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A STUDY OF FARM WOMEN IN HAWKINS COUNTY, TENNESSEE REGARDING THEIR PERCEPTION OF TASKS IN HOME, FARM, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

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Renne S. Tolbert

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to gain knowledge concerning farm women in Hawkins County and how they perceived their home, farm, employment, and community responsibilities and activities. Personal characteristics studied included marital status, off-farm employment, age, education, residency, and farm and home activities. Data were obtained from 202 Hawkins County farm women randomly selected from 4,461 names listed by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service as having a farm in Hawkins County. The instrument was developed specifically for this study. Information was secured by telephone interviews. The chi square test, Pearsonian correlation coefficient, Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis, Reliability analysis scale, and Crombach's Alpha coefficients were the statistical tests used to determine strength of relationships between variables. A probability level of .05 was considered as being statistically significant.

Major findings included:

1. The largest percentages of surveyed Hawkins County farm women were middle-aged (35 to 54 years old) or older (55 years and over), were employed in off-farm work, had a high school or better education, and had no more than one child living at home.

2. Hawkins County farm women who were employed off the farm were more likely than those not employed off the farm to indicate they did not have adequate time for themselves, their spouses, their family, or to attend or participate in community activities or volunteer programs.

3. Hawkins County farm women 55 years and older were more likely than younger farm women to indicate they had adequate time for themselves and their families.

4. Hawkins County farm women who had a college education were more likely than those with less education to indicate they had less time for their families or themselves.

5. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm took more responsibilities than farm women employed off the farm for meal preparation and cleanup, laundry chores, and light housekeeping. Off-farm employed farm women shared more home and farm tasks especially in child related activities such as babysitting and supervisions of children.

6. The more farm and home activities that Hawkins County farm women were involved in, the lower the number of community and volunteer activities in which they participated.

7. Full-time employed Hawkins County farm women were more interested in receiving time management and retirement planning materials than were farm women who were employed part-time or not employed off the farm.

8. Hawkins County farm women 54 years and younger were more interested in receiving information on family nutrition and diet, time management, financial planning, stress management, parenting skills, and computerizing farm records than were farm women over 55 years old.

9. Full-time employed Hawkins County farm women were more dissatisfied with their lifestyles than were farm women who were employed part-time or not employed off the farm.

10. Hawkins County farm women who were middle-age, 35 to 54 years old, were more dissatisfied with their lifestyles than farm women 34 years and younger and farm women 55 years and older.

Implications and recommendations were also included in this study.

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM

I. INTRODUCTION

The major purpose of the Cooperative Extension Service is people development through non-formal educational programs (Sanderson, 1988). These programs can take many forms, whether in the field, at the home, or in the classroom. Extension educators have a long tradition of working with the whole farm family. Farm families are unique in that their lives revolve around the demands and responsibilities of, not only a job and a home, but also a farm. With the high inflation of the 1970's, many farm men supplemented farm income with work off of the farm. During the 1940's, only 15 percent of farm men were involved in off-farm employment as compared to 44 percent in 1978 (Albrecht and Murdock, 1984). In 1982 that figure rose to 53 percent (Lass, Findeis, and Hallberg, 1989). While the population of farm families has decreased over the past 80 years from 50 percent in 1900 to 3 percent in 1980, the proportion of women farmers and farm managers has increased from 3 percent in 1950 to 10 percent in 1979 (Rosenfeld, 1985). Women are not strangers to agricultural work. Since the beginning of recorded agricultural history, women were noted for their gathering and providing abilities. Some authorities feel that women could easily have been the first farmers, as they gathered the grasses and probably noted the growing patterns of various food

types (Rosenfeld, 1985). Jessie Bernard (1984) considers "Mother" as the "second great provider for the human species". She writes of the woman's abilities as "the gatherer, planter and general factotum".

II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The Cooperative Extension Service is continually reviewing programs and policies to meet the needs and demands of a continually changing society. It is hoped that knowledge will be gained concerning the needs and interest of farm women in Hawkins County. Specific information concerning their needs and interests and how these relate to their changing lifestyles, family responsibilities, off-farm work demands, farm activities, and community involvement are addressed in this study.

III. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to gain knowledge concerning farm women in Hawkins County and how they perceived their home, farm, employment, and community responsibilities and activities.

Specific objectives were:

1. To characterize Hawkins County farm women and determine relationships between selected personal and family characteristics (marital status, off-farm employment, age, education, residency) and their perception of their lifestyles.

2. To determine relationships between Hawkins County farm women's off-farm employment and the sharing by spouse and children of farm and home tasks.

3. To determine Hawkins County farm women's responsibilities in homemaking tasks, farm duties, and off-farm employment in relationship to their involvement in community activities and volunteer work.

4. To determine Hawkins County farm women's perceived educational needs as related to their employment status, farm and household responsibilities, and past experience with the Agricultural Extension Service.

5. To determine Hawkins County farm women's satisfaction with their responsibilities and activities regarding home and farm tasks and their relationship to off-farm employment and age.

IV. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study was limited to data obtained from 202 Hawkins County farm women. It should be noted that survey information was gathered during the height of the 1980's farm crisis. Also the Upper East Tennessee region where Hawkins County is located was experiencing one of the worst droughts in recent years.

V. METHODS AND PROCEDURE

The Sample

The sample for this study was randomly selected from 4,461 names of persons listed by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service as having farms in Hawkins County. The "n^{th}" number technique was used in selecting the interviewees. Survey information was secured through telephone interviews of 202 (4.5 percent) of the farm women listed in this sampling frame.

The Survey Instrument

The instrument (see Appendix) was developed specifically for this study. The survey was designed to gain knowledge concerning personal and family characteristics of the Hawkins County women and their involvement in home, farm, off-farm employment, and community activities. Two pilot tests were conducted by the researcher. The first test was a convenience sampling where four subjects were asked to complete the survey. After corrections, a second group of three selected subjects were asked to complete the survey. The researcher then conducted three selected subject telephone surveys to test the instrument. No further changes were made to the survey.

Data Collection

Data were collected via telephone interviews. Twenty-one 4-H volunteer leaders and/or Extension homemaker club volunteer leaders and the researcher served as phone interviewers. All phone interviewers were trained by the researcher to increase reliability. Each interviewer attended a training session, received specific instructions, and then worked through a practice interview. Interviewers then interviewed each other face to face. All questions were answered concerning procedure. A cover sheet was placed on each survey to remind interviewers as they conducted the survey to identify themselves, to explain the purpose of the study, and to assure the subject of confidentiality. All identities of farm women and their personal data remained confidential.

Handling of Data and Analysis

The researcher tabulated all interview data. Personal characteristics of farm women, their activities, and tasks were evaluated. Objective one dealt with findings related to selected characteristics of Hawkins County farm women and their perception of lifestyles. Dependent variables studied were the responses to 13 questions concerning lifestyles of the farm women. Each variable was nominally scaled with two possible categorical responses (either agree or disagree). There were five independent variables related to this objective. They were: (1) marital status, which was collapsed to a two category nominally scaled variable of married or single, (2) off-farm employment, which was composed of three categories, unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed, (3) age, which was collapsed to four categories ranging from 34 and under, to 55 and over, (4) education, which was composed of five categories ranging from eighth grade or less to college graduate, and (5) residency, which was a two category variable with choices of either on-farm or off-farm living. The chi square test was used to determine the relationships between the opinion lifestyle statements and the selected characteristics. The 0.05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships.

Objective two dealt with findings regarding Hawkins County farm women's off-farm employment and their perception of the sharing by spouse and children in home and farm tasks. The dependent variables studied were the responses to 19 questions concerning who does

particular farm and home tasks. Each variable was nominally scaled with two possible categorical responses (self or shared). The only independent variable study in this section of the study was the employment status of the farm women. Employment was composed of three categories which were nominally scaled (unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed). The chi square test was also used in the analysis of data related to objective two. The 0.05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships.

Objective three was concerned with Hawkins County farm women's responsibilities at home, their farm duties, and off-farm employment in relationship to their involvement in community activities and volunteer work. The dependent variable was involvement in community activities, a computed variable consisting of summated responses to 10 questions related to whether farm women participated in 10 specific community and volunteer activities. Summated scores were based upon the number of activities in which they actually participated. Scores could range from zero to 10 with a score of 10 meaning they participated in all listed community activities and volunteer work. The first independent variable was a computed variable consisting of summated responses to questions related to whether farm women performed 19 specific home and farm tasks or whether they shared these responsibilities with other family members. Summated scores were based upon the number of tasks they actually performed themselves. Scores could range from zero to 19. For purposes of analysis, home and farm activity scores were grouped into three nominal categories. They were: one to 4 tasks, 5 to 7 tasks, and 8 to 19 tasks.

A Pearsonian correlation coefficient was calculated to describe the relationship between the number of home and farm tasks performed by farm women and the number of community activities in which they participated. One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between the second independent variable, employment status, which was nominally scaled with three categorical choices, unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed, and the number of community activities in which Hawkins County farm women were involved. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed.

Objective four dealt with findings regarding the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's past involvement with the Agricultural Extension Service and their perceived educational needs. The dependent variables studied were the responses to 15 questions concerning educational information farm women could receive from the Agricultural Extension Service. Each variable was nominally scaled with two possible categorical responses, no information needed and wanted information. There were four independent variables studied in this section. They were: (1) employment, which was composed of three categories nominally scaled, unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed, (2) home and farm tasks performed, which was collapsed into a nominally scaled three category variable (performance of one to 4 tasks, 5 to 7 tasks, and 8 to 19 tasks), (3) age, which was collapsed to four categories ranging from 34 years and under to 55 years and older, and (4) past contact with the Agricultural Extension

Service, which was composed of two categories, nominally scaled (had no Extension contacts and had Extension contacts).

The chi square test was used to determine the relationships between the perceived educational needs and the selected characteristics. The .05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships.

Objective five was concerned with Hawkins County farm women's satisfaction with their responsibilities and activities as compared to their off-farm employment and age. The dependent variable was farm women's satisfaction with their lifestyles. Satisfaction was measured by summing across responses to 13 statements related to the lifestyles of the farm women. Respondents could agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly with each statement. Prior to computing the satisfaction scores, however, Crombach's alpha coefficient was calculated for the scale and the alpha coefficient was used to reduce the original 13 item scale to its most internally consistent form. The final scale used in the analysis was comprised of four of the original 13 items. Satisfaction scores could therefore range from four to 16 with a low score of four indicating the most satisfaction with one's lifestyle. One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between the independent variable, employment status, and the degree of satisfaction farm women felt regarding their lifestyles. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed. Again, a one way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between the

independent variable, age, and the degree of satisfaction farm women had concerning their lifestyles. A Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was also used to determine where true differences existed between the various age groups.

VI. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Listed are certain terms that will be used throughout the remainder of this study.

1. Dual-Earner Family. Family in which both husband and wife work (Hayghe, 1982).

2. Farm Women's Survey. A 1980 National Survey of farm women conducted by the National Opinion Research Center and funded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3. Hawkins County Farm Women. Farm women who live in Hawkins County and were interviewed for this study.

4. Traditional Family. Family in which the husband is the earner and the wife is a homemaker (Hayghe, 1982).

CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1890 United States Census data indicated that 4 percent of all married women were working in the labor force (Hayghe, 1982). During the early 1900's many women shared jobs with their spouses in such employment roles as farming and "Mom and Pop" stores or businesses such as retail shops, grocery stores, and boarding homes. In 1930, this 4 percent figure increased to 15 percent (Hayghe, 1982). While women have worked throughout history, limited data about dual-earning families existed until the mid- 1960's.

In the past 20 years, many changes have occurred in society's views and acceptance of families and their changing lifestyles. Over 600,000 women entered the job market each year between 1968 and 1980 (Hayghe, 1982). There were several factors which influenced greater numbers of women to join the work force. One such factor was post-war baby boomers becoming of age and entering the labor market. Women's pursuit of higher education increased their skills for employment and was a factor in postponing child bearing. New technology freed the homemaker from time-consuming household chores while also creating jobs and positions which women eagerly sought (Hayghe, 1982).

There has been a great deal of literature written on the working woman and her responsibilities on the job and off the job. Farm women are no different from other women. They too have gone to work for the financial security and for the personal satisfaction gained from employment (Scholl, 1983).

While some farm women have decided to seek employment off of the farm, others have chosen to contribute to the family income by continuing to work on their farms, freeing husbands and other family members to work off the farm at higher paying jobs. According to Glennis Couchman of Clemson University (1988), women have only increased their earnings as a percentage of what men earn from 63 cents per dollar in 1979 to 70 cents per dollar in 1987. This 7 percent increase was one of the largest pay raises for women workers in decades.

II. RESEARCH RELATED TO PERSONAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM WOMEN

A 1980 national study of farm women, funded by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicated that farming has basically been defined as a male occupation, totally ignoring the woman's contribution to farming (Rosenfeld, 1985). Problems in recording farm women's contribution to farming have been in the form of role description. Usually, on older census forms, the question concerning the sex of the farm operator was never recorded (Rosenfeld, 1985). Due to this omission, there could be various amounts of unrecognizable information concerning task and time involvement of farm women in farm operations.

In 1978 the Census of Agriculture form did include the sex of the operator. The form asked for only one operator per farm and that was determined by the participants themselves (Rosenfeld, 1985).

A Cornell University study determined that women had increased their ownership of land from 11 percent in 1946 to 15 percent in 1978 (Ivan, 1986). A 1985 USDA statistic indicated that women owned 10 percent of all farmland and farmed approximately one-twentieth of that 10 percent (Scholl, 1985). Although female farmers were a minority, they were unique in that their numbers were growing.

The farm woman's role became increasingly important during the 1970's as many male farmers took off-farm employment because of the opportunity to earn higher wages. The 1940 Census of Agriculture listed 15 percent of farm operators as having 100 or more days of off-farm employment annually. This figure jumped to 44 percent by 1978 (Albrecht and Murdock, 1984). Part-time farming was once thought of as a means of gathering capital to enter farming on a full-time basis or as a means of retiring from farming. Today, part-time farming is recognized as a very stable aspect of American agriculture. It was estimated that 92 percent of all U.S. farm families had some type of non-farm income in 1984 (Albrecht and Murdock, 1984).

Farm women contribute to the family income by their contributions to work on the farm, household tasks, and employment off the farm. Forty-four percent of farm women worked in off farm employment in 1979 (Sanders, 1986). This figure increased 2 percent in 1980 to 46 percent (Scholl, 1983). Wozniak and Scholl (1988) found in a study

of 981 farm couples with paired responses that the wives of part-time farmers substitute on the farm for their off-farm employed husbands. Husbands did not substitute in the home for their employed wives. Wives reported higher dissatisfaction with work load distribution as off-farm employment added to their responsibilities with no shift of these responsibilities to other family members. Farm women who worked solely to provide financial aid for the farm were found to be less satisfied with farming as a way of life and as a means to earn a living (Scholl, 1983). Financial concerns are not solely the reason that farm women are seeking off-farm employment. The 1980 National Farm Women Survey found that 57 percent were working for financial reasons, 18 percent were working for social reasons, 16 percent to keep up skills and education, and 9 percent for other reasons (Scholl, 1983).

Some farm women have chosen to use their skills on the farm. The 1980 Farm Women's Survey indicated that the nature of farm work that women were involved in depended on variables such as size of farm, kind of farm operation, involvement of other family members, and the physical characteristics of the farm women (Rosenfeld, 1985).

In a 1926 Oregon study of farm women, 18 percent of the homemakers work time was spent on farm work (Scholl, 1982). A 1962 Wisconsin farm and household task survey indicated women were involved in more domestic and financial tasks while sharing barn and household maintenance chores with husbands (Scholl, 1982). A 1979 study indicated that these same tasks were still being performed (Scholl, 1982). It was noted

that as the farm women's involvement in farm activities increased, the husband's participation in homemaking tasks did not increase (Scholl, 1982).

A 1980 Florida study of farm women revealed that farm men performed more tasks requiring physical strength while farm women participated in tasks requiring "physical dexterity, patience, stamina and nuturing" (Scholl, 1982). These same conclusions were also found in the 1980 Farm Women's Survey (Rosenfeld, 1985).

Over 50 percent of the women studied in the Farm Women's Survey identified themselves as farmers and felt they could operate the farm without their spouses (Rosenfeld, 1985). Many farm women are seeking instruction and formal education in agriculture. The University of Alberta's Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry estimated that 35 percent of their 1986 graduates were women (Vicars, 1987). Half of these women had a farming background.

A management conference designed for women land owners, sponsored by the Northeast Missouri State University, recently attracted 100 women from a four state area (Ivan, 1986). Agribusiness and Extension farm programs and seminars are often attended by both spouses. According to the adult agricultural agent with the Agricultural Extension Service in Hawkins County, H. M. Still (personal communication, June, 1988), approximately 63 couples and 186 farm women participated in the 18 Hawkins County Pesticide Certification Programs held in Spring of 1988. In 1987, 19 Hawkins County farm families were involved in the Manage Program, an educational program offered by the

University of Tennessee Extension Service to assist farm families in coping with their economic environment. Many grower meetings are attended by four to six couples, as well as the traditional male audience. One farm woman summarized that since farming is a partnership, farm women should take an active role in farm operations and not just be a "go-fer" (Tevis, 1984).

III. RESEARCH RELATED TO DUAL-EARNER FAMILIES

Dual-earner families are growing in number and in all probability will continue to increase in our American work force due to economic need (Voydanoff, 1984). In 1980, 52 percent of all married couples were dual-earner families. Traditional couples formed 30 percent of the work force (Nock and Kingston, 1984). As more women continue to enter the job market and two-paycheck families grow in number (25 million around 1978-1979), families are changing and coping to meet new stresses, demands, and opportunities (Sullivan, 1981). In 1984, only 7 percent of all families were included in the traditional model of husband-breadwinner, wife-homemaker (Voydanoff, 1984).

The American family has allowed work to dictate family lifestyle. The belief of independent work and family roles has been referred to by Kanter (cited in Voydanoff, 1984) as the "myth of separate worlds." Work and family are integrated. What happens at work affects life at home and home problems can affect work. According to Voydanoff (1984, p. 3), some social scientists view this connection from three perspectives: (1) interdependence of work and family, (2) the impact

of work roles on family life, and (3) the influence of family responsibilities on labor force participation and commitment to work.

People are not only measuring the success of their jobs by the size of their paychecks. They are also looking at career decisions such as job potential, job satisfaction, location and feasibility of combining work and family life (Sullivan, 1981). Sullivan further states that the two paycheck family is unique in that it has certain advantages such as higher earnings, better lifestyle, and higher personal satisfaction over traditional families.

As more women choose a dual-earning or dual-career lifestyle, how do they cope with the pressure of work while maintaining a quality home life? In an effort to learn more about dual-earning couples' management of their schedules, Nock and Kingston (1984) interviewed 1,515 individuals. They found that the average working time for most couples was 17 hours a day which indicated both spouses were employed full-time. Other significant findings revealed that these families were unavailable as couples for approximately 10 hours per day due to work schedules. A majority of families, especially those with small children, were involved in off-scheduling, a staggering of work schedules by parents to meet child care needs. Often fathers were the primary caretakers of children when the wife had a shift work schedule (Nock and Kingston, 1984). Krausz and Freibach's 1983 study of 277 Israeli women found that married women with children were more satisfied and less depressed when working on a flexible work schedule.

