I help you. And you help another. And that person helps another.

Earning Time Dollars builds bridges to the resources that people need.

Soon, it's a web of caring – a support network that draws community together and creates a new sense of trust.

Giving Time Spending Time…

Dane County Neighbor-to-Neighbor Timebank

Dane County Timebank
danecountytimebank.org

Help Yourself and Others

What Are Time Dollars?

Time Dollars are credits you get for helping other Timebank members. One hour you spend helping another equals one time dollar in your account. Anyone who helps can earn. Anyone who earns can spend.

What Is a Timebank?

A Timebank is formed whenever a group of individuals agree to earn or spend Time Dollars. Every Timebank is a reflection of its members—who they are, the dreams they have, and the choices and decisions they make.

Neighbor-to-Neighbor Timebank

When a Timebank member wants help, they find and contact another member through the online directory, or call the Timebank Coordinator, who assigns a member to the task. After the exchange of service, you or the coordinator log the Time Dollars earned and spent. Members spend the Time Dollars they earn to:

• Get help from other members
• Donate time to friends, family or others who need help
• Purchase goods available from the Timebank or its members

Check out
danecountytimebank.org
for more information and applications

We teach you to enter Timebank information and exchanges into our database, and help manage your account.

Four Core Values

Timebanks are based on four core values:

• **Assets:** We are all assets; we all have something to give.
• **Redefining Work:** Building community is real work. Time Dollars are a way to recognize and reward that work.
• **Reciprocity:** Helping works better as a two-way street. Those who receive help earn that help by giving in return to another.
• **Social Capital:** Being together means being stronger. People are joined by their helping actions into a network of support, strength, and trust.

Join to Create Change

Services Given and Received

The kinds of services people are giving and receiving with Time Dollars include:

Budgeting	Housekeeping
Car repair	Ironing
Carpentry	Laundry
Child care	Letter writing
Computer help	Moving help
Cooking	Pet care
Dog walking	Phone calls
Errands	Reading
Gardening	Rides
Hairdressing	Shopping
Hauling	Story telling
Home repair	Tutoring
Home visits	Washing cars

Timebank Stories

Timebanks are being created around the world. Here are a few of the many examples of Timebank experiences:

Jerome volunteers at the neighborhood center's after-school program, tutoring younger children in math and reading. He uses his Time Dollars to earn a computer through a computer donation program. His friend Sia volunteers at the Humane Society and serves in a food pantry to earn her computer.

Jane is a 70-year-old woman who wants new ways to spend her time while she's not working. She earns Time Dollars by mulching the rain gardens and cleaning furniture at the Family Center, a non-profit organization that's a Timebank member. She spends her Time Dollars getting math tutoring from Mary and crocheting lessons from Tony, both 15-year-old Timebank members. She also spends some getting a ride to a doctor's appointment with a neighbor and her 3-year-old daughter.

Tara owns a local beauty salon. She arranges to give two haircuts a month for Time Dollars and uses those to get help with her marketing plan. She expands her clientele by getting Timebank members into her salon and by improving her marketing abilities, something she previously couldn't afford to pay for help with.

A Brief History of the Dane County Timebank

The Dane County Timebank began in October 2005 with a pilot project on Madison's Northside. In partnership with the Northside Planning Council and with support from the City of Madison and Dane County, the Northside Neighbor-to-Neighbor Timebank was born and quickly developed into a large and multi-talented group of individuals and organizations, including the North/Eastside Senior Coalition, Northside Farmers' Market, neighborhood centers, parent-teacher organizations, human service providers, and neighborhood associations. The Northside Timebank has served as an excellent model as the Dane County Timebank has expanded into other communities around Dane County, building community connections and capacity.

For Timebank governance structure and personnel, and other up-to-date information, see danecountytimebank.org

More About Dane County Timebank, Inc.

The Dane County Timebank network is based on a mutual credit system created by Dr. Edgar S. Cahn, founder of Washington D.C.'s TimeBanks USA (www.timebanks.org). Cahn is an attorney, an economist, and a veteran of the 1960s War on Poverty who served in the Justice Department under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Cahn invented Time Dollars as a supplemental currency to pay for social welfare programs that are eliminated due to cuts in government spending.

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Dane County Timebank Long Term Vision

Community Centers

- accept Time Dollars for community events such as classes, dinners, festivals, and others.
- give Time Dollars to community members to stage events and teach classes.

