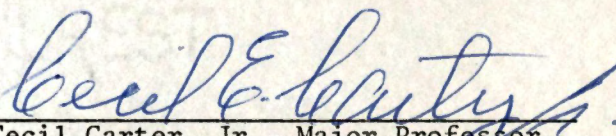
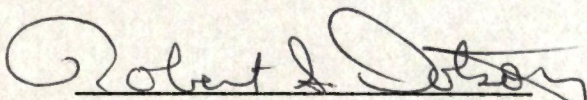
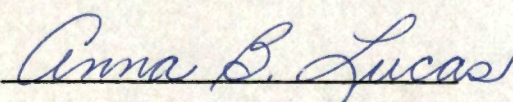


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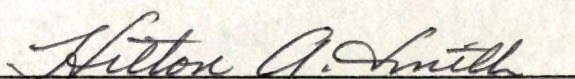
I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Bettye T. Griffin entitled "Relationships between Tennessee 4-H Club Explorer Programs and Volunteer Leadership Structure." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Extension.


Cecil Carter, Jr., Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research

Thesis

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RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TENNESSEE 4-H CLUB EXPLORER PROGRAMS
AND VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

A Thesis

Presented for the

Master of Science

Degree

The University of Tennessee

Bettye T. Griffin

August 1975

1245936

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by her graduate committee: Dr. Cecil Carter, Jr., Chairman, Dr. Robert S. Dotson, and Miss Anna Lucus, for their constructive criticisms and helpful suggestions in reviewing this thesis.

Gratitude is expressed to Dr. William D. Bishop, Dean, Agricultural Extension Service, Milburn E. Jones, District Supervisor and Dr. Margaret Ussery, Associate District Supervisor, for granting leave to do graduate study.

The author would also like to express her deepest appreciation to the entire Hickman County Agricultural Extension Staff, Robert Wilkerson, Leader, Jean Danley, Associate Extension Agent, Dale Thomas, Assistant Extension Agent, Susan Griggs, Assistant Extension Agent, Carleen Clarke and Debbis Shepard and members of the Hickman County 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization for their encouragement, cooperation and assistance in carrying out the author's regular work assignments on many occasions.

The writer wishes to express particular appreciation to her husband, Jim Griffin, for his continued encouragement, patience and understanding throughout her entire graduate program.

ABSTRACT

This study was concerned with factors relating to enrollment, participation, organization and leadership of Explorer 4-H Club members in Tennessee. A data collection instrument was developed by State 4-H Club Specialists for use by county Extension Agents in preparation of county five-year plans of work. The study purpose was to determine the influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organizations, 4-H County Council, 4-H Citizens' Committees and 4-H Project Groups on enrollment, participation, organization and leadership of fourth grade audiences in 4-H Club work. Twenty-seven variables were identified and used as a bases for comparing counties with and counties without a Volunteer 4-H Leaders' Organization, a 4-H Council, a 4-H Citizens' Committee and Explorer project groups. The t test was used to determine the significance of observed differences in Explorer enrollment, participation, organization and leadership between counties where certain patterns of leader organization existed and counties not having such patterns. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to determine relationships between the number of volunteer organizational leaders, project leaders, and activity leaders for Explorer members and variables regarding Explorer members' enrollment, participation, and organization. Other variables regarding leader training meetings conducted and number of persons attending also were included in this analyses. The .05 level

was accepted as being statistically significant. Computations were done by The University of Tennessee Computing Center.

Major findings of the study were:

1. Counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had a significantly larger number of Explorer members and larger potential audience than counties without this organization. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization as to total 4-H enrollment.
2. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without this Organization in regard to seven of the eight Explorer participation variables. However, counties with Volunteer Leaders' Organization did have a significantly larger number of Explorer members attending district camp.
3. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization in the organizational structure and numbers of volunteer leaders for Explorer Clubs.
4. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger total 4-H enrollment than counties without a 4-H Council.
5. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger participation in other Explorer events and activities than counties without a 4-H Council.

6. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis than counties without a 4-H Council.
7. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of junior, adult, and total number of organizational leaders, than counties without a 4-H Council. Also, the numbers of teen, adult, and total project and activity leaders were significantly larger in counties with a 4-H Council.
8. However, counties with a 4-H Council did not differ significantly from counties without a 4-H Council as to the number of potential Explorer members or actual number of Explorer members enrolled, participation in public speaking, poster contest, dairy foods contest, demonstrations, exhibits, camp attendance, number of Explorer Clubs, clubs with 20 to 40 members or Explorer and other audiences, number of teen organizational leaders and junior project leaders.
9. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior and teen organizational leaders than counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior, teen, and total number of activity leaders than did counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee.
10. However, counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not differ significantly from counties without a Citizens' Committee as to

- number of adult organizational leaders, and number of junior, teen and adult project leaders.
11. Counties with 4-H Project Groups did not differ significantly from counties without 4-H Project Groups in participation of Explorers, or the number of leaders for Explorer Clubs.
 12. The number of Organizational Leaders was significantly related to number of Explorer members participating in the 4-H dairy foods contest and attendance at district camp.
 13. The number of Project Leaders was significantly related to Explorer participation in boys' public speaking, girls' public speaking, poster contest, demonstrations, exhibits, and other events and activities.
 14. The number of Activity Leaders was significantly related to Explorer participation in boys' public speaking, girls' public speaking, and attendance at district camp.
 15. The number of Project Leaders attending training meetings was significantly related to participation in the poster contest, dairy foods contest, and other events and activities.
 16. The number of Project Leaders attending training meetings and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings were significantly related to one leadership variable (i.e., total number of Project Leaders). The number of adult project leaders attending training meetings was significantly related to the total number of Activity Leaders. The number of Project Leader Training meetings held, and the number of

leaders attending training meetings was not significantly related to Explorer organizational structure or to the total number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer Clubs.

Implications and recommendations were also included in the study.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

I. INTRODUCTION

Four-H Club work has vastly changed since its beginning in the early 1900's. For many years, the 4-H Club was an organization for rural boys and girls to help them learn researched technology to improve farm practices and homemaking skills. Over the years, new areas were added, forming a long list of projects and activities in which members could enroll.

The 4-H idea did not happen all at once. Many factors were simultaneously at work to focus attention on farm boys and girls. Many educators felt that rural schools were inadequate, not related to farm living, and that a practical education in agriculture, manual arts, and homemaking was needed.

Colleges of Agriculture wanted to pass on new techniques to farm communities. Also, there was a concern for the needs of adolescents (14:vii)*. With this background, corn clubs, canning clubs, clubs of boys and girls with interest in animals and other things connected with agriculture and the home developed in rural America. Young people could

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

show the results of their work and gain recognition for themselves as well as the values of the club program, which followed (12:2). These clubs were the forerunners of the 4-H Clubs we know today.

In the 1960's, an even more important impact of 4-H Club work in the community developed. Nonfarm boys and girls began to see that 4-H had much to offer them. The number of rural nonfarm and city dwelling youth began to increase. In 1974, there were 153,439 4-H members in Tennessee (17:2), and some 7.2 million members in the United States (15:1). Traditionally, the 4-H age limits in Tennessee had been 10 to 21 years of age (6:64). This was later changed to nine to 19 years of age (1:5).

In 1970, a new approach to organizing 4-H work was designed. Grade levels in school, not age, became the basis for organizing the 4-H Clubs (2:1). With this change, a new group was added to the Tennessee 4-H Club Program. The fourth grade or Explorer Audience emerged.

Involvement in all phases of the 4-H program with special emphasis on project and activity participation seemed to be the key to holding power of 4-H members, regardless of age. Given the opportunity to actively share in the fun and learning experiences offered in a wide variety of subjects where learning skills, citizenship involvement and leadership development were emphasized seemed to generate more interest and participation on the part of all 4-H members.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Since the organization of 4-H Clubs at the fourth grade school level, Extension Agents, leaders and parents have strived to determine

how to actively involve first-year members in learning experiences that would be educational, enjoyable, and beneficial to each individual member while at the same time creating a desire within each member to continue in 4-H by reenrolling for a second year.