In a study by Keith and Schafer (1980) of 135 dual-earning families, in which spouses contributed information, it was found that women in dual earning families experienced more work-family role strain than their spouses, worried more over the job interfering with family roles, and were more concerned about the quality of their work and how well other family members completed household tasks. Women in this study did not worry as much about family obligations and responsibilities interfering with work. A 1981 study of 22 career women (Gilbert, Holahan, and Manning) found these women to be highly motivated both professionally and maternally. These women felt the rewards of both career and family outweighed the stresses.

Fox and Nichols' (1983) time study of 206 families consisting of two parents and two children, was conducted to examine the relationship between the wife's employment outside the home and family participation in unpaid housework. The study showed that the wife's time in housework was influenced by her employment hours and the age of the youngest child. The younger the child and the more hours spent in employment outside the home resulted in fewer housework tasks completed. This study also found that the involvement of other family members in household tasks was not significantly related to the employment hours of the wife. The mother or wife was the supervisor of household chores. Without her presence, the jobs were not performed. Fox and Nichols concluded that the proportion of purchased goods and services increased as the wife's involvement in job related activities increased. The wives, even though employed, completed 7 out of 10

household tasks while their husbands completed 2.4 of 10 tasks. Household chores continue to be the responsibility of the wife whether she worked outside the home or not. Employed women spent 3.5 fewer hours per day in housework than women who were not employed (Fox and Nichols, 1983).

Bird, Bird, and Scruggs (1984) found in a study of 166 couples, that husbands responded more positively to accepting family task responsibilities if the wives were career-oriented. As wives' income increased, husbands increased participation in meal preparation and cleaning.

Skinner (1980) summarized various coping patterns that dual-career couples used in managing stress. Stressors were classified as internal (family) or external (career or other social forces). Internal stressors included self-imposed overload due to high expectations, early learned gender roles causing identity problems, attempts to coordinate work and family roles by role cycling, and characteristics of the family which could be positive or negative stressors depending on the support systems that family possesses.

External stressors included normative issues such as early learned values, occupational structures of the job, and the lack of social network support systems.

Skinner (1980) found that couples who were the most satisfied with their lifestyles viewed these stressors as routine. There were more stress in couples with children. Women felt more overload stresses. If one spouse was over involved in his/her career, there was lower

marital satisfaction. Skinner (1980) summarized that, occupationally, women took more risks, made more sacrifices, and compromised career ambitions to achieve a balance between home and career.

Poloma (cited in Skinner, 1980) found four tension management techniques used by dual-career women. These women viewed dual-careers as positive or favorable situations. Priorities were established with family needs being first. Dual-career women compartmentalized work and family roles and compromised career aspirations to meet other roles.

Sekaran (1983) found stress levels to be lower in women from dual-career families if family roles were shared or if employment was more flexible. Women compromised the job more often as they dealt with family problems or arrangements. Many dual-career couples had good communication lines to alleviate tension. Some families organized schedules but they were flexible schedules to help meet the needs and demands of the family. Dual-career couples also coped by using resources to hire extra help in house cleaning, yard care, and child care. Couples used more labor saving and time saving devices.

Cohen and Burdsal (1978) developed a 54-item questionnaire to examine the attitudes women had about their sex roles and how these roles affected their lifestyles. This questionnaire was completed by 139 married women from a variety of lifestyles and socio-economic backgrounds. Findings indicated that the way a married women perceived herself and her role in life was directly associated with her marital relationship. Good communications between spouses was the most

important reinforcing factor. The way that a woman was raised and the things that happened to her as she grew up affected how she developed her attitudes in her adulthood. If a woman was comfortable with her role and herself, this could be a positive point in career and family roles as she met her expectations.

It is again important to note that many dual-earning and dual-career women are not just working for the money but working also for the personal rewards, benefits, and satisfaction. Traditional role expectations are going to have to be resolved by both spouses of dual-earner, dual-career families. Society is going to have to re-define family and employment roles for men and women in order to create a better balance. As long as the marketplace dictates higher salaries for men than for women, families will continue with the same role function definitions (Fox and Nichols, 1983). The woman can be an earner but her task also involves primary household production and child care roles.

IV. RESEARCH RELATED TO VOLUNTEER WORK AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES OF FARM WOMEN

Dr. Abraham Maslow taught that "self actualization is the goal toward which all men and women strive" (Cull and Hardy, 1974). Through volunteerism, people can work to reshape societies. By devoting time and efforts into causes, beliefs, and dreams, people can improve themselves and accomplish great feelings of satisfaction and awareness (Cull and Hardy, 1974).

A 1960's United States Department of Labor survey stereotyped a volunteer as usually a white middle class housewife between the ages of 30 and 44 (Cull and Hardy, 1974). A 1965 study indicated that 21 percent of U.S. women over age 14 worked in volunteer activities as compared with 15 percent of U.S. men in the same age categories (Rosenfeld, 1985). Today, our volunteer population is constantly changing. There is a large number of healthy retired people, highly trained professional people and students, among others, all involved in, or wanting to be a part of social responsibility. There is a greater need for "people power" to assist in various social services. The government has established guidelines to encourage growth and development of volunteer agencies (Cull and Hardy, 1974). These volunteer units have become more structured and organized but still maintain the underlying factor of assisting in meeting human needs (Cull and Hardy, 1974).

Farm families and specifically, farm women, are an important part of volunteer units in their communities. In reviewing the 1980 Farm Women's Survey, Rosenfeld (1985) defined "volunteerism as work without pay outside the home" which included various aspects of volunteerism such as organizations and political activities.

Data from the Farm Women's Survey indicated that 74 percent of farm women belonged to one farm or community organization in the past two or three years (Rosenfeld, 1985). Most farm women participated in three to four volunteer organizations. Kohl (cited in Rosenfeld, 1985) in a 1976 survey of Saskatchewan farmers and ranchers found that

the majority of women interviewed belonged to at least one voluntary organization. Boulding (cited in Rosenfeld, 1985) found in a 1980 study that only one out of 27 farm and ranch women had no volunteer organizational ties. The study also indicated that farm women were very active while in the 30 to 40 year old age group but tapered their activities dramatically as they grew older.

The 1980 General Social Survey indicated that 61 percent of women belonged to at least one voluntary organization including church related activities (Rosenfeld, 1985).

Kroke and Thompson (cited in Rosenfeld, 1985) found "women with older children or older adults with children" had higher degrees of participation in various volunteer organizations. The 1980 Farm Women's Survey (Rosenfeld, 1985) indicated women who worked off the farm, participated in farm tasks and activities and had school-age children were more involved in a wider aspect of voluntary groups. The same study indicated that farm men and women had strongly participated (42 percent and 43 percent, respectively) in Extension Service programs and activities for the last two to three years. Although participation was basically equal, men and women were participating in different types of activities. Farm men were more involved with farm production and management activities, while farm women participated in more home and family activities.

Women who owned or leased land were more likely to participate in farm related programs and belong to a farming organization (Rosenfeld, 1985). Women from larger farms participated more readily in Extension

related farm programs and activities. Women from larger farms with more than one hired worker participated more in Extension home and family activities.

V. SUMMARY

In summary, farm women have many family role responsibilities. Whether they choose to work in off-farm employment (part-time or full-time) or remain on the farm completing tasks which free other family members to pursue employment opportunities, farm women are an important labor force in the United States' economy and probably will continue to be so.

Farm women, like other working women in dual-earning or dual-career families, cope with the pressures of work and family responsibilities, but in addition they are coping with farm demands and obligations. Like other women, farm women enjoy volunteering their time and talents to causes, especially those that are child or family oriented.

Although farming was once thought of as basically a male occupation, many women have labored shoulder to shoulder with men building a better farming society and community in which to live.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS REGARDING FACTORS RELATING TO HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S PERCEPTION OF HOME TASKS, FARM WORK, OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

The purposes of this chapter are to characterize Hawkins County farm women and how they perceive their responsibilities in regards to homemaking tasks, farm work, off-farm employment, and community responsibilities. These findings are presented in six sections.

Section I presents demographic information regarding personal, family, and farm characteristics of Hawkins County farm women.

Section II presents findings as related to Objective I regarding the relationships between marital status, off-farm employment, age, education, and residency of Hawkins County farm women and how they perceive their lifestyles.

Section III presents findings as related to Objective II concerning the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's off-farm employment and the sharing of spouse and children of farm and homemaking tasks.

Section IV presents data related to Objective III regarding relationships between Hawkins County farm women's responsibilities in homemaking tasks, farm duties and off-farm employment as compared to their involvement in community activities and volunteer work.

Section V presents findings as related to Objective IV regarding Hawkins County farm women's perceived educational needs as related to their employment status, farm and household responsibilities, age, and past experience with the Agricultural Extension Service.

Section VI presents findings as related to Objective V concerning Hawkins County farm women's perceived satisfaction with their responsibilities and activities and the relationships to off-farm employment and age.

I. PERSONAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN

Table 1 presents findings regarding the personal and family characteristics of farm women involved in this study. These characteristics are organized into 10 subsections: (1) type of farm operation, (2) size of farm, (3) marital status, (4) off-farm employment status of husbands, (5) off-farm employment status of farm women, (6) age, (7) education, (8) number of families with children living at home, (9) farming background of farm women before marriage, and (10) residence of farm women.

Type of Farm Operations

Hawkins County, located in Upper East Tennessee, has a combination of fertile valleys, mountain ranges, and recreational lake areas. In response to the questionnaire of 11 choices, 65.3 percent of the farm women indicated that tobacco production was their main farm operation. Beef cattle production was the second most important

Table 1. Personal and Family Characteristics of Selected Hawkins County Farm Women

Characteristics	Number of Respondents	Percent
Type of Farm*		
Field Crops	95	47.0
Tobacco	132	65.3
Vegetable Truck Crop	35	17.3
Beef	105	52.0
Swine	13	6.4
Poultry	18	8.9
Dairy	14	6.9
Horse	34	16.8
Fruit/Pick Your Own	39	19.3
Greenhouse	9	4.5
Other	49	24.3
Size of Farm		
25 Acres or Less	74	36.6
26-50 Acres	38	18.8
51-75 Acres	24	11.9
76-100 Acres	25	12.4
101-150 Acres	11	5.4
151-200 Acres	9	4.5
201 Acres or More	21	10.4
TOTAL	202	100.0
Marital Status		
Married	180	89.1
Single	22	10.9
TOTAL	202	100.0
Off Farm Employment Status of Husband		
Not Employed	41	20.2
Part-Time Employed (40 hours or less)	10	5.0
Full-Time Employed (40 hours or more)	129	63.9
Does Not Apply	22	10.9
TOTAL	202	100.0
Off Farm Employment Status of Women		
Not Employed	86	42.6
Part-Time Employed (40 hours or less)	26	12.9
Full-Time Employed (40 hours or more)	89	44.0
No Response	1	0.5
TOTAL	202	100.0
Age		
34 Years and Under	32	15.8
35-44	64	31.7
45-54	42	20.8
55 and Over	64	31.7
TOTAL	202	100.0
Education		
Eighth Grade or Less	17	8.4
Some High School	36	17.8
High School Graduate	74	36.6
Some College	37	18.3
College Graduate	38	18.8
TOTAL	202	100.0

Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristics	Number of Respondents	Percent
Children Living at Home		
0 Children	85	42.1
1 Child	49	24.3
2 Children	48	23.8
3 Children	14	6.9
4 Children	5	2.5
8 Children	1	0.5
TOTAL	202	100.0
Farming Background of Farm Women Before Marriage		
No	66	32.7
Yes	135	66.8
No Response	1	0.5
TOTAL	202	100.0
Residence of Farm Women		
Live on Farm	181	89.6
Live off Farm	20	9.9
No Response	1	0.5
TOTAL	202	100.0

*Percentages will not sum to 100 because categories are not mutually exclusive.

farm operation with 52 percent involved, while field crops rated third with 47.0 percent of the farms involved. Other farm operations that merit mention are fruit/pick your own with 19.3 percent, vegetable truck crops with 17.3 percent, and horse operations with 16.8 percent of the farms involved in this operation.

Size of Farm

Over 55 percent of the farms were in the 50 acre or less category while 24.3 percent of the farms were in the 51 to 100 acre range. Only 20.3 percent of the 202 total farms were in the 101 acre or more category.

Marital Status

Possible responses in this category included married, single, divorced, and widowed. Over 89 percent of the farm women were married compared to 3.5 percent single, and 7.4 percent widowed. There were no divorced women in this study. Due to the extremely low numbers of single, divorced, and widowed women, these categories were collapsed to simply married or single for reporting and tabulation purposes.

Off-Farm Employment Status of Husbands

Of the 202 respondents, almost 64 percent had husbands involved in full-time employment off the farm, compared to only 5 percent who had husbands working part-time (less than 40 hours per week). Over 20 percent of the husbands were not employed off the farm. Approximately 11 percent of the Hawkins County farm women were single and could not respond to this question.

Off-Farm Employment Status of Women

Forty-four percent of the Hawkins County farm women worked off the farm in full-time employment. This figure compares to 12.9 percent who were employed part-time off the farm (less than 40 hours per week), and 42.6 percent who were not employed off the farm. One farm woman did not respond to this question.

Age

Due to the low number of respondents in the under 25 age group, this group was collapsed into the 25 to 34 years age group. The new group of 34 years and under was comprised of 15.8 percent of the farm women. There were over 31 percent of the farm women in the second age category of 35 to 44 years of age, while only 20.8 percent of the farm women were in age category three, 45 to 54 years of age. Almost 32 percent of the farm women were in age category four, 55 years and above.

Education

Respondents selected from five possible education categories. Approximately 8 percent of the Hawkins County farm women received an eighth grade education or less. Almost 18 percent of the women attended high school while 36.6 percent of the women had completed high school. Approximately 18 percent attended college while almost 19 percent of the farm women graduated from college.

Number of Families With Children Living At Home

Approximately 42 percent of the Hawkins County farm women had no children living at home compared to 58 percent with one or more children in the home. Only one farm woman had as many as eight children presently living at home.

Farming Background of Farm Women Before Marriage

Of the 202 respondents, 66.8 percent of the farm women had a farming background before marriage compared to 32.7 percent who did not. One respondent did not reply.

Residence of Farm Women

Approximately 90 percent of the 202 farm women lived on their farms while only 9.9 percent of the women reported living elsewhere. There was one respondent who did not reply.

Table Summary

Approximately 80 percent of the Hawkins County farm women participating in this study lived on farms of less than 100 acres. The main farm operations were tobacco, beef cattle, field crops, and fruits and vegetables. The large majority (89.1 percent) of women were married. Single women were mostly widowed with no divorced women participating in this study. Over one-half (63.9 percent) of the husbands in this study were employed in full-time work off the farm.

Over one-half (56.9 percent) of the farm women surveyed were employed off the farm with 44 percent of these women working full-time. Hawkins County women in this study were basically middle aged (52.5 percent), 35 to 54 years old. A majority (73.7 percent) of these women had either a high school or college education. Over 42 percent of the families had no children living at home with 48 percent having no more than two children presently in the home. Most of the women surveyed (66.8 percent) came from a farming background and over two-thirds (89.6 percent) of the women reported living on their farms.

II. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF LIFESTYLES

This section presents findings regarding selected characteristics of Hawkins County farm women and their perceptions of lifestyles. The dependent variables studied were the responses to 13 questions concerning lifestyles of the farm women. Each variable was nominally scaled with two possible categorical responses (either agree or disagree). There were five independent variables studied in this part of the study. They were: (1) marital status, which was collapsed to a two category nominally scaled variable of married or single, (2) off-farm employment, either employed or not employed, (3) age, which was collapsed to four categories ranging from 34 and under to 55 and over, (4) education, which was composed of five categories ranging from eighth grade or less to college graduate, and (5)

residency, which was a two category variable with choices of either on-farm or off-farm living. Findings regarding these characteristics are summarized in Tables 2 through 6 and described in five subsections.

The chi square test was used to determine the relationships between the opinion lifestyle statement and the selected characteristics. The .05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Marital Status and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

The following subsection (Table 2) describes the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's marital status and 13 selected dependent variables relating to lifestyle. Of the 13 dependent variables, two dealt with characteristics of married persons only and were therefore deleted from the study of relationships between marital status and lifestyle. Women in the "not married" category would not respond to these questions.

Over 52 percent of the married women as compared to 71.4 percent single respondents had adequate time for self. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level. Therefore, based upon those data, there is no reason to conclude that married farm women in Hawkins County perceived they have any more or less time for themselves than do single women ($x^2 = 1.94$; d.f. = 1; $p = .163$).

Table 2. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Marital Status and Their Perceptions of Selected Lifestyle Responses

Lifestyle Responses	Marital Status: Married Number of Respondents*	Married Percent	Single Number of Respondents*	Single Percent
I Have Adequate Time For Myself				
Agree	95	52.8	15	71.4
Disagree	85	47.2	6	28.6
TOTAL	180	100.0	21	100.0
$X^2 = 1.94$; d.f. = 1; p = .163				
Farm Work Is Not A Burden To My Other Responsibilities				
Agree	123	73.2	18	90.0
Disagree	45	26.8	2	10.0
TOTAL	168	100.0	20	100.0
$X^2 = 1.86$; d.f. = 1; p = .172				
Our Family Had Adequate Time Together				
Agree	111	61.7	17	89.5
Disagree	69	38.3	2	10.5
TOTAL	180	100.0	19	100.0
$X^2 = 4.64$; d.f. = 1; p = .031				
My Family Assist Me With Various Household Tasks				
Agree	137	77.8	13	76.5
Disagree	39	22.2	4	23.5
TOTAL	176	100.0	17	100.0
$X^2 = 0.00$; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000				
Performing Household Tasks Teaches Children Responsibility				
Agree	159	98.1	15	93.7
Disagree	3	1.9	1	6.3
TOTAL	162	100.0	16	100.0
$X^2 = 0.06$; d.f. = 1; p = .804				
My Children Enjoy Helping With Household and Farm Tasks				
Agree	87	70.2	11	100.0
Disagree	37	29.8	0	0.0
TOTAL	124	100.0	11	100.0
$X^2 = 3.15$; d.f. = 1; p = .076				
I Have Adequate Time to Attend or Assist With Community Activities				
Agree	100	57.5	15	75.0
Disagree	74	42.5	5	25.0
TOTAL	174	100.0	20	100.0
$X^2 = 1.61$; d.f. = 1; p = .204				

Table 2 (Continued)

Lifestyle Responses	Marital Status			
	Married		Single	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Feel Good About My Contribution To The Family Income				
Agree	155	90.6	14	87.5
Disagree	16	9.4	2	12.5
TOTAL	171	100.0	16	100.0
$X^2 = 0.00$; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000				
I Am Skilled or Knowledgeable About Farm Tasks				
Agree	132	76.7	17	89.5
Disagree	40	23.3	2	10.5
TOTAL	172	100.0	19	100.0
$X^2 = 0.96$; d.f. = 1; p = .327				
I Am An Equal Partner In Our Farm Operations				
Agree	129	78.2	12	92.3
Disagree	36	21.8	1	7.7
TOTAL	165	100.0	13	100.0
$X^2 = 0.73$; d.f. = 1; p = .393				
I Am Happy With My Present Lifestyle				
Agree	169	93.9	19	86.4
Disagree	11	6.1	3	13.6
TOTAL	180	100.0	22	100.0
$X^2 = 0.75$; d.f. = 1; p = .386				

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

Respondents were also asked whether they perceived their farm work to be a burden to their other responsibilities. Seventy-three percent of the married women and 90 percent of the single women indicated that they did not perceive farm work as a burden. The chi square test indicated that there was no relationship between marital status and their perception (X^2 = 1.86; d.f. = 1; p = .172).

