tactical planning, fundraising, and involving citizens in community efforts. These workshops are open to community organizations and individuals from Eastern Kentucky. In addition to the one-day workshops, the Institute will hold a two-day follow-up workshop at which participants will practice program planning and proposal writing.

Building prosperous, healthy, and sustainable communities

MACED, 433 Chestnut St., Berea, KY 40403

Contact: Jeanne Gage, (606)986-2373

Madison Co.

100 Volunteers

Through creation and support of citizen-based Action Teams, MACED is developing a long-term strategy for sustainable community development decision-making at the local level. To demonstrate this strategy, MACED has launched a five-year Sustainable Communities Initiative in partnership with citizens in Kentucky's Owsley and Letcher Counties. The purpose of the Sustainable Communities Initiative is to create the conditions for people to work together voluntarily, to understand the larger system they are part of, and to make informed choices about where they want to be in the future and how to get there. Local, citizen-based Action Teams will help people rediscover what choices they have, understand their dependence on one another, and encourage them to become personally involved in making their own home, workplace and community sustainable.

Quality Community Initiative begins with a vision for the future

Marshall County Chamber of Commerce

17 US Highway 68W, Benton, KY 42025

Contact: Bob Qualls, (502)527-7665

Marshall Co.

40 Volunteers

Development of a long-range strategic planning process is the goal of the Quality Community Initiative which is being sponsored by the Marshall County Chamber of Commerce. This program receives technical assistance from TVA staff but development of the ideas and the ultimate product will be determined by local volunteers. The entire process is to establish a vision for Marshall County.

Community Planning (continued)

Citizens have long-range vision

Shelby Development Corporation
316 Main St., PO Box 1256, Shelbyville, KY 40066
Contact: Bobbie Smith, (502)633-5029

Shelby Co.
100 Volunteers

The citizens of Shelby County have a long range visioning plan that focused on the central business district. The outcome of this long range plan was the Shelbyville 2000 Plan. This economic development plan is a road map designed to take their community into the 21st century. It has assisted the Shelbyville community in making decisions that affect their core area. Over 100 volunteers work at a constant pace to provide sound management of their downtown business district.

Community visioning process involves citizens in town meetings

PO Box 513, Franklin, KY 42135
Contact: Nancy Stone, (502)586-7609 or Don Kessler, (502)586-4484

Simpson Co.
120 Volunteers

Continuing conflict about major community issues, such as the establishment of a poultry industry, led to the realization that there was a lack of communication, cooperation, and identified direction within the community. The leadership of the Chamber of Commerce felt they could be an unbiased group to work on overcoming the conflict and determined the need for a consensus process to involve the total community in helping identify needs and priorities. This resulted in a Community Visioning Process which involved 120 citizens in "town meetings." After analyzing results from the meetings, five committees were established to develop long-range plans on the following issues: cooperation of city/county governments; industrial development; transportation issues; workforce preparedness; and drug education and enforcement.

Community planning in rural Kentucky

Washington County Extension Service
211 Progress Ave., Springfield, KY 40069
Contact: Rick Greenwell, (606)336-7741

Washington Co.
25 Volunteers

The local extension service addressed Washington County's opportunities and concerns through bottom-up leadership. The extension service saw that many farmers were involved in a variety of programs and the extension service did some similar programs on a local level enlisting a variety of volunteers from around the county.

Low income individuals help themselves

PO Box 601, Campton, KY 41301
Contact: Lisa Creech

Wolfe Co.
11 Volunteers

A group of low-income individuals met to address the needs and problems within the Wolfe County community. They desired to create a service that would motivate and empower low-income individuals living in the area. The service set up has a goal of providing limited direct assistance, volunteer placement services, and economic development to Wolfe County families.

Drug & Alcohol Prevention

Project Graduation

3561 Paducah Rd., Barlow, KY 42024
Contact: Peggy Birney, Ballard HS, (502)665-5151

Ballard Co.
50-60 Volunteers

The parents of the 1996 graduating class of Ballard High School made plans to ensure a safe, drug- and alcohol-free graduation night filled with fun and entertainment. Project Graduation, initiated by the Kentucky State Police, was an effort by parents and students. Project Graduation is funded solely by donations and fund raisers and the money is used to buy items that benefit graduating students when in college. The items are given away through a variety of planned activities and games.

Learning to interact without drugs or alcohol

Meade County High School
938 Old State Rd., Brandenburg, KY 40108
Contact: Joyce Miller

Meade Co.
10 Volunteers

The SAFE HOMES Program goal is to help young people learn to socialize without alcohol or other drugs through the cooperation of volunteering parents. The program prepares students for the negative pressures that will come upon them as they are enrolled in school. The SAFE HOMES Program offers assistance to students by networking concerned parents who have signed a pledge stating that their home will not have a party without their supervision, and that they will not tolerate illegal drinking or drug use on their property. Parents who sign the pledge have their name and telephone number published in a directory.

Partners fight drug and alcohol abuse

PO Box 698, Shelbyville, KY 40066
Contact: Debbie Holton, (800)864-1983

Shelby Co.
270 Volunteers

A local effort to bring awareness to drug and alcohol abuse has been established in Shelby County. However, the group serves Bullitt, Henry, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble Counties. There are community volunteers that meet regularly to discuss options and plans to help prevent drug and alcohol abuse across the entire population of the county. The county residents are encouraged to develop activities, initiatives, and long range plans with staff and volunteers. The group works to mobilize community systems including business, churches, and civic groups to initiate systems' changes to prevent abuse and related problems.

