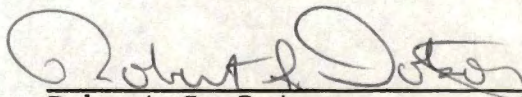


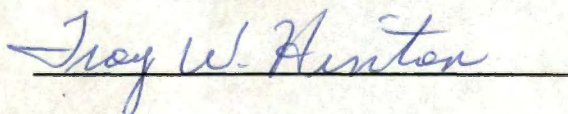
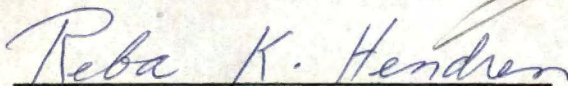
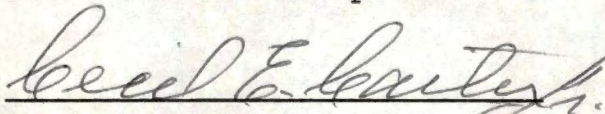
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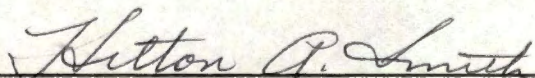


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THE INFLUENCE OF THE 1971 STATEWIDE EXTENSION FOODS AND
NUTRITION SURVEY ON AMOUNTS OF STAFF TIME PLANNED AND
EXPENDED AND CLIENTELE CONTACTS WITH SELECTED
AUDIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS, FISCAL
YEARS 1972 AND 1974

A Thesis
Presented for the
Master of Science
Degree
The University of Tennessee

Donna Lou Downen

August 1975

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents, Dr. and Mrs. M. Lloyd Downen, who have unselfishly given love, patience, and understanding. Their ceaseless encouragement makes possible any achievements of my own.

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ABSTRACT

Information from the 1971 Tennessee Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey was related to data from the Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) (i.e., Agent days planned and expended and clientele contacts made) for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 to determine whether the survey had influenced Agent time planned and expended with selected homemaker audiences and teaching methods.

The relation between foods and nutrition survey practices and TEMIS Primary Subjects was found to be satisfactory for this study. Recommended practices under the Primary Subjects "Health" and "Food Preservation" were found to be used the least by Tennessee homemakers suggesting need for nutrition educational program emphasis.

Percents of total Agent days planned and expended on the weak foods and nutrition practices showed no appreciable increases between Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974. Percents of Agent days planned increased for all audiences except Home Demonstration Club Members; and percents of Agent days expended increased for all audiences except Home Demonstration Club Members and Young Non-Club Homemakers.

There was an increase in all Subjects in total numbers of Agent days planned and expended between Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974; a relative increase in total time was noted. Also, there

was an increase in total contacts made by Agents between Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974; with the only decrease in contacts made by Agents being in the Subject of Health.

Group Contacts, Mass Media, and Planning (teaching methods) had the greatest increases in numbers of contacts made by Agents between the years studied.

It was implied that factors other than the 1971 Foods And Nutrition Survey had influenced Agent time planned and expended and contacts made by Agents for audiences and by teaching methods. Recommendations were made for further study.

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CHAPTER I,

INTRODUCTION

A. STUDY BACKGROUND

The Extension Service has the primary task of giving instruction. In order to most benefit the people of the community, Extension personnel must work with county residents to determine their particular needs and to plan programs of instruction to assist them in satisfying their needs and goals of personal, group, and community development. Program determination and program evaluation are important and necessary steps in the plan of instruction. When needs have been established, adequate program development must follow careful determination of learning experiences and teaching methods. Program evaluation is a continuing process of analyzing results of the instruction process and redirecting programs of instruction to meet newer needs and solve arising problems of the people (9:8).*

Practice surveys or checklists are vital instruments in determining the needs of Extension clientele. In program development they are useful by identifying exactly where clients stand in relation to following the recommended practices regarding a subject matter area, such as Nutrition.

*Numbers in parentheses refer to numbered references in the bibliography; those after the colon are page numbers.

The survey results give a basis for evaluating program effectiveness and suggest areas to receive intensified teaching emphasis. The 1971 Statewide Extension Foods and Nutrition Survey was taken for these same reasons.

The Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS), provides, among other data, information useful for measuring the influence of the Food and Nutrition Survey on amounts of Extension staff time planned and expended and clientele contacts with selected audiences and teaching methods. In short, TEMIS is a planning and reporting system designed to accumulate, store, and process data on what Extension staff members plan to do and what they actually do. By comparing TEMIS data with practice checklist survey results for a particular program or work area (e.g., Nutrition), Extension personnel are able to identify weak and strong program areas; better plan and spend time with such audiences according to their peculiar needs; and identify for use those teaching methods most effective under circumstances existing in the counties and other State areas. This is the first such analysis of nutrition data.

B. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The major purposes of this study were to identify nutrition, food preservation, food preparation and service, and health needs based on a 1972 Survey of Characteristics

Of Tennessee Homemakers In Five Extension Districts And Their Use Of Food And Nutrition Practices and to relate these practices to TEMIS Primary Subjects. Another purpose of the study was to identify shifts in actual numbers and relative percents of Agent days planned and expended, and contacts made for nutrition, food preservation, food preparation and service, and health with Home Demonstration Club Members, Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, and Young Non-Club Homemakers; and for teaching methods from Fiscal Year 1972 and Fiscal Year 1974.

C. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Audiences considered in this study are identified as follows:

Home Demonstration Club Member (HDCM). A Home Demonstration Club Member (HDCM) is an individual who is enrolled in an active organization composed of homemakers working and learning ways and means to improve their home and family life and/or community through the Extension home economics educational program (2:8H).

Food Stamp Recipient; Public Housing Tenants; Donated Food Participants; Disadvantaged. A Food Stamp Recipient is an individual who receives food stamps from some governmental body. This category at study time also included Public Housing Tenants; Donated Food Participants who received food

from some governmental body; and Disadvantaged individuals who were seen to be economically, socially, or educationally hindered (4:3J).

Homemaker. A Homemaker is an individual having the primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the home environment in the family context (4:3J).

Young Non-Club Homemakers. Young Non-Club Homemakers are homemakers with preschool children or married less than five years who are not Home Demonstration Club Members (4:3J).

Unsurveyed Others. Unsurveyed Others are all other Adults (over 21 years old) and Youth (both 4-H and non-4-H Youth) who were not surveyed in the 1971 Statewide Foods And Nutrition Survey, but who had nutrition-related contact with Extension personnel which was reported in the Weekly Activity Report and therefore recorded in TEMIS.

Teaching methods analyzed in this study were categorized into six areas.

Individual Contact. An Individual Contact refers to farm and home visits by an Agent, personal letters, telephone calls, and other on-site-visits to discuss subject matter other than agriculture or home economics such as resource and community development (4:2K).

Group Contacts. Group Contacts refer to group meetings, such as Home Demonstration Club Meetings; method, field, and result demonstrations; tours; conferences; and workshops.

Mass Media. Mass Media includes television, radio, news stories, circular letters, exhibits, posters, publications, and visuals.

Planning; Evaluation. Planning and Evaluation refer to time planned and spent by Extension personnel in those areas with and without representatives of the various audiences.

Not Applicable. Not Applicable is duly listed in the TEMIS Handbook as not conforming to any of the listed teaching methods (3:3J).

The Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) was the source of the information used in this study. TEMIS has been designed to provide a systematic flow of management information for use in program planning, evaluating, and reporting. TEMIS is designed to provide information for purposes of improved decision making. Documents used include the Annual Plan of Work and the Weekly Activity Report. They provide data for maintaining a current record of planned and unplanned activities and number of contacts made during those activities (3:1A).

The 1971 Statewide Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey. The 1971 Statewide Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey was compiled by Extension subject matter specialists after researching the recommended practices related to foods and nutrition. The results were tabulated in the 1972 Survey Of Characteristics Of Tennessee Homemakers In Five Extension Districts.

Recommended Nutrition Practices. Recommended Nutrition Practices include a list of sixteen, research-verified, carefully selected practices that, if followed, would lead to improved nutritional status of Tennessee families (1:6).

Concern Level. The term Concern Level was set for use in analyzing data from the Foods And Nutrition Survey. It was generally considered that if a practice was being used from 60-65 percent or less, there was need for improvement. For the present study, practices used by an audience 62 percent or less of the time, then, were considered to be of concern (i.e., this was the concern level selected).

Nutrition-all. Nutrition-all refers to the combination of TEMIS Primary Subject "Nutrition" and TEMIS Primary Subject "Food Selection and Buying." This combination resulted because of the TEMIS coding system which listed "Food Selection and Buying" as a sub-subject of "Nutrition."

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Good nutrition in childhood and throughout life is extremely important in fostering the physical, mental, emotional, and social growth of populations. Food habits are the sum total of the experienced influences of our environment including numerous activities, thought sentiments, and food practices and beliefs (9:8). The homemaker has primary responsibility for the nutritional well-being of her family. Her use or non-use of sound nutritional practices can influence every aspect of her family's lives. So goes the adage "You are what you eat." Following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating with the newly-formed Agricultural Extension Service and the land-grant colleges shared the responsibility for out-of-school instruction in areas relating to agriculture and home economics, including Nutrition (6:478). Through the years, recommended practices relating to Nutrition are researched, tested, and revised in an ongoing attempt to significantly improve the nutritional habits of the people whom Extension serves.

A. STUDIES RELATING TEMIS AND PRACTICE SURVEY DATA

This study is a companion study to an earlier one done by Schlosshan which relates 1972 and 1974 TEMIS data on Agent time planned and expended, and contacts made to a 1972 Statewide Tennessee Extension Clothing Practice Survey. Studies in other agriculture and home economics areas have yet to be done. Schlosshan found that percentage of total Agent days planned and expended on the weak clothing and textiles subjects between 1972 and 1974 showed no appreciable increases. Percentages planned with Home Demonstration Club Members increased and with non-members decreased; while percentages expended were the reverse from 1972 and 1974. Total Agent days planned for all clothing and textiles subjects markedly decreased between 1972 and 1974. Total Agent days expended decreased slightly as did total clientele contacts recorded in the clothing area from 1972 to 1974.

B. STUDIES OF NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES USED IN TENNESSEE

The Prince study (9) comparing nutritional practices of Home Demonstration Club Members with those of non-members in Weakley County, Tennessee found significant differences between the Home Demonstration Club Members and the non-members with regard to educational levels, their sources of information about food preparation and buying, and on number of sources

of nutrition training they had received. Significant differences between Home Demonstration Club Members and non-members were found on several Basic Four Food Group serving practices.

Davis (1) reported similar comparisons between Home Demonstration Club Members and non-members in Hardeman County, Tennessee. Her study included data from Home Demonstration Club Members and non-member Negro homemakers. Incomes in all groups were relatively low. Home Demonstration Club Members used recommended practices in the highest percentages; however white non-member homemakers and Negro members and non-members followed recommended practices in relatively high percentages. Most practice usage was above the concern level for all groups. A notable exception was daily milk intake. One-third to three-fourths of the group drank no milk daily.

Horton (5) examined the relationship between Tennessee Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) and homemakers' knowledge of foods and their personal and family characteristics. Data gathered from the ten original EFNEP counties in Tennessee were designed to determine improvement in the homemakers' knowledge of the four food groups from initial to latest food recall. Major findings of the study showed significant increases in Basic Four Food Group knowledge among rural residents, white respondents, those

with less than eight years formal schooling, and those enrolled in EFNEP two or more years. Black respondents and those 35-64 years of age had large increases in knowledge of the value of the milk food group. The study also revealed the importance of program involvement (i.e., personal contact) with clients in increasing their basic nutritional knowledge.

