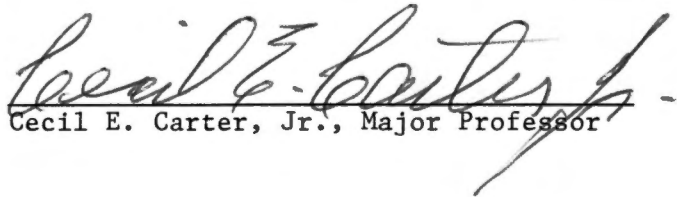


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RATING OF 29 COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AS PERCEIVED BY
RURAL LEADERS IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES,
1980 COMPARED TO 1984

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to compare leaders in rural Tennessee counties ratings of 29 potential community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984.

Data were obtained in 1980 and 1984 from community leaders through mail survey conducted by Extension agents in rural Tennessee counties. The four most urban counties were not included in this study (i.e., Shelby, Davidson, Knox and Hamilton). The community resource development questionnaire was developed by Extension specialists in the Agriculture Economics and Resource Development section. County leaders from the following 12 organizations and agencies were surveyed: Rural Development Committee; county government officials; Home Demonstration Club presidents; community club presidents; senior 4-H club presidents; service club presidents; county agriculture Extension committee; ministers; merchants; bankers; school principals; and newspaper editors.

Data were coded and processed for computer analysis. Computations were made by The University of Tennessee, Knoxville Computing Center. The chi square test was used to determine strengths and significance of relationship between independent and dependent variables. Chi square values which achieved .05 probability level were accepted as significant.

Major findings included the following:

1. Leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences indicated that the condition of local agriculture was no better in

1984 than it was in 1980. Leaders in the 12 audience groups and in the business and professional audience groups indicated that the condition of agriculture in rural Tennessee counties was better in 1980 than it was in 1984.

2. The condition of local industry, jobs available, family income, and job training was rater higher in 1980 than in 1984 by leaders in the 12 audience groups, business and professional groups and leaders in the five Extension related audience groups. The condition of school buildings and of education in the rural counties was rated higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the 12 audience groups, business and professional groups and leaders in the five Extension related audience groups. Ratings of the conditions of seven public service and health facilities and services (i.e., public libraries, public health service, doctors and dentists, hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and garbage and trash disposal) by leaders in the 12 audience groups, business and professional groups and Extension related audience groups were higher in 1984 than in 1980. Ratings of the conditions of five of the 10 potential problem areas ragarding the general environment and recreation opportunities (i.e., general community appearance, community organizations, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, and road maintenance) by leaders in all 12 audience groups and Extension related audience groups were higher in 1984 than in 1980. Ratings of land use planning and family living conditions

did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984. Conservation of natural resources was rated higher by leaders in all 12 audience groups and in business and professional groups in 1980 than in 1984. Likewise, public transportation was rated higher in 1980 than it was in 1984.

Implications and recommendations also were included in the study.

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM

I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Extension work can be defined as an out-of-school system of education in which adults and young individuals learn by doing. Since Extension work was funded by Congress in 1914 with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, Community Resource Development has become one of the important program areas (2:1).^{*} Extension community development work, began in 1944 in the eastern part of the state under the name of East Tennessee Improvement Program. Its purposes was to assist rural communities through organized community efforts, and improve rural-urban relationship (11:2). Traditional Extension programs have been aimed at improving rural communities. The Community Resource Development broad objective was to improve community services and institution and at the same time increase the quality of life in rural America (2:1).

Today Community Resource Development has a wide range of activities in the areas of people development, economic development, community organizations, facilities, and environmental improvement in rural areas (2:1). Community Resource Development is especially important in America's society today because it serves as a means for fulfilling

^{*}Numbers in parenthesis refer to alphabetically numbered references in the Bibliography; number after colon refer to page numbers.

and satisfying numerous demands in areas such as education, transportation, health care, waste disposal, fire protection and public desires (1:1). Even though the Tennessee Extension service was involved in community improvement during its earlier years, it did not institutionalize Community Resource Development as a major program until the mid 1950's (3:21).

The constant changing of rural areas and communities has brought many changes to Extension Community Resource programs. The rapid urbanization of rural areas and the migration of people affected the community in many ways. The urban-rural migration is a trend occurring in the United States that began in early 1900 and has continued. This trend of rural migration is illustrated by a more rapid growth in non-metropolitan areas (2:44).

Many believe that the rural and urban migration trend ultimately will combine rural and urban communities to become a mass society. Many factors have brought about numerous changes which have demanded that the Extension service continually make adjustments in its programs in order to better serve the needs of its clientele.

The main objective of this study was to find out if there were any perceived differences between Tennessee rural leaders rating of 29 potential community problem areas, in 1980 compared to 1984, and if so, how they differed.

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

It is believed to be very important that the Community Resource Development agent evaluate the needs of the rural communities. One

way to begin is to know what the county leaders perceive as being the major problems and to what degree. When these counties are evaluated by rural leaders at two different time periods findings should give some indication of the problem areas needing Extensions future emphasis.

It was believed the study would be helpful in bringing about improvement in the Community Development Program in the state. The study will assist community resources staff members in planning, coordinating and evaluating Extension programs.

III. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to identify whether or not leaders from rural counties in Tennessee differ in their rating of 29 potential community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. The specific objectives were:

1. To determine if all leaders surveyed in rural Tennessee counties differed as to their rating of 29 community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984.
2. To determine if leaders in the Extension related audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas, in 1980 compared to 1984.
3. To determine if leaders in the seven business and professional audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas, in 1980 compared to 1984.
4. To determine if leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas, in 1980 compared to 1984.

IV. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study was limited to data obtained in 1980 and in 1984 by the University of Tennessee Agriculture Extension Service. Data were obtained through a mail survey of 8,773 community leaders (4,157 in 1980 and 4,616 in 1984) by Extension agents in Tennessee. Leaders were officers or members of 12 different agencies and organizations. The number of county leaders surveyed varied from county to county depending upon the number of agencies and organizations in each county.

V. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The population of this study was community leaders in rural Tennessee counties.

County Extension agents collected the data through a mail survey and returned the completed surveys to the Agricultural and Extension Education Department. Officers and members of the following community organizations were included in the survey: county rural development committee, county government officials, Home Demonstration Club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents, service club presidents, county agricultural Extension committee, ministers, merchants, bankers, school principals and newspaper editors.

The survey instrument was developed by the University of Tennessee, Agricultural Extension specialist staff in the Agricultural Economic and Resource Development section. The survey form was designed to obtain information regarding county leaders rating of 29 potential community problem areas.

The data were coded and processed for computer analysis. Computations were made by the University of Tennessee Computing Center. The chi square (χ^2) test was used to determine strengths of relationship between independent and dependent variables. The .05 probability level was accepted as being significant.

VI. DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are described in order to aid the reader in understanding the content of this study.

1. Rural. Includes all Tennessee counties except Davidson, Shelby, Knox and Hamilton, who participated in the 1980 and the 1984 Community Resource Development survey.

2. County Rural Development Committee. Refers to a county-wide organization made up of members of county government officials, local, state and federal agencies, civic organizations, firms and members of the private sector. This organization is interested in county-wide development and serves as a medium for expressing the attitudes of the entire county.

3. County Agricultural Extension Committee. A seven member body of rural representatives that is appointed by the quarterly county court to work with the agricultural Extension programs in each county. The members of this committee consist of three quarterly court members, two farmers and two farm women. Their job responsibility includes employment and/or dismissal of personnel receiving funds from county appropriations, formulating the county Extension budget, serving in

an advisory capacity on county Extension programs and activities performed in connection with carrying out the Extension programs.

4. Community Resource Development. A term used to describe the group action process whereby people in a community evaluate the existing situation and determine goals for maintaining or changing the situation. Plans are made and actions are taken to reach the goals.

5. County Leader Group. A term used to describe one of the 12 audiences making up the survey population.

6. Business and Professional Audiences. A term used to describe seven groups of county leaders surveyed that are not directly connected to Extension. County leaders belonging to this classification include government officials, service club presidents, ministers, merchants, bankers, school principals and newspaper editors.

7. Extension Related Audiences. A term used to describe five groups of county leaders surveyed that are in some way Extension related. County leaders making up the five groups included County Rural Development Committee members, Home Demonstration Club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents, and county agricultural Extension committee.

8. All Audiences. A term used to describe all 12 groups of county leaders surveyed in 1980 and 1984.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Only a few studies were located that were directly related to the present study. Chapter VII in a Tennessee study by Shamisiddin bin Ahmad does relate directly to the present study. Several studies were located that reported findings regarding the differences in rating of community problem areas at a point in time by leaders in rural and urban counties. Findings from some of these studies are included in this chapter.

Findings from related studies were organized and are reported below in three sections: (1) comparison of the rating of 29 problem areas by leaders in rural and urban counties in 1980, (2) 1984 comparison of the rating of problem areas by leaders in rural and urban counties, and (3) comparison of the ratings of community problems by leaders in rural and urban counties in 1980 compared to 1984.

I. COMPARISON OF THE RATINGS OF SELECTED COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY LEADERS IN RURAL AND IN URBAN COUNTIES IN 1980

Amonett in his 1984 study used 1980 data to compare the rating of community problem areas by leaders in rural and urban counties. Findings reported by Amonett were:

1. In the business, industry and employment problem areas, leaders in urban counties rated the following problems higher than did the

leaders in rural counties: local agriculture, local stores, source of credit, jobs available and family income.

2. In the education problem areas leaders in urban counties rated the following problem areas higher than did leaders in rural counties: education, job training and school building.

3. In the public service and health problem areas urban county leaders rated the following problem areas higher than did the rural county leaders: public libraries, availability of doctors and dentists, availability of hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, water supply, fire protection, public buildings, road maintenance and county government.

4. In the general environment and recreation problem areas urban county leaders rated the following problem areas higher than did the rural county leaders: condition of homes, general appearance of road, parks and playgrounds, family living conditions, church, recreation opportunities, and community organizations (1).

II. COMPARISON OF RURAL AND URBAN LEADERS RATING OF SELECTED COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS IN 1984

Ahmad in his 1986 study used 1984 data to compare the rating of community problem areas by leaders in rural and urban counties.

Findings reported by Ahmad were:

1. In the busienss, industry and employment problem areas leaders in urban counties rated these following problem areas higher than did leaders in rural counties: job available, job training, local industry, local stores and sources of credit.

2. In the education problem areas leaders in urban counties rated the availability of doctors higher than did leaders in rural counties.

3. In the family living problem areas, leaders in urban counties rated the following problem areas higher than did the rural leaders: condition of homes, family income and family living conditions.

4. In the general community and environment problem areas the leaders in urban counties rated the following areas higher than did the leaders in rural counties: community organization, general community appearance, land use planning and zoning, parks and playground and recreation opportunities (2).

III. COMPARISON OF RATING OF SELECTED PROBLEM AREAS BY

LEADERS IN RURAL AND URBAN COUNTIES

1980 COMPARED TO 1984

Heiskell, in his 1987 study, used 1984 data to compare leader ratings of selected community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Some of the findings reported by Heiskell were as follows:

1. In seven selected problem areas the leaders in 1984 rated these following problem areas higher than the 1980 leaders: conditions of homes, recreation opportunities and community organization.

2. The professional and bankers audience rated local agriculture higher in 1980 than they did in 1984.

3. The Extension, professional and bankers rated family income higher in 1980 than they did in 1984.

4. The Extension, professional and bankers rated conditions of homes higher in 1980 than in 1984.

5. The Extension and professional audiences rated community organizations higher in 1984 than they did in 1980 (7).

In each of the studies reviewed findings indicated that leaders in urban counties consistently rated their counties higher than did leaders in rural counties. In overview of the studies Amonett also reported that in the business, industry and employment problem areas leaders in rural counties perceived their counties to be lower than what leaders in urban counties perceived their counties to be.

In view of these earlier findings it seemed to be important to further investigate leaders in rural counties perception of potential community problem areas at two different time periods (i.e., 1984 and 1987). It was believed this study would shed some light upon changes in rural counties over a four year time period (1).

CHAPTER III

RATINGS OF 29 COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY RURAL COUNTY LEADERS IN ALL 12 AUDIENCES AND BY THE FIVE EXTENSION RELATED AUDIENCES IN 1980 COMPARED TO 1984

The purpose of this chapter was to report findings regarding leaders ratings of 29 community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Findings were organized and presented in two sections. The first section presents findings regarding the ratings in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in all 12 audiences studied. The audiences included county rural development committee, county government officials, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents, service club presidents, county agricultural Extension committee, ministers, merchants, bankers, principals and newspaper editors. The second section presents findings regarding the ratings in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in five Extension related audiences.

I. RATING OF COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY LEADERS IN 12 AUDIENCE GROUPS LIVING IN RURAL TENNESSEE COUNTIES IN 1980 COMPARED TO 1984

Section I (Table 1) presents findings regarding differences in leaders in all 12 audiences ratings of 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. This section was divided into four subsections: business, industry and employment, education, public services and health, and general environment and recreation. Findings are summarized using numbers and percentages in Table 1.

