

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-ESTEEM AND
SELECTED CONCEPTS OF WOMEN'S
ROLES AND LIFE STYLES AS
EXPRESSED BY MEMBERS
OF EXTENSION HOME-
MAKER GROUPS IN
OKMULGEE COUNTY

By

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1945

Submitted to the Faculty of the
Graduate College of the
Oklahoma State University
in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for
the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
May, 1979

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express her appreciation to all the people involved in this research, the completion of which would have been much more difficult without their aid. Very special thanks go to my major adviser, Dr. Margaret Callsen, for her continuous encouragement and guidance throughout the duration of my graduate studies and for her untiring assistance in the completion of my research. My heartfelt thanks and appreciation to Dr. Thomas Cunningham, Dr. Lora Cacy, and Dr. Althea Wright for their understanding and encouragement to achieve this award.

Without the full cooperation of the 19 Extension Home-maker Groups in Okmulgee County, this study would have been impossible. I wish to thank each member for taking the time to aid me in this endeavor.

Very special thanks is given my husband, Paul, for his abiding faith, understanding, and drive for me to finalize this project. To my son, Rusty, goes a big "thank you" for tending to his own needs during my research, and to my daughter, Paula, her husband, Rusty, and my granddaughter, Denise, a promise of more attention in the future.

I wish to dedicate this thesis to my Father and Mother, Alvin and Leona Adams, whose dream for each of their children was a "good education".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Okmulgee County is located in the northeast section of Oklahoma and is considered rural with a population of 35,358 according to the most recent census report of 1970. This was a decrease of 4.3 percent since the 1960 census. Approximately 78 percent of the population is white and 22 percent black and other races (United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1971, p. 112).

In 1977 there were 19 Extension Homemaker Groups in the county with a total membership of 235. Three of these groups were predominately black. Few Indians participated in organized Extension Homemaker programs. Some of the groups had 50th anniversary celebrations in 1975 with charter members present. This tells the story of the ages of many of the members.

Many of these women were born around the time of the First World War. They remember traveling by wagon or horseback, babies born at home, church twice on Sunday, kerosene lamps, wash boards, and "women's place is in the home."

The majority of the members of Extension Homemaker Groups have a strong religious background and a firm conviction that "the home should come first in the life of the

individual, the community, and the nation" (Oklahoma Extension Homemakers Handbook, 1976-78, p. 57). They also have a sense of frustration as they cope with the changes in themselves, other individuals, groups, and society as a whole.

There is evidence in the present day society that the commonly accepted roles of men and women of a generation ago are changing. Each person's self-concept is deeply entwined with his definition of gender (Focus II, 1974, p. 12).

This change of commonly accepted roles is expressed in more options for women, dual career families, women's liberation movement, ERA, and a long list of societal developments. Most of these could be viewed as external changes. The study was developed because the researcher felt that a need existed among the members of Extension Homemaker Groups for awareness of self and an awareness of possible internal changes that could be viewed as opportunities for growth and a means of coping with external pressures.

Statement of Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the study was to determine if there were significant relationships among self-esteem, current lifestyles, and perceived female roles of Extension Homemakers in Okmulgee County. In order to accomplish the above purpose, the objectives, which follow, were pursued.

1. Determine the level of self-esteem of the Extension Homemaker Group members.
2. Determine if there was a relationship between respondents' self-esteem and selected perceptions

and life styles.

3. Draw implications from the findings for developing educational programs in the county.
4. Make recommendations for further studies.

Assumptions Related to the Study

1. The Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1972) measured the attitude toward self of the respondents along a favorable to unfavorable dimension.
2. Data collected concerning concepts of women's roles and life styles expressed the thinking of the Homemaker Group members.

Limitations of the Study

1. The study was limited to women enrolled in the Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee County in the Fall, 1977.
2. The study was also limited to determining the self-esteem of the Homemakers on a favorable to unfavorable basis instead of an in-depth study of self and ideal self.
3. The study had the usual limitations ascribed to the use of a questionnaire survey for collecting data. According to Compton and Hall (1972, p. 143) limitations on surveys are "dependent on the cooperation of respondents. If the

procedure seems tedious or unimportant, the responses given may be careless and/or insincere."

Definitions

Extension Homemaker Groups - Organized groups of homemakers under the direction of the Okmulgee County Extension Service and affiliated with the Oklahoma State Council of Extension Homemakers.

Homemaker - For the purpose of the study, the term homemaker will refer to members of Extension Homemaker Groups.

Life Style - All those aspects of life that contribute to one's mode of living.

Respondents - For the purpose of the study, the term respondent will refer to those Extension Homemaker Group members participating in the study.

Self-Esteem - A general positiveness of self which is carried into any situation which a person enters (Kelley, 1962).

Women's Role - That function assumed by women.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature is presented in three sections because of the nature of the study. The first section will be an historical overview of the Extension Service and more specifically the mission of Extension Home Economics. Some of the theories and studies of Self-Esteem and Self-Concept from the early 1940's to the late 1970's are reviewed in section two followed in section three by a look at the concept of women's role and the changes emerging in the 1970's.

Extension Service

Several steps were taken before the Extension Service, as we know it today, was established. The Morrill Act of 1862 provided for the establishment of the land-grant college system. That same year, Congress passed the Organic Act providing for the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture. The two systems were established independently but were eventually united to provide off-campus educational programs for all people.

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 gave birth to the Cooperative Extension Service to serve as the educational arm of the United States Department of Agriculture. From its beginning,

the Extension Service has used group organizations to dispense the educational information it has acquired. These first groups were boys and girls who were organized to learn acceptable practices in agriculture and home-making. Home Demonstration Clubs for adult women were an outgrowth of the homemaking clubs for girls. The original purpose of the home demonstration work was to bring assistance to farm women.

As a result of social, technical, and economic changes, homemakers in urban areas manifested a need and an interest in educational programs provided by the Extension Service. Today membership includes both urban and rural women. The name of the local clubs in Oklahoma was changed from Home Demonstration Clubs to Extension Homemaker Groups with membership open to all regardless of race, creed or national origin.

The mission of Extension Home Economics, as outlined by Focus II (1974, p. 2) is "to assist people in identifying their needs and improving the quality of their home and communities." More specifically, purposes of the home economics extension program include:

1. To enhance the quality of decision making and increase the knowledge and skills needed to carry out those decisions.
2. To improve the ability to affect and adapt to societal change by exploring solutions which most effectively deal with problems and concerns of individuals and families.
3. To recognize and identify unexpressed needs which affect individual and family well-being and future directions.

4. To increase ability to use and participate in the development of community services which contribute to the quality of family and community life (p. 2).