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether their family had adequate time together, only 61.7 percent of married as compared to 89.5 percent of single farm women felt they had adequate family time together. Based upon these data one would conclude that single farm women in Hawkins County would be more likely to agree with this statement than married farm women (X^2 = 4.64; d.f. = 1; p = .031). One must remember that in this sample those respondents indicating they were single were predominantly widowed (68 percent). Therefore, it appears that widowed farm women in Hawkins County perceived that their families (children) are more likely to have adequate time together.

Almost 78 percent of married as compared to 76.5 percent of single farm women had family who assisted them with various household tasks. The chi square test indicated that there was no significant relationship between marital status and whether or not family members assisted them with household tasks (X^2 = 0.00; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000). Therefore, married farm women in Hawkins County were no more likely to have family assistance for household tasks than were single farm women.

Almost all (98.1 percent) of married farm women as compared to 93.7 percent of unmarried farm women agreed that performing household tasks teaches children responsibility. Again, there was no relationship between marital status and farm women's response to this question (X^2 = 0.06; d.f. = 1; p = .804).

Seventy percent of married as compared to 100 percent of single farm women felt children enjoyed helping with household and farm tasks. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 3.15; d.f. = 1; p = .076). Although the test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that marital status relates to how Hawkins County farm women respond to this question.

Fifty-seven percent of married and 75 percent of single farm women had adequate time to attend or assist with community activities. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 1.61; d.f. = 1; p = .204). Farm women in Hawkins County, married or single, were more likely to agree with this statement.

Almost 91 percent of married as compared to 87.5 percent of unmarried farm women felt good about their contribution to the family income. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.00; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000). Married and single farm women in Hawkins County were both more likely to agree with this statement.

Almost 77 percent of married as compared to 89.5 percent of unmarried farm women felt skilled or knowledgeable about farm tasks.

The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 0.96; d.f. = 1; p = .327). Married and single Hawkins County farm women were both more likely to feel knowledgeable about farm tasks.

Seventy-eight percent of married and 92.3 percent of single farm women felt they were an equal partner in the farm operation. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.73; d.f. = 1; p = .393). Married and single farm women in Hawkins County were both more likely to perceive they were equal partners in the farm operations.

Almost 94 percent of the married and 86 percent of the single farm women were happy with their present lifestyle. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 0.75; d.f. = 1; p = .386). Both married and unmarried farm women in Hawkins County were predominantly happy with their present lifestyles.

In summary, married and single Hawkins County farm women generally had a very positive view of their lifestyle as defined by these variables. There was a significant relationship between marital status and only one of the 13 variables studied. Single farm women (predominantly widowed in this study) were more likely to perceive that their families had more time together than did married farm women.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

The following subsection (Table 3) describes the relationships between the farm women's off-farm employment status and the same 13 dependent variables as were described in the previous subsection. The independent variable, off-farm employment, was defined as a two category nominally scaled variable (employed and not employed. There were five significant relationships, four dealing with time and one concerning income contribution. These findings are presented in Table 3.

Fifty-four percent of employed as compared to 33.3 percent of unemployed farm women felt they did not have adequate time for themselves. When tested by the chi square test, the off-farm employment of the Hawkins County farm women was significantly related to whether or not they felt that they had adequate time for themselves ($X^2 = 8.00$; d.f. = 1; p = .005). The off-farm employed women felt that they had less time for themselves than did those farm women who were not employed.

Seventy-three percent of the employed as compared to 77.2 percent of the unemployed farm women agreed farm work was not a burden to their other responsibilities. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 0.18$; d.f. = 1; p = .670). Therefore, employed farm women in Hawkins County were no more likely to view farm work as a burden than unemployed farm women.

Table 3. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

Lifestyle Responses	Off-Farm Employment: Not Employed — Number of Respondents*	Not Employed — Percent	Employed — Number of Respondents*	Employed — Percent
I have Adequate Time For Myself				
Agree	58	66.7	52	45.6
Disagree	29	33.3	62	54.4
TOTAL	87	100.0	114	100.0
$X^2 = 8.00$; d.f. = 1; p = .005				
Farm Work Is Not A Burden To My Other Responsibilities				
Agree	61	77.2	80	73.4
Disagree	18	22.8	29	26.6
TOTAL	79	100.0	109	100.0
$X^2 = 0.18$; d.f. = 1; p = .670				
Our Family Has Adequate Time Together				
Agree	65	75.6	63	55.8
Disagree	21	24.4	50	44.2
TOTAL	86	100.0	113	100.0
$X^2 = 7.52$; d.f. = 1; p = .006				
My Family Assist Me With Various Household Tasks				
Agree	70	84.3	80	72.7
Disagree	13	15.7	30	27.3
TOTAL	83	100.0	110	100.0
$X^2 = 3.04$; d.f. = 1; p = .081				
Performing Household Tasks Teaches Children Responsibility				
Agree	75	96.2	99	99.0
Disagree	3	3.8	1	1.0
TOTAL	78	100.0	100	100.0
$X^2 = 0.58$; d.f. = 1; p = .446				
My Children Enjoy Helping With Household and Farm Tasks				
Agree	37	67.3	61	76.3
Disagree	18	32.7	19	23.7
TOTAL	55	100.0	80	100.0
$X^2 = 0.91$; d.f. = 1; p = .341				
I Have Adequate Time to Attend Or Assist With Community Activities				
Agree	58	69.0	57	51.8
Disagree	26	31.0	53	48.2
TOTAL	84	100.0	110	100.0
$X^2 = 5.16$; d.f. = 1; p = .023				

Table 3 (Continued)

Lifestyle Responses	Off-Farm Employment: Not Employed — Number of Respondents*	Not Employed — Percent	Employed — Number of Respondents*	Employed — Percent
I Feel Good About My Contribution To The Family Income				
Agree	62	83.8	107	94.7
Disagree	12	16.2	6	5.3
TOTAL	74	100.0	113	100.0
$X^2 = 4.92$; d.f. = 1; p = .026				
I Am Skilled Or Knowledgeable About Farm Tasks				
Agree	62	76.5	87	79.1
Disagree	19	23.5	23	20.9
TOTAL	81	100.0	110	100.0
$X^2 = 0.06$; d.f. = 1; p = .808				
I Am An Equal Partner In Our Farm Operations				
Agree	60	80.0	81	78.6
Disagree	15	20.0	22	21.4
TOTAL	75	100.0	103	100.0
$X^2 = 0.00$; d.f. = 1; p = .973				
My Spouse And I Communicate Well In Making Family Decisions				
Agree	70	90.9	101	95.3
Disagree	7	9.1	5	4.7
TOTAL	77	100.0	106	100.0
$X^2 = 0.77$; d.f. = 1; p = .380				
My Spouse And I Have Adequate Time Together				
Agree	59	76.6	59	55.7
Disagree	18	23.4	47	44.3
TOTAL	77	100.0	106	100.0
$X^2 = 7.67$; d.f. = 1; p = .006				
I Am Happy With My Present Lifestyle				
Agree	80	90.9	108	94.7
Disagree	8	9.1	6	5.3
TOTAL	88	100.0	114	100.0
$X^2 = 0.61$; d.f. = 1; p = .434				

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

Almost 56 percent of off-farm employed as compared to 75.6 percent of unemployed farm women agreed they had adequate family time together. When tested by the chi square test at the .05 level, the off-farm employment status of the farm woman was related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 7.52; d.f. = 1; p = .006). Women not employed off the farm were more likely to agree that their families had adequate time together than women who were employed off the farm.

Approximately 73 percent of off-farm employed as compared to 84.3 percent of unemployed farm women agreed they had assistance from family members concerning household tasks. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.04; d.f. = 1; p = .081). Based upon these data there is no reason to conclude that off-farm employment status relates to whether or not farm women in Hawkins County perceive that their families assist them with household tasks.

Almost all (99.0 percent) of employed and 96.2 percent of unemployed farm women agreed performing household tasks teaches children responsibility. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 0.58; d.f. = 1; p = .446). Therefore, employment status of the farm women does not influence their views on children learning responsibilities from tasks.

Approximately 76 percent of the employed and 67.3 percent of the unemployed farm women agreed their children enjoyed performing household and farm tasks. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.91;

d.f. = 1; p = .341). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were no more likely to agree with this statement than employed farm women.

Forty-eight percent of employed as compared to 31 percent of unemployed farm women disagreed with the statement "I have adequate time to attend or assist with community activities." When tested by the chi square test, the off-farm employment of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they agreed with this statement (X^2 = 5.16; d.f. = 1; p = .023). The off-farm employed women in Hawkins County were more likely to disagree with this statement than were those not employed off the farm.

Almost 95 percent of employed farm women as compared to 83.8 percent unemployed felt good about their contribution to the family income. When tested by the chi square test at the .05 level, the off-farm employment of the farm women was significantly related to how they about about their contribution to the family income (X^2 = 4.92; d.f. = 1; p = .026). The off-farm employed women in Hawkins County were more likely to agree with this statement than those who were not employed off the farm.

Approximately 79 percent of employed as compared to 76.5 percent unemployed farm women in Hawkins County felt they were skilled or knowledgeable about farm tasks. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.06; d.f. = 1; p = .808). Therefore, farm women who were employed off the farm were no more likely to disagree with this statement than were women who were not employed off the farm.

Almost 79 percent of employed and 80.0 percent of unemployed farm women felt they were equal partners in the farm operation. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.00; d.f. = 1; p = .973). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who were employed off the farm were no more likely to disagree with this statement than were women who were not employed off the farm.

Over 95 percent employed and 90.9 percent unemployed farm women agreed there was good communication between themselves and their spouses concerning family decisions. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.77; d.f. = 1; p = .380). Whether employed or unemployed, farm wives in Hawkins County seemed to indicate they had good communication lines with spouses in making family decisions. There was no relationship between employment status and how they responded.

Almost 45 percent of employed as compared to 23.4 percent of unemployed farm women disagreed with the statement "My spouse and I have adequate time together." When tested by the chi square test, the off-farm employment of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they perceived they had adequate time to spend with their spouses (X^2 = 7.67; d.f. = 1; p = .006). The off-farm employed women in Hawkins County were more likely to disagree with this statement than were those not employed off the farm.

Almost 95 percent of employed and 90.9 percent of unemployed farm women agreed they were happy with their present lifestyle. The

chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.61; d.f. = 1; p = .434). Whether employed or not, farm women in Hawkins County were happy with their present lifestyle. There was no relationship between employment status and how they responded to this question.

In summary, farm women in Hawkins County generally had a positive view of their lifestyle as defined by these variables. However, their off-farm employment status did significantly relate to a number of the variables. Farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to agree that they had adequate time for themselves than did those employed off the farm. Further, they were more likely to agree that they had more time to attend or assist with community activities than those women employed off the farm. Farm women who were not employed off the farm were also more likely to agree that they and their spouses had adequate time together than those women employed off the farm. They were also more likely to agree that their families had adequate time together than those who were employed off the farm. Conversely, women in Hawkins County who were employed off the farm were more likely to agree that they felt good about their contribution to the family income than those who were not employed off the farm.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perception to Selected Lifestyle Responses

The following subsection (Table 4) describes the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's age and the same 13 dependent

Table 4. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perceptions of Selected Lifestyle Responses

Lifestyle Responses	Age							
	34 And Under		35-44		45-54		55 And Over	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Have Adequate Time For Myself								
Agree	19	59.4	27	42.9	19	45.2	45	70.3
Disagree	13	40.6	36	57.1	23	54.8	19	29.7
TOTAL	32	100.0	63	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 11.66$; d.f. = 3; p = .009								
Farm Work Is Not A Burden to My Other Responsibilities								
Agree	25	78.1	40	69.0	27	69.2	49	83.1
Disagree	7	21.9	18	31.0	12	30.8	10	16.9
TOTAL	32	100.0	58	100.0	39	100.0	59	100.0
$X^2 = 4.02$; d.f. = 3; p = .260								
Our Family Has Adequate Time Together								
Agree	22	68.8	31	50.0	21	51.2	54	84.4
Disagree	10	31.2	31	50.0	20	48.8	10	15.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	62	100.0	41	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 20.10$; d.f. = 3; p < .001								
My Faily Assist Me With Various Household Tasks								
Agree	22	71.0	54	87.1	27	69.2	47	77.0
Disagree	9	29.0	8	12.9	12	30.8	14	23.0
TOTAL	31	100.0	62	100.0	39	100.0	61	100.0
$X^2 = 5.60$; d.f. = 3; p = .133								
Performing Household Tasks Teaches Children Responsibility								
Agree	29	100.0	58	98.3	35	100.0	52	94.5
Disagree	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	3	5.5
TOTAL	29	100.0	59	100.0	35	100.0	55	100.0
$X^2 = 4.13$; d.f. = 3; p = .248								
My Children Enjoy Helping With Household and Farm Tasks								
Agree	16	76.2	35	66.0	18	66.7	29	85.3
Disagree	5	23.8	18	34.0	9	33.3	5	14.7
TOTAL	21	100.0	53	100.0	27	100.0	34	100.0
$X^2 = 4.51$; d.f. = 3; p = .211								
I Have Adequate Time to Attend or Assist With Community Activities								
Agree	16	51.6	34	53.1	26	63.4	39	67.2
Disagree	15	48.4	30	46.9	15	36.6	19	32.8
TOTAL	31	100.0	64	100.0	41	100.0	58	100.0
$X^2 = 3.57$; d.f. = 3; p = .311								

Table 4 (Continued)

Lifestyle Responses	Age							
	34 And Under		35-44		45-54		55 And Over	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Feel Good About My Contribution To The Family Income								
Agree	28	87.5	55	90.2	37	92.5	49	90.7
Disagree	4	12.5	6	9.8	3	7.5	5	9.3
TOTAL	32	100.0	61	100.0	40	100.0	54	100.0
$X^2 = 0.52$; d.f. = 3; p = .914								
I Am Skilled or Knowledgeable About Farm Tasks								
Agree	21	65.6	45	76.3	32	82.1	51	83.6
Disagree	11	34.4	14	23.7	7	17.9	10	16.4
TOTAL	32	100.0	59	100.0	39	100.0	61	100.0
$X^2 = 4.45$; d.f. = 3; p = .217								
I Am An Equal Partner In Our Farm Operations								
Agree	23	71.9	44	80.0	34	87.2	40	76.9
Disagree	9	28.1	11	20.0	5	12.8	12	23.1
TOTAL	32	100.0	55	100.0	39	100.0	52	100.0
$X^2 = 2.74$; d.f. = 3; p = .434								
My Spouse and I Communicate Well In Making Family Decisions								
Agree	29	93.5	59	95.2	39	95.1	44	89.8
Disagree	2	6.5	3	4.8	2	4.9	5	10.2
TOTAL	31	100.0	62	100.0	41	100.0	49	100.0
$X^2 = 1.55$; d.f. = 3; p = .670								
My Spouse And I Have Adequate Time Together								
Agree	20	64.5	31	50.0	23	56.1	44	89.8
Disagree	11	35.5	31	50.0	18	43.9	5	10.2
TOTAL	31	100.0	62	100.0	41	100.0	49	100.0
$X^2 = 20.64$; d.f. = 3; p < .001								
I Am Happy With My Present Lifestyle								
Agree	32	100.0	58	90.6	39	92.9	59	92.2
Disagree	0	0.0	6	9.4	3	7.1	5	7.8
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 3.06$; d.f. = 3; p = .383								

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

variables as were described in the previous subsection. Age was defined as a four category nominally scaled variable. The age divisions were category one, 34 years and under; category two, 35 to 44 years old; category three, 45 to 54 years old; and category four, 55 years and over. Age divisions will be referred to as "categories" listed in order from one, youngest to four, oldest. When responses were compared across the categories of the independent variable, there were three significant relationships, each dealing with time. These findings are summarized in Table 4.

Approximately 59 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they had adequate time for themselves while agreement with this stagement in age categories, two, three, and four were 42.9 percent, 45.9 percent, and 70.3 percent respectively. When tested by the chi square test at the .05 level, the age status of the farm women in Hawkins County was significantly related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 11.66; d.f. = 3; p = .009). Farm women in category four (55 years and older) were more likely to agree that they had more time for themselves than did farm women in the other three age groups, 54 years and younger.

Over 78 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that farm work was not a burden to their other responsibilities while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 69.0 percent, 69.2 percent, and 83.1 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated there was no relationship between age of farm women and their perception (X^2 = 4.02; d.f. = 3; p = .260).

Therefore, based on these data, one would expect farm women in Hawkins County of all ages to predominantly perceive that farm work is not a burden.

Over 68 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they had adequate family time together while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 50.0 percent, 51.2 percent, and 84.4 percent respectively. When tested by the chi square test at the .05 level, the age of the farm women was significantly related to how they responded to the question (X^2 = 20.10; d.f. = 3; $p < .001$). Hawkins County farm women 55 years and older were more likely to agree that their families had adequate time together than were farm women 34 years and younger and farm women 35 to 54 years. Also, farm women in age category one (34 years and under), were more likely to agree with the statement than farm women in categories two and three (35 to 54 years).

Seventy-one percent of the Hawkins County farm women in category one agreed that their family assisted them with various household tasks while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 87.1 percent, 69.2 percent, and 77.0 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 5.60; d.f. = 3; p = .133). Based upon these data, there is no reason to conclude that age relates to whether or not farm women in Hawkins County perceived that their families assist them with household tasks.

One hundred percent of the farm women in category one agreed that performing household tasks teaches children responsibility while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 98.3 percent, 100 percent, and 94.5 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 4.13; d.f. = 3; p = .248). Therefore, age of the farm women does not influence their views on children learning responsibilities from tasks. All farm women in Hawkins County predominantly agreed with this statement.

Over 76 percent of the Hawkins County farm women in category one agreed with the statement "My children enjoy helping with household and farm tasks" while agreement in age categories two, three, and four were 66.0 percent, 66.7 percent, and 85.3 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 4.51; d.f. = 3; p = .211). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who were 34 years and younger were no more likely to agree with this statement than were farm women middle aged (35 to 54 years) or women 55 years and older.

Approximately 52 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they had adequate time to attend or assist with community activities while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 53.1 percent, 63.4 percent, and 67.2 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.57; d.f. = 3; p = .311). Therefore, based on these data, there is no reason to conclude that age of farm women

relates to whether or not they perceived that they have adequate time to assist with community activities.

Over 87 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they felt good about their contributions to the family income while agreement with this statement in age category two, three, and four were 90.2 percent, 92.5 percent, and 90.7 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 0.52; d.f. = 3; p = .914). Farm women in Hawkins County of all ages were more likely to agree with this statement.

Approximately 66 percent of the Hawkins County farm women in category one agreed that they were skilled or knowledgeable about farm tasks while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 76.3 percent, 82.1 percent, and 83.6 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 4.45; d.f. = 3; p = .217). Therefore, farm women who were middle aged (35 to 54 years) and younger (34 years and younger) were no more likely to agree with this statement than were farm women in Hawkins County who were 55 years and older.