Stocking (12) reported on the influence of personal and family characteristics, mass media, individual and group instruction, and of interest in attending workshops and meetings upon levels of Nutrition Practice use by Home Demonstration Club Members, Young Homemakers, and Food Stamp Recipients. Age of the homemakers was found to have significance with regard to use of Nutrition Practices by Home Demonstration Club Members; but was not significant among Food Stamp Recipients. Number of youth in the home did not significantly affect practice use in any audience; however, number of adults in the home was significantly related to practice use among Food Stamp Recipients and Young Homemakers. Mass Media significantly influenced practice use among Food Stamp Recipients, especially television, radio, telephone, and newspapers. All audiences had higher use of Nutrition Practices when they received nutritional information from more than one mass media source. Extension Agents and home economics teachers had greater influence on Young Homemakers and Home Demonstration Club

Members. Food Stamp Recipients received most nutritional information from the county health department. Food Preservation and Meat Cookery workshops were found to be of most interest to the audiences surveyed.

C. STUDIES RELATING TO TEMIS RESEARCH

A benchmark study (7) was conducted in 1972 regarding how Tennessee County Extension personnel spent their time in Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971 on district and State levels. The purpose of the study was to determine how Tennessee Extension personnel had planned their time in Fiscal Year (FY) 1971 on the State level and to summarize the projected allocation of Extension time through FY 1971. McBroom found wide variations between time planned to be spent and actual time expended. Tennessee Extension personnel tended to underplan; however there were large increases in time expenditure and contacts made from FY 1970 to FY 1971.

Northcutt (8) discovered positive relationships existing between Agent interest and attitude and number of contacts with Tennessee dairymen. There also was a highly significant positive relationship between time Agents spent on dairying and number of contacts they made with dairymen.

Since the present study is the first of its kind relating an Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey to TEMIS data on time planned, expended, and contacts made by teaching methods; no other relevant studies were found to be available. Though

several such analyses of TEMIS data have been completed, none had the same purpose as the present one.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

There were two primary sources of information for this study, a statewide survey and TEMIS. The statewide summary of the 1971 Statewide Tennessee Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey compared five audiences of Tennessee homemakers regarding their use of nutrition practices as a basis for identifying priority educational needs of the homemakers and for relating them to appropriate TEMIS subjects for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974. A total of 2,271 persons were surveyed: 1,213 Home Demonstration Club Members, 706 Homemakers, 572 Young Non-Club Homemakers (including 4-H Mothers), and 230 Food Stamp Recipients. Data from TEMIS computer printouts of Agent days planned, expended, contacts made, and teaching methods used for nutrition subjects was collected and arranged in order, according to nutrition practice priorities, from least use to most use, except for teaching methods, by the selected audiences. TEMIS Youth Purposes were excluded, since the study focused on work with adult audiences.

Initially the sixteen recommended nutrition practices were categorized under one of four major TEMIS nutrition subjects. For study purposes, all recommended practices were said to be of equal importance. These subjects were arranged in order

from the least use of practices under each subject to the most use. A 1974 change in reporting procedure provided a more specific identification of subjects relating to the Primary Subject of Nutrition. Thus, a benchmark was established regarding Agent time planned, expended, contacts made, and teaching methods used in Nutrition areas of 4-H Records, Judging and Evaluating, Marketing and/or New Products, Outlook, Program Development, Program Evaluation, Program Implementation, Selection and Buying, Shows and Sales, and Special Interest. These same secondary subjects were included but not specifically identified in the earlier 1972 TEMIS data.

The level at which each recommended practice was considered needing improvement in use was 62 percent and below. As noted earlier, this was called the "concern level" in this study.

Information from TEMIS was arranged in order of subject priority for the various audiences. That information in similar priority was then arranged according to number of contacts made by selected teaching methods. The four measures considered in this study were Agent days planned, expended, contacts made, and teaching methods used.

Computations of increases or decreases in actual numbers of Agent days planned and devoted to the nutrition subjects were made by subtracting Fiscal Year 1974 data (see raw data tabled in Appendices) from those for Fiscal Year 1972. Such figures represent absolute changes from 1972 and 1974.

Computations for increases or decreases in relative percents of time planned and spent on the subjects studied were made by subtracting Fiscal Year 1974 percents (see raw data tabled in Appendices) from those for Fiscal Year 1972. Therefore, such figures represent relative shifts in percents of time and are not comparable with data showing actual changes in numbers of Agent days planned and/or expended.*

*Methods and Procedure were first developed by Schlosshan in March 1975.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study: (1) identify nutrition needs of selected audiences according to percents of interviewees using the recommended practices as determined by the 1971 Tennessee Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey, (2) identify shifts in absolute numbers and relative percents of Agent days planned and expended from Fiscal Year (FY) 1972 to FY 1974, (3) identify shifts in numbers of audience contacts made by Agents in all districts from FY 1972 to FY 1974, (4) identify shifts in the numbers and percents of Agent days devoted to the various teaching methods, and (5) identify shifts in numbers and percents of contacts made by means of the various teaching methods.

A. EDUCATIONAL PRIORITY RANKING OF FOOD AND NUTRITION RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

The sixteen recommended practices included in the 1971 Tennessee Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey were grouped according to five Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) Primary Subjects of Health, Food Preservation, Nutrition, Food Preparation and Service, and Food Selection and Buying. Table I lists these subjects in descending order of educational priority need by the surveyed audiences of

TABLE I

RECOMMENDED NUTRITION PRACTICES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF EDUCATIONAL PRIORITY HELD AS DETERMINED BY THE 1971 TENNESSEE STATE-WIDE EXTENSION SURVEY ACCORDING TO PERCENTS OF INTERVIEWEES IN VARIOUS AUDIENCES USING THE PRACTICES AND SHOWING
TEMIS PRIMARY SUBJECT RELATIONS

TEMIS Primary Nutrition Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Average Percent Using Practice			
	Total (N=2,721)	Home Demonstration Club Members (N=1,213)	Food Stamp Recipients (N=230)	Young Non-Club Homemakers (N=167)
1. Health				
a. When dieting, selected a wide variety of foods from four food groups.	<u>36.0</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>30.0</u>
Subtotal	36.0	41.0	26.0	30.0
2. Food Preservation				
a. Canned fruits and tomatoes in a water bath.	50.0	56.0	34.0	35.0
b. When canning at home, canned all low-acid foods in a pressure canner according to recommended practice.	54.0	59.0	33.0	47.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Nutrition Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Average Percent Using Practices				
	Total (N=2,721)	Home Demonstration Club Members (N=1,213)	Food Stamp Recipients (N=230)	Homemakers (N=1,111)	Young Non-Club Homemakers (N=167)
c. When preserving foods by freezing, blanched all vegetables before freezing.	<u>71.0</u>	<u>76.0</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>69.0</u>
Subtotal	58.3	63.6	38.0	58.0	50.3
3. Nutrition					
a. Children had three or four glasses of milk or its equivalent each day.	50.0	43.0	36.0	59.0	59.0
b. In planning meals, included at least one iron-rich food in addition to two servings of meat each day.	54.0	54.0	38.0	58.0	55.0
c. Adult family members had at least two glasses of milk or its equivalent each day.	55.0	57.0	49.0	53.0	58.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Nutrition Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Average Percent Using Practice				
	Total (N=2,721)	Home Demonstration Club Members (N=1,213)	Food Stamp Recipients (N=230)	Homemakers (N=1,111)	Young Non-Club Homemakers (N=167)
d. Provided family members with nutrition snack foods.	62.0	61.0	51.0	66.0	63.0
e. Planned for at least one serving of a dark green leafy or yellow vegetable four or five times a week.	73.0	76.0	63.0	72.0	73.0
f. In planning meals, included citrus fruits or other sources of vitamin C foods each day.	74.0	77.0	53.0	74.0	75.0
g. Had two servings of meat or other source of protein each day.	89.0	89.0	72.0	90.0	96.0
h. When selecting protein foods frequently included poultry and fish.	89.0	90.0	76.0	90.0	89.0
Subtotal	68.3	68.4	54.7	70.3	70.1

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Nutrition Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Average Percent Using Practice				
	Total (N=2,721)	Home Demonstration Club Members (N=1,213)	Food Stamp Recipients (N=230)	Homemakers (N=1,111)	Young Non-Club Homemakers (N=167)
4. Food Preparation and Service					
a. Served stewed, baked, or broiled foods more often than fried ones.	<u>72.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>68.0</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>57.0</u>
Subtotal	72.0	75.0	68.0	73.0	57.0
5. Food Selection or Buying					
a. Before grocery shopping, checked food supply and restocked items in food groups that have been used.	83.0	89.0	69.0	79.0	81.0
b. When grocery shopping, tried to get the most food value for money spent.	84.0	86.0	70.0	85.0	84.0
c. Kept on hand foods from each of the four food groups.	<u>91.0</u>	<u>95.0</u>	<u>65.0</u>	<u>93.0</u>	<u>79.0</u>
Subtotal	86.0	90.0	68.0	85.7	81.3
Grand Total Average	68.0	70.0	53.0	70.0	65.0

Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM), Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, and Young Non-Club Homemakers.

Comparison by Subjects

The grand total average practice use in all subjects was 68.0 percent. While this total average is above the concern level of 62.0 percent, two of the five practice subtotals were below this concern level.

Subject 1, Health, had the lowest percentage of use at 36.0 percent. Subject 1 related to a single practice, "When dieting, selected a wide variety of foods from four food groups."

Subject 2, Food Preservation, also was below the concern level at 58.3 percent practice usage. Three practices were related to Subject 2. Practice 2a, "Canned fruits and tomatoes in a water bath" totaled 50.0 percent usage. Practice 2b, "When canning at home, canned all low-acid foods in a pressure canner according to recommended practice" reached 54.0 percent. However, Practice 2c, "When preserving foods by freezing, blanched all vegetables before freezing" averaged above the concern level as an individual practice with 71.0 percent of the total of 2,721 respondents using it.

Subject 3, Nutrition, had eight related practices having a total average of 68.3 percent practice use. Four of the practices were at or below the concern level while four totaled above that level.

Practice 3a, "Children had three or four glasses of milk or its equivalent each day" totaled a low 50.0 percent. Practice 3b, "In planning meals, included at least one iron-rich food in addition to two servings of meat each day" averaged only 54.0 percent. Practice 3c, "Adult family members had at least two glasses of milk or its equivalent each day" totaled slightly higher at 55.0 percent. Practice 3d, "Provided family members with nutritious snack foods" reached the concern level of 62.0 percent.

Practice 3e, "Planned for at least one serving of a dark green leafy or yellow vegetable four or five times a week averaged a total of 73.0 percent. Practice 3f, "In planning meals, included citrus fruits or other sources of vitamin C foods each day" reached 74.0 percent usage. Practice 3g, "Had two servings of meat or other source of protein each day" and Practice 3h, "When selecting protein foods frequently included poultry or fish" each averaged totals of 89.0 percent use.

Subject 4, Food Preparation and Service, represented only one practice. Practice 4a, "Served stewed, baked, or broiled foods more often than fried ones" totaled 72.0 percent usage.

Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, grouped three practices totaling 86.0 percent average practice use. Practice 5a, "Before grocery shopping, checked food supply and restocked items in food groups that have been used" reached

83.0 percent use. Practice 5b, "When grocery shopping, tried to get the most food value for money spent" averaged slightly higher at 84.0 percent. Practice 5c, "Kept on hand foods from each of the four food groups" had the highest total practice usage of 91.0 percent.

Comparison by Audiences

Recommended practice use by surveyed audiences ranged from Subject 1, Health, 26.0 percent total percent average use by Food Stamp Recipients to Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, 90.0 percent total average usage by Home Demonstration Club Members. Table I on pages 17-20 divides the total average percent of those using the practice into four audiences, namely Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM), Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, and Young Non-Club Homemakers.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, also averaged below the concern level, with only one audience, HDCM, reaching above the concern level to 63.6 average percent. Only under Practice 2c did any of the audiences (i.e., HDCM) reach above the concern level; while Food Stamp Recipients remained low at 47.0 percent usage. Average percent for Food Stamp Recipients was only 38.0 percent, for Young Non-Club Homemakers was 50.3 percent, and for Homemakers was 58.0 percent.

