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Comparison of Extension Junior 4-H club programs in Tennessee Counties with varying patterns of 4-H leadership organizations

Dorothy Moore Dixon

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To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Dorothy Moore Dixon entitled "Comparison of Extension Junior 4-H club programs in Tennessee Counties with varying patterns of 4-H leadership organizations." I have examined the final electronic copy of this thesis for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Extension.

Cecil Carter Jr., Major Professor

We have read this thesis and recommend its acceptance:

Robert S. Dotson, Ben T. Powell

Accepted for the Council:

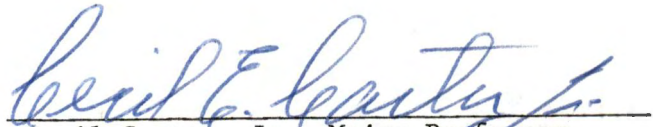
Carolyn R. Hodges

Vice Provost and Dean of the Graduate School

(Original signatures are on file with official student records.)

To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Dorothy Moore Dixon entitled "Comparisons of Extension Junior 4-H Club Programs in Tennessee Counties with Varying Patterns of 4-H Leadership Organizations." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Extension.



Cecil Carter, Jr., Major Professor

We have read this thesis
and recommend its acceptance:





Accepted for the Council:


Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research

Ag-VetMed

Thesis

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COMPARISON OF EXTENSION JUNIOR 4-H CLUB PROGRAMS
IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH VARYING PATTERNS
OF 4-H LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

The University of Tennessee

Dorothy Moore Dixon

August 1975

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The author is indebted to the Sumner County Extension Staff for their assistance with the author's work assignments on many occasions.

Appreciation is expressed to my husband, Mike, for his understanding and love during the study.

ABSTRACT

This study was concerned with how various leadership organizations are related to junior 4-H membership. Data were collected from county Extension personnel in 72 counties in Tennessee by use of the Junior 4-H Audience Information Summary Survey. For purposes of analysis, data were classified into six sections according to the kind of volunteer leadership organizations and the numbers of leaders in each county. One purpose was to compare counties having selected types of volunteer leadership organizations with counties which did not have these leadership organizations as to differences in junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. Another purpose was to determine the relationship between the number of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity leaders for junior members and junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. Thirty-six independent variables were identified and used as a basis for determining the influence of volunteer leadership organizations on junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. Statistical tests used were the t-test and the Pearson's (r) correlation coefficient. The .05 level was accepted as being statistically significant. Computations were done by the University of Tennessee computing center.

Major findings of the study were:

1. Counties with a volunteer 4-H leaders' organization had a larger number of clubs, total number of junior 4-H members and total number enrolled in 4-H.

2. More junior members participated in the breadbaking contest in counties that had a volunteer leaders organization.
3. More money was spent at the county level for junior members in counties that had a volunteer leaders organization.
4. Junior 4-H participation in the county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest and the district horse show was greater in counties that had a county 4-H council.
5. Counties with a citizens committee had more project leaders for junior members and more project leaders attending project leaders training meetings.
6. Counties with a citizens committee had more sources of funds for junior 4-H work.
7. Counties with a citizens committee recognized more teen and junior leaders.
8. Counties with project groups had more junior 4-H clubs.
9. Counties with project groups had a larger number of junior members participating in the public speaking contest, the demonstration contest, the breadbaking contest, and district 4-H camp.
10. Counties with project groups had spent more money at the local level for the junior 4-H members.
11. Counties with project groups presented a larger number of awards on the local level to junior 4-H members.
12. Counties with a larger number of organizational, project and activity leaders also had a larger total enrollment, activity enrollment, project enrollment and total number of clubs.

13. Counties with a larger number of organizational, project and activity leaders also had higher junior 4-H participation in selected county events and activities.

14. Counties with a larger number of organizational, project and activity leaders also had a larger number of leader training meetings and had more leaders attending these training meetings.

15. Counties with a larger number of organizational, project and activity leaders also spent a higher amount of money for sponsorship of the total county program than did counties with a smaller number of leaders.

16. Counties with a larger number of organizational and activity leaders also provided more recognition for junior members and leaders.

17. Counties holding a larger number of leader training meetings also had greater participation in local, county, district and state 4-H events and activities.

18. Counties holding a larger number of leader training meetings also had a larger number of organizational, project and activity leaders.

19. Counties holding a larger number of leader training meetings also provided more recognition for junior members and leaders.

Implications and recommendations were included.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

I. INTRODUCTION

Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics is a partnership undertaking between each state land-grant college and university and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and in cooperation with local government and local people. The major function of the Cooperative Extension Service, as stated in the Smith-Lever act is:

. . . to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects related to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same . . . (28:3)*

The areas of program emphasis in the Cooperative Extension Service are: efficiency in Agricultural Production; efficiency in marketing, distribution, and utilization; conservation, development, and use of natural resources; management on the farm and in the home; family living; youth development; leadership development; community improvement and public affairs. (28:9-12)

Among those assisted in the youth development area were over two million 4-H Club members in organized 4-H Clubs. (28:4) Approximately 41 percent of all contacts by Extension workers are made with the youth audience. (16:33)

The projects and activities of 4-H Clubs attract both rural and urban youth to an atmosphere where they "Learn by Doing." The motto

*Numbers in parentheses refer to similarly numbered items in the Bibliography; those after the colons represent page numbers.

"To Make The Best Better" applies to all levels of project and contest work. Four-H Clubs attempt to provide effective learning experiences by enrolling members in farming, homemaking, personal improvement and community service projects. The aims of 4-H are to assist youth in becoming ethical, effective citizens. (27:264-266)

Four-H offers members the opportunity to acquire new skills in their projects and activities through participation in the 4-H Club work. (8:13) Participation in project work has an educational influence on boys and girls. Most members rate this as the most important part of club work. (1:31)

II. THE NEED FOR THE STUDY

Extension agents in Tennessee are concerned with participation and continued membership of 4-H members. A study of boys and girls in one state indicated that boys and girls who continued to belong to the local club were those who participated in activities, as well as belonged to clubs which did more things. The general findings were that boys and girls continued to belong to clubs which provided opportunities for them to take part in a variety of activities. (15:80)

If factors relating to high participation were known, this information would be helpful to Extension workers in planning and conducting more effective junior 4-H programs.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Participation in junior 4-H Clubs varies across the Nation. Studies have shown that reenrollment is directly related to participation. In a

study of first year 4-H members, Bergeron, found that reenrollees tended to be those who had participated to a greater extent in projects and activities. They seemed more interested than other members. The reenrollees tended to be those who had larger projects. (5:3) But the question of "What factors influence participation" is really a very different, and perhaps an even more important, question that will be explored in this study.

IV. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purposes of the study were: (1) To compare counties having certain types of volunteer leadership organizations with counties which did not have these leadership organizations as to differences in junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition variables; and (2) to determine the relationship between the number of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity leaders for junior members and junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition variables.

Specific objectives relating to the first purpose were stated as follows:

(1). To compare counties that had a volunteer leaders organization with counties that did not have the organization as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(2). To compare counties that had a 4-H council with counties that did not have a council as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(3). To compare counties that had a citizens committee with counties that did not have the organization as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(4). To compare counties that had project groups with counties that did not have the organization as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Specific objectives regarding the second purpose of the study were stated as follows:

(1). To determine the relationship between the number of organizational, project and activity leaders for junior members and junior member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(2). To determine the relationship between the number of leader training meetings conducted and number of leaders attending training meetings and junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Data for the study were limited to those secured from the Junior 4-H Audience Information Summary Survey used in the development of the Plan of Work Projection for the period 1974-1978. This information sheet was prepared by the State 4-H Specialists of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. The information sheet was completed by county Extension personnel in 72 Tennessee Counties assigned to 4-H and other youth work.

The variables studied were classified into the following five classes:

1. Enrollment
2. Participation
3. Leadership
4. Sponsorship
5. Recognition

Specific variables included in each of the five classes are given below.

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables

1. The total number of junior 4-H Clubs
2. The total number of junior 4-H members
3. The total number of members enrolled in 4-H
4. The total number of Explorers and fifth graders who reenrolled
5. The average project enrollment by junior 4-H members
6. The average activity enrollment by junior 4-H members

Junior 4-H Participation Variables

7. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in local public speaking
8. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in county public speaking
9. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in the dairy foods poster contest
10. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in the demonstration contest

11. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in the dress revue
12. The total number of junior 4-H members who participated in the breadbaking contest
13. The total number of animals in the district beef heifer show
14. The total number of animals in the district dairy show
15. The total number of animals in the county dog show
16. The total number of animals in the district horse show
17. The total number of junior 4-H members attending district 4-H camp

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables

18. The total number of organizational leaders for junior 4-H Clubs
19. The total number of project leaders for junior 4-H Clubs
20. The total number of activity and other leaders for junior 4-H Clubs
21. The total number of project leader training meetings held
22. The total number of project leaders attending leader training meetings
23. The total number of adult organizational leaders attending leader training meetings

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables

24. The amount of funds spent at the local level for junior members

25. The amount of funds spent at the county level for junior members

26. The number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee

27. The number of sources of funds for junior work

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables

28. The number of local awards presented to junior 4-H members

29. The number of group or club awards presented to junior 4-H members

30. The number of county achievement awards presented to junior 4-H members

31. The number of 4-H project leaders recognized

32. The number of 4-H organizational leaders recognized

33. The number of teacher leaders recognized

34. The number of teen leaders recognized

35. The number of junior leaders recognized

The above variables were selected from the Junior 4-H Audience Information Summary for POWP for the period 1974-1978.

VI. METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Population and Data Collection Instrument

Data for the study were secured from the Junior 4-H Audience Information Summary Survey used in the development of the County Plan of Work Projection for the period 1974-1978. This information sheet was prepared by the State 4-H Specialists of the University of Tennessee

Agricultural Extension Service. A copy of this summary is included in the Appendix. This information sheet was completed by county Extension Personnel in 72 Tennessee Counties assigned to 4-H and other youth work.

Analysis of Data

The completed surveys were coded and responses were recorded on code sheets. Data were punched on data processing cards. Computations were made by the University of Tennessee Computing Center.

Statistical tests used in the analysis of data were the Pearsonian Correlation Coefficient (r) and the t -test. Values which achieved the .05 level were accepted as being statistically significant. Although research and null hypotheses were not stated, an assumed null hypothesis existed for each variable which was analyzed.

VII. DEFINITION OF TERMS

In order that the author and reader may have a common understanding of terms used in the study, certain terms are defined as follows:

Activity Leader. A leader who helps with special local and county activities such as the dress revue.

Citizens Committee. A committee composed of representative citizens (parents and others) interested in promoting the welfare of boys and girls through 4-H work.

County 4-H Council. A group of people made up of representatives from each 4-H organization designed to coordinate the various groups working toward the development and expansion of the 4-H Club program in the county.

Junior 4-H Member. Any boy or girl in grade five or six who was enrolled in 4-H work.

Member. Students who were enrolled in 4-H in Tennessee counties at the time of the study.

Organizational Leader. A leader who is designated as the main leader in a club and assists members in planning and carrying out regular club meetings.

Participation. Degree to which boys and girls were active in 4-H events and activities.

Project Group. A small group of 4-H members meeting together to study one project in depth.

Project Leader. A leader who assists members in one particular project in which they are enrolled.

Volunteer 4-H Leader. Any person who volunteers their time to assist in the county 4-H program.

CHAPTER II

RELATED RESEARCH

Studies involving junior 4-H participation and factors that influence this participation were somewhat limited. Many of the findings are on general participation and are therefore related to junior participation.

I. STUDIES INVOLVING PARTICIPATION IN JUNIOR 4-H WORK

There is nothing quite comparable to the joy of the 10 to 11 year old girl or boy exhibiting his or her first project--a direct result of newly acquired skills. Four-H offers the opportunity to acquire these new skills through participation in 4-H Club work. (8:13)

Mintmeir studied factors influencing reenrollment in four Pennsylvania counties and found that a higher percentage of the active group entered 4-H at the age of 10 years or less. (16:35)

Aiton, in a study of vitality factors in the 4-H Club program, found that at any given time about one out of every five or six boys and girls from rural sections were participating. Their average age was 12.7 years. Project work is educational in its influence on boys and girls and most members rate this as the most important part of club work. (1:31)

In a study of reenrollment, Tucker indicated that boys and girls continue to belong to those clubs which provided opportunity for them to take part in a variety of activities. (29:30)

According to Rouse, who studied 4-H reenrollment in Hamilton County, Tennessee, if a member took an active part in a number of projects and activities, he tended to remain in 4-H Club work. (23:109)

Copp found in a Wisconsin study that previous member participation was associated with subsequent reenrollment. Boys and girls, active in 4-H affairs the previous years, enrolled at a higher rate than those who were relatively inactive the previous year. (7:32)

Rouse indicated that those who were members had participated in an average of 2.7 4-H activities and those who were non-members had participated in an average of 1.9 per person. (23:104) The non-members were those boys and girls who had belonged to 4-H but had now dropped out.