The focus of home economics has been developed around six areas of national concern. They are: "Human Nutrition; Housing; Consumer Concerns; Health; Community Development and Children and Families" (Focus II, 1974, p. 3). The inspiration for this study came from one of the concerns in the area of Children and Families -- that of Changing Roles of Family Members:

There is evidence in present day society that the commonly accepted roles of men and women of a generation ago are changing. Each person's self concept is deeply entwined with his definition of gender. The issue confronting everyone is in the clarification of potential influence of prestige and responsibilities, including child rearing. Role changes become more pronounced when women work. With changing roles come more democratic and equalitarian rule with children more involved in family decision making than in the past. Educating for family and sex roles begins in the family and is reinforced and/or challenged in the larger society. Families need to clarify such roles for themselves (Focus II, 1974, p. 12).

Self-Esteem and Self-Concept

Significance of Self

The "Self-Image" is the key to human personality and human behavior. Change the self-image and you change the personality and the behavior (Maltz, 1975, p. ix).

There was considerable interest in self around the turn of the century and the 40's and 50's produced much writing and theorizing but very little empirical work was done prior

to 1949. In Wylie's (1961) review of research in the area of "self psychology" she states that there does seem to be some evidence to support the following generalizations:

(1) College students hold stereotypes of real and ideal male and female persons. (2) The stereotype concerning the male is more favorable than that concerning the female. (3) This attitude of unfavorability may be applied by female students to themselves as individuals. (4) Women indicate more acceptance of others than do men, even when level of self-acceptance is constant (p. 63).

Most of the research done in the field of self has been done with students or in a clinical situation. The researcher found very little reported work with adult women in a traditional homemaker role. Sharan (1974) states:

. . . the self is an index of the inner organization of the individual and is influenced by social change. Self-satisfaction is highly correlated with the self-concept of the individual (p. 325).

According to Pestrefessa (1969):

The self-concept is a composite of numerous self percepts, and encompasses all of the values, attitudes and beliefs toward one's self in relation to the environment. The self-concept influences and to a great degree determines perception and behavior (p. 38).

Sarbin (1954, p. 19) states ". . . the self is what the person is and a healthy self-concept could lead to healthy perception and behavior." Hall and Lindsey (1957) noted:

Achieving a healthy self-concept involves: self-understanding and acceptance; a positive realistic self-image; freedom to be oneself; openness to experience; trust in one's organism and internal consistency (p. 124).

Because of Rainy's (1948) work in measuring self-reference during psychotherapy, the self-concept emerged and educators became concerned with counseling and improving the

self-concept of students. Rentz and White (1967) point out that:

. . . a person that is self-fulfilled is satisfied with self. Self-fulfillment is accomplished when a person perceives that others accept him and recognize his qualities as a person. The feeling of being accepted and wanted results in self-acceptance and self-fulfillment (p. 277).

Gutman (1973) reports that data show women view an average of 30 hours of television per week while men view an average of 24 hours per week. Comparing the self-concept and ideal self-concept of light (no television viewing) he found that heavy viewers were more socially oriented and light viewers were more oriented toward doing things. This upheld his hypothesis that light viewers would be expected to describe themselves as achieving more, being more active, and being more oriented toward accomplishment than heavy viewers. On this basis, heavy viewers could be expected to identify themselves as more sociable and more interested in traits involving interaction with others than the light viewers. Furthermore, in terms of ideal self-concepts, heavy viewers would be expected to desire social interaction and light viewers to desire more out of life through doing more.

Jourard (1964, p. 60) explored the hypothesis that man can attain to health and fullest personal development only insofar as he gains courage to be himself with others and when he finds goals that have meaning for him. He also found that one's feelings and problems in relation to one's body and to one's own personality were not as disclosable as

information about work, hobbies, interest and attitudes toward religion and politics. The researcher found Jourard's theory to be expressed by some of the respondents of the study.

Self and Others

Kelley (1962, p. 15) defines self-esteem as "a general positiveness of self which is carried into any situation which a person enters." Peter (1972) and Sullivan (1945) agree that our attitudes toward self determines our attitude toward others.

Havighurst (1953) developed the theory that human beings progress through several stages of development from infancy to adulthood. His theory suggests that individuals must achieve certain developmental tasks in each stage in order to be developing successfully. A developmental task is defined as a task which arises at or about a certain period in the life of an individual, and if successfully achieved leads to happiness in the individual.

The developmental task theory covers the entire life cycle. The stages of the task affect the way a person perceives himself. If an individual is encouraged and allowed to progress through the stages, the perception of self will have an opportunity to be desirable. The developmental process of man and the stages that he progresses through affect the way or manner in which he perceives himself. If he is given the opportunity to develop in a desirable way,

he will develop a positive attitude toward self. An individual needs to feel that he is accepted by others. If one feels rejected, he has a tendency to perceive himself in a negative way (Cottrell, 1972).

Scalon's (1967, p. 74) work has significance for the study. He states that "stress impairs the performance of individuals with low self-esteem but is not evident with individuals having high self-esteem."

Sullivan (1945, p. 218) noted that "our attitude toward self determines our attitude toward others." As early as 1937, Horner stated "a person who does not believe himself lovable is unable to love others" (p. 23). This agrees with Fromm (1939, p. 56) that ". . . self love and love of others go hand in hand."

Other researchers have found a correlation between self and others. Sullivan (1945) proposes that our attitude toward self determines the attitude we hold of others, which is compatible with Sheerer's (1949) findings that expressed attitudes of acceptance of self had a positive relationship with expressed attitude of acceptance of others. Another aspect of the relationship of self and others is presented by O'Neill and O'Neill (1975):

If we do not rise to the challenge of our unique capacity to shape our own lives, to seek the kinds of growth that we find individually fulfilling, then we can have no security: we will live in a world of sham, in which ourselves are determined by the will of others (p. 235).

Women's Role

Housewife Role

A voluminous amount of material has been written since 1970 on the subject of women and women's roles. This proliferation of printed matter comes in varying degrees of interest, quality, value, and factual data.

Lopata (1971) published findings of studies done over several years time. The sample included suburban housewives, nonworking housewives, and working wives living in the greater Chicago area. The purpose of that study was to examine the ways women in an urban area define the major social roles connected with their lives.

The notion of a life cycle in the role of housewife was developed. The progression was: becoming a wife; the expanding circle; the "full house plateau", and the "shrinking circle" state. In descending order of importance, the respondents ranked the most important roles of women as mother, wives, and housewives. Lopata (1971) found that the working women are less oriented to the "outside" social roles such as a member of the community. She suggests working women may feel guilty about leaving home, or their work schedule may exclude the time necessary to develop a broader perspective of possibly divergent roles. There seemed to be a tendency for women to vary considerably in developing along three basic lines: husband-oriented; child-oriented; or home-oriented.