Educating youth on the dangers of drugs and alcohol

Wayne County Optimist Club
301 North Main Street, Monticello, KY 42633
Contact: Debra Tobbe, (606)348-5998

Wayne Co.
55 Volunteers

The local Optimist club is raising money to open a youth center so young people in the county will have an area that is drug free. The youth center also educates the youth on the dangers of drugs and alcohol. The club sponsors activities to enhance the lives of local youth.

Education

Spreading the word through literacy

PO Box 428, Glasgow, KY 42142

Contact: n.a.

Barren Co.

28 Volunteers

The Barren County Literacy program has enlisted volunteers to help county residents learn to read. The volunteers go through a 12 hour training workshop.

Even Start Program encourages families to read

McQuady Elementary School, Hearnsburg, KY 40143

Contact: Anita Taul, (502)756-1445

Breckinridge Co.

The Even Start agency provides reading materials to homes to encourage families to read. Even Start families are encouraged through such programs as “family fun time” and “special reading time” in the county.

MOMS—Making Over Moms to be Self-Sufficient

402 Fourth Street, PO Box 672, Carrollton, KY 41008

Contact: Regina Danaher, (502)732-7052

Carroll Co.

20+ Volunteers

The MOMS program is designed to assist mothers who need services to help them work on their GED or continuing education, such as providing resources for day care, book purchases, clothing, and, if necessary for work, travel cost to classes. Legal support for child support and other issues is also available as well as assistance with getting needed services.

Education center assists adults in getting GED

106 Main Street, Grayson, KY 41143

Contact: Joann Mitchell, (606)474-9375

Carter Co.

3 Volunteers

Four years ago a group of individuals formed the East Carter County Adult Education Center Board and opened a full-time center to house these education programs. Teachers are provided by state funding and the center is maintained by the volunteer board. By May 1997, 168 GEDs had been earned.

Children, youth, and families at risk initiative

227 Mammoth Cave Road, Brownsville, KY 42210-9003

Contact: Christy Ramey, (502)597-3628

Edmonson Co.

40 Volunteers

A grant in Edmonson County allowed the extension service to develop an after-school program that allows elementary age children to participate in hands-on learning activities that excite them. This program also utilizes teenage youth as mentors in the classroom. The development of this program has involved numerous community leaders, businessmen, volunteers, and the local school system in various capacities. This program has helped numerous youth in the county improve their attitudes towards the educational process.

Education (continued)

Volunteer tutors attack illiteracy

PO Box 595, Brownsville, KY 42210

Contact: Margie Durbin, (502)597-2560

Edmonson Co.

12 Volunteers

The mission of the county's literacy program is to attack illiteracy by volunteer tutors working with adult learners who desire to advance their education. An assortment of materials are used to teach people to read, including workbooks, videos, cassettes, and computer programs. Edmonson County's literacy program is housed in the city hall building.

Single parent career development program

Prestonsburg Community College

1 Bert L. Combs Drive, Prestonsburg, KY 41653

Contact: Jean Rosenberg, (606)886-3863

Floyd Co.

This program helps women in the county plan and reach their goals. Hundreds of women in and outside the county benefit from this program. Workshops sponsored by the program discuss basic survival skills such as home repair, plumbing, self-defense, and automobile repair. Also, they provide women participants with advice on how to balance their budget when living on a fixed income.

The David School

PO Box 1, David, KY 41616

Contact: Dan Greene, (606)886-8374

Floyd Co.

8 Volunteers

The David School is a private, nonprofit school that motivates kids who either have dropped out or were in danger of dropping out from their public high schools. Operating on a shoestring budget and a cadre of highly committed teachers and volunteers, the school also includes adult education, preschool, and family learning programs. The David School works to provide at-risk students in Appalachia the opportunity to grow and prosper along with their peers in other regions of Kentucky.

Adult Learning Center helps volunteers who want to become reading tutors

313 Main St., Fulton, KY 42041

Contact: Ellen Varden, (502)472-2373

Fulton Co.

10 Volunteers

The Fulton/Fulton County Literacy Program provides materials and training free to adults who want to become volunteer reading tutors. Tutors meet with students for one hour each week at The Fulton Adult Learning Center or The Adult Education and Literacy Center in Hickman.

Education (continued)

Business and professional women encourage others to excel

Family Connection, PO Box 1176, Fulton, KY 42041

Contact: Kathy Williams, (502)472-3300

Fulton Co.

14 Volunteers

The cities of Fulton, KY and South Fulton, TN recently reinstated a chapter of the national organization: Business and Professional Women (BPW). The group meets monthly and has about forty members. In its first year, BPW sponsored a \$1,000 scholarship for a woman who returned to school after being in the workforce, and who plans to remain in the Fulton area. BPW also co-sponsored a GED graduation ceremony and promoted "Take Our Daughters to Work" day in the community.

Mentors advise students about careers

Hancock County High School

80 State Rt. 2715, Lewisport, KY 42351

Contact: Ruth Maden, (502)927-6953

Hancock Co.

320 Volunteers

A total of 110 Hancock County seniors participated in a pilot program that entails choosing a career after graduation. The goal of the program is to assist seniors in choosing careers, researching their choices with the help of volunteer mentors in the field, and finally proving their grasp of the subject through an oral presentation to a judges' panel. The judges' panel is drawn from the professional resources of several surrounding counties. This program stands to be implemented in other schools in the state if it is considered successful by the Kentucky Department of Education.