In a study of first year 4-H members' poultry project in Louisiana, Bergeron found that reenrollees tended to be those who had participated to a great extent in the poultry projects and activities. They seemed more interested than other members. The reenrollees tended to be those who had larger projects. (5:3)

Jones in a study of factors associated with livestock exhibitors in Louisiana, found that girls displayed more overall interest in 4-H Club work than boys. They were enrolled in more projects and participated to a greater extent in selected 4-H activities. (11:22)

Willson studied factors affecting participation in the junior leadership project in four Montana counties. The study indicated that in terms of the activities selected to be components of her participation score, girls were considerably more active than boys. Those with higher

scores were likely to be more active in school and other organizations.
(31:66)

Byerly in a study of ninth and tenth grade girls in Bradley County, Tennessee, found that girls who remained in 4-H participated in a larger number of 4-H events and activities than did the drop-outs.
(6:96)

Warren in a study of junior high boys and girls in Cannon County, Tennessee, found that participation was not significantly influenced by sex. Fifty-four percent of the high participants and 52 percent of the low participants were female. Forty-six percent of the high were male; 48 percent of the lower were male. (30:14)

II. STUDIES INVOLVING ORGANIZATION IN JUNIOR 4-H WORK

According to Downey, work experience during childhood and adolescence are essential to the development of attitudes of responsibility. The 4-H Club program is organized so that it will provide a situation that will help boys and girls develop wholesome attitudes towards work, acceptance of responsibility and cooperation with others. It contributes to the desires of members to strive for the achievement of excellence. (8:13)

Sabrosky notes that considering the scope of 4-H Club work in membership and program, it was not surprising that both local and county organization affected the success of the work. (25:28)

Aylesworth says that 4-H provides an opportunity to learn to work with fellow members through creative activities of working together, sharing joyously in each other's achievements, learning with and from

each other. Each individual has an opportunity to build other personalities into his life and expand his own personality. It is only when this is done that real love for a person is achieved. (4:21)

Pou says in an article in NATIONAL 4-H NEWS that happy boys and girls are busy ones. Four-H projects and activities are designed to enable younger people to use some of their energies and talents in useful work experience. The real measure of 4-H work experience is the activities and accomplishments of the individual members. (19:18)

Copp found that age at first enrollment was associated with re-enrollment. Boys and girls joining as soon as they became eligible at 10 years of age or under, continued as 4-H members longer than boys and girls joining some time after they were eligible. (7:32)

Mintmier found that holding office in the club and serving on committees was favorable to reenrollment. Plans to involve more members earlier should be one of the aims of those in charge of the program. (17:35)

Young in examining club records for drop-outs, noted that members who began Club work before age 10 tended to stay in longer after age 10 than those who began at age 10. The same trend also is present for those with two years rather than one year of membership. (32:34)

Reed found in a study of 4-H enrollment in Tennessee that as the total number of 4-H Clubs, total number of junior 4-H Clubs, total number of senior 4-H Clubs, and the average number of 4-H members per senior clubs increased, the total number of senior 4-H members enrolled in a county per Extension staff member increased. It was also found that

when the total number of junior 4-H Clubs increased, the percent of potential senior 4-H members enrolled per Extension staff member decreased. (22:88)

Letlow concluded in a study of drop-outs among junior 4-H members in Louisiana, that there were positive relationships between drop-out rate and late initial enrollment in junior 4-H Club. He also concluded that the relationships were negative between the drop-out rate and completing projects, attendance at local club meetings, performance of club duties, participation in club events, awards earned and selecting live animal projects. (14:61)

Kelsey reported that when the number of participants in the program becomes large, experience has shown the value of creating and maintaining subsidiary organizations to make it easy to follow the teaching of the Extension program. (12:213)

Warren found in his study that 58 percent of the 4-H'ers surveyed in Cannon County, Tennessee joined in the fourth grade while 10 percent joined in the sixth grade or later. A higher participation level was achieved by boys and girls who joined 4-H when in a lower school grade. (30:26)

Byerley found in a survey of ninth and tenth grade girls in Bradley County, Tennessee that girls who were 4-H members joined when in a lower grade than did the drop-outs. (6:92) It was also noted that since early grade enrollment was significantly related to 4-H membership status, special attention and continued efforts should be given to the first year members if holding power is to increase. (6:98)

III. STUDIES INVOLVING LEADERSHIP IN JUNIOR 4-H WORK

The heart of the modern 4-H Club work is the local club, and the soul of the local club is that unsung hero, the voluntary local leader. (21:284) According to Pou, the local leader is the most important single factor in determining how much value the club member receives from his work experience. Parents and county Extension agents must lend all the support, encouragement and help they can. The local leader is the key recipient of the 4-H member's gratitude and respect and of that grand feeling of self-satisfaction received from aiding the growth, development and inspiration of some of our fine young citizens and leaders of tomorrow. (19:18)

In contradiction to Pou's statement, Lambert studied 4-H project leader roles in Tennessee; he says that leaders perceive their roles as that of assisting agents in giving recognition, teaching and organizing boys and girls for 4-H project work. (13:80)

Downey says that boys and girls are most fortunate who are enrolled in a 4-H Club whose leader is really concerned with the number one objective of helping youth learn attitudes, skills, knowledge to build a satisfying home and family life. (8:13)

Edwards found in a study of 4-H contest participation that 4-H Club members got their information about contests largely from local 4-H Club leaders. They took part in contests because of encouragement from leaders and parents and a desire to compare their work with others and to win awards. (9:26)

Foster reported in the 1968 Tennessee annual narrative report that increased numbers of organizational and project leaders made it possible for 4-H Club efforts to reach beyond those normally expected of the professional staff. (10:2)

Reed found that the five leadership variables of total number of adult leaders, total number of junior 4-H Club leaders, total number of basic four organizations, and total number of All Stars and Honor Club members increased as the total number of senior 4-H members enrolled per county also increased. (22:86)

Aushman, in a Missouri study, found that leaders who were elected by the club members themselves accounted for a higher percentage of project meetings held, training meetings held, community meetings attended and number of countywide events attended. (3:16)

IV. STUDIES INVOLVING SPONSORSHIP IN JUNIOR 4-H WORK

According to Webster the word "donor" means giver. Anderson reported that the word donor means not only money, scholarship, trips, et cetera, but it means cooperation, incentive and opportunity to Extension workers, 4-H Club members, and volunteer leaders. Since the beginning of 4-H work, the donor has been an important member of the Extension family. (2:94)

V. STUDIES INVOLVING RECOGNITION IN JUNIOR 4-H WORK

Sabrosky says that recognition of accomplishments is an important factor. This must not be confused with contest winning, ordinary 4-H completion, and granting awards. To the young 4-H members of average

maturity, the important accomplishment is what he thinks is an accomplishment. (24:75)

Pou reports that contests, shows, fairs, exhibits and achievement days provide an excellent opportunity for boys and girls to learn valuable lessons connected with being a good competitive sportsman. These activities can teach the lesson that no one is a loser and that everyone is a winner, with his reward being in direct proportion to the efforts he exerts toward the winning of that award. (19:18)

Sabrosky further reported that recognition need not be limited to project work. Recognition for individual talent, industry, enthusiasm, and leadership can provide needed satisfaction. (26:7)

Rapp in a 4-H awards study defined an award as a material gift granted to an individual or to a group in recognition of accomplishment and achievement. Ribbons, cash, trips, 4-H pins and certificates and trophies were the awards mentioned. Four-H pins and certificates seemed to be the ones most highly favored by the younger members. (20:36)

Aiton reports that there is ample evidence to show that members who remain in 4-H for longer than average periods have received more awards and incentives than those who drop out early. (1:31)

Rouse found that when a 4-H Club member is recognized for his 4-H Club work, the reward tends to act as an encouragement for increased activity and continued membership. (23:109)

Rouse also found in a study of factors influencing retention of senior 4-H Club boys in Hamilton County that members reported having received more awards than those who were now non-members. (23:104)

Mintmier found that reenrollment is more likely to occur where blue ribbon awards have been given for project work. Receiving no ribbon award appears to discourage enrollment. Those who failed to complete the project were less likely to reenroll. (17:35-36)

CHAPTER III

COMPARISON OF COUNTIES HAVING AND THOSE NOT HAVING VARIOUS LEADER ORGANIZATIONS AS TO SELECTED COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM VARIABLES

The purpose of this chapter was to analyze, present and discuss the results of the study under four main headings. In the first section counties having and counties not having a volunteer leaders organization were compared as to their junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. In the second section counties having and counties not having a county council were compared as to their junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. In the third section counties having and counties not having a citizens committee were compared as to their junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. In the fourth section counties having and counties not having project groups were compared as to their junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition were presented.

The t-test was used to determine the significance of differences in variables in counties with and counties without the leaders organization. Twenty tables were developed to show the comparison or relationship between the county 4-H program variables and each leader organization variable.

I. COUNTIES WITH A VOLUNTEER LEADERS ORGANIZATION
COMPARED WITH COUNTIES NOT HAVING
THE ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this section was to show the influence of a county volunteer leaders organization on junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Influence of a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization on Junior 4-H
Enrollment

Table I compares enrollment of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had a volunteer 4-H leaders organization with counties that did not have the organization. Of the 66 counties reporting, 23 counties (30 percent) had a volunteer leaders organization and 43 counties (57 percent) did not. Six counties included in this study did not report on this item. Counties with a leaders organization had a significantly (.02 level, t-test) larger average number of 4-H Clubs (21 clubs) than did counties not having the organization (15 clubs).

The average number of junior members enrolled in the 72 counties which reported on this item was 628.* The 23 counties with a leaders organization on the average had a significantly (.007 level) larger number of junior members (825) than did those 43 counties without a leaders organization (535). Thus counties with a volunteer leaders organization tended to be counties that had a larger number of junior members.

*Averages for all counties reporting on each variable included in the study are given in Table XXX in the Appendix.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERS ORGANIZATION

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of clubs	22	21	42	15	.020
Total number of junior members	23	825	43	536	.007
Total number enrolled in 4-H	23	1831	43	1215	.003
Reenrollment of explorers as 5th grade members	21	75	38	84	.145
Average project enrollment by juniors	22	2	42	2	.536
Average activity enrollment by juniors	22	2	42	2	.350

The average number of 4-H members in the 72 counties reporting was 1419. The average total number of 4-H members in counties with a leaders organization (1831) was significantly higher (.003 level t-test) than the average total number enrolled in counties without a leaders organization (1215). Therefore, having a county volunteer leaders organization was significantly related to the total number of 4-H members enrolled.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization did not differ significantly from counties not having the organization as to the percent of junior members who reenrolled, ~~the number of projects in which they enrolled or the number of activities in which they participated.~~ Thus, whether or not a county has a ~~volunteer~~ leaders organization was not significantly related to the percent of junior members who reenrolled or their average project and ~~activity~~ enrollment.

In summary of Table I, counties having a volunteer leaders organization were counties that had a significantly larger number of clubs, total number of junior members, and total number enrolled in 4-H. The reenrollment of explorers as 5th graders, the average project enrollment by junior members and the average activity enrollment by junior members was not significantly related to whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization.

Influence of a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization on Junior 4-H Participation

Table II compares participation of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had a volunteer 4-H leaders organization with counties that did not have the organization.

TABLE II

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERS ORGANIZATION

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Total participation in local public speaking	23	169	43	138	.460
Total participation in dairy food poster contest	20	72	20	46	.164
Total participation in county public speaking	23	37	43	25	.070
Total participation in demonstrations	22	203	43	125	.080
Total participation in dress revue	22	44	42	33	.594
Total participation in bread baking contest	23	227	43	153	.040
Number of animals in district beef heifer show	19	6	19	4	.072

TABLE II (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of animals in district dairy show	19	10	12	13	.736
Number of animals in county dog show	2	7	1	0	.567
Number of animals in district horse show	12	7	16	4	.220
Number of members attending district camp	23	63	42	51	.162

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 169 junior members participating in the local public speaking contest and 37 in the county contest as compared to 138 in the local contest and 37 in the county contest in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not related to the number participating in the local and county public speaking contest.

In counties with a volunteer leaders organization, an average of 72 participated in the dairy foods poster contest, 203 in the demonstration contest and 44 in the dress revue as compared to 46 in the dairy foods poster contest, 125 in the demonstration contest and 33 in the dress revue in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. These differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus whether or not counties had a volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the number participating in the dairy foods poster contest, the demonstration contest or the dress revue.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 227 members to participate in the breadbaking contest as compared to 153 in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, counties with a volunteer leaders organization had a significantly larger number of junior members participating in the breadbaking contest.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 6 animals in the district beef heifer show, 10 in the district dairy show and 7 in the district horse show as compared to an average of 4

animals in the district beef heifer show, 13 in the district dairy show and 4 in the district horse show in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level. Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not related to the number of animals in the district beef heifer show, district dairy show or district horse show.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 7 animals in the district dog show as compared to zero in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. Although the number was greater in counties with a volunteer leaders organization, this failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization did not influence the number of animals entered by junior 4-H members in the district dog show.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 63 junior members attending district camp as compared to 51 in counties without a leaders organization. Although counties with a volunteer leaders organization had more junior members attending camp these observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a leaders organization was not related to the number of junior members attending district camp.

In summary of Table II, counties having a volunteer leaders organization had a larger number of junior members participating in the 4-H breadbaking contest than did counties not having the organization. The total participation in the local and county public speaking contest, dairy food poster contest, demonstration contest, dress revue, district

beef heifer show, district dairy show, county dog show, district horse show and district camp was not significantly related to having a volunteer leaders organization in the county.

Influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders Organization on Junior 4-H

Leadership

Table III compares the leadership of junior members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a volunteer leaders organization. The 22 counties that had a volunteer leaders organization had an average of 34 organizational leaders as compared to 27 in the 39 counties without a leaders organization. Although counties with a volunteer leaders organization had more organizational leaders than did counties without a volunteer leaders organization, these observed differences did not achieve the .05 level of significance (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the number of organizational leaders in a county.

Comparison of junior 4-H member leadership in counties with and counties without a volunteer leaders organization revealed that counties with a volunteer leaders organization had an equal or slightly larger average number of: (1) Project leaders (20 in each), (2) activity and other leaders (30 versus 21), (3) project leader training meetings held (5 versus 4), (4) project leaders attending these training meetings (23 versus 18) and (5) adult organizational leaders attending training meeting (14 versus 13). However, analysis of these differences, using a t-test, revealed that they were not significant at the required .05 level. Thus, having a county volunteer leaders 4-H organization was not

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERS ORGANIZATION

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Total number of organizational leaders	22	34	39	27	.437
Total number of project leaders	20	20	39	20	.917
Total number of activity and other leaders	21	35	36	21	.077
Number of project leader training meetings held	19	5	18	4	.806
Number of project leaders attending	19	23	18	18	.411
Number of adult organizational leaders attending	12	14	11	13	.844

significantly related to the number of project leaders, activity and other leaders, project leader training meetings held, the number of project leaders attending or the number of adult organizational leaders attending training meetings.

In summary of Table III, the analysis indicated that whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the number of leaders for junior 4-H members, the number of training meetings held or the number of leaders attending training meetings. However, it should be noted that all of the leadership variables were either equal or higher in counties with a volunteer leaders organization.

Influence of Volunteer Leaders 4-H Organization on Junior 4-H

Sponsorship

Table IV compares the sponsorship of junior members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a volunteer leaders organization.

Counties with a volunteer leaders organization spent an average of \$109 at the local level for junior 4-H members as compared to \$102 in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a 4-H volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the amount of money spent at the local level on junior 4-H members.

Counties with a volunteer 4-H leaders organization spent an average of \$487 at the county level for the recognition of junior members as

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERS ORGANIZATION

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Amount of funds spent at the local level for junior members	17	\$109	30	\$102	.855
Amount of funds spent at the county level for junior members	20	\$487	41	\$209	.001
Number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee	10	11	13	11	.941
Number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work	19	10	38	5	.123

compared to \$209 spent in counties without a volunteer leaders organization. A t-test showed that these observed differences did achieve the .05 level of significance. Thus, counties with a volunteer organization spent a significantly larger amount of money at the county level for the recognition of junior members than did counties without a volunteer leaders organization.