A further look at the study indicates that suburban housewives do not feel prepared for the role of housewife and tend to blame their lack of preparation on the school, rather than the home. Another of the findings, that in the role of motherhood, was the "tendency" of young mothers to feel the baby is theirs, a possessiveness that excludes the male ownership. Lopata's (1971) overall conclusion is that:

Modern women are becoming increasingly competent and creative in their social role of housewife in a manner in which they combine different roles with their life cycle. There appear to be three general types: those relatively uneducated and lower-class members who limit themselves to task-oriented, homebound interests; those with more education and skills for initiating interaction in the neighborhood, but who feel powerless in relation to the larger society; and the group with increased education and income which facilitates an expansion of role conceptualization beyond prior restrictions (p. 172).

The researcher found no documentation that would indicate a difference between the role of housewives in rural Oklahoma and suburban Chicago.

Wife and Mother Role

Mulligan (1972) in a paper containing an exploratory examination of both historical and current marital and non-marital dyad interactional patterns in Western and non-Western cultures, proposed as pivotal a task-based-definition of wife, where the generic basis for a wife's position is determined by the women's performance of specific wife role tasks, which may be divided among two or more women, each of which fulfills at least one task or obligation of the myriad

role demands of the wife role. A list of these wife-role tasks would include the following:

. . . physical care of the interior/exterior of the home; physical care of the husband and children; fulfilling the sexual and procreative role; functioning as psychological/emotional companion to the husband; socializer for the children; and serving as an affective-expressive and cultural leader both within the family interactional network and in groups external to the home (p. 36).

Even though this definition of the wife-role may be somewhat out of context from the study, it relates to findings by Epstein and Bronzaft (1972) showing that a plurality of freshmen women in 1970 saw their role in 15 years as that of a married career woman with children. This last study presents the factor of dual role, that of homemaker and career.

Indication of Change

A contribution of Montgomery's (1976) in Forum states:

. . . the expectation of greater role-diffusion for women than men has a cumulative effect on some women's characteristics, directing women toward flexibility rather than singlemindedness, toward responsiveness rather than decisiveness and sometimes toward feelings of inadequacy (p. 4).

She quotes McClelland as defining the 'doing' as "the job of women to provide society with children, and to provide love for men and children" (p. 5). Montgomery further states:

. . . sociological studies report role-playing as one suggestion that "the 'being' of a woman will follow the 'doing' that is assigned as proper for someone born with her kind of body" (p. 4).

Scanzoni (1976) collected data representing married urban Americans, ages 18-44, during the summer of 1971.

That data showed people between 18-29 were much more likely than people between 30-44 to prefer roles in which both spouses tend to share responsibilities in providing financial resources, and caring for children. His research also indicated women were more likely than men to want significant changes in the roles of wife and mother. Forum (1976) reported a survey done by Parelius using undergraduate college students over a five-year period to determine attitude changes toward women's roles. One of the most striking findings of this study was that 49 percent of those sampled in 1969 agreed that "a wife's career is equal in importance to her husband's", while in 1973, 81 percent of the sample agreed that this is so. In 1969 only 47 percent expected their husbands to "help with the housework", but in 1973 there were 77 percent who expected help from the husband.

Gilman (1973, p. 82) proposes that the respect of the male for the female is based on the distinction of sex not on political or economic disability. He states "men respect women because they are females, not because they are weak and ignorant and defenseless." Hogeland (1973, p. 325) states "women will never cease to be females, but they will cease to be weak and ignorant and defenseless." In Cassara's (1964) collection of ideas, Hunter states:

. . . it is unfortunate that a widespread by-product of the higher education of women is the notion that an educated woman has fallen by the wayside if she is functioning full time as a mother, wife, and creative woman in her home (p. 132).

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

This chapter describes the procedure used to meet objectives of the study of the relationship of self-esteem and selected concepts of women's roles and life styles. The respondents were members of Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee County during the period 1977-1978. Participation was limited to those attending a regularly scheduled meeting during the months of September, October, November or December 1977.

Development of the Instrument

The researcher designed an instrument to collect demographic data and information pertaining to life styles and selected concepts of women's roles. This instrument was developed and used along with Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale to make one instrument with two parts. A cover letter (Appendix A) of explanations and instructions was attached to each instrument. Since the total population of Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee County were participating, the instrument was pretested in Muskogee County with the permission and cooperation of the Extension Home Economist. The group in Muskogee County was chosen because of

similarity to the groups in Okmulgee County in the areas of age, interests, and group membership. After pretesting, there was a revision of that part dealing with demographic data and information pertaining to life styles and concept of women's roles (Appendix B). This revision made the instrument easier to administer and to obtain desired data. The Self-Esteem Scale score was the dependent variable for the study and independent variables were selected from the researcher designed portion of instrument.

Selection of Self-Esteem Scale

The researcher reviewed several self-concept and self-esteem instruments before selecting Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Appendix C) to use in the study. Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale is a Likert type scale allowing one of four responses: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The decision to use this scale was made for the following reasons: (1) ease of administration, (2) to measure what the researcher was interested in measuring, and (3) previously tested for reliability and validity. The ease of administration was important since the respondents in the study come from varying educational levels, socio-economic background and age groups and were not accustomed to responding to such items.

According to the Survey Research Center (1972), several attempts were made to assure validity: (1) a significant relationship between self-esteem score and depression of

fifty "normal volunteers" rated by nurses on Leary Scale was obtained, (2) a significant correlation was obtained between self-esteem and depression affect measured by another instrument, (3) a significant correlation between self-esteem and psychasomatic symptomatic, (4) there was significant relationship between self-esteem and choice as a class leader in a sacionitric study. Quoted in the Survey Research Center (1972) document, "A study by Earle Silber and Jean S. Tippet showed a test-retest reliability of .85 for a group of college students retested after two weeks" (p. 98).

Collection of Data

The researcher decided to use the total population instead of random sampling because the members (235) were organized in groups and held regular monthly meetings. This made it easier to administer the instrument to the total membership.

The president of each group was contacted prior to the meeting and time on the program was granted to present the instrument. The respondents were instructed not to write their name or their group name on the instrument. This helped to keep the information confidential. They were also instructed to read each question or statement carefully and check only one answer or write in the appropriate answer. No time limit was imposed for completion of the instrument.

To insure anonymity, no attempt was made to contact those members not attending the one meeting. From a total

membership of 235, there were 157 attending the regularly scheduled meetings who completed the instrument which supplied the data for the study.

The data were collected during September, October, November, and December of 1977. After all data were collected, a coded number by group and member were assigned each instrument to insure confidentiality.