Volunteer tutors help promote literacy and GED attainment

110 N. Main Street, Cynthiana, KY 41031

Contact: Carole Roberts, (606)234-4881

Harrison Co.

21 Volunteers

Volunteer tutors in Harrison County help and encourage citizens attain their GED. Harrison County Adult Education offers GED studies and other educational and life-skills opportunities for county residents over the age of 17.

Centers help students center on studies

Box 97, Beattyville, KY 41311

Contact: Sherry Lanham, (606)464-5004

Lee Co.

10 Volunteers

The mission of the Family Resource Center (FRC) and the Youth Services Center (YSC) is to improve academic achievement through the removal of noncognitive barriers to learning. The activities of the centers are designed to promote the flow of resources and support families in ways to strengthen the growth and development of individual members and the family unity. Some of these include free dental checks for students, computer classes, family trips sponsored by bake sales, and Basic Aid Training.

Education (continued)

The Kentucky Training Team

202 Perkins Bldg., Richmond, KY 40475

Contact: Lucie Nelson, (606)623-7233

Madison Co.

20 Volunteers

The Kentucky Training Team promotes adult education and tutoring services through a community partnership. It is a unique partnership between a university, a Head Start program, and a model family support project. The team evolved as a solution to individual needs felt by each partner for an ability to consistently teach computer skills and applications in on-site locations.

Literacy program uses volunteer tutors

500 West 4th Street, Tompkinsville, KY 42167

Contact: Susan Guffey, (502)487-5388

Monroe Co.

25 Volunteers

Volunteer tutors are very active in Monroe County teaching area residents the basic skills to become literate or to read better. The volunteer tutors also assist individuals in the county in attaining their GED.

Volunteer teachers help adults learn to read

The Hartford House Adult Literacy Center

221 South Main St., Hartford, KY 42347

Contact: Wangola Small, (502)298-9577

Ohio Co.

55 Volunteers

A community-based organization comprised of volunteers is working with area residents to assist them with basic reading skills. The program focuses on basic reading and writing skills for adults. It is free, confidential, and taught by volunteer tutors in a one-on-one setting.

House for all ages

PO Box 720, Somerset, KY 42502

Contact: Betty King, (606)679-6361

Pulaski Co.

156 Volunteers

“House for All Ages” is a demonstration house project and a community development project that created a community or public space for learning. It is built upon the idea of “home or civic space.” Citizens worked together to renovate a house to incorporate ideas for accessible living—from birth to old age. The House is used for community forums, art exhibits, and other community educational meetings. Numerous civic organizations and businesses were involved in volunteering their time to the project.

Students in free enterprise

6222 Highway 837, Nancy, KY 42544

Contact: Frank Carothers, (606)679-8501

Pulaski Co.

35 Volunteers

Students in Free Enterprise (SIFE) teaches entrepreneurship through “hands-on” or “real world” projects. The SIFE business club also provides college scholarships to students who best promote

Education (continued)

free enterprise principles. SIFE has completed over 25 community service projects and is sponsored by Fortune 500 business leaders.

Union County Literacy Council

107 West Main St., P.O. Box 22, Morganfield, KY 42437

Contact: Ann Coffman, (502)389-2628

Union Co.

19 Volunteers

The Union County Literacy Council uses volunteers to teach basic skills to county residents. The volunteer tutors also assist local residents in attaining their GED. The Council is interested in increasing the educational level of the county's populace. These efforts help individuals needing basic skills, and also make conditions more attractive for new businesses that may locate in Union County.

Environment & Beautification

Kids collect cans for camp

730 W. Broadway, Lawrenceburg, KY 40342

Contact: Lucy Clausen, (502)839-4236

Anderson Co.

106 Volunteers

Nearly 100 Emma B. Ward Elementary School fourth grade students have created a company called Can Kids to collect cans in an effort to raise money for an overnight environmental camp. They needed \$1400 for their field trip and were in danger of not reaching their goal through their own collection. In order to boost business, the Can Kids announced and held a special collection day, encouraging the community to help the Can Kids reach their goal by bringing aluminum cans to the school.

Historic preservation (Hopewell) springs eternal

Contact: Frank Bellafato, (606)987-0500 (ext. 403)

Bourbon Co.

15 Volunteers

The founding location for Paris, Kentucky, is Hopewell Springs. This historic site was littered with trash and debris, and was overgrown with weeds. The Rotary Club of Paris decided to make Hopewell Springs a civic project by cleaning up the area and returning it to a landmark of historical significance. The club members volunteered their time to pick up trash, broken bottles, cans, and downed tree limbs. The intent of the civic project was to clean up and preserve this historical site in Bourbon County.

Adopt-A-Highway

PO Box 17130, Covington, KY 41017

Contact: Estella Pratt, (606)341-2700

Bracken Co.

100+ Volunteers

Adopt-A-Highway is a statewide program to attract public involvement in keeping Kentucky's highways clean. In addition to saving taxpayers money, this program increases the public environmental awareness, reduces littering, expands tourism, and creates a unique sense of pride in the Commonwealth. Bracken County has a great Adopt-a-Highway program that exemplifies volunteer citizens working in their community to make their county and state a more attractive place to live.

Pennies for the Park

1550 Oxford Dr., Murray, KY 42071

Contact: Martha Andrus, (502)753-3862

Calloway Co.