Counties with a volunteer 4-H leaders organization reported 11 junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee and 10 sources of funds for junior work as compared to 11 junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee and 5 sources of funds for junior work in counties without a volunteer 4-H leaders organization. These observed differences failed to reach the .05 significance level (t-test).

In summary of Table IV, counties with a volunteer 4-H leaders organization spent more money at the county level for recognition in the junior 4-H program than did counties not having the organization. The amount of funds spent at the local level, the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee and the number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work were not significantly related to whether or not a county had a volunteer 4-H leaders organization.

Influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders Organization on Junior 4-H

Recognition

Table V compares the recognition of junior members in counties that had a volunteer 4-H leaders organization with counties that did not have a volunteer 4-H leaders organization. The 20 counties with a volunteer

TABLE V

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERS ORGANIZATION

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of local awards presented to junior members	20	659	39	487	.411
Group or club awards presented to junior members	21	6	26	6	.973
County achievement awards presented to junior members	22	84	28	54	.339
Number of project leaders recognized	19	12	27	20	.403
Number of organizational leaders recognized	19	13	24	12	.880
Number of teacher leaders recognized	17	8	27	12	.388

TABLE V (continued)

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Counties Without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders Organization		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of teen leaders recognized	20	7	24	11	.295
Number of junior leaders recognized	18	6	21	13	.266
Number of sponsors and donors recognized	20	15	31	16	.753

leaders organization presented an average of 659 local awards to junior members as compared to 487 local awards presented to junior members in the 39 counties that did not have a volunteer leaders organization. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the number of local awards presented to junior 4-H members.

Both counties with and counties without a volunteer leaders organization presented an average six group or club awards to junior members. This failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Therefore, having or not having a volunteer leaders organization in a county was not significantly related to the number of club or group awards presented to junior members.

The following number of leaders were recognized in counties with a volunteer leaders organization and counties without a volunteer leaders organization respectively: project leaders (12, 20), organizational leaders (13, 12), teacher leaders (8, 12), teen leaders (7, 11), junior leaders (6, 113), and sponsors and donors (15, 16). These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a volunteer leaders organization was not significantly related to the number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders or sponsors and donors recognized.

In summary of Table V, the analysis indicated that whether or not a county had a volunteer leader 4-H organization was not significantly related to the number of junior 4-H members receiving awards, the number of leaders recognized or the number of sponsors and donors recognized.

II. COUNTIES WITH A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL COMPARED WITH COUNTIES NOT HAVING THE COUNCIL

The purpose of this section is to show the influence of a county 4-H council on junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Influence of County 4-H Council on Junior 4-H Enrollment

Table VI compares the enrollment of junior members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a county 4-H council.

The 20 counties with a county 4-H council had an average of 20 junior 4-H Clubs and 730 junior members enrolled in these clubs as compared to an average 16 junior clubs in the 45 counties reporting that they did not have a county 4-H council and an enrollment of 350 junior members in these clubs. Although there were more junior 4-H clubs and more junior members in counties with county 4-H councils, a t-test showed that these observed differences did not achieve the .05 significance level. Thus having a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of junior clubs or the number of juniors enrolled.

The average total number enrolled in 4-H in the 20 counties with a county 4-H council was 1705 as compared to an average of 1296 in the counties without a county council. Even though counties with a county 4-H council had more total members enrolled a t-test showed that these observed results failed to achieve the .05 significance level. Thus whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the total number of 4-H members enrolled.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of junior clubs	20	20	45	16	.109
Number of junior members	20	730	47	358	.212
Reenrollment of explorers and 5th graders	16	79	44	82	.595
Average project enrollment by junior members	19	2	46	2	.896
Average activity enrollment by junior members	19	2	46	2	.817
Total number enrolled in 4-H	20	1705	47	1296	.061

Counties with a county 4-H council reported that an average of 79 percent of the fifth graders reenrolled in the sixth grade and an average project and activity enrollment of 82 percent and project and activity enrollment of two in counties without a county 4-H council. Of course, these observed results failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the percent reenrollment, or the average activity enrollment by junior members.

In summary of Table VI, none of the enrollment variables (the number of junior clubs, number of junior members, the total number enrolled in 4-H, percent reenrollment, average project enrollment and average activity enrollment) were significantly related to whether or not the counties had a 4-H council.

Influence of County 4-H Council on Junior 4-H Participation

Table VII compares the participation of junior members in 11 4-H events and/or activities in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a county 4-H council. The 20 counties with a county 4-H council had an average of 189 junior members to participate in the local public speaking contest as compared to 131 in the 47 counties that did not have a county 4-H council. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the participation by junior members in the local public speaking contest.

Counties with a county 4-H council had an average of 43 members participating in the county public speaking contest and 233 in the

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Local public speaking contest	20	189	47	131	.182
County public speaking contest	20	43	47	24	.011
Dairy foods poster contest	14	51	36	58	.737
Demonstration contest	20	233	46	114	.008
Dress revue	20	49	45	30	.339
Breadbaking contest	20	214	47	162	.165
District beef heifer show	13	6	26	4	.103
District dairy show	14	18	17	5	.071
County dog show	1	0	2	7	.619

TABLE VII (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
District horse show	8	9	20	4	.008
Members attending district camp	19	57	47	54	.726

demonstration contest as compared to 24 in the county public speaking contest and 114 in the demonstration contest in counties without a county 4-H council. These observed differences were significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus counties with a county 4-H council had a significantly larger number of participants in the county public speaking contest and the demonstration contest. Comparison of junior 4-H members' participation in counties with and counties without a county 4-H council revealed that the former had larger average number of members participating in: (1) The dress revue (49 versus 30), (2) the breadbaking contest (214 versus 162), (3) had more animals in the district beef heifer show (6 versus 4), (4) more animals in the district dairy show (18 versus 5), and (5) more members attending district 4-H camp (57 versus 54). However, analysis of these differences, using a t-test, revealed that they were not significant at the required .05 level. Thus, having a county 4-H council did not significantly influence junior members' participation in either the dress revue, the breadbaking contest, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, or district camp attendance.

Counties with a county 4-H council had an average of nine animals in the district horse show as compared to four horses in counties without a county 4-H council. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, having a county 4-H council was significantly related to the number of animals exhibited in the district horse show.

In summary of Table VII, the analysis indicated that whether or not a county had a county 4-H council did not influence the participation.

in the local public speaking contest, the dairy food poster contest, the dress revue, the breadbaking contest, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, the county dog show, or the number of members attending district camp. Counties with a county 4-H council had significantly more participation in the county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest and the district horse show.

Influence of County 4-H Council on Junior 4-H Leadership

Table VIII compares the leadership provided junior members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a county 4-H council.

Counties with a county 4-H council had an average of 30 organizational leaders and 35 activity and other leaders as compared to 30 organizational and 21 activity and other leaders in counties without a county 4-H council. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of organizational, activity and other leaders in a county.

In counties with a county 4-H council, there were an average of 33 project leaders as compared to an average of 15 in counties without a county 4-H council. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Therefore, counties with a county 4-H council had significantly more project leaders than did counties without a county 4-H council.

Comparison of junior 4-H members' leadership in counties with and counties without a county 4-H council showed that counties with a county

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Total number of organizational leaders	19	30	43	30	.970
Project leaders	18	33	41	15	.026
Activity and other leaders	19	35	39	21	.065
Project leader training meetings held	14	5	23	4	.661
Project leaders attending	14	26	23	18	.137
Adult organizational leaders attending	11	14	12	13	.802

4-H council had a larger number of: (1) Project leader training meetings held (5 versus 4), (2) project leaders attending these meetings (26 versus 18), and (3) adult organizational leaders attending training meetings (14 versus 13). However, these observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of project leader training meetings held, or the number of project or organizational leaders attending these meetings.

In summary of Table VIII, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of organizational or activity leaders and other leaders, the number of project leader training meetings held or the number of project and organizational leaders attending these meetings. Although the total number of project leaders was significantly larger in counties with a county 4-H council, this could very well be one of the five chance occurrences that are expected in each 100 repetitions.

Influence of County 4-H Council on Junior 4-H Sponsorship

Table IX compares the sponsorship of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a county 4-H council. Of the 63 counties reporting, 18 counties (24 percent) had a county 4-H council and 45 counties (60 percent) did not have the 4-H council. Nine counties did not report on this item.

Comparison of junior 4-H sponsorship in counties with and counties without a county 4-H council revealed that counties with a county 4-H council had an equal or higher (1) amount of funds spent at the local

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Amount of funds spent at local level for junior members	11	\$148	37	\$ 89	.135
Amount of funds spent at county level for junior members	17	\$353	45	\$276	.336
Number of junior clubs with support of a local citizens committee	6	11	17	11	.894
Number of sources of funds for junior work	18	11	40	4	.060

level for junior members (\$148 versus \$89), (2) amount of funds spent at the county level for junior members (\$353 versus \$276), (3) number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee (11 each), and (4) number of sources of funds for junior work (11 versus 4). These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the amount of funds spent at the local and county level for junior members, the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or the number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work.

In summary of Table IX, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the sponsorship of junior 4-H members.

Influence of County 4-H Council on Junior 4-H Recognition

Table X compares recognition of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a county 4-H council.

Comparison of 4-H recognition in counties with and counties without a county 4-H council showed counties with a county 4-H council presented a larger number of (1) local awards (739 versus 469), (2) group or club awards (7 versus 5) and (3) county achievement awards (78 versus 60) to junior 4-H members. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of local, group and club awards or the number of county achievement awards presented to junior 4-H members.

TABLE X

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Local awards presented to junior members	16	739	44	469	.219
Group or club awards presented to junior members	19	7	29	5	.455
County achievement awards presented to junior members	19	78	42	60	.580
Project Leaders recognized	17	28	29	11	.103
Organizational Leaders recognized	15	18	29	10	.060
Teacher Leaders recognized	14	15	31	9	.161

TABLE X (continued)

	Counties With a County 4-H Council		Counties Without a County 4-H Council		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	14	15	31	7	.064
Teen leaders recognized	13	17	27	6	.109
Sponsors and donors recognized	16	17	36	15	.582

Counties with a county 4-H council showed a larger number of leaders recognized than did counties without a county 4-H council. The numbers are given respectively: (1) Project leaders (28 versus 11), (2) organizational leaders (18 versus 10), (3) teacher leaders (15 versus 9), (4) teen leaders (15 versus 7), (5) junior leaders (17 versus 6), and (6) sponsors and donors (17 versus 15). Although a larger number of leaders were recognized in counties with a county 4-H council, these observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the number of recognitions given project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders or the number of sponsors and donors.

In summary of Table X, the analysis indicated that whether or not a county had a county 4-H council was not significantly related to the recognition given to junior 4-H members and leaders.

III. COUNTIES WITH A 4-H CITIZENS COMMITTEE COMPARED WITH COUNTIES NOT HAVING THE COMMITTEE

The purpose of this section was to show the influence of a citizens committee on junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Influence of a Citizens Committee on Junior 4-H Enrollment

Table XI compares enrollment of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had a citizens committee with counties that did not have a citizens committee. The 8 counties with a citizens committee

TABLE XI

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of junior clubs	8	15	61	18	.470
Number of junior members	8	626	63	635	.957
Reenrollment of explorers and 5th grade	6	82	58	81	.931
Average project enrollment by junior members	8	2	61	2	.436
Average activity enrollment by junior members	8	2	61	2	.436
Total number enrolled in 4-H	8	1530	63	1418	.716

had an average of 15 junior clubs with 626 junior members enrolled as compared to the 61 counties without a citizens committee that had an average of 18 junior clubs with 635 junior members enrolled. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the number of junior clubs or the number of members enrolled in these clubs.

The total enrollment in the counties with a citizens committee was 1530 as compared to 1418 in counties without a citizens committee. Even though the number was larger in counties with a citizens committee, a t-test showed that these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level. Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the total number of 4-H members enrolled.

In the 6 counties reporting a citizens committee, there were an average of 82 explorers and fifth graders who enrolled as compared to 81 reported in the 58 counties that did not have a citizens committee. Of course, these observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the reenrollment of explorers and fifth graders.

The average project and activity enrollment in counties with and counties without a citizens committee was 2 each. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the average project and activity enrollment by junior 4-H members.

In summary of Table XI, a citizens committee in a county was not significantly related to the enrollment factors of: number of clubs, number of junior members, total 4-H enrollment, reenrollment by explorers and fifth graders, and average project and activity enrollment.

Influence of a Citizens Committee on Junior 4-H Participation

Table XII compares the participation of junior 4-H members in 11 4-H events and/or activities in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a citizens committee.

The 8 counties with a citizens committee reported an average of 177 in local public speaking contest and an average of 47 in the county public speaking contest as compared to 146 in the local contest in the 62 counties without the citizens committee and 29 in the county contest in the 63 counties without the citizens committee. Although the participation was higher in the counties with a citizens committee, a t-test indicated that these results were not significant at the .05 level. Thus, a citizens committee was not significantly related to the participation in the local and county public speaking contest.

The 7 counties with a citizens committee reported an average of 41 in the dairy foods poster contest as compared to 57 in the 45 counties that did not have a citizens committee. These observations failed to reach the .05 significance level. Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the participation in the dairy foods poster contest.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 309 in the demonstration contest as compared to 128 in counties without a citizens

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Local public speaking contest	8	177	62	146	.618
County public speaking contest	8	47	63	29	.089
Dairy foods poster contest	7	41	45	57	.549
Demonstration contest	8	309	62	128	.003
Dress Revue	8	59	61	32	.317
Breadbaking contest	8	240	62	176	.226
District beef heifer show	5	8	36	5	.129
District dairy show	5	37	27	7	.001
County dog show	1	0	1	0	.500

TABLE XII (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
District horse show	4	9	26	5	.213
Members attending district camp	7	58	63	54	.805

committee. When a t-test was applied, these observed differences achieved the .05 significance level. Thus, participation in the demonstration contest was significantly related to counties having a citizens committee.