Table 1. Rating of Community Problem Areas by Leaders in 12 Audience Groups Living in Rural Tennessee Counties, 1980 Compared to 1984

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Business, Industry and Employment</u>				
Local Agriculture				
Poor	70	1.7	127	2.8
Fair	1,517	36.8	1,824	40.5
Good	2,537	61.5	2,554	56.7
Total	4,124	100.0	4,505	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 28.0$		$p = 0.000$	
Local Industry				
Poor	701	17.0	979	21.6
Fair	1,683	40.8	2,113	46.7
Good	1,745	42.3	1,430	31.7
Total	4,129	100.0	4,522	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 108.3$		$p = 0.000$	
Local Stores				
Poor	388	9.4	572	12.6
Fair	2,142	51.8	2,224	49.1
Good	1,602	38.8	1,737	38.3
Total	4,132	100.0	4,533	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 23.8$		$p = 0.000$	
Source of Credit				
Poor	220	5.3	240	5.4
Fair	1,658	38.1	1,700	38.2
Good	2,328	56.6	2,505	56.4
Total	4,116	100.0	4,445	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 0.04$		$p = 0.980$	
Jobs Available				
Poor	1,230	29.8	1,943	43.0
Fair	2,000	48.6	2,118	46.9
Good	892	21.6	457	10.1
Total	4,131	100.0	4,518	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 286.00$		$p = 0.000$	
Family Income				
Poor	648	15.7	888	19.8
Fair	2,799	67.9	3,023	67.2
Good	676	16.4	582	13.0
Total	4,123	100.0	4,493	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 37.32$		$p = 0.000$	
<u>Education</u>				
Job Training				
Poor	1,410	34.4	1,739	39.4
Fair	2,036	50.3	2,114	47.8
Good	625	15.3	565	12.8
Total	4,098	100.0	4,418	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 26.03$		$p = 0.000$	
Education				
Poor	395	9.6	386	8.5
Fair	2,079	50.4	2,152	47.4
Good	1,652	40.0	2,001	44.1
Total	4,126	100.0	4,539	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 15.05$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 1 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School Building				
Poor	532	12.9	413	9.2
Fair	1,879	45.6	1,930	42.8
Good	1,707	41.5	2,167	48.0
Total	4,118	100.0	4,510	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 52.60$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Service and Health				
Public Libraries				
Poor	400	9.7	371	8.2
Fair	1,455	35.2	1,430	31.5
Good	2,279	55.1	2,734	60.3
Total	4,134	100.0	4,535	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 24.10$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Health Service				
Poor	308	7.5	235	5.3
Fair	1,877	45.5	2,065	46.1
Good	1,940	47.0	2,175	48.6
Total	4,125	100.0	4,475	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 17.99$		$p = 0.0001$	
Doctor and Dentists				
Poor	804	19.4	415	9.2
Fair	1,690	40.9	1,447	31.9
Good	1,642	39.7	2,669	58.9
Total	4,136	100.0	4,531	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 370.38$		$p = 0.000$	
Available Hospital and Clinics				
Poor	766	18.6	491	10.8
Fair	1,656	40.0	1,361	30.0
Good	1,714	41.4	2,687	59.2
Total	4,136	100.0	4,539	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 286.02$		$p = 0.00$	
Nursing Homes				
Poor	689	16.7	395	8.8
Fair	1,820	44.2	1,655	37.0
Good	1,611	39.1	2,418	54.2
Total	4,120	100.0	4,468	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 235.49$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Building				
Poor	425	10.3	391	8.6
Fair	2,353	57.0	2,318	51.1
Good	1,348	32.7	1,828	40.3
Total	4,126	100.0	4,537	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 54.85$		$p = 0.000$	
Fire Protection				
Poor	791	19.1	625	13.8
Fair	1,780	43.1	1,946	43.1
Good	1,561	37.8	1,948	43.1
Total	4,132	100.0	4,519	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 52.32$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 1 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sewage Disposal				
Poor	998	24.4	963	21.9
Fair	1,949	47.7	1,960	44.7
Good	1,139	27.9	1,467	33.4
Total	4,086	100.0	4,390	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 31.07$		p = 0.000	
Water Supply				
Poor	305	7.3	353	7.8
Fair	1,385	33.6	1,330	29.4
Good	2,438	59.1	2,844	62.8
Total	4,128	100.0	4,527	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 17.47$		p = 0.000	
Garbage and Trash Disposal				
Poor	1,042	25.2	820	18.2
Fair	1,703	41.2	2,041	45.2
Good	1,391	33.6	1,654	36.6
Total	4,136	100.0	4,515	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 63.21$		p = 0.000	
General Environment and Recreation				
Conservation of Natural Resources				
Poor	620	15.1	708	15.9
Fair	2,402	58.7	2,687	60.5
Good	1,073	26.2	1,048	23.6
Total	4,095	100.0	4,443	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 7.92$		p = 0.019	
Community Organizations				
Poor	525	12.8	468	10.4
Fair	2,044	49.6	2,179	48.3
Good	1,549	37.6	1,863	41.3
Total	4,118	100.0	4,510	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 18.71$		p = 0.000	
General Community Appearance				
Poor	1,180	28.5	434	9.6
Fair	2,247	54.3	2,605	57.8
Good	710	17.2	1,473	32.6
Total	4,137	100.0	4,512	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 622.81$		p = 0.000	
Condition of Homes				
Poor	189	4.6	177	3.9
Fair	2,817	68.2	2,576	57.1
Good	1,126	27.2	1,748	38.8
Total	4,132	100.0	4,501	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 130.24$		p = 0.000	
Parks and Playgrounds				
Poor	1,171	28.4	1,094	24.2
Fair	1,738	42.1	1,734	38.3
Good	1,220	29.5	1,698	37.5
Total	4,129	100.0	4,526	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 62.85$		p = 0.000	

Table 1 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Recreational Opportunities				
Poor	1,461	35.8	1,532	33.9
Fair	1,743	42.7	1,900	42.0
Good	879	21.5	1,092	24.1
Total	4,083	100.0	4,524	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 8.89$		$p = 0.012$	
Road Maintenance				
Poor	1,826	44.2	1,345	29.7
Fair	1,879	45.4	2,314	51.1
Good	432	10.4	867	19.2
Total	4,137	100.0	4,526	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 246.00$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Transportation				
Poor	1,621	39.5	2,722	62.5
Fair	1,890	46.1	1,291	29.7
Good	589	14.4	341	7.8
Total	4,100	100.0	4,354	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 450.81$		$p = 0.00$	
Land Use Planning and Zoning				
Poor	1,090	26.8	1,196	27.4
Fair	2,306	56.8	2,453	56.1
Good	666	16.4	720	16.5
Total	4,062	100.0	4,369	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 0.381$		$p = 0.826$	
Family Living Condition				
Poor	156	3.8	149	3.3
Fair	2,670	64.8	2,841	63.2
Good	1,293	31.4	1,504	33.5
Total	4,119	100.0	4,494	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 5.07$		$p = 0.074$	

Business, Industry and Employment

Six problem areas are included in this subsection: local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job availability and family income.

Local agriculture. Almost 62 percent of the leaders in all 12 audiences rated local agriculture good in 1980, compared to 57 percent in 1984. Less than 3 percent rated local agriculture poor in either 1980 or 1984. The chi square test indicated these differences were significant at the .05 level. Leaders in all audiences rated local agriculture significantly higher in 1980 than they did in 1984.

Local industry. About 42 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated local industry good in 1980 compared to 32 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between these ratings. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated local industry higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Local stores. About 13 percent of the rural leaders in the 12 audiences rated local stores poor in 1980 compared to 9 percent in 1984. Slightly under 39 percent of the leaders rated local stores good in both 1980 and in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between 1980 and 1984 ratings of local stores. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated local stores higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Source of credit. Fifty-seven percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated sources of credit good in 1980 compared to 56 percent

in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences between the leaders ratings in 1980 and 1984. These findings suggest that leaders in 1980 and 1984 rating of sources of credit was similar. Less than 6 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated sources of credit poor in both 1980 and 1984.

Jobs available. About 30 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated job availability poor in 1980 compared to 43 percent in 1984. Conversely, about 22 percent of the leaders rated job availability good in 1980 compared to only 10 percent in 1984. These differences were significant at the .05 level. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated job availability significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Family income. Less than 20 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated family income poor in 1980 and 1984. About 16 percent of the leaders rated family income good in 1980 compared to 13 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between leader ratings of family income in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in all 12 audiences rated family income higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Education

Findings presented in this subsection deal with leaders in all 12 audiences ratings of three problem areas: job training, education and school buildings.

Job training. Fifteen percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated job training good in 1980 compared to 13 percent in 1984. Over one-third of the leaders rated job training poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between leader ratings of job training in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated job training higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Education. Less than 10 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated education poor in both 1980 and in 1984. Nearly 40 percent rated education good in 1980 compared to about 44 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of education in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated education significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

School building. Forty-eight percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated school buildings good in 1984 compared to 42 percent in 1980. Less than 13 percent of the leaders rated school building poor at either time period. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the ratings of school building in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated school buildings significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public Services and Health

This subsection reports findings regarding leaders in the 12 audiences ratings of 10 problem areas: public libraries, public health services, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and garbage and trash disposal.

Public libraries. Less than 10 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated public libraries poor in 1980 or 1984. Fifty-five percent of the leaders rated public libraries good in 1980 compared to 60 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the ratings of public libraries in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated public libraries significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public health services. Almost 49 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated public health services good in 1984 compared to 47 percent in 1980. Eight percent or less of the leaders rated public health services poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the leaders in the 12 audiences ratings of public health services in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated public health significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Availability of doctors and dentists. Almost 59 percent of the rural leaders in the 12 audiences rated the availability of doctors and dentists good in 1984 compared to about 40 percent in 1980. Twenty percent of the leaders in 1980 and 9 percent in 1984 rated doctors and dentists poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the 1980 and 1984 ratings of doctors and dentists. The availability of doctors and dentists was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than 1980.

Availability of hospitals and clinics. About 19 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences in 1980 and about 11 percent in 1984 rated the availability of hospitals and clinics poor. Just over 41 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated hospitals and clinics good in 1980 compared to 59 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 ratings of availability of hospitals and clinics. The availability of hospitals and clinics was rated higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than in 1980.

Nursing homes. Over 50 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated nursing homes good in 1980 compared to over 54 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated the differences in 1980 and 1984 ratings of nursing homes were significant. Nursing homes were rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than in 1980.

Public buildings. Less than 11 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated public buildings poor in both 1980 and 1984. Almost 33 percent of the leaders rated public buildings good in 1980 compared to 40 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of public buildings in 1980 compared to 1984. The leaders in the 12 audiences rated public buildings significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Fire protection. Over 43 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated fire protection good in 1984 compared to almost 38 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference

between the leaders rating of fire protection in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated fire protection significantly higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

Sewage disposal. A third of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated sewage disposal good in 1984 compared to about 28 percent in 1980. Less than 25 percent rated sewage disposal poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of sewage disposal in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated sewage disposal significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Water supply. Less than 8 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated water supply poor in both 1980 and 1984. Almost 63 percent of the leaders rated water supply good in 1984 compared to 59 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and 1984 rating of water supply. Water supply was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than 1980.

Garbage and trash disposal. Almost 37 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated garbage and trash disposal good in 1984 compared to almost 34 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of garbage and trash disposal. Garbage and trash disposal was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than in 1980.

General Environment and Recreation

Findings regarding ratings of general environment and recreation by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1980 and 1984 are presented in this subsection. Problem areas included in this subsection are: conservation of natural resources, community organization, general community appearance, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreational opportunities, road maintenance, public transportation, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions.

Conservation of natural resources. Just over 26 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated conservation of natural resources good in 1980 compared to almost 24 percent in 1984. Less than 16 percent of the leaders rated conservation of natural resources poor in both 1980 and in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the 1980 and the 1984 ratings of conservation and natural resources. Conservation of natural resources was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1980 than in 1984.

Community organizations. Almost 38 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated community organizations good in 1980 compared to 41 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 ratings of community organizations. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated community organizations significantly higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

General community appearances. About 10 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated general community appearance poor in 1984 compared to 28 percent in 1980. About one-third of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated general community appearance good in 1984 compared to 17 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of the general community appearance. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated general community appearance significantly higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

Condition of homes. About 39 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated condition of homes good in 1984 compared to 27 percent in 1980. Less than 5 percent of the leaders in 1980 and 1984 rated condition of homes poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of the condition of homes. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated the conditions of homes significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Parks and playgrounds. Almost 38 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated parks and playgrounds good in 1984 compared to about 30 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of parks and playgrounds. Leaders in the 12 audiences rated parks and playgrounds significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Recreational opportunities. Twenty-four percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated recreational opportunities good in 1984

compared to 22 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of recreational opportunities. Recreational opportunities were rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than in 1980.

Road maintenance. Almost 20 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated road maintenance good in 1984 compared to 10 percent in 1980. Nearly 45 percent of the leaders rated road maintenance poor in 1980 compared to 29 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of road maintenance. Road maintenance was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1984 than in 1980.

Public transportation. Almost 8 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated public transportation good in 1984 compared to 14 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the 1980 and the 1984 rating of public transportation. Public transportation was rated significantly higher by leaders in the 12 audiences in 1980 than in 1984.

Land use planning and zoning. Less than 28 percent of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated land use planning and zoning poor in both 1980 and in 1984. Sixteen percent of the leaders rated land use planning and zoning good in 1980 and also in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of land use planning and zoning by leaders in the 12 audiences.