Statistical Analysis

The Self-Esteem Scale was scored to yield a -7 to +7 score. Negative numbers indicate a higher self-esteem; the positive numbers a lower self-esteem. The Self-Esteem Scale score was treated as the dependent variable in the study. Independent variables (Appendix D) were selected after preliminary hand tabulation of information from the instrument.

The collected data were analyzed by computer at the Oklahoma State University Computer Center and a Chi-square, frequency count and percentage analysis was obtained. Chi-square analysis was used for this research because one of the objectives of the study was to determine if there was a significant relationship between a members' self-esteem and the selected perceptions and life styles. According to Roscoe (1975, p. 254) "Chi-square tests for contingency tables are extremely useful statistical procedure for determining whether two nominal measures are related."

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Introduction

The purpose of the study was to determine if significant relationships among self-esteem, current life styles, and selected female roles of Extension Homemakers in Okmulgee County could be identified. To accomplish this purpose, these objectives were pursued:

1. Determine the level of self-esteem of the Extension Homemaker Group members.
2. Determine if there was a relationship between respondents self-esteem and selected perceptions and life styles.
3. Draw implications from the findings for developing educational programs in the county.
4. Make recommendations for further studies.

To achieve these objectives, data were collected from 157 Extension Homemakers. Not all data were used for the analysis in the study; however, the unused data will be very meaningful in further program planning and development based upon the study (Appendix E).

Description of Sample

New members join Extension Homemaker Groups each year, and members drop out for one reason or another. New groups are organized and occasionally a group will disband. One of the questions on the instrument asked the respondents how many years they had been a member of an Extension Homemaker Group. Examination of the data in Table I shows that length of membership is rather evenly distributed. Of the 157 respondents, 22 had been members less than 1 year; 23 for 1-3 years; 27 for 4-9 years; 22 for 10-20 years; 27 for 21-30 years; 19 for 31-40 years and 11 for over 40 years. There was no response to this question by six respondents.

TABLE I
RESPONDENTS TENURE OF MEMBERSHIP
IN EXTENSION HOMEMAKER
GROUPS

Years of Membership	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Less than 1	22	14.0
1-3	23	14.7
4-9	27	17.2
10-20	22	14.0
21-30	27	17.2
31-40	19	12.1
Over 40	11	7.0
No response	6	3.8
Total	157	100.0

Examination of Table II reveals that the number of homemakers between 20 and 30 years of age is very close to the number who are over 75 years of age. The number of respondents reporting their age to be between 31 and 50 is very close to the number between 66 and 74. The greater number hover around the center age range. This resembles a bell shaped curve as normal distribution.

TABLE II
RESPONDENTS AGES BY FREQUENCY
AND PERCENTAGE

Age	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Under 20	1	.6
21-30	15	9.6
31-50	35	22.3
51-65	54	34.4
66-74	34	21.6
Over 75	18	11.5
Total	157	100.0

The data in Table III shows the educational level of the respondents as 41.4 percent not completing high school; 40.1 percent as high school graduates and 14 percent as having at least some college work while 4.5 percent are college graduates.

TABLE III
 RESPONDENTS EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
 BY FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE

Educational Level	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Less than High School Graduate	65	41.4
High School Graduate	63	40.1
Some College	22	14.0
College Graduate	7	4.5
Total	157	100.0

The data in Table IV indicate the majority of the Homemakers are married (72.6 percent) and 19.1 percent are widows with the remaining 8.3 percent single, divorced, or remarried. This data also revealed that approximately one-fourth (25.5) percent of the respondents had experienced the loss of a mate by death or divorce and 3.2 percent of those had remarried. No attempt was made to determine age at time of marriage or of widowhood. No attempt was made to determine age at time of divorce nor the factors contributing to divorce.

The majority (89.9 percent) of the respondents indicated they were mothers. The death of one or more children was reported by 31 mothers. Of the 31 mothers who had experienced the death of a child, 27 have living children. There were 15 mothers with pre-school age children and 45 mothers with

school age children. This number includes those children from kindergarten through high school (Table V). The greatest number of pre-school age children reported was two and the greatest number of school age children reported was four.

TABLE IV
RESPONDENTS MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Single	3	1.9
Married	114	72.6
Divorced	5	3.2
Divorced and Remarried	3	1.9
Widow	30	19.1
Widowed and Remarried	2	1.3
Total	157	100.0

TABLE V
RESPONDENTS SITUATIONS
OF MOTHERHOOD

Situation	Number of Homemakers*	Percentage*
Never had children	16	10.2
Have children	141	89.8
Have living children	137	87.3
Have from 1-8 deceased children	31	19.7
Have both living and deceased children	27	17.2
Have from 1-2 pre-school age children	15	9.6
Have from 1-4 school age children	45	28.7
Have both pre-school and school age children	13	8.3

*Respondents could have reported in more than one situation; therefore, number of Homemakers do not total 157 and percentages do not total 100.

One hundred fifty-six of the respondents replied to the question about their health. Of those, 54.1 percent considered their health either excellent or very good and 45.2 percent considered their health only fair or poor. One respondent did not reply to the question (Table VI).

Data in Table VII shows that Extension Homemaker Group members attend church on a regular basis. More than three-fourths (79 percent) attend church once a week or more often. No attempt was made to determine the type of church

activity or function. Many churches in the area provide educational programs, family night dinners, and other mid-week programs in addition to worship services, as well as Bingo, bazaars, and other fund raising activities.

TABLE VI
RESPONDENTS PERCEPTION
OF HEALTH

Condition	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Excellent or Good	85	54.2
Fair or Poor	71	45.2
No response	1	.6
Total	157	100.0

TABLE VII
RESPONDENTS REPORT OF FREQUENCY
OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Church Attendance	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Never	2	1.3
Once or twice a year	18	11.5
Once or twice a month	12	7.6
Once a week	36	22.9
More than once a week	88	56.1
No response	1	.6
Total	157	100.0

Women's Roles

The data in Table VIII reveals that the majority (60.5 percent) of the respondents agreed that women should be good wives and mothers instead of competing in the working world. Thirty-five (22.5 percent) disagreed and 26 (16.6 percent) were undecided. A greater majority (84.1 percent) agreed that women should be involved in community and national issues with 4.1 percent (7) disagreeing. Eighteen (11.5 percent) were undecided on this point. Most of the respondents (95 percent) agreed that when husband and wife both work outside the home they should equally share homemaking responsibilities. Only 1.9 percent were undecided and 3.1 percent disagreed.

Self-Esteem

One of the objectives of the study was to determine the level of self-esteem of each of the respondents. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used (Appendix C). It is a Likert type scale with ten items allowing one of four responses: strongly agree; agree; disagree; and strongly disagree. Positively and negatively worded items were presented alternately in order to reduce the danger of response set. The ten "contrived" items were scored to yield scores from -7 to +7, with negative number indicating a higher self-esteem.