Comparison of junior 4-H members' participation in counties with and counties without a citizens committee revealed that counties with the citizens committee had a larger average number of members participating in the (1) dress revue (59 versus 32), (2) breadbaking contest (240 versus 176), (3) district beef heifer show (8 versus 5), (4) the district horse show (9 versus 5), and (5) district camp (58 versus 54). However, analysis of these differences using a t-test, revealed that they were not significant at the required .05 level. Thus, having a citizens committee was not significantly related to junior members' participation in either the dress revue, the breadbaking contest, the district horse show, or district camp.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 37 animals in the district dairy show as compared to 7 in counties without the citizens committee. These differences were significant when tested by the t-test. Therefore, counties with a citizens committee tended to have more animals in the district dairy show.

Neither the counties with or counties without a citizens committee reported any participation in the county dog show. Of course, this was not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Whether or not a county has a citizens committee was not significantly related to the participation in the county dog show.

In summary of Table XII, the analysis indicated that whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not a factor which was significantly related to the participation by junior members in 9 of the 11 events studied. However, it should be noted that in 7 of these 9 events participation was higher in counties having the citizens committee. Counties with a citizens committee did have significantly greater participation in the demonstration contest and the district dairy show than did the counties which did not have a citizens committee.

Influence of Citizens Committee on Leadership for Junior 4-H

Members

Table XIII compares the leadership of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had a citizens committee with counties that did not have a citizens committee. Of the 66 counties reporting, 8 counties (10 percent) had a citizens committee and 58 (78 percent) did not have a citizens committee. Six counties did not report on this item.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 26 organizational leaders, compared to an average of 30 in the counties without a citizens committee. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, the number of organizational leaders was not significantly related to whether or not a county has a citizens committee.

The average number of project leaders in counties with a citizens committee was 47 as compared to 17 in counties without a citizens committee. These observed differences in the number of project leaders

TABLE XIII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Total number of organizational leaders	8	26	58	30	.735
Total number of project leaders	8	47	53	17	.006
Total number of activity and other leaders	8	40	53	24	.127
Number of project leader training meetings held	6	5	34	5	.831
Number of project leaders attending	6	33	34	18	.036
Number of adult organizational leaders attending	4	15	21	14	.750

achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, counties with a citizens committee had a significantly larger number of junior project leaders.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 40 activity and other leaders compared to an average of 24 in counties without a citizens committee. These results failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the average number of activity and other leaders.

Both the counties with and counties without a citizens committee reported an average of 5 project leader training meetings held. This did not achieve significance at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, the number of project leader training meetings held was not significantly related to a county having a citizens committee.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 33 project leaders attending the training meeting compared to the 18 in the counties without a citizens committee. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Counties with a citizens committee had a significantly larger number of project leaders attending the training meetings than did the counties without a citizens committee.

The average number of adult organizational leaders attending the project training meetings in counties with a citizens committee was 15 as compared to 14 in counties without a citizens committee. Of course, these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, the average number of adult organizational leaders attending the

project training meetings was not significantly related to having a county citizens committee.

In summary of Table XIII, counties having a citizens committee had a larger number of project leaders and more project leaders attending project leaders training meetings. The number of organizational leaders, activity and other leaders, project leader training meetings held and adult organizational leaders attending these meetings was not significantly related to having a citizens committee in a county.

Influence of Citizens Committee on Junior 4-H Sponsorship

Table XIV compares sponsorship of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without a citizens committee. Of the 66 counties reporting, 8 counties (10 percent) had a citizens committee and 58 (78 percent) did not have the committee.

Counties with a citizens committee spent an average of \$171 at the local level for junior members and \$391 at the county level for junior members. Counties without a citizens committee spent an average of \$101 at the local level for junior members and \$303 at the county level for junior members. Although the amount of funds spent on junior members at the local and county level was higher in counties with a citizens committee, these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the amount of funds spent at the local and county level for junior members.

The average number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee in counties with a county citizens committee was 7

TABLE XIV

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Amount of funds spent at local level for junior members	6	\$171	45	\$101	.197
Amount of funds spent at county level for junior members	8	\$391	58	\$303	.454
Number of junior clubs with support of a local 4-H citizens committee	5	7	22	12	.487
Number of sources of funds for junior work	7	20	54	5	.002

compared to 12 in counties without a county citizens committee. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the average number of junior clubs with support of a local 4-H citizens committee.

Counties with a citizens committee had an average of 20 sources of funds for junior work compared to 5 in counties without a citizens committee. These observed differences were significant at the .05 level (t-test). Counties with a citizens committee had a significantly higher number of sources of funds for junior work than did counties not having the committee.

In summary of Table XIV, counties with a citizens committee had a larger number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work. The amount of funds spent at the local and county level and the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee were not significantly related to whether or not a county had a citizens committee.

Influence of Citizens Committee on Junior 4-H Recognition

Table XV compares recognition of junior members in selected Tennessee counties that had a citizens committee and counties that did not have a citizens committee. Of the 63 counties reporting, 57 counties (76 percent) had a citizens committee and 6 counties (8 percent) did not have a citizens committee.

Counties with a citizens committee presented an average of 597 local awards and 3 group or club awards to junior members. Counties without a citizens committee presented 533 local awards and 6 group or

TABLE XV

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of local awards presented to junior members	8	597	55	533	.820
Number of group or club awards presented to junior members	7	3	46	6	.462
Number of county achievement awards presented to junior members	6	47	57	67	.692
Number of project leaders recognized	6	40	42	13	.066
Number of organizational leaders recognized	6	13	42	14	.947
Number of teacher leaders recognized	6	13	43	12	.887

TABLE XV (continued)

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With a Citizens Committee		Counties Without a Citizens Committee		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of teen leaders recognized	6	21	43	8	.030
Number of junior leaders recognized	5	33	36	7	.005
Number of sponsors and donors recognized	7	12	48	16	.570

club awards to junior members. These observed differences did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the number of local and group or club awards presented to junior members.

The average number of county achievement awards presented to junior members in counties with a citizens committee was 47 compared to 67 in counties without a citizens committee. Of course, these observed results were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the number of county achievement awards presented to junior members.

Counties with a citizens committee recognized an average of 40 project leaders and 13 organizational leaders compared to 13 project leaders and 14 organizational leaders in counties not having a citizens committee. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, neither the number of project leaders nor organizational leaders recognized was significantly related to a county having a citizens committee.

The number of teacher leaders recognized in counties with a citizens committee averaged 13 as compared to 12 in counties without a citizens committee. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had a citizens committee was not significantly related to the number of teacher leaders recognized.

Counties with a citizens committee recognized an average of 21 teen leaders and 33 junior leaders compared with 8 teen leaders and 7 junior leaders in counties without a citizens committee. The observed

differences in the number of teen leaders recognized and junior leaders recognized were significant at the .05 level (t-test). Counties with a citizens committee had a significantly higher number of teen and junior leaders recognized than did counties not having the committee.

Counties with a citizens committee recognized an average of 12 sponsors and donors while counties without a citizens committee recognized 16 sponsors and donors. Although counties without a citizens committee recognized more sponsors and donors, these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus having a county citizens committee was not significantly related to the recognition of sponsors and donors.

In a summary of Table XV, counties with a citizens committee gave recognition to a larger number of teen and junior leaders than did counties not having the committee. The number of local, group or club awards, and county achievement awards presented to junior members were not significantly related to having a citizens committee. The number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, and sponsors and donors recognized was not significantly related to having a citizens committee in the county.

IV. COUNTIES WITH 4-H PROJECT GROUPS COMPARED WITH COUNTIES NOT HAVING PROJECT GROUPS

The purpose of this section was to show the influence of project groups on junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship, and recognition.

Influence of Project Groups on Junior 4-H Enrollment

Table XVI compared enrollment of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties with and counties without project groups. Of the 72 counties studied, 48 counties (64 percent) had project groups and 24 counties (32 percent) did not have project groups.

Counties with project groups had an average of 20 4-H Clubs as compared to an average of 12 Clubs in counties without project groups. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Counties with project groups had a significantly larger number of junior 4-H Clubs than did counties without project groups.

Counties with project groups had an average of 685 junior 4-H members enrolled as compared to 515 in counties without project groups. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Project groups in a county was not significantly related to the total number of junior members enrolled.

The total number of 4-H members enrolled in counties with project groups averaged 1543 as compared to 1171 in counties without project groups. The average percent reenrollment of explorers and fifth grade members in counties with project groups was 82 and also 82 in counties without project groups. Of course, there was no difference to be significant. Thus, neither the total number of 4-H members enrolled in 4-H nor the percent reenrollment of explorers and fifth grade members was significantly related to having project groups in the county.

The average number of projects and the average number of activities in which junior 4-H members enrolled was the same (two projects and two activities) for counties having project groups and counties not having

TABLE XVI

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT PROJECT GROUPS

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Number of junior clubs	47	20	23	12	.001
Number of junior members	48	685	1	515	.102
Percent reenrollment of explorers and 5th grade	43	82	22	82	.995
Average project enrollment by junior members	47	2	23	2	.291
Average activity enrollment by junior members	46	2	24	2	.169
Total number enrolled in 4-H	48	1543	24	1171	.067

project groups. Of course, these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, neither the number of projects nor the number of activities taken by junior 4-H members was significantly related to having project groups in a county.

In summary of Table XVI, counties having project groups had a significantly larger number of 4-H Clubs. The total number of junior members, the total number enrolled in 4-H, percent reenrollment by explorers as fifth grade members, the average project enrollment by junior 4-H members or the average number of activities taken by junior 4-H members were not significantly related to having project groups in a county.

Influence of Project Groups on Junior 4-H Participation

Table XVII compared participation of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had project groups and counties that did not have project groups. Of the 72 counties studied, 48 (64 percent) had project groups and 24 counties (32 percent) did not have project groups.

Counties with project groups had an average of 176 4-H members participating in the local public speaking contest and 36 participating in the county public speaking contest as compared to 90 in the local public speaking contest and 19 in the county public speaking contests in counties that did not have project groups. Observation of these differences show significance at the .05 level (t-test). Counties with project groups showed a significantly larger number of participants in the local and county public speaking contest than did counties without project groups.

TABLE XVII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES
WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT PROJECT GROUPS

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Local public speaking contest	48	176	23	90	.036
County public speaking contest	48	36	24	19	.019
Dairy foods poster contest	37	56	16	48	.665
Demonstration contest	48	187	23	63	.003
Dress revue	18	42	23	47	.196
Breadbaking contest	48	212	23	117	.006
District beef heifer show	33	5	8	4	.603
District dairy show	27	13	5	5	.378
County dog show	2	7	1	0	.567

TABLE VII (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
District horse show	25	6	5	5	.762
Members attending district camp	47	62	24	39	.003

Counties with project groups had an average of 56 junior members participating in the dairy foods poster contest as compared to 48 in counties without project groups. This did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, participation in the dairy foods poster contest is not significantly related to whether or not a county has project groups.

Counties with project groups reported an average of 187 junior members participating in the demonstration contest and 212 in the breadbaking contest as compared to 63 junior members participating in the demonstration contest and 117 in the breadbaking contest in counties without project groups. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, counties with project groups had a significantly larger number of junior members participating in the demonstration contest and the breadbaking contest than counties without project groups.

The total number of junior members participating in the dress revue in counties with project groups averaged 42 as compared to 47 in counties without project groups. Of course, these observed differences did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county has project groups was not significantly related to participation in the 4-H dress revue.

Counties with project groups had an average of 5 members participating in the district beef heifer show and 13 members in the district dairy show as compared to 4 participating in the district beef heifer show and 5 in the district dairy show in counties without project groups. These observed differences did not achieve the .05 significance level

(t-test). Thus, project groups were not significantly related to participation in the district beef heifer show or the district dairy show.

Counties with project groups reported an average of 7 members participating in the county dog show and 6 members in the district horse show while counties without project groups did not participate in the county dog show and 5 members in the district horse show. These observed differences did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not counties have project groups was not significantly related to participation in the county dog show and the district horse show.

The average number of junior 4-H members attending district camp in counties with project groups was 62 as compared to 39 in counties without project groups. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, counties with project groups had a significantly larger number of junior members attending district camp than did counties without project groups.

In summary of Table XVII, counties having project groups had a significantly larger number of junior members participating in the local and county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest, the breadbaking contest and district 4-H camp. The total participation in the dairy foods poster contest, the dress revue, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, the county dog show and the district horse show was not significantly related to having project groups in a county.

Influence of Project Groups on Junior 4-H Leadership

Table XVIII compared leadership of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had project groups and counties that did not have project groups. Of the 68 counties reporting, 46 counties (61 percent) had project groups and 22 counties (29 percent) did not have project groups. Four counties did not report on this item.

Counties with project groups had an average of 33 organizational leaders and 23 project leaders as compared to 22 organizational leaders and 14 project leaders in counties without project groups. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, neither the number of organizational leaders nor the number of project leaders was not significantly related to project groups.

The average number of activity and other leaders in counties with project groups was 5 as compared to 3 in counties with no project groups. These observed differences did not achieve significance at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, project groups was not significantly related to the number of activity and other leaders in the selected counties.

Counties with project leaders had an average of 5 project leaders training meetings annually as compared to 3 meetings held in counties without project groups. These differences did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of leaders training meetings held.

Counties with project groups had an average of 21 project leaders and adult organizational leaders attending project leader training meetings as compared to 18 project leaders and 21 adult organizational

TABLE XVIII

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT PROJECT GROUPS

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Total number of organizational leaders	45	33	22	22	.173
Project leaders	45	23	17	14	.255
Activity leaders and other leaders	46	28	16	18	.169
Project leader training meetings held	32	5	8	3	.240
Project leaders attending training meetings	32	21	8	18	.640
Adult organizational leaders attending	21	12	4	21	.103

leaders attending project leader training meetings in counties without project groups. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of project leaders and adult organizational leaders attending project leader training meetings.

In summary of Table XVIII, the total number of organizational leaders, project leaders, and activity and other leaders were not significantly related to whether or not the counties had project groups. Whether or not a county had project groups, was not significantly related to the number of project leader training meetings held or the number of project leaders or adult organizational leaders attending these meetings.

Influence of the Project Groups on Junior 4-H Sponsorship

Table XIX compared sponsorship of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had project groups with counties that did not have project groups. Of the 67 counties reporting, 43 counties (57 percent) had project groups and 24 counties (32 percent) did not have project groups. Five counties did not report on this item.

Counties with project groups reported spending an average of \$134 at the local level for the junior 4-H members as compared to \$60 spent in the counties without project groups. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Counties with project groups spent a significantly larger amount of money at the local level on junior 4-H members.

