Success: Now and Later.

ANT 360 CES Research Project
Interview Group: Bryce Carr, Cog Gaffen, Fiona Knott, Eve Poteet, Adam Tosch

What is success?

- What is the impact of CES on individual participants?
- What is the impact of CES on the community?
- Is CES sustainable and eligible for government funding?
- What resources would better help CES continue its mission?

What does the literature say?

4.1. Settings and participants

Data for this study were collected as part of a community and youth development program designed to foster youth leadership, entrepreneurial skills, and a sense of connection to local communities. This youth program is a collaborative effort between high schools in four neighboring towns, as well as two Extension offices in that region. Extension (aka Cooperative Extension) is a U.S. federal program implemented as part of Land-Grant (i.e., publicly funded) universities in each state and delivered in part through local offices in counties across the nation (USDA, n.d.). The study settings included four neighboring small towns in the northern portion of the state of Nebraska, each of which is considered as "rural" by definition of the US Department of Agriculture (Ratcliffe et al., 2016; USDA-ERS, 2019). The four communities ranged in population size from 76 to 2,737 (US Census, 2019). This region of the state is a large geography of prairie grasslands and stabilized sand dunes with a low population density, as well as a higher than average aging population, compared to the rest of Nebraska. Inhabitants tend to be largely Caucasian and work in the agriculture sector (Bleed and Flowerday, 1990; Taylor et al., 2019). Each of the sites are surrounded by other small communities. The two largest cities in the state (Lincoln and Omaha, populations 258,379 and 408,958 respectively) are located approximately 220–300 miles away and thus our study sites are located a distance away from population centers. We provide general descriptions of the study sites below:

This content is from the eCFR and is authoritative but unofficial.

Title 29 —Labor
Subtitle A —Office of the Secretary of Labor
Part 2 —General Regulations
Subpart D —Equal Treatment in Department of Labor Programs for Faith-Based and Community Organizations; Protection of Religious Liberty of Department of Labor Social Service Providers and Beneficiaries

Source: 69 FR 41891, July 12, 2004, unless otherwise noted.
Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; E.O. 13198, 66 FR 8497, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 750; E.O. 13279, 67 FR 77141, 3 CFR, 2002 Comp., p. 258; E.O. 13559, 75 FR 71319, 3 CFR, 2010 Comp., p. 273; E.O. 14015, 86 FR 10007, 3 CFR, 2021 Comp., p. 517.

§ 2.38 Status of nonprofit organizations.

(a) In general, DOL does not require that an organization, including a religious organization, obtain tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code in order to be eligible for Federal financial assistance under DOL social service programs. Many such programs, however, do require an organization to be a "nonprofit organization" in order to be eligible for such support. Individual solicitations that require organizations to have nonprofit status must specifically so indicate in the eligibility section of the solicitation. In addition, any solicitation for a program that requires an organization to maintain tax-exempt status must expressly state the statutory authority for requiring such status. For assistance with questions about a particular solicitation, applicants should contact the DOL program office that issued the solicitation.

(b) Unless otherwise provided by statute, in DOL programs in which an applicant must show that it is a nonprofit organization, the applicant must be permitted to do so by any of the following means:

(1) Proof that the Internal Revenue Service currently recognizes the applicant as tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) A statement from a State taxing body or the State Secretary of State certifying that:

(i) The organization is a nonprofit organization operating within the State; and

(ii) No part of its net earnings may lawfully benefit any private shareholder or individual;

(3) A certified copy of the applicant's certificate of incorporation or similar document that clearly establishes the nonprofit status of the applicant; or

(4) Any item described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, if that item applies to a State or national parent organization, together with a statement by the State or national parent organization that the applicant is a local nonprofit affiliate of the organization.

This content is from the eCFR and is authoritative but unofficial.

Title 32 —National Defense
Subtitle A —Department of Defense
Chapter I —Office of the Secretary of Defense
Subchapter C —DoD Grant and Agreement Regulations
Part 37 —Technology Investment Agreements
Subpart J —Definitions of Terms Used in This Part

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 10 U.S.C. 113.
Source: 68 FR 47160, Aug. 7, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§ 37.1315 Nonprofit organization.

(a) Any corporation, trust, association, cooperative or other organization that:

(1) Is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, or similar purposes in the public interest.

(2) Is not organized primarily for profit; and

(3) Uses its net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operations of the organization.

(b) The term includes any nonprofit institution of higher education or nonprofit hospital.