Subject 3, Nutrition, had a total average for all audiences of 68.3 percent practice usage. All audiences with the exception of Food Stamp Recipients (54.7 percent) averaged above the concern level. Relating to individual Practices 3a, 3b, and 3c all audiences averaged below the concern level in each case. Low use was represented in Practice 3a at 36.0 percent usage by Food Stamp Recipients; while high use also was Practice 3a at 59.0 percent use by Homemakers and Non-Club Homemakers. Practice 3d just reached the concern level at 62.0 total percent. Food Stamp Recipients and HDCM were below at 51.0 percent and 61.0 percent, respectively; while Young Non-Club Homemakers were higher at 63.0 percent and 66.0 percent, respectively. Practices 3e, 3f, 3g, and 3h all averaged well above the concern level ranging from 73.0 percent usage to 89.0 percent usage. All audience totals for the individual practices were over 72.0 percent use with the exception of the Food Stamp Recipients who dropped to 53.0 percent average use on Practice 3f and 63.0 percent on Practice 3e. Young Non-Club Homemakers totaled 96.0 percent in Practice 3g which was the highest percent for any practice.

Subject 4, Food Preparation and Service, related to just one practice and averaged 72.0 percent. Each audience was above the concern level: Food Stamp Recipients at 68.0 percent, Young Non-Club Homemakers at 57.0 percent, Homemakers at 73.0 percent, and HDCM at 75.0 percent practice use.

Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, averaged 86.0 percent for three practices. All audiences were above the concern level. Practice use ranged from 65.0 percent for Food Stamp Recipients for Practice 5c, to 95.0 percent for HDCM for Practice 5c. Food Stamp Recipients showed the lowest averages for all three practices in Subject 5; however all three averages were above the concern level. HDCM, Homemaker, and Young Non-Club Homemaker audiences ranged from 79.0 percent to 95.0 percent practice usage. Subject 5 total averages were Food Stamp Recipients at 68.0 percent, Young Non-Club Homemakers at 81.3 percent, Homemakers at 85.7 percent and HDCM at 90.0 percent usage.

B. SHIFTS IN AGENT NUTRITION TIME PLANNED
COMPARING FY 1972 AND FY 1974

Table II presents increases and/or decreases between the numbers of Agent days planned for FY 1972 and FY 1974. TEMIS Primary Subjects are arranged by educational priority (see Table I, pages 17-20). Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, was recorded in TEMIS data under the Primary Subject of Nutrition. Because Subject 5 had the highest percentage of use; its combination with Subject 3, Nutrition, allowed Subject 3 to have the highest percentage of use. Subject 3, Nutrition, then became Subject 4. The new rankings are as follows: Subject 1, Health; Subject 2, Food Preservation; Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service; and Subject 4,

TABLE II

NUMBER INCREASES OR DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
DAYS PLANNED WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Number of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	88.0	0.00	-2.0	72.0	4.0 14.0
2. Food Preservation	187.0	-11.0	30.0	194.0	5.0 -31.0
3. Food Preparation and Service	525.0	36.0	93.0	245.0	3.0 148.0
4. Nutrition-all	<u>508.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>348.0</u>	<u>197.0</u>	<u>-5.0</u> <u>-42.0</u>
Total	1,308.0	35.0	469.0	708.0	7.0 89.0
Total Agent Days, 1972	3,835	783	374	1,163	18 1,497
Total Agent Days, 1974	5,143	818	843	1,871	25 1,586

*Home Demonstration Club Members

Nutrition-all. The audiences of Home Demonstration Club Members, Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, and Young Non-Club Homemakers were those surveyed in the 1971 Tennessee Extension Foods And Nutrition Survey. Unsurveyed Others refers to all other persons and groups which were not included in the survey, but for whom nutrition-related educational contacts were planned by Agents for FY 1972 and FY 1974. (See Appendix B for Raw Data for FY 1972 and FY 1974.)

Comparison by Agent Days

There was a net increase (+) of 1,308.0 Agent days planned from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Total Agent days planned in 1972 were 3,835 while total Agent days planned in 1974 increased to 5,143. All Subjects showed an increase (+) in Agent days planned ranging from 88.0 days in Health to 508.0 days in Nutrition-all. Numbers of Agent days planned by audiences ranged from an increase (+) of 7.0 days for Young Non-Club Homemakers to an increase (+) of 708.0 days for Homemakers.

Subject 1, Health, the subject of greatest priority on the survey, had a net increase (+) of only 88.0 Agent days planned from 1972 to 1974. Although there was a decrease (-) of 2.0 Agent days planned for Food Stamp Recipients, there was a 4.0 Agent day increase (+) for Young Non-Club Homemakers, a 14.0 Agent day increase (+) among Unsurveyed Others, and a 72.0 Agent day increase (+) for Homemakers.

Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM) showed no change in Agent days planned in 1972 and 1974.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a net increase (+) of 187.0 Agent days planned from 1972 to 1974. Unsurveyed Others and HDCM showed a decrease (-) of 31.0 Agent days and 11.0 Agent days, respectively. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 5.0 Agent days, Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 30.0 Agent days, and Homemakers had the largest increase (+) of any audience with 194.0 Agent days.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had a net increase (+) of 525.0 Agent days from 1972 to 1974. All audiences increased (+) in Agent days planned. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 3.0 Agent days, HDCM increased (+) 36.0 Agent days, Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 93.0 Agent days, Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 148.0 Agent days, and Homemakers increased (+) 245.0 Agent days.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, showed a net increase (+) of 508.00 Agent days from 1972 to 1974. Unsurveyed Others decreased (-) 42.0 Agent days, and Young Non-Club Homemakers decreased (-) 5.0 Agent days. HDCM had an increase (+) of 10.0 Agent days; and Homemakers followed with an increase (+) of 197.0 Agent days. Food Stamp Recipients had the largest increase (+) of 348.0 Agent days.

Comparison by Percents

Table III presents the changes in relative percents of Agent time planned according to the Nutrition Priority Subjects for the various audiences between FY 1972 and FY 1974. Percent of Agent time planned by Subjects ranged from a decrease (-) of 2.22 percent for Subject 4, Nutrition, to an increase (+) of 3.49 percent for Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service. Unsurveyed Others and HDCM showed total decreases (-) of 8.19 percent and 4.50 percent respectively. Young Non-Club Homemakers had a 0.03 percent total increase (+); Homemakers had a 6.02 percent total increase (+); and Food Stamp Recipients had a 6.64 percent total increase (+).

Subject 1, Health, showed a net relative decrease (-) in Agent days planned of 1.36 percent for 1972 to 1974. Unsurveyed Others (-1.01%), HDCM (-0.63%), and Food Stamp Recipients (-0.56%) all had decreases (-) in percents of Agent days planned. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 0.07 percent; and Homemakers increased (+) 0.77 percent in Agent days planned.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a net relative increase (+) of 0.09 percent in Agent days planned from 1972 to 1974. Agent days planned with Unsurveyed Others decreased (-) 1.44 percent; and decreased (-) 0.92 percent with HDCM. Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 0.04 percent in Agent days

TABLE III

PERCENT INCREASES OR DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
DAYS PLANNED WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Percent of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	-1.36	-0.63	-0.56	0.77	-1.01
2. Food Preservation	0.09	-0.92	0.04	2.32	-1.44
3. Food Preparation and Service	3.49	-1.30	1.15	2.26	1.34
4. Nutrition-all	-2.22	-1.65	6.01	0.67	-7.08
Total	0.00	-4.50	6.64	6.02	-8.19

*Home Demonstration Club Members

planned; Agent days planned with Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 0.09 percent; and Homemakers had the greatest increase (+), 2.32 percent, in Agent days planned.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the largest net relative increase (+) in percent of Agent days planned with 3.49 percent from 1972 to 1974. Only HDCM decreased (-) in Agent days planned (-0.30 percent). Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 0.04 percent, Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 1.15 percent, Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 1.34 percent, and Homemakers increased (+) 2.26 percent in Agent days planned.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had a net relative decrease (-) of 2.22 percent in Agent days planned from 1972 to 1974. Unsurveyed Others decreased (-) 7.08 percent, HDCM decreased (-) 1.65 percent, and Young Non-Club Homemakers decreased (-) 0.17 percent in Agent days planned. Homemakers and Food Stamp Recipients showed increases (+) of 0.67 percent and 6.01 percent, respectively.

C. SHIFTS IN AGENT NUTRITION TIME EXPENDED COMPARING FY 1972 AND FY 1974

Comparison by Agent Days

Table IV presents increases and/or decreases between the number of Agent days expended for FY 1972 and FY 1974. (See Appendix C for Raw Data for FY 1972 and FY 1974.) There was a net increase (+) of 937.70 Agent days expended from 1972 to

TABLE IV

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
DAYS EXPENDED WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO
FISCAL YEAR 1974 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF
PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Number of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	64.13	-3.38	-3.25	13.38	3.64 53.74
2. Food Preservation	143.15	-30.13	8.12	106.63	9.13 49.40
3. Food Preparation and Service	222.56	150.16	-139.09	142.73	4.12 64.64
4. Nutrition-all	507.86	-41.57	236.89	-23.86	-13.84 350.24
Total	937.70	75.08	102.67	238.88	3.05 518.02
Total Agent Days, 1972	3,727.32	1,064.69	325.19	756.49	32.84 1,548.13
Total Agent Days, 1974	4,665.04	1,139.77	427.86	995.37	35.89 2,066.15

*Home Demonstration Club Members

1974. Total Agent days expended in 1972 were 3,727.32 while total Agent days expended in 1974 increases (+) to 4,665.04. All Subjects showed an increase (+) in Agent days expended ranging from 64.13 days in Health to 507.86 days in Nutrition-all. All audiences showed an increase (+) in Agent days expended ranging from 3.05 days for Young Non-Club Homemakers to 518.02 days for Unsurveyed Others.

Subject 1, Health, had a net increase (+) of 64.13 Agent days expended from 1972 to 1974. There were decreases (-) in two audiences: HDCM (-3.38) and Food Stamp Recipients (-3.25). Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 3.64 Agent days; and Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 53.74 Agent days expended from 1972 to 1974.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a net increase (+) in Agent days expended of 143.15 Agent days. HDCM was the only audience to decrease (-) in days expended as there was a decrease (-) of 30.13 Agent days. Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 8.12 Agent days; Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 9.13 Agent days; Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 49.40 Agent days; and Homemakers increased (+) 106.63 Agent days.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, showed a net increase (+) of 222.56 Agent days expended from 1972 to 1974. Food Stamp Recipients had a decrease (-) of 139.09 Agent days with all other audiences showing increases(+): Young Non-Club

Homemakers of 4.12 Agent days, Unsurveyed Others of 64.64 Agent days, Homemakers of 142.73 Agent days, and HDCM of 150.16 Agent days expended.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had a net increase of 507.86 Agent days expended from 1972 to 1974. Three audiences showed decreases (-): HDCM (-41.57), Homemakers (-23.86), and Young Non-Club Homemakers (-13.84); while Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 236.89 Agent days and Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 350.24 Agent days expended.

Comparison by Percents

Table V presents the changes in relative percents of Agent time expended according to the Nutrition Priority Subjects for the various audiences between FY 1972 and FY 1974. Subjects ranged from a decrease (-) of 1.56 percent Agent days expended for Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service to an increase (+) of 1.52 percent Agent days expended for Subject 4, Nutrition-all. HDCM and Young Non-Club Homemakers had a total decrease (-) of 4.12 percent and 0.12 percent, respectively. Food Stamp Recipients had a relative increase (+) of 0.44 percent; Homemakers had an increase (+) of 1.05 percent; and Unsurveyed Others had an increase (+) of 2.75 percent Agent days expended.

