SPEAK OUT

1995

Final Report

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The original of this document came from the Mayor's office.

April 20, 1995

Dear Fellow Citizen,

In its fourth year, *Speak Out Lexington* gave our community an opportunity to look at an important issue: How can we heal racial and other divisions in our community.

This year, for the first time, a Unity Festival provided a way to culminate Speak Out activities with a celebration of diversity within unity.

Speak Out Lexington 1995 has been a community effort that could not have taken place without the time, effort, and commitment of the almost 300 volunteer moderators, reporters, and group contact people who organized and led *Speak Out* sessions, and the almost 100 people who assisted with the Unity Festival.

I believe this report will give each reader insight into the hopes, concerns, and creative ideas of his or her fellow citizens throughout the community. I hope you enjoy reading it, and that you will be inspired and challenged to help in every way you can to make Lexington-Fayette County an even better place to live.

Sincerely,

Pam Miller
Mayor

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON 1995 IS A PROJECT OF LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT

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SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON 1995:

How Can We Heal Racial & Other
Divisions in Our Community?

Final Report

A NOTE TO READERS:

This report describes the results of 139 meetings of Lexington-Fayette County citizens held early in 1995. Each session addressed the topic, "How Can We Heal Racial and Other Divisions in Our Community?"

You may find it useful to read the Summary Report for *Speak Out Lexington 1995*, produced as a separate four-page document, before reading this report. The Summary Report provides an overview of results and a brief report on the Unity Festival.

If you want information about how the sessions came about, how they were organized, how the analysis was conducted, and how many people participated, please see the Introduction and Appendices A, E and F.

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INTRODUCTION

Speak Out Lexington offers citizens of Lexington-Fayette County an annual opportunity to meet together and talk about public issues that affect the community. *Speak Out Lexington* has these purposes:

- To encourage public discussion of issues that matter to residents of Lexington-Fayette County;

- To help shape the Urban County Government budget and to give neighborhoods, civic groups, private businesses, and other citizens a source for ideas.

The Mayor and the Urban County Council started *Speak Out Lexington* in 1992 to provide citizens with a way to talk with each other about issues that matter to our community. The founders believed that such talk is powerful and could assist citizens in supporting each other through the economic slowdown then being experienced. The 1,609 participants in 1992 responded to a set of questions about how things were going for their work and their families. Participants in 1992 expressed concerns about their families that were even stronger than their worries about work security. As a result, in the following year the format of *Speak Out Lexington* concentrated on engaging citizens in talking through questions about strengthening their families, neighborhoods, and community. A total of 1,029 participated in 1993. The 1994 Speak Out had two topics: "What Kind of Community Do We Want? and "How Can We Build a Safer Community?" In 1994 a total of 1,312 participated in 98 groups.

As the planning for *Speak Out Lexington 1995* began, Mayor Pam Miller convened an *ad hoc* advisory group that made several valuable suggestions resulting in revisions of *Speak Out Lexington*. The main innovation was the addition of a culminating celebratory event called the Unity Festival.

Both the number of groups and the number of participants increased in comparison with 1994. In 1995 a total of 2329 people participated in the 139 groups. Trained volunteers -- 119 moderators and 55 reporters -- led the *Speak Out* sessions. Information on *Speak Out Lexington 1995* participants is presented in Appendix E.

The body of this report follows the sequence of main questions asked at each *Speak Out* session. A final section provides a description of the Unity Festival.

QUESTION 1

How do racial and other divisions harm our community?

In almost all *Speak Out* groups people were quick to cite the many ways they believe racial and other divisions harm individual people in the community and harm the community as a whole. Many people spoke about being directly affected, and reported that such divisions have led to their being denied respect, understanding, and equal opportunity. Others, who did not feel so directly affected, indicated that divisions result in their being denied the opportunity to know and understand the diversity present in the community. The result, they reported, is a feeling of loss in their own lives.

Many people spoke with regret about the misunderstandings, limitations, and even fear caused by racial and other divisions. Some mentioned their own reluctance, or the reluctance of people they know, to frequent certain parts of the community, or reported experiencing anxiety when in them. One participant, commenting on the way that divisions seem to affect so many aspects of life in our community, said that these divisions "take the sweetness out of life."

In most groups people identified at least four ways that divisions weaken the economic life of our community. First, these divisions limit opportunities for many people. This deprives the community of the full contribution these people are capable of making. Limited opportunities also discourage many people with talent, creativity, and energy from remaining in our community.