Family living conditions. Almost one-third of the leaders in the 12 audiences rated family living good in 1980 compared to 34 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated the differences in the 1980 and 1984 rating of family living conditions by leaders in the 12 audiences was not significant.

Table Summary

The leaders in all 12 audiences rated 18 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 includes: education, school buildings, public libraries, public health service, doctors and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearances, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities and road maintenance. Meanwhile, 8 of 26 problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984. The problem areas includes: local agriculture, local industry, local stores, jobs available, family income, job training, conservation of natural resources and public transportation. Leaders in the 12 audience groups ratings of source of credit, land use planning and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

II. RATING OF COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY LEADERS IN EXTENSION RELATED AUDIENCES LIVING IN RURAL TENNESSEE COUNTIES IN 1980 COMPARED TO 1984

Section II (Table 2) presents findings regarding differences in the 1980 and the 1984 rating of 29 problem areas by leaders in five

Table 2. Rating of Community Problem Areas by Leaders in Extension Related Audiences Living in Rural Tennessee Counties, 1980 Compared to 1984

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Business Industry and Employment</u>				
Local Agriculture				
Poor	36	2.0	47	2.6
Fair	707	40.0	732	40.2
Good	1,025	58.0	1,040	57.2
Total	1,768	100.0	1,819	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 1.28$		$p = 0.528$	
Local Industry				
Poor	284	16.0	382	20.9
Fair	718	40.5	837	45.7
Good	769	43.5	612	33.4
Total	1,771	100.0	1,831	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 40.38$		$p = 0.000$	
Local Stores				
Poor	182	10.3	244	13.2
Fair	858	48.3	852	46.4
Good	736	41.4	742	40.4
Total	1,776	100.0	1,838	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 8.01$		$p = 0.018$	
Source of Credit				
Poor	102	5.7	75	4.2
Fair	652	36.9	691	38.6
Good	1,015	57.4	1,023	57.2
Total	1,769	100.0	1,789	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 5.17$		$p = 0.075$	
Jobs Available				
Poor	516	29.2	781	42.7
Fair	884	49.9	865	47.2
Good	370	20.9	185	10.1
Total	1,770	100.0	1,831	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 115.00$		$p = 0.000$	
Family Income				
Poor	251	14.2	315	17.4
Fair	1,231	69.2	1,266	69.9
Good	286	16.2	230	12.7
Total	1,768	100.0	1,811	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 13.29$		$p = 0.001$	
<u>Education</u>				
Job Training				
Poor	597	33.9	693	39.0
Fair	877	49.9	851	47.8
Good	285	16.2	235	13.2
Total	1,759	100.0	1,779	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 12.23$		$p = 0.002$	
Education				
Poor	191	10.8	139	7.6
Fair	925	52.4	903	49.1
Good	652	36.8	797	43.3
Total	1,768	100.0	1,839	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 21.58$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 2 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School Buildings				
Poor	236	13.3	149	8.2
Fair	784	44.3	786	43.0
Good	749	42.4	893	48.8
Total	1,769	100.0	1,828	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 31.33$		$p = 0.000$	
<u>Public Service and Health</u>				
Public Libraries				
Poor	156	8.8	104	5.6
Fair	592	33.4	542	29.5
Good	1,023	57.8	1,194	64.9
Total	1,771	100.0	1,840	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 24.58$		$p = 0.000$	
Available Public Health Service				
Poor	126	7.1	83	4.6
Fair	809	45.7	819	45.3
Good	836	47.2	907	50.1
Total	1,771	100.0	1,809	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 11.40$		$p = 0.003$	
Available Doctor and Dentists				
Poor	341	19.2	150	8.1
Fair	725	40.8	581	31.5
Good	710	40.0	1,113	60.4
Total	1,776	100.0	1,844	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 178.05$		$p = 0.000$	
Available Hospital and Clinic				
Poor	321	18.1	191	10.4
Fair	723	40.7	528	28.7
Good	733	41.2	1,121	60.9
Total	1,777	100.0	1,841	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 144.00$		$p = 0.000$	
Nursing Homes				
Poor	300	17.0	113	6.2
Fair	803	45.4	717	39.8
Good	665	37.6	973	54.0
Total	1,768	100.0	1,803	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 147.12$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Building				
Poor	172	9.7	140	7.4
Fair	992	56.1	949	51.9
Good	603	34.2	746	40.7
Total	1,767	100.0	1,835	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 18.21$		$p = 0.000$	
Fire Protection				
Poor	393	22.2	276	15.1
Fair	766	43.2	808	44.2
Good	614	34.6	743	40.7
Total	1,773	100.0	1,827	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 33.04$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 2 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sewage Disposal				
Poor	459	26.2	396	22.6
Fair	873	49.8	811	46.3
Good	420	24.0	545	31.1
Total	1,752	100.0	1,752	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 23.11$		$p = 0.000$	
Water Supply				
Poor	142	8.0	143	7.8
Fair	596	33.7	532	29.1
Good	1,033	58.3	1,152	63.1
Total	1,771	100.0	1,827	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 9.25$		$p = 0.000$	
Garbage and Trash Disposal				
Poor	485	27.3	352	19.3
Fair	730	41.1	832	45.7
Good	561	31.6	636	34.9
Total	1,776	100.0	1,820	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 31.96$		$p = 0.000$	
<u>General Environment and Recreation</u>				
Conservation of Natural Resources				
Poor	299	17.0	288	16.0
Fair	1,033	58.6	1,104	61.5
Good	430	24.4	404	22.5
Total	1,762	100.0	1,796	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 3.05$		$p = 0.218$	
Community Organization				
Poor	253	14.3	203	11.1
Fair	851	48.2	866	47.4
Good	661	37.5	757	41.5
Total	1,765	100.0	1,826	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 11.08$		$p = 0.004$	
General Community Appearance				
Poor	546	30.7	160	8.7
Fair	951	53.7	1,082	59.2
Good	277	15.6	587	32.1
Total	1,776	100.0	1,829	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 329.94$		$p = 0.000$	
Condition of Homes				
Poor	90	5.1	49	2.7
Fair	1,186	66.7	1,064	58.4
Good	501	28.2	709	38.9
Total	1,777	100.0	1,829	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 53.90$		$p = 0.000$	
Parks and Playgrounds				
Poor	492	27.7	441	24.1
Fair	749	42.3	695	38.0
Good	532	30.0	694	37.9
Total	1,773	100.0	1,830	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 25.32$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 2 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Recreation Opportunities				
Poor	626	35.6	623	34.0
Fair	724	41.2	804	43.8
Good	404	23.2	407	22.2
Total	1,754	100.0	1,834	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 2.42$		$p = 0.298$	
Road Maintenance				
Poor	860	48.4	607	33.2
Fair	730	41.1	910	49.6
Good	187	10.5	316	17.2
Total	1,777	100.0	1,833	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 95.63$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Transportation				
Poor	725	41.1	1,097	62.3
Fair	776	44.0	516	29.3
Good	262	14.9	147	8.4
Total	1,763	100.0	1,760	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 160.61$		$p = 0.000$	
Land Use Planning and Zoning				
Poor	461	26.5	480	27.7
Fair	1,000	57.5	979	56.6
Good	278	16.0	271	15.7
Total	1,739	100.0	1,730	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 0.67$		$p = 0.715$	
Family Living Conditions				
Poor	60	3.4	61	3.3
Fair	1,146	64.8	1,165	64.5
Good	564	31.8	586	32.2
Total	1,770	100.0	1,812	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 0.13$		$p = 0.939$	

Extension related audiences (county Rural Development Committee, Home Demonstration Club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents, community club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members). Findings are presented in four subsections: business, industry and employment; public services and health; general environment; and recreation. Data are summarized using numbers and percentages.

Business, Industry and Employment

Findings regarding six problem areas, local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job availability and family income, are presented in this subsection.

Local agriculture. Less than 3 percent of the rural leaders in the five Extension audiences rated agriculture poor in both 1980 and in 1984. Fifty-eight percent of the leaders rated local agriculture good in 1980 compared to 57 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated the rural leaders rating of agriculture in 1980 compared to 1984 did not differ significantly.

Local industry. Almost 44 percent of the leaders in five Extension audiences rated local industry good in 1980 compared to 33 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicates a significant difference between the rural leaders rating of local industry in 1980 compared to 1984. Local industry was rated significantly higher by leaders in five Extension related audiences in 1980 than in 1984.

Local stores. Less than 14 percent of the leaders in the Extension audiences rated local stores poor in both 1980 and in 1984. Forty-one percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated local stores good in 1980 compared to 40 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between rating of local stores in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in five Extension related audiences rated local stores significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Source of credit. Less than 6 percent of the leaders in the Extension audiences rated sources of credit poor in both 1980 and 1984. Almost 58 percent of the leaders rated sources of credit good in both 1980 and in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences between the ratings of the leaders in the five Extension audiences in 1980 and 1984.

Job availability. Almost 21 percent of the rural leaders in Extension related audiences rated job availability good in 1980 compared to 10 percent in 1984. Significant differences were found between the leaders rating of job availability in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the five Extension related audiences rated job availability significantly higher in 1980 than they did in 1984.

Family income. Less than 18 percent of the leaders in the Extension audiences rated family income poor in both 1980 and 1984. The highest percentage (about 70 percent) of the leaders in 1980 and 1984 rated family income fair. Sixteen percent of the leaders rated family income good in 1980 compared to 13 percent in 1984. The chi

square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of family income by leaders in the five Extension audiences in 1980 compared to 1984. Family income was rated significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Education

Findings regarding leaders in five Extension audiences rating of three problem areas, job training, education, and school buildings, are presented in this subsection.

Job training. Over 16 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated job training good in 1980 compared to 13 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed that there was a significant difference between the leaders rating of job training in 1980 compared to 1984. Job training was rated significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984 by leaders in the five Extension audiences.

Education. Less than 11 percent of the rural leaders in the five Extension audiences rated education poor in both 1980 and 1984. Forty-three percent of the leaders rated education good in 1984 compared to 37 percent in 1980. The chi square test showed a significant difference between rating of education in 1980 compared to 1984. Education was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

School buildings. Less than 14 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated school buildings poor both in 1980 and

1984. Forty-two percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated school buildings good in 1980 compared to 49 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of school buildings in 1980 compared to 1984. Leaders in the five Extension audiences rated school buildings significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public Service and Health

Findings are presented in this subsection concerning ratings of ten problem areas by leaders in five Extension audiences. The areas were: public libraries, available public health services, available doctor and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public building, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and garbage and trash disposal.

Public libraries. Almost 58 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated public libraries good in 1980 compared to 65 percent in 1984. Less than 9 percent of the leaders rated public libraries as poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test showed a significant difference in rural leaders rating of public libraries in 1980 compared to 1984. Public libraries were rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Available public health services. Over 50 percent of the leaders in the five Extension related audiences rated available public services good in 1984 compared to 47 percent in 1980. The chi square test

revealed a significant difference in the leaders rating of available public services in 1980 compared to 1984. Available public service was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Available doctor and dentists. Over 60 percent of the leaders in the five Extension related audiences rated available doctor and dentist good in 1984 compared to 40 percent in 1980. Less than 20 percent of the leaders in 1980 and 1984 rated the availability of doctors and dentists as poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the leaders rating of available doctor and dentists in 1980 compared to 1984. Available doctors and dentists was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Available hospital and clinics. Almost 61 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated available hospital and clinics good in 1984 compared to 41 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of hospital and clinics in 1980 compared to 1984. Hospital and clinics were rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Nursing homes. Less than 7 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated nursing homes poor in 1984 compared to 17 percent in 1980. Almost 38 percent of the leaders rated nursing homes good in 1980 compared to 54 percent in 1984. The chi square test

revealed a significant difference between the 1980 and the 1984 rating of the status of nursing homes. Nursing homes were rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Public buildings. Less than 10 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated public buildings poor both in 1980 and 1984. Almost 41 percent of the leaders rated public buildings good in 1984 compared to 34 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of public buildings in 1980 compared to 1984. Public buildings were rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Fire protection. Forty-one percent of the leaders in the Extension related audiences rated fire protection good in 1984 compared to 35 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the 1980 and 1984 rating of fire protection. Fire protection was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension audiences.

Sewage disposal. Almost one-third (24 percent) of leaders in the Extension audiences rated sewage disposal good in 1980 compared to 31 percent in 1984. Less than 27 percent of the leaders rated sewage disposal poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of sewage disposal in 1980 compared to 1984. Sewage disposal was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Water supply. Less than 10 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated water supply poor both in 1980 and 1984. Meanwhile, 58 percent of the leaders rated water supply good in 1980 compared to 63 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of water supply in 1980 compared to 1984. Water supply was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Garbage and trash disposal. Thirty-five percent of the leaders in the Extension audience rated garbage and trash disposal good in 1984 compared to 32 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference in the rating of garbage and trash disposal in 1980 compared to 1984. Garbage and trash disposal was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension audiences.

General Environment and Recreation

Findings are presented in this subsection regarding rating of ten problem areas by leaders in five Extension related audiences. The ten problem areas were: conservation of natural resources, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, road maintenance, public transportation, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions.

