This study, funded by a College of Public Affairs and Community Service Inquiry Award, explored the relationship between nursing home volunteer programming and quality of care outcomes, i.e., quality measures. Data analysis of the 52 nursing homes surveyed revealed statistically significant inverse correlations between volunteer “personalized” activities, such as feeding assistance, combing hair, doing nails, and letter writing, and six quality measures, i.e., pressure sores, urinary tract infections, depression, use of restraints, falls, and use of antipsychotic and hypnotic drugs. Results of this study indicate that there is a significant and positive correlation between volunteer activities and nursing home quality measure scores. A larger study of these relationships is warranted as well as promoting the expanded use of trained volunteers for providing personalized activities to mitigate the use of psychotropic drugs.