Second, these divisions make the community less attractive to business and industry when they consider whether to remain here, whether to expand existing operations, or whether to locate here in the first place. Third, these divisions result in unequal development among the varying locations in the community and the neglect of some areas that have additional potential for development. Fourth, the divisions diminish outsiders' interests in either visiting or moving to Lexington-Fayette County.

In a few groups, some people expressed the opinion that there are no serious divisions in our community. These people have not experienced the divisions themselves, and they feel that talk about such divisions often is used as a means to further one or another group's political or social agenda. Other people in those groups believe that if such divisions exist they are minimal. In many groups, people stated that the media exploit or exaggerate divisions in a way that harms the community.

Here are some answers typical of the most frequent responses to this

question:

> We are living at half-steam when the whole community doesn't participate equally in the life of the community.
>
> Those divisions destroy the true sense of community.
>
> It makes people feel they can't succeed.
>
> Our economy suffers: development is not evenly distributed.

What are you and people you know doing to work on healing racial and other divisions in Lexington?

QUESTION 2

People mentioned the many positive actions they are presently taking to help heal the divisions that exist in our community. They spoke about their actions at their places of work and within the groups, organizations, and institutions that aim to reduce divisions within the community. Many people also cited their efforts with church or social outreach programs, such as Habitat for Humanity and other organizations that have community service as their primary mission.

People mentioned also the many ways that they take individual action on a daily basis to reach the same end, such as taking a public stand to confront divisiveness; making it plain that they will not tolerate racial and ethnic jokes and slurs; working to change attitudes and actions through reflection, discussion, or formal training; and building personal relationships across dividing lines.

What more are more are you willing to do to work on healing racial and other divisions in Lexington?

QUESTION 3

People reacted to this question first by speaking about individual actions they would be willing to take--either doing something that they hadn't been doing or making more of an effort to do those things that they believe make a difference on a personal level. People reported willingness to take such new actions as reaching out to people who have different ethnic backgrounds, and greeting or making appropriate eye contact with people whom they don't know when passing them on the street.

People also spoke about additional actions they would like to undertake with others in organized efforts to address existing divisions. In these comments, people described how they would like to assist existing efforts, and how they would like to join others in starting possible new

efforts. One theme of these comments was the need to improve education and communication about the nature of existing divisions and ways to overcome them. Groups with mostly younger people in them were more likely to mention personal interaction, while groups of adults often mentioned specific volunteer efforts and changes in the work place.

Here are some examples of comments people made:

> I am willing to pay more attention to treating each person fairly and with respect.
>
> I am willing to speak up in support of schools in all parts of town having equal resources.
>
> I am willing to organize a block party in my neighborhood so all of us neighbors can get to know each other.

The reports make clear that people have significant time and energy to devote to making this a better community for all its citizens. Many are interested in doing more than they are presently doing.

Some participants, however, said that while they would like to do more, they do not know what to do. They are unsure about what kinds of efforts are appropriate, especially when those efforts potentially relate to people whom they view as different from themselves. They do not know enough about existing efforts. They do not know how to get connected to people or organizations that have an understanding about efforts that will make a difference.

People's responses to this question reveal that there is significant potential for actions to bring about meaningful improvements in our community. The responses also serve as an indication of the extent of existing divisions, even among people of professed good will and intentions.

QUESTION 4

How can we use our institutions more effectively to work on healing racial and other divisions?

In discussing institutions, people had the most ideas about ways the school system could help heal divisions. Many comments had to do with the recent work on equity within the schools and the current redistricting effort. As is true in the larger population, Speak Out participants had many different views about the appropriate ways to address and possibly resolve these issues. Their comments reflected awareness of the difficulties and controversy surrounding these issues.

Many comments indicated the belief that more progress on difficult social issues can be made with young people, whose ideas and habits of mind are not yet fully formed, and that schools are the one place that all young people can be reached. But in some groups people resisted handing the schools the major responsible for working to end racial and other divisions. Some people feel the schools are already over-burdened with social and cultural expectations in addition to their academic agendas. Others believe adults should be role models and not expect children and young people to bear such a heavy social burden.

People recognized civic groups as another set of good places to make progress. These groups are seen as already oriented to service, and as having missions that fit with making progress on healing divisions within the community.