5 Main conclusion

In general, it can be noted that the problems of sustaina community have been actualized in recent years. The theo new development, with an increasing emphasis on a comp factors of society, economics, ecology in their close interco Sustainable development is becoming a global agenda ar regions, but in the world as a whole.

In such conditions it is extremely important to include t global problems. The youth, as a more active part of the entrepreneurial projects aimed at creating a more sustain goals of the UN agenda.

The materials of the research show that Enactus project different countries join forces, can become a basis for susta of including the population (both directly and indirectly - a actual problems of our time.

Code of Federal Regulations

Nonprofit Organization: (32 C.F.R. § 37.1315)

- Operated primarily for public interest
- Not primarily for profit
- Profits used to expand organization

Status of Nonprofit Organization: (29 C.F.R. § 2.38)

- Tax Exemption not required
- Must be categorized as Nonprofit to receive Federal support

Comparisons of Youth Programs

In US Rural Communities: (de Guzman et al. 2020)

- Rural Decline "Emptying out"
- Lack of Competition + Resource Commitment
- Limited Schedules and Labor Laws

In Global Communities: (Dalibozhko and Krakovetskaya 2018)

- Youth tend to be more active participants to change
- Tend to be open to working with individuals of different demographics
- Involvement of youth in entrepreneurial projects involves local communities and has far reaching effects past that individuals community

Challenges Rural Communities Face

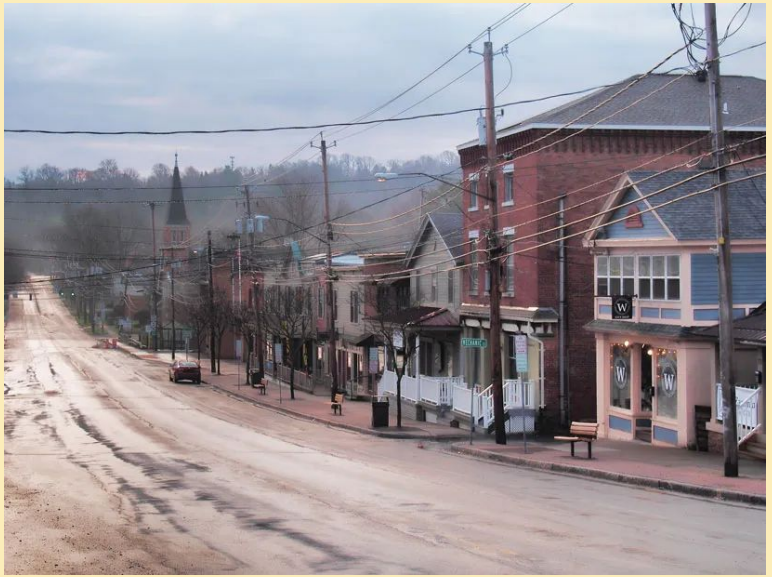
Many rural communities across the country face similar roadblocks in regards to the future of their youth and community. The "hollowing out" of rural communities directly impacts this (de Guzman et al. 2020). Some of the challenges and potential solutions for such scenarios and be seen below:

Challenges in Rural communities:

- Keeping youth invested in community
- Opportunities for growth and development
- Structure and purpose
- Resources to keep talent local

Ways to address these challenges:

- Organizations that focus on youth
- Offering a sense of community and ownership
- Welcoming environments
- Showing youth there is a chance for growth and pride in their communities



(Howard 2023)

Methods

here's a peek at what our coding looked like

(What we did and how we did it)

- approach: qualitative non-probability stratified sampling (Kellett 2024)
- one-on-one interviews with five current members who:
  - have been involved with CES from 1 month to 3 years
  - are ages 13-20

- interviews were recorded, annotated, transcribed, then finally coded by this criteria:
  - personal or community-focused
  - beginning or current or future goals
  - financial or community-centered goals
  - personal or community growth
  - personal or program growth
    - We found this data to be dynamic—and we coded it to show how goals and growth developed over time!

- Interpreting our codes provided the exciting qualitative data that's to follow...

Limitations

(What we lacked and what we'd suggest for the future)

What we lacked:

- Participants
- Former CES members

What we'd suggest for the future:

- Having a larger number of participants
- Having former members for interviewees
- Having a designated interviewing location

Our Findings and Discussion: How CES fosters growth

What We Heard...

For the individual...

- Opportunities for Growth
- Non-judgement
- Development of soft skills
- Supportive environment
- Confidence Building
- Friendships

“So has CES met your expectations?”