Conservation of natural resources. Less than 20 percent of the leaders in five Extension audiences rated conservation of natural

resources poor in either 1980 or 1984. Twenty-four percent of the leaders rated conservation of natural resources good in 1980 compared to nearly 23 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences in the rating of conservation of natural resources in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Community organizations. Almost 42 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated community organization good in 1984 compared to 38 percent in 1980. Less than 15 percent of the leaders rated community organization poor in either 1980 or 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the rating of community organizations in 1980 compared to 1984. Community organizations were rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

General community appearance. Less than 9 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated general community appearance poor in 1984 compared to 31 percent in 1980. Sixteen percent of the leaders rated general community appearance good in 1980 compared to 32 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of general community appearance in 1980 compared to 1984. General community appearance was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Condition of homes. Almost 5 percent of the leaders in the five Extension related audiences in 1980 and only 3 percent in 1984 rated condition of homes poor. Almost 39 percent of the leaders rated condition of homes good compared to 28 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the rating of the condition of homes in 1980 compared to 1984. The condition of homes was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Parks and playgrounds. Almost 38 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences in 1984 rated parks and playgrounds good compared to 30 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the rating of parks and playgrounds in 1980 compared to 1984. Parks and playgrounds were rated higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Recreation opportunities. Over 23 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated recreation opportunities good in 1980 compared to 22 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant difference between the rating of recreation opportunities in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Road maintenance. Almost 49 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated road maintenance poor in 1980 compared to 33 percent in 1984. Eleven percent of the leaders rated road maintenance good in 1980 compared to 17 percent in 1984. The chi square test

indicated a significant difference between the rating of road maintenance in 1980 compared to 1984. Road maintenance was rated significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Public transportation. Almost 15 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated public transportation good in 1980 compared to 8 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the rating of public transportation in 1980 compared to 1984. Public transportation was rated significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Land use planning and zoning. Almost 16 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated land use planning and zoning good in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences in ratings of land use planning and zoning in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Family living conditions. Less than 4 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated family living conditions poor in both 1980 and 1984. Thirty-two percent of the leaders rated family living conditions good in 1980 compared to the same percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences between the ratings of family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in the five Extension related audiences.

Table Summary

The leaders in the agriculture Extension related audiences rated 17 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. These problem areas rated higher included education, school buildings, public libraries, available public health service, available doctor and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, conditions of parks and playgrounds, and road maintenance. Meanwhile, the 12 leaders group rated 6 of 29 problem areas higher in 1980 than they did in 1984. These problem areas included local industry, local stores, job availability, family income, job training and public transportation. The leaders in the Extension related audiences rating of source of credit, local agriculture, conservation of natural resources, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

III. RATINGS OF COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL AUDIENCES LIVING IN RURAL TENNESSEE COUNTIES, 1980 COMPARED TO 1984

Findings presented in this section regard differences in business and professional leaders ratings of 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984 (Table 3). This section was divided into four subsections dealing with problems in business, industry and employment, public services and health, and general environment and recreation. Leaders

Table 3. Rating of Community Problem Areas by Leaders in Business and Professional Audiences Living in Rural Tennessee Counties, 1980 Compared to 1984

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Business, Industry and Employment</u>				
Agriculture				
Poor	33	1.6	60	2.8
Fair	710	33.3	847	40.0
Good	1,384	65.1	1,211	57.2
Total	2,127	100.0	2,118	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 31.40$		$p = 0.000$	
Local Industry				
Poor	333	15.6	439	20.7
Fair	864	40.6	1,030	48.6
Good	933	43.8	652	30.7
Total	2,130	100.0	2,121	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 78.90$		$p = 0.000$	
Local Stores				
Poor	168	7.0	236	11.1
Fair	1,173	55.1	1,059	49.9
Good	787	37.0	829	39.0
Total	2,128	100.0	2,124	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 18.36$		$p = 0.000$	
Source of Credit				
Poor	95	4.5	110	5.2
Fair	807	38.0	753	35.9
Good	1,222	57.5	1,237	58.9
Total	2,124	100.0	2,100	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 3.92$		$p = 0.232$	
Jobs Available				
Poor	596	27.9	890	42.0
Fair	1,032	48.4	1,031	48.7
Good	505	23.7	107	9.3
Total	2,133	100.0	2,028	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 193.20$		$p = 0.000$	
Family Income				
Poor	351	16.5	412	19.5
Fair	1,422	66.8	1,429	67.7
Good	356	16.7	271	12.8
Total	2,129	100.0	2,112	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 16.35$		$p = 0.000$	
<u>Education</u>				
Job Training				
Poor	702	33.2	804	38.5
Fair	1,088	51.5	1,028	49.3
Good	324	15.3	255	12.2
Total	2,114	100.0	2,087	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 16.65$		$p = 0.000$	
Education				
Poor	171	8.1	144	6.8
Fair	1,027	48.2	925	43.5
Good	931	43.7	1,057	49.7
Total	2,129	100.0	2,126	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 15.63$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 3 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School Building				
Poor	274	12.9	178	8.5
Fair	977	46.1	828	39.3
Good	870	41.0	1,100	52.2
Total	2,121	100.0	2,106	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 59.49$		$p = 0.000$	
<u>Public Services and Health</u>				
Public Libraries				
Poor	228	10.7	179	8.5
Fair	777	36.4	681	32.2
Good	1,128	52.9	1,257	59.3
Total	2,133	100.0	2,117	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 19.14$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Health Services				
Poor	159	7.5	107	5.2
Fair	967	45.5	955	45.4
Good	1,000	47.0	1,042	49.4
Total	2,126	100.0	2,104	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 10.99$		$p = 0.000$	
Availability of Doctor/Dentist				
Poor	392	18.4	156	7.4
Fair	874	41.0	657	31.0
Good	864	40.6	1,303	61.6
Total	2,130	100.0	2,116	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 221.28$		$p = 0.000$	
Available Hospital/Clinic				
Poor	371	17.4	201	9.4
Fair	839	39.4	635	29.9
Good	919	43.2	1,291	60.7
Total	2,129	100.0	2,127	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 141.37$		$p = 0.000$	
Nursing Homes				
Poor	297	14.0	134	6.4
Fair	927	43.7	733	34.8
Good	898	42.3	1,237	58.8
Total	2,122	100.0	2,104	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 138.49$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Building				
Poor	221	10.4	156	7.4
Fair	1,221	57.2	1,084	50.8
Good	691	32.4	893	41.8
Total	2,133	100.0	2,133	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 45.11$		$p = 0.000$	
Fire Protection				
Poor	351	16.5	226	10.7
Fair	898	42.1	872	41.1
Good	881	41.4	1,023	48.2
Total	2,130	100.0	2,121	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 38.03$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 3 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sewage Disposal				
Poor	472	22.3	388	18.6
Fair	974	46.0	911	43.6
Good	671	31.7	790	37.8
Total	2,117	100.0	2,089	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 19.82$		p = 0.000	
Water Supply				
Poor	146	6.9	136	6.4
Fair	695	32.6	578	27.2
Good	1,290	60.5	1,412	66.4
Total	2,131	100.0	2,126	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 16.61$		p = 0.000	
Garbage/Trash Disposal				
Poor	471	22.1	320	15.1
Fair	885	41.6	945	44.5
Good	733	36.3	856	40.4
Total	2,089	100.0	2,121	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 35.00$		p = 0.000	
<u>General Environment and Recreation</u>				
Conservation of Natural Resources				
Poor	283	13.4	300	14.3
Fair	1,238	58.6	1,271	60.8
Good	593	28.1	520	24.9
Total	2,114	100.0	2,091	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 5.59$		p = 0.006	
Community Organizations				
Poor	234	11.0	181	8.6
Fair	1,061	49.9	986	46.6
Good	830	39.1	946	44.8
Total	2,125	100.0	2,113	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 17.19$		p = 0.000	
General Community Appearance				
Poor	555	26.0	184	8.7
Fair	1,185	55.5	1,187	56.2
Good	394	18.5	174	35.1
Total	2,134	100.0	1,545	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 292.24$		p = 0.000	
Condition of Homes				
Poor	85	4.0	56	2.7
Fair	1,478	69.5	1,192	56.7
Good	563	26.5	855	40.6
Total	2,126	100.0	2,103	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 96.61$		p = 0.000	
Parks/Playgrounds				
Poor	590	27.7	472	22.2
Fair	901	42.4	816	38.4
Good	636	29.9	838	39.4
Total	2,127	100.0	2,126	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 45.00$		p = 0.000	

Table 3 (Continued)

Rating By Problem Areas	1980		1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Recreation Opportunities				
Poor	733	34.7	672	31.7
Fair	932	44.1	868	41.0
Good	446	21.1	579	27.3
Total	2,111	100.0	2,119	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 32.17$		$p = 0.000$	
Road Maintenance				
Poor	863	40.5	568	26.9
Fair	1,040	48.8	1,119	52.9
Good	227	10.7	427	20.2
Total	2,130	100.0	2,114	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 124.81$		$p = 0.000$	
Public Transportation				
Poor	805	38.1	1,278	62.7
Fair	1,013	48.0	603	29.6
Good	294	13.9	156	7.7
Total	2,112	100.0	2,037	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 252.48$		$p = 0.000$	
Land Use Planning and Zoning				
Poor	562	26.7	547	26.2
Fair	1,182	56.3	1,161	55.6
Good	357	17.0	381	18.2
Total	2,101	100.0	2,089	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 1.14$		$p = 0.566$	
Family Living Conditions				
Poor	80	3.8	61	2.9
Fair	1,389	65.3	1,308	62.0
Good	657	30.9	740	35.1
Total	2,106	100.0	2,109	100.0
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 9.86$		$p = 0.007$	

included in the business and professional audience classifications included the following groups: government officials, service club presidents, ministers, merchants, bankers, school principals, and newspaper editors.

Business, Industry and Employment

Findings regarding six problem areas, local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job availability and family income, are presented in this subsection.

Local agriculture. Less than 3 percent of the business and professional leaders in 1980 and 1984 rated local agriculture poor. The largest percentage, 65 percent, of the leaders in 1980 rated local agriculture good compared to 57 percent of leaders in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the rating of local agriculture by leaders in 1980 and 1984. The business and professional leaders rated agriculture significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Local industry. Almost 44 percent of the business and professional leaders rated local industry good in 1980 compared to about 31 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the rating of local industry by the leaders in 1980 compared to 1984. Local industry was rated significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984 by business and professional leaders.

Local stores. Less than 12 percent of the business and professional leaders both in 1980 and 1984 rated local stores poor. Thirty-seven percent

of the leaders rated local stores good in 1980 compared to 39 percent in 1984. The chi square test showed a significant difference in the leaders rating of local stores in 1980 and 1984. The business and professional leaders rated local stores significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Sources of credit. Less than 6 percent of the business and professional leaders rated source of credit poor in 1980 and 1984. Almost 58 percent of the leaders rated sources of credit good in 1980 compared to 59 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences in the business and professional leaders rating of sources of credit in 1980 compared to 1984.

Job availability. Almost 24 percent of the business and professional leaders rated job availability good in 1980 compared to 9 percent in 1984. Almost 28 percent of the leaders in 1980 compared to 42 percent in 1984 rated job availability poor. The chi square test revealed that there was a significant difference between the leaders rating of job availability in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated job availability significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Family income. About 17 percent of the business and professional leaders rated family income good in 1980 compared to almost 13 percent in 1984. Less than 20 percent of the leaders rated family income poor in 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in leaders rating of family income in 1980 compared to 1984. The

business and professional leaders rated family income higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Education

Findings presented in this subsection deal with business and professional leaders rating of three problem areas in 1980 and 1984. The three areas were job training, education and school buildings.

Job training. Almost 39 percent of the business and professional leaders rated job training as poor in 1984 compared to just over 33 percent in 1980. Just over 15 percent of the leaders rated job training good in 1980 compared to 12 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of job training in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated job training significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Education. Less than 9 percent of the business and professional leaders rated education poor in 1980 and in 1984. Nearly 44 percent of the leaders rated education good in 1980 compared to 50 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of education in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated education significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

School buildings. Forty-one percent of the business and professional leaders rated school buildings good in 1980 compared to 52 percent in 1984. Less than 13 percent of the leaders in 1980 and 1984 rated

school buildings poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the rating of school buildings by business and professional leaders in 1980 compared to 1984. Business and professional leaders rated school buildings significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public Services and Health

This subsection presents findings of business and professional leaders ratings of 10 problem areas in 1980 and 1984. The 10 areas were public libraries, public health and services, available doctor and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and garbage-trash disposal.