Facilitate more interaction/interdependence in the center and out in the community

Local Business

- accept Time Dollars for select transactions during off-peak hours and use them to enhance the business' ability to serve the community, both by being more accessible to low-income individuals and by using Time Dollars to provide extra services such as child care.
- use Time Dollars to compensate a young intern learning to run a business.
- use Time Dollars to get help with services that would otherwise be unaffordable, such as marketing help.
- use Time Dollars to attend business classes

Link local businesses with non-profits; boost buying power and loyalty of local residents

Local Food Production

- use Time Dollars for help with growing, harvesting, canning, and other needs
- accept Time Dollars for food, especially when there's excess production

Develop more established and reliable markets, get better food into low-income communities and social service organizations

Social Services

- involve elderly, disabled, low-income, and other participants in the neighbor-to-neighbor timebank in order to connect them to help each other.
- give Time Dollars to community members to supplement the services the organization is able to offer

Expand capacity and build community by enlisting clients as co-producers of their and each others' care

Neighbor-to-Neighbor Timebank

Dane County Timebank

- maintains an online directory of Timebank members with a variety of skills and a willingness to help
- connects individuals and organizations to meet each other's needs
- recruits for more resources

Churches

- earn Time Dollars by enlisting congregation to serve as mentors, volunteer in the community, and build a bank of material goods available for Time Dollars
- incorporate Timebanking into faith-based social service programs, accepting Time Dollars for their services and giving Time Dollars to community members providing service

Church-based faith-based volunteers increase their impact in the community

Juvenile/Criminal Justice

- a Timebank Youth Court enlists and trains groups of kids to be peer juries, who sanction kids' behavior outside of the formal court system and connect juvenile offenders to service and learning opportunities in their communities
- prisoner reentry projects enable selected inmates to earn time dollars while still incarcerated, which they can pass on to their families and save for their release — using them for transportation, help with budgeting, child care, tutoring, and other necessities.

Help reintegrate former prisoners into community, build skills and references

Public & Private Institutions

- utility companies, schools, city and county government can use Time Dollars to get community members involved in staging public events.
- utility companies can accept Time Dollars for weatherization training and supplies.
- cities can accept Time Dollars for bus passes.
- cities and counties can give Time Dollars to organizations to help them obtain needed resources.
- schools can give Time Dollars to students tutoring younger students.

Stretch tax dollars farther by enlisting Timebank volunteers, increasing the accessibility of services

Artists/Arts Organizations

- earn Time Dollars working in community programs and projects and giving lessons

Artists can earn Time Dollars for their work while exposing more people to the arts

This project has the potential to help Madison residents get to know their neighbors, improve overall quality of life and help the unemployed as well as the socially excluded. It can help individual businesses and non-profits access and share resources improving efficiency and effectiveness. By involving all groups in a broad economic and social network, we create the potential to provide a new source of income that can be spent locally and establish valuable new connections in the community.

Returning to a More Civilized Time

One hundred years ago, people shared connections with their neighbors and helped each other through a community life that was built on mutual trust. Today's emphasis on autonomy and independence have brought some of us unparalleled prosperity but as we continue to focus on the economic issues of our time, many people are left behind. Citizen projects such as the Dane County Timebank have the potential to harness a wide range of talents from every demographic group—building a critical mass and strengthening

participants' self-worth. Over 75 timebanks have been created around the world. Three of the most well-known timebank models include:

Brooklyn's Elderplan

Created as a social HMO project in the 1980s, Brooklyn's Elderplan is designed to help elderly people stay out of nursing homes. New timebanking enrollees augment existing personal care services with activities such as shopping and rides to the doctor.

Washington D.C.'s Youth Court

In Washington D.C.'s Youth Court, juvenile offenders are paid in Time Dollars to serve as jurors for their first-time offending peers. The program keeps young people out of conventional custody and handles 40% of the youth arrested in Washington.

Chicago's Cross-Age Peer Tutoring

This tutoring program pays older children to tutor younger children. Tutors earn time dollars that they can spend on refurbished computers. The program has spread to 45 schools that have delivered 4,075 refurbished computers.

Co-Production

In his book, No More Throw-Away People, Edgar Cahn introduced the concept of co-production as an "asset-based approach to social welfare directed to system change and the creation of social capital."

Contributions Can Transform Social Networks

Whole communities and the people within often find their strengths, resources, and talents overlooked, rejected, and discounted. Defined as having nothing to give and as contributing nothing of value, society's "throw-away people" struggle to find a way to survive in a world that says they do not count.

Co-production asserts that this is unacceptable, and that all individuals—no matter how frail, fragile, damaged, or delinquent—can become validated through their contributions to the store of human capital in their family, neighborhood and community. Their contributions can transform their social networks, and those social networks, in turn, can help to sustain them.

The Two Economies

The monetary economy of corporations, private companies and governments works on principles of contract, specialization and agreement.

There is another overlooked and "invisible" economy that exists, of family, neighborhood and community. It operates on different principles: sharing, loyalty, love and pitching in.

This community economy—or core economy is energized by exchanges based on mutuality and reciprocity, not contracts. These two conomies, operating on entirely different principles, are interdependent. While the monetary economy needs family and community, the core economy needs the monetary economy for the goods and services that it so effectively produces. The problem is that the monetary economy picks and chooses the people, the communities, and the specialized skills that it wants.

Those people who have neither money nor marketable skills—the poor, the frail, the uneducated, the elderly, and the children and adults without money to be consumers—are rejected and discarded.

When individuals and communities become depleted by such disinvestment, the social fabric tears apart. Human services programs are inserted to repair the damage, but they, too, function in the specialized mode of the monetary economy. Co-production does something different. It aims to reconfigure the interaction between the core and monetary economies. It calls for action and rebuilds the core economy, thereby leading to genuine system change.

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