Table IX indicates the frequency count of self-esteem scores of members of Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee

TABLE VIII
 RESPONDENTS CONCEPT OF SELECTED WOMEN'S
 ROLES AND LIFE STYLES

Concepts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Answer	TOTAL
Women should concentrate their attention on being good wives and mothers and forget about trying to become equal in the working world.	64 40.8%	31 19.7%	26 16.6%	29 18.5%	6 3.8%	1 .6%	157 100%
Women should be involved in community affairs, politics and national issues.	40 25.5%	92 58.6%	18 11.5%	4 2.5%	3 1.9%		157 100%
When Husband and Wife both work outside the home, they should equally share home-making responsibilities.	77 49.1%	72 45.9%	3 1.9%	4 2.5%	1 .6%		157 100%

County. The data shows 145 respondents have a negative score which indicates a favorable self-esteem, while only 12 respondents had positive scores which indicates an unfavorable self-esteem. Although the reason is not known, there is a pattern of high and low frequency count among the negative scores.

The self-esteem scores were compressed around the larger groups of negative scores and categorized as very high, high, medium high, and medium. Since the positive scores (low self-esteem) were so few in number, for computer analysis, they were grouped together. Table X shows the frequency and percentage of the compressed data from Table IX.

TABLE IX
RESPONDENTS SELF-ESTEEM SCORES

Negative Score	Frequency	Positive Score	Frequency	Total
-7	44	0	2	
-6	1	+1	6	
-5	36	+2	0	
-4	0	+3	0	
-3	41	+4	3	
-2	2	+5	0	
-1	21	+6	1	
		+7	0	
Total	145		12	157

TABLE X
RESPONDENTS COMPRESSED
SELF-ESTEEM SCORES

Self-Esteem Rating	Number of Homemakers	Percentage
Very high (-7-6)	45	28.7
High (-5-4)	36	22.9
Medium high (-3-2)	43	27.4
Medium (-1)	21	13.4
Low (0+7)	12	7.6
Total	157	100.0

Relationship of Self-Esteem
to Other Variables

The second objective was to determine if there was a relationship between respondents self-esteem and selected perceptions and life styles. The Self-Esteem Scale score was used as the dependent variable and the 13 items selected from the instrument were used as independent variables (Appendix D). Computer analysis for Chi-square, frequency count and percentage was done at the Oklahoma State University Computer Center.

The analysis of the data showed a relationship between the self-esteem score and only three of the independent variables. They were age, significant at .01 level; health, significant at .01 level; and number of deceased children,

significant at .05 level. No level of significance was indicated in the other independent variables (Table XI).

The data on age were compressed for computer analysis (Table XII) and indicates that of 12 respondents with low self-esteem, 7 were younger than 50 years of age. This is contrary to the pattern set by the other respondents which indicate a decrease in self-esteem level with increase in age. Chi-square analysis indicate a relationship, significant at the .01 level, between self-esteem and age.

Information tabulated from the instrument indicates 31 of the 157 respondents had experienced the loss of from one to eight children. The pattern is somewhat irregular but the data indicate there was a significant relationship at the .05 level between the number of deceased children and the self-esteem score (Table XI). Of the 16 mothers reporting the death of one child, five had a very high self-esteem score; eight a medium high score; and two a low self-esteem score. One mother reported eight deceased children. She had a low self-esteem score (Table XIII). No attempt was made to collect data on the cause of death or the ages of the children and mothers at time of the child's death. This and other factors might lend significance to the relationship.

Chi-square analysis indicated there was a significant relationship at .01 level between health and self-esteem included in Table XI. Respondents were asked to indicate how they considered their health; excellent, good, fair, or

poor. These data were compressed to two items for the computer analysis (Table XIV). An interesting pattern was detected with most of these having a very high or high self-esteem score perceiving their health as excellent or good and the majority of those respondents with anything less than a high self-esteem score perceiving their health as fair or poor. Of the 12 respondents with a low self-esteem score, nine perceived their health as fair or poor. It must be remembered these data indicate how the respondents perceived their health. No attempt was made to document specific problems or determine the validity of the respondents' perceptions.

TABLE XI
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELECTED WOMEN'S ROLES
AND LIFE STYLES AND SELF-ESTEEM SCORE

Selected Role and Life Style	Self-Esteem Score
Tenure of membership	NS
Age	.01
Educational level	NS
Marital status	NS
Having children	NS
Number of pre-school children	NS
Number of school age children	NS
Number of deceased children	.05
Health	.01
Church attendance	NS
Selected concepts (3) of women's roles	NS

TABLE XII
 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
 SELF-ESTEEM SCORE BY AGE

Age	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Low	Total	Percentage
Below 50	17	17	8	2	7	51	32.5
51-65	15	9	20	9	1	54	34.4
Over 65	13	10	15	10	4	52	33.1
Total	45	36	43	21	12	157	
Percentage	28.7	22.9	27.4	13.4	7.6		100

TABLE XIII
 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
 SELF-ESTEEM SCORES AND
 NUMBER OF DECEASED
 CHILDREN

Number Deceased	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Low	Total	Percentage
1	5	1	8	0	2	16	51.6
2	3	3	2	2	0	10	32.3
4	0	1	0	1	0	2	6.5
5	1	0	0	1	0	2	6.5
8	0	0	0	0	1	1	3.1
Total	9	5	10	4	3	31	
Percentage	29.0	16.1	32.5	12.8	9.6		100

TABLE XIV
 NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
 SELF-ESTEEM SCORES AND
 PERCEIVED HEALTH

Condition	Very High	High	Medium High	Medium	Low	Total	Percentage
Excellent/ Good	30	25	17	10	3	85	54.2
Fair/Poor	14	11	26	11	9	71	45.2
No Response						1	.6
Total	44	36	43	21	12	157	
Percentage	28.2	22.9	27.6	13.5	7.8		100

Summary

The Chi-square analysis indicated a significant relationship between a members' age, number of deceased children, and health; and self-esteem score. There was no significant relationship between self-esteem score and the variables tenure of membership; educational level, marital status; having children; number of pre-school age children; number of school age children; church attendance and concepts of selected women's roles.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of the study was to determine if there were significant relationships among self-esteem, current life styles, and perceived female roles of Extension Homemakers in Okmulgee County.

The review of literature revealed information concerning Extension Service, Self and Women's Roles. The Extension Service came into being in 1914 and shortly thereafter home demonstration clubs were organized primarily to bring assistance to farm women through demonstrations of acceptable homemaking practices. It was not until after 1949 that any empirical work was done in the area of self; however, interest has increased and considerable work has been reported. Not much was reported in the area of women's roles prior to 1969 but voluminous amounts of material have been published since then.