Public libraries. Less than 11 percent of the business and professional leaders rated public libraries poor in both 1980 and 1984. Almost 53 percent of the leaders rated public libraries good in 1980 compared to 59 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the leaders rating of public libraries in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated public libraries significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public health and services. Forty-seven percent of the business and professional leaders rated public health services good in 1980 compared to 49 percent in 1984. Less than 8 percent of the leaders rated public health services poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the business and professional

leaders rating of public health services in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated public health services significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Availability of doctor and dentists. Almost 62 percent of the business and professional leaders rated availability of doctors and dentists good in 1984 compared to 41 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed that there was a significant difference between the leaders rating of the availability of doctors and dentists in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated availability of doctor and dentists significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Available hospitals and clinics. Forty-three percent of the business and professional leaders rated available hospital and clinics good in 1980 compared to 61 percent in 1984. Less than 18 percent of the leaders in 1980 and 10 percent in 1984 rated available hospital and clinics poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference in the leaders rating of available hospital and clinics. The business and professional leaders rated available hospital and clinics significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Nursing homes. Almost 43 percent of the business and professional leaders rated nursing homes good in 1980 compared to 59 percent in 1984. Less than 15 percent of the leaders in both 1980 and 1984 rated nursing homes poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference

between the rating of the rural leaders in 1980 compared to 1984. Business and professional leaders rated nursing homes significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public buildings. About 7 percent of the business and professional leaders rated public buildings poor in 1984 compared to 10 percent in 1980. Thirty-two percent of the leaders rated public buildings good in 1980 compared to 42 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of public buildings in 1980 compared to 1984. Business and professional leaders rated public buildings significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Fire protection. Forty-one percent of the business and professional leaders rated fire protection good in 1980 compared to 48 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of fire protection in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated fire protection significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Sewage disposal. Almost 32 percent of the business and professional leaders rated sewage disposal good in 1980 compared to 38 percent in 1984. Less than 23 percent of the leaders rated sewage disposal poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of sewage disposal in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated sewage disposal significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Water supply. Less than 7 percent of the business and professional leaders rated water supply poor both in 1980 and in 1984. Almost 61 percent of the leaders rated water supply good in 1980 compared to 66 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of water supply in 1980 compared to 1984. Business and professional leaders rated water supply significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Garbage and trash disposal. Thirty-six percent of the business and professional leaders rated garbage and trash disposal good in 1980 compared to 40 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of garbage and trash disposal in 1980 compared to 1984. Business and professional leaders rated garbage and trash disposal significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

General Environment and Recreation

This subsection presents findings regarding business and professional leaders ratings of 10 problem areas in 1980 and 1984. The areas were: conservation of natural resources, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, road maintenance, public transportation, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions.

Conservation of natural resources. Almost 25 percent of the business and professional leaders rated conservation of natural resources good in 1984 compared to 28 percent in 1980. Less than 15 percent

of the leaders in 1980 and in 1984 rated conservation of natural resources poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of conservation of natural resources in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated conservation of natural resources higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Community organizations. Less than 12 percent of the business and professional leaders rated community organization poor both in 1980 and in 1984. Just over 39 percent of the leaders rated community organizations good in 1980 compared to almost 45 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the leaders rating of community organizations in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated community organizations significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

General community appearances. Almost 19 percent of the business and professional leaders rated general community appearance good in 1980 compared to 35 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of general community appearance by leaders in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated general community appearance significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Condition of homes. Almost 41 percent of the business and professional leaders rated condition of homes good in 1984 compared to 27 percent in 1980. Less than 5 percent of the rural leaders in both 1980 and 1984 rated condition of homes poor. The chi square test revealed that

there was a significant difference between the leaders rating of condition of homes in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated condition of homes significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Parks and playgrounds. Almost 30 percent of the business and professional leaders rated parks and playgrounds good in 1980 compared to 39 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant difference between the leaders rating of parks and playgrounds in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated parks and playgrounds significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Recreation opportunities. Twenty-one percent of the business and professional leaders rated recreation opportunities good in 1980 compared to 27 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the leaders rating of recreation opportunities in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated recreation opportunities significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Road maintenance. Almost 11 percent of the business and professional leaders rated road maintenance good in 1980 compared to 20 percent in 1984. Almost 41 percent of the leaders in 1980 and almost 27 percent in 1984 rated road maintenance poor. The chi square test indicated a significant difference between the rural leaders rating of road maintenance in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated road maintenance significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Public transportation. Almost 14 percent of the business and professional leaders rated public transportation good in 1980 compared to about 8 percent in 1984. Over 62 percent of the leaders rated public transportation poor in 1984 compared to 38 percent in 1980. The chi square test revealed a significant difference in leaders rating of public transportation in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated public transportation significantly higher in 1980 than in 1984.

Land use planning and zoning. Seventeen percent of the business and professional leaders rated land use planning and zoning good in 1980 compared to 18 percent in 1984. Just over 26 percent of the leaders rated land use planning and zoning poor in both 1980 and 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant differences between the business and professional leaders rating of land use planning and zoning in 1980 compared to 1984.

Family living conditions. Almost 31 percent of the business and professional leaders rated family living conditions good in 1980 compared to 35 percent in 1984. Less than 4 percent of the rural leaders in both 1980 and 1984 rated family living conditions poor. The chi square test revealed that there was a significant difference in leaders rating of family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984. The business and professional leaders rated family living conditions significantly higher in 1984 than in 1980.

Table Summary

The leaders in the business and professional audiences rated 20 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 included: local stores, education, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, availability of doctor and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, road maintenance, and family living conditions. The rural leaders in business and professional audiences rated 7 of 29 problem areas higher in 1980 than they did in 1984. These problem areas included: local agriculture, local industry, job availability, family income, job training, conservation of natural resources and public transportation. The business and professional audiences rating of land use planning and zoning and sources of credit did not differ significantly in 1980 compared to 1984.

CHAPTER IV

RATINGS OF 29 COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS BY LEADERS IN EACH OF THE FIVE EXTENSION RELATED AUDIENCES LIVING IN RURAL TENNESSEE COUNTIES IN 1980 COMPARED TO 1984

The purpose of this chapter was to summarize findings regarding differences in the rating of 29 community problem areas by leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences in 1980 compared to 1984. The Extension related audiences included leaders in five county organizations: county Rural Development Committee; Home Demonstration Club presidents; community club president; senior 4-H club president; and county agriculture Extension committee.

I. RATING OF 29 PROBLEM AREAS BY RURAL LEADERS IN FIVE EXTENSION RELATED AUDIENCES

The 29 problem areas were organized into four subsections (Table 4): business; industry and employment; education; public service and health; and general environment and recreation.

Business, Industry and Employment

This subsection presents findings regarding leaders ratings of six problem areas: local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job availability and family income. The data for this subsection were summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Rating of Community Problem Areas by Leaders in Five Extension Related Audiences Living in Rural Tennessee Counties, 1980 Compared to 1984

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences										County	
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		Agricultural Extension Committee			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Business, Industry and Employment</u>												
Local Agriculture												
Poor	10	1.9	18	2.7	6	4.8	0	0.0	2	0.6		
1980	47	2.6	16	2.3	6	4.3	2	1.5	10	3.0		
1984												
Fair	198	37.2	282	41.4	50	40.0	49	43.4	128	40.4		
1980	732	40.2	261	37.3	61	43.6	42	32.1	139	41.6		
1984												
Good	324	60.9	381	55.9	69	55.2	64	56.6	187	59.0		
1980	1,040	57.2	423	60.4	73	52.1	87	66.4	185	55.4		
1984												
Statistic	$x^2 = 2.77$		$x^2 = 2.86$		$x^2 = 0.35$		$x^2 = 4.73$		$x^2 = 5.36$			
	$p = 0.249$		$p = 0.239$		$p = 0.837$		$p = 0.094$		$p = 0.0697$			
Local Industry												
Poor	86	16.2	103	15.0	24	19.4	19	17.0	52	16.4		
1980	382	20.9	137	19.4	32	22.9	23	17.3	69	20.7		
1984												
Fair	220	41.4	280	40.8	48	38.7	46	41.1	124	39.1		
1980	837	45.7	333	47.3	71	50.7	61	45.9	153	45.8		
1984												
Good	226	42.5	303	44.3	52	41.9	47	42.0	141	44.5		
1980	612	33.4	236	33.4	37	26.4	49	36.8	112	33.5		
1984												
Statistic	$x^2 = 15.88$		$x^2 = 17.44$		$x^2 = 7.17$		$x^2 = 0.73$		$x^2 = 8.31$			
	$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.028$		$p = 0.694$		$p = 0.016$			
Local Stores												
Poor	50	9.4	81	11.7	10	8.0	13	11.5	28	8.9		
1980	244	13.5	95	13.3	16	11.3	15	11.3	31	9.3		
1984												
Fair	287	53.9	311	45.1	71	56.8	58	51.3	131	41.5		
1980	852	47.0	321	45.0	66	46.5	59	44.4	158	47.6		
1984												

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	195	36.7	298	43.2	44	35.2	42	37.2	157	49.6
1980	742	40.5	298	41.7	60	42.2	59	44.4	143	43.1
1984	$\chi^2 = 11.39$		$\chi^2 = 0.86$		$\chi^2 = 2.96$		$\chi^2 = 1.40$		$\chi^2 = 2.94$	
Statistic	$p = 0.003$		$p = 0.649$		$p = 0.228$		$p = 0.498$		$p = 0.231$	
Sources of Credit										
Poor	32	6.0	39	5.7	10	8.2	6	5.3	15	4.7
1980	75	4.2	23	3.4	9	6.4	9	7.0	13	4.0
1984										
Fair	185	34.7	261	38.1	50	41.0	58	51.3	98	31.0
1980	691	38.6	253	37.2	58	41.0	57	44.2	122	37.4
1984										
Good	316	59.3	385	56.2	62	50.8	49	43.4	203	64.2
1980	1,023	57.2	405	59.5	74	52.5	63	48.8	191	58.6
1984	$\chi^2 = 4.91$		$\chi^2 = 4.75$		$\chi^2 = 0.33$		$\chi^2 = 1.31$		$\chi^2 = 2.97$	
Statistic	$p = 0.086$		$p = 0.093$		$p = 0.847$		$p = 0.520$		$p = 0.226$	
Jobs Available										
Poor	172	32.3	190	27.8	36	29.0	38	33.6	80	25.3
1980	781	42.7	292	41.2	62	44.6	56	42.7	125	37.5
1984										
Fair	249	46.7	357	52.2	69	55.6	59	52.2	150	47.5
1980	865	47.2	351	49.5	65	46.8	62	47.3	162	48.6
1984										
Good	112	21.0	137	20.0	19	15.4	16	14.2	86	27.2
1980	185	10.1	66	9.3	12	8.6	13	10.0	46	13.9
1984	$\chi^2 = 50.17$		$\chi^2 = 46.03$		$\chi^2 = 7.77$		$\chi^2 = 2.52$		$\chi^2 = 22.03$	
Statistic	$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.021$		$p = 0.284$		$p = 0.000$	

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fair	288	54.1	356	52.0	63	51.2	59	52.2	159	50.3
1980	903	49.1	377	52.7	64	45.4	50	37.6	153	45.7
Good	190	35.7	250	36.6	42	34.2	45	39.8	125	39.6
1980	797	43.3	294	41.1	63	44.7	73	54.9	162	48.3
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 11.25$		$\chi^2 = 12.96$		$\chi^2 = 3.50$		$\chi^2 = 5.85$		$\chi^2 = 7.11$	
	p = 0.003		p = 0.002		p = 0.174		p = 0.054		p = 0.027	
School Building										
Poor	93	17.6	83	12.1	10	8.1	13	11.5	37	11.7
1980	149	8.2	58	8.2	9	6.4	10	7.6	21	6.4
Fair	228	43.0	321	46.7	61	49.6	54	47.8	120	38.1
1980	786	43.0	340	47.9	57	40.4	55	41.7	123	37.3
Good	209	39.4	284	41.2	52	42.3	46	40.7	158	50.2
1980	893	48.8	312	43.9	75	53.2	67	50.7	186	56.3
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 43.14$		$\chi^2 = 5.95$		$\chi^2 = 3.14$		$\chi^2 = 2.85$		$\chi^2 = 6.38$	
	p = 0.000		p = 0.051		p = 0.208		p = 0.240		p = 0.041	
Public Service and Health										
Public Libraries										
Poor	62	11.7	48	7.0	10	8.0	16	14.2	20	6.4
1980	104	5.6	34	4.8	8	5.6	10	7.5	22	6.6
Fair	191	36.0	194	28.2	54	43.2	37	32.7	116	36.8
1980	542	29.5	172	24.1	35	24.6	37	27.8	100	30.1
Good	277	52.3	446	64.8	61	48.8	60	53.1	179	56.8
1980	1,194	64.9	509	71.1	99	69.8	86	64.7	210	63.3
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 37.81$		$\chi^2 = 7.35$		$\chi^2 = 12.27$		$\chi^2 = 4.42$		$\chi^2 = 3.31$	
	p = 0.000		p = 0.025		p = 0.002		p = 0.110		p = 0.191	

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Health Services										
Poor	36	6.7	52	7.6	13	10.3	6	5.3	19	6.0
1980	83	4.6	32	4.5	11	8.3	8	6.1	13	4.0
1984										
Fair	235	44.2	318	46.4	59	46.8	59	52.2	138	43.8
1980	819	45.3	300	42.6	65	48.9	61	46.6	146	44.5
1984										
Good	261	49.1	315	46.0	54	42.9	48	42.5	158	50.2
1980	907	50.1	373	52.9	57	42.9	62	47.3	169	51.5
1984										
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 4.05$		$\chi^2 = 9.89$		$\chi^2 = 0.35$		$\chi^2 = 0.78$		$\chi^2 = 1.46$	
	$p = 0.132$		$p = 0.0071$		$p = 0.839$		$p = 0.678$		$p = 0.482$	
Available Doctors and Dentists										
Poor	95	17.8	134	19.5	24	19.2	22	19.5	66	20.8
1980	150	8.1	69	9.6	16	11.3	7	5.4	19	5.7
1984										
Fair	216	40.5	265	38.5	55	44.0	52	46.0	137	43.2
1980	518	31.5	212	29.4	36	25.4	43	32.8	107	32.3
1984										
Good	222	41.7	289	42.0	46	36.8	39	34.5	114	36.0
1980	1,113	60.4	440	61.0	90	63.3	81	61.8	206	62.0
1984										
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 73.45$		$\chi^2 = 57.24$		$\chi^2 = 18.80$		$\chi^2 = 22.10$		$\chi^2 = 55.81$	
	$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.000$	
Available Hospitals and Clinics										
Poor	83	15.6	135	19.6	19	15.1	21	18.6	63	19.9
1980	191	10.4	71	9.9	12	8.6	10	7.6	33	9.9
1984										
Fair	212	39.8	275	39.9	59	46.8	55	48.7	122	38.6
1980	528	28.7	200	27.8	30	21.4	41	31.3	100	30.0
1984										