Bell felt that successful completion of a 4-H project would help the first-year member to increase his self-esteem. Nothing fosters success more than success. If a first-year member could be made to feel he had achieved during the first year the groundwork for getting that member to reenroll, the second year of 4-H work had been established (3:1). To achieve, a first-year member must first of all participate.

This study was carried out to learn what factors were significantly related to 4-H participation by Explorer members.

III. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between selected variables regarding volunteer leadership available to Explorer members in Tennessee and other selected variables regarding Explorer enrollment, organization, and participation in 4-H events and activities.

Specific Objectives

Specific objectives of the study were:

1. To determine the influence of a 4-H Volunteer Leaders'

Organization on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.

2. To determine the influence of a County 4-H Council on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
3. To determine the influence of a County Citizens' Committee on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
4. To determine the influence of 4-H Project Groups on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
5. To determine the relationship between number of leaders and Explorer participation and organization.
6. To determine the relationship between number of Leader Training meetings held, number of leaders attending, and Explorer participation and organization.

IV. NEED FOR THE STUDY

At the time of this study, Extension Agents, parents, leaders, school officials, and others interested in helping youth establish a good start in 4-H Club work were concerned with the factors involved in encouraging members to become actively involved in local and county 4-H activities and events.

Since membership in 4-H Clubs at the fourth grade school level became effective in 1970 in Tennessee, few, if any, studies had been conducted relating to this audience.

An attempt to identify factors relating to participation and involvement is deemed important in the development of a well-established total county program that would foster reenrollment in 4-H work after the first year of membership.

A study of boys and girls in one state indicated that members who continued to belong to their local 4-H Clubs were those involved in many activities, as well as belonged to clubs which provided many things to do. The general findings were that boys and girls continued to belong to clubs which provided opportunities for them to take part in a variety of activities (18:3).

It was felt that a study of factors relating to participation by fourth grade members could help establish guidelines for Extension Agents to use in working with this relatively new group. Such information would be helpful to Extension Agents in developing county 4-H programs.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Comparison Variables

Data were limited to those secured from an Explorer 4-H Audience Information Summary provided by Extension Agents assigned to 4-H and other Youth Work Areas in 75 of the 95 counties in Tennessee.

Analysis of data was limited to four dependent and 27 independent variables. The four dependent variables were Volunteer Leaders' Organizations, 4-H County Councils, County Citizens' Committees, and 4-H Project Groups. The 27 independent variables were classified into four major headings: (1) Enrollment, three variables, (2) Participation, eight variables, (3) Organization, four variables, and (4) Leadership, 12 variables. Variables included under the headings of enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership are given below.

Enrollment variables. (1) Total potential number of boys and girls in Explorer Audience, (2) Total number of boy and girl Explorer members, and (3) Total number of girls and boys enrolled in 4-H.

Participation variables. (1) Participation by boy Explorers in local public speaking contest, (2) Participation by girl Explorer members in local public speaking contest, (3) Participation in 4-H poster contest, (4) Participation in dairy foods contest, (5) Participation in demonstrations, (6) Participation in exhibits, (7) Participation in other Explorer events or activities, and (8) Camp attendance (district).

Organization variables. (1) Number of Explorer Clubs, (2) Number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members, (3) Number of Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis, (4) Number of Explorer Clubs composed of Explorer and another audience.

Leadership variables. (1) Number of junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs, (2) Number of teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs, (3) Number of adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs, (4) Total number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer Clubs, (5) Number of junior project leaders for Explorer members, (6) Number of teen project leaders for Explorer members, (7) Number of adult project leaders for Explorer members, (8) Total number of Project Leaders for Explorer members, (9) Number of junior activities or other leaders for Explorer members, (10) Number of teen activity or other leaders for Explorer members, (11) Number of adult activity or other leaders for Explorer members, and (12) Total number of activity or other leaders for Explorer members.