350+ Volunteers

In the past two years, over 6,000 hours were volunteered at the Murray-Calloway Park by school children, club members, businesses, and students at Murray State University. In addition, close to \$100,000 has been spent or given to the park through the Pennies for the Park Project over the past two years.

Environment & Beautification (continued)

Clay Environmental Enhancement and Development (CEEDs)

116 Lawyers St., Suite 2, Manchester, KY 40962

Contact: Scott Madden, (606)598-6124

Clay Co.

15 Volunteers

With community-wide support, the CEED project is a plan to beautify the main highway approach to Manchester and construct a riverside park and walking trail which will be visible upon entering the town. The community is moving steadily towards the project cost goal of \$35,000 as new sources of cash support are being uncovered and donation of in-kind services have also mushroomed. A second CEED project has been undertaken. It will consist of extensive renovation, and thereafter the operation, of a school building which previously housed the last all-black segregated facility in Clay County, known as the "B" school. This multi-room facility will be used as a museum, community meeting hall, and community literacy center after renovation. The anticipated cost of the renovation currently exceeds \$50,000.

Free dumping in landfill brings trucks galore

Grant County Solid Waste Management District

205 N. Main, Rm. B2, Williamstown, KY 41097

Contact: Kevin Estridge, (606)824-3050

Grant Co.

50 Volunteers

Grant County's Earth Day brought environmentally conscientious residents together who took advantage of free dumping and recycling programs offered April 27, 1996. The event, sponsored by the Grant County Solid Waste Management District and The Grant County News, brought 184 truckloads into the landfill for the "free day."

Trees galore in South Shore

PO Box 37, South Shore, KY 41175

Contact: Mayor Clyde Callihan, (606)932-6910

Greenup Co.

5 Volunteers

Citizens in the city of South Shore bought and planted over 100 trees along US 23. Tree plaques are placed by the tree to honor or memorialize individuals. The city has a goal of planting 100 more trees and is actively seeking citizens to donate their time and \$35 to help the cause.

Rinse and Return Program

201 Peterson Drive, Elizabethtown, KY 42701

Contact: Doug Shepherd, (502)765-4121

Hardin Co.

15 Volunteers

Rinse and Return is a statewide program to collect and recycle rinsed plastic pesticide containers. Farmers and agricultural dealers can return rinsed, plastic pesticide containers of five gallons or less. Containers are chipped and recycled into jugs for pesticides and other hard plastic products. The program helps reduce landfill volume and gives farmers and agricultural chemical dealers a container disposal option they would not have otherwise. Rinse and Return collections statewide totaled more than 80,400 pounds of chipped plastic pesticide containers in 1995. Rinse and Return is a joint effort of the Kentucky Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Association (KFACA), local Extension and governmental offices, Kentucky Department of Agriculture (KDA) and Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation.

Environment & Beautification (continued)

Green Mountain Group promotes a cleaner environment

PO Box 156, Evarts, KY 40828

Contact: Rev. Mary Beth Blinn

Harlan Co.

20 Volunteers

In this effort, citizens in Harlan County formed a group to promote a cleaner community through advocacy for law enforcement, education, and community organization. As a committee of Harlan Revitalization, this group is networking with government and other citizen groups to improve the environment.

Operation Community Pride provides long-range planning

PO Box 1261, Henderson, KY 42420

Contact: Eddie Davis, (502)827-5467

Henderson Co.

31 Volunteers

Headed by one paid employee and the help of many volunteers, Operation Community Pride provides long range planning for the beautification of the city. The program has completed a "River Walk" and the planting of trees and shrubs where needed. During the Christmas season, this group sets up a "Christmas Village" in downtown Central Park, with lifesize figures of people and animals, adult size rocking horses, and general Christmas scenes. Most of the figures are constructed by senior citizens who look forward to their contribution to the community.

Operation Brightside

Focus Louisville Alumni Group

200 S. 7th St., #200, Louisville, KY 40202

Contact: Milton Dohoney, (502)574-3332

Jefferson Co.

2,000 Volunteers

Realizing that downtown Louisville needed to be cleaned up and "greened up," community leaders decided that something had to be done. The response was "Operation Brightside," a broad-based, city-wide cleanup, beautification, and landscaping effort calculated to enhance livability, attract new business, and inculcate environmental awareness.

Asbury College freshmen provide community service

Asbury College, Wilmore, KY

Contact: Mark Troyer,

Assoc. Dean for Student Leadership Development, (606)858-3511

Jessamine Co.

205 Volunteers

As part of Asbury College's Freshman Orientation, 205 of the 300 new students chose to spend their Saturday night working on community service projects in the Wilmore, Jessamine County area. The Wilmore Community Service Center, Wilmore Mini Park, High Bridge Park, Asbury Challenge Course, Wilmore Campground, Wilmore Elementary School and Jessamine Creek all benefited from the students' efforts, which ranged from sorting clothing to picking up trash and landscaping.

Environment & Beautification (continued)

Clean Community Committee cleans up county-wide

112 Webb Ave., Box 496, Whitesburg, KY 41858

Contact: Carol Ison, (606)633-2362

Letcher Co.

The Letcher County Clean Community Committee (LCCCC) sponsors county-wide clean-up drives, poster and essay contests, environmental concerts, and other events and activities. These activities are made possible through the efforts of volunteers.

Livermore Enhancement Foundation improves riverfront

City of Livermore, PO Box 279, Livermore, KY 42352

Contact: Dinah Hopper, (502)278-2113

McLean Co.