The average amount of money spent at the county level on junior 4-H members was \$331 in counties with project groups and \$273 in counties

TABLE XIX

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT PROJECT GROUPS

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Amount of funds spent at local level for junior members	34	\$134	17	\$ 60	.043
Amount of funds spent at county level for junior members	43	\$331	24	\$273	.460
Number of junior clubs with support of a local citizens committee	22	13	5	5	.102
Number of sources of funds for junior work	41	8	21	4	.308

without project groups. This did not achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Therefore, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the amount of money spent at the county level on junior 4-H members.

Counties with project groups had an average of 13 junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee as compared to 5 clubs in counties without project groups. These results failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of junior clubs that had the support of a local 4-H citizens committee.

In counties with project groups, there were an average of 8 sources of funds for junior 4-H work and 4 in counties without project groups. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of sources of funds for 4-H work.

In summary of Table XIX, counties having project groups spent significantly larger amounts of money at the local level for the junior 4-H members than did counties without project groups. The amount of funds spent for junior members at the county level, the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee, and the number of sources of funds for junior work were not significantly related to counties having project groups.

Influence of Project Groups on Junior 4-H Recognition

Table XX compared recognition of junior 4-H members in selected Tennessee counties that had project groups and counties that did not have

TABLE XX

COMPARISON OF JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH AND COUNTIES WITHOUT PROJECT GROUPS

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Local awards presented to junior members	44	668	20	235	.026
Group or club awards presented to junior members	36	7	17	4	.341
County achievement awards presented to junior members	44	69	19	56	.702
Project leaders recognized	38	20	10	5	.204
Organizational leaders recognized	38	14	10	12	.714
Teacher leaders recognized	39	12	10	12	.948
Teen leaders recognized	39	10	10	6	.379

TABLE XX (continued)

	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		Significance Level (t-test)
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number	
Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	32	11	10	6	.486
Junior leaders recognized	40	17	16	11	.142

project groups. Of the 64 counties reporting, 44 counties (56 percent) had project groups and 20 counties (26 percent) did not have project groups. Eight counties did not report on this item.

Counties with project groups had an average of 668 local awards presented to junior 4-H members as compared to 235 awards presented to junior members in counties that did not have project groups. These observed differences achieved the .05 significance level (t-test). Counties with project groups presented more local awards to junior members than did counties without project groups. Thus, counties with project groups presented significantly more local awards to junior 4-H members than did counties without project groups.

Counties with project groups presented an average of 7 county or group awards as compared to 4 in counties that did not have project groups. This comparison failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county has project groups was not significantly related to the number of county or group awards presented to junior 4-H members.

An average of 69 county achievement awards were presented to junior 4-H members in counties with project groups as compared to 56 presented in counties without project groups. These observed results failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of county achievement awards presented to junior members.

In counties with project groups there was recognition given to an average of 20 project leaders, 14 organizational leaders and 12 teacher leaders as compared to 5 project leaders, 12 organizational leaders and

12 teacher leaders recognized in counties without project leaders. These observed differences failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, the number of project leaders, organizational leaders, and teacher leaders recognized was not significantly related to whether or not a county had project groups.

Counties with project groups recognized an average of 10 teen leaders, 11 junior leaders and 17 sponsors and donors as compared to 6 teen leaders, 6 junior leaders and 11 sponsors and donors recognized in counties without project groups. These observed results failed to achieve the .05 significance level (t-test). Thus, whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of teen leaders, junior leaders and sponsors and donors recognized.

In summary of Table XX, counties with project groups were counties that presented a larger number of awards on the local level to junior 4-H members. Whether or not a county had project groups was not significantly related to the number of group or club awards presented to junior members, the number of county achievement awards presented to junior members, the number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders, and sponsors and donors recognized.

CHAPTER IV

RELATIONSHIP OF LEADERS AND LEADER TRAINING MEETINGS AND JUNIOR 4-H PROGRAM VARIABLES

The purpose of this chapter was to present findings regarding the relationship between the number of leaders, leader training meetings attended and selected county junior 4-H program variables. The chapter was organized under two main headings. In the first section the numbers of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity leaders were related to junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship, and recognition. In the second section the number of project leader training meetings held, the number of project leaders attending training meetings and adult project leaders attending training meetings were related to junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

The Pearsonian coefficient of correlation (r) was used to determine the extent to which each of the 36 variables concerning county Extension 4-H programs and 5 variables of enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition were related. Nine tables were developed to show these results.

I. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS AND JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT, PARTICIPATION, LEADERSHIP, SPONSORSHIP AND RECOGNITION

The purpose of this section was to show the influence of the number of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity leaders on junior

4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Relationships Between Enrollment in 4-H and the Number of
Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XXI shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three volunteer 4-H leadership variables and each of the 15 junior 4-H enrollment variables. Thirteen of the 45 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Two of the enrollment variables (i.e., total number of 4-H members and number of junior 4-H Clubs) were significantly related to each of the three leadership variables (i.e., number of organizational, project and activity leaders in the county). Two enrollment variables (i.e., size of junior 4-H Club and number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis) were significantly related to two of the leadership variables (i.e., number of organizational leaders and number of project members, number of clubs organized outside of schools and number of clubs with mixed 4-H audiences) were significantly related to only one leadership variable. Seven of the 15 enrollment variables were significantly related to at least one of the leadership variables; thus, eight of them were not significantly related to any of the leadership variables.

Looking at Table XXI in terms of each leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was significantly related to 6 of the 15 enrollment variables; project leaders was significantly related to 2 variables and activity leaders to 5 variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more organizational leaders tended also to have a significantly larger total 4-H enrollment, a larger number of junior 4-H Clubs,

TABLE XXI

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of boys and girls in potential junior audience	66	-.02	61	.02	61	.10
Number of boy and girl junior members	67	.14	62	.16	62	.25 ^a
Number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H	67	.19 ^c	62	.27 ^b	62	.40 ^a
Total number enrolled/FSE	67	.17	62	.19	62	.19
Average project enrollment by junior boys	65	.01	61	-.07	61	-.12
Average project enrollment by junior girls	65	-.08	61	-.11	61	-.14
Average project enrollment by all juniors	65	-.02	61	-.06	61	.11
Average activity enrollment by junior boys	65	-.04	60	-.02	60	-.04

TABLE XXI (continued)

Junior 4-H Enrollment Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Average activity enrollment by junior girls	65	.07	60	-.10	60	-.06
Average activity enrollment by all juniors	65	.06	60	-.04	60	.02
Number of junior clubs	65	.45 ^a	61	.24 ^c	61	.41 ^a
Number of junior clubs with 20-40 members	65	.49 ^a	61	.17	61	.36 ^b
Number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis	57	.43 ^a	53	.20	53	.35
Number of junior clubs other than those meeting at school	6	.94 ^b	5	-.24	7	.24
Number of clubs composed of juniors and other audiences	42	.28 ^c	38	.01	40	.04

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

more junior clubs with 20 to 40 members, more junior clubs organized on a classroom basis and more junior 4-H Clubs organized outside of schools. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer organizational leaders also had fewer members, fewer junior clubs, et cetera).

It is important to note that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of volunteer leaders was accompanied by an increase in 4-H enrollment). Also, that the enrollment variables not related to volunteer leadership were those variables concerning the potential number of junior members and the number of projects and activities in which the junior 4-H members enrolled.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXI, it appears that 4-H enrollment did increase as volunteer leadership was increased but that project and activity enrollment was not influenced by the number of volunteer leaders helping with the 4-H program. Of the leadership variables, the number of 4-H project leaders showed the least correlation with 4-H enrollment and the number of organizational leaders was the leadership variable most highly related to 4-H enrollment.

Relationship Between Participation in 4-H and the Number of Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XXII shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three volunteer 4-H leadership variables and each of the 11 junior 4-H participation variables. Ten of the 33 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Four of the participation

TABLE XXII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Total number of boys and girls in local public speaking contest	66	.21 ^c	62	.41 ^a	62	.41 ^a
Total number of boys and girls in county public speaking contest	67	.22 ^c	62	.38 ^a	62	.47 ^a
Number participating in dairy foods poster contest	50	.08	47	-.01	45	.41
Number participating in demonstration contest	66	.26 ^b	61	.49 ^a	61	.51 ^a
Number participating in dress revue	65	.11	60	.43 ^a	60	.43 ^a
Number participating in breadbaking contest	66	.27 ^b	62	.38 ^a	62	.43 ^a

TABLE XXII (continued)

	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Junior 4-H Participation Variables						
Number of animals in the district beef heifer show	40	.02	37	.53 ^a	37	.41 ^b
Number of animals in the district dairy show	31	-.03	29	.72 ^a	24	.57 ^b
Number of animals in the county dog show	3	-.72	3	.67	3	.99 ^b
Number of animals in the district horse show	29	.20	30	.75 ^a	30	.60 ^a
Number of junior 4-H members attending district camp	66	.10	61	.20 ^c	61	.27 ^b

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

variables (i.e., total number of members in the local and county public speaking contest, total participation in the demonstration contest and total participation in the breadbaking contest) were significantly related to each of the three leadership variables (i.e., number of organizational, project and activity leaders in the county). Five participation variables (i.e., total participation in dress revue, number of animals in the district beef heifer show, district dairy show, district horse show, and the number of junior 4-H members attending district camp) were significantly related to two of the leadership variables (i.e., number of project and activity leaders), and one participation variable (i.e., number of animals in the county dog show) was significantly related to only one leadership variable (i.e., number of activity leaders). Ten of the 11 participation variables were significantly related to at least one of the leadership variables; thus, one of them was not significantly related to any of the leadership variables.

Looking at Table XXII in terms of each leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was significantly related to 4 of the participation variables; project leaders to 9 variables and activity leaders to 10 variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more activity leaders tended also to have a significantly higher participation in the local and county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest, the dress revue, the breadbaking contest, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, the county dog show, the district horse show and district 4-H camp. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e. counties

with fewer activity leaders also had fewer members participating in the above mentioned activities).

It is important to note that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of volunteer 4-H leaders was accompanied by an increase in 4-H participation). Also, that the participation variables not related to volunteer leadership was the total participation in dairy foods poster contest.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXII, it appears that 4-H participation did increase as volunteer leadership was increased but that the participation in the dairy foods poster contest was not influenced by the number of volunteer leaders helping with the 4-H program. Of the leadership variables, the number of organizational leaders showed the least correlation with 4-H participation and the number of activity leaders was the leadership variable most highly related to 4-H participation.

Relationship Between Leadership in 4-H and the Number of Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XXIII shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three volunteer leadership variables and each of the eight junior 4-H leadership training variables. Nine of the 24 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Four of the leadership training variables (i.e., project leader training meetings held, project leaders attending training meetings, adult project leaders attending training meetings and teen leaders attending training meetings)

TABLE XXIII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS

Junior 4-H Leadership Training Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of project leader training meetings held	38	.03	39	.29 ^c	37	.28 ^c
Number of project leaders attending training meetings	38	-.05	39	.64 ^a	37	.55 ^a
Number of adult project leaders attending training meetings	26	.12	25	.70 ^a	27	.63 ^a
Number of adult organizational leaders attending training meetings	23	.14	23	.08	24	.32
Number of other adult leaders attending training meetings	21	.06	21	-.02	20	.51 ^b

TABLE XXIII (continued)

Junior 4-H Leadership Training Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of other junior leaders attending training meeting	25	-.16	25	.11	23	-.09
Number of teen leaders attending training meetings	32	.14	31	.74 ^a	31	.70 ^a
Number attending other training meetings	11	.49	10	-.28	11	-.03

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

were significantly related to two of the three leadership variables (i.e., number of project and activity leaders). One of the leadership training variables was significantly related to only one of the leadership variables. Five of the leadership variables were significantly related to at least one of the volunteer leadership variables; thus three of them were not significantly related to any of the leadership variables.

Looking at Table XXIII in terms of each volunteer leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was not significantly related to any of the eight leadership training variables; project leaders to four variables and activity leaders to five of the variables. Therefore, counties having more activity leaders tended also to have more project leader training meetings held, more project leaders attending training meetings, more adult project leaders attending training meetings, more other adult leaders attending training meetings and more teen leaders attending training meetings. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer activity leaders also had fewer project leader training meetings held, etc.).

It should be noted that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., increase in the number of volunteer leaders was accompanied by an increase in the number of 4-H leaders. The leadership variables not related to volunteer leadership were those variables concerning adult organizational leaders attending training meetings, other junior leaders attending training meetings, and the number attending other training meetings.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXIII, it appears that 4-H leadership training increased as the number of project and activity leadership increased but that the number of adult organizational leaders was not significantly related to any of the leadership training variables. Of the leadership variables, the number of organizational leaders showed the least correlation with 4-H leadership and the number of activity leaders was the leadership variable most highly related to 4-H leadership.

Relationship Between Sponsorship in 4-H and the Number of Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XXIV shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three volunteer 4-H leadership variables and each of the four junior 4-H sponsorship variables. Four of the 12 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Two of the sponsorship variables (i.e., amount of funds spent at the local and county level for junior members) were related to two of the leadership variables. Two of the four sponsorship variables were significantly related to at least one of the leadership variables; thus, two of them were not significantly related to any of the sponsorship variables.

Looking at Table XXIV in terms of each leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was significantly related to one of the four sponsorship variables; project leaders to one variable and activity leaders to two variables. Stated more specifically, counties with more activity leaders tended also to have a larger amount of funds spent at the local and county level for junior members. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer activity leaders also had a smaller amount of funds spend on junior 4-H members).

TABLE XXIV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Amount of funds spent at local level for junior members	47	.11	42	.40 ^b	44	.32 ^b
Amount of funds spent at county level for junior members	62	.20 ^c	57	.19	57	.26 ^c
Number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other supporting groups	24	.07	25	.13	26	.14
Number of sources of funds spent for junior work	57	-.06	54	.09	52	.01

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant)

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

It is important to note that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of leaders was accompanied by an increase in junior 4-H sponsorship. Also, that the sponsorship variables not related to volunteer leadership were those variables concerning the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other sponsoring group and the number of funds spent for junior work.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXIV, it appears that 4-H sponsorship did increase as volunteer leadership was increased but that the number of clubs with the support of a local citizens committee and the number of sources of funds spent on junior 4-H was not influenced by the number of volunteer leaders helping with the program. Of the leadership variables, the number of organizational and project leaders showed the least correlation with 4-H sponsorship and the number of activity leaders was the leadership variable most highly related to 4-H sponsorship.