Variables used as a basis for comparing counties as to enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership among the Explorer Audience were: (1) Whether or not the county had a Volunteer Leaders' Organization, (2) Whether or not the county had a 4-H Council, (3) Whether or not the county had a 4-H Citizens' Committee, and (4) Whether or not the county had 4-H Project Groups for Explorer members.

VI. RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The Population and Sample

The population was fourth grade Explorer Audience or first-year 4-H Club members in Tennessee. Data were secured from 75 counties which completed an Explorer 4-H Audience Information Summary in preparation for making their Plan of Work Projection for the FY 1975-1979 period. This summary was completed by Agricultural Extension Agents working with 4-H and other youth.

The data collection instrument (see Appendix) was developed by State 4-H Club and other specialists for use in preparation of county five-year plans of work projection. Information collected reflected the enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership of Explorer 4-H Clubs in counties with and counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization, a 4-H Council, a 4-H Citizens' Committee, and 4-H Project Groups for Explorer members.

Analysis of Data

The completed summaries were coded and responses were recorded on code sheets. Data were punched on data processing cards. Ninety-one

independent variables were identified. The 27 key independent variables were used in the analysis of factors relating to enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership in counties with and without 4-H Volunteer Leader Organizations, County 4-H Councils, County 4-H Citizens' Committees, and 4-H Project Groups. Computations were made by The University of Tennessee Computing Center.

The t test was used to determine the significance of observed differences in Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership in counties where certain patterns of leader organization did exist with counties not having those types of leader organizations.

The Pearson r Correlation Coefficient was used to determine the relationship between the number of volunteer organizational leaders, project leaders, and activity leaders for Explorer members and variables regarding Explorer member enrollment, participation, and organization. Other variables regarding leader training meetings conducted and numbers of persons attending also were included in this analysis.

Although not stated, an assumed null hypothesis existed for each comparison made and for each correlation reported. The .05 significance level was used for purposes of rejecting the assumed null hypothesis.

VII. DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

4-H Club Member—A boy or girl who enrolled in an organized 4-H Club by completing and turning in a 4-H enrollment card.

Explorer 4-H Member—A boy or girl in the fourth grade who enrolled in 4-H.

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

Organizational Leader—A designated chairman or main leader to assist members in planning and carrying out local, regular club meetings.

Project Leader—A leader who assists members enrolled in a particular project (i.e., clothing or beef).

Activity Leader—A leader who helps with special local or county events (e.g., bike rodeo or demonstration day).

4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization—An organization composed of all types of 4-H volunteer leaders within a county. The main functions of this organization is to provide training for leaders, to assist in planning community and county-wide programs of work for the club year and to recruit other leaders.

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

Project Group—A small group, usually five to eight members, meeting together to study one project in depth.

4-H Citizens' Committee—A committee composed of representative citizens interested in promoting the welfare of boys and girls through 4-H work. This may be parents, leaders, teachers, businessmen, and others.

CHAPTER II

RELATED RESEARCH

I. INTRODUCTION

Available literature relating to the fourth grade or Explorer 4-H Club Audience was almost nonexistent since this grade in school was not adopted as a basis for organizing 4-H work in Tennessee until 1970 (2:5). The literature review includes an overview of studies and other items relating to the interests of boys and girls at the fourth grade level. To better understand factors relating to successful county 4-H programs with the Explorer Audience, studies regarding dropout and retention of 4-H membership among other 4-H audiences also are reviewed. These findings may have important implications for the present study of the fourth grade 4-H Audience.

II. FACTORS RELATED TO INTERESTS OF 4-H

EXPLORER AGE GROUP BOYS AND GIRLS

If, as it seems, early enrollment in 4-H is desirable and the fourth grade in school is an appropriate time for this enrollment to occur, an understanding of the needs and interests of fourth grade students may be helpful in evaluating appropriate programs and activities for first-year members.

Authorities agree that the developmental need to feel accepted and worthwhile becomes particularly important at this age. It is notably

important to play up his successes, even small ones, and to minimize failures. Children in this age are beginning to find joy in making others happy, especially those in their own age group. They are beginning to identify more with the group or gang and like to find themselves among their peers in their own neighborhood, school or church. At this age, youngsters enjoy activities requiring physical involvement. They like to see and handle items. A child's creative and entertaining skills usually develop during this period. Interest is high in science and inventions. This is an important time for youth to explore many areas until skills are found that catch interest and challenge ability (5:3).