Almost 72 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were an equal partner in the farm operations while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 80.0 percent, 87.2 percent, and 76.9 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 2.74; d.f. = 3; p = .434). Farm women of all ages in Hawkins County tended to perceive they were equal partners in the farm operations.

Over 93 percent of the Hawkins County farm women in category one agreed that they communicated well with their spouses when making family decisions while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 95.2 percent, 95.1 percent, and 89.8 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 1.55$; d.f. = 3; $p = .670$). Based upon these data there is no reason to conclude that there is a relationship between age and how they responded to this statement.

Over 64 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they had adequate time together with their spouses while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 50.0 percent, 56.1 percent, and 89.8 percent respectively. When tested by the chi square test, the age of the farm women in Hawkins County was significantly related to whether or not they perceived they had adequate time together with their spouses ($X^2 = 20.64$; d.f. = 3; $p < .001$). The farm women in category four (55 years and older) were more likely to agree with this statement than were those women in the middle and younger age groups (54 years and younger).

One hundred percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were happy with their present lifestyle while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 90.6 percent, 92.9 percent, and 92.2 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 3.06$; d.f. = 3; $p = .383$). There was no relationship between age and how they responded to this question. Hawkins County

farm women in all age groups seemed to indicate they were happy with their present lifestyle.

In summary, Hawkins County farm women in all age groups generally were very happy with their present lifestyle as defined by these 13 variables. There was a significant relationship between age and three of the variables. Older farm women in Hawkins County (55 years and older) were more likely to perceive that they had adequate time for themselves than did younger and middle aged farm women. Farm women in category four (55 years and older) were more likely to agree that they and their family had adequate time together than farm women in the younger categories. Also, farm women 55 years and older were more likely to agree they and their spouses had adequate time together than did the other age groups of farm women.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Education Levels and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

This subsection (Table 5) presents findings regarding the relationship between Hawkins County farm women's educational background and the same 13 dependent variables that have previously been described as perceptions of farm women's lifestyle preferences. Education was defined as a five category nominally scaled variable. The categories were: one, eighth grade or less; category two, some high school; category three, high school graduate; category four, some college; and category five, college graduate. There were three significant relationships, each dealing with time.

Table 5. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Educational Levels and Their Perceptions of Selected Lifestyle Responses

Lifestyle Responses	Education									
	Eighth Grade or Less		Some High School		High School Graduate		Some College		College Graduate	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Have Adequate Time For Myself										
Agree	9	52.9	22	62.9	43	58.1	20	54.1	16	42.1
Disagree	8	47.1	13	37.1	31	41.9	17	45.9	22	57.9
TOTAL	17	100.0	35	100.0	74	100.0	37	100.0	38	100.0
$X^2 = 3.75$; d.f. = 4; p = .441										
Farm Work Is Not A Burden To My Other Responsibilities										
Agree	12	70.6	27	81.8	54	77.1	23	69.7	25	71.4
Disagree	5	29.4	6	18.2	16	22.9	10	30.3	10	28.6
TOTAL	17	100.0	33	100.0	70	100.0	33	100.0	35	100.0
$X^2 = 1.90$; d.f. = 4; p = .754										
Our Family Has Adequate Time Together										
Agree	13	76.5	27	77.1	45	61.6	26	70.3	17	45.9
Disagree	4	23.5	8	22.9	28	38.4	11	29.7	20	54.1
TOTAL	17	100.0	35	100.0	73	100.0	37	100.0	37	100.0
$X^2 = 9.84$; d.f. = 4; p = .043										
My Family Assist Me With Various Household Tasks										
Agree	15	88.2	26	83.9	53	73.6	26	70.3	30	83.3
Disagree	2	11.8	5	16.1	19	26.4	11	29.7	6	16.7
TOTAL	17	100.0	31	100.0	72	100.0	37	100.0	36	100.0
$X^2 = 4.30$; d.f. = 4; p = .366										
Performing Household Tasks Teaches Children Responsibility										
Agree	13	92.9	32	100.0	64	97.0	34	100.0	31	96.9
Disagree	1	7.1	0	0.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
TOTAL	14	100.0	32	100.0	66	100.0	34	100.0	32	100.0
$X^2 = 3.34$; d.f. = 4; p = .502										
My Children Enjoy Helping With Household and Farm Tasks										
Agree	8	80.0	17	65.4	36	72.0	18	75.0	19	76.0
Disagree	2	20.0	9	34.6	14	28.0	6	25.0	6	24.0
TOTAL	10	100.0	26	100.0	50	100.0	24	100.0	25	100.0
$X^2 = 1.18$; d.f. = 4; p = .882										
I Have Adequate Time To Attend Or Assist With Community Activities										
Agree	9	60.0	13	39.4	50	70.4	23	62.2	20	52.6
Disagree	6	40.0	20	60.6	21	29.6	14	37.8	18	47.4
TOTAL	15	100.0	33	100.0	71	100.0	37	100.0	38	100.0
$X^2 = 9.90$; d.f. = 4; p = .042										

Table 5 (Continued)

Lifestyle Responses	Education: Eighth Grade or Less		Some High School		High School Graduate		Some College		College Graduate	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Feel Good About My Contribution To The Family Income										
Agree	14	93.3	29	93.5	60	84.5	30	90.9	36	97.3
Disagree	1	6.7	2	6.5	11	15.5	3	9.1	1	2.7
TOTAL	15	100.0	31	100.0	71	100.0	33	100.0	37	100.0
$X^2 = 5.37$; d.f. = 4; p = .251										
I Am Skilled or Knowledgeable About Farm Tasks										
Agree	14	82.4	29	87.9	50	71.4	32	88.9	24	68.6
Disagree	3	17.6	4	12.1	20	28.6	4	11.1	11	31.4
TOTAL	17	100.0	33	100.0	70	100.0	36	100.0	35	100.0
$X^2 = 8.13$; d.f. = 4; p = .087										
I Am An Equal Partner In our Farm Operation										
Agree	12	80.0	26	86.7	54	80.6	25	73.5	24	75.0
Disagree	3	20.0	4	13.3	13	19.4	9	26.5	8	25.0
TOTAL	15	100.0	30	100.0	67	100.0	34	100.0	32	100.0
$X^2 = 2.11$; d.f. = 4; p = .716										
My Spouse And I Communicate Well In Making Family Decisions										
Agree	14	100.0	27	96.4	66	93.0	31	91.2	33	91.7
Disagree	0	0.0	1	3.6	5	7.0	3	8.8	3	8.3
TOTAL	14	100.0	28	100.0	71	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0
$X^2 = 1.89$; d.f. = 4; p = .756										
My Spouse And I Have Adequate Time Together										
Agree	12	85.7	21	75.0	50	70.4	20	58.8	15	41.7
Disagree	2	14.3	7	25.0	21	29.6	14	41.2	21	58.3
TOTAL	14	100.0	28	100.0	71	100.0	34	100.0	36	100.0
$X^2 = 13.86$; d.f. = 4; p = .008										
I Am Happy With My Present Lifestyle										
Agree	15	88.2	32	88.9	71	95.9	35	94.6	35	92.1
Disagree	2	11.8	4	11.1	3	4.1	2	5.4	3	7.9
TOTAL	17	100.0	36	100.0	74	100.0	37	100.0	38	100.0
$X^2 = 2.73$; d.f. = 4; p = .604										

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

As indicated on Table 5, approximately 53 percent of the farm women who had an education of eighth grade or less (category one), agreed that they had adequate time for themselves, while 62.9 percent, 58.1 percent, 54.1 percent, and 42.1 percent of the farm women in education categories two, three, four, and five respectively, agreed with this statement. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 3.75$; d.f. = 4; p = .441). Therefore, based upon these data, there is no reason to conclude that farm women in Hawkins County with a higher level of education perceive they have any more or less time for themselves than do less educated farm women.

When asked whether they perceived their farm work to be a burden to their other responsibilities, 70.6 percent of farm women in education category one, 81.8 percent in category two, 77.1 percent in category three, 69.7 percent in category four, and 71.4 percent in category five indicated that they did not perceive farm work as a burden. The chi square test indicated that there was no significant relationship between farm women's education levels and their perception of this statement ($X^2 = 1.90$; d.f. = 4; p = .754). In fact, one would expect farm women in Hawkins County to predominantely perceive that farm work was not a burden regardless of educational level.

Over 76 percent of farm women in education category one, 77.1 percent in category two, 61.6 percent in category three, 70.3 percent in category four, and 45.9 percent in category five agreed that their families had adequate time together. The chi square test was

significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 9.84; d.f. = 4; p = .043). Based upon these data, one would conclude that farm women in Hawkins County with college degrees were more likely to disagree with this statement, while those in lower education categories were more likely to agree.

Respondents were also asked whether they perceived that their family assisted with various household tasks. Over 88 percent of Hawkins County farm women having an education level of eighth grade or less (category one), agreed that their family assisted with tasks, while 83.9 percent, 73.6 percent, 70.3 percent, and 83.3 percent of the farm women in education categories two, three, four, and five respectively, agreed with this statement. The chi square test indicated that there was no significant relationship between education and whether or not family members assisted them with household tasks (X^2 = 4.30; d.f. = 4; p = .366). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County having less education were no more likely to have family assistance with household tasks than those having higher educational levels.

Almost 93 percent of farm women in category one, 100.0 percent in category two, 97.0 percent in category three, 100.0 percent in category four, and 96.9 percent in category five agreed that performing household tasks teaches children responsibility. Again, there were no significant relationships between educational levels and Hawkins County farm women's response to this question (X^2 = 3.34; d.f. = 4; p = .502). Based on these data, one would expect all farm women in Hawkins County to agree with this statement regardless of educational level.

Respondents were also asked whether they perceived their children enjoyed helping with household and farm tasks. Eighty percent of farm women in category one, 65.4 percent in category two, 72.0 percent in category three, 75.0 percent in category four, and 76.0 percent in category five agreed with this statement. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant ($X^2 = 1.18$; d.f. = 4; p = .882). There is no reason to believe that educational level relates to how Hawkins County farm women perceive their children's attitude toward household and farm tasks.

Regarding farm women's perception of whether they had adequate time to attend or assist with community activities, 60 percent of the farm women in educational category one, 39.4 percent in category two, 70.4 percent in category three, 62.2 percent in category four, and 52.6 percent in category five agreed that they had time to participate. When tested by the chi square test, the educational level of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they agreed with this statement ($X^2 = 9.90$; d.f. = 4; p = .042). Farm women in category two, having some high school education, were more likely to disagree with the statement, while farm women in the remaining educational categories were more likely to agree.

Approximately 93 percent of those farm women having an education of eighth grade or less (category one) agreed that they felt good about their contribution to the family income, while 93.5 percent, 84.5 percent, 90.9 percent, and 97.3 percent of the farm women in education categories two, three, four, and five respectively, agreed

with this statement. When tested by the chi square test at the .05 level, the educational level of the farm women in Hawkins County was not significantly related to how they felt about their contribution to family income (X^2 = 5.37; d.f. = 4; p = .251). Hawkins County farm women in all education categories were more likely to agree with this statement.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived they were skilled or knowledgeable about farm tasks. Over 82 percent of the farm women in category one, 87.9 percent in category two, 71.4 percent in category three, 88.9 percent in category four, and 68.6 percent in category five agreed that they were skilled or knowledgeable. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 8.13; d.f. = 4; p = .087). Although the test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that educational level relates to how farm women in Hawkins County perceive their skills or knowledge about farm tasks.

Eighty percent of farm women in category one, 86.7 percent in category two, 80.6 percent in category three, 73.5 percent in category four, and 75.0 percent in category five agreed with the statement, "I am an equal partner in our farm operations." The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.11; d.f. = 4; p = .716). Farm women in Hawkins County, regardless of educational levels, were more likely to perceive they were equal partners in the farm operations.

One hundred percent of the farm women in category one, 96.4 percent in category two, 93.0 percent in category three, 91.2 percent in category four, and 91.7 percent in category five agreed there was good communications between themselves and their spouses concerning family decisions. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.89; d.f. = 4; p = .756). Regardless of education level, farm women in Hawkins County perceived they had good communication lines with their spouses in making family decisions. There were no relationships between education level and how they responded.

Hawkins County farm women were asked whether they perceived they had adequate time together with their spouses. Over 85 percent of the respondents in category one, 75.0 percent in category two, 70.4 percent in category three, 58.8 percent in category four, and 41.7 percent in category five agreed with the statement. When tested by the chi square test, the education level of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they perceived they had adequate time to spend with their spouses (X^2 = 13.86; d.f. = 4; p = .008). The farm women in category five, college graduates, were more likely to disagree with this statement than those farm women in the remaining categories.

Approximately 88 percent of the farm women in category one, 88.9 percent in category two, 95.9 percent in category three, 94.6 percent in category four, and 92.1 percent in category five agreed they were happy with their present lifestyle. The chi square test indicated

that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.73; d.f. = 4; p = .604). Farm women of all educational levels in Hawkins County were happy with their present lifestyles. There was no relationship between education level and their perception of satisfaction with their lifestyle.

In summary, farm women in Hawkins County, regardless of educational level viewed their lifestyles positively as defined by these 13 variables.

There was a significant relationship between education and three of the 13 variables studied. Farm women in Hawkins County with lower educational levels are more likely to agree that their families have adequate time together than those who graduated from college.

Farm women in Hawkins County with some level of high school education were more likely to disagree that they have adequate time to attend or assist with community activities than did farm women in the other education categories. Finally, farm women in Hawkins County with lower education levels are more likely to agree that they have adequate time together with their spouses than those who graduated from college.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Residency and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

This subsection (Table 6) presents findings regarding the relationships between farm women's residency and the 13 lifestyle variables. For purposes of this study, residency was defined as a two-category

Table 6. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Residency and Their Perception of Selected Lifestyle Responses

Lifestyle Responses	Residency			
	Non-Farm		Farm	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Have Adequate Time For Myself				
Agree	14	70.0	96	53.3
Disagree	6	30.0	84	46.7
TOTAL	20	100.0	180	100.0
$X^2 = 1.40$; d.f. = 1; p = .236				
Farm Work Is Not A Burden To My Other Responsibilities				
Agree	16	84.2	125	74.4
Disagree	3	15.8	43	25.6
TOTAL	19	100.0	168	100.0
$X^2 = 0.43$; d.f. = 1; p = .509				
Our Family Has Adequate Time Together				
Agree	14	70.0	113	63.5
Disagree	6	30.0	65	36.5
TOTAL	20	100.0	178	100.0
$X^2 = 0.11$; d.f. = 1; p = .741				
My Family Assists Me With Various Household Tasks				
Agree	17	85.0	132	76.7
Disagree	3	15.0	40	23.3
TOTAL	20	100.0	172	100.0
$X^2 = 0.31$; d.f. = 1; p = .579				
Performing Household Tasks Teaches Children Responsibility				
Agree	20	100.0	153	97.5
Disagree	0	0.0	4	2.5
TOTAL	20	100.0	157	100.0
$X^2 = 0.00$; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000				
My Children Enjoy Helping With Household and Farm Tasks				
Agree	14	82.4	84	71.8
Disagree	3	17.6	33	28.2
TOTAL	17	100.0	117	100.0
$X^2 = 0.39$; d.f. = 1; p = .532				
I Have Adequate Time To Attend Or Assist With Community Activities				
Agree	14	70.0	101	58.4
Disagree	6	30.0	72	41.6
TOTAL	20	100.0	173	100.0
$X^2 = 0.58$; d.f. = 1; p = .446				

Table 6 (Continued)

Lifestyle Responses	Residency			
	Non-Farm		Farm	
	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
I Feel Good About My Contribution To The Family Income				
Agree	19	95.0	149	89.8
Disagree	1	5.0	17	10.2
TOTAL	20	100.0	166	100.0
$X^2 = 0.12$; d.f. = 1; p = .727				
I Am Skilled Or Knowledgeable About Farm Tasks				
Agree	14	73.7	134	78.4
Disagree	5	26.3	37	21.6
TOTAL	19	100.0	171	100.0
$X^2 = 0.03$; d.f. = 1; p = .861				
I Am An Equal Partner In Our Farm Operation				
Agree	14	77.8	126	79.2
Disagree	4	22.2	33	20.8
TOTAL	18	100.0	159	100.0
$X^2 = 0.00$; d.f. = 1; p = 1.000				
My Spouse And I Communicate Well In Making Family Decisions				
Agree	19	100.0	151	92.6
Disagree	0	0.0	12	7.4
TOTAL	19	100.0	163	100.0
$X^2 = 0.54$; d.f. = 1; p = .462				
My Spouse And I Have Adequate Time Together				
Agree	14	73.7	103	63.2
Disagree	5	26.3	60	36.8
TOTAL	19	100.0	163	100.0
$X^2 = 0.42$; d.f. = 1; p = .515				
I Am Happy With My Present Lifestyle				
Agree	18	90.0	169	93.4
Disagree	2	10.0	12	6.6
TOTAL	20	100.0	181	100.0
$X^2 = 0.01$; d.f. = 1; p = .921				

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

nominally scaled variable (either currently living on a farm or not currently living on a farm). As indicated in Table 6, there were no significant relationships between residency and any of the 13 life-style variables. Based upon the data in Table 6, there is no reason to conclude that Hawkins County farm women's perception of their life-styles has any relationship to whether they currently live on a farm or not.

III. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND THE SHARING BY SPOUSE AND CHILDREN OF FARM AND HOME TASKS

This section presents findings regarding farm women's off-farm employment and their perception of the sharing by spouse and children in home and farm tasks. The dependent variables studied were the responses to 19 questions concerning who does particular farm and home tasks. Each variable was scaled with two possible categorical responses (self or shared). One independent variable studied in this section of the study was employment status of the farm women. Employment was composed of three categories which were nominally scaled (unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed). Findings regarding these characteristics are summarized in Table 7.

The analysis procedure used to study these relationships was chi square. The .05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships. There were six significant relationships in this table.