8 Volunteers

Volunteers help make improvements to the Livermore riverfront. A clean-up day was scheduled to clear about 8 acres along the Rough River. The area along the river will be used for a nature trail which will tie in with the riverfront. Also, this nature trail will be open to everyone in the community and it will also be used as an educational center for the county's school children.

Volunteers staff recycling center

PO Box 677, Salyersville, KY 41465

Contact: Jerry Hardt, (606)349-6336

Magoffin Co.

20 Volunteers

The Magoffin County Recycling Center was started and is staffed by a mostly volunteer crew. The center has been in operation since March 1995. The center is successful because of community awareness and participation, and support from the Magoffin Fiscal Court. Over the two year period there has been a steady increase in recycling in the county.

Bi-Annual city and county cleanup day

PO Box 482, Tompkinsville, KY 42167

Contact: Kay Anderson

Monroe Co.

A group of Tompkinsville residents decided to launch a bi-annual cleanup day for the city and county. They received support and assistance from city and county government agencies and from various other agencies and organizations within the county.

Help Us Help You

West Liberty Community Center

261 Court St., West Liberty, KY 41472

Contact: Bonnie McKenzie, (606)743-9151

Morgan Co.

12 Volunteers

The goal of this organization was to get the community involved in recycling and beautification. The group advertised in the local paper, placed inserts in telephone bills, and met with local service clubs and schools. The first "drop-off" was very successful and led to the opening of a drop-off center at the county garage. They also furnished materials for flowerbeds and helped plant flowers and trees at 13 sites throughout the community.

Environment & Beautification (continued)

School kids volunteer for recycling effort

PO Box 186, Booneville, KY 41314
Contact: Louise Moore, (606)677-6180

Owsley Co.
300 Volunteers

The students volunteered their time to collect paper to be recycled. The main goal of this effort was to raise awareness of the amount of paper that is used each day. Each classroom was asked to bring in as much paper as they could. The school collected over 3.5 tons of paper and delivered it to the Jackson recycling center.

Trash basher in Owsley County

2292 S. Highway 27, Suite 200, Somerset, KY 42501
Contact: Louise Moore, (606)677-6180

Owsley Co.
50 Volunteers

Youth groups such as Future Farmers of America, 4-H clubs, Boy Scouts, church groups and others participated in an effort to clean the county. Local businesses and service clubs also helped with labor and financing. The result has been a dramatic decrease in the amount of litter in the county.

County cleans up

Pike County Courthouse, 324 Main St., Pikeville, KY 41501
Contact: Terry Spears, (606)432-6245

Pike Co.
300 Volunteers

County government has joined forces with the local tourism board, Chamber of Commerce, schools, city government, Kentucky Division of Forestry, Keep Pike Beautiful, businesses, community groups and citizens to organize an annual county-wide spring cleanup. By all the groups volunteering together they cleaned up the county. All needed supplies are provided.

Earth Day clean up

2375 KY 801 South, Morehead, KY 40357
Contact: Dave Manner, (606)784-6428

Rowan Co.
100 Volunteers

Rowan County has an annual Earth Day cleanup effort that receives volunteer support from a wide range of individuals and organizations in the county. Participants are provided the essential resources needed to clean up the county. Some local residents volunteer their boats to clean up the waterways in the county. All the trash is disposed of by the local sanitation businesses.

Preservation of an historic cemetery

308 Garrard St., PO Box 566, Talyorsville, KY 40071
Contact: Joe Bowen, (502)477-6832

Spencer Co.
6 Volunteers

A group of local residents volunteered their time to clean up and preserve a local historic cemetery.

Environment & Beautification (continued)

Adopt-a-Spot

PO Box 1131, Cadiz, KY 42211

Contact: Juanita Oates, (502)522-6232

Trigg Co.

7 Volunteers

The Adopt-a-Spot program enlists volunteers from businesses, organizations and individuals to adopt a local area of the county to clean up. Those that choose to clean up an area will have a sign erected staking their claim to the area.

Recycling

PO Box 271, Cadiz, KY 42211

Contact: Janeen Tramble, (502)522-3269

Trigg Co.

3 Volunteers

Local community leaders have worked to establish a recycling center. The program has saved the county tens of thousands of dollars because of garbage taking less landfill space. It is a goal of the program to reduce solid waste going into the local landfill by 25 percent.

Health Care

Kids come home with a different kind of report card

Sebastian Middle School
244 LBJ Rd., Jackson, KY 41339
Contact: Granville Deaton, (606)666-5328

Breathitt Co.
3 Volunteers/wk.

In Breathitt County's Sebastian Middle School, a local barber, dentist, and medical doctor come into the school for a day to volunteer their time. During their day, these individuals cut hair, examine the health of the children, and examine their teeth. A report is sent home with those who have possible problems.

Hospital volunteers CARE too

PO Box 410, Princeton, KY 42445
Contact: Margaret Curtis, (502)365-0300

Caldwell Co.
20+ Volunteers

Volunteers at the Caldwell County Hospital run the hospital gift shop and assist in many other departments such as obstetrics, home health, radiology, central supply, and food/nutrition. They participate in fundraising activities to purchase needed equipment and supplies for the hospital. They are also active in the Senior Adult program, CARE (Caring, Activities, Resources and Education).