Guthrie states that nobody can truly motivate anyone else. Actually, the only thing leaders can do to achieve better results from 4-H members is to establish a climate that encourages them to want to achieve their club's goals, while at the same time achieving their personal goals (8:14). It would seem the earlier this favorable climate can be established with 4-H members the better.

Some 30 Extension Agents in Tennessee (1972) selected the four program areas most suitable in the Resource Development Project for Explorers to be beautification, recreational, spiritual, and health. Interest span is brief, so a variety of short term programs, one week to several in length, should be encouraged. Making things is deemed important. Students at this age prefer to compare their work with their own previous efforts rather than with similar work by other children. Evaluation by the individual is desirable (16:2).

When youth have been allowed to develop skills and increase their knowledge through activities compatible with their abilities, they will seek even wider opportunities. A child learns to walk before he learns to run, a beginner cannot make scrambled eggs one day and a cheese omelet the next. There are many steps in between. This is progression, a series of steps in logical sequence from the less difficult to the more difficult (7:3).

III. FACTORS RELATED TO LENGTH OF TIME ENROLLED IN 4-H CLUBS

Hamilton (1970) in a Master's study of factors related to membership status of ninth and tenth grade girls in Greene County, Tennessee, found that the school grade in which girls joined a 4-H Club was related to their 4-H membership status. There was a tendency for members to join 4-H earlier in their school years than was true for girls who dropped out of 4-H (9:16).

Jeter (1972) conducted a study of factors related to 4-H membership status in Blount County, Tennessee. She found that age when first enrolled in 4-H was significantly related to whether or not a member remained in 4-H. She concluded that special attention and effort should be given to first-year members if holding power through high school years is to be increased. Senior 4-H members tended to have participated in more events and activities than those who dropped out of 4-H. It would appear that 4-H tenure might be increased by providing more opportunities at all age levels for greater participation (10:8).

Warren (1972) and Nichols (1973) studied factors relating to levels of 4-H participation of eighth and ninth graders in Bledsoe and Cannon Counties, and found that participation was higher among those who joined 4-H at an earlier age or lower grade. Thus, one implication would be to try to obtain 100 percent or optimum membership of fourth grade students in Explorer Clubs (18:23).

A wide variety of 4-H activities and events gives members at all stages of development an opportunity to become more involved. Those who do not get involved tend to lose interest and become low participators or dropouts (13:18).

Particular efforts to enroll boys as early as possible after they become eligible to join 4-H should be made. Involvement of the fourth grade Explorer group should be promoted and expanded as much as possible through the county 4-H program according to McClure (1972) in his study of factors influencing membership retention among ninth and tenth grade boys in Greene County, Tennessee (11:8).

Byerley (1972) in a similar study of girls, found girls who remained in 4-H joined at a lower grade than did the 4-H dropouts in the ninth and tenth grades at Bradley County High School, Cleveland, Tennessee. The longer a girl had been in 4-H, the more likely she would be to remain in 4-H for another year. In order to retain and increase the number of female 4-H Club members, she concluded that it would be advisable for agents to meet Explorer groups more often each month or for a longer period of time, giving special emphasis and more detailed instruction in each Explorer area (4:9).

No other relevant studies regarding Explorer programs in Tennessee were available.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

I. INTRODUCTION

Findings of the study were organized according to the study purposes and will be presented in Chapter III and Chapter IV. Chapter III presents findings regarding the influence of selected county 4-H leaders' organization patterns (i.e., whether or not counties had a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization, a county 4-H Council, a county 4-H Citizens' Committee, and/or Project Groups for Explorer members) upon the county 4-H Extension Program (i.e., Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership). Chapter IV presents findings regarding the relationship between the number of leaders and the training received by leaders and selected county 4-H program variables.