Relationship Between Recognition in 4-H and the Number of Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XXV shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three volunteer 4-H leadership variables and each of the nine junior 4-H recognition variables. Fourteen of the 27 coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Two of the recognition variables (i.e., number of local awards and county achievement awards presented to junior members) were significantly related to the number of organizational and activity leaders. Five of the recognition variables (i.e., number of

TABLE XXV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERS, PROJECT LEADERS AND ACTIVITY LEADERS

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of local awards presented to junior members	59	.21 ^c	55	.18	56	.29 ^b
Number of group or club awards presented to junior members	51	.08	45	.19	46	.20
Number of county achievement awards presented to junior members	58	.22 ^c	56	.00	55	.24 ^c
Number of project leaders recognized	45	.04	45	.73 ^a	44	.49 ^a
Number of organizational leaders recognized	46	.19	42	.37 ^b	44	.35 ^b
Number of teacher leaders recognized	47	.18	42	.30 ^b	45	.24 ^c

TABLE XXV (continued)

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Number of Organizational Leaders		Number of Project Leaders		Number of Activity Leaders	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of teen leaders recognized	46	.12	44	.85 ^a	46	.65 ^a
Number of junior leaders recognized	39	.13	38	.92 ^a	39	.72 ^a
Number of sponsors and donors recognized	52	.16	50	-.02	52	.05

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

project, organizational, teacher, teen and junior leaders recognized) were significantly related to two of the leadership variables (i.e., number of project and activity leaders). Seven of the nine recognition variables were significantly related to at least one of the leadership variables; thus, two of them were not significantly related to any of the leadership variables.

Looking at Table XXV in terms of each leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was significantly related to two of the nine recognition variables; project leaders to five variables and activity leaders to seven variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more activity leaders tended also to have more local awards and county achievement awards presented to junior members and more project, organizational, teacher, teen and junior leaders recognized. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer activity leaders also had fewer local awards and county achievement awards presented, etc.).

It is noted that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of volunteer leaders was accompanied by an increase in 4-H recognition). Also, that the recognition variables not related to volunteer leadership were those variables concerning group or club awards presented and the number of sponsors and donors.

In summary of Table XXV, it appears that 4-H recognition did increase as volunteer leadership was increased but that group or club awards presented and the number of sponsors and donors were not influenced

by the number of volunteer leaders helping with the 4-H program. Of the leadership variables, the number of organizational leaders showed the least correlation with 4-H recognition and the number of activity leaders was the leadership variable most highly related to 4-H recognition.

II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADER TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND ADULT PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND JUNIOR 4-H ENROLLMENT, PARTICIPATION, LEADERSHIP, SPONSORSHIP AND RECOGNITION

The purpose of this section was to show the influence of the number of project leaders training meetings held, the number of project leaders attending training meetings on junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship, and recognition.

Relationship Between Participation in 4-H and the Number of Project Leader Training Meetings Held and the Number of Project Leaders and Adult Project Leaders Attending These Meetings

Table XXVI shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three project leader training variables and each of the 37 junior 4-H participation variables. Sixty-two of the 111 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Ten of the participation variables (i.e., participation in boys county public speaking, girls county public speaking, total county public speaking, total poster contest, county demonstration contest, total demonstration contest, local

TABLE XXVI

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND THE NUMBER OF ADULT PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of boys in local public speaking	40	.19	40	.43 ^b	28	.61 ^a
Number of girls in local public speaking	40	.17	40	.41 ^b	28	.57 ^a
Total number in local public speaking	40	.18	40	.43 ^b	28	.60 ^a
Number of boys in county public speaking	40	.40 ^b	40	.35 ^b	28	.45 ^b
Number of girls in county public speaking	40	.39 ^b	40	.41 ^b	28	.55 ^a
Total in county public speaking	40	.40 ^b	40	.39 ^b	28	.51 ^b
Number in local poster contest	28	.29	28	.43 ^b	16	.41 ^c

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number in county poster contest	33	.05	33	.13	23	.26
Total in poster contest	34	.34 ^c	34	.45 ^b	23	.46 ^b
Number in local dairy foods poster contest	22	.05	22	.40 ^c	14	.14
Number in county dairy foods poster contest	29	.27	29	.38 ^a	22	-.14
Total in dairy foods poster contest	30	.20	30	.39 ^b	22	.14
Number in local demonstration contest	38	.22	38	.42 ^b	25	.62 ^a
Number in county demonstration contest	40	.41 ^b	40	.38 ^b	28	.40 ^b
Total in demonstration contest	40	.33 ^b	40	.49 ^a	28	.67 ^a

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number in local dress revue	14	-.12	14	.68 ^b	10	.90 ^a
Number in county dress revue	37	.25	37	.44 ^b	26	.39 ^c
Total in dress revue	38	.15	38	.55 ^a	27	.64 ^a
Number in local breadbaking contest	40	.29 ^c	40	.43 ^b	28	.43 ^b
Number in county breadbaking contest	40	.20	40	.24	28	.41 ^b
Total in breadbaking contest	40	.28 ^c	40	.41 ^b	28	.44 ^b
Number of animals in the county beef heifer show	22	.17	22	.11	17	.26
Number of animals in the district beef heifer show	26	.22	26	.20	20	.17
Number of animals in the state beef heifer show	24	.06	24	.20	20	.16

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of animals in the county dairy show	21	.41 ^c	21	.60 ^b	15	.69 ^b
Number of animals in the district dairy show	23	.41 ^c	23	.59 ^a	19	.55 ^b
Number of animals in the state dairy show	19	.55 ^b	19	.49 ^b	16	.48 ^c
Number of animals in the district finished cattle show	19	.14	19	.21	15	.35
Number of animals in the state finished cattle show	19	.08	19	.13	15	.27
Number of animals in the county horse show	20	.38 ^c	20	.18	14	.23
Number of animals in the district horse show	21	.70 ^a	21	.48 ^b	13	.17
Number of animals in the county market hog show	14	-.15	14	-.54 ^c	10	.62 ^c

TABLE XXVI (continued)

Junior 4-H Participation Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of animals in the district market hog show	22	-.25	22	-.21	18	-.06
Number of animals in county swine breeding show	13	.09	13	-.09	10	.54 ^c
County poultry show	28	.18	28	.20	18	.31
State poultry show	5	.81 ^c	5	.55	4	.99 ^b
Number attending district camp	40	.24	40	.30 ^c	28	.35 ^c

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

breadbaking contest, county dairy show, district dairy show and state dairy show) were significantly related to all three of the project training variables (i.e., number of project leaders training meetings held and number of project leaders and adult project leaders attending meetings). Thirteen participation variables (i.e., participation in boys local public speaking, girls local public speaking, total local public speaking, local poster contest, local demonstration contest, local dress revue, county dress revue, total dress revue, total breadbaking contest, district horse show, county market hog show, state poultry show and district camp) were significantly related to two of the project leader training variables, and six participation variables (i.e., participation in local and county dairy foods poster contest, total dairy foods poster contest, county breadbaking contest, county horse show and county swine breeding show) were significantly related to only one project leader training variable. Twenty-nine of the 37 participation variables were significantly related to at least one of the project leader training variables; thus, 8 of them were not significantly related to any of the project leader training variables.

Looking at Table XXVI in terms of each project leader training variable, the number of project leaders training meetings held was significantly related to 14 of the participation variables; project leaders attending training meetings to 25 variables and adult project leaders attending training meetings to 23 variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more project leaders attending training meetings tended also to have a significantly larger total 4-H participation in boys and girls public speaking, total public speaking, local poster contest,

total poster contest, local and county demonstration contest, total demonstration contest, local and county dress revue, total dress revue, local and county dairy foods poster contest, total dairy foods poster contest, local and total breadbaking contest, county, district and state dairy show, district horse show, county market hog show, and district camp attendance. The reverse would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer project training meetings and leaders attending these meetings also had fewer members participate in the 25 events and activities).

It is important to note that all but one of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of project training meetings held and the number of project leaders attending these meetings was accompanied by an increase in 4-H participation). It is noted, however, that as the number of project leaders attending training meetings increased, there was a decrease in the number of animals in the county market hog show. The participation variables not related to project training meetings were those variables concerning the county poster contest, county district and state beef heifer show, district and state finished cattle show, district market hog show and county poultry show.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXVI, it appears that 4-H participation did increase as project training meetings and leaders attending these meetings were increased but participation in the county poster contest, the county, district and state beef heifer show, district and state finished cattle show, district market hog show and county poultry show was not influenced by project leader training. Of the project training variables, the number of project leaders training

meetings held showed the least correlation with 4-H participation and the number of project leaders attending training meetings was most highly related to 4-H participation.

Relationship Between Leadership in 4-H and the Number of Project Leaders Training Meeting Held and the Number of Project Leaders and Adult Project Leaders Attending These Meetings

Table XXVII shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three project leader training meetings variables and each of the 12 junior 4-H leadership variables. Twenty-one of the 36 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 level or less. Five of the leadership variables (i.e., adult organizational leaders, teen project leaders, adult project leaders, total project leaders, adult activity and other leaders and total activity and other leaders) were significantly related to each of the three project leader training variables (i.e., number of project leaders training meetings held, and number of project leaders and adult project leaders attending training meetings). Three leadership variables (i.e., junior project leaders, junior activity and other leaders, and teen activity and other leaders) were significantly related to two of the project leader training variables (i.e., number of project leaders and adult project leaders attending training meetings). Eight of the 12 leadership variables were significantly related to at least two of the project leader training variables; thus, four of them were not significantly related to any of the project leader training variables.

Looking at Table XXVII in terms of each project leader training variable, the number of project leaders training meetings held were

TABLE XXVII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H LEADERSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND THE NUMBER OF ADULT PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of junior organizational leaders	15	-.09	15	-.08	10	-.16
Number of teen organizational leaders	22	.17	22	.24	16	.16
Number of adult organizational leaders	38	.36 ^b	38	-.16	26	.05
Total number of organizational leaders	38	.03	38	-.05	26	.12
Number of junior project leaders	21	.06	21	.57 ^b	13	.77 ^a
Number of teen project leaders	38	.31 ^c	38	.59 ^a	25	.71 ^a
Number of adult project leaders	37	.29 ^c	37	.62 ^a	24	.65 ^a

TABLE XXVII (continued)

Junior 4-H Leadership Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Total number of project leaders	39	.29 ^c	39	.65 ^a	25	.70 ^a
Number of junior activity and other leaders	22	-.04	22	.52 ^b	17	.60 ^b
Number of teen activity and other leaders	32	.24	32	.54 ^a	23	.41 ^c
Number of adult activity and other leaders	36	.35 ^b	36	.42 ^b	26	.67 ^a
Total number of activity and other leaders	37	.28 ^c	37	.55 ^a	27	.63 ^a

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

significantly related to 5 of the 12 leadership variables; project leaders attending training meetings to 8 variables and adult project leaders attending training meetings to 8 variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more project leaders and adult project leaders attending training meetings tended also to have a significantly larger number of junior, teen, adult and total project leaders, junior, teen, adult and total activity and other leaders. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer project leaders attending training meetings have fewer project and activity leaders).

All of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of project leader training meetings and leaders attending these meetings was accompanied by an increase in 4-H leadership). Also, the leadership variables not related to project leader training meetings were those concerning the junior, teen, adult and total organizational leaders.

In summary of the analysis of data presented in Table XXVII, it appears that 4-H leadership did increase as the number of project leader meetings and the number of leaders attending these meetings increased. The number of junior, teen, adult and total organizational leaders was not influenced by the number of project leader training meetings held and the number of leaders attending these meetings. Of the project leader training variables, the number of project leader training meetings held showed the least correlation with 4-H leadership and the number of project leaders and adult project leaders attending these meetings were the variables most highly related to 4-H leadership.

Relationship Between Sponsorship in 4-H and the Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held and the Number of Project Leaders and Adult Project Leaders Attending These Meetings

Table XXVIII shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three project leader training variables and both of the two junior 4-H sponsorship variables. None of the six correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXVIII, it appears that 4-H sponsorship was not significantly related to the number of project leaders training meetings held or to the number of project leaders and adult project leaders attending training meetings.

Relationship Between Recognition in 4-H and the Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held and the Number of Project Leaders and Adult Project Leaders Attending These Meetings

Table XXIX shows the correlation coefficient between each of the project leader training variables and each of the nine junior 4-H recognition variables. Eleven of the 27 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Four of the recognition variables (i.e., number of local awards presented to junior members and number of project leaders, teen leaders and junior leaders recognized) were significantly related to two of the project leader training variables (i.e., the number of project leaders attending training meetings and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings) and three recognition variables (i.e., the number of organizational, teachers and sponsors recognized) were significantly related to only one recognition

TABLE XXVIII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H SPONSORSHIP IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND THE NUMBER OF ADULT PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS

Junior 4-H Sponsorship Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of junior clubs that have the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other sponsoring group	18	.02	18	.23	14	.36
Number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work	35	-.01	35	-.00	23	-.10

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

TABLE XXIX

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUNIOR 4-H RECOGNITION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, THE NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS AND THE NUMBER OF ADULT PROJECT LEADERS ATTENDING TRAINING MEETINGS

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of local awards presented to junior members	35	.07	35	.30 ^c	26	.47 ^b
Number of club or group awards presented to junior members	32	.05	32	.16	23	.22
Number of county achievement awards presented to junior members	37	.14	37	.06	26	.16
Number of project leaders recognized	33	.03	33	.60 ^a	22	.68 ^a
Number of organizational leaders recognized	32	-.04	32	.17	26	.52 ^b
Number of teacher leaders recognized	32	-.05	32	.13	24	.63 ^a

TABLE XXIX (continued)

Junior 4-H Recognition Variables	Number of Project Leaders Training Meetings Held		Number of Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number of Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)	Number of Counties	Correlation Coefficient (r)
Number of teen leaders recognized	36	.15	36	.55 ^a	26	.60 ^a
Number of junior leaders recognized	29	.15	29	.62 ^a	22	.69 ^a
Number of sponsors and donors recognized	35	-.28 ^c	35	-.26	26	.23

^aSignificant at the .001 level (very highly significant).

^bSignificant at the .01 level (highly significant).

^cSignificant at the .05 level (significant).

variable. Seven of the nine recognition variables were significantly related to at least one of the project leader training variables; thus, two of them were not significantly related to any of the project leader training variables.

Looking at Table XXIX in terms of each project leader training variable, the number of project leader training meetings held was significantly related to one on the nine enrollment variables; the number of project leaders attending training meetings were related to four and the number of adult project leaders attending leaders training meetings to six variables. Stated more specifically, counties having more adult project leaders attending training meetings tended to have more local awards presented to junior members and more project, organizational, teacher, teen and junior leaders recognized. The reverse of this would also be true (i.e., counties with fewer adult leaders attending training meetings also had fewer local awards presented to junior members, et cetera).