St. Luke Free Clinic helps the working poor

902 E. 9th St., Hopkinsville, KY 42240
Contact: Claudia Sowell, (502)889-9340

Christian Co.
218 Volunteers

St. Luke Free Clinic fills the health care needs of the working poor who have no health insurance. Started by a physician and a priest, the Clinic's success is due partly to the law passed by the Kentucky legislature to pay for liability insurance for free clinics.

Healthy Vision 2001

Green River Area Development District
3860 US 60 West, Owensboro, KY 42301
Contact: Bill Horton, (502)926-4433

Daviess Co.
40 Volunteers

The GRADD Regional Health Council is comprised of health care professionals and interested citizens from seven counties. Their long term project, Healthy Vision 2001, hopes to raise awareness of health care issues and improve the general health of individuals in local communities. The group published a Community Health Report Card in 1996 which has created a great deal of public interest and several other health related initiatives.

Health Care (continued)

McAuley Clinic responds to health needs of area poor

501 Walnut St., Owensboro, KY 42301

Contact: Linda Dant, (502)926-6575

Daviess Co.

23 Volunteers

The McAuley Clinic responds to the health needs of the economically poor, the disadvantaged, the underserved and those lacking access to health care in the West end of Owensboro. Services at the Clinic are delivered at no cost to qualified individuals. Owensboro Mercy Health System jointly collaborates with other community agencies in meeting the health needs of the clients who come to McAuley Clinic for assistance.

Volunteers help rape victims

Green River Regional Rape Victim Services

800 Triplett St., Owensboro, KY 42303

Contact: Susan Zumwalt, (800)226-7273

Daviess Co.

20 Volunteers

Green River Regional Rape Victim Services have volunteers to assist victims of sexual assault. The agency provides 40 hours of training to its volunteers. A hot line number is used to assist those that have been sexually assaulted.

Baby Health Service, Inc.

1590 Harrodsburg Road, Lexington, KY 40504

Contact: Pat Snedegar, RN, (606)278-1781

Fayette Co.

70 Volunteers

This agency cares for indigent children in the Lexington area. They provide health care to children from birth to 12 years of age at no charge. The service caters to families that are too poor to afford health insurance but have too much income to receive Medicare. Baby Health Services was awarded the President's Service Award in 1997, the highest award given by the President of the United States for volunteerism.

Helping Hands sponsors health fair

Helping Hands Family Resource Center

PO Box 145, Hardyville, KY 42746

Contact: Sharon Harlow, (502)786-4045

Hart Co.

The Helping Hands Family Resource Center sponsors an annual free community health fair open to anyone who lives in Hart County. Health services provided include: Free cholesterol testing, free blood sugar levels, free mammogram information, low fat diet information and food samples provided by Caverna Hospital, free screening for adults for distant and near vision, glaucoma, diabetic eye disease, and cataracts. Children are screened for distant and near vision, depth perception, eye muscle imbalance and color vision. All services are provided by local health service providers.

Health Care (continued)

The Healing Place—Social and medical outreach to the homeless and needy

Jefferson County Medical Society Outreach Program, Inc.

1020 West Market Street, Louisville, KY 40207

Contact: Karen Newton, (502)589-2991, or www.thehealingplace.org

Jefferson Co.

150 Volunteers

This effort focuses on charitable health care, free meals, homeless shelters, and a program of recovery from alcohol and other drug dependence. Since a local physician started providing charitable medical care in the Mission House Men's Shelter in 1981, this volunteer initiative has grown to a campus of facilities for both men and women. Jefferson County Medical Society Outreach Program assumed responsibility for the shelter in 1989 and re-named it *The Healing Place* in 1991. The Healing Place now provides 23,000 free meals and about 6,500 clean-linen beds per month; offers a nonmedical sobering-up center each night; and at any one time assists 75-80 individuals to achieve long-term sobriety in Phase I and another 200 or more through after-care support groups and 3/4 housing. It also provides free medical care to 75 or more people each week at the clinics staffed by volunteer doctors, nurses, medical students and pharmacists.

Mended Hearts

c/o William J. Lester, MD, 1370 West 5th St., London, KY 40741

Contact: Ruth-Ann Comb, (606)878-1219

Laurel Co.

35 Volunteers

The Mended Hearts volunteer program is comprised of those individuals and family members who have experienced the various emotions involved with possible heart surgery. Volunteers visit others facing the same, offering comfort and support. The program is open to both former and present heart patients, as well as to the families. Volunteers are trained by physicians and nurses in the purpose, procedure, and presentation of the program to others facing heart surgery.

Council advances health promotion and education

540 Jett Drive, Jackson, KY 41339

Contact: David Bevins, (606)666-4971

Lee Co.

16 Volunteers

The Community Health Council (CHC) was established based on a recommendation from a group of interested citizens, health care providers and local leaders who participated in a Health Needs Assessment. CHC is comprised of volunteer members from Breathitt, Lee, Owsley and Wolfe Counties. The goal of CHC is to become a strong and common bond for area health care providers, agencies, and citizens in order that all may work more closely to improve the health of the community. CHC promotes health education.

St. Nicholas Clinic

1733 Broadway, Paducah, KY 42001

Contact: Edie Keeney, (606)575-3247

McCracken Co.

250 Volunteers

St. Nicholas Family Clinic is a group of volunteer nurses, doctors, pharmacists, etc. who provide free health care to the working poor. The clinic is open two nights per week and over 200 volunteers rotate evenings to serve an eight county region. Clients must meet certain criteria to be admitted to the clinic, such as not having health insurance or a government "medical card."