This chapter was divided into four sections. Each section deals with one type of leaders' organization. The major sections are as follows:

1. Influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organizations on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
2. Influence of county 4-H Councils on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
3. Influence of county Citizens' Committees on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.

4. Influence of 4-H Project Groups on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.

Each section is further organized on the basis of the four major 4-H program variables (i.e., Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership) included in the study.

II. INFLUENCE OF COUNTY 4-H VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION ON EXPLORER ENROLLMENT, PARTICIPATION, ORGANIZATION, AND LEADERSHIP

In this section is discussed the influence of a county 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on enrollment of Explorer 4-H members as well as participation by members, the organizational structure of local 4-H Club groups, and the leadership given in local and county activities and events.

Influence of Volunteer Leaders' Organization on Explorer Enrollment

Table I compares counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization with counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization as to potential number in 4-H Explorer Audience, actual number of Explorer members enrolled and total 4-H enrollment. Of the 75 counties reporting, 24 counties (32 percent) had a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization. Forty-one counties (55 percent) reported they did not have a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization. Ten counties did not report.

Counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average enrollment of 414 Explorer members, whereas the 41 counties reporting not

TABLE I

ENROLLMENT OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTIES IN TENNESSEE WITH A 4-H
VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H
VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION

Enrollment Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Potential number boys and girls in Explorer 4-H Audience	24	1338	41	440	2.17	0.033
Actual number of boy and girl Explorer 4-H members	24	414	41	259	2.43	0.018
Actual number girls and boys enrolled in 4-H (all ages)	24	1774	41	1390	1.72	0.090

having a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization enrolled an average of 259 Explorer members.

These observed differences were significant at the .01 level (t test). Counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had a significantly larger number of Explorer 4-H members than did counties without this Organization. Thus, Explorer enrollment was significantly related to having a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

The average potential Explorer Audience in counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization was 1,338, whereas the average potential enrollment of counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization was 440. However, it should be noted that counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization enrolled 30 percent of potential Explorers while counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization enrolled 58.8 percent. These differences in potential Explorer enrollment were significant at the .05 level (t test). Counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had a significantly larger number of potential Explorer 4-H members than did counties without the Leaders' Organization.

The average total 4-H enrollment in counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization was 1,774 compared to 1,390 in counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization. These differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not significantly influence total 4-H enrollment in the counties studied.

Influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on Explorer
Participation in Public Speaking, Poster Contest, Dairy
Foods Contest, Demonstrations, Exhibits and Attending
District Camp

Table II compares counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization and counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization as the average participants in seven areas. Of the 75 counties reported, 22 counties (29 percent) with 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organizations had an average of 37 boys participating in public speaking, whereas the 34 counties (45 percent) with no 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organizations had the same average number boys (37) participating in public speaking. Nineteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, participation in Explorer boys public speaking was not significantly influenced by a Volunteer 4-H Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-one counties (28 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization reported an average of 60 girl Explorer members participating in public speaking as compared to the 36 counties (48 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average participation of 39. Eighteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, Explorer girls participating in public speaking was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-two counties (29 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 88 participants in the poster contest

TABLE II

PARTICIPATION BY EXPLORER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION

Participation Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Participation of boy Explorers in local 4-H public speaking contest	22	37	34	37	0.07	0.943
Participation of girl Explorer members in local 4-H public speaking contest	21	60	36	39	1.28	0.204
Participation in 4-H poster contest	22	88	34	88	0.02	0.985
Participation in 4-H dairy foods contest	15	21	21	25	0.42	0.678
Participation in 4-H demonstrations	21	147	30	72	1.30	0.200
Participation in 4-H exhibits	14	200	22	102	1.08	0.286

TABLE II (continued)