Churches also received a good deal of comment. They are seen as another set of institutions whose mission includes concern for issues of division and whose actions for "social ministry" could be increased. People suggested a number of ways, in addition to outreach, that churches might make efforts to increase their own diversity, and they suggested "congregation exchanges" between churches across traditional lines of division.

The *Speak Out Lexington Unity Festival* brought a celebratory close to the 1995 Speak Out Lexington process. The Festival, held March 21 at Transylvania University, brought together hundreds of people,

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most of whom had participated in one of the many individual Speak Out sessions. At the Unity Festival people had an opportunity to meet each other, learn about current community building efforts, enjoy entertainment, celebrate both our unity and our diversity, and make decisions together about ideas to include on a community poster.

People offered many creative suggestions for what each of us can do as individuals to help heal racial and other divisions in our community. Forty of these suggestions, chosen either for their frequency or for their creativity, were selected from the Speak Out reports. The Advisory Committee narrowed these to twenty, which were included on a ballot voted on at the Speak Out Lexington Unity Festival. Here are the top ten items chosen by the Unity Festival participants:

Appreciate Differences

Make A Friend Who Is Different From You

Take Your Whole Family to Multi-Cultural Events

Work On Projects Together With People Who Are Not Like You

Come Out Of Your Comfort Zone: Meet New People and Work On New Issues

Invite People of Different Backgrounds Into Your Home and Social Life

Change Yourself And Others By Small Acts Of Everyday Kindness

Work To Make Your Neighborhood More Integrated

Speak Out Against Racism And Ethnic Stereotypes

Be a Positive Role Model

These phrases are featured on a handsome full-color poster, superimposed over a design by fiber artist Arturo Sandoval. An 8½" X 11" version of the poster is being distributed at no charge at a wide variety of public locations. A larger version of the poster is available at a modest cost.

Appendix A

METHODOLOGY

Appendix A

METHODOLOGY

Speak Out Lexington 1995 is the fourth in an annual series of major efforts by one community to involve citizens in considering community problems and possible solutions to those problems. The ultimate aim of the project -- to involve as many people as possible from a broad cross-section of the community in discussing topics of deep interest to them -- should result in citizen engagement in addressing important community problems.

Speak Out Lexington is not a research project, but it does generate important information. The particular ways the groups are organized, the design of the sessions, the format and conduct of the sessions, and the management of the analysis process are all based on the premise that *Speak Out Lexington* should result in a more powerful, active, and satisfied citizenry. The methods used in 1995 to work toward these results are described below.

Organization of *Speak Out* groups

To identify moderators and reporters, the Mayor's office sent invitations to these groups:

- People who had served as moderators or reporters in previous years
- Businesses
- Civic and neighborhood organizations
- Social service agencies
- Groups and individuals suggested by Councilmembers
- Other groups of citizens likely to volunteer time to assist with the effort

Those who responded to the invitations agreed to be available to serve as moderator or reporter (the volunteer's choice) in one or more of the following situations:

- Civic clubs, neighborhood associations, senior citizen groups, work groups, community organizations, or other established groups that chose to participate in *Speak Out Lexington 1995*
- Public groups designated in each Council District

- Classroom groups, from elementary school to the university level
- Groups of friends, associates, neighbors, co-workers, or others organized by the moderator or reporter

Design of the sessions

The Mayor's staff and consultants developed the topic and format for the sessiions. Before settling on the final design for *Speak Out Lexington '95*, the Mayor's staff and the consultants invited the *Speak Out Lexington* Advisory Committee members to comment, and ran two practice groups to test the meeting format and questions.

Training for moderators and reporters

Once the design was complete the consultants trained moderators and reporters to lead the sessions. People who agreed to serve as moderators and reporters for the first time in 1995 attended a required 90 minute training that explained the purposes, philosophy, and structure of *Speak Out Lexington*. People who had served as moderators or reporters in previous years were invited to come to training if they wished, but were not required to do so. During the training, the consultants explained the purpose of the sessions, the most important aspects of moderating and reporting, and suggested ways to handle the problems most likely to arise during a session. In addition, Urban County Government produced a 30-minute videotape of a simulated *Speak Out* session and broadcast it frequently on the government channel.

Format and conduct of the *Speak Out* sessions

Before each session began, moderators and reporters encouraged participants to complete the demographic surveys and invited interested people to complete the Citizen Request for Action Forms. These activities were optional. Reporters also counted the total number of participants, for inclusion in the summary report.