Health Care (continued)

Post Clinic provides free medical care

250 Foxglove Drive, Suite 7, Mt. Sterling, KY 40353

Contact: Dr. Ed Roberts, (606)498-0200

Montgomery Co.

30 Volunteers

The Local Medical Society furnishes the doctors and a church provides the office space, as volunteers join forces to provide free medical care for those who otherwise could not afford it.

Kentucky Coalition for Primary Care

100 Airport Garden Road, Suite 2, Hazard, KY 41701

Contact: Joe Smith, President, (502)439-3557

Perry Co.

50 Volunteers

The coalition has a statewide focus and brings together providers and nonproviders, rural and urban residents with a common goal—to improve primary health care access. Rather than address provider interests, the membership addresses the needs of Kentucky's citizens. The membership is voluntary. The employer organizations of the memberships support their staff participation by enabling the staff to attend meetings and participate in task forces.

Kentucky Homeplace

100 Airport Garden Road, Suite 2, Hazard, KY 41701

Contact: Karen Main, (606)439-3557

Perry Co.

9 Volunteers

Kentucky Homeplace employs and trains paraprofessional family health care advisors that work with residents of 24 Kentucky counties to identify and find solutions to their health needs, including access to free health care. The advisors make home visits. Kentucky Homeplace advisors refer individuals to agencies and providers and they also assist with transportation if needed. Kentucky Homeplace advisors advocate for the health needs of residents and help them assume responsibility for their own health.

Commonwealth Health Free Clinic

740 East 10th Street, Bowling Green, KY 42101

Contact: Sarah Moore, (502)781-9260

Warren Co.

400 Volunteers

This health care clinic gives needed care to those in the workforce who do not have insurance or social assistance. As of April 1997, the free clinic has had 1,967 patient visits and filled 2,350 prescriptions. This was made possible only through the 5,345 volunteer hours that have been invested in the Free Clinic.

Safety

Collaborating to protect the elderly and youth

Northern Kentucky United Way
11 Shelby Street, Florence, KY 41042
Contact: Jennifer Dickman Lyon, (606)525-2600

Boone Co.
20 Volunteers

In 1994 the United Way created a Task Force on Protective Services which brought together many human service agencies, local government agencies, and volunteers from the community to formulate an approach to prevent and resolve occurrences of elderly and child abuse and neglect. Reports recommending changes necessary to accomplish these goals were developed. One result of this initiative was an AmeriCorps program which enlisted members of the community to serve at an agency which aids children and another which serves the elderly. These individuals were able to expand these agencies' capacity to establish systems that would prevent future neglect and abuse in the lives of their clients.

Neighborhood watch program

1004 Plymouth Pl., Princeton, KY 42445
Contact: Councilman Carroll Boyd, (502)365-5222/9875

Caldwell Co.

A group of Princeton residents petitioned the Council to start a neighborhood watch program. This started the planning phase of the program in which the Mayor, Police Chief, Councilman, and neighborhood residents will be involved.

The Citizens Assistance Police Partnership (CAPP)

1903 Picadilly, Lexington, KY 40504
Contact: Oscar Hall, (606)253-3384

Fayette Co.
14 Volunteers

The CAPP program is patterned after one started in a suburb of Chicago. Program participants patrol their streets in cars with radios to inform police of suspicious activity. Participants must complete a training class before they can start patrolling and volunteers are assigned to patrol their areas during times when crime rates are highest and police resources are stretched. The police keep a binder chronicling volunteer progress. The volunteers are only to observe and report; they are unarmed and are not allowed to get involved in criminal situations.

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Eastern Kentucky University
Kentucky COPS, Stratton 467 Rm. 446, Richmond, KY 40475
Contact: Mitchell Smith, (606)622-2362

Madison Co.
300+ Volunteers

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program provides community policing training to officers throughout the state. One component of the program provides training for citizens to work directly with the police to identify and solve problems. Participants receive training on how to get involved in community safety issues. Equipped with this training, groups are better able to identify neighborhood problems and develop "plans of action." Such plans might include efforts to abate the cause of criminal activity or respond to it more effectively.

Safety (continued)

Fingerprinting for the innocent

Woodmen of the World Lodge 888
123 Sutter Road, Berea, KY 40403
Contact: Barry Spurlock, (606)986-0736

Madison Co.
7 Volunteers

The local fraternal youth lodge sponsors a fingerprinting day to be held for Rockcastle, Jackson, and Madison Counties. Children ages 1 through 12 are encouraged to participate in this free program. A video is taken of each child. This volunteer service is provided to assist police in the unfortunate event a child is missing. This program will help identify the children and give police a better idea of what the child looks like as well as a concrete way to know they are on the right track. The parents of the children store the prints and video.

Vets care about safety

Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1978
400 Monument, Falmouth, KY 41040
Contact: Hobart Ball, (606)654-8865

Pendleton Co.
6 Volunteers

The VFW sponsors a program called Lite-A-Bike Safety Program. This is a safety program for the children and young people of the county. Volunteers gather at the firehouse and ask parents to bring their children's bikes to be examined for safety. The volunteers also apply reflective tape on the bikes that glows in the dark when car lights shine on it.

Neighborhood keeps watch

Rowan County Sheriffs Department
Rowan County Courthouse, Morehead, KY 40351
Contact: Roger Holbrook, (606)784-5446

Rowan Co.
158 Volunteers

The neighborhood watch program is designed to use community volunteers to implement community watch programs in residential areas of the county. It is the desire of the Sheriff's Department along with local citizens to reduce crime by increasing the awareness of local residents. This also opens the communication lines between residents of Rowan County and the local Sheriff's Department.