The total membership attending a regularly scheduled meeting of the Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee County was surveyed for the study. Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale (Appendix C) was used to determine a self-esteem score for

each respondent. The researcher designed an instrument (Appendix B) to collect demographic data and information pertaining to perceived women's roles and life styles. A total of 157 homemakers responded.

The data were collected, tabulated, and submitted to the Computer Center at Oklahoma State University for Chi-square analysis, frequency count, and percentages. The data analysis indicated a significant relationship between the respondent's self-esteem score and age; health; and number of deceased children. No significant relationship could be identified between self-esteem score and tenure of membership; educational level; marital status; having children; number of pre-school age children; number of school age children; church attendance or selected concepts of women's roles.

Conclusions

From data collected pertaining to age, it was concluded that a wide age range of homemakers can be reached with the existing programs planned and implemented by the Cooperative Extension Service. The ages of the respondents ranged from 20 to over 75 years.

Having to cope with a personal loss tends to affect the self-esteem of the homemaker. The three variables with a significant relationship to the respondent's self-esteem score were health, age, and number of deceased children. A generalization of the data reveals loss of health, loss of

youth, and loss of children to be contributing factors to a low self-esteem score. The irretrievability of those losses may have influenced the level of significance.

The Extension Homemaker Group members are church oriented. A total of 79 percent reported attending church once a week or more often.

The majority of Extension Homemaker Group members would like to be good wives, mothers, and involved citizens. A total of 60.5 percent agreed that women should concentrate on being good wives and mothers and forget about competing in the working world. A greater majority (84.1 percent) agreed that women should be involved in community affairs, politics, and national issues.

Some homemakers experience a sense of frustration as they cope with the changing roles of women. A total of 11.5 percent were undecided about women being involved in community affairs and national issues. An even larger percent (25.1) were undecided about the statement women should concentrate their attention on being good wives and mothers and forget about becoming equal in the working world.

Some homemakers find it difficult to think of themselves or pamper themselves. When asked if they allocated time for themselves each day some answered yes and indicated the time was spent visiting the sick in hospitals, visiting rest homes, and doing something with the children. One instrument could not be used because the individual refused

to complete the self-esteem scale.

Implications

The third objective of the study was to draw implications from the findings for developing educational programs in the county. The following implications were formulated to fulfill the objective.

Members in Extension Homemaker Groups range in age from 20 to over 75 years. This implies a need for program planning and implementation to involve all ages in a cooperative and sharing experience.

There was a significant relationship between the homemakers self-esteem score and loss of health; loss of youth; and loss of children. These losses might be translated to indicate a crisis with a need for resources to deal with a crisis effectively. Cooperative Extension programming might contribute to this need and make referrals to other agencies for other resources.

The collected data indicated the respondents were a church oriented group; however, no significance was indicated between church attendance and self-esteem scores. This might be an indication of an opportunity for cooperation between all community agencies including the churches.

It was concluded that some homemakers experienced a sense of frustration when coping with changing roles of women. A need for a greater awareness of their self-worth and the contribution they could make in a changing society

was implied.

The educational level of the respondents had no significance on their self-esteem score; however, 41.4 percent were not high school graduates. This indicates a need for completion of formal education. Awareness of the opportunity and the availability of this training could be made available to the homemakers.

Recommendations

With the recent emphasis on the status of women, dual career families, and other societal changes, many of the homemakers are experiencing a need for some support in coping with the problem of living with change and maintaining or improving their self-esteem. To assist homemakers with these changes, the following recommendations are made:

1. There were 28.7 percent of the homemakers with very high self-esteem. To help them maintain this feeling toward self and encourage the other 71.3 percent to increase their level of self-esteem, it is recommended that individual or independent study units be developed and made available for further exploration of self by individual homemakers.
2. There were 19 Extension Homemaker Groups in Okmulgee County in the Fall of 1977. During this time, 22 homemakers reported being a member for less than one year. This was an average of

- 1.15 new members per group. It is recommended that a study be done in local communities to determine the image of Extension Homemaker Groups and make plans to contemporize that image if need be through public relations and relevant programming.
3. In view of the fact 41.4 percent (65) of the respondents were not high school graduates, it is recommended that the homemakers be made aware of the GED program and the opportunities for continuing educations locally through Junior College classes, adult education at high school, and courses available at Oklahoma State Technical School at Okmulgee.
 4. The study revealed 27.4 percent (43) of the respondents' marital status to be either single, widowed or divorced; therefore, it is recommended that surveys be made in local communities to determine if there are those who would benefit from specific marital and family programs.
 5. In light of the data reported in Chapter IV, further research is recommended in the area of relationship of self-esteem and health, age, and family situation.
 6. The researcher also recommends a study be conducted to compare self-esteem of Extension Homemaker Group members and non-members.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

COVER LETTER

Dear Extension Homemaker:

These questions were compiled to help me collect information for my Master's Thesis in Home Economics Education.

The study deals with the relationship of self-esteem and concepts of womens' roles and life styles.

Do Not write your name or group name on the paper. This will help to keep the information confidential. No individual or group will be identified.

Read each question or statement carefully and check only one answer or write the appropriate answer.

Be sure each question is answered.

Make additional comments to any question if you desire.

Thank you,

Reba Wooley

APPENDIX B

PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE

(Part One of Instrument)

READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY. DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME:

1. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN A MEMBER OF AN EXTENSION HOME-
MAKER GROUP?

Less than 1 year
 1-3 years
 4-9 years
 10-20 years
 21-30 years
 31-40 years
 Over 40 years

2. YOUR AGE IS:

Under 20
 21-30
 31-50
 51-65
 66-74
 75 or over

3. EDUCATION:

1st-4th grade
 5th-8th grade
 Some highschool
 Highschool graduate
 Some college
 4 years of college
 College graduate
 Study beyond Bachelor's degree

4. MARITAL STATUS

Single
 Married
 Divorced
 Divorced remarried
 Widow
 Widowed remarried

5. IF MARRIED, IS HUSBAND:

Employed-Type of work _____
 Unemployed-For how long _____
 Self-employed-Type of work _____
 Retired-From what type of work _____
 Other-List _____
 Deceased