In leading the sessions, each moderator relied on a Guidebook developed by the consultants and provided by the Mayor's Office. Following the verbatim text or working from an outline they produced themselves, moderators began by explaining the way the session would be conducted and then led the group through consideration of the questions. The reporter noted responses on a flipchart, recording the gist of each speaker's comment in a few of the speaker's own words.

Analysis of results

Two sources of information formed the basis for analysis: (1) transcriptions of the chart notes taken at each of the sessions, and (2) session reports completed by the moderators and reporters for each of the sessions. The chart note transcriptions presented a detailed look at each group's ideas and decisions. The session reports contained moderators' and reporters' description of the major issues raised by the participants. (The session report form that reporters completed is included in Appendix H.)

Appendix B

QUESTIONS ASKED BY MODERATORS

Appendix B

QUESTIONS ASKED BY MODERATORS

Creating unity within diversity:
How can we heal racial and other divisions within our community?

Question 1

How do racial and other divisions harm our community?

Question 2

What are you and people you know doing to work on healing racial and other divisions in Lexington?

Question 3

What more are you willing to do to work on healing racial and other divisions in Lexington?

Question 4

How can we use our institutions more effectively to work on healing racial and other divisions? By institutions we mean our schools, government, religious institutions, civic organizations, corporations, neighborhood associations, and non-profit organizations.

Question 5

Individuals can take many practical actions to heal racial and other divisions. Of the actions we have talked about here, which are most likely to be useful as suggestions for the poster?

Question 6

Is there anything else you would like to add?

Appendix C

GROUP FREQUENCIES FOR RESPONSES

Appendix C

GROUP FREQUENCIES FOR RESPONSES

Following is a tally of the number of comments made by individuals of different age groups. Of the 139 groups, 60 were adult groups, and 79 were young adults and children groups.

Question 1: How Do Racial and Other Divisions Harm Our Community?

Harm	Adults	Young Adults/Children
Destroys True Sense of Community (isolation, no sense of belonging to whole, media portrayal, hinders cooperative actions)	146	76
"Takes the Sweetness Out of Life" (less communication/interaction, ignorance, inhibits fun/knowledge from diverseness, stereotypes)	136	90
Financial Costs (economic underdevelopment, property damage, exhausting/misdirecting resources, barrier to recruiting from outside Lexington, lose African-American young people to other communities)	76	20
Human Accomplishments Suffer (not utilizing resources, drains positive energy, limits potential achievement of individuals)	65	29
Fear/Violence (criminal activities, anger, hate)	79	63
Neighborhoods (economic divisions, racial homogeny, schools, socio-economic status, reputations, busing/redistricting)	82	42
Inferior/Superior Polarization (diminishes pride/morale, focus on difference, feelings of inferiority)	25	42

Question 2: What are you and people you know doing to work on healing racial and other divisions?

and

Question 3: What more are you willing to do to heal racial and other divisions in Lexington?

Efforts Being made	Adults	Young Adults/Children
Personal Growth/Challenges (more public stand, not tolerating racism, recognizing commonalities, challenging myself, working to change attitudes and actions, parents teaching children)	312	87
Volunteering (service projects, working with groups geared toward race relations, joint projects)	231	63
Interaction Across Difference (finding similarities, trust building, friendships)	151	80
Learning/Education (library, school, media, diversity workshops, teaching, self-educating)	116	78
Communicating (talking, interacting, dialogue, listening)	92	80
Spiritual/Religious Approaches to Changing Habits and Minds (church outreach programs, exchange programs, dialogues)	79	45
Changing Workplace Practices (recruiting/hiring, training programs)	57	1
Youth Empowerment/Activities (youth programs, sports)	24	21
Schools (redistricting, involvement in schools, equity of resources)	46	28
Pride in Neighborhood (get to know neighbors, challenge stereotypes, desire/live in integrated neighborhoods)	37	15
Don't Know How to Help/But Want to	11	14
Feeling Voiceless/Giving Voice to All	6	8
Political Involvement	18	6
"Vote With Your Money" (patronage of local African-American businesses or racial diverse/friendly businesses)	5	0

Whatever It Takes	4	6

Question 4: How can we use our institutions more effectively to work on healing racial and other divisions? By institutions we mean our schools, government, religious institutions, civic organizations, neighborhood associations, and non-profit organizations.