APPENDIX B

Survey of Leadership Training Alumni

Note: All questionnaire responses are anonymous and confidential. It is being sent to the current classes and alumni of several different leadership development programs and groups. A completed questionnaire is appreciated; the questions related to background characteristics on the next page (e.g. education, income, age and region) are critical for statistical control purposes.

Some people say that you usually can trust people. Others say you must be wary in relations with people. Which is closer to your view?

- a) Usually can trust
- b) Must be wary

Not counting your family, approximately how many people in your community, such as your neighbors, do you feel you can rely on for assistance in times of need? (for example, if your car breaks down or if you need a baby-sitter on short notice)?

In the past 12 months, have you volunteered any time for civic, community, charitable, nonprofit activities or church-related activities?

- a) Yes [if yes, please go to question 4]
- b) No [if no, please go to question 5]

Approximately how many hours do you volunteer in a typical month?

In general, would you say you are extremely proud, somewhat proud, or not proud at all of your community?

- a) Extremely proud
- b) Somewhat proud
- c) Not proud at all

Have you ever participated with a group of people (i.e. friends, neighbors, or co-workers) to work together to solve a problem or need in your community (such as cleaning up public areas, neighborhood watch programs, etc.)?

- a) Yes [if yes, please go to question 7]
- b) No [if no, please go to question 8]

Were you the organizer or leader of that group effort?

- a) Yes
- b) No

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

What is your gender?

- a) Female
- b) Male

What year(s) did you participate in a leadership development program or course?

What county do you currently live in?

In what year were you born?

What was the last grade in school you completed? (Circle one)

- a) Grade school only
- b) Some high school
- c) Graduated from high school
- d) GED
- e) 1 or 2 years college, no degree
- f) Graduated junior or community college
- g) Vocational/technical degree
- h) 3 or 4 years of college, no degree
- i) Bachelor's degree
- j) Some graduate school work
- k) Graduate degree (e.g. MA, PhD, JD)

Last year, what was your approximate total household income from all sources before taxes?

(Circle one)

- a) Under \$5,000
- b) \$5,000-\$7,500
- c) \$7,500-\$10,000
- d) \$10,000-\$12,500
- e) \$12,500-\$15,000
- f) \$15,000-\$20,000
- g) \$20,000-\$25,000
- h) \$25,000-\$30,000
- i) \$30,000-\$40,000
- j) \$40,000-\$50,000
- k) \$50,000-\$70,000
- l) \$70,000-\$90,000
- m) \$90,000-\$120,000
- n) Over \$120,000

APPENDIX C
**Survey of
Community Projects**

1.) When did the initiative begin? month/year _____ Is it still active?

_____ *If no longer active, approximately how long did it last?* _____

2.) How many volunteers were involved in the initiative when it was launched? _____

At its peak? _____ Now? _____

3.) How did the initiative get started?

4.) Was an individual *or* an organization responsible for getting the initiative started?

- a) Individual [] If checked, go to question 5
- b) Organization [] If checked, to question 5a
- c) Informal Group []

5.) Tell me a little about the background of the individual who helped launch this initiative?

- a) Business leader
- b) Community leader
- c) Church leader
- d) Political leader
- e) Homemaker
- f) Retiree
- g) Student []
- h) Other _____

Was the individual a volunteer?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Education: _____

Approximate Age: _____

5a.) What kind of organization helped launch the initiative?

- a) Business
- b) Non-Profit Organization
- c) Government

If government, what level?

- a) Municipal []
- b) County []
- c) State []
- d) Federal []
- e) Other _____

6.) What were the goals of this initiative?

7.) On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the success in attaining your goals?

(1 = no attainment of goals; to 5 = high attainment),

1 2 3 4 5

8.) On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the degree of government involvement in your initiative?

(1 = no involvement; to 5 = high involvement),

1 2 3 4 5

9.) Was the governments involvement effective?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Explain

10.) Had the individual or members of the organization who helped launch this initiative received leadership training *before* it began?

- a) Yes [if yes go to question 11]
- b) No [if no go to question 12]
- c) Don't Know

11.) In your opinion, did your leadership training make your initiative more successful?

- a) Yes
- b) No

12.) In your opinion, would leadership training have helped this initiative?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't Know

Explain

13.) What was the most significant obstacle to the advancement of this initiative?

14.) Was funding an obstacle to launching this initiative?

- a) Yes
- b) No

15.) Is funding an obstacle to sustaining this initiative?

- a) Yes
- b) No

16.) Who provides your funding? Please provide percent from each funding source.

Business _____%

Government _____%

Private Non-profit Organization/Organizations _____%

Individual Contributions _____%

Other _____%, Please state funding source

17.) What is the approximate average annual budget of the initiative?

18.) In your personal opinion, did government [] help, [] hinder or [] make no difference to this initiative? How?

19.) On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the success of the initiative?

(1= no success to 5 = high success),

1 2 3 4 5

APPENDIX D
Model Estimates

Table D1: OLS Model Estimates for Monthly Hours Volunteered			
Variable	Estimate	Standard Error	Significance
Constant	14.650	3.75	99%
Age	0.033	0.04	
Years of education	-0.265	0.18	
Gender	-1.155	0.76	
Years since leadership training	0.252	0.09	99%

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