Table 7. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Sharing of Spouse and Children of Farm and Home Tasks

	Off-Farm Employment					
	Unemployed		Part-Time Employed		Full-Time Employed	
Homemaking Tasks	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent	Number of Respondents*	Percent
Meal Preparation/Cleanup						
Self	65	75.6	18	69.2	45	50.6
Shared	21	24.4	8	30.8	44	49.4
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 12.23$; d.f. = 2; p = .002						
Grocery Shopping						
Self	57	67.9	16	64.0	48	53.9
Shared	27	32.1	9	36.0	41	46.1
TOTAL	84	100.0	25	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 3.63$; d.f. = 2; p = .163						
Laundry						
Self	72	84.7	18	69.2	60	68.2
Shared	13	15.3	8	30.8	28	31.8
TOTAL	85	100.0	26	100.0	88	100.0
$X^2 = 6.97$; d.f. = 2; p = .031						
Light Housekeeping						
Self	60	70.6	14	53.8	45	50.6
Shared	25	29.4	12	46.2	44	49.4
TOTAL	85	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 7.63$; d.f. = 2; p = .022						
Heavy Housecleaning						
Self	51	64.6	15	57.7	49	56.3
Shared	28	35.4	11	42.3	38	43.7
TOTAL	79	100.0	26	100.0	87	100.0
$X^2 = 1.23$; d.f. = 2; p = .541						
Childcare--Feeding, Dressing, Bathing						
Self	15	60.0	5	41.7	11	29.7
Shared	10	40.0	7	58.3	26	70.3
TOTAL	25	100.0	12	100.0	37	100.0
$X^2 = 5.61$; d.f. = 2; p = .060						
Childcare--Babysitting Supervising						
Self	14	51.9	5	35.7	8	19.5
Shared	13	48.1	9	64.3	33	80.5
TOTAL	27	100.0	14	100.0	41	100.0
$X^2 = 7.77$; d.f. = 2; p = .021						
Transportation of Children						
Self	10	33.3	5	35.7	12	24.5
Shared	20	66.7	9	64.3	37	75.5
TOTAL	30	100.0	14	100.0	49	100.0
$X^2 = 1.06$; d.f. = 2; p = .588						
Car Repair and Upkeep						
Self	6	10.0	2	11.1	8	10.8
Shared	54	90.0	16	88.9	66	89.2
TOTAL	60	100.0	18	100.0	74	100.0
$X^2 = 0.03$; d.f. = 2; p = .985						
Trash Gathering and Hauling						
Self	8	10.7	4	20.0	7	8.5
Shared	67	89.3	16	80.0	75	91.5
TOTAL	75	100.0	20	100.0	82	100.0
$X^2 = 2.21$; d.f. = 2; p = .332						

Table 7 (Continued)

Homemaking Tasks	Off-Farm Employment: Unemployed Number of Respondents*	Unemployed Percent	Part-Time Employed Number of Respondents*	Part-Time Employed Percent	Full-Time Employed Number of Respondents*	Full-Time Employed Percent
Care of Family Pets						
Self	23	34.3	4	18.2	14	17.9
Shared	44	65.7	18	81.8	64	82.1
TOTAL	67	100.0	22	100.0	78	100.0
$X^2 = 5.77$; d.f. = 2; p = .056						
Gardening/Yardcare						
Self	8	10.1	8	32.0	11	12.9
Shared	71	89.9	17	68.0	74	87.1
TOTAL	79	100.0	25	100.0	85	100.0
$X^2 = 7.65$; d.f. = 2; p = .022						
Household Records/Paying Bills						
Self	50	59.5	14	58.3	44	50.6
Shared	34	40.5	10	41.7	43	49.4
TOTAL	84	100.0	24	100.0	87	100.0
$X^2 = 1.48$; d.f. = 2; p = .477						
Major Household Purchases						
Self	13	15.3	4	15.4	18	20.2
Shared	72	84.7	22	84.6	71	79.8
TOTAL	85	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 0.82$; d.f. = 2; p = .662						
Keeping Farm Books/Records						
Self	32	48.5	11	52.4	29	37.2
Shared	34	51.5	10	47.6	49	62.8
TOTAL	66	100.0	21	100.0	78	100.0
$X^2 = 2.61$; d.f. = 2; p = .272						
Running Farm Errands, Purchasing Supplies						
Self	8	12.9	3	15.0	8	10.4
Shared	54	87.1	17	85.0	69	89.6
TOTAL	62	100.0	20	100.0	77	100.0
$X^2 = 0.41$; d.f. = 2; p = .815						
Planting, Harvesting Crops						
Self	6	10.2	1	5.3	5	7.4
Shared	53	89.8	18	94.7	63	92.6
TOTAL	59	100.0	19	100.0	68	100.0
$X^2 = 0.58$; d.f. = 2; p = .746						
General Farm Maintenance/Upkeep						
Self	5	9.3	0	0.0	5	7.4
Shared	49	90.7	18	100.0	63	92.6
TOTAL	54	100.0	18	100.0	68	100.0
$X^2 = 1.75$; d.f. = 2; p = .416						
Marketing Farm Products						
Self	4	11.1	0	0.0	5	9.6
Shared	32	88.9	14	100.0	47	90.4
TOTAL	36	100.0	14	100.0	52	100.0
$X^2 = 1.63$; d.f. = 2; p = .443						

*Totals may vary due to nonresponses.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived that their family assisted with meal preparation and cleanup. Over 75 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 69.2 percent of part-time employed and 50.6 percent of full-time employed farm women responded that they completed this task by themselves. When tested by the chi square test, the employment status of the farm woman was significantly related to their perception of family assistance with meal preparation and cleanup (X^2 = 12.23; d.f. = 2; p = .002). Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to complete this task by themselves than women who were employed part-time or full-time.

Over 67 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 64.0 percent part-time and 53.9 percent full-time employed farm women perceived that they were responsible for grocery shopping. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.63; d.f. = 2; p = .163). Therefore, employed farm women in Hawkins County were just as likely to complete this task by themselves as were unemployed farm women.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether their family assisted with the laundry, 84.7 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 69.2 percent of part-time and 68.2 percent of full-time employed farm women were responsible for the family laundry. When tested by the chi square test, the employment status of the farm women in Hawkins County was significantly related to whether or not they performed this task (X^2 = 6.97; d.f. = 2;

p = .031). Although the majority of all farm women in Hawkins County were likely to do the family laundry themselves, those who were unemployed off the farm were more likely to perform this task than those employed off the farm.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived that their family assisted with light house cleaning chores. Almost 71 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 53.8 percent of part-time and 50.6 percent of full-time employed farm women completed this task by themselves. The chi square test indicated that there was a relationship between employment and their perception of this task (X^2 = 7.63; d.f. = 2; p = .022). Unemployed farm women in Hawkins County were more likely to perceive they completed light housekeeping tasks by themselves than did farm women who were employed part-time or full-time.

Approximately 65 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 57.7 percent of part-time and 56.3 percent of full-time employed farm women were responsible for heavy house cleaning chores. the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 1.23; d.f. = 2; p = .541). Therefore, employed farm women in Hawkins County were just as likely to complete these tasks by themselves as were unemployed farm women.

Sixty percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 41.7 percent of part-time employed and 29.7 percent of full-time employed farm women responded that they were the person responsible for child care which includes feeding, dressing, and bathing. The

chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 5.61; d.f. = 2; p = .060). Although the test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that employment status relates to how farm women in Hawkins County perceived their responsibility for child care.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether family members assisted with supervision or babysitting of children, 51.9 percent of farm women not employed off the farm compared to 35.7 percent of part-time and 19.5 percent full-time employed farm women were responsible for child care. When tested by the chi square test, the employment of Hawkins County farm women was significantly related to whether or not they performed this task by themselves (X^2 = 7.77; d.f. = 2; p = .021). The off-farm employed farm women in Hawkins County were more likely to share this task with their family members than were those women not employed off the farm.

Over 66 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 64.3 percent of part-time and 75.5 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived they shared the transportation of their children with other family members. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 1.06; d.f. = 2; p = .588). Therefore, farm women not employed off the farm in Hawkins County were just as likely to share this task with family members as were farm women employed part-time or full-time.

Regarding the task of car repair and upkeep, 90 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 88.9 percent of part-

time employed and 89.2 percent of full-time employed farm women stated they shared the responsibility for this task. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.03; d.f. = 2; p = .985). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were no more likely to perceive responsibility for this task than employed farm women.

Approximately 89.3 percent of farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm as compared to 80.0 percent of part-time employed and 91.5 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived trash gathering and hauling as a shared household responsibility. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.21; d.f. = 2; p = .332). Therefore, farm women not employed off the farm were just as likely to share this task with family members as were part-time and full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived care of the family pets as their responsibility. Approximately 34 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 18.2 percent of part-time employed and 17.9 percent of full-time employed farm women indicated that they were responsible for this task. According to the chi square analysis, there was not a relationship between employment and their perception (X^2 = 5.77; d.f. = 2; p = .056). Although the majority of Hawkins County farm women shared this task with other family members, farm women not employed off the farm were slightly less likely to agree with the statement than employed farm women.

Regarding the task of gardening and yard care, 89.9 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 68.0 percent of part-time employed and 87.1 percent of full-time employed farm women responded that they shared this task with family members. When tested by the chi square test, the employment of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they performed these tasks by themselves ($X^2 = 7.65$; d.f. = 2; p = .022). The part-time employed farm women were slightly less likely to share gardening and yard care tasks than were those women not employed off the farm and those employed full-time off the farm.

Almost 60 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 58.3 percent of part-time employed and 50.6 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived that they were responsible for keeping household records and paying bills. The statistical analysis indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 1.48$; d.f. = 2; p = .477). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to keep records and pay bills as were part-time and full-time employed farm women.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether they alone made the decision for making a major household purchase, 84.7 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 84.6 percent of part-time employed and 79.8 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived they shared these types of decisions with spouse and children. The chi square test indicated that these differences were

not significant (X^2 = 0.82; d.f. = 2; p = .662). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who were employed full-time or part-time were just as likely to share these kinds of decisions as were farm women not employed off the farm.

Over 51 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 47.6 percent of part-time employed and 62.8 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived that they shared the responsibility for keeping farm books and records. Again the chi square test indicated that the differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.61; d.f. = 2; p = .272). Therefore, part-time employed farm women in Hawkins County were just as likely to share this task with family as were farm women not employed off the farm or farm women employed full-time.

Respondents were asked who in their families were responsible for running farm errands and purchasing supplies. Approximately 87 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 85.0 percent of part-time employed and 89.6 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived that they shared the responsibility for this task. According to the chi square analysis, there was no relationship between employment and farm women's perception of this question (X^2 = 0.41; d.f. = 2; p = .815). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who were not employed off the farm were just as likely to share this task as were employed farm women.

Approximately 90 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 94.7 percent of part-time employed and 92.6 percent

of full-time employed farm women perceived that they shared the responsibility for planting and harvesting farm crops. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.58; d.f. = 2; p = .746). Hawkins County farm women in all employment categories basically agreed that they shared these responsibilities with other family members.

Over 90 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 100.0 percent of part-time and 92.6 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived that they shared the responsibility of general farm maintenance and upkeep. The chi square test indicated that there was no relationship between employment status and their perception (X^2 = 1.75; d.f. = 2; p = .416). Hawkins County farm women across the employment categories perceived that farm maintenance and upkeep was a shared responsibility by family members.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived responsibility for marketing farm products. Almost 89 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 100.0 percent of part-time employed and 90.4 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived that they did share this task with spouse or children. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.63; d.f. = 2; p = .443). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to share responsibility for marketing farm products with family members as were part-time and full-time employed farm women.

In summary, Hawkins County farm women in all employment categories generally viewed farming tasks as a partnership or shared responsibility with family members. There were significant relationships between employment and five of the 19 variables studied. These five variables dealt with home or child oriented activities. Farm women who were not employed off the farm were more likely to perceive responsibility for the family meal preparation and cleanup. Further, these same farm women perceived more responsibility for the family laundry than did farm women who worked part-time or full-time. Farm women employed full-time perceived more family sharing of this task. Farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were more likely than employed farm women to be responsible for light house cleaning chores. Part-time and full-time employed farm women were more likely to share responsibilities regarding child related activities of babysitting and supervision. Farm women who worked part-time perceived more responsibility for the family garden and yard care than did farm women who were not employed off the farm or employed full-time off the farm. Farm women, whether full-time employed or part-time employed, generally tended to share home and farm tasks. Farm women not employed off the farm are less likely to share responsibilities of homemaking tasks with other family members.

IV. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN HOMEMAKING TASKS, FARM DUTIES, AND OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT AS COMPARED TO THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND VOLUNTEER WORK

This section presents findings regarding the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's responsibilities in the home, their farm tasks, and off-farm employment as compared to their involvement in community activities and volunteer work. The dependent variable studied was involvement in community activities, a computed variable consisting of summated responses to 10 questions related to whether farm women participated in 10 specific community and volunteer activities. Summated scores were based upon the number of activities in which they actually participated. Scores on the variable could therefore range from 0 to 10 with a score of 10 meaning they participated in all listed community activities and volunteer work. Their choices ranged from school functions such as Parent Teacher's Association and homeroom mothers, community activities such as Ruritan and volunteer fire department, church activities, 4-H programs, other youth programs, Adult Extension programs, farming associations, and social clubs.

The first independent variable studied was a computed variable consisting of summated responses to questions related to whether or not farm women performed 19 specific home and farm tasks or whether they shared these responsibilities with other family members. Summated scores were based upon the number of tasks they actually performed

themselves. Scores could range from 0 to 19. For purposes of analysis, home and farm activity scores were grouped into three categories. They were: 1 to 4 tasks, 5 to 7 tasks, and 8 to 19 tasks.

A Pearsonian correlation coefficient was calculated to describe the relationship between the number of home and farm tasks performed by farm women (a computed variable intervally scaled with responses ranging from 0 to 10 with a higher score meaning they completed more tasks) and the number of community activities in which they participated. The relationship was only slightly negative ($r = -.262$). Literally interpreted, approximately 6.8 percent of the variance in the number of community activities was accounted for by variance in the number of home and farm tasks performed ($r^2 = .068$). Therefore, an increase in the number of home and farm tasks would be expected to result in a slight decrease in the number of community activities in which the Hawkins County farm women were involved.

A second independent variable studied in this part of the study was employment, which was composed of three categories nominally scaled (unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed). One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between employment status and the number of community activities in which farm women were involved. Table 8 describes this relationship. Based upon the data in Table 8, there is a significant relationship between off-farm employment status and the number of community activities in which farm women participated. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed. As indicated in Table 9, farm women who were not employed off the farm

Table 8. Analysis of Variance in the Relationship Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Employment Status and Their Involvement in Community Activities

Source of Variation	Sums of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	23.82	2	11.91	3.40
Within Groups	606.81	173	3.51	
TOTAL	630.64	175		

p = .036

Table 9. The Relationship Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Community Activities

Employment Status	Number of Community Activities (Mean)	s.d.
Unemployed	2.76[a]	1.72
Employed Part-Time	3.43[ab]	2.37
Employed Full-Time	3.53[b]	1.85

F = 3.40; d.f. = 2; p = .036

participated in significantly fewer community activities than did farm women who were employed full-time off the farm. However, there was no significant difference between those farm women who were part-time employed and not employed off the farm or part-time employed and full-time employed with regard to the number of community activities they participated in.

V. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, THEIR PAST INVOLVEMENT WITH THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, AND THEIR PERCEIVED EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

This section presents findings regarding the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's selected characteristics, their past involvement with the Agricultural Extension Service, and their perceived educational needs. The dependent variables studied were the responses to 15 questions concerning educational information farm women could receive from the Agricultural Extension Service. Each variable was scaled with two possible categorical responses, "no" information is not needed, and "yes" information is needed. There were four independent variables studied in this analysis. They were: (1) employment, which was composed of three categories nominally scaled (unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed), (2) home and farm tasks which was composed of 19 variables intervally scaled with a range from 0-19, each variable then being recorded and treated as a nominally scaled variable with three category choices,

which are: category one, completion of 1 to 4 tasks, category two, 5 to 7 tasks, and category three, 8 to 19 tasks, (3) age, which was collapsed to four categories ranging from 35 years and under to 55 years and older, and (4) past contact with the Agricultural Extension Service which was composed of two categories, nominally scaled (no Extension contact and Extension contact). Findings regarding these characteristics are summarized in Tables 10 through 13 and described in four subsections.

The chi square test was used to determine the relationships between the perceived educational needs and the selected characteristics. The .05 probability level was used to determine significance of observed relationships.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

The following subsection (Table 10) presents findings regarding the relationships between farm women's off-farm employment status and their perceived educational needs which are the same 15 dependent variable responses as discussed in the opening statement of this section. There were two significant relationships found between these dependent variables and off-farm employment.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived the need for educational information concerning family nutrition and diet. Over 74 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 80.8 percent of the part-time employed and 80.9 percent of the

Table 10. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

Educational Information	Off-Farm Employment: Unemployed Number of Respondents	Unemployed Percent	Part-Time Employed Number of Respondents	Part-Time Employed Percent	Full-Time Employed Number of Respondents	Full-Time Employed Percent
WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:						
Family Nutrition and Diet						
No	22	25.6	5	19.2	17	19.1
Yes	64	74.4	21	80.8	72	80.9
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 1.20$; d.f. = 2; p = .549						
Time Management						
No	45	52.3	14	53.8	26	29.2
Yes	41	47.7	12	46.2	63	70.8
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 11.21$; d.f. = 2; p = .004						
Financial Planning						
No	36	41.9	8	30.8	26	29.2
Yes	50	58.1	18	69.2	63	70.8
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 3.30$; d.f. = 2; p = .192						
Parenting						
No	55	64.0	15	57.7	48	53.9
Yes	31	36.0	11	42.3	41	46.1
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 1.82$; d.f. = 2; p = .402						
Care For Elderly						
No	33	38.4	13	50.0	35	39.3
Yes	53	61.6	13	50.0	54	60.7
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 1.18$; d.f. = 2; p = .553						
Retirement Planning						
No	36	41.9	9	34.6	18	20.2
Yes	50	58.1	17	65.4	71	79.8
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 9.66$; d.f. = 2; p = .008						
Computerizing Farm Records						
No	68	79.1	17	65.4	56	62.9
Yes	18	20.9	9	34.6	33	37.1
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 5.77$; d.f. = 2; p = .060						
Operation of Farm Machinery/Equipment						
No	59	68.6	17	65.4	57	64.0
Yes	27	31.4	9	34.6	32	36.0
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 0.41$; d.f. = 2; p = .813						
Livestock Management						
No	59	68.6	13	50.0	56	62.9
Yes	27	31.4	13	50.0	33	37.1
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 3.03$; d.f. = 2; p = .220						

Table 10 (Continued)

Educational Information	Off-Farm Employment: Unemployed Number of Respondents	Unemployed Percent	Part-Time Employed Number of Respondents	Part-Time Employed Percent	Full-Time Employed Number of Respondents	Full-Time Employed Percent
Developing Leadership Skills						
No	53	61.6	15	57.7	44	49.4
Yes	33	38.4	11	42.3	45	50.6
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 2.68$; d.f. = 2; p = .262						
Stress Management						
No	36	41.9	12	46.2	27	30.3
Yes	50	58.1	14	53.8	62	69.7
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 3.48$; d.f. = 2; p = .175						
Developing New Farm Enterprises						
No	53	61.6	14	53.8	48	53.9
Yes	33	38.4	12	46.2	41	46.1
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 1.20$; d.f. = 2; p = .550						
New Ways of Marketing Farm Products/ Services						
No	51	59.3	17	65.4	43	48.3
Yes	35	40.7	9	34.6	46	51.7
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 3.38$; d.f. = 2; p = .184						
Effects/Impacts of Chemicals on Water Quality						
No	26	30.2	11	42.3	26	29.2
Yes	60	69.8	15	57.7	63	70.8
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 1.69$; d.f. = 2; p = .430						
Water Conservation						
No	25	29.1	10	38.5	21	23.6
Yes	61	70.9	16	61.5	68	76.4
TOTAL	86	100.0	26	100.0	89	100.0
$X^2 = 2.32$; d.f. = 2; p = .313						

full-time employed farm women agreed that they wanted nutrition information for the family. When tested by the chi square test, the employment status was not related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 1.20; d.f. = 2; p = .549). Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were just as likely to want this information as farm women who were employed part-time or full-time time.

Over 47 percent of farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm as compared to 46.2 percent of part-time employed and 70.8 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived the need for information concerning time management. The chi square test indicated that there was a relationship between employment and their perception of this question (X^2 = 11.21; d.f. = 2; p = .004). Farm women in Hawkins County who were employed full-time were more likely to perceive the need for time management information than farm women not employed off the farm and farm women employed part-time.