6. DO YOU COMBINE HOMEMAKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES:
 YES ___ NO ___ IF "YES" WHAT TYPE OF ACTIVITIES? _____
-
- 6a. ARE YOU GAINFULLY EMPLOYED? YES ___ NO ___
 IF "YES" ARE YOU EMPLOYED FULL TIME ___ OR PART ___?
 TYPE OF WORK _____
- 6b. ARE YOU SELF-EMPLOYED OR ASSIST WITH FAMILY BUSINESS?
 YES ___ NO ___. IF "YES" TYPE OF BUSINESS _____
- 6c. ARE YOU RETIRED? YES ___ NO ___
 IF "YES" FROM WHAT TYPE OF WORK? _____
- 6d. DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES? YES ___
 NO ___ IF "YES" WHAT TYPE OF ACTIVITIES? _____
-
7. PLACE OF RESIDENCE?
- ___ On a farm - size of farm _____
 ___ In the country, not on a farm
 ___ In a town of 5,000 or less
 ___ In a town of over 5,000
8. DO YOU OWN OR RENT YOUR HOME?
- ___ Own
 ___ Rent
9. HOME: TYPE OF DWELLING?
- ___ Mobile home
 ___ One family house
 ___ Apartment or duplex or townhouse
 ___ Share home with another family
 ___ Other
10. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN? YES ___ NO ___
 IF "YES" LIVING ___ DECEASED ___
 LIST THE AGES OF THOSE LIVING AT HOME _____
11. NUMBER OF ADULTS (OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE) AT HOME OTHER
 THAN YOURSELF?
- ___ Male
 ___ Female
12. FAMILY MOBILITY?
- ___ How many times have you moved in the last
 5 years ___ 2 years ___?
 ___ Number of years lived at present location?

13. DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH?

- Excellent
- Very good
- Fair
- Poor

14. DO YOU USE THE SERVICES OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT?

- Yes
- No

15. DO YOU DRIVE A CAR?

- Yes
- No

16. DO YOU ATTEND CHURCH?

- Never
- Once or twice a year
- Once or twice a month
- Once a week
- More than once a week

17. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR LIFE MOST OF THE TIME?

- Happy
- Satisfying
- Lonely
- Frustrating
- A grind

18. IF YOU WERE CHOOSING A LIFE-STYLE, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

- Single with a career
- Marriage and career no children
- Marriage and children no career
- Marriage no children no career
- Marriage and children and career
- Children and career no marriage
- Group living (multiple family living in one dwelling)
- Other

19. WOMEN SHOULD CONCENTRATE THEIR ATTENTION ON BEING GOOD WIVES AND MOTHERS AND FORGET ABOUT TRYING TO BECOME EQUAL IN THE WORKING WORLD.

_____ Strongly Agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly Disagree

20. WOMEN SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, POLITICS AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

_____ Strongly Agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly Disagree

21. WHEN HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME, THEY SHOULD EQUALLY SHARE HOMEMAKING RESPONSIBILITIES.

_____ Strongly Agree
_____ Agree
_____ Undecided
_____ Disagree
_____ Strongly Disagree

22. WHAT NEWSPAPERS DO YOU READ REGULARLY?

23. WHAT MAGAZINES DO YOU READ REGULARLY?

24. WHAT RADIO PROGRAMS DO YOU LISTEN TO REGULARLY?
25. WHAT T.V. PROGRAMS DO YOU WATCH REGULARLY?
26. WHAT GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS OR ACTIVITIES DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN OTHER THAN EXTENSION HOMEMAKERS?
27. WHAT KINDS OF BOOKS DO YOU LIKE TO READ?
28. HOW MANY HAVE YOU READ IN THE LAST YEAR?
29. DO YOU ALLOCATE TIME FOR YOURSELF EACH DAY OR WEEK TO DO AS YOU PLEASE?

Yes
 No

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF ACTIVITIES? _____

APPROXIMATELY HOW OFTEN PER WEEK? _____

APPENDIX C

SELF-ESTEEM SCALE

(Part Two of Instrument)

SELF-ESTEEM SCALE

READ EACH STATEMENT CAREFULLY. Indicate with a check (✓) how you feel about each statement.

I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on equal plane with others.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

I feel that I have a number of good qualities.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

I am able to do things as well as most other people.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

I feel I do not have much to be proud of.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

I take a positive attitude toward myself.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

I wish I could have more respect for myself.

1. _____ Strongly agree
2. _____ Agree
3. _____ Disagree
4. _____ Strongly disagree

I certainly feel useless at times.

1. _____ Strongly agree
2. _____ Agree
3. _____ Disagree
4. _____ Strongly disagree

At times I think I am no good at all.

1. _____ Strongly agree
2. _____ Agree
3. _____ Disagree
4. _____ Strongly disagree

APPENDIX D

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

(13 Items Selected From Instrument)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

1. Tenure of membership in Extension Homemaker Group.
2. Age.
3. Educational Level.
4. Marital Status.
5. Having Children.
6. Number of Deceased Children.
7. Number of Pre-School Age Children.
8. Number of School Age Children.
9. Perception of Health.
10. Church Attendance.
11. Perception of Women's Role as Wives and Mothers and Careerist.
12. Perception of Women's Role in Community Affairs, Politics and National Issues.
13. Perception of Women's Role when Husband and Wife both work.

APPENDIX E

TABULATED DATA

READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY. DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME:

1. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN A MEMBER OF AN EXTENSION HOME-MAKER GROUP?

<u>22</u>	Less than 1 year
<u>23</u>	1-3 years
<u>27</u>	4-9 years
<u>22</u>	10-20 years
<u>27</u>	21-30 years
<u>19</u>	31-40 years
<u>11</u>	Over 40 years
<u>6</u>	No Response

2. YOUR AGE IS:

<u>1</u>	Under 20
<u>15</u>	21-30
<u>35</u>	31-50
<u>54</u>	51-65
<u>34</u>	66-74
<u>18</u>	75 or over

3. EDUCATION:

<u>0</u>	1st-4th grade
<u>24</u>	5th-8th grade
<u>41</u>	Some highschool
<u>63</u>	Highschool graduate
<u>22</u>	Some college
<u>1</u>	4 years of college
<u>3</u>	College graduate
<u>3</u>	Study beyond Bachelor's degree

4. MARITAL STATUS:

<u>3</u>	Single
<u>114</u>	Married
<u>5</u>	Divorced
<u>3</u>	Divorced remarried
<u>30</u>	Widow
<u>2</u>	Widowed remarried

5. IF MARRIED, IS HUSBAND:

<u>46</u>	Employed-Type of work _____
<u>1</u>	Unemployed-For how long _____
<u>21</u>	Self-employed-Type of work _____
<u>44</u>	Retired-From what type of work _____
<u>3</u>	Other-List _____
<u>29</u>	Deceased _____