Subject 1, Health, had a net relative decrease (-) in Agent days of 0.39 percent. HDCM decreased (-) 0.69 percent

TABLE V

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
 DAYS EXPENDED WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Percent of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	-0.39	-0.69	-0.16	0.09	0.30
2. Food Preservation	0.43	-1.40	0.06	1.18	0.42
3. Food Preparation and Service	-1.56	1.28	-3.96	1.68	-0.61
4. Nutrition-all	<u>1.52</u>	<u>-3.31</u>	<u>4.50</u>	<u>-1.90</u>	<u>2.64</u>
Total	0.00	-4.12	0.44	1.05	2.75

*Home Demonstration Club Members

in Agent days; Food Stamp Recipients decreased (-) 0.16 percent in Agent days expended. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 0.07 percent; Homemakers increased (+) 0.09 percent; and Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 0.30 percent in Agent days expended.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, showed a net relative increase (+) in percent of Agent days expended of 0.43 percent. HDCM decreased (-) 1.40 percent; however Food Stamp Recipients (0.68 percent), Young Non-Club Homemakers (0.17 percent), Unsurveyed Others (0.42 percent), and Homemakers (1.18 percent) all showed relative increases (+) in Agent days expended.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, also had a net relative decrease (-) in Agent days expended. Subject 3 had a total decrease (-) of 1.56 percent. Audiences showing relative decreases (-) were Food Stamp Recipients (-3.96 percent) and Unsurveyed Others (-0.61 percent). Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 1.68 percent.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had a net relative increase (+) of 1.52 percent in Agent days expended. However, Subject 4 had relative decreases (-) in Agent days expended in three of the five audiences: HDCM (-3.31 percent), Homemakers (-1.90 percent), and Young Non-Club Homemakers (-0.41 percent). Unsurveyed Others and Food Stamp Recipients showed increases (+) of 2.64 percent and 4.50 percent, respectively.

D. SHIFTS IN AGENT NUTRITION CONTACTS MADE
COMPARING FY 1972 AND FY 1974

Comparison by Numbers of Contacts Made

Table VI presents the numbers of increases and/or decreases between Agent contacts made for FY 1972 and FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects and the audiences studied. (see Appendix D for Raw Data for FY 1972 and FY 1974.)

Total contacts among all audiences showed a net increase (+) of 44,051 contacts from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Total contacts increased (+) from 220,791 in 1972 to 264,842 in 1974. Subject 1, Health, showed a decrease (-) of 7,317 contacts. Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, showed a substantial increase (+) of 36,467 contacts from 1972 to 1974. Young Non-Club Homemakers had a net increase (+) of 324 contacts; while Unsurveyed Others had the largest net increase (+) of 21,353 contacts.

As mentioned above, Subject 1, Health, had the only net decrease (-) in contacts of 7,317. Unsurveyed Others decreased (-) 8,575 contacts; HDCM decreased (-) 29 contacts; and Homemakers had the least loss (-) of 4 contacts. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 18 contacts; and Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 1,273 contacts.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had the second largest net increase (+) of contacts with 12,756. All audiences showed increased (+) contacts: Food Stamp Recipients (75), Young

TABLE VI

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
CONTACTS MADE WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Number of Contacts				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	-7,317	-29	1,273	-4	18
2. Food Preservation	12,756	549	75	5,062	468
3. Food Preparation and Service	36,467	6,575	593	10,125	-348
4. Nutrition-all	<u>2,145</u>	<u>-518</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>-1,633</u>	<u>186</u>
Total	44,051	6,577	2,247	13,550	324
Total Contacts, 1972	220,791	40,494	10,338	33,393	1,087
Total Contacts, 1974	264,842	47,071	12,585	46,945	1,411
					135,479
					156,832

*Home Demonstration Club Members

Non-Club Homemakers (468), HDCM (549), Homemakers (5,062), and Unsurveyed Others (6,602).

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the greatest net increase (+) in contacts with 36,467. Only Young Non-Club Homemakers had a decrease (-) in contacts of 348. Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) 593; HDCM increased (+) 6,575; Homemakers increased (+) 10,125; and Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 19,522 contacts from 1972 to 1974.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had a net increase (+) of 2,145 contacts. Homemakers and HDCM decreased (-) 1,633 and 518 contacts, respectively. Young Non-Club Homemakers had an increase (+) 306 contacts, and Unsurveyed Others had an increase (+) of 3,804 contacts on this subject.

Comparison by Percents of Contacts Made

Table VII presents the increases and/or decreases between relative percents of Agent contacts made for FY 1972 and FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects and the audiences studied. (See Appendix D for Raw Data from FY 1972 and FY 1974.) Percents for Subject contacts ranged from a relative net decrease (-) of 8.23 percent for Nutrition-all to a relative net increase (+) of 9.25 percent for Food Preparation and Service. Unsurveyed Others and HDCM had relative decreases (-) of 2.14 and 0.57 percent contacts, respectively. Young Non-Club Homemakers had a slight relative increase (+) of 0.03

TABLE VII

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
CONTACTS MADE WITH DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Percent of Contacts					
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
1. Health	-4.95	-0.29	0.46	-0.09	0.00	-5.03
2. Food Preservation	3.93	-0.08	0.00	1.47	0.16	2.38
3. Food Preparation and Service	9.25	1.20	-0.21	2.73	-0.17	5.70
4. Nutrition-all	-8.23	-1.39	-0.18	-1.50	0.04	-5.20
Total	0.00	-0.57	0.07	2.61	0.03	-2.14

*Home Demonstration Club Members

percent; Food Stamp Recipients increased (+) slightly 0.07 percent; and Homemakers had a 2.61 percent increase (+) in contacts made by Agents.

Subject 1, Health, had a relative net decrease (-) of 4.95 percent in contacts. Unsurveyed Others decreased (-) 5.03; HDCM decreased (-) 0.29 percent; and Homemakers had the least decrease (-) of 0.09 percent of contacts made. Young Non-Club Homemakers showed no change in percent of contacts. Food Stamp Recipients had the only increase (+) in contacts of 0.46 percent.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, increased (+) 3.93 percent in relative net contacts. Only HDCM had a decrease (-) of 0.08 percent. Food Stamp Recipients had had no change in percentage of contacts. Young Non-Club Homemakers increased (+) 0.16 percent; Homemakers increased (+) 1.47 percent; and Unsurveyed Others increased (+) 2.38 percent of contacts made.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the largest relative net increase (+) of 9.25 percent in contacts. Food Stamp Recipients (-0.21) and Young Non-Club Homemakers (-0.17) decreased (-) in contacts. HDCM had a 1.20 percent increase (+); Homemakers had a 2.73 percent increase (+); and Unsurveyed Others had a 5.70 percent increase (+) in contacts made.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the largest relative net decrease (-) in contacts of 8.23 percent. Only Young Non-Club

Homemakers had a relative increase (+) of 0.04 percent. Unsurveyed Others (-5.20 percent), Homemakers (-1.50 percent), HDCM (-1.39 percent) and Food Stamp Recipients (-0.18 percent) all decreased (-) in percents of contacts from 1972 to 1974.

E. NUMBERS, PERCENTS, AND SHIFTS IN AGENT TEACHING
METHODS USED COMPARING FY 1972 AND FY 1974

Agent Days Expended in 1972

Table VIII presents the numbers of days expended by Agents in all districts by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to selected teaching methods used. A total of 3,727.32 Agent days was spent in 1972 using the selected teaching methods, with the largest number of Agent days spent with Group Contacts: 1,756.36 Agent days. The smallest number of Agent days was spent in Evaluation: 151.30 Agent days. Agent days spent teaching the Priority Subjects ranged from 325.96 Agent days for Health to 1,736.06 Agent days spent for Nutrition. (See Appendix E for Raw Data for FY 1972 and FY 1974.)

Subject 1, Health, had the least amount of Agent days spent at 325.96. Twelve and sixty-two one hundredths Agent days were spent in Evaluation; 13.25 Agent days were Not Applicable; 18.85 Agent days were spent for Mass Media; 45.54 Agent days were devoted to Individual Contacts; 55.63 Agent days were spent in Planning; and 180.05 Agent days were spent in Group Contacts.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, showed 490.60 Agent days spent. Evaluation showed 6.75 Agent days; Not Applicable,

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN 1972 BY NUTRITION
 SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	TEACHING METHOD						
	Number of Agent Days						
	Total	Individual Contact	Group Contact	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation Applicable Not	
1. Health	325.96	45.54	180.05	18.85	55.63	12.62	13.25
2. Food Preservation	490.60	145.02	169.68	72.70	70.46	6.75	25.99
3. Food Preparation and Service	1,174.70	144.60	567.15	89.97	289.22	20.53	63.23
4. Nutrition-all	<u>1,736.06</u>	<u>252.71</u>	<u>839.48</u>	<u>116.73</u>	<u>336.62</u>	<u>111.40</u>	<u>79.12</u>
Total	3,727.32	587.87	1,756.36	298.25	751.95	151.30	181.59

25.99 Agent days; Planning, 70.46 Agent days; Mass Media, 72.70 Agent days; Individual Contacts, 145.02 Agent days; and Group Contacts, 169.68 Agent days spent.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, was taught 1,174.70 Agent days. A total of 20.53 Agent days were devoted to Evaluation; 62.23 Agent days were Not Applicable to these teaching methods; 89.97 Agent days were spent using Mass Media; 144.60 Agent days were spent with Individual Contacts; 289.22 Agent days were spent in Planning; and 567.15 Agent days were spent with Group Contacts.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the greatest number of Agent days spent: 1,736.06. Seventy-nine and twelve hundredths Agent days were Not Applicable; 111.40 Agent days were in Evaluation; 116.73 Agent days were Mass Media; 252.71 Agent days were with Individual Contacts; 336.62 Agent days were in Planning; and 839.48 Agent days were with Group Contacts.

Percent Of Time Expended in 1972

Table IX presents the percents of days expended by Agents in all districts by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to teaching methods used. The lowest percentage of Agent days was devoted to Evaluation at 4.06 percent; and the highest percentage of Agent days was devoted to Group Contacts at 47.12 percent. Subject 1, Health, had the least percentage of Agent days devoted at 8.74 percent; and Nutrition had the highest percent of Agent days devoted at 46.58 percent.

TABLE IX

PERCENT OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN 1972 BY NUTRITION
SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	TEACHING METHOD						Not Applicable
	Percent of Agent Days						
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
1. Health	8.74	1.22	4.83	0.51	1.49	0.34	0.35
2. Food Preservation	13.16	3.89	4.55	1.95	1.89	0.18	0.70
3. Food Preparation and Service	31.52	3.88	15.22	2.41	7.76	0.55	1.70
4. Nutrition-all	<u>46.58</u>	<u>6.78</u>	<u>22.52</u>	<u>3.14</u>	<u>9.03</u>	<u>2.99</u>	<u>2.12</u>
Total	100.00	15.77	47.12	8.01	20.17	4.06	4.87

Subject 1, Health, had 8.74 percent of Agent days devoted. Evaluation had the least percentage at 0.34 percent; followed by Not Applicable, 0.35 percent; Mass Media, 0.51 percent; Individual Contacts, 1.22 percent; Planning, 1.49 percent; and Group Contacts, 4.83 percent of Agent days.

Subject 2, Food Preservation had 13.16 percent of Agent days spent. Evaluation showed the least percentage (0.18 percent); Not Applicable (0.70 percent); Planning (1.89 percent); Mass Media (1.95 percent); Individual Contacts (3.89 percent); and Group Contacts (4.55 percent) followed.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the second highest percentage of Agent days devoted of 31.52 percent. Evaluation again had the lowest percentage of days spent of 0.55 percent. Not Applicable had 1.70 percent; Mass Media had 2.41 percent; Individual Contacts had 3.88 percent; Planning had 7.76 percent; and Group Contacts had 15.22 percent of Agent days devoted.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the highest percentage (46.58%) of Agent days spent. 2.12 percent of Agent days was spent on Not Applicable teaching methods; 2.99 percent of Agent days were spent in Evaluation; 3.14 percent of Agent days were spent using Mass Media; 6.78 percent of Agent days were spent with Individual Contacts; 9.03 percent of Agent days were spent in Planning; and 22.52 percent of Agent days were spent with Group Contacts.