Institution	Adults	Young Adults/Children
Public/Private Primary and Secondary Schools	129	80
Public Groups (events, volunteer groups, police, arts community, community centers, civic groups)	87	40
Religious Organizations	57	23
Neighborhoods (integration, city planning, distribution of resources, downtown development)	57	10
Government (political involvement, redistricting, buses)	57	16
Media	54	6
Workplaces	46	11
Colleges	8	17
Youth	19	15

Appendix D

IDEAS ABOUT THE *SPEAK OUT* PROCESS

Appendix D

IDEAS ABOUT THE *SPEAK OUT* PROCESS

Representative suggestions from moderators and reporters for improving future *Speak Out* sessions.

Plan two group sessions where groups meet and share ideas and concerns. Possibly after initial meetings have taken place.

Have family and friends so we could have community participation.

Having more ads in the newspaper about *Speak Out Lexington* sessions would have improved the turnout.

Moderator/reporter in neighborhood other than our own.

I think the questions should be changed, especially questions two and three when talking to teens. In my mind they ask about the same thing, only different degrees.

Select teen leaders as moderators, they identify with teens. Have sit in advisors (adults).

Continued publicity on *Speak Out*, particularly on public forums, will aid the effort.

Continue to have single issue oriented *Speak Outs*.

Anticipate the kind of emotional reactions that a subject will generate and plan to deal with it in a more constructive fashion.

I would like the role of the moderator to be expanded to that of a facilitator. By this I mean that the facilitator would use probes that seem appropriate to glean the most input from the group, while maintaining neutrality, rather than simply asking the printed questions alone.

Our session needed more time or fewer questions.

More promotion, publicity.

Need questions posted to keep comments focused on particular items. Post all questions so people know their comments and concerns will have a place to be heard.
Train moderators more.

More advertising for community sessions.

Do more in the school system to reach out to students, staff and faculty.

I appreciated being able to work with a moderator in a place that is quite different from my usual daily surroundings. It was a good experience to meet folks other than my own

peers. I think this "mix" is an idea that should be repeated.

Get supplies to reporter sooner.

For *Speak Out* sessions, particularly for youth basketball leagues, I would have the coaches who are present at the session serve as reporter and moderator. It appears they would obtain and maintain the attention of the youth as well as to the responses of the questions.

Build in some sort of thought provoking comments for students. Several seemed to speak up after another student presented an idea. They didn't know how to address any other divisions.

Have follow up questions to generate discussion.

Have follow up group to meet and discuss again or other issues.

Hook two different groups together (race, economic, gender).

Have more *Speak Out* sessions with young people so they feel that they are part of this community and that their ideas and opinions do matter.

Keep the focus on what individuals can do about a problem or solution, but include a question or two on what institutions can do as well.

In training for new moderators continue to stress need for their neutrality. Maybe all moderators and reporters need to be required to participate in a session prior to moderating/reporting so they can have opportunity to express their opinions.

For us, jointly scheduling it with another event in the church to increase attendance and participation.

Keep refining the format as has been done in the past, maybe consider trying an early fall time period.

Even more publicity to encourage greater participation on the part of citizens. Also, need to do more to differentiate *Speak Out* from *Mayor's Night Out*. Some participants were confused until we explained the difference.

Stronger encouragement to neighborhood associations to have at least one association *Speak Out*. The materials you have developed for these sessions are excellent.

Do more in school system to reach all students, faculty and staff.

Topic may have been a little "deep" for high school students without some prep discussions.

I would like to see more latitude for the moderator, enabling the moderator to utilize skills to aid participants in speaking.

Appendix E

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON PARTICIPANT STATISTICS

Appendix E

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON 1995 PARTICIPANT STATISTICS

Total Number of Individuals Attended	2329
Total Groups Reporting	139
Number of Surveys Received	1958

AGE		**AGE**	
14 or under	324	45-54	235
15-17	479	55-64	113
18-24	261	65-74	91
25-34	153	75-84	63
35-44	229	85 or older	10

GENDER	
Male	769
Female	1136
RACE	
White	1445
African-American	402
Asian	20
Other	26

Speak Out Lexington 1995 **Participant Statistics, continued**

NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN LEXINGTON-FAYETTE COUNTY			
0-5	340	11-20	800
6-10	235	21 or more	428

ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE	
40502	257
40503	351
40504	122
40505	124
40506	4
40507	8
40508	224
40509	55
40510	8
40511	109
40512	0
40513	44
40514	67
40515	205
40516	10
40517	205
Outside	91

Appendix F

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Appendix F

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON GROUP PARTICIPANTS

* Held more than one session.