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	238	44.6	279	40.5	48	38.1	37	32.7	131	41.5
1980	1,121	60.9	448	62.3	98	70.0	80	61.1	200	60.1
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 45.02$		$\chi^2 = 70.40$		$\chi^2 = 27.49$		$\chi^2 = 20.53$		$\chi^2 = 25.51$	
	p = 0.000		p = 0.000		p = 0.000		p = 0.000		p = 0.000	
Nursing Homes										
Poor	94	17.7	118	17.2	21	16.9	23	20.4	44	14.0
1980	113	6.3	47	6.7	9	6.6	14	10.8	19	5.8
Fair	229	43.0	322	47.0	59	47.6	51	45.1	142	45.2
1984	717	39.7	312	44.6	55	40.1	43	33.1	113	34.8
Good	209	39.3	245	35.8	44	35.5	39	34.5	128	40.8
1980	973	54.0	340	48.7	73	53.3	73	56.2	193	59.4
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 78.82$		$\chi^2 = 46.00$		$\chi^2 = 11.51$		$\chi^2 = 12.06$		$\chi^2 = 26.20$	
	p = 0.000		p = 0.000		p = 0.003		p = 0.002		p = 0.000	
Public Buildings										
Poor	42	7.9	78	11.4	16	12.9	5	4.4	31	9.8
1980	140	7.6	48	6.8	7	5.0	5	3.8	30	9.0
Fair	302	56.9	389	57.0	68	54.8	65	57.5	168	53.0
1984	949	51.7	387	54.4	61	43.6	72	54.1	161	48.2
Good	187	35.2	215	31.6	40	32.3	43	38.1	118	37.2
1980	746	40.7	276	38.8	72	51.4	56	42.1	143	42.8
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 5.20$		$\chi^2 = 14.13$		$\chi^2 = 12.12$		$\chi^2 = 0.44$		$\chi^2 = 2.12$	
	p = 0.074		p = 0.000		p = 0.002		p = 0.802		p = 0.347	

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences										County	
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		Agricultural Extension Committee			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fire Protection												
Poor	112	21.0	155	22.6	25	20.0	32	28.3	69	21.8		
1980	276	15.1	106	14.9	24	17.1	13	9.8	52	15.9		
Fair	225	42.2	283	41.3	60	48.0	51	45.1	147	46.4		
1980	808	44.2	296	41.5	66	47.1	30	26.5	148	45.1		
Good	196	36.8	247	36.1	40	32.0	30	26.5	101	31.9		
1980	743	40.7	311	43.6	50	35.7	56	42.4	128	39.0		
1984												
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 10.71$ p = 0.005		$\chi^2 = 16.28$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 0.57$ p = 0.75		$\chi^2 = 15.77$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 5.39$ p = 0.068			
Sewage Disposal												
Poor	148	27.8	171	25.4	38	30.9	29	25.7	73	23.5		
1980	396	22.6	130	19.6	40	30.3	26	20.0	69	21.8		
1984												
Fair	256	48.1	337	50.0	56	45.5	49	43.3	175	56.5		
1980	811	46.3	311	46.9	56	42.4	53	40.8	148	46.7		
1984												
Good	128	24.1	166	24.6	29	23.6	35	31.0	62	20.0		
1980	545	31.1	222	33.5	36	27.3	51	39.2	100	31.5		
1984												
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 11.83$ p = 0.002		$\chi^2 = 14.62$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 0.49$ p = 0.784		$\chi^2 = 2.12$ p = 0.347		$\chi^2 = 11.21$ p = 0.004			
Water Supply												
Poor	44	8.3	52	7.6	7	5.7	6	5.3	33	10.4		
1980	143	7.8	47	6.7	16	11.4	6	4.6	28	8.4		
1984												
Fair	167	31.4	237	34.5	48	39.0	40	35.4	104	32.8		
1980	532	29.1	197	27.9	26	18.4	33	25.1	95	28.5		
1984												

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	321	60.3	397	57.9	68	55.3	67	59.3	180	56.8
1980	1,152	63.1	461	65.4	99	70.2	92	70.3	210	63.1
1984										
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 1.31$		$\chi^2 = 8.46$		$\chi^2 = 14.66$		$\chi^2 = 3.29$		$\chi^2 = 2.73$	
	$p = 0.520$		$p = 0.015$		$p = 0.007$		$p = 0.193$		$p = 0.26$	
Garbage and Trash Disposal										
Poor	135	25.4	184	26.8	41	32.5	34	30.1	91	28.6
1980	352	19.4	122	17.3	24	17.5	24	18.2	61	18.5
1984										
Fair	227	42.6	284	41.3	51	40.5	42	37.2	126	39.6
1980	832	45.7	313	44.3	62	45.3	70	53.0	158	47.9
1984										
Good	170	32.0	219	31.9	34	27.0	37	32.7	101	31.8
1980	636	34.9	271	38.4	51	37.2	38	28.8	111	33.6
1984										
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 9.16$		$\chi^2 = 19.23$		$\chi^2 = 8.47$		$\chi^2 = 7.31$		$\chi^2 = 9.78$	
	$p = 0.010$		$p = 0.000$		$p = 0.015$		$p = 0.026$		$p = 0.008$	
General Environment and Recreation										
Conservation of Natural Resources										
Poor	112	21.1	106	15.6	20	16.1	16	14.2	45	14.2
1980	288	16.0	118	17.1	30	21.7	16	12.1	44	13.5
1984										
Fair	317	59.7	382	56.4	79	63.7	60	53.1	195	61.7
1980	1,104	61.5	427	62.2	82	59.4	74	56.1	202	61.8
1984										
Good	102	19.2	190	28.0	25	20.2	37	32.7	76	24.1
1980	404	22.5	142	20.7	26	18.8	42	31.8	81	24.7
1984										
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 8.34$		$\chi^2 = 10.03$		$\chi^2 = 1.33$		$\chi^2 = 0.31$		$\chi^2 = 0.11$	
	$p = 0.015$		$p = 0.007$		$p = 0.514$		$p = 0.858$		$p = 0.949$	

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community Organizations										
Poor										
1980	79	15.0	91	13.3	20	16.0	14	12.4	49	15.5
1984	203	11.1	71	10.0	28	19.9	13	9.8	35	10.6
Fair										
1980	270	51.3	309	45.1	63	50.4	57	50.4	152	48.1
1984	866	47.4	300	42.4	71	50.4	64	48.5	168	50.8
Good										
1980	177	33.7	285	41.6	42	33.6	42	37.2	115	36.4
1984	757	41.5	337	47.6	42	29.7	55	41.7	128	38.7
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 12.74$ p = 0.001		$\chi^2 = 6.57$ p = 0.037		$\chi^2 = 0.86$ p = 0.653		$\chi^2 = 0.72$ p = 0.699		$\chi^2 = 3.48$ p = 0.175	
General Community Appearance										
Poor										
1980	147	27.7	229	33.3	49	39.2	14	12.4	95	30.0
1984	160	8.7	53	7.5	14	10.2	13	9.8	26	7.8
Fair										
1980	297	55.9	352	51.2	62	49.6	57	50.4	172	54.3
1984	1,082	59.2	415	58.5	84	61.3	64	48.5	198	59.3
Good										
1980	87	16.4	107	15.5	14	11.2	42	37.2	50	15.7
1984	587	32.1	242	34.0	39	28.5	55	41.7	110	32.9
Statistic	$\chi^2 = 149.73$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 166.93$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 34.07$ p = 0.000		$\chi^2 = 0.72$ p = 0.699		$\chi^2 = 63.27$ p = 0.000	
Condition of Homes										
Poor										
1980	44	8.3	23	3.3	6	4.8	4	3.5	13	4.1
1984	49	2.7	10	1.4	10	7.0	4	3.1	4	1.2
Fair										
1980	368	69.3	452	65.5	81	64.2	71	62.8	214	67.5
1984	1,064	58.4	402	56.9	77	54.2	80	61.5	183	55.5

Table 4 (Continued)

Rating by Problem Areas	Five Extension Related Audiences									
	County Rural Development Committee		Home Demonstration Club Presidents		Community Club Presidents		Senior 4-H Club Presidents		County Agricultural Extension Committee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Good	119	22.4	215	31.2	39	31.0	38	33.7	90	28.4
	709	38.9	295	41.7	55	38.8	46	35.4	143	43.3
	$\chi^2 = 72.45$		$\chi^2 = 20.39$		$\chi^2 = 87.97$		$\chi^2 = 0.110$		$\chi^2 = 18.99$	
	p = 0.000		p = 0.000		p = 0.237		p = 0.947		p = 0.000	
Parks and Playgrounds	143	26.9	192	27.9	42	33.3	34	30.1	81	25.6
	441	24.1	155	21.8	41	29.3	36	27.1	76	23.0
	233	43.9	284	41.3	49	38.9	44	38.9	139	44.0
	695	38.0	283	39.7	54	38.6	35	26.3	123	37.3
Good	155	29.2	211	30.7	35	27.8	35	31.0	96	30.4
	694	37.9	274	38.5	45	32.1	62	46.6	131	39.7
	$\chi^2 = 13.71$		$\chi^2 = 11.69$		$\chi^2 = 0.77$		$\chi^2 = 7.02$		$\chi^2 = 6.23$	
	p = 0.007		p = 0.003		p = 0.680		p = 0.030		p = 0.044	
Recreation Opportunities	180	34.4	237	34.8	48	39.0	47	42.0	114	36.4
	623	34.0	225	31.6	58	41.4	47	35.6	106	32.0
	238	45.4	275	40.3	48	39.0	42	37.5	121	38.7
	804	43.8	321	45.1	54	38.6	49	37.1	142	42.9
Good	106	20.2	170	24.9	27	22.0	23	20.5	78	24.9
	407	22.2	166	23.3	28	20.0	36	27.3	83	25.1
	$\chi^2 = 0.97$		$\chi^2 = 3.27$		$\chi^2 = 0.22$		$\chi^2 = 1.78$		$\chi^2 = 1.62$	
	p = 0.615		p = 0.195		p = 0.897		p = 0.412		p = 0.445	

Rating of local agriculture. Less than 5 percent of each of the 5 Extension related audiences rated local agriculture poor in 1980 as well as 1984. Over 50 percent of the rural leaders in each of the 5 Extension related audiences rated local agriculture good in 1984 as well as 1980. Although there was no difference in the rating of local agriculture by any of the five Extension related audiences, three of the audiences tended to rate agriculture higher in 1980 than 1984 (i.e., county rural development committee, community club presidents and county agriculture Extension committee). The rural leaders in the home demonstration club presidents and senior 4-H club presidents audiences tended to rate local agriculture higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The chi square test indicated that there was no significant relationship between the rating of local agriculture in 1984 compared to 1980, by leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences.

Rating of local industry. A higher percentage of leaders in each of the Extension related audiences rated local industry poor in 1984 than in 1980 with percentages ranging from 15 to 19 percent in 1980 compared to a range of 17 to 23 percent in 1984. Just over 40 percent of the rural leaders in the five Extension audiences rated local industry good in 1980 compared to 26 to 37 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of local industry in 1980 compared to 1984 by four of the five Extension related audiences. County rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members rated local industry higher

in 1980 than they did in 1984. There were no significant differences between the rating of local industry in 1980 compared to 1984 by the senior 4-H club presidents.

Rating of local stores. Less than 14 percent of the rural leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences rated local stores poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating local stores good range from 35 to 50 percent in 1980 compared to a range of 41 to 44 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant relationship between county rural development committee ratings of local stores in 1980 compared to 1984. The county rural development committee rated local stores higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant difference between rating of local stores in 1980 compared to 1984 by home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members.

Rating sources of credit. Nine percent or less of the rural leaders in each of the Extension related audiences rated sources of credit poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating sources of credit good ranged from 43 to 64 percent in 1980 compared to 49 to 60 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed that there were no significant relationships between the leaders rating of sources of credit in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of job availability. The largest percent (from 47 to 56 percent) of rural leaders in each of the Extension related audiences

rated jobs available fair in 1980 as well as 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating jobs available good ranged from 14 to 27 percent in 1980 compared to 9 to 14 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of job availability in 1980 compared to 1984 by four of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members). These audiences rated jobs available higher in 1980 than they did in 1984. Senior 4-H club presidents did not differ as to their rating of jobs available in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of family income. Less than 20 percent of the rural leaders in each of the Extension related audiences rated family income poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating family income good range from 13 to 20 percent in 1980 compared to a range of 12 to 18 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant relationship between the rating of family income in 1980 compared to 1984 by only one of the Extension related audiences, county agricultural Extension committee. This group rated family income higher in 1980 than they did in 1984 (20 percent compared to 12 percent). Home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county rural development committee members did not differ in their rating of family income in 1980 compared to 1984.