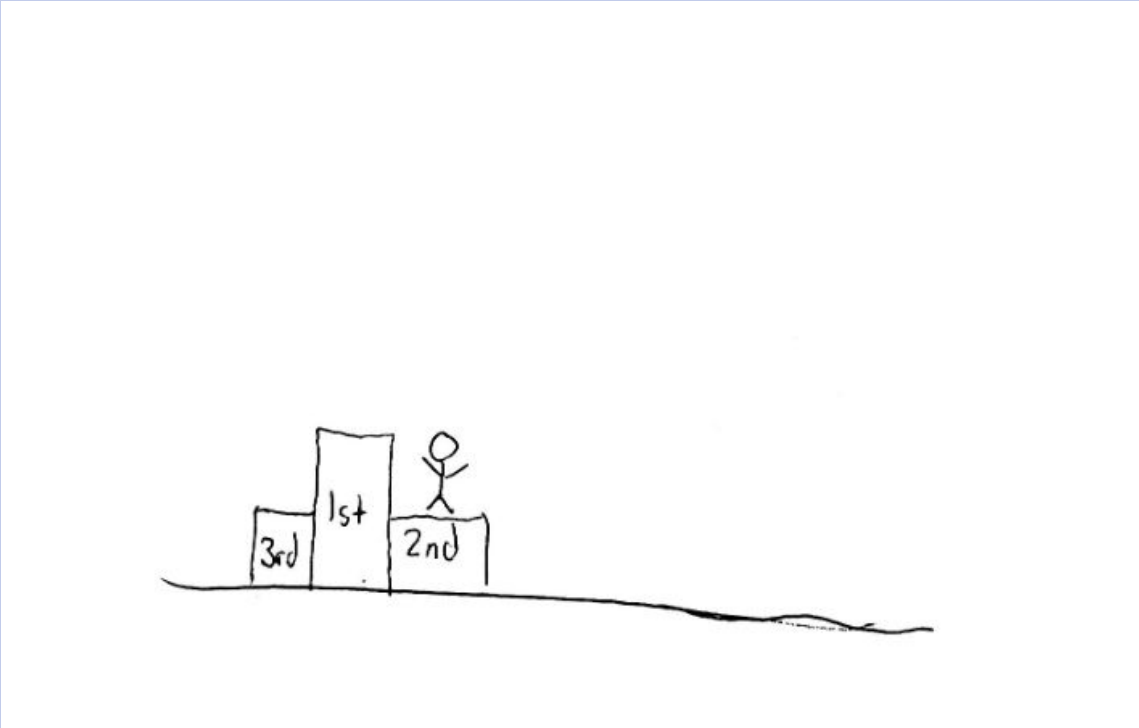
“I think so, yes. I honestly didn't come in with much expectation. I didn't know exactly how they wanted me to fill the position that they needed, but it turns out that the position needed altering anyways, so I kind of worked together with everybody, and we created an expectation.”
- Interviewee 5

“My goals are to make sure that... the space that I provide is open for everyone, that anyone can come in here and look me in the eyes and say, I have an idea, help me. And be that person to be like, okay, cool, I have the tools for that, and we can do that now. And I also believe that it is really, really important for something like this to really sink its teeth and grow so that the kids, especially the high schoolers and stuff, they need somewhere.”
- Interviewee 3

For the community at large...

- Professional environment
- Work experience
- Professional skill growth
- Reliable Community
- Lack of space/out-growing
- Future Growth

And what we saw...



"...my reason for success would be like, if you're doing a challenge, or a race, or something you didn't make it first place and you made it second place. I still count that as success because you are doing something."

- Interviewee 4

“...at the beginning it was just, I thought I was selling stuff and getting money. Buthe further I went along, I realized that they're doing this to give kids a chance to learn marketing skills. And there's a lot more just for just the good of people instead of money. It's not done.”

- Interviewee 1

“Every time [Bonita] has me do a task and I am completing it and it's something that I understand is helping the company, I think I feel a sense of growth in it.”

- Interviewee 5

Concerns and how they're being addressed

Lack of Space

"...there's six people at the desks, there's four people on the floor, there's two people at the computers, and then there's me, and then there's all the other people who work here. I'm just like, oh my God, we need more space."

-Interviewee 3

Lack of Funding (Title 9 Part 13 Chapter 385 § 5002).

"It's so young and tiny ... there are growing pains that I've found where it's just like, oh, well, that's just a thing when you're getting bigger and bigger and bigger, like asking for funding and having to petition and doing all these different grants and all that."

-Interviewee 3

Conclusion

CES can't grow without funding.

Rural communities can't grow without supporting the youth.

The youth can't grow without funding.

This work is needed, wanted and important. Keep going.

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