Aldersgate United Methodist Church

Beaumont Midle School

Bluegrass Kiwanis

Bluegrass NOW

*Bluegrass-Aspendale Residents

*Bryan Station High School

Calvary Baptist High Point Singles

Calvary Baptist Seniors

Caring Neighbors Committee

Central Christian and St. Paul AME

Combined Youth Groups

Central Kentucky Re-Ed Staff

*Charlotte Court Residents

City-As-School

Claymont Neighborhood Association

Coleman House

Democratic Women's Discussion Group

Family Care Center

Fayette County Detention Center

Fayette County Juvenile Detention Center

Fayette County Neighborhood Council

Fayette Mall

First Council District Residents

First United Methodist and Wesley United Methodist Combined Youth Groups

Gainesway Neighborhood Association

Girl Scouts - Wilderness Road Council

Golden K Kiwanis

Good Shepherd Episcopal Church

Greater Lexington Democratic Women's Club

Griffin Gate Neighborhood Association

Head Start Parents

Henry Clay PTSA

Immanuel Baptist Church

ISSC/IBM

Jessie Clark Middle Sch

*Kentucky Educational Television

*Lafayette High School

Laurette Epsilon Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority

League of Women Voters

Lexington Area Religious Leaders

Lexington Arts & Culture Council Members' Group Committee

Lexington Breakfast Optimist Club

*Lexington Catholic High School

Lexington Chapter Hadassah

*Lexington Community College

Lexington Public Library Board & Staff

*Lexington Traditional Magnet School

Lexington Upward Bound

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department

LFUCG Parks and Recreation Extended

School Program
LFUCG Parks and Recreation Starlight & Twilight Basketball Teams

Manassas Neighborhood

Mayfair Village

Mayor's Youth Council

Mother to Mother

New Americans

Newman Center

Online America

Peace Camp Teen Counselors

*Professional Women's Forum

Project Care Forum

*Richmond Place

Robert H. Williams Cultural Center

Rodes Addition Homemakers

*Russell Elementary School

Second Presbyterian Church

Sherwood Drive Neighborhood Group

South Hill Neighborhood Association

South Lexington Residents

Southern Hills Methodist Church

Southland Christian Church

St. Martin's Village Neighborhood Assoc.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church

St. Raphael's Episcopal Church

Stonewall Neighborhood Association

Sunrise Toastmasters

*Tates Creek High School

Temple Adath Israel

Thoroughbred Kiwanis

Trinity Baptist Church

Trinity Hill United Methodist Peace and Justice Committee

Twin Pines Christian Church

UK English Class

UK Medical Center Employees

UK Political Science Class

UK Retiree Coffee Club

Unitarian Universalist Church

United Way Staff

United Way Union Counselors

University of Kentucky Faculty, Staff, & Students

Westside Head Start

WKYT-TV

Appendix G

CITIZEN REQUEST FOR ACTION FORM

Appendix G

CITIZEN REQUEST FOR ACTION FORM

The Citizen Request for Action Forms were distributed to meeting participants to provide a mechanism by which they could request action from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government regarding their specific problems and concerns of a routine nature. Requests for action were made to all areas of the government. Additionally, a few requests were referred to appropriate outside agencies.

Appendix H

SESSION REPORT FORM REPORTERS USED

SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON '95 REPORT FORM

1. Group name:

   _____

2. Reporter's name and daytime telephone number:

   _____

3. Moderator's name and daytime telephone number:

   _____

4. Date and time of your session: _____

5. Location: _____

6. Do the people in this group have a common interest or reason for meeting together?
   Yes_____ No _____

   If so, please describe what the group members have in common: (For example, people are co-workers, or live in the same neighborhood, or are all interested in affordable housing)

   _____

7. Total number present _____

8. What themes or topics seemed to be of most concern to the people in your session? (If you need more space use the back of the page, or add pages.)

9. Please list any observations about this session that we might miss from having access only to the flip chart notes.

10. What suggestions do you have for improving future *Speak Out Lexington* sessions?

11. Any other comments?

THANK YOU FOR CONTRIBUTING TO *SPEAK OUT LEXINGTON '95*

Within 48 hours, please send the following in the envelope provided:

(1) This Report Form

(2) A transcription of the flip charts from your session (hand written is fine)

(3) The Participant's Information sheets

(4) The blue Citizen Request for Action forms