Education

Findings are presented in this subsection regarding leader rating of three problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in five Extension audiences. The problem areas are job training, education, and school buildings.

Rating of job training. The percentage of rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating job training poor range from 33 to 35 percent in 1980 compared to 31 to 50 percent in 1984. Meanwhile the percent of rural leaders rating job training good ranged from 12 to 19 percent in 1980 compared to 8 to 17 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between rating of job training in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences. Rural leaders in county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents and community club presidents rated job training significantly higher in 1980 than they did in 1984. Rural county agriculture Extension committee and senior 4-H club presidents did not differ in their rating of job training in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of education. Less than 16 percent of the rural leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences rated education poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating education good ranged from 34 to 40 percent in 1980 compared to 41 to 55 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of education in 1980 compared to 1984 by four of the five

Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee). These rural leaders rated education higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. Senior 4-H club presidents and community club presidents did not differ in their rating of education in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of school buildings. Eighteen percent or less of the rural leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences rated school buildings poor in both 1980 and 1984. The percent of rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating school buildings good ranged from 39 to 50 percent in 1980 compared to 44 to 56 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of school buildings in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences (county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents, and county agricultural Extension committee). These three leaders groups rated school buildings significantly higher in 1984 than 1980. Community club and senior 4-H club presidents did not differ in their rating of school buildings in 1980 compared to 1984.

Public Service and Health

Findings are presented in this subsection regarding rating of 10 problem areas by the Extension audiences. The 10 problem areas are public libraries, public health service, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public

building, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, and garbage and trash disposal.

Rating of public libraries. The percent of rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating public libraries poor ranged from about 6 to 14 percent in 1980 compared to 5 to 8 percent in 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating public libraries good ranged from 49 to 65 percent in 1980 compared to 63 to 71 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of public libraries in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents and community club presidents). These Extension related audiences rated public libraries higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. Senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members did not differ in their rating of public libraries in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of public health service. Less than 11 percent of the rural leaders in each of the Extension related audiences rated public health services poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating public health services good range from 43 to 50 percent in 1980 compared to 43 to 53 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant relationship between the rating of public health service in 1980 compared to 1984 by one of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., home demonstration club presidents). Home demonstration club presidents rated public health higher in 1984 than in 1980. Four of the Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural

development committee, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county Agricultural Extension committee) showed no significant difference in their rating of public health service in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of available doctors and dentists. Eighteen to 21 percent of each of the Extension related audiences rated available doctors and dentists poor in 1980 compared to about 11 percent or less in 1984. About 62 percent of the rural leaders rated available doctors and dentists good in 1984 compared to a range of 35 to 42 percent in 1980. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of available doctors and dentists in 1980 compared to 1984 by all five of the Extension related audiences. These leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences rated available doctors and dentists significantly higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

Rating of available hospitals and clinics. The percentage of rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating available hospitals and clinics poor ranged from about 15 to 20 percent in 1980 compared to less than 11 percent in 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating available hospitals and clinics good ranged from 33 to 45 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 60 to 70 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural

Extension committee) rating of available hospitals and clinics in 1980 compared to 1984. The rural leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences rated available hospitals and clinics higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

Rating of nursing homes. Less than 21 percent of the rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rated nursing homes poor in 1980 compared to less than 11 percent in 1984. The rural leaders rating nursing homes good ranged from about 35 to 41 percent in 1980 compared to 49 to 59 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant relationship between the rural leaders rating of nursing homes in each of the Extension related audiences in 1980 compared to 1984. Rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rated nursing homes higher in 1984 than they did in 1980.

Rating of public buildings. Thirteen percent or less of the rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rated public buildings poor in 1980 compared to 9 percent or less in 1984. The percentage of leaders in each Extension audience rating public buildings good ranged from about 32 to 38 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 41 to 51 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of public buildings in 1980 compared to 1984 by two of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., home demonstration club presidents and community club presidents). These audiences rated public buildings higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between the rating of public buildings in

1980 compared to 1984 by the remaining audiences (i.e., county rural development, senior 4-H club presidents and county agriculture Extension committee).

Rating of fire protection. The percentage of rural leaders in the Extension related audience rating fire protection poor in 1980 ranged from 20 to 28 percent compared to about 10 to 17 percent in 1984. About 27 to 37 percent of the rural leaders rated fire protection good in 1980 compared to a range of about 36 to 44 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant relationship between the rating of fire protection in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents and senior 4-H club presidents). These leaders rated fire protection higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between community club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee ratings of fire protection in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of sewaage disposals. The rural leaders rating sewage disposal poor ranged from about 24 to 31 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 20 to 30 percent in 1984. The percentage of rural leaders belonging to the Extension related audiences rating sewage disposal good ranged from 20 to 31 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 27 to 39 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed a significant relationship between the rating of sewage disposal in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences

(i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee). These audiences rated sewage disposal higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The test also revealed that there were no significant differences between two of the Extension audiences (i.e., community club presidents and senior 4-H club presidents) rating of sewage disposal in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of water supply. Less than 12 percent of the rural leaders in each of the Extension rated audiences rated water supply poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating water supply good in 1980 ranged from 55 to 60 percent compared to about 63 to 70 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of water supply in 1980 compared to 1984 by two of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., home demonstration club presidents and community club presidents). The two groups of rural leaders rated water supply higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between the rating of water supply in 1980 compared to 1984 by the remaining three Extension audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members).

Rating of garbage and trash disposal. The rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating garbage and trash disposal poor in 1980 ranged from about 25 to 33 percent compared to a range of about 17 to 19 percent in 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating garbage and trash disposal good ranged from 27 to almost 33 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 29 to 38 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of garbage and trash disposal in 1980 compared to 1984 by rural leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences. Four of the five Extension related audiences rated garbage and trash disposal higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. Senior 4-H president rated garbage and trash disposal significantly higher in 1980 than 1984.

General Environment and Recreation

Findings presented in this subsection consist of ratings by Extension related audiences in 1980 compared to 1984 in 10 problem areas. The 10 problem areas were conservation of national resources, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, road maintenance, public transportation, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions.

Rating of conservation of natural resources. The rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating conservation of natural resources poor ranged from about 14 to 21 percent in 1980 compared to about 14 to 22 percent in 1984. The rural leaders rating conservation

of natural resources good in 1980 range from about 19 to 33 percent compared to about 19 to 32 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of conservation of natural resources by two of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members and home demonstration club presidents). County rural development committee members rated conservation of natural resources higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. Meanwhile home demonstration club presidents rated conservation of natural resources higher in 1980 than 1984. There were no differences between the rating of conservation and natural resources by three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee).

Rating of community organization. Less than 20 percent of the rural leaders in each of the Extension related audiences rated community organization poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating community organization good range from about 34 to 42 percent in 1980 compared to about 30 to 48 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of community organization in 1980 compared to 1984 by two of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members and home demonstration club presidents). These two audiences rated community organization higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between the rating of community organization by three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., senior 4-H club presidents, community club presidents and county agriculture Extension committee members).

Rating of general community appearance. The rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating general community appearance poor ranged from about 12 to 39 percent in 1980 compared to 8 to 10 percent in 1984. The rural leaders rating general community appearance good ranged from about 11 to 37 percent in 1980 compared to 29 to 42 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of general community appearance in 1980 compared to 1984 by four of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, and county agricultural Extension committee members). The rural leaders rated general community appearance higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between the rating of general community appearance by senior 4-H club presidents in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of the condition of homes. Less than 9 percent of the rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rated condition of homes poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The rural leaders rating condition of homes good ranged from about 22 to 34 percent in 1980 compared to about 35 to 43 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of condition of homes in 1980 compared to 1984 by three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee, home demonstration club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee). The rural leaders in these three audiences rated condition of homes higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences between the leaders

rating of condition of homes in 1980 compared to 1984 by community club presidents and senior 4-H club presidents.

Rating of parks and playgrounds. Less than 34 percent of the rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rated parks and playgrounds poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of rural leaders rating park and playgrounds good ranged from about 28 to 31 percent in 1980 compared to a range of about 32 to 46 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between leaders rating of park and playgrounds in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in four of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., county rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members). The rural leaders in these four groups rated parks and playgrounds higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. Community club presidents did not differ in their rating of parks and playgrounds in 1980 compared to 1984.

Rating of recreation opportunities. The percent of rural leaders in the Extension related audiences rating recreation opportunities poor ranged from about 34 to 42 percent in 1980 compared to 32 and 41 percent in 1984. Only about 20 to 25 percent of the rural leaders rated it good in 1980 compared to a range of 20 to about 27 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant relationships between the rating of recreation opportunities in 1980 compared to 1984 by the leaders in each of the Extension related audiences.

Rating of road maintenance. About 43 to 52 percent of the Extension related audiences rated road maintenance poor in 1980 compared to about 30 to 37 percent in 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating road maintenance good ranged from about 6 to 13 percent in 1980 compared to about 10 to 27 percent in 1984. The chi square test revealed significant relationships between the rating of road maintenance in 1980 compared to 1984 by each of the five Extension related audiences. The leaders in the five Extension related audiences rated road maintenance higher in 1984 than 1980.

Rating of public transportation. From about 33 to almost 48 percent of the rural leaders in the Extension related audience rated public transportation poor in 1980 compared to about 55 to 68 percent in 1984. The percentage rating public transportation good in 1980 ranged from about 12 to 22 percent compared to 8 to 14 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated significant relationships between the rating of public transportation in 1980 compared to 1984 by each of the five of the Extension related audiences. All of the Extension related audiences rated public transportation higher in 1980 than they did in 1984.

Rating of land use, planning and zoning. The percent of rural leaders in Extension related audiences rating land use planning and zoning poor ranged from about 19 to 34 percent in 1980 compared to about 17 to 28 percent in 1984. The percent of rural leaders rating land use planning and zoning good ranged from almost 11 to 19 percent in

1980 compared to about 15 to 20 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated a significant relationship between the rating of land use planning and zoning in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in only one of the five Extension related audiences (county rural development committee). The county rural development committee members rated land use planning and zoning higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. There were no significant differences in the rating of land use planning and zoning by home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members in 1980 compared to 1984.

Family living conditions. Less than 5 percent of the leaders in the five Extension audiences rated family living conditions poor in 1980 as well as 1984. The percentage of leaders rating family living conditions good range from almost 28 to 50 percent in 1980 compared to a range of just over 31 to 38 percent in 1984. The chi square test indicated no significant relationship between the rating of living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984 by leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences.

Summary of Table

This summary presents findings based on the rating of 29 problem areas by five Extension related audiences. These five audiences included county rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents and county agricultural Extension committee members.

County rural development committee. County rural development committee members rated 17 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 were as follows: local stores, education, school buildings, public libraries, available doctors and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, fire protection, sewage disposal, garbage and trash disposal, conservation of natural resources, general community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, public transportation and land use planning and zoning. Four of the 29 problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984. These four problem areas were: local industry, job availability, job training and road maintenance. The rural development committee rating of local agriculture, sources of credit, family income, public health services, public buildings, water supply, recreational opportunities and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

Home demonstration club president. Home demonstration club presidents rated 17 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 included: education, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organization, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance. Five of the 29 problem areas were rated higher

in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local industry, job availability, job training, conservation of natural resources and public transportation). The home demonstration club presidents ratings of local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, family income, recreational opportunities, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

Community club presidents. Community club presidents rated 9 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 were: public libraries, availability of doctors and dentists, availability of hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, general community appearance and road maintenance. Meanwhile, local industry, job availability, job training and public transportation were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984. The community club presidents rating of local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, family income, education, school buildings, public health services, fire protection, sewage disposal, conservation of natural resources, community organizations, condition of homes, parks and condition of parks and playgrounds, recreational opportunities, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

Senior 4-H club presidents. Senior 4-H club presidents rated 8 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas which rated higher in 1984 were: education, available doctors and dentists, availability of hospitals and clinics, nursing

homes, fire protection, garbage and trash disposal, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance. Meanwhile garbage and trash disposal, and public transportation was rated higher in 1980 than in 1984. The leaders rating of local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job availability, family income, job training, school buildings, public libraries, public health, public buildings, sewage disposal, water supply, conservation of natural resources, community organizations, general community appearances, condition of homes, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984.

County agricultural Extension committee. The county agricultural Extension committee members rated 11 of the 29 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980. The problem areas rated higher in 1984 were: education, school buildings, availability of doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, sewage disposal, garbage and trash disposal, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance. The following problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984: local industry, job availability, family income and public transportation. Leaders rating of the following problem areas did not differ in 1980 compared to 1984: local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, job training, public libraries, public health services, public buildings, fire protection, water supply, conservation of natural resources, community organizations, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

I. PURPOSE AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not leaders in rural counties in 1980 compared to 1984 differed in their rating of 29 potential community problem areas.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To determine if all leaders in all 12 audiences surveyed in 1980 compared to 1984 differed as to their rating of 29 community problem areas.
2. To determine if leaders in five Extension related audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984.
3. To determine if leaders in the seven business and professional audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984.
4. To determine if leaders in each of the five Extension related audiences living in rural Tennessee counties differed in their rating of 29 community problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984.

II. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Population

The population of this study included leaders of 12 county organizations and businesses in the rural Tennessee counties.