Agent Days Expended in 1974

Table X presents the number of days spent by Agents in all districts by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to selected teaching methods used. A total of 4,665.04 Agent days was spent in 1974 using the selected teaching methods, with the least number of Agent days spent in Evaluation: 138.61 Agent days. The largest number of Agent days was spent with Group Contacts: 2,090.92 Agent days. Agent days spent teaching the Priority Subjects ranged from 390.09 Agent days for Health to 2,243.92 Agent days for Nutrition-all. (See Appendix E for Raw Data for FY 1974.)

Subject 1, Health, involved 390.09 Agent days. Of those Agent days, 4.63 were spent in Evaluation, 15.38 were Not Applicable, 25.50 were used for Mass Media, 32.04 were spent in Planning, 71.00 were spent in Individual Contacts, and 241.54 were spent with Group Contacts.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had 633.75 Agent days spent: 17.88 Agent days for Evaluation, 25.12 Agent days Not Applicable, 68.01 Agent days for Planning, 90.73 Agent days for Mass Media, 187.03 Agent days for Group Contacts, and 244.98 Agent days for Individual Contacts.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, included 1,397.28 Agent days. 28.74 Agent days were for Evaluation; 43.75 Agent days were Not Applicable; 169.48 Agent days were for Individual Contacts; 181.37 Agent days were for Mass Media; 240.65 Agent days were for Planning; and 733.29 Agent days were for Group Contacts.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN 1974 BY NUTRITION
SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	TEACHING METHOD					
	Total	Number of Agent Days				Not. Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation
1. Health	390.09	71.00	241.54	25.50	32.04	4.63
2. Food Preservation	633.75	244.98	187.03	90.73	68.01	17.88
3. Food Preparation and Service	1,397.28	169.48	733.29	181.37	240.65	28.74
4. Nutrition-all	2,243.92	224.79	929.06	216.94	616.24	87.36
Selection and Buying	500.72	58.45	243.40	86.75	95.50	2.50
Total	4,665.04	710.25	2,090.92	514.54	956.94	138.61
						253.78

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the largest number of Agent days devoted at 2,243.92 Agent days. Evaluation had 87.36 Agent days; Not Applicable had 169.53 Agent days; Mass Media had 216.94 Agent days; Individual Contacts had 224.79 Agent days; Planning had 616.24 Agent days; and Group Contacts had 929.06 Agent days expended.

Selection and Buying, a Subject not specifically identified in 1972 TEMIS data, accounted for 500.72 Agent days. 2.50 Agent days were spent in Evaluation, 13.12 Agent days were Not Applicable, 58.45 Agent days were with Individual Contacts, 86.75 Agent days were spent using Mass Media, 96.50 Agent days were spent in Planning, and 243.40 Agent days were spent with Group Contacts.

Percent of Time Expended in 1974

Table XI presents the percents of days spent by Agents in all districts by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to teaching methods used. The lowest percentage of Agent days was devoted to Evaluation at 2.97 percent; and the highest percentage of Agent days was devoted to Group Contacts at 44.82 percent. Subject 1, Health, had the lowest percentage of Agent days devoted at 8.37 percent; and Nutrition-all had the highest percentage of Agent days devoted at 48.10 percent.

Again, Subject 1, Health, had 8.37 percent Agent days spent. Lowest percentage was devoted to Evaluation at 0.10

TABLE XI

PERCENT OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN 1974 BY NUTRITION
SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	TEACHING METHOD						
	Percent of Agent Days						
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	Not Applicable
1. Health	8.37	1.52	5.18	0.55	0.69	0.10	0.33
2. Food Preservation	13.58	5.25	4.01	1.94	1.46	0.38	0.54
3. Food Preparation and Service	29.95	3.63	15.71	3.89	5.16	0.62	0.94
4. Nutrition-all	48.10	4.82	19.92	4.65	13.21	1.87	3.63
Selection and Buying	<u>22.31</u>	<u>2.60</u>	<u>10.85</u>	<u>3.87</u>	<u>4.30</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.58</u>
Total	100.00	15.22	44.82	11.03	20.52	2.97	5.44

percent; 0.33 percent for Not Applicable, 0.55 percent for Mass Media, 0.69 percent for Planning, 1.52 percent for Individual Contacts, and 5.18 percent for Group Contacts.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a percentage of 13.58 Agent days spent. Only 0.38 percent of Agent days was spent in Evaluation; 0.54 percent Not Applicable; 1.46 percent in Planning; 1.94 percent in Mass Media; 4.01 percent with Group Contacts; and 5.25 percent Agent days spent in Individual Contacts.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had 29.95 percent of Agent days spent. Lowest percent was Evaluation at 0.62 percent; next was Not Applicable at 0.94 percent; Individual Contacts at 3.63 percent; Mass Media at 3.89 percent; Planning at 5.16 percent; and Group Contacts at 15.71 percent of Agent days spent.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the largest percentage of Agent days spent. A total of 48.10 percent of Agent days spent included: Evaluation, 1.87 percent; Not Applicable, 3.63 percent; Mass Media, 4.65 percent; Individual Contacts, 4.82 percent; Planning, 13.21 percent; and Group Contacts, 19.92 percent of Agent days.

Selection and Buying, specifically identified in 1974 TEMIS data but not in the 1972 TEMIS data, totaled 22.31 percent of Agent days expended. Percent of Agent days spent in Evaluation was 0.11 percent, in Not Applicable was 0.58

percent, in Individual Contacts was 2.60 percent, in Mass Media was 3.87 percent, in Planning was 4.30 percent, and in Group Contacts was 10.85 percent.

Comparison by Agent Days

Table XII presents absolute increases and/or decreases in time expended by Agents in all districts for FY 1972 and FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to the selected teaching methods. Total increase (+) in Agent days expended from 1972 to 1974 was 937.72 days. A total of 3,727.32 Agent days was expended in 1972, increasing to 4,665.04 Agent days expended in 1974. There was a decrease (-) of 12.69 Agent days spent in Evaluation. The largest increase (+) of Agent days spent was 334.56 days in Group Contacts. Net total Agent devoted to Subjects increased (+) in all Subjects ranging from 64.13 Agent days in Health to 507.86 Agent days in Nutrition-all.

As stated above, Subject 1, Health, had a net increase (+) of 64.13 Agent days. Although Planning and Evaluation decreased (-) 23.61 Agent days and 7.99 Agent days, respectively; there were increases (+) in Not Applicable of 2.13 Agent days, in Mass Media of 6.65 Agent days, in Individual Contacts of 25.46 Agent days, and in Group Contacts of 61.49 Agent days.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a net increase (+) of 143.15 Agent days. Planning decreased (-) 2.45 Agent days,

TABLE XII

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
DAYS EXPENDED USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Number of Agent Days					
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation
1. Health	64.13	25.46	61.49	6.65	-23.61	-7.99
2. Food Preservation	143.15	99.96	17.35	18.03	-2.45	11.13
3. Food Preparation and Service	222.58	24.88	166.14	91.40	-48.57	8.21
4. Nutrition-all	<u>507.86</u>	<u>-27.92</u>	<u>89.58</u>	<u>100.21</u>	<u>279.62</u>	<u>-24.04</u>
Total	937.72	122.38	334.56	216.29	204.99	-12.69
Total Agent Days, 1972	3,727.32	587.87	1,756.36	298.25	751.95	151.30
Total Agent Days, 1974	4,665.04	710.25	2,090.92	514.54	956.94	138.61
						253.78

and Not Applicable decreased (-) 0.87 Agent days. Evaluation increased (+) 11.13 Agent days; Group Contacts increased (+) 17.35 Agent days; Mass Media increased (+) 18.03 Agent days; and Individual Contacts increased (+) 99.96 Agent days.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had a net increase (+) of 222.58 Agent days. Planning and Not Applicable again decreased (-) 48.57 Agent days and 19.48 Agent days, respectively. Evaluation increased (+) 8.21 Agent days; Individual Contacts increased (+) 24.88 Agent days; Mass Media increased (+) 91.40 Agent days; and Group Contacts increased (+) 166.14 Agent days.

As reported, Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the greatest net increase (+) in Agent days expended of 507.86 days. Agent days spent with Individual Contacts decreased (-) 27.92 days, and Agent days spent in Evaluation decreased (-) 24.04 days. There were increases (+) in Group Contacts of 89.58 Agent days; in Not Applicable of 90.41 Agent days; in Mass Media of 100.21 Agent days; and in Planning of 279.62 Agent days.

Comparison by Percents

Table XIII presents relative changes in the percent of Agent time expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to selected teaching methods. Group Contacts showed the greatest relative net decrease (-) of 2.30 percent. Mass Media had the greatest relative net increase (+) of 3.02 percent Agent days expended. Total

TABLE XIII

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
DAYS EXPENDED USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Percent of Agent Days						Not Applicable
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
1. Health	-0.37	0.30	0.35	0.04	-0.80	-0.24	-0.02
2. Food Preservation	0.42	1.36	-0.54	-0.01	-0.43	0.20	-0.16
3. Food Preparation and Service	-1.57	-0.25	0.49	1.48	-2.60	0.07	-0.76
4. Nutrition-all	<u>1.52</u>	<u>-1.96</u>	<u>-2.60</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>4.18</u>	<u>-1.12</u>	<u>1.51</u>
Total	0.00	-0.55	-2.30	3.02	0.35	-1.09	0.57

Agent days expended by Subjects ranged from a relative decrease (-) of 1.57 percent of Agent days in Food Preparation and Service to a relative increase (+) of 1.52 percent of Agent days in Nutrition.

Subject 1, Health, had a relative net decrease (-) of 0.37 percent of Agent days, decreases (-) being recorded in Planning (0.80 percent), Evaluation (0.24 percent), and Not Applicable (0.02 percent). Mass Media increased (+) 0.04 percent; Individual Contacts increased (+) 0.30 percent; and Group Contacts increased (+) 0.35 percent.

Subject 2, Food Preservation had a relative net increase (+) of 0.42 percent in Agent days expended. Evaluation increased (+) 0.20 percent; and Individual Contacts showed an increase (+) of 1.36 percent in Agent days expended. Group Contacts decreased (-) 0.54 percent; Planning decreased (-) 0.43 percent; Not Applicable decreased (-) 0.16 percent; and Mass Media decreased (-) 0.01 percent in Agent days expended.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the largest relative net decrease (-) in Agent days expended with 1.57 percent. Planning decreased (-) 2.60 percent; Not Applicable decreased (-) 0.76 percent; and Individual Contacts decreased (-) 0.25 percent. Evaluation increased (+) 0.07 percent in Agent days expended; Group Contacts increased (+) 0.49 percent; and Mass Media increased (+) 1.48 percent in Agent days expended.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the largest relative net increase (+) in Agent days expended of 1.52 percent. There was a relative decrease (-) of 2.60 percent with Group Contacts, of 1.96 percent with Individual Contacts, and of 1.12 percent in Evaluation. Not Applicable and Mass Media both had relative increases (+) of 1.51 percent. Planning had a relative increase (+) of 4.18 percent of Agent days expended.

Comparison by Number of Contacts Made

Table XIV presents the numbers of increases and/or decreases between Agent contacts made for FY 1972 and FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to the selected teaching methods. (See Appendix F for Raw Data for FY 1972 and FY 1974.)

Total contacts for all teaching methods showed a net increase (+) of 44,051 from 1972 to 1974. Total contacts increased (+) from 220,791 in 1972 to 264,842 in 1974. Planning had a net decrease (-) of 5,391 contacts from 1972 to 1974. Mass Media had the greatest net increase in number of contacts with 27,196 contacts. Subject 1, Health, had a net decrease (-) of 7,317 contacts; while Food Preparation and Service had the greatest net increase (+) of 36,467 contacts made.