Regarding Hawkins County farm women's perception of whether they needed financial planning, over 58.0 percent of the unemployed farm women as compared to 69.2 percent of the part-time employed and 70.8 percent of the full-time employed farm women perceived that they wanted this information. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.30; d.f. = 2; p = .192). Therefore, women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to want financial planning information as farm women employed part-time or full-time.

Sixty-four percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 57.7 percent of the part-time employed and 53.9 percent

of the full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County were not interested in parenting information. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant (X^2 = 1.82; d.f. = 2; p = .402). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to perceive the need for parenting information as part-time or full-time employed farm women.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived the need for educational information concerning care for the elderly. Over 61 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 50.0 percent of the part-time employed and 60.7 percent of the full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County agreed that they wanted this information. The statistical analysis indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.18; d.f. = 2; p = .553). Therefore, farm women employed part-time were just as likely to perceive the need for this information as were full-time employed and farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm.

Over 58 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 65.4 percent of the part-time employed and 79.8 percent of the full-time employed farm women perceived a need for educational information concerning retirement planning. According to the chi square test, there was a relationship between employment and their perception (X^2 = 9.66; d.f. = 2; p = .008). Farm women in full-time employment were more likely to perceive the need for retirement planning information than were farm women in Hawkins County who were in part-time employment or not employed off the farm.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether they needed information concerning computerizing farm records, over 79 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 65.4 percent of the part-time employed and 62.9 percent of the full-time employed farm women agreed that they did not want to receive this type of information. When tested by the chi square test, the employment of the farm women in Hawkins County was not significantly related to whether or not they wanted to receive information ($X^2 = 5.77$; d.f. = 2; p = .060). Although the test approached significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that employment status relates to how Hawkins County farm women responded to this question.

Over 68 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 65.4 percent of part-time employed and 64.0 percent of full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County were not interested in receiving educational information concerning operation of farm machinery/equipment. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 0.41$; d.f. = 2; p = .813). Based upon these data there was no reason to conclude that employment status relates to whether or not farm women in Hawkins County perceive the need for information concerning the operation of farm machinery/equipment.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether they needed information concerning livestock management, over 68 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 50.0 percent of the part-time employed and 62.9 percent of the full-time employed

were not interested in receiving these educational materials. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.03; d.f. = 2; p = .220). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to perceive the need for livestock management as farm women employed part-time or full-time.

Almost 62 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 57.7 percent of the part-time employed and 49.4 percent of the full-time employed farm women were not interested in information concerning leadership skills development. According to the chi square analysis, there was no relationship between employment and their perception (X^2 = 2.68; d.f. = 2; p = .262). Employed farm women in Hawkins County were no more likely to perceive the need for leadership skills development than were part-time employed or farm women not employed off the farm.

Regarding the need for stress management information, over 58 percent of the unemployed farm women, as compared to 53.8 percent of the part-time employed and 69.7 percent of the full-time employed farm women perceived the need for this information. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.48; d.f. = 2; p = .175). Farm women in Hawkins County not employed off the farm were just as likely to perceive the need for stress management information as were full-time employed farm women.

Over 61 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 53.8 percent of part-time employed and 53.9 percent of full-time employed farm women did not perceive the need for educational information concerning developing new farm enterprises. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.20; d.f. = 2; p = .550). Hawkins County farm women in all employment categories agreed that they were not interested in receiving information concerning the development of new farm enterprises.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived the need for educational materials concerning new ways of marketing farm products/services. Over 59 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 65.4 percent of the part-time employed and 48.3 percent of the full-time employed farm women perceived that they did not want this information. The statistical analysis indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.83; d.f. = 2; p = .184). Full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County were no more likely to perceive the need for marketing information than farm women employed part-time or not employed off the farm.

Approximately 70 percent of the farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 57.7 percent of the part-time employed and 70.8 percent of the full-time employed farm women perceived the need for information concerning the effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.69; d.f. = 2; p = .430).

Therefore, Hawkins County farm women who worked part-time or full-time were just as likely to perceive the need for information concerning water quality as farm women who were not employed off the farm.

Almost 71 percent of farm women not employed off the farm as compared to 61.5 percent of part-time employed and 76.4 percent of full-time employed farm women perceived the need for information concerning water conservation. According to the chi square analysis, there was no relationship between employment and their perception ($X^2 = 2.32$; d.f. = 2; p = .313). Hawkins County farm women who were employed part-time or full-time were just as likely to perceive the need for water conservation information as were farm women not employed off the farm.

In summary, over 50 percent of the farm women in all three employment categories were interested in receiving some educational information from the Agricultural Extension Service. Topics of interest were: family nutrition and diet, financial planning, care for elderly, retirement planning, stress management, effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality, and water conservation. There was a significant relationship between employment and two of the 15 variables studied. These variables dealt with time management and retirement planning.

Full-time employed farm women in Hawkins County were more likely to perceive the need for time management information than those farm women employed part-time or not employed off the farm. Farm women engaged in full-time employment were more likely to perceive the need for retirement planning information than were those farm women not employed off the farm or only employed part-time.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Farm and Home Responsibilities and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

This subsection (Table 11) describes the relationship between farm women's farm and home responsibilities and how they perceive their educational needs which again, are the same 15 dependent variable responses concerning educational information. Participation in farm and home tasks consists of a three category nominally scaled variable based upon the number of tasks farm women completed by themselves. Category one, represented women who completed 1 to 4 tasks, category two, 5 to 7 tasks, and category three 8 to 19 tasks. There were two significant relationships found concerning the independent variable and Hawkins County farm women's perceived need for Extension information.

Regarding the farm women's perception of whether they needed educational information concerning family nutrition and diet, 83.1 percent of the farm women in category one were interested in receiving this information while 73.8 percent and 80.4 percent of the farm women in categories two and three respectively, wanted to receive the information. When tested by the chi square test, there was no significant relationship between the number of farm and home activities performed by Hawkins County farm women and their perceived need for information related to family nutrition and diet ($X^2 = 1.82$; d.f. = 2; $p = .401$). Farm women who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women in Hawkins County who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Table 11. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Farm and Home Responsibilities and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

Educational Information	Home and Farm Responsibilities: 1 Thru 4 Tasks Number of Respondents	1 Thru 4 Tasks Percent	5 Thru 7 Tasks Number of Respondents	5 Thru 7 Tasks Percent	8 Thru 19 Tasks Number of Respondents	8 Thru 19 Tasks Percent
WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:						
Family Nutrition and Diet						
No	12	16.9	17	26.2	10	19.6
Yes	59	83.1	48	73.8	41	80.4
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 1.82$; d.f. = 2; p = .401						
Time Management						
No	23	32.4	34	52.3	24	47.1
Yes	48	67.6	31	47.7	27	52.9
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 5.88$; d.f. = 2; p = .053						
Financial Planning						
No	20	28.2	30	46.2	16	31.4
Yes	51	71.8	35	53.8	35	68.6
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 5.28$; d.f. = 2; p = .071						
Parenting						
No	43	60.6	41	63.1	26	51.0
Yes	28	39.4	24	36.9	25	49.0
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 1.87$; d.f. = 2; p = .393						
Care For Elderly						
No	26	36.6	32	49.2	18	35.3
Yes	45	63.4	33	50.8	33	64.7
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 3.07$; d.f. = 2; p = .216						
Retirement Planning						
No	16	22.5	32	49.2	13	25.5
Yes	55	77.5	33	50.8	38	74.5
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 12.62$; d.f. = 2; p = .002						
Computerizing Farm Records						
No	45	63.4	51	78.5	39	76.5
Yes	26	36.6	14	21.5	12	23.5
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 4.48$; d.f. = 2; p = .106						
Operation of Farm Machinery and Equipment						
No	48	67.6	45	69.2	34	66.7
Yes	23	32.4	20	30.8	17	33.3
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 0.09$; d.f. = 2; p = .955						
Livestock Management						
No	43	60.6	45	69.2	34	66.7
Yes	28	39.4	20	30.8	17	33.3
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 1.19$; d.f. = 2; p = .552						

Table 11 (Continued)

Educational Information	Home and Farm Responsibilities: 1 Thru 4 Tasks — Number of Respondents	1 Thru 4 Tasks — Percent	5 Thru 7 Tasks — Number of Respondents	5 Thru 7 Tasks — Percent	8 Thru 19 Tasks — Number of Respondents	8 Thru 19 Tasks — Percent
Developing Leadership Skills						
No	36	50.7	40	61.5	30	58.8
Yes	35	49.3	25	38.5	21	41.2
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 1.75$; d.f. = 2; p = .416						
Stress Management						
No	21	29.6	28	43.1	22	43.1
Yes	50	70.4	37	56.9	29	56.9
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 3.42$; d.f. = 2; p = .181						
Developing New Farm Enterprises						
No	36	50.7	43	66.2	32	62.7
Yes	35	49.3	22	33.8	19	37.3
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 3.69$; d.f. = 2; p = .158						
New Ways of Marketing Farm Products/ Services						
No	32	45.1	43	66.2	31	60.8
Yes	39	54.9	22	33.8	20	39.2
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 6.62$; d.f. = 2; p = .036						
Effects/Impacts of Chemicals on Water Quality						
No	21	29.6	18	27.7	21	41.2
Yes	50	70.4	47	72.3	30	58.8
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 2.71$; d.f. = 2; p = .257						
Water Conservation						
No	20	28.2	19	29.2	14	27.5
Yes	51	71.8	46	70.8	37	72.5
TOTAL	71	100.0	65	100.0	51	100.0
$X^2 = 0.04$; d.f. = 2; p = .977						

Approximately 68 percent of the Hawkins County farm women in category one wanted information concerning time management while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 47.7 percent and 52.9 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that there was not a relationship between the number of farm and home tasks performed by farm women and their perceived need for educational information concerning time management ($X^2 = 5.88$; d.f. = 2; $p = .053$). Although this test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that the number of farm and home tasks completed by Hawkins County farm women relates to how they respond to this question.

Approximately 72 percent of the farm women in category one perceived the need for financial planning information while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 53.8 percent and 68.6 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 5.28$; d.f. = 2; $p = .071$). Although this test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that the number of farm and home tasks completed by Hawkins County farm women relates to how they responded to this question.

Approximately 40 percent of the farm women in category one perceived that they needed materials concerning parenting while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 36.9 percent and 49.0 percent respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level ($X^2 = 1.87$;

d.f. = 2; p = .393). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Almost 64 percent of the farm women in category one perceived the need for information concerning the care of the elderly while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 50.8 percent and 64.7 percent respectively. The statistical analysis indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.07; d.f. = 2; p = .216). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Approximately 78 percent of the farm women in category one perceived the need for educational materials concerning retirement planning while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 50.8 percent and 74.5 percent respectively. When tested by the chi square test, the number of farm and home responsibilities of the farm women in Hawkins County were significantly related to their perceptions (X^2 = 12.62; d.f. = 2; p = .002). Farm women in category two, who completed 5 to 7 tasks, were more likely not to perceive the need for information concerning retirement planning than were farm women who completed 1 to 4 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Almost 64 percent of the farm women in category one perceived that they did not need educational information on computerizing farm records while disagreement with this statement in categories two and

three were 78.5 percent and 76.5 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 4.48; d.f. = 2; p = .106). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who completed 1 to 4 or 5 to 7 tasks were no more likely to perceive the need for this information than were farm women completing 8 to 19 tasks.

Approximately 68 percent of the farm women in category one perceived that they did not need information concerning the operation of farm machinery and equipment while disagreement with this statement in categories two and three were 69.2 percent and 66.7 percent respectively. When tested by the chi square test there was no significant relationship between the number of farm and home activities performed by farm women and their perceived need for information related to the operation of farm machinery and equipment (X^2 = 0.09; d.f. = 2; p = .955). Farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Respondents were asked whether they perceived the need for educational information concerning livestock management. Over 60 percent of the farm women in category one as compared to 69.2 percent in category two and 66.7 percent in category three were not interested in receiving this information. The chi square test indicated that these differences are not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.19; d.f. = 2; p = .552). Based upon these data, there is no reason to conclude that completion of farm and home tasks relates to whether

or not Hawkins County farm women perceive the need for this information.

Regarding the development of leadership skills, 49.3 percent of the farm women in category one as compared to 38.5 percent in category two and 41.2 percent in category three perceived they were interested in acquiring this information. The statistical analysis indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.75; d.f. = 2; p = .416). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Approximately 70.4 percent of the farm women in category one perceived that they needed information concerning stress management while agreement with this statement was 56.9 percent for category two and three. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.42; d.f. = 2; p = .181). Therefore, farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were just as likely to perceive the need for stress management information as were farm women who completed 5 to 7 and 8 to 19 tasks.

Regarding the development of new farm enterprises, 50.7 percent of the farm women in category one did not perceive the need for this information while 66.2 percent and 62.7 percent in categories two and three respectively, did not perceive a need for this information. When tested by the chi square test, there was no significant relationship

between the number of farm and home activities performed by farm women and their perceived need for information related to developing new farm enterprises (X^2 = 3.69; d.f. = 2; p = .158). Farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

When asked whether they were interested in receiving information concerning new ways of marketing farm products/services almost 55 percent of the farm women in category one perceived a need for this information while 33.8 percent of the women in category two and 39.2 percent in category three agreed. According to the chi square test, there was a relationship between the number of farm and home tasks completed and farm women's perception regarding this statement (X^2 = 6.26; d.f. = 2; p = .036). Farm women in Hawkins County who completed 1 to 4 tasks were more likely to perceive the need for this information than were farm women who completed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

Approximately 70 percent of the farm women in category one perceived the need for materials and information concerning the effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality while agreement with this statement in categories two and three were 72.3 percent and 58.8 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.71; d.f. = 2; p = .257). Farm women in Hawkins County who performed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who performed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

When asked whether they were interested in receiving information concerning water conservation, approximately 72 percent of the farm women in category one perceived a need for this information while 70.8 percent in category two and 72.5 percent in category three agreed. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 0.04; d.f. = 2; p = .977). Farm women in Hawkins County who completed 1 to 4 tasks were no more likely to need this information than were farm women who completed 5 to 7 or 8 to 19 tasks.

In summary, over 50 percent of the farm women in all three home and farm task categories were interested in receiving some information from the Agricultural Extension Service. Topics of interest included family nutrition and diet, financial planning, care for the elderly, retirement planning, stress management, effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality and water conservation. There was a significant relationship between home and farm tasks and two of the 15 variables studied. These variables were retirement planning and new ways of marketing products/services.

Farm women in categories one and three (completing 1 to 4 and 8 to 19 tasks, respectively) were more likely to perceive the need for retirement planning materials and information than were those farm women in category two, completing 5 to 7 tasks. Farm women in category one, completing 1 to 4 home and farm tasks, were more likely to perceive the need for educational information concerning new ways to market farm products/services than were farm women in categories two and three.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

The following subsection (Table 12) describes the relationships between farm women's age and the same 15 dependent variables as were previously described. Age was defined as a four category nominally scaled variable. The age divisions are category one, 34 years and under, category two, 35 to 44 years old, category three, 45 to 54 years old, and category four, 55 years and over. Age divisions will be referred to as "categories" listed in order from one, youngest to four, oldest. When responses were compared across the categories of the independent variable there were seven significant relationships.

Approximately 81 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they wanted family nutrition and diet information while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three and four were 87.5 percent, 78.6 percent, and 67.2 percent, respectively. The age status of the Hawkins County farm women was related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 8.00; d.f. = 3; p = .050). Older farm women in age category four, 55 years and older, were less likely to perceive the need for family nutrition and diet information than were farm women in age categories one, two, and three.

Approximately 69 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they would like to receive educational materials concerning time management while agreement with this statement in categories two, three, and four were 68.8 percent, 61.9 percent, and 39.1 percent, respectively. When tested by the chi square test, the age of the

Table 12. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

Educational Information	Age							
	34 and Under		35 To 44		45 To 54		55 And Over	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
WOULD YOU LIKE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:								
Family Nutrition and Diet								
No	6	18.8	8	12.5	9	21.4	21	32.8
Yes	26	81.2	56	87.5	33	78.6	43	67.2
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 8.00$; d.f. = 3, p = .050								
Time Management								
No	10	31.2	20	31.2	16	38.1	39	60.9
Yes	22	68.8	44	68.8	26	61.9	25	39.1
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 14.23$; d.f. = 3; p = .003								
Financial Planning								
No	9	28.1	17	26.6	13	31.0	31	48.4
Yes	23	71.9	47	73.4	29	69.0	33	51.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 8.08$; d.f. = 3; p = .045								
Parenting								
No	7	21.9	27	42.2	30	71.4	54	84.4
Yes	25	78.1	37	57.8	12	28.6	10	15.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 45.21$; d.f. = 3; p < .001								
Care For The Elderly								
No	17	53.1	25	39.1	15	35.7	24	37.5
Yes	15	46.9	39	60.9	27	64.3	40	62.5
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 2.81$; d.f. = 3; p = .423								
Retirement Planning								
No	11	34.4	20	31.2	10	23.8	22	34.4
Yes	21	65.6	44	68.8	32	76.2	42	65.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 1.52$; d.f. = 3; p = .678								
Computerizing Farm Records								
No	22	68.8	37	57.8	31	73.8	52	81.2
Yes	10	31.2	27	42.2	11	26.2	12	18.8
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 8.74$; d.f. = 3; p = .033								
Operation of Farm Machinery/ Equipment								
No	20	62.5	40	62.5	27	64.3	47	73.4
Yes	12	37.5	24	37.5	15	35.7	17	26.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 2.16$; d.f. = 3; p = .541								
Livestock Management								
No	17	53.1	40	62.5	28	66.7	44	68.8
Yes	15	46.9	24	37.5	14	33.3	20	31.2
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 2.46$; d.f. = 3; p = .483								

Table 12 (Continued)

Educational Information	Age							
	34 and Under		35 To 44		45 To 54		55 And Over	
	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent	Number of Respondents	Percent
Developing Leadership Skills								
No	20	62.5	31	48.4	18	42.9	44	68.8
Yes	12	37.5	33	51.6	24	57.1	20	31.2
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 9.20$; d.f. = 3; p = .027								
Stress Management								
No	11	34.4	13	20.3	13	31.0	38	59.4
Yes	21	65.6	51	79.7	29	69.0	26	40.6
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 22.11$; d.f. = 3; p < .001								
Developing New Farm Enterprises								
No	15	46.9	33	51.6	22	52.4	45	70.3
Yes	17	53.1	31	48.4	20	47.6	19	29.7
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 7.10$; d.f. = 3; p = .069								
New Ways of Marketing Farm Products/Services								
No	16	50.0	33	51.6	20	47.6	43	67.2
Yes	16	50.0	31	48.4	22	52.4	21	32.8
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 5.39$; d.f. = 3; p = .146								
Effects/Impacts of Chemicals on Water Quality								
No	11	34.4	17	26.6	10	23.8	25	39.1
Yes	21	65.6	47	73.4	32	76.2	39	60.9
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 3.70$; d.f. = 3; p = .300								
Water Conservation								
No	10	31.2	14	21.9	9	21.4	23	35.9
Yes	22	68.8	50	78.1	33	78.6	41	64.1
TOTAL	32	100.0	64	100.0	42	100.0	64	100.0
$X^2 = 4.28$; d.f. = 3; p = .233								

farm women was significantly related to whether or not they wanted this information (X^2 = 14.23; d.f. = 3; p = .003). Hawkins County farm women in the younger, 34 years and under, and middle aged categories, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54, were more likely to perceive the need for time management information than were farm women in category four, 55 years and older.