6. DO YOU COMBINE HOMEMAKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES?
 YES 103 NO 50 (NO RESPONSE 4) IF "YES" WHAT TYPE OF
 ACTIVITIES? _____
- 6a. ARE YOU GAINFULLY EMPLOYED? YES 28 NO 115 IF "YES" ARE
 YOU EMPLOYED FULL TIME 20 OR PART 8? (NO RESPONSE 14)
 TYPE OF WORK _____
- 6b. ARE YOU SELF-EMPLOYED OR ASSIST WITH FAMILY BUSINESS?
 YES 22 NO 113 (NO RESPONSE 22)
- 6c. ARE YOU RETIRED? YES 45 NO 100 (NO RESPONSE 12)
 IF "YES" FROM WHAT TYPE OF WORK? _____
- 6d. DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES? YES 98
 NO 43 (NO RESPONSE 15)
 IF "YES" WHAT TYPE OF ACTIVITIES? Church, Community
Service
7. PLACE OF RESIDENCE?
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| <u>49</u> | On a farm - size of farm _____ |
| <u>28</u> | In the country, not on a farm |
| <u>20</u> | In a town of 5,000 or less |
| <u>57</u> | In a town of over 5,000 |
| <u>3</u> | No Response |
8. DO YOU OWN OR RENT YOUR HOME?
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| <u>134</u> | Own |
| <u>19</u> | Rent |
| <u>4</u> | No Response |
9. HOME: TYPE OF DWELLING?
- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>6</u> | Mobile home |
| <u>140</u> | One family house |
| <u>7</u> | Apartment or duplex or townhouse |
| <u>2</u> | Share home with another family |
| <u>1</u> | Other |
| <u>1</u> | No Response |
10. DO YOU HAVE CHILDREN? YES 141 NO 14
 IF "YES" NO. LIVING 137 NO. DECEASED 31
 LIST THE AGES OF THOSE LIVING AT HOME Pre-School
through high school
11. NUMBER OF ADULTS (OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE) AT HOME OTHER
 THAN YOURSELF?
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| <u>122</u> | Male |
| <u>18</u> | Female |

12. FAMILY MOBILITY?

1-5 How many times have you moved in the
last 5 years 2 years ?
1-50 Number of years lived at present location?

13. DO YOU CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH?

28 Excellent
57 Very good
66 Fair
5 Poor
1 No Response

14. DO YOU USE THE SERVICES OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT?

94 Yes
57 No
6 No Response

15. DO YOU DRIVE A CAR?

123 Yes
33 No
1 No Response

16. DO YOU ATTEND CHURCH?

2 Never
18 Once or twice a year
12 Once or twice a month
36 Once a week
88 More than once a week
1 No Response

17. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR LIFE MOST OF THE TIME?

72 Happy
77 Satisfying
1 Lonely
5 Frustrating
2 A grind

18. IF YOU WERE CHOOSING A LIFE-STYLE, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

7 Single with a career
2 Marriage and career no children
68 Marriage and children no career
4 Marriage no children no career
67 Marriage and children and career
1 Children and career no marriage
3 Group living (multiple family living in one dwelling)
0 Other (5 No Response)

19. WOMEN SHOULD CONCENTRATE THEIR ATTENTION ON BEING GOOD WIVES AND MOTHERS AND FORGET ABOUT TRYING TO BECOME EQUAL IN THE WORKING WORLD.

<u>64</u>	Strongly Agree
<u>31</u>	Agree
<u>26</u>	Undecided
<u>29</u>	Disagree
<u>6</u>	Strongly Disagree
<u>1</u>	No Response

20. WOMEN SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, POLITICS AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

<u>40</u>	Strongly Agree
<u>92</u>	Agree
<u>18</u>	Undecided
<u>4</u>	Disagree
<u>3</u>	Strongly Disagree

21. WHEN HUSBAND AND WIFE BOTH WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME, THEY SHOULD EQUALLY SHARE HOMEMAKING RESPONSIBILITIES.

<u>77</u>	Strongly Agree
<u>72</u>	Agree
<u>3</u>	Undecided
<u>4</u>	Disagree
<u>1</u>	Strongly Disagree

22. WHAT NEWSPAPERS DO YOU READ REGULARLY?

134	- Local Daily
29	- Metropolitan Daily
63	- Local Weekly
11	- National Weekly

23. WHAT MAGAZINES DO YOU READ REGULARLY?

93	- Church Related and Inspirational
28	- Women's
13	- Ethnic
54	- Farm, Flower, Garden

24. WHAT RADIO PROGRAMS DO YOU LISTEN TO REGULARLY?

News
Background Music

25. WHAT T.V. PROGRAMS DO YOU WATCH REGULARLY?

News, Sports, Series, Soap Opera, Church

26. WHAT GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS OR ACTIVITIES DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN OTHER THAN EXTENSION HOMEMAKERS?

Church, Lodges, Service Groups, Educational Groups

27. WHAT KINDS OF BOOKS DO YOU LIKE TO READ?

Bible, Mystery, Novels

28. HOW MANY HAVE YOU READ IN THE LAST YEAR?

130 - One or More

29. DO YOU ALLOCATE TIME FOR YOURSELF EACH DAY OR WEEK TO DO AS YOU PLEASE?

<u>121</u>	Yes
<u>36</u>	No

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF ACTIVITIES? Visit the sick; do something with children; read, shop
 APPROXIMATELY HOW OFTEN PER WEEK? _____

VITA²

Reba A. Wooley

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-ESTEEM AND SELECTED
CONCEPTS OF WOMEN'S ROLES AND LIFE STYLES AS
EXPRESSED BY MEMBERS OF EXTENSION HOMEMAKER GROUPS
IN OKMULGEE COUNTY

Major Field: Home Economics Education

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Fort Towson, Oklahoma, November 4, 1924, the daughter of Alvin and Leona Adams of Cowden, Oklahoma. Married Paul Wooley on September 5, 1955. Two children: daughter, Paula Louise Rankin, born on October 13, 1956; son, Russell Wayne, born January 11, 1961; one granddaughter, Denise Nicole Rankin, born on September 15, 1976.

Education: Graduated from Cowden High School, Cowden, Oklahoma, in May, 1942; received Bachelor of Science in Education degree in Home Economics from Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford, Oklahoma, in June, 1945; attended Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee in Fall of 1947; completed requirements for the Master of Science degree at Oklahoma State University in May, 1979.

Professional Experience: Home Economics Teacher, Eldorado High School, Eldorado, Oklahoma; Religious Education Youth Director, West Oklahoma Conference of the Methodist Church; Home Service Director, Oklahoma Natural Gas Company; Home Economics Teacher, Preston High School, Preston, Oklahoma; County Extension Home Economist (OSU), Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Professional Organizations: Member - American Home Economics Association, Oklahoma Home Economics Association, Business and Professional Womens Club, National Association of Extension Home Economists.