As noted earlier, Subject 1, Health, had the only net decrease (-) in contacts made with 7,317. Mass Media

TABLE XIV

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
CONTACTS MADE WITH DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Number of Contacts					
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation Not Applicable
1. Health	-7,317	371	1,725	-8,417	-860	172 -308
2. Food Preservation	12,756	4,049	2,832	4,671	402	231 571
3. Food Preparation and Service	36,467	-485	22,494	21,322	-6,289	248 -823
4. Nutrition-all	<u>2,145</u>	<u>-361</u>	<u>-11,816</u>	<u>9,620</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>2,411</u> 935
Total	44,051	3,574	15,235	27,196	-5,391	3,062 375
Total Contacts, 1972	220,791	16,979	138,856	36,059	16,701	7,587 4,609
Total Contacts, 1974	264,842	20,553	154,091	63,255	11,310	10,649 4,984

decreased (-) 8,417 contacts; Planning decreased (-) 860 contacts; and Not Applicable decreased (-) 308 contacts. Evaluation increased (+) 172 contacts; Individual Contacts increased (+) 371 contacts; and Group Contacts increased (+) 1,725 contacts made by Agents.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a net increase (+) of 12,756 contacts. All teaching methods showed increases (+): Evaluation of 231 contacts; Planning of 402 contacts; Not Applicable of 571 contacts; Group Contacts of 2,832 contacts; Individual Contacts of 4,049 contacts; and Mass Media of 4,671 contacts made.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the greatest net increase (+) in contacts made by Agents of 36,467. Planning, Not Applicable, and Individual Contacts had decreases (-) in contacts of 6,289, 823, and 485, respectively. Evaluation increased (+) 248 contacts; Mass Media increased (+) 21,322 contacts; and Group Contacts increased (+) 22,494 contacts made by Agents from 1972 to 1974.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had a net increase (+) of 2,145 contacts. Group Contacts decreased (-) 11,816 contacts; and Individual Contacts decreased (-) 361 contacts. Not Applicable had an increase (+) of 935 contacts; Planning increased (+) 1,356 contacts; Evaluation increased (+) 2,411 contacts; and Mass Media increased (+) 9,620 contacts made by Agents.

Comparison by Percents of Contacts Made

Table XV presents the relative increases and/or decreases between percents of Agent contacts made for FY 1972 and FY 1974 by Nutrition Priority Subjects according to selected teaching methods. Group Contacts had the greatest net relative decrease (-) in contacts of 4.71 percent. Mass Media had the greatest net relative increase (+) in contacts of 7.53 percent. Subject 4, Nutrition-all, had the largest net relative decrease (-) of contacts of 8.23; while Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the largest net relative increase (+) in contacts of 9.25 percent.

Subject 1, Health, had a relative decrease (-) of 4.95 percent contacts made. Group Contacts decreased (-) 0.47 percent; Planning decreased (-) 0.39 percent; and Not Applicable decreased (-) 0.15 percent in contacts made by Agents. Evaluation and Individual Contacts increased (+) only 0.03 percent and 0.06 percent of contacts, respectively.

Subject 2, Food Preservation, had a relative increase (+) of 3.93 percent of contacts made. All teaching methods showed increases (+) as follows: Planning 0.05 percent, Evaluation 0.08 percent, Not Applicable 0.20 percent, Group Contacts 0.70 percent, Individual Contacts 1.26 percent, and Mass Media 1.64 percent of contacts made by Agents.

Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service, had the largest relative increase (+) of 9.25 percent of contacts made.

TABLE XV

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT
CONTACTS MADE WITH DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY NUTRITION SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

NUTRITION PRIORITY SUBJECT (Ranked)	Percent of Contacts						Not Applicable
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
1. Health	-4.95	0.06	-0.47	-4.03	-0.39	0.03	-0.15
2. Food Preservation	3.93	1.26	0.70	1.64	0.05	0.08	0.20
3. Food Preparation and Service	9.25	-0.51	5.88	7.32	-3.00	-0.01	-0.43
4. Nutrition-all	<u>-8.23</u>	<u>-0.74</u>	<u>-10.82</u>	<u>2.60</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.19</u>
Total	0.00	0.07	-4.71	7.53	-3.29	0.59	-0.19

Planning decreased (-) 3.00 percent; Individual Contacts decreased (-) 0.51 percent; Not Applicable decreased (-) 0.43 percent; and Evaluation decreased (-) 0.01 percent of contacts made. Group Contacts increased (+) 5.88 percent; and Mass Media increased (+) 7.32 percent of contacts made.

Subject 4, Nutrition-all, showed the largest relative decrease (-) in contacts made of 8.23 percent. Group Contacts and Individual Contacts decreased (-) 10.82 percent and 0.74 percent, respectively. Planning increased (+) 0.05 percent; Not Applicable increased (+) 0.19 percent; Evaluation increased (+) 0.49 percent; and Mass Media increased (+) 2.60 percent in contacts made by Agents from 1972 to 1974.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Program determination and program evaluation are generally accepted as being important and necessary processes as Extension personnel strive to assist county residents in identifying and satisfying their needs and personal, group, and community goals. By relating Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) data concerning Agent time planned, expended, and contacts made by audiences and selected teaching methods to practice checklist survey data, it was felt that Extension Foods and Nutrition educational programs might be evaluated and better planned in terms of the priority needs of the people Extension serves. The major purposes of this study were to identify State and district-wide nutrition and health needs based on a 1971 Foods And Nutrition Survey and to relate the nutrition recommended practices, through TEMIS Primary Subjects, to actual numbers and relative percents of Agent days planned and expended, and contacts made for nutrition in Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 to identify consequential (i.e., 9 percent or greater) shifts. Home Demonstration Club Members, Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, Young Non-Club Homemakers, and Unsurveyed Others (i.e., those persons not included in the Foods And Nutrition Survey, but who had nutrition-related

contact with Extension personnel) were the audiences compared.

A literature review revealed few studies related to the present one. This is a companion study to one done by Schlosshan (11) comparing similar kinds of clothing TEMIS data to a 1972 Tennessee Clothing Survey. Studies regarding nutrition recommended practices and Extension audiences comprised previous TEMIS research available for review.

Information from a statewide survey conducted in 1971 comparing four audiences of Tennessee homemakers regarding their use of foods and nutrition recommended practices was used as the basis for identifying priority educational needs of the homemakers. Prioritized needs (i.e., practices) were then related to appropriate TEMIS Primary Subjects for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 with the aid of nutrition specialists and the graduate committee. Information collected from TEMIS computer printouts included Agent days planned, expended, contacts made, and teaching methods used in terms of days planned, expended, and contacts made. Agent days planned by teaching methods were unavailable. Data were assembled according to the audiences and teaching methods selected.

A "concern level" of 62 percent was set for subjects prioritized for this study. Nutrition Subjects having only 62 percent or less in average statewide homemaker use were considered to be of "concern."

A. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The grand total average practice use in all TEMIS Primary Subjects was 68.0 percent. Two of the five practice subtotals were below the concern level of 62 percent. Of the five Primary Subjects: Health, Food Preservation, Nutrition, Food Preparation and Service, and Food Selection and Buying; Subject 1, Health, with 36.0 percent practice use and Subject 2, Food Preservation, with 53.0 percent practice use showed the greatest need for educational emphasis in Extension Nutrition programs based on the statewide survey in 1971. The other Subjects were above the concern level: Subject 3, Nutrition, at 68.3 percent; Subject 4, Food Preparation and Service at 72.0 percent; and Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, at 86.0 percent practice usage.

Likewise, all audiences: Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM), Food Stamp Recipients, Homemakers, and Young Non-Club Homemakers; were below the concern level of practice usage under Subjects 1 and 2. With the exception of Food Stamp Recipients under Subject 3, all audiences were above the concern level under the remaining Subjects.

(In the TEMIS coding system Subject 5, Food Selection and Buying, was listed under the Subject of Nutrition. Because Subject 5 had the highest percentage of use; its combination with Subject 3, Nutrition, allowed Subject 3 to have the highest percentage of use. Subject 3, Nutrition, then became

Subject 4, Nutrition-all. The new rankings are as follows: Subject 1, Health; Subject 2, Food Preservation; Subject 3, Food Preparation and Service; and Subject 4, Nutrition-all.)

There was a net increase (+) of 1,308.00 Agent days planned from Fiscal Year (FY) 1972 to FY 1974. All Subjects showed an increase (+) in Agent days planned ranging from 88.0 days in Health to 508.0 Agent days in Nutrition-all.

The shift in numbers of Agent days planned by audiences from FY 1972 to FY 1974 ranged from an increase (+) of 7.0 days for Young Non-Club Homemakers to an increase (+) of 708.0 days for Homemakers. None of the audiences had consequential decreases in Agent days planned under any Subject.

Subject 1, Health, and Subject 4, Nutrition-all showed decreases (-) in relative percents of Agent days planned of 1.36 percent and 2.22 percent, respectively. HDCM showed decreases in relative percents on each Subject, and Unsurveyed Others showed decreases on three of the four Subjects. Homemakers and Food Stamp Recipients had the greatest increases in relative percents of Agent days planned.

There was a net increase (+) of 937.70 Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974. All Subjects showed an increase (+) in Agent days expended ranging from 64.13 days in Health to 507.86 days in Nutrition-all. All Audiences showed an increase (+) in Agent days expended ranging from

3.05 days for Young Non-Club Homemakers to 518.02 days for Unsurveyed Others. Again, HDCM showed the most decreases in Agent days expended according to Subjects, and Food Stamp Recipients also showed decreases in Agent days expended in Health and Food Preparation and Service Subjects.

Relative percents of Agent days expended from a decrease (-) of 1.56 percent Agent days expended for Food Preparation and Service to an increase (+) of 1.52 percent Agent days expended for Nutrition. HDCM showed (-) in three Subjects, while Food Stamp Recipients showed decreases (-) in two Subjects in terms of shifts in Agent days expended.

Total contacts among all audiences showed a net increase (+) of 44,051 contacts from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Only Health had a decrease (-) in contacts of 7,317. Food Preparation and Service showed the largest increase (+) of 36,467 contacts. Unsurveyed Others had the largest decrease (-) of 8,575 Health contacts, and also had the largest increase (+) in Food Preparation and Service contacts of 19,522. Homemakers had the second largest increase (+) in Food Preparation and Service contacts of 10,125.

Percents for Subject contacts ranged from a relative decrease (-) of 8.23 percent for Nutrition-all to a relative increase (+) of 9.25 percent for Food Preparation and Service. Unsurveyed Others and HDCM had decreases in total relative percents of contacts made. Homemakers had the largest total increase (+) in relative percentage of contacts made at 2.61.

Of the total increase (+) in Agent days expended of 937.72 days from FY 1972 to FY 1974; Agent days expended by the selected teaching methods ranged from a decrease (-) of 12.69 Agent days in Evaluation to an increase (+) of 334.56 Agent days with Group Contacts.

Group Contacts and Evaluation had the only decreases (-) in relative percents of Agent days expended of 2.30 percent and 1.09 percent, respectively. Mass Media had the largest relative percentage of Agent days expended of 3.02 percent.

Total contacts by teaching methods showed a net increase (+) of 44,051 contacts from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Planning had a net decrease (-) of 5,391 contacts from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Mass Media had the largest net increase (+) in number of contacts of 27,196. Health had a net decrease (-) of 7,317 contacts; while Food Preparation and Services had the largest net increase (+) of 36,467 contacts.

Group Contacts had the largest relative decrease (-) in contacts made of 4.71 percent. Mass Media had the largest relative increase (+) in contacts made of 7.53 percent. Nutrition-all had the largest relative decrease (-) of contacts made of 8.23 percent; while Food Preparation and Service had the largest relative increase (+) on contacts made of 9.25 percent.