Approximately 72 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they wanted information concerning financial planning, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 73.4 percent, 69.0 percent, and 51.6 percent respectively. The age status of the farm women was related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 8.08; d.f. = 3; p = .045). Hawkins County farm women in age categories one, two and three, 54 years and younger were more likely to perceive the need for financial planning information than were farm women in category four, 55 years and older.

Approximately 78 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they wanted educational materials concerning parenting, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 57.8 percent, 28.6 percent, and 15.6 percent, respectively. When tested by the chi square test, the age of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they wanted this information (X^2 = 45.21; d.f. = 3; p < .001). Hawkins County farm women in age category one, 34 years and under, and age category two, 35 to 44 years, were more likely to perceive the need for parenting information than farm women in categories three and four, 45 to 54 years and 55 years and older, respectively.

Approximately 47 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving information concerning care for the elderly, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 60.9 percent, 64.3 percent, and 62.5 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.81; d.f. = 3; p = .423). Therefore, younger Hawkins County farm women were just as likely to want this information as were older farm women.

Approximately 66 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving educational information concerning retirement planning, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 68.8 percent, 76.2 percent, and 65.6 percent, respectively. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 1.52; d.f. = 3; p = .678). Based on these data there is no reason to conclude that age relates to whether or not Hawkins County farm women perceive the need for information concerning retirement planning.

Approximately 31 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving information about computerizing farm records, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 42.2 percent, 26.2 percent, and 18.8 percent, respectively. The age of the farm women was related to how they responded to this question (X^2 = 8.74; d.f. = 3; p = .033). Hawkins County farm women in age categories one and two, 34 years and under

and 35 to 44 years, were more likely to perceive the need for this information than were older homemakers in categories three and four, 45 to 54 years and 55 years and over.

Approximately 38 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving Extension information concerning operation of farm machinery/equipment, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three and four were 37.5 percent, 35.7 percent, and 26.6 percent, respectively. According to the chi square analysis, there was no relationship between age and their perception (X^2 = 2.16; d.f. = 3; p = .541). Based upon these data, there was no reason to conclude that age relates to whether or not Hawkins County farm women perceive the need for information about operation of farm machinery/equipment.

Approximately 47 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving educational materials concerning livestock management while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 37.5 percent, 33.3 percent, and 31.2 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 2.46; d.f. = 3; p = .483). Therefore, younger Hawkins County farm women, 34 years and younger, were no more likely to want information about livestock management than were middle aged farm women 35 to 54 years or farm women 55 years and older. Approximately 38 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving educational information concerning leadership skills while agreement

with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 51.6 percent, 57.1 percent, and 31.2 percent, respectively. According to the chi square analysis, there was a relationship between age and their perception (X^2 = 9.20; d.f. = 3; p = .027). Hawkins County farm women in age categories two and three, 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years, were more likely to perceive the need for leadership skills information than were farm women in age category one, 34 years and under, and age category four, 55 years and over.

Approximately 66 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving information concerning stress management while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 79.7 percent, 69.0 percent, and 40.6 percent, respectively. When tested by the chi square test, the age of the farm women was significantly related to whether or not they perceived the need for this information (X^2 = 22.11; d.f. = 3; p < .001). Hawkins County farm women in age category one, 34 years and under, age category two, 35 to 44 years, and age category three, 45 to 54 years, were more likely to perceive the need for stress management information than were farm women in the oldest age group, 55 years and older.

Approximately 53 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving educational materials concerning the development of new farm enterprises, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three and four were 48.4 percent, 47.6 percent and 29.7 percent, respectively. When tested by the chi square test there was no significance at the .05 level

(X^2 = 7.10; d.f. = 3; p = .069). Although the test approaches significance, one must conclude that there is no reason to believe that age relates to how Hawkins County farm women respond to receiving information about new farm enterprises.

Fifty percent of the farm women in age category one agreed that they were interested in receiving information concerning marketing farm products/services while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 48.4 percent, 52.4 percent, and 32.8 percent, respectively. The chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 5.39; d.f. = 3; p = .146). Therefore, younger and middle aged Hawkins County farm women in age categories one, two, and three were just as likely to perceive the need for marketing farm products/services information as were older farm women in age category four.

Approximately 66 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving educational materials on the effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality, while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 73.4 percent, 76.2 percent, and 60.9 percent, respectively. Again, the chi square test indicated that these differences were not significant at the .05 level (X^2 = 3.70; d.f. = 3; p = .300). Based upon these data there is no reason to conclude that status relates to whether or not Hawkins County farm women perceive the need for information about the effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality.

Approximately 69 percent of the farm women in category one agreed that they were interested in receiving information on water conservation,

while agreement with this statement in age categories two, three, and four were 78.1 percent, 78.6 percent, and 64.1 percent, respectively. According to the chi square analysis, there was no relationship between age and their perception (X^2 = 4.28; d.f. = 3; p = .233). Therefore, farm women, 34 years and younger were just as likely to want water conservation information as were farm women who were middle aged, 35 to 54 years and Hawkins County farm women over 55 years of age.

In summary, 50 percent of the Hawkins County farm women in all age groups were interested in receiving some educational information about family nutrition and diet, financial planning, retirement, effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality and water quality from the Agricultural Extension Service. There was a significant relationship between age and 7 of the 15 variables studied.

Farm women in category four, 55 years and older, were less likely to perceive the need for information about family nutrition and diet, financial planning, and stress management, than were younger farm women in age categories one through three, 54 years and younger. Regarding parenting information, younger farm women in age categories one and two were more likely to perceive this need than were older farm women in age categories three and four. Older farm women in age categories three and four, 45 to 54 years and 55 years and older, were less likely to perceive the need for educational information concerning computerizing farm records than were farm women in age categories one and two, 34 years and younger and 35 to 44 years.

Hawkins County farm women in age categories two and three, 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years, respectively, were more likely to perceive the need for educational materials concerning leadership skills than were the very young farm women in age category one, 34 years and under, and the older age group of farm women, 55 years and older.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Past Contact With the Agricultural Extension Service and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

This subsection (Table 13) concerns the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's past contact with the Agricultural Extension Service and how they perceived their current needs as measured by the 15 dependent variables in the subject matter list.

Past contact with the Extension Service was measured through six choices. They were attended meetings, visits made to Extension office, farm or home visits made by the Extension agents, telephone calls made to the Extension office, newsletters received, and Extension publications received. For purposes of this study, past contacts with the Extension Service were recoded to either "had Extension contact", or "no Extension contact".

Approximately 24 percent of the Hawkins County farm women had no previous contact with the Agricultural Extension Service while 75.7 percent did have some past involvement.

As indicated in Table 13, there was only one significant relationship between past contact with the Extension Service and perceived

Table 13. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Past Contact With the Agricultural Extension Service and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

Educational Information	Past Contact With Agricultural Extension Service: No Extension Contact — Number of Respondents	No Extension Contact — Percent	Extension Contact — Number of Respondents	Extension Contact — Percent
WOULD YOU LIKE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING:				
Family Nutrition and Diet				
No	9	18.4	35	22.9
Yes	40	81.6	118	77.1
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .218$; d.f. = 1; p = .641				
Time Management				
No	23	46.9	62	40.5
Yes	26	53.1	91	59.5
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .391$; d.f. = 1; p = .532				
Financial Planning				
No	19	36.6	51	33.3
Yes	30	61.2	102	66.7
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .275$; d.f. = 1; p = .600				
Parenting				
No	30	61.2	88	57.5
Yes	19	38.8	65	42.5
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .085$; d.f. = 1; p = .770				
Care For The Elderly				
No	23	46.9	58	37.9
Yes	26	53.1	95	62.1
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .912$; d.f. = 1; p = .340				
Retirement Planning				
No	19	38.8	44	28.8
Yes	30	61.2	109	71.2
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 1.30$; d.f. = 1; p = .254				
Computerizing Farm Records				
No	39	79.6	103	67.3
Yes	10	20.4	50	32.7
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 2.12$; d.f. = 1; p = .145				
Operation of Farm Machinery/ Equipment				
No	38	77.6	96	62.7
Yes	11	22.4	57	37.3
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 3.01$; d.f. = 1; p = .083				

Table 13 (Continued)

Educational Information	Past Contact With Agricultural Extension Service: No Extension Contact — Number of Respondents	No Extension Contact — Percent	Extension Contacts — Number of Respondents	Extension Contacts — Percent
Livestock Management				
No	34	69.4	95	62.1
Yes	15	30.6	58	37.9
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .570$; d.f. = 1, p = .451				
Developing Leadership Skills				
No	29	59.2	84	54.9
Yes	20	40.8	69	45.1
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .130$; d.f. = 1, p = .719				
Stress Management				
No	21	42.9	54	35.3
Yes	28	57.1	99	64.7
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = .614$; d.f. = 1; p = .433				
Developing New Farm Enterprises				
No	33	67.3	82	53.6
Yes	16	32.7	71	46.4
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 2.33$; d.f. = 1; p = .127				
New Ways of Marketing Farm Products/Services				
No	34	69.4	78	51.0
Yes	15	30.6	75	49.0
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 4.37$; d.f. = 1; p = .037				
Effects/Impacts of Chemicals on Water Quality				
No	19	38.8	44	28.8
Yes	30	61.2	109	71.2
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 1.30$; d.f. = 1; p = .254				
Water Conservation				
No	19	38.8	37	24.2
Yes	30	61.2	116	75.8
TOTAL	49	100.0	153	100.0
$X^2 = 3.25$; d.f. = 1; p = .071				

educational needs. When asked if they perceived the need for educational information concerning new ways of marketing farm products/services, 30.6 percent of farm women with no past Extension involvement. as compared to 49.0 percent of farm women with Extension involvement, stated that they were interested in acquiring this information. The chi square analysis showed there was a significant relationship between past Extension contact and their perceived educational need concerning new marketing methods ($X^2 = 4.37$; d.f. = 1; p = .037). Hawkins County farm women who had past contact with the Extension Service were more likely to perceive the need for this information than were farm women who had no previous contact with the Extension Service.

In summary, 50 percent of the Hawkins County farm women, regardless of past contact with the Agricultural Extension Service, were interested in receiving some educational materials. Their information selections were family nutrition and diet, time management, financial planning, care for the elderly, retirement planning, stress management, effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality, and water conservation.

VI. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S PERCEIVED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES AS COMPARED TO THEIR OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT AND AGE

This section presents findings regarding the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's perceived level of satisfaction with their

responsibilities and activities as compared to their off-farm employment and age. The dependent variable was farm women's satisfaction with their lifestyles. Satisfaction was measured by summing across responses to 13 statements related to the lifestyles of the Hawkins County farm women. Respondents could either agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly with each statement. Prior to computing the satisfaction scores however, Crombach's alpha coefficient was calculated for the scale and the alpha coefficient was used to reduce the original 13-item scale to its most internally consistent form. The final scale used in the analysis was comprised of four of the original 13 items. Satisfaction scores could therefore range from 4 to 16 with a low score of four indicating the "most" satisfaction with one's lifestyle. The four remaining variables were: (1) I have adequate time for myself, (2) Farm work is not a burden to my other responsibilities, (3) My family has adequate time together, and (4) My spouse and I have adequate time together. Lifestyle satisfaction scores could range from 4 to 16 with the higher score displaying a lower satisfaction with lifestyle. One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationships between the independent variables, off-farm employment and age, and the degree of satisfaction farm women had with their lifestyles. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's *Off-Farm Employment* Status and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

The independent variable studied in this subsection was off-farm employment composed of three categories which were nominally scaled (unemployment, part-time employment, and full-time employment).

One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between employment status and Hawkins County farm women's satisfaction with their responsibilities and activities. Table 14 describes this relationship. Based upon the data in Table 14, there is a significant relationship between off-farm employment and farm women's satisfaction with responsibilities and activities. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed. As indicated in Table 15, full-time employed Hawkins County farm women in this study were less satisfied with their lifestyle than were farm women who were not employed off the farm. However, there was no significant difference between those farm women who were part-time employed and unemployed, or part-time employed and full-time employed with regard to the degree of satisfaction they had concerning their lifestyles.

Table 14. Analysis of Variance in the Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment Status and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

Source of Variation	Sums of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	60.25	2	30.12	6.58
Within Groups	764.22	167	4.57	
Total	824.47	169		

p = .002

Table 15. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

Employment Status	Degree of Satisfaction	
	Mean	s.d.
Unemployed	8.81[a]	1.96
Part-Time Employed	9.40[ab]	1.68
Full-Time Employed	10.09[b]	2.38

F = 6.58; d.f. = 2; p = .002

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

The independent variable studied in this subsection was age which was defined as a four category nominally scaled variable. Age divisions are category one, 34 years and younger, category two, 35 to 44 years, category three, 45 to 54 years, and category four, 55 years and over.

One way analysis of variance was used to determine the relationship between age and the farm women's satisfaction with their lifestyles. Table 16 describes this relationship. Based upon the data in Table 16, there was a significant relationship between age and farm women's satisfaction with their lifestyles. The Scheffe's Post Hoc analysis was used to determine where true differences existed. As indicated in Table 17, farm women in category two, 35 to 44 years and category three, 45 to 54 years, were less satisfied with their lifestyles than were Hawkins County farm women in category one, 34 years and younger. However, there was no significant difference between those farm women who were very young, 34 years and under, or farm women, 55 years and older, with regard to the degree of satisfaction they felt concerning their responsibilities and activities.

In summary, Hawkins County farm women who are employed full-time off the farm were less satisfied with their lifestyles than farm women who were employed off the farm. Hawkins County farm women who were middle aged, 35 to 54 years, were less satisfied with their lifestyles than were farm women who were 34 years and younger or 55 years and older.

Table 16. Analysis of Variance in the Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

Source of Variation	Sums of Squares	d.f.	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	72.54	3	24.18	5.35
Within Groups	754.20	167	4.51	
Totals	826.74	170		

p = .0015

Table 17. Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

Age	Degree of Satisfaction	
	Mean	s.d.
55 Years and Over	8.60[a]	1.51
34 Years and Under	9.06[ac]	2.23
45 to 54 Years	10.02[bc]	2.66
35 to 44 Years	10.09[bc]	2.08

F = 5.35; d.f. = 3; p = .0015.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

I. PURPOSE AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of this study was to gain knowledge concerning farm women in Hawkins County and how they perceived their home, farm, employment, and community responsibilities and activities.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To characterize Hawkins County farm women and determine their relationships between selected personal and family characteristics (marital status, off-farm employment, age, education, and residency) and their perception of lifestyles.

2. To determine the relationships between Hawkins County farm women's off-farm employment and the sharing by spouse and children of homemaking tasks.

3. To determine Hawkins County farm women's responsibilities at home, their farm duties, and off-farm employment in relationship to their involvement in community activities and volunteer work.

4. To determine Hawkins County farm women's perceived educational needs as related to their employment status, farm and household responsibilities, age, and past experience with the Agricultural Extension Service.

5. To determine Hawkins County farm women's satisfaction with their responsibilities and activities regarding home and farm and the relationship to off-farm employment and age.

II. METHODS AND PROCEDURES

A survey instrument was developed to secure information from 202 Hawkins County farm women who were randomly selected by the "n^{th}" number technique from the 4,461 names of persons listed by the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service as having farms in Hawkins County. The information was secured through telephone interviews by 21 selected 4-H Volunteer Leaders and/or Extension Homemaker Club Volunteer Leaders and the researcher.

III. MAJOR FINDINGS REGARDING FACTORS RELATING TO HAWKINS COUNTY FARM WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF HOME TASKS, FARM WORK, OFF-FARM EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Personal and Family Characteristics of Selected Hawkins County Farm Women

1. Hawkins County farm women were characterized as being 35 to 54 years of age. Over 52 percent of the farm women were in this category.

2. Almost 74 percent of Hawkins County farm women were at least high school graduates.

3. Forty-four percent of the farm women worked in full-time employment off the farm.

4. The size of Hawkins County farm families were similar to those in the United States as a whole in that 66.4 percent of families had no more than one child living at home.

5. Over 66 percent of Hawkins County farm women came from a farming background.

6. Almost 90 percent of the Hawkins County farm women lived on their farms.

7. Almost 80 percent of the farm women lived on farms that were 100 acres or less.

8. Major farm items produced were tobacco, beef cattle, field crops, and fruits and vegetables.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Marital Status and Their Perception of Lifestyle

1. Hawkins County farm women had a very positive view of their lifestyle as defined by these 13 variables.

2. Single farm women (predominantly widowed) were more likely to perceive that their family had more time together than married farm women.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Employment and Their Perception of Lifestyles

1. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to agree that they had adequate time for themselves than those farm women employed off the farm.

2. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to agree that they had more time to attend or assist with community activities than farm women who were employed full-time.

3. Hawkins County farm women who were employed off the farm were less likely to agree that they had adequate time together with their spouses than were farm women who were not employed off the farm.

4. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to agree that they had adequate family time together than did farm women employed off the farm.

5. Hawkins County farm women who were employed off the farm are more likely to agree that they felt good about their contribution to the family income than did farm women who were not employed off the farm.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perception of Lifestyle

1. Again, Hawkins County farm women in all age categories were basically happy with their present lifestyle as measured by these 13 variables.

2. Hawkins County farm women, 55 years and older, were more likely to perceive that they had adequate time for themselves than did farm women 54 years and younger.

3. Hawkins County farm women, 55 years and older, were more likely to agree that they had adequate time together with their families than did farm women who were 54 years and younger.

4. Younger and middle-aged farm women, under 54 years of age, agreed that they did not have adequate time together with their spouses as compared to farm women 55 years and older who agreed that they had adequate time with their spouses.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Education Levels and Their Perception of Lifestyle

1. Hawkins County farm women, regardless of educational level, viewed their lifestyles positively as measured by these 13 variables.

2. Hawkins County farm women with lower educational levels were more likely to indicate that their families had adequate time together than those farm women who graduated from college.

3. Hawkins County farm women with some high school education perceived that they had less time to attend or assist with community activities than did farm women with lower or higher educational backgrounds.

4. Hawkins County farm women who are college graduates perceived that they had less time with their spouses than did farm women with lower educational attainment.

Relationships Between Residency and Hawkins County Farm Women's Perception of Lifestyle

1. There were no significant relationships between Hawkins County farm women's place of residency and any of the 13 lifestyle variables. Therefore, based upon this data, there was no reason to conclude that

farm women's perceptions of their lifestyle had any relationship to whether or not they currently lived on a farm.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and the Sharing by Spouse and Children of Farm and Home Tasks

1. Hawkins County farm women, regardless of employment status, viewed farming tasks as a partnership with other family members. Tasks most shared were running farm errands/purchasing supplies, planting and harvesting crops, general farm maintenance/upkeep, and marketing farm products.

2. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm took more responsibility for family meal preparation and cleanup than did farm women employed part-time or full-time.

3. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to complete laundry chores by themselves than did farm women who worked part-time or full-time off the farm.

4. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm completed more light housekeeping chores by themselves than did farm women who worked part-time or full-time off the farm.

5. Hawkins County farm women who were employed part-time or full-time shared child-related activities of babysitting and supervision with other family members while Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm were more likely to perform these tasks by themselves.