It should be noted that all of the correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in project leader training meetings was accompanied by an increase in 4-H recognition). Also, the recognition variables not related to project leader training were those variables regarding the number of club or group awards and county achievement awards presented to junior members.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XXIX, it appears that 4-H recognition did increase as project leader training increased but that club, group and county achievement awards presented to junior members

was not significantly related to project leader training. Of the project leader training variables, the number of project leader training meetings held showed the least correlation with 4-H recognition and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings was the variable most highly related to 4-H recognition.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken to help Extension workers and 4-H leaders to develop a 4-H program which will better meet the needs of junior 4-H members in their respective counties.

It was felt that if factors relating to junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition could be identified, this information would be helpful to Extension workers in planning and conducting more effective 4-H programs for the junior 4-H audience.

II. PURPOSE AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Purpose

The purposes of the study were: (1) To compare counties having certain types of volunteer leadership organizations with counties which did not have the leadership organizations as to differences in junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition variables; and (2) to determine the relationship between the number of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity leaders for junior members and junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition variables.

Specific Objectives

Specific objectives relating to the first purpose were stated as follows:

(1). To compare counties that had a volunteer leaders organization with counties that did not have the organization as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(2). To compare counties that had a 4-H council with counties that did not have a council as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(3). To compare counties that had a citizens committee with counties that did not have the organization as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(4). To compare counties that had project groups with counties that did not have project groups as to junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

Specific objectives regarding the second purpose of the study were stated as follows:

(1). To determine the relationship between the number of organizational, project and activity leaders for junior members and junior member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

(2). To determine the relationship between the number of leader training meetings conducted and number of leaders attending training meetings and junior 4-H member enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition.

III. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Population and Data

The population included all counties in Tennessee. Data were secured from a total of 72 counties. Data were secured from the Junior

4-H Audience Information Summary Survey used in the development of the county Plan of Work Projection for the years 1974-1978. This information sheet was prepared by the State 4-H Specialists and others with the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. Data from the 72 Tennessee counties were secured and used in the study. Twenty-three counties did not return the Information Summary to the Agricultural Extension Education Department in time to be included and, therefore, were not analyzed in the study.

IV. MAJOR FINDINGS

Major findings were classified and presented under two section headings related to the objectives of the study.

I. Comparison of Counties Having and Those Not Having Certain Leadership Organizations to Selected County 4-H Program Variables

Presented in this section are findings regarding the comparison of counties having and counties not having a volunteer leaders organization, a county council, a citizens committee and project groups as to junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition. The leadership organization variables were used as a basis for organizing this section.

Comparison of counties having and those not having a volunteer leaders organization and selected county 4-H program variables

1. Counties with a volunteer 4-H leaders organization had a significantly larger number of junior 4-H Clubs, total number of junior 4-H members enrolled and total county 4-H enrollment than did counties without the organization.

2. The percent of reenrollment of explorers as fifth graders and the average project and activity enrollment by junior members did not differ significantly in counties with a volunteer leaders organization compared to counties without the organization.

3. The number of junior members participating in the county 4-H breadbaking contest was significantly greater in counties with a volunteer leaders organization than in counties without the organization.

4. The total number of junior members participating the the local and county public speaking contest, dairy foods poster contest, demonstration contest, dress revue, district horse show, district beef heifer show, district dairy show, county dog show and district camp were not significantly different in counties having a volunteer organization compared to counties not having the organization.

5. The number of leaders for junior 4-H members, the number of training meetings held or the number of leaders attending training meetings did not differ significantly in counties with a volunteer leaders organization.

6. The amount of money spent at the county level for junior members was significantly greater in counties with a volunteer leaders organization as compared to counties without the organization.

7. The amount of funds spent at the local level, the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee and the number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work did not differ significantly in counties with a volunteer leaders organization compared to counties without the organization.

8. Recognition of junior members at the local level or county level, and recognition of leaders, sponsors and donors did not differ

significantly in counties with a volunteer leaders organization compared to counties without the organization.

Comparison of counties having and those not having a county

4-H council and selected county 4-H program variables

1. The number of junior clubs, the number of junior members, the total number enrolled in 4-H, the reenrollment of explorers as fifth graders, the average project and activity enrollment did not differ significantly in counties with a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

2. The participation in the local public speaking contest, the dairy foods poster contest, the dress revue, the breadbaking contest, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, the county dog show, or the members attending district camp did not differ significantly in counties with a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

3. Participation in the county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest and the district horse show was significantly greater in counties having a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

4. The number of organizational or activity and other leaders, the number of project leader training meetings held or the number of project and organizational leaders attending these meetings did not differ significantly in counties with a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

5. The amount of funds spent at the local and county level for junior 4-H members, the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee and the number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work did not differ significantly in counties with a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

6. The number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders, sponsors and donors recognized did not differ significantly in counties with a county 4-H council compared to those not having the council.

Comparison of counties having and those not having a citizens committee and selected county 4-H program variables

1. The enrollment factors of: number of clubs, number of junior members, total 4-H enrollment, reenrollment of explorers as fifth graders, and average project and activity enrollment did not differ significantly in counties with a citizens committee compared to those not having the committee.

2. Participation in the dress revue, breadbaking contest, district beef heifer show, district horse show, district camp, public speaking contest, dairy poster contest, demonstration contest and county dog show did not differ significantly in counties with a citizens committee compared to those not having the committee.

3. Counties with a citizens committee had a significantly larger number of project leaders and more project leaders attending project leaders training meetings than counties without the committee.

4. The number of organizational leaders, activity and other leaders, project leader training meetings held and adult organizational leaders attending these meetings did not differ significantly in counties with a citizens committee compared to those not having the committee.

5. Counties with a citizens committee had a significantly greater number of fund sources for 4-H work than counties without the committee.

6. The amount of funds spent at the local and county level and the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens

committee did not differ significantly in counties with a citizens committee compared to those not having the committee.

7. Counties with a citizens committee gave recognition to a significantly larger number of teen and junior leaders than did counties not having the committee.

8. The number of local, group or club awards and county achievement awards presented to junior members and the number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders and sponsors and donors recognized did not differ significantly in counties having a citizens committee compared to those not having the committee.

Comparison of counties having and those not having project groups and selected county 4-H program variables

1. Counties with project groups had a significantly larger number of 4-H clubs than counties not having project groups.

2. The total number of junior members, the total number enrolled in 4-H, reenrollment of explorers as fifth grade members, the average project enrollment by junior 4-H members and the average number of activities taken by junior 4-H members did not differ significantly in counties with project groups compared to those not having project groups.

3. Counties having project groups had a significantly larger number of junior members participating in the local and county public speaking contest, the demonstration contest, the breadbaking contest, and district 4-H camp than counties without project groups.

4. The total participation in the dairy foods poster contest, the dress revue, the district beef heifer show, the district dairy show, the county dog show, and the district horse show did not differ significantly in counties having project groups compared to those not having project groups.

5. The total number of organizational leaders, project leaders, and activity and other leaders did not differ significantly in counties with project groups compared to those not having project groups.

6. The number of project leaders or adult organizational leaders attending training meetings did not differ significantly in counties with project groups compared to those not having project groups.

7. Counties having project groups spent significantly more money at the local level for junior 4-H members than counties without project groups.

8. The amount of funds spent for junior members at the county level, the number of sources of funds for junior work and the number of junior clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee did not differ significantly in counties having project groups compared to those not having project groups.

9. Counties with project groups gave a significantly larger number of awards at the local level to junior 4-H members than counties without project groups.

10. The number of group or club awards presented to junior members, the number of project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders, and sponsors and donors recognized did not differ significantly in counties with project groups compared to those not having project groups.

II. Relationship Between Number of Volunteer 4-H Leaders and Junior Enrollment, Participation, Leadership, Sponsorship and Recognition Variables

Presented in this section are findings regarding the relationship between the number of organizational leaders, project leaders and activity

leaders and variables regarding the county 4-H program (i.e., junior 4-H enrollment, participation, leadership, sponsorship and recognition).

The program variables are used as the basis for organizing this section.

Junior 4-H enrollment variables and leadership

1. As the number of organizational leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the number of boy and girl junior members, (b) the number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H, (c) the total number enrolled/FSE, (d) the average project enrollment by boys, (e) the average activity enrollment by girls, (f) the average activity enrollment by all juniors, (g) the number of junior clubs, (h) the number of junior clubs with 20-40 members, (i) the number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis, (j) the number of junior clubs other than those meeting at school and (k) the number of clubs composed of junior and other audiences. The other four variables (i.e., the number of boys and girls in the potential junior audience, the average project enrollment by junior girls, the average project enrollment by all juniors and the average activity enrollment by junior boys) were not significantly related to the number of organizational leaders.

2. As the number of project leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the number of boys and girls in the potential junior audience, (b) the number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H, (c) the number of boys and girls enrolled/FSE, (d) the number of junior clubs, (e) the number of junior clubs with 20-40 members, (f) the number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis, and (g) number of clubs composed of juniors and other audiences. The other seven variables (i.e., average

project enrollment by junior boys, average project enrollment by junior girls, average project enrollment by all juniors, average activity enrollment by junior boys, average activity enrollment by junior girls, average activity enrollment by all juniors and number of junior clubs other than those meeting at school) were not significantly related to the number of project leaders.

3. As the number of activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the number of boys in the potential junior audience, (b) the number of junior members, (c) the number enrolled in 4-H, (d) the number enrolled/FSE, (e) the average project enrollment by all juniors, (f) the average activity enrollment by all juniors, (g) number of junior clubs, (h) number of junior clubs with 20-40 members, (i) number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis, (j) number of junior clubs other than those meeting at school and, (k) number of clubs composed of junior and other audiences. The other four variables (i.e., average project enrollment by junior boys, average project enrollment by junior girls, average activity enrollment by junior boys and average activity enrollment by junior girls) were not significantly related to the number of activity leaders.

Junior 4-H participation variables and leadership

1. As the number of organizational leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in participation in: (a) the public speaking contest, (b) dairy foods poster contest, (c) demonstration contest, (d) the dress revue, (e) the breadbaking contest, (f) animal shows, and (g) the number of junior members attending district camp. The other two

variables (i.e., the number of animals in the dairy show and dog show) were not significantly related to the number of organizational leaders.

2. As the number of project leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number participating in the: (a) public speaking contest, (b) demonstration contest, (c) dress revue, (d) bread-baking contest and, (e) animal shows. The other variables (i.e., participation in the dairy foods poster contest) was not significantly related to the number of project leaders.

3. As the number of activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number participating in the: (a) public speaking contest, (b) dairy foods poster contest, (c) demonstration contest, (d) the dress revue, (e) the breadbaking contest, (f) animal shows, (g) the number of junior members attending district camp, and (h) the number of animals in the animal shows.

Junior 4-H leadership variables and leadership organizations

1. As the number of organizational leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) project leader training meetings held, (b) adult project leaders attending training meetings, (c) adult organizational leaders attending training meetings, (d) other adult leaders attending training meetings, (e) teen leaders attending training meetings and (f) number attending other training meetings. The other two variables (i.e., number of project leaders and other junior leaders attending training meetings) were not significantly related to the number of organizational leaders.

2. As the number of project leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) project leader training meetings held, (b) project leaders attending training meetings, (c) adult project leaders attending training meetings, (d) adult organizational leaders attending training meetings, (e) other junior leaders attending training meetings and (f) teen leaders attending training meetings. The other two variables (i.e., other adult leaders attending training meetings and the number attending other training meetings) were not significantly related to the number of project leaders.

3. As the number of activity leaders increased, there was a significant increase in the number of: (a) project leader training meetings held, (b) project leaders attending training meetings, (c) adult project leaders attending training meetings, (d) adult organizational leaders attending training meetings, (e) other adult leaders attending training meetings and (f) teen leaders attending training meetings. The other two variables (i.e., other junior leaders attending training meetings and number attending other training meetings) were not significantly related to the number of activity leaders.

Junior 4-H sponsorship variables and leadership

1. As the number of organizational, project and activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the amount of funds spent at local and county level for junior members, and (b) the number of clubs with the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other supporting group.

2. As the number of project and activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of sources of funds spent for junior 4-H work.

3. The number of sources of funds spent for junior work was not significantly related to the number of organizational leaders.

Junior 4-H recognition variables and leadership

1. As the number of organizational, project and activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) local, group or club and county achievement awards presented to junior members, and (b) organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders and junior leaders recognized.

2. As the number of organizational and activity leaders increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of sponsors and donors recognized.

3. There was not a significant relationship between the number of project leaders and the number of sponsors and donors recognized.

Junior 4-H participation variables and leaders training

1. As the number of project leaders training meetings held, the number of project leaders and number of adult project leaders attending training meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in the number participating in: (a) public speaking, (b) the poster contest, (c) the dairy foods poster contest, (d) the demonstration contest, (e) the county dress revue, (f) breadbaking, (g) selected animal shows, and (h) district camp.

2. There was not a significant relationship between the number of project leaders and participation in the county dress revue and the market hog show.

3. There was not a significant relationship between the number of project leaders attending training meetings and the participation in the market hog shows and swine breeding show.

Junior 4-H leadership variables and leaders training

1. As the number of project leaders training meetings held increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) organizational leaders, (b) adult organizational leaders, (c) project leaders, and (d) teen, adult and other activity leaders. The other two variables (i.e., number of junior organizational leaders and junior activity leaders) were not significantly related to the number of project leader training meetings held.

2. As the number of project leaders attending meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) teen organizational leaders, (b) project leaders and (c) activity leaders. The other three variables (i.e., the number of junior organizational leaders, adult organizational leaders and total organizational leaders) were not significantly related to the number of project leaders attending training meetings.

3. As the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the number of organizational leaders, (b) the number of project leaders and (c) the number of activity leaders. There was not a significant relationship

between the number of activity project leaders attending training meetings and the number of junior organizational leaders.

Junior 4-H sponsorship variables and leaders training

1. As the number of project leaders training meetings held, the number of project leaders attending training meetings and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of junior clubs that have the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other sponsoring group.

2. There was not a significant relationship between the number of project leaders attending training meetings and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings and the number of sources of funds for junior 4-H work.