The nutrition recommended practices categorized under the TEMIS Primary Subjects of Health and Food Preservation were

those in need of the greatest educational emphasis in Extension Nutrition programs by reason of their low (i.e., below the concern level of 62 percent practice usage) practice usage for all surveyed audiences.

Health and Food Preservation Subjects showed the lowest increases in Agent days planned and expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974, with Health having a relative shift of -0.39 percent Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Food Preservation had slight increases in Agent days planned and expended. Health also showed a decrease in numbers and relative percents of contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Food Preservation showed the second largest increase of Subjects in numbers and relative percents of contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974.

Decreases and/or increases in Agent days planned, expended, and contacts made in the remaining Subjects of Food Preparation and Service and Nutrition appeared not to specifically favor the weaker Subjects of Health and Food Preservation.

Regarding teaching methods, it was found that Group Contacts, Mass Media, and Planning contacts showed the largest increases in numbers of Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Mass Media had the largest relative increase in percent of Agent days expended; while Group Contacts had the largest decrease in relative percent of Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974. Planning showed a slight relative

increase in Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974, as did Individual Contacts. Evaluation showed the second largest relative decrease in Agent days expended from FY 1972 to FY 1974.

Mass Media and Group Contacts also showed the largest net increase in numbers of contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974; however, Planning showed the largest decrease in Agent contacts made. Group Contacts and Planning had the largest relative decreases in percents of contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974; while Mass Media and Evaluation showed the largest relative increases in contacts made by Agents in the same period. Individual Contacts had a very slight increase in relative percent of contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974.

B. IMPLICATIONS

Since the increases in Agent days planned, expended, and contacts made by Agents from FY 1972 to FY 1974 were minimal in the Subjects of Health and Food Preservation (i.e., Subject areas needing greatest nutrition program emphasis), it appeared that the 1971 Foods And Nutrition Survey had little influence, that other factors were more influential, or that data available did not effectively measure the influence of the survey. Food Preparation and Service, a Subject area not within the concern level, received increasing attention

during the period. Increased teaching emphasis among audiences other than Home Demonstration Club Members showed a positive trend toward audiences receiving greater attention in Extension Nutrition educational programs. It should be noted that the FY 1974 TEMIS Primary and Secondary Subject List proved to be more useful and more specific than the FY 1972 TEMIS Primary and Secondary Subject List.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Definite efforts should be made to more closely relate and define TEMIS Subjects and Foods and Nutrition Practices in order to facilitate comparative analysis.
2. Future studies similar to the present one should divide Youth and Adult work in order to better identify the educational needs of each group.
3. Data from Youth and Adult Agents should be separated since their programs and the teaching emphasis are often varied. Data should include the actual number of Agents and their work assignments (i.e., Youth, Adult).
4. Since Agent time planned by Extension methods was not available for the present study, efforts might be made to obtain and analyze such data from the Plan of Work.
5. A study might be conducted analyzing the numbers of people using different numbers of nutrition practices.

6. A follow-up study on the present one is recommended following the nutrition progress check to be conducted in 1976.

7. Studies similar to the present one might be conducted in other work areas of importance to the Tennessee Extension Program.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

County _____

A, B, C, D, E
(circle one)

THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FOODS AND NUTRITION SURVEY

Name of Homemaker _____ Address _____

Age Group (20-29) _____, (30-39) _____, (40-49) _____, (50-59) _____,
(60 and over) _____.

1. Number of persons under 21 years of age who live in the home _____
Over 21 _____

2. Check the following workable appliances in the home:
Refrigerator _____, Freezer _____.

3. Check the following ways nutrition information is received:

A. Mass media

Television _____, Radio _____, Telephone _____, Daily Newspaper _____,
Weekly Newspaper _____, Other _____ (Specify).

B. Individual or group instruction on nutrition

Extension Agent _____, Home Economics Teacher _____,
Public Health _____, Other _____ (Specify).

4. Check ways used to preserve food:

Canning _____, Freezing _____, Pickling _____, Drying _____.

RECOMMENDED NUTRITION PRACTICE	YES	NO	DNA*
(1) Kept on hand foods from each of the four food groups. Comment:			
(2) Before grocery shopping, checked food supply and restocked items in food groups that had been used Comment:			
(3) When grocery shopping, tried to get the most food value for money spent Comment:			

RECOMMENDED NUTRITION PRACTICE	YES	NO	DNA*
(4) In planning meals, including citrus fruits or other sources of vitamin C foods each day Comments:			
(5) Planned for at least one serving of a dark green leafy or yellow vegetable four or five times a week Comments:			
(6) In planning meals, included at least one iron-rich food in addition to two servings of meat each day Comment:			
(7) Adult family members had at least two glasses of milk or its equivalent each day Comments:			
(8) Children had three or four glasses of milk or its equivalent each day Comments:			
(9) Had two servings of meat or other source of protein each day Comments:			
(10) When selecting protein foods, frequently included poultry and fish Comments:			
(11) Provided family members with nutritious snack foods Comments:			
(12) When dieting, selected a wide variety of foods from the four food groups Comments:			
(13) Served stewed, baked, or broiled foods more often than fried ones Comments:			

RECOMMENDED NUTRITION PRACTICE	YES	NO	DNA*
(14) When canning at home, canned all low-acid foods in a pressure canner according to recommended practices Comments:			
(15) Canned fruits and tomatoes in a water bath . . . Comments:			
(16) When preserving foods by freezing, blanched all vegetables before freezing Comments:			

*Does Not Apply

SUGGESTION FOR COUNTY PROGRAM PLANNING

Would you be interested in attending a workshop or series of meetings in any of the following areas? (Check one or more)

_____ a. Food Buying

_____ b. Food Preservation

_____ c. Meal Planning

_____ d. Meat Cookery

_____ e. Other (Please specify) _____

APPENDIX B

TABLE XVI

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY AGENT DAYS PLANNED

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE					Unsurveyed Others
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	
Nutrition-all	1,823	279	113	475	12	944
Food Preparation and Service	1,013	302	99	375	4	233
Food Preservation	536	106	83	218	2	127
Health	<u>436</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>193</u>
Total	3,835	783	374	1,163	18	1,497

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XVII

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
BY AGENT DAYS PLANNED

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Number of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	2,331	289	461	672	7	902
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	1,080	92	115	304	-	569
Judging and Evaluation	69	19	---	---	-	50
Outlook	20	--	1	6	5	8
Program Development	182	16	80	47	-	39
Program Implementation	78	8	60	---	-	10
Selection and Buying	676	127	142	296	-	111
Shows and Sales	23	---	---	---	-	23
Special Interest	203	27	63	19	2	92

TABLE XVII (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Number of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Food Preparation and Service	1,538	338	192	620	7	381
Food Preservation	723	95	113	412	7	96
Health	<u>551</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>207</u>
Total	5,143	818	843	1,871	25	1,586

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XVIII

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS PLANNED

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	47.54	7.27	2.95	12.39	0.31 24.62
Food Preparation and Service	26.41	7.87	2.58	9.79	0.10 6.07
Food Preservation	13.98	2.77	2.16	5.69	0.05 3.31
Health	<u>12.07</u>	<u>2.50</u>	<u>2.06</u>	<u>2.48</u>	<u>-----</u> 5.03
Total	100.00	20.41	9.75	30.35	0.46 39.03

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XIX

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS PLANNED

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	45.32	5.62	8.96	13.06	0.14	17.54
Sec Item Does Not Apply	20.99	1.79	2.24	5.91	-----	11.05
Judging and Evaluation	1.34	0.37	-----	-----	-----	0.97
Outlook	0.39	-----	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.16
Program Development	3.54	0.31	1.56	0.91	-----	0.76
Program Implementation	1.52	0.16	1.17	-----	-----	0.19
Selection and Buying	13.12	2.47	2.76	5.76	-----	2.14
Shows and Sales	0.48	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.48
Special Interest	3.94	0.52	1.22	0.36	0.04	1.79

TABLE XIX (continued)

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days					Unsurveyed Others
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	
Food Preparation and Service	29.90	6.57	3.73	12.05	0.14	7.41
Food Preservation	14.07	1.85	2.20	8.01	0.14	1.87
Health	<u>10.71</u>	<u>1.87</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>3.25</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>4.02</u>
Total	100.00	15.91	16.39	36.37	0.49	30.84

*Home Demonstration Club Members

APPENDIX C

TABLE XX

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECT IN 1972
 BY AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Number of Agent Days					
	Total	HDCM*	Food	Homemakers	Young	Unsurveyed Others
			Stamp Recipient		Non-Club Homemakers	
Nutrition-all	1,736.06	449.13	107.24	257.21	21.49	900.99
Food Preparation and Service	1,174.72	359.67	180.83	255.77	6.62	371.83
Food Preservation	490.60	140.24	21.24	207.26	4.61	117.25
Health	<u>325.96</u>	<u>115.65</u>	<u>15.88</u>	<u>36.25</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>158.06</u>
Total	3,727.34	1,064.69	325.19	756.49	32.84	1,548.13

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXI

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Number of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	2,243.92	407.56	344.13	233.35	7.65	1,251.23
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	1,013.13	111.22	106.75	68.49	1.25	725.42
4-H Records	19.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.87
Judging and Evaluation	136.34	1.74	-----	3.12	0.25	131.23
Market and or New Products	5.63	1.25	1.00	0.88	0.38	2.12
Outlook	22.37	7.37	-----	1.39	-----	13.61
Program Development	297.87	14.50	196.26	12.74	0.25	74.12
Program Evaluation	6.51	0.88	-----	-----	-----	5.63

TABLE XXI (continued)

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Number of Agent Days					
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Program Implementation	52.36	13.62	14.13	1.62	0.12	22.87
Selection and Buying	500.72	215.86	18.87	125.49	3.52	136.98
Shows and Sales	34.12	0.50	-----	0.75	1.00	31.87
Special Interest	155.00	40.62	7.12	18.87	0.88	87.51
Food Preparation and Service	1,397.28	509.83	41.74	398.50	10.74	436.47
Food Preservation	633,75	110.11	29.36	313.89	13.74	166.65
Health	<u>390.09</u>	<u>112.27</u>	<u>12.63</u>	<u>49.63</u>	<u>3.76</u>	<u>211.80</u>
Total	4,665.04	1,139.77	427.86	995.37	35.89	2,066.15

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXII

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	46.58	12.05	2.88	6.90	0.58 24.17
Food Preparation and Service	31.51	9.65	4.85	6.86	0.18 9.97
Food Preservation	13.16	3.76	0.57	5.56	0.12 3.15
Health	<u>8.75</u>	<u>3.10</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.97</u>	<u>0.01</u> 4.24
Total	100.00	28.56	8.73	20.29	0.89 41.53

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXIII

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED BY AGLANTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	48.10	8.74	7.38	5.00	0.17	26.81
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	21.72	2.38	2.29	1.47	0.03	15.55
4-H Records	0.43	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.43
Judging and Evaluation	2.92	0.04	-----	0.07	-----	2.81
Market and or New Products	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
Outlook	0.48	0.16	-----	0.03	-----	0.29
Program Development	6.39	0.31	4.21	0.27	0.01	1.59
Program Evaluation	0.14	0.02	-----	-----	-----	0.12

TABLE XXIII (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Percent of Agent Days			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Program Implementation	1.11	0.29	0.30	0.03	----	0.49
Selection and Buying	10.74	4.63	0.40	2.69	0.08	2.94
Shows and Sales	0.73	0.01	-----	0.02	0.02	0.68
Special Interest	3.32	0.87	0.16	0.40	0.02	1.87
Food Preparation and Service	29.95	10.93	0.89	8.54	0.23	9.36
Food Preservation	13.59	2.36	0.63	6.74	0.29	3.57
Health	<u>8.36</u>	<u>2.41</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>0.08</u>	<u>4.54</u>
Total	100.00	24.44	9.17	21.34	0.77	44.28