6. Hawkins County farm women who worked part-time had more responsibility for garden and yard chores than did farm women who were employed full-time or were unemployed.

7. Hawkins County farm women who were employed off the farm either part-time or full-time were more likely to share home and farm tasks with other family members than were farm women who were not employed off the farm.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Responsibilities in Homemaking Tasks, Farm Duites, and Off-Farm Employment as Compared to Their Involvement in Community Activities and Volunteer Work

1. As farm women increased their involvement in performing home and farm tasks there was a decrease in the number of community and volunteer activities in which they were involved.

2. Hawkins County farm women not employed off the farm participated in significantly fewer community and volunteer activities than did farm women who were employed full-time off the farm.

3. There was no significant difference between farm women who were employed part-time and not employed off the farm with regards to the number of community activities in which they were involved.

4. There was no significant difference between part-time employed and full-time employed farm women with regard to the number of community and volunteer activities in which they participated.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

1. Hawkins County farm women in all employment categories were interested in receiving some educational materials from the Agricultural Extension Service such as information on family nutrition and diet, financial planning, and retirement planning.

2. Farm women who were employed full-time off the farm were more interested in receiving time management information than women who were not employed off the farm or employed part-time.

3. Full-time employed farm women were more likely to perceive the need for retirement planning materials than were Hawkins County farm women who were employed part-time or not employed off the farm.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Responsibilities and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

1. Hawkins County farm women, regardless of home and farm task responsibilities, were interested in receiving educational information from the Agricultural Extension Service. Some topics of interest were family nutrition and diet, and care for the elderly.

2. Hawkins County farm women who completed 1 to 4 of the 19 tasks were more likely to perceive the need for time management information than were farm women who completed 5 to 19 tasks.

3. Hawkins County farm women who completed 5 to 7 tasks were less likely to perceive the need for retirement planning materials than farm women who completed 1 to 4 or 8 to 19 tasks.

4. Hawkins County farm women who completed 1 to 4 home and farm tasks were more likely to perceive the need for information concerning new ways to market farm products/services than were farm women in categories two and three who completed 5 to 7 and 8 to 19 tasks, respectively.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

1. Hawkins County farm women in all age groups were interested in receiving educational materials from the Agricultural Extension Service regarding family nutrition and diet, financial planning, retirement planning, effects/impacts of chemicals on water quality, and water conservation.

2. Hawkins County farm women, 55 years and older, were less likely to perceive the need for family nutrition and diet information than were farm women 54 years and younger.

3. Hawkins County farm women, 55 years and older, were less likely to perceive the need for time management information than farm women 54 years and younger.

4. Hawkins County farm women in age categories one, two, and three (34 years and younger, 35 to 44 years, and 45 to 54 years) were more likely to perceive the need for financial planning information than were farm women 55 years and older.

5. Younger Hawkins County farm women who were 34 years or younger and 35 to 44 years were more likely to perceive the need for

parenting information than farm women who were 45 years and older.

6. Hawkins County farm women 44 years and younger were more likely to perceive the need for computerizing farm records than farm women who were 45 years and older.

7. Middle-aged Hawkins County farm women, 35 to 54 years, were more likely to perceive the need for leadership skill development information than farm women who were very young, 34 years and under and farm women who were 55 years and older.

8. Hawkins County farm women 55 years and older were less likely to perceive the need for stress management information than farm women who were 54 years and younger.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Past Contact With the Agricultural Extension Service and Their Perception of Selected Educational Needs

1. Hawkins County farm women who had past contact with the Agricultural Extension Service were more likely to perceive the need for information concerning new marketing methods than were farm women who had no past contact with the Extension Service.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Off-Farm Employment Status and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Responsibilities and Activities

1. Hawkins County farm women who were employed full-time were more dissatisfied with their lifestyles than were farm women who were not employed off the farm.

2. There was no significant difference regarding lifestyle satisfaction between Hawkins County farm women who were part-time employed and not employed off the farm.

3. There was no significant difference regarding lifestyle satisfaction between Hawkins County farm women who were part-time employed and full-time employed.

Relationships Between Hawkins County Farm Women's Age and Their Perceived Satisfaction With Their Responsibilities and Activities

1. Hawkins County farm women who were middle-aged, 35 to 54 years, had more negative attitudes toward their lifestyles than did farm women 34 years and under and farm women who were 55 years and older.

IV. IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Hawkins County farm women, like the majority of the United States population, are becoming middle-aged and older with only 15.8 percent of the farm women in this study under 34 years of age.

Almost 57 percent of the farm women were employed off the farm with 44 percent employed on a full-time basis. Over 73 percent of the Hawkins County farm women had completed high school with approximately 19 percent graduating from college. These findings indicate that Hawkins County farm women are middle-aged, educated, and an important part of the work force. Extension programs should be designed to meet the needs of the farm women under 54 years of age with consideration given to educational levels and time constraints. Due to the large number of employed farm women, Extension programmers should reevaluate traditional teaching methods incorporating new methods and ideas to reach new clientele. A variety of education programs could be offered ranging from individual self-study completed within the time limits set by the farm women themselves or group programs conducted in conjunction with work, school, or community activities allowing farm women to form social contacts and support.

Hawkins County farm women had a positive view of their lifestyle. One recurring theme found in their perception of lifestyle concerned time. Farm women who were employed felt that they did not have adequate time for themselves, their spouses, their family, or to attend or participate in community activities or volunteer programs.

Hawkins County farm women 55 years and older felt they had adequate time for themselves and their families. Younger and middle-aged farm women, 54 years and under, perceived they had less time with their spouses.

The higher the educational level of farm women, the less time they perceived they had with family or for themselves. Farm women

with some high school education felt that they had less time to attend or assist with community activities than did farm women in other education categories.

It is recommended that Extension staff plan programs to meet the time crunch of employed farm women. To involve more audiences, programs and meetings should be held at times other than during working hours and at different places, such as places of employment and in conjunction with school events. Programs should include "take home" information such as video or computer libraries, that farm women could review in their leisure time. Programs that are conducted in the workplace, such as lunch and learn, should be concise and punctual as more time stresses would develop if these programs were to extend past their allotted lunch period.

Comparisons of audiences showed that farm women 55 years and older had more time for themselves and their families than did farm women 54 years and under. The implication for Extension agents is that Extension programs planned for middle-aged and younger farm women should again consider this audiences' lack of available time. Programs such as home study courses and mini-workshops scheduled around job activities might entice this younger audience to participate.

Hawkins County farm women, regardless of employment status, viewed farming tasks as a family "partnership" while feeling that basic household tasks were their responsibility. Farm women not employed off the farm took more responsibility for meal preparation and cleanup, laundry chores, and light housekeeping chores. Farm

women who were employed off the farm shared more home and farm tasks especially in the areas of child related activities such as baby-sitting and supervision. Farm women who worked part-time had more responsibilities for yard and garden chores than did farm women who worked full-time off the farm or were not employed off the farm.

Since farm women, regardless of employment status, consider themselves equal partners in farming operations, Extension programs should include women's educational needs in the planning of agricultural and farm management programs. Again, women's work schedules and home responsibilities should be considered when time schedules are being made. Also, specific topics such as record keeping, financial planning, and retirement planning could be offered to all farm women.

As farm and home activities increase, community and volunteer activities of Hawkins County farm women decrease. When scheduling Extension prgrams, thought should be given to peak harvest and planting times and school schedules. Farm women not employed off the farm participated in fewer community and volunteer activities than did full-time employed farm women. This situation implies that Hawkins County farm women may have lower educational backgrounds and do not seek work, are retired and have less involvement in children's programs and activities, may have lower self-esteem, or are not motivated to attend the programs offered. Extension planning should evaluate volunteer leader motivations and incorporate these motivational techniques in recruitment of leaders, regardless of their educational attainment, economic background, or age.

Again, time schedules of employed Hawkins County farm women should be considered when planning Extension programs concerning volunteerism. Leader training could be given at the workplace.

Farm women, regardless of employment status, were interested in receiving Agricultural Extension educational information. Materials should be available not only at the workplace, but in other public areas where farm women not employed off the farm could also receive information. Grocery store displays, library programs, programs coordinated with other groups and agencies (i.e., American Heart Association), job training services, and Department of Human Services are some examples of ways to reach unemployed farm women. Two programs farm women not employed off the farm might benefit from are personal development classes such as building self-esteem and financial planning programs including investing money wisely and either saving for retirement or how to live on your retirement.

Full-time employed Hawkins County farm women were more interested in time management and retirement planning materials than farm women employed part-time or not employed off the farm. Again, these needs could be met at the workplace or through other teaching techniques such as cable television or correspondence courses with a variety of programs geared to these subjects. Thought should be given to the farm women who are not employed off the farm or part-time employed as to what their financial planning needs might be. Are they not interested due to lack of information on the subject, not knowing their rights and benefits, or are they retired and receiving retirement benefits?

Farm women, regardless of home and farm task responsibilities, were interested in receiving some information from the Agricultural Extension Service. Again, time management information was important to women who shared more tasks with family members. Extension programs on time management could be designed as a program for all family members, and not just the farm women.

Hawkins County farm women, regardless of age, were interested in receiving some educational materials from the Extension Service. Farm women 54 years and younger were more interested in receiving family nutrition and diet information, and information regarding time management, financial planning, stress management, parenting skills, and computerizing farm records. The need for such information indicates a busy lifestyle. Hawkins County farm women, like other groups of American women, are interested in their families while looking for new and innovating ways to secure financial stability, decrease stress, and take advantage of new technology. Farm women who were middle-aged, 34 to 54 years old, were more interested in receiving leadership skill development information. Considering their age group, these are the women who are working and who have school age children. Leadership programs could be scheduled around work schedules and in relationship to children's activities. Again, understanding motivation of leaders is important in recruiting and keeping them involved in leadership roles.

Hawkins County farm women who have had previous contact with the Agricultural Extension Service were interested in receiving

information concerning new marketing methods of farm products and services. Implications are that these farm women with past knowledge of Extension programs realize that there were types of information and techniques available to them to improve their farming operation.

Hawkins County farm women who were employed full-time were more dissatisfied with their lifestyles than women who worked part-time or who did not work off the farm. It is recommended that Extension programs be planned to help full-time employed farm women cope with pressures and stresses. Again, self study programs on stress and time management would be important programs to offer to these women. Workplace study groups would help full-time employed farm women to form extended networks of other working women and men to discuss problems, stresses, and responsibilities each face.

Hawkins County farm women who were middle-aged, 35 to 54 years old, were more dissatisfied with their lifestyles than younger and older farm women. Again, these are the employed farm women who must cope not only with family and farm responsibilities, but job pressures as well. These are the women who have school-aged children and are participating in various community and volunteer activities. Extension programs should be directed to these farm women's needs. Programs can be developed to assist farm women in coping with role overload and time limitations. Through volunteer leader programs, farm women can gain personal satisfaction, while forming friendships and building their self-esteem.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

Recommendations for further study include:

1. Study of farm women's actual time use spent in employment, completing farm and home tasks, with families, and personal time.

2. Study of how farm families cope with stress.

3. Study of specific task assignment of each farm member by individual survey.

4. Study of farm management programs and how these programs meet the needs of the farm women who keep family and farm books and records.

5. Study of motivations as to why people volunteer their time and talents even though they have large commitments and responsibilities to employment and family.

6. Study of why people who are not employed do not volunteer as readily as people in the job force.

7. Study of the perception of other farm family members about home, farm, employment, and community activities.

8. Study of delivery methods acceptable to the full-time employed farm family members.

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APPENDIX

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

ID#_____ PHONE #_____

Hello, I'm_____a volunteer leader, calling for the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service. May I speak to _____. We are conducting a survey through the Hawkins County Extension Office about farm families. Your information will help us to understand more about Hawkins County farm women and their lifestyles. The information that you give us will be held in the strictest confidence. Would you mind taking a few minutes to answer questions for our survey?

If not, would there be a better time for me to call. (If no, thank them and hang up. If yes, find out when would be a good time to call back.)

Time to return call_____.

VOLUNTEERS:

1) Homemaker may be busy and might react negatively to the telephone call.

2) Children or other family members may answer the telephone.

3) There are additional names for you to contact if this homemaker is unavailable or does not want to participate in the survey.

_____Survey Completed

_____Survey Incomplete-Respondent terminated

_____Survey not conducted

FAMILY LIFE STYLE SURVEY

1. WHAT TYPE OF FARM OPERATIONS DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR FARM?

Volunteer, check all that apply.

_____A. Field Crops

_____B. Tobacco

_____C. Vegetable Truck Crops

_____D. Beef

_____E. Swine

_____F. Poultry

_____G. Dairy

_____H. Horse

_____I. Fruit/Pick your own

_____J. Greenhouse

_____K. Other,Specify_____

2. WHAT IS THE APPROXIMATE SIZE OF YOUR FARM?
_____ACRES

_____A. 25 acres or less

_____B. 26-50 acres

_____C. 51-75 acres

_____D. 76-100 acres

_____E. 101-150 acres

_____F. 151-200 acres

_____G. 201 acres or more

3. I AM GOING TO READ A LIST OF HOME AND FARM ACTIVITIES AND TASKS. AS I READ THE LIST WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME WHO IN YOUR FAMILY HAS THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS ACTIVITY OR TASK. YOU MAY RESPOND IN ONE OF THREE AREAS, WHICH ARE: 1)SELF 2)SHARED WITH SPOUSE AND/OR CHILDREN AND 3)DOES NOT APPLY TO YOUR SITUATION.

	SELF	SHARED WITH SPOUSE AND/OR CHILDREN	N/A
A. MEAL PREPARATION/CLEANUP	____	_____	_____
B. GROCERY SHOPPING	____	_____	_____
C. LAUNDRY	____	_____	_____
D. LIGHT OR BASIC HOUSECLEANING Ex. dusting/vacuum/changing bed	____	_____	_____
E. HEAVY HOUSECLEANING Ex. waxing floors/washing windows/cleaning carpets	____	_____	_____
F. CHILD CARE Ex. feeding/dressing/bathing	____	_____	_____
G. CHILD CARE Ex. babysitting/supervising	____	_____	_____
H. TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN	____	_____	_____
I. CAR REPAIRS AND UPKEEP	____	_____	_____
J. TRASH GATHERING AND HAULING	____	_____	_____
K. CARE OF FAMILY PETS	____	_____	_____
L. GARDENING/YARD CARE	____	_____	_____
M. HOUSEHOLD RECORDS/PAYING BILLS	____	_____	_____
N. MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES	____	_____	_____
O. KEEPING FARM BOOKS/RECORDS	____	_____	_____
P. RUNNING FARM ERRANDS/PURCHASING SUPPLIES	____	_____	_____
Q. PLANTING/HARVESTING CROPS	____	_____	_____
R. GENERAL FARM MAINTENENCE/UPKEEP	____	_____	_____
S. MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS	____	_____	_____

4. I AM GOING TO READ A LIST OF POSSIBLE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES. AS I READ THIS LIST,PLEASE RESPOND TO THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOU ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.

	YES	NO	N/A
A. SCHOOL FUNCTIONS Ex.PTA, Special programs/activities,homeroom mother	____	_____	_____
B. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES Ex.Ruritan, volunteer fire department	____	_____	_____
C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES	____	_____	_____
D. 4-H PROGRAM	____	_____	_____
E. OTHER YOUTH PROGRAMS	____	_____	_____
F. EXTENSION COMMUNITY CLUBS	____	_____	_____
G. EXTENSION HOMEMAKER CLUBS	____	_____	_____
H. FARMING ASSOCIATIONS ex. Livestock, Beekeepers, Horticulture	____	_____	_____
I. SOCIAL CLUBS	____	_____	_____
J. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUCH AS Volunteer Please list: _____	____	_____	_____

J. DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP SKILLS _____ _____

K. STRESS MANAGEMENT _____ _____

L. DEVELOPING NEW FARM ENTERPRISES _____ _____

M. NEW WAYS OF MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS/SERVICES _____ _____

N. EFFECTS/IMPACTS OF CHEMICALS ON WATER QUALITY _____ _____

O. WATER CONSERVATION _____ _____

8. IN WHAT WAY WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION.? AS I READ THE LIST OF POSSIBLE TOPICS, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR INTEREST.

_____A. Computer Programs

_____B. Video Taped Programs

_____C. Bulletins and Fact Sheets

_____D. Home Study Course

_____E. Workshops

_____F. Newsletters

_____G. Demonstrations or Programs at Extension Homemaker Meetings

_____H. Mass Media

_____I. Personal visits to home or farm.

_____J. Program materials through 4-H Program

_____K. Fairs & Promotions

_____L. Night Meetings

_____M. Day Meetings

_____N. Other_____

_____O. Not interested in receiving information

12. APPROXIMATELY WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE FAMILY INCOME WOULD YOU ESTIMATE THAT YOU PROVIDE_____?

___A.0-19%

___B.20-39%

___C.40-59%

___D.60-74%

___E.75% OR MORE

13. WHY DO YOU WORK OFF THE FARM_____?

_____A For Financial Security

_____B Because you want to

_____C Both

14. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO KNOW YOUR APPROXIMATE AGE.

_____A Under 25

_____B 25-34

_____C 35-44

_____D 45-54

_____E 55 and over

15. WOULD YOU MIND SHARING YOUR HIGHEST LEVEL COMPLETED IN SCHOOL_____?

_____A 8th Grade or less

_____B Some High School

_____C High School Graduate

_____D Some College

_____E College Graduate

16. HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE PRESENTLY LIVING AT HOME _____?

17. WHAT ARE THEIR AGES? (VOLUNTEERS LIST THE AGES ON THE LINES PROVIDED)

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____A. Infant to 4 years

_____B. 5 yr.- 9 yr.

_____C. 10-13 yr.

_____D. 14-18 yr.

_____E. 19- 22 yr.

_____F. 23 and older

18. DID YOU HAVE A FARMING BACKGROUND BEFORE MARRIAGE?

_____YES _____NO

19. DO YOU ACTUALLY LIVE ON YOUR FARM?

_____YES _____NO

THIS COMPLETES OUR QUESTIONNARE. I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. THE RESPONSES YOU HAVE GIVEN US WILL HELP THE EXTENSION SERVICE TO BETTER PLAN PROGRAMS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF HAWKINS COUNTY FARM FAMILIES.

VITA

Renne S. Tolbert, daughter of the late Harold and Reneau Satterfield, was born on December 12, 1950 in Knoxville, Tennessee. She graduated from Holston High School, Knoxville in June, 1968. She attended The University of Tennessee, Knoxville and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Related Arts, Crafts and Interior Design in December of 1972 and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics and Education in August of 1974.

She was employed October 16, 1974 with the Agricultural Extension Service in Hawkins County with the responsibility of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. In September, 1983, a transfer to the 4-H Home Economics position became effective. She currently serves as Extension Agent in Hawkins County with the responsibility of 4-H Home Economics.

She is a member of Gamma Sigma Delta, the National Honorary Agricultural Society, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary society for Extension professionals, Tennessee and National Associations of 4-H Agents and Tennessee and National Associations of Extension Home Economics. She is a member of First Baptist Church in Rogersville.

She was married to Robert Douglas Tolbert on May 28, 1977. They have two daughters, Lindsey Brooke and Ashley Suzanne. The family lives in Rogersville, Tennessee.