Junior 4-H recognition and leaders training

1. As the number of project leaders training meetings held increased, there also was a significant increase in: (a) the number of local awards, club or group awards and county achievement awards presented to junior members, and (b) the number of project leaders, teen leaders and junior leaders recognized. The other three variables (i.e., the number of organizational leaders, teacher leaders and sponsors and donors recognized) were not significantly related to the number of project leaders training meetings held.

2. As the number of project leaders attending training meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) local, or group and county achievement awards presented to junior members and (b) project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen

leaders and junior leaders recognized. The other variable (i.e., the number of sponsors and donors recognized) was not significantly related to the number of project leaders attending training meetings.

3. As the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings increased, there also was a significant increase in the number of: (a) local, club or group and county achievement awards presented to junior members and (b) project leaders, organizational leaders, teacher leaders, teen leaders, junior leaders and sponsors and donors recognized.

V. IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study, the following implications and recommendations are made:

1. If enrollment and sponsorship are important in a county 4-H program, one could imply that it would seem desirable for counties to have a volunteer leaders organization. It would seem desirable for county Extension Agents responsible for 4-H work in Tennessee to investigate the possibility of forming or improving a leaders organization in their county.

2. If participation is important in a county program, then one could imply that it would seem desirable for counties to have a 4-H county council. It would seem desirable for county Extension Agents responsible for 4-H work in Tennessee to investigate the possibility of organizing or improving an existing 4-H county council in their county.

3. If leadership, sponsorship, and recognition in a county 4-H program are important, then one could imply that it would seem desirable

for counties to have a 4-H citizens committee. It would seem desirable for county Extension Agents responsible for 4-H work in Tennessee to investigate the possibility of organizing or improving an existing 4-H citizens committee in their county.

4. If enrollment and participation are important in a county 4-H program, then one could imply that it would seem desirable for counties to have project groups for junior 4-H members. It would seem desirable for county Extension Agents responsible for 4-H work in Tennessee to investigate the possibility of organizing more project groups.

5. If participation, enrollment, leadership, sponsorship and recognition are important in a county 4-H program, then one could imply that it would seem desirable for counties to increase the number of leaders in a county and the number of leader training meetings held. It would seem desirable for county Extension Agents responsible for 4-H work in Tennessee to investigate the possibility of increasing the number of leader training meetings held in their county.

6. If participation, enrollment, leadership, sponsorship and recognition are important in a county 4-H program, then one could imply that it would seem desirable for the State 4-H Specialists to encourage the use of and offer opportunity for training in the areas of leader training and the basic four organizations (i.e., volunteer leaders organization, county council, citizens committee and project groups).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. A study should be conducted in Tennessee to further explore the relationship between sponsorship and enrollment, participation, leadership and recognition of 4-H members.

2. There is a need for a study comparing the number of Extension Agents responsible for 4-H in a county to the basic four organizations (i.e., volunteer leaders organization, county council, citizens committee and project groups).

3. There is a need for a study of project leaders, organizational leaders and activity leaders as to their relationship to the quality of 4-H Club programs.

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APPENDIX

TABLE XXX

AVERAGE ENROLLMENT OF JUNIOR 4-H MEMBERS

4-H Enrollment Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
		Reporting	Not Reporting Or Not Reporting	
Potential number of boys in junior audience	71	1	1	700
Potential number of girls in junior audience	71	1	1	714
Total potential number in junior audience	71	1	1	1413
Number of boy junior members	72	0	0	303
Number of girl junior members	72	0	0	325
Total number of boy and girl junior members	72	0	0	628
Total number of boys enrolled in 4-H	72	0	0	683
Total number of girls enrolled in 4-H	72	0	0	738
Total number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H	72	0	0	1419
Total number enrolled/FSE	72	0	0	853

TABLE XXX (continued)

4-H Enrollment Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
		Reporting	Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	
Percent of total enrollment who are junior members	72	0	43	
Reenrollment of 4-H'ers who were explorers and fifth graders in 1971 (boys)	65	7	80	
Reenrollment of 4-H'ers who were explorers and fifth graders in 1971 (girls)	65	7	83	
Reenrollment of 4-H'ers who were explorers and fifth graders in 1971 (boys and girls--total)	65	7	82	
Average project enrollment by junior boys	70	2	2	
Average project enrollment by junior girls	70	2	2	
Average project enrollment by juniors (total)	70	2	2	
Average activity enrollment by junior boys	70	2	2	

TABLE XXX (continued)

4-H Enrollment Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
		Reporting	Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	
Average activity enrollment by junior girls	70	2	2	2
Average activity enrollment by juniors (total)	70	2	2	2
Number of junior clubs	70	2	2	17
Number of junior clubs with 40-50 members	70	2	2	15
Number of clubs meeting on a classroom basis	61	11	11	16
Number of junior clubs other than those meeting at school	7	65	65	3
Number of clubs composed of junior and other audiences	45	27	27	5

TABLE XXXI

AVERAGE PARTICIPATION BY JUNIOR 4-H MEMBERS

4-H Participation Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Participation in local public speaking (boys)	71	1	66
Participation in local public speaking (girls)	71	1	83
Participation in local public speaking (total)	71	1	148
Participation in county public speaking (boys)	72	0	13
Participation in county public speaking (girls)	72	0	18
Participation in county public speaking (total)	72	0	30
Participation in local 4-H poster contest	52	20	125
Participation in county 4-H poster contest	60	12	62
Total participation in 4-H poster contest	63	9	162

TABLE XXXI (continued)

4-H Participation Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Participation in local dairy foods poster contest	36	36	50
Participation in county dairy foods poster contest	50	22	21
Total participation in dairy foods poster contest	53	19	54
Participation in local demonstrations	64	8	131
Participation in county demonstrations	70	2	29
Total participation in demonstrations	71	1	147
Participation in local dress revue	26	46	54
Participation in county dress revue	69	3	14
Total participation in dress revue	70	2	34

TABLE XXXI (continued)

4-H Participation Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Participation in local breadbaking contest	71	1	158
Participation in county breadbaking contest	71	1	24
Total participation in breadbaking contest	71	1	181
Number of animals in county beef heifer show	33	39	7
Number of animals in district beef heifer show	41	31	5
Number of animals in state beef heifer show	35	37	5
Number of animals in county dairy show	29	43	18
Number of animals in district dairy show	32	40	12
Number of animals in state dairy show	27	45	10

TABLE XXXI (continued)

4-H Participation Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Number of animals in county dog show	3	69	5
Number of animals in district dog show	15	57	18
Number of animals in county finished cattle show	31	41	7
Number of animals in district finished cattle show	30	42	7
Number of animals in local horse show	7	65	13
Number of animals in county horse show	28	44	18
Number of animals in district horse show	30	42	6
Number of animals in county market hog show	22	50	13
Number of animals in district market hog show	32	40	14

TABLE XXXI (continued)

4-H Participation Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
		Reporting	Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	
Number of animals in state market hog show	3	69	12	
Number of animals in county market lamb show	3	69	16	
Number of animals in state market lamb show	6	66	14	
Number of animals in county swine breeding show	19	53	8	
Number of animals in county rabbit show	8	64	8	
Number of animals in county poultry show	44	28	65	
Number of animals in district poultry show	1	71	4	
Number of animals in state poultry show	6	66	35	
Number of animals in other county shows	7	65	11	
County camp attendance	9	63	42	
District camp attendance	71	1	54	

TABLE XXXII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LEADERS FOR JUNIOR 4-H MEMBERS

4-H Leadership Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
		Reporting	Not Reporting Or Not Reporting	
Number of junior organizational leaders	25	47	15	15
Number of teen organizational leaders	36	36	9	9
Number of adult organizational leaders	67	5	18	18
Total number of organizational leaders	67	5	29	29
Number of junior project leaders	29	43	8	8
Number of teen project leaders	57	15	7	7
Number of adult project leaders	57	15	12	12
Total number of project leaders	62	10	21	21
Number of junior activity and other leaders	33	39	10	10
Number of teen activity and other leaders	48	24	10	10
Number of adult activity and other leaders	60	12	13	13
				148

TABLE XXXII (continued)

4-H Leadership Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Total number of activity and other leaders	62	10	26
Number of project leader training meetings held	40	32	5
Number of project leaders attending training meetings	40	32	20
Number of adult project leaders attending	28	44	11
Number of adult organizational leaders attending training meetings	25	47	14
Number of other adult leaders attending training meetings	21	51	9
Number of other junior leaders attending training meetings	26	46	32
Number of teen leaders attending training meetings	33	39	13
Other leader training	11	61	38

TABLE XXXIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SPONSORS FOR JUNIOR 4-H MEMBERS

4-H Sponsorship Variables	Number of Counties		Average Per County Reporting
	Reporting	Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	
Amount of funds spent at local level for junior members	51	21	109
Amount of funds spent at county level for junior members	67	5	310
Number of junior clubs that have the support of a local 4-H citizens committee or other supporting group	27	45	11
Number of sources of funds for junior work	62	10	7

TABLE XXXIV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF JUNIOR 4-H MEMBERS RECOGNIZED

4-H Recognition Variables	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Reporting Not Any Or Not Reporting	Average Per County Reporting
Number of local awards presented to junior members	64	8	532
Number of group or club awards presented to junior members	53	19	6
Number of county achievement awards presented to junior members	63	9	65
Number of project leaders recognized	48	24	17
Number of organizational leaders recognized	48	24	14
Number of teacher leaders recognized	49	23	12
Number of teen leaders recognized	49	23	9
Number of junior leaders recognized	42	30	10
Number of sponsors and donors recognized	56	16	15

JUNIOR 4-H AUDIENCE INFORMATION

SUMMARY FOR POWP, FY 1974 - 1978

COUNTY _____

NO. F.S.E. DOING 4-H WORK _____

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	
	Goal
1972	1978

I. PARTICIPATION

A. Potential Junior Audience

Boys _____

Girls _____

B. Junior Members

Boys _____

Girls _____

C. Total 4-H Enrollment

Boys _____

Girls _____

D. Total Enrollment/FSE

E. Percent of Total Enrollment

That Are Junior Members

F. Reenrollment of 4-H'ers Who

Were Explorers and 5th

Graders in 1971

Boys _____

Girls _____

G. Average Project Enrollment

by Juniors

Boys _____

Girls _____

H. Average Activity Enrollment

by Juniors

Boys _____

Girls _____

I. Participation in Events

and Activities by Juniors

1. Public Speaking

Local

Boys _____

Girls _____

County

Boys _____

Girls _____

2. 4-H Poster

Local

County

	Fiscal Years	
	1972	Goal 1978
3. Dairy Foods Poster		
Local		
County		
4. Demonstrations		
Local		
County		
5. Dress Revue		
Local		
County		
6. Breadbaking Contest		
Local		
County		
7. Beef Heifer Show		
County		
No. of Animals		
District		
No. of Animals		
State		
No. of Animals		
8. Dairy Show		
County		
No. of Animals		
District		
No. of Animals		
State		
No. of Animals		
9. Dog Show		
Local		
No. of Animals		
County		
No. of Animals		
10. Finished Cattle Show		
County		
No. of Animals		
District		
No. of Animals		
11. Horse Show		
Local		
No. of Animals		
County		
No. of Animals		
District		
No. of Animals		

		Fiscal Years	
		1972	Goal 1978
12.	Market Hog Show		
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	District		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	State		
	No. of Animals	_____	
13.	Market Lamb Show		
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	State		
	No. of Animals	_____	
14.	Swine (Breeding) Show		
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
15.	Rabbit Show		
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
16.	Poultry Show		
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	District or Area		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	State		
	No. of Animals	_____	
17.	Other Shows _____		
	Local		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
18.	Other Shows _____		
	Local		
	No. of Animals	_____	
	County		
	No. of Animals	_____	
19.	Exhibits, Including Fairs, Other Than Above		
	Local		
	No. of Exhibits	_____	
	County		
	No. of Exhibits	_____	
	District		
	No. of Exhibits	_____	
	State		
	No. of Exhibits	_____	

	Fiscal Years	
	1972	Goal 1978
20. Camp		
County		
Boys		
Girls		
District		
Boys		
Girls		
21. Other _____		
Local		
County		

II. ORGANIZATION

- A. Number of Junior Clubs _____
 - B. Number of Junior Clubs With
 20-40 Members _____
 - C. Number of Junior Clubs Meeting
 on a Classroom Basis _____
 - D. Number of Junior Clubs Other
 Than Those Meeting at School _____
 - E. Number of Clubs Composed of
 Juniors and Another Audience _____
 - F. Number of Junior Project
 Groups _____
- List Projects:
- _____
- _____
- _____

III. LEADERSHIP

- A. Number of Organizational
 Leaders for Junior Clubs
- Junior _____
- Teen _____
- Adult _____
- B. Number of Project Leaders
 for Junior Members
- Junior _____
- Teen _____
- Adult _____
- C. Number of Activity or Other
 Leaders for Junior Members
- Junior _____
- Teen _____
- Adult _____
- D. Do You Have a County 4-H
 Volunteer Leaders Organization? _____

Fiscal Years	
	Goal
1972	1978
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____
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_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- E. Do You Have A County 4-H Council?
- F. Leader Training Meetings (Include training done in '72 fiscal year for all leaders)
 - No. Project Leader Training Meetings Held
 - No. Project Leaders Attending
 - No. Other Leader Training Meetings Held:
 - No. Adult Project Leaders Attending
 - No. Adult Organizational Leaders Attending
 - No. Other Adult Leaders Attending
 - No. Junior Leaders Attending
 - No. Teen Leaders Attending

IV. SPONSORSHIP

- A. Amount of Funds Spent at Local Level for Junior Members
- B. Amount of Funds Spent at County Level for Junior Members
- C. Do You Have a County 4-H Citizens Committee?
- D. How Many Junior Clubs Have the Support of a Local 4-H Citizens Committee or Other Sponsoring Group?
- E. Sources of Funds for Junior Work:

Fiscal Years	
	Goal
1972	1978

V. RECOGNITION

A. Number of Local Awards Presented to Junior Members

B. Number of Group or Club Awards Presented to Junior Members

C. Number of County Achievement Awards Presented to Junior Members

D. Leader and Sponsor Recognition (Include all leaders and sponsors)

No. Organizational Leaders Recognized

No. Teacher Leaders Recognized

No. Teen Leaders Recognized

No. Junior Leaders Recognized

No. Sponsors and Donors Recognized

No. Project Leaders Recognized

VITA

Dorothy Moore Dixon was born in Pulaski, Tennessee on May 29, 1944. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm P. Moore. She attended public schools in Giles County and was graduated from Minor Hill High School in 1962. She attended Martin College and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics Education from Middle Tennessee State University in January of 1967.

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