*Home Demonstration Club Members

APPENDIX D

TABLE XXIV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY NUMBER OF CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Number of Contacts			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	120,009	15,850	3,999	11,751	335	88,074
Food Preparation and Service	59,965	16,971	5,774	14,477	552	22,191
Food Preservation	11,821	3,891	330	5,968	194	1,438
Health	<u>28,996</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>1,197</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23,776</u>
Total	220,791	40,494	10,338	33,393	1,087	135,479

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY NUMBER OF CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE					
	Number of Contacts					
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	122,154	15,332	4,305	10,118	521	91,878
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	71,488	4,807	2,920	2,287	93	61,381
4-H Records	1,359	-----	-----	-----	---	1,359
Judging and Evaluation	7,971	44	-----	105	2	7,820
Market and or New Products	108	19	42	36	5	6
Outlook	220	160	-----	2	---	58
Program Development	6,274	257	211	718	36	5,052
Program Evaluation	73	7	-----	-----	---	66

TABLE XXV (continued)

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Number of Contacts					Unsurveyed Others
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	
Program Implementation	3,746	200	292	2,178	1	1,075
Selection and Buying	20,835	7,671	750	4,378	135	7,901
Shows and Sales	4,004	5	---	-----	249	3,750
Special Interest	6,076	2,162	90	414	---	3,410
Food Preparation and Service	96,432	23,546	6,367	24,602	204	41,713
Food Preservation	24,577	4,440	405	11,030	662	8,040
Health	<u>21,679</u>	<u>3,753</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15,201</u>
Total	264,842	47,071	12,585	46,943	1,411	156,832

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXVI

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Percent of Contacts			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	54.35	7.18	1.81	5.32	0.15	39.89
Food Preparation and Service	27.16	7.69	2.61	6.56	0.25	10.05
Food Preservation	5.35	1.76	0.15	2.70	0.09	0.65
Health	<u>13.14</u>	<u>1.71</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>10.77</u>
Total	100.00	18.34	4.68	15.12	0.50	61.36

*Home Demonstration Club Members

TABLE XXVII

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY PERCENT OF CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	Total	HDCM*	AUDIENCE Percent of Contacts			
			Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers	Unsurveyed Others
Nutrition-all	46.12	5.79	1.63	3.81	0.20	34.69
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	27.00	1.81	1.10	0.88	0.03	23.18
4-H Recores	0.51	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.51
Judging and Evaluation	3.01	0.02	0.04	-----	-----	2.95
Market and or New Products	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	-----	-----
Outlook	0.08	0.06	-----	-----	-----	0.02
Program Development	2.37	0.10	0.08	0.27	0.01	1.91
Program Evaluation	0.03	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.03

TABLE XXVII (continued)

Nutrition Subject	AUDIENCE Percent of Contacts				
	Total	HDCM*	Food Stamp Recipients	Homemakers	Young Non-Club Homemakers Unsurveyed Others
Program Implementation	1.41	0.07	0.11	0.82	----- 0.41
Selection and Buying	7.87	2.90	0.27	1.66	0.06 2.98
Shows and Sales	1.51	-----	-----	-----	0.10 1.41
Special Interest	2.29	0.82	0.02	0.16	----- 1.29
Food Preparation and Service	36.41	8.89	2.40	9.29	0.08 15.75
Food Preservation	9.28	1.68	0.15	4.17	0.25 3.03
Health	<u>8.19</u>	<u>1.42</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.01</u> <u>5.74</u>
Total	100.00	17.78	4.75	17.72	0.54 59.21

*Home Demonstration Club Members

APPENDIX E

TABLE XXVIII

RAW DATA FOR TEACHING METHODS USED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Number of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	1,736.06	252.71	839.48	116.73	336.62	111.40	79.12
Food Preparation and Service	1,174.70	144.60	567.15	89.97	289.22	20.53	63.23
Food Preservation	490.60	145.02	169.68	72.70	70.46	6.75	25.99
Health	<u>325.96</u>	<u>45.54</u>	<u>180.05</u>	<u>18.85</u>	<u>55.65</u>	<u>12.62</u>	<u>13.25</u>
Total	3,727.32	587.87	1,756.36	298.25	751.95	151.30	181.59

TABLE XXIX

RAW DATA FOR TEACHING METHODS USED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Number of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	2,243.92	224.79	929.06	216.94	616.24	87.36	169.53
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	1,013.13	115.06	448.61	88.32	224.01	49.49	87.64
4-H Records	19.87	9.74	6.37	0.12	2.01	1.25	0.38
Judging and Evaluation	136.34	8.85	49.61	3.00	25.50	26.74	22.64
Market and or New Products	5.63	2.37	1.13	0.50	0.38	-----	1.25
Outlook	22.37	2.25	12.11	2.38	2.00	-----	3.63
Program Development	297.87	3.61	46.13	18.88	208.50	1.00	19.75
Program Evaluation	6.51	1.01	1.38	-----	0.37	0.50	3.25

TABLE XXIX (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Number of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Program Implementation	52.36	9.98	23.89	1.87	13.36	0.38	2.88
Selection and Buying	500.72	58.45	243.40	86.75	96.50	2.50	13.12
Shows and Sales	34.12	2.98	15.52	1.63	4.74	4.75	4.50
Special Interest	155.00	10.49	80.91	13.49	38.87	0.75	10.49
Food Preparation and Service	1,397.28	169.48	733.29	181.37	240.65	28.74	43.75
Food Preservation	633.75	244.98	187.03	90.73	68.01	17.88	25.12
Health	390.09	71.00	241.54	25.50	32.04	4.63	15.38
Total	4,665.04	710.25	2,090.92	514.54	956.94	138.61	253.78

TABLE XXX

RAW DATA FOR TEACHING METHODS USED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	46.58	6.78	22.52	3.14	9.03	2.99	2.12
Food Preparation and Service	31.52	3.88	15.22	2.41	7.76	0.55	1.70
Food Preservation	13.16	3.89	4.55	1.95	1.89	0.18	0.70
Health	<u>8.74</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>4.83</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>1.49</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.35</u>
Total	100.00	15.77	47.12	8.01	20.17	4.06	4.87

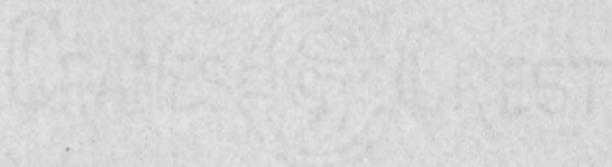
TABLE XXXI

RAW DATA FOR TEACHING METHODS USED BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY PERCENT OF AGENT DAYS EXPENDED

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	48.10	4.82	19.92	4.65	13.21	1.87	3.63
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	21.72	2.47	9.62	1.89	4.80	1.06	1.88
4-H Records	0.43	0.21	0.14	-----	0.04	0.03	0.01
Judging and Evaluation	2.92	0.19	1.06	0.07	0.55	0.57	0.48
Market and or New Products	0.12	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	-----	0.03
Outlook	0.48	0.05	0.26	0.05	0.04	-----	0.08
Program Development	6.39	0.08	0.99	0.41	4.47	0.02	0.42
Program Evaluation	0.14	0.02	0.03	-----	0.01	0.01	0.07

TABLE XXXI (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Agent Days					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Program Implementation	1.11	0.21	0.50	0.04	0.29	0.01	0.06
Selection and Buying	10.74	1.25	5.23	1.86	2.07	0.05	0.28
Shows and Sales	0.73	0.06	0.34	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10
Special Interest	3.32	0.23	1.73	0.29	0.83	0.02	0.22
Food Preparation and Service	29.95	3.63	15.71	3.89	5.16	0.62	0.94
Food Preservation	13.58	5.25	4.01	1.94	1.46	0.38	0.54
Health	8.37	1.52	5.18	0.55	0.69	0.10	0.33
Total	100.00	15.22	44.82	11.03	20.52	2.97	5.44



APPENDIX F

TABLE XXXII

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY TEACHING METHODS BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	TEACHING METHOD Number of Contacts						Not Applicable
	Total	Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	120,009	8,040	84,413	13,509	6,106	5,656	2,285
Food Preparation and Service	59,965	4,421	34,615	9,683	8,260	1,375	1,611
Food Preservation	11,821	3,527	4,908	1,655	1,447	82	202
Health	28,996	991	14,920	11,212	888	474	511
Total	220,791	16,979	138,856	36,059	16,701	7,587	4,609

TABLE XXXIII

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY TEACHING METHODS BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
BY CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Number of Contacts					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	122,154	7,679	72,597	23,129	7,462	8,067	3,220
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	71,488	5,129	44,690	8,364	4,925	6,491	1,889
4-H Records	1,359	89	1,184	36	2	47	1
Judging and Evaluation	7,971	112	2,725	4,261	127	566	180
Market and or New Products	108	86	22	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlook	220	3	217	-----	-----	-----	-----
Program Development	6,274	58	4,908	443	497	6	362
Program Evaluation	73	7	62	-----	-----	4	-----

TABLE XXXIII (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Number of Contacts					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Program Implementation	3,746	131	1,310	2,249	14	1	41
Selection and Buying	20,835	1,144	11,955	6,195	1,138	70	333
Shows and Sales	4,004	100	2,224	356	162	749	413
Special Interest	6,076	820	3,300	1,225	597	133	1
Food Preparation and Service	96,432	3,936	57,109	31,005	1,971	1,623	788
Food Preservation	24,577	7,576	7,740	6,326	1,849	313	773
Health	<u>21,679</u>	<u>1,362</u>	<u>16,645</u>	<u>2,795</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>203</u>
Total	264,842	20,553	154,091	63,255	11,310	10,649	4,984

TABLE XXXIV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY TEACHING METHODS BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1972
 BY PERCENT OF CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Contacts				Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	54.36	3.64	38.23	6.13	2.77	2.56
Food Preparation and Service	27.16	2.00	15.68	4.39	3.74	0.62
Food Preservation	5.35	1.60	2.22	0.75	0.65	0.04
Health	<u>13.13</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>6.76</u>	<u>5.08</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.21</u>
Total	100.00	7.69	62.89	16.35	7.56	3.43
						2.08

TABLE XXXV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE BY TEACHING METHODS BY AGENTS IN ALL DISTRICTS
 ACCORDING TO NUTRITION SUBJECTS IN 1974
 BY PERCENT OF CONTACTS

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Contacts					Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning	Evaluation	
Nutrition-all	46.13	2.90	27.41	8.73	2.82	3.05	1.22
Sec. Item Does Not Apply	27.00	1.94	16.87	3.16	1.86	2.46	0.71
4-H Records	0.51	0.03	0.45	0.01	-----	0.02	-----
Judging and Evaluation	3.01	0.04	1.03	1.61	0.05	0.21	0.07
Market and or New Products	0.04	0.03	0.01	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outlook	0.08	-----	0.08	-----	-----	-----	-----
Program Development	2.37	0.02	1.85	0.17	0.19	-----	0.14
Program Evaluation	0.03	-----	0.03	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE XXXV (continued)

Nutrition Subject	Total	TEACHING METHOD Percent of Contacts				Not Applicable
		Individual Contacts	Group Contacts	Mass Media	Planning Evaluation	
Program Implementation	1.41	0.05	0.49	0.85	0.01	0.01
Selection and Buying	7.87	0.43	4.51	2.34	0.43	0.13
Shows and Sales	1.51	0.04	0.84	0.13	0.06	0.16
Special Interest	2.30	0.32	1.25	0.46	0.22	0.05
Food Preparation and Service	36.41	1.49	21.56	11.71	0.74	0.61
Food Preservation	9.28	2.86	2.92	2.39	0.70	0.12
Health	8.18	0.51	6.29	1.05	0.01	0.24
Total	100.00	7.76	58.18	23.88	4.27	4.02
						1.89

VITA

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