Instrument

The questionnaire was designed to obtain information regarding county leaders rating of 29 potential community problem areas. It was developed by University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension specialist staff in the Agricultural Economic and Resources Development section.

Collection of Data

Data were obtained by county Extension agents in 89 counties in 1980 and in 91 counties in 1984. Four of the most urban counties in Tennessee were excluded from the study (i.e., Shelby, Davidson, Knox and Hamilton Counties). Data were not available from two counties in 1980. Other counties were classified as rural for purposes of this study. Officers and members of 12 community agencies, businesses and organizations were included in the survey (i.e., county rural development committee, county government officials, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents, senior 4-H club presidents, service club presidents, county agricultural Extension committee members, ministers, merchants, bankers, school principals and newspaper editors). The leaders were asked to complete the one page mail survey by rating their county status on each of 29 potential problem areas as either poor, fair or good.

Method of analysis

The data from the survey were coded and processed for computer analysis. Comparison were made between 1980 and 1984 leaders rating of the 29 potential problem areas. Computations were made by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Computing Center. The chi square test was used to determine strengths of relationships between independent and dependent variables. The .05 probability level was accepted as being significant.

III. MAJOR FINDINGS

Major findings were classified and presented under four subsections which related to the specific objectives of this study. The first subsection presents findings regarding comparison of leader ratings of the 29 problem areas by all of the rural leaders in 1980 and 1984. The second subsection presents findings regarding rating of the 29 problem areas by leaders in five Extension related audiences in 1980 compared to 1984. The third subsection presents findings regarding ratings of the 29 problem areas by leaders in business and professional audiences in 1980 compared to 1984. The fourth subsection presents findings regarding the rating of the 29 problem areas by each of the five Extension related audiences in 1980 compared to 1984.

Major Findings Regarding Differences Between all Rural Leaders Ratings of 29 Potential Problem Areas in 1980 Compared to 1984

Leaders in the 12 audiences differed in their rating of 26 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Eight problem areas

were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local agriculture, local stores, local industry, job availability, family income, job training, conservation of natural resources and public transportation). The leaders rated 18 of the problem areas (i.e., education, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities and road maintenance) higher in 1984 than in 1980. The leaders did not differ in their rating of sources of credit, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

Major Findings Regarding Differences Between Extension
Related Audiences Ratings of 29 Potential Problem Areas
in 1980 Compared to 1984

Leaders in the Extension related audiences differed in their rating of 23 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Six problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local industry, local stores, jobs available, family income, job training, and public transportation). The leaders rated 17 of the problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980 (i.e., education, school buildings, public libraries, available public health services, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations,

general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance). The leaders did not differ in their rating of local agriculture, sources of credit, conservation of natural resources, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

Major Findings Regarding Differences Between Rating of 29

Potential Problem Areas in 1980 Compared to 1984 by Leaders in Seven Business and Professional Audiences

The leaders in business and professional audiences differed in their rating of 27 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Seven of these problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local agriculture, local industry, jobs available, family income, job training, conservation of natural resources, and public transportation). The leaders rated 20 of the 27 problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980 (i.e., local stores, education, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, availability of doctors and dentists, availability of hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, road maintenance and family living conditions). The leaders did not differ in their rating of sources of credit and land use planning and zoning in 1980 compared to 1984.

Major Findings Regarding Differences Between Each of Five
Extension Related Audiences Ratings of 29 Potential
Problem Areas in 1980 Compared to 1984

Findings presented in this subsection were organized according to each of the five Extension related audiences.

County rural development committee members. The county rural development committee members differed in their ratings of 21 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Four of the 29 problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local industry, jobs available, job training and public transportation). Conversely 17 of the problem areas were rated higher by the county rural development committee members in 1984 than in 1980 (i.e., local stores, education, school buildings, public libraries, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, fire protection, sewage disposal, garbage and trash disposal, conservation of natural resources, community organization, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, road maintenance and land use planning and zoning). The county rural development committee did not differ in their ratings of family living conditions, recreation opportunities, water supply, public buildings, public health services, family income, sources of credit and local agriculture in 1980 compared to 1984.

Home demonstration club presidents. These leaders differed in their rating of 22 of the 29 potential problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Only four of the problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in

1984 (i.e., local industry, jobs available, job training, public transportation and conservation of natural resources). On the other hand, the leaders rated 17 of the problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980 (i.e., education, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, availability of doctors and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, fire protection, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, community organizations, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance). The home demonstration club presidents did not differ in their rating of local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, family income, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

Community club presidents. These leaders differed in their rating of 13 of 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Four of the 29 problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (i.e., local industry, jobs available, job training and public transportation). Conversely, 9 of the problem areas were rated higher in 1984 than in 1980 (i.e., public libraries, availability of doctors and dentists, available hospital and clinics, nursing homes, public buildings, water supply, garbage and trash disposal, general community appearance, and road maintenance). Community club presidents did not differ in their rating of local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, family income, education, school buildings, public health services, fire protection, sewage disposal, conservation of natural resources, community

organizations, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

Senior 4-H club presidents. These leaders differed in their rating of 9 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Public transportation and garbage and trash disposal were the only problem areas rated higher in 1980 than in 1984. On the other hand, 7 of the problem areas were rated higher in 1984 than in 1980 (i.e., education, available doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, fire protection, condition of parks and playgrounds and road maintenance). The senior 4-H club presidents did not differ in their rating of local agriculture, local industry, local stores, sources of credit, job available, family income, job training, school buildings, public libraries, public health services, public buildings, sewage disposal, water supply, conservation of natural resources, community organization, general community appearance, condition of homes, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

County agricultural Extension committee members. These leaders differed in their rating of 15 of the 29 problem areas in 1980 compared to 1984. Four of the 15 problem areas were rated higher in 1980 than in 1984 (local industry, jobs available, family income, and public transportation). The leaders rated 11 of the problem areas higher in 1984 than they did in 1980 (i.e., education, school buildings, available

doctors and dentists, available hospitals and clinics, nursing homes, sewage disposal, garbage and trash disposal, general community appearance, condition of homes, condition of parks and playgrounds, and road maintenance). The county agricultural and Extension committee did not differ in their rating of local agriculture, local stores, sources of credit, job training, public libraries, public health services, public buildings, fire protection, water supply, conservation of natural resources, community organizations, recreation opportunities, land use planning and zoning, and family living conditions in 1980 compared to 1984.

IV. IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Leaders in the 12 audience groups, including the business and professional leaders, ranked local agriculture higher in 1980 than in 1984. Each of the five Extension related groups indicated no change in the status of local agriculture between 1980 and 1984. These findings would seem to imply a continuing need to improve the competitiveness and profitability of agriculture in the rural counties of Tennessee. This seems to suggest the need for Extension to continue to place major emphasis on helping people in rural counties apply appropriate agricultural technology and otherwise help improve the competitiveness and profitability of agriculture in rural Tennessee counties.

Leaders in four of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents and agriculture Extension committee members)

agreed that the condition of industry in rural Tennessee counties had not improved over the last four years (1980 to 1984). Likewise, leaders in the business and professional audiences indicated that the condition of industry was better in 1980 than it was in 1984. These findings would seem to indicate that rural Tennessee leaders need assistance and training in order to help improve the possibilities of increased industrial growth in the rural counties of Tennessee. It seems appropriate that Extension increase its efforts over the next several years to teach community leaders the leadership skills and techniques necessary to establish and maintain organizations that can provide needed community facilities and services to attract new industry into the rural counties.

Leaders in four of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents, community club presidents and county Extension committee members) agreed that the condition of job availability had not improved over the last four years (1980 to 1984). The rural leaders in business and professional audiences and leaders in all 12 audiences indicated that the status of job availability was better in 1980 than in 1984. These findings would seem to indicate the need for increased employment opportunities in the rural counties in Tennessee. Also, these findings would seem to suggest the need for rural communities in Tennessee to expand sources of income. The Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service can over time assist by increasing efforts to help leaders in rural communities understand the need for rural counties to

diversify its economic base and to develop new sources of employment and income. This may include teaching community leaders to become more knowledgeable of opportunities for additional jobs and income from recreation, tourism and other opportunities for income improvement.

Leaders in three of the five Extension related audiences (i.e., rural development committee members, home demonstration club presidents and community club presidents) agreed that the status of job training had not improved over the last four years (1980 to 1984). Also leaders in the business and professional audiences indicated that conditions of job training was better in 1980 than it was in 1984. If the perception of the leaders is correct these findings would seem to indicate that rural Tennessee counties need educational assistance in terms of improving the situation regarding job training.

In view of the perceived need in rural counties for increased opportunities for job training, Extension could help improve the situation by encouraging local businesses, industry and banking institutions to become more involved in seeking additional opportunities for job training locally and also by helping people with career choices and career transitions. Extension also could increase efforts to help make people aware of existing job training opportunities inside the county and within the surrounding counties.

V. RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDY

Community resource development will continue to be an important component of the overall agriculture Extension program in Tennessee.

It is suggested that studies be done in the future using data from the community resource development surveys to help identify needs of clientele in rural counties. Studies will be needed in the future to compare rural and urban counties as to needs of people and also to compare needs at different time periods and to assess progress over four year time periods.

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Audience _____

University of Tennessee
Agricultural Extension Service
1979 COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

As a community leader, you have been selected to help the Agricultural Extension Service Staff in this county to determine the major areas of concern in the county. This information will serve as a basis for educational programs related to the total development of the county.

Please complete the following checklist by circling (i.e. 1=poor, 2=fair, 3=good) the present status of listed areas in the county. Then identify the top three problem areas by name: 1. _____, 2. _____, and 3. _____.

Local Agriculture Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Education Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Sewage Disposal Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	County Government Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	School Buildings Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Recreational Opportunities for All Ages Poor Fair Good 1 2 3
Local Industry Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Public Libraries Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Water Supply Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	General Appearance of Roads, Parks, Streets Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Family Living Conditions Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Other _____
Local Stores Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Public Health Facilities Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Garbage and Trash Disposal Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Conservation of Soil, Water, Timber Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Family Income Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Poor Fair Good 1 2 3
Sources of Credit Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Availability of Doctors and Dentists Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Fire Control Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Public Buildings Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Community Organizations Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Column 6 Sub-total _____
Jobs Available Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Hospitals and Clinics Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Land Use Planning Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Road Maintenance Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Parks and Playgrounds Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Column 1 Sub-total _____ Column 2 Sub-total _____
Job Training and Retraining Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Nursing Homes for Aged Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Condition of Houses Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Transportation Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Churches Poor Fair Good 1 2 3	Column 3 Sub-total _____ Column 4 Sub-total _____
Column 1 Sub-total _____	Column 2 Sub-total _____	Column 3 Sub-total _____	Column 4 Sub-total _____	Column 5 Sub-total _____	Column 6 Sub-total _____
TOTAL _____ (Possible score - 96)					

TAE 416Q

Rev. 9/17/79

**University of Tennessee
Agricultural Extension Service
1984 COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SURVEY**

Audience _____
County _____

As a community leader, you are being asked to help the county Agricultural Extension Service determine the major areas of local concern. Please complete the following checklist, as you believe the average resident sees our county, by circling poor, fair or good for each item. Add others we may have overlooked.

Local Agriculture Poor Fair Good	Education Poor Fair Good	Sewage Disposal Poor Fair Good	Availability of Doctors and Dentists Poor Fair Good	Condition of Homes Poor Fair Good	Citizen Participation In Local Government Poor Fair Good
Local Industry Poor Fair Good	Public Libraries Poor Fair Good	Water Supply Poor Fair Good	Availability of Hospitals and Clinics Poor Fair Good	Parks and Playgrounds Poor Fair Good	General Community Appearance Poor Fair Good
Local Stores Poor Fair Good	School Buildings Poor Fair Good	Garbage and Trash Disposal Poor Fair Good	Nursing Homes Poor Fair Good	Recreational Opportunities for All Ages Poor Fair Good	Other _____ Poor Fair Good
Sources of Credit Poor Fair Good	Public Buildings Poor Fair Good	Road Maintenance Poor Fair Good	Family Living Conditions Poor Fair Good	Land Use Planning and Zoning Poor Fair Good	Other _____ Poor Fair Good
Jobs Available Poor Fair Good	Fire Protection Poor Fair Good	Public Transportation Poor Fair Good	Family Income Poor Fair Good	Conservation of Natural Resources Poor Fair Good	Other _____ Poor Fair Good
Job Training and Retraining Poor Fair Good	Police Protection Poor Fair Good	Availability of Public Health Services Poor Fair Good	Children's Day Care Poor Fair Good	Community Organizations Poor Fair Good	Other _____ Poor Fair Good

Please identify the top three specific problems: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
This information will give us a basis for educational programs in community resource development. Please list the top three opportunities for Extension programs related to our county: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
(Use the back of this form if you need more space to express your opinion on any item.) Thank you.

VITA

J. W. McGuire was born May 20, 1949 to Mr. and Mrs. Sam McGuire, Sr. of Whiteville, Tennessee. He attended school in Hardeman County, and graduated from Allen-White High School in May 1967.

In the fall of 1967 he entered college at Tennessee State A & I, Nashville, Tennessee. After a two year tour of army duty he received his Bachelor of Science degree in August 1978 with a major in Rural Development.

He was employed as Assistant Extension Agent in Wilson County on October 1, 1979.

He is a member of the Tennessee Association of Agriculture Extension Agents and Specialists, Knoxville Century Club, Tennessee Farm Bureau, and an active member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. J. W. is married to the former Toni E. Conner of Moscow, and they have one child, Jaycen.