Participation Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		<u>t</u> value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Participation in 4-H other Explorer events and activities	16	190	18	206	0.17	0.863
District 4-H camp attendance	20	24	33	15	2.05	0.045

whereas the 34 counties (45 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had the same average number, 88 participants in the poster contest. Nineteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level. Thus, participation in the poster contest was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Fifteen counties (20 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 21 participants in the dairy foods contest. Twenty-one counties (28 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 25 participants in the dairy foods contest. Thirty-nine counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level. Thus, participation in the dairy foods contest was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-one counties (28 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 147 participants in demonstrations as compared to 30 counties (40 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization with an average of 72 participants in demonstrations. Twenty-four counties did not report. These differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, participation in demonstrations was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Fourteen counties (19 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 200 participants in exhibits as compared with 22 counties (29 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization with 102 participants in exhibits. Thirty-nine counties did not

report. These averages were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, participation in exhibits was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 190 participants in other Explorer events and activities as compared with 18 counties (24 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 206 participants in other Explorer events and activities. Forty-one counties did not report. These averages were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, participation in other Explorer events and activities was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty counties (27 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 24 participants attending district 4-H camp, as compared with 33 counties (44 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 15 participants attending a district camp. Twenty-two counties did not report. These averages were significantly different at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, participation in district camp was significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Influence of a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on the Organization Structure of Explorer 4-H Clubs

Table III compares counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization and counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization as to total number of Explorer Clubs, Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members, number of Explorer Clubs meeting on classroom basis and number of Explorer

TABLE III

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUBS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H
VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H
VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION

Organization Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs	24	10	37	8	1.28	0.207
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs with 20 to 40 members	23	9	37	7	0.83	0.412
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs meeting on a classroom basis	20	9	33	8	0.35	0.730
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs composed of Explorer and other audience	18	6	28	4	1.79	0.081

Clubs meeting with other 4-H audiences. Of the 75 counties reporting, 24 counties (32 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 10 Explorer 4-H Clubs as compared to 37 counties (49 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of eight Explorer Clubs. Fourteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of Explorer Clubs in a county was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-three counties (31 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of nine Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members as compared with 37 counties (49 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of seven Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members. Fifteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty counties (27 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of nine Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis as compared to 33 counties (44 percent) without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organizations which reported an average of eight Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis. Twenty-two counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Eighteen counties (24 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of six Clubs composed of Explorer and other members as compared to 28 counties (37 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of four Clubs composed of Explorer and other members. Twenty-nine counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of Clubs composed of Explorer and other members was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Influence of 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on Leadership of Explorer 4-H Club Members

Table IV compares the leadership of counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization and counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization. Of the 75 counties reporting, seven counties (9 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of five junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to eight counties (11 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of seven junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Sixty counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Nine counties (12 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of five teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 13 counties (17 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which also reported five teen organizational leaders for

TABLE IV

LEADERSHIP OF EXPLORER 4-H MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A VOLUNTEER LEADERS' ORGANIZATION

Leadership Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	7	5	8	7	0.41	0.689
Number of teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	9	5	13	5	0.16	0.874
Number of adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	23	10	37	8	0.85	0.399
Total number organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	23	14	39	11	0.95	0.341
Number of junior project leaders for Explorer members	9	4	14	7	1.20	0.245
Number of teen project leaders for Explorer members	14	5	21	6	0.52	0.609

TABLE IV (continued)

Leadership Variable	Counties With 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		Counties Without 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of adult project leaders for Explorer members	17	13	29	10	0.89	0.377
Total number project leaders for Explorer members	17	20	32	18	0.33	0.739
Number of junior activity or other leaders for 4-H Explorer members	9	5	10	6	0.75	0.464
Number of teen activity or other leaders for 4-H Explorer members	13	6	16	8	0.54	0.593
Number of adult activity or other leaders for 4-H Explorer members	15	10	20	7	1.10	0.281
Total number activity leaders for Explorer 4-H members	16	16	21	16	0.03	0.975

Explorer Clubs. Fifty-two counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-three counties (31 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 10 adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 37 counties (49 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of eight adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Twenty-three counties (31 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 14 junior, teen, and adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 39 counties (52 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 11 junior, teen, and adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Thirteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of total organization leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Nine counties (12 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of four junior project leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 14 counties (19 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of seven junior project

leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifty-two counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of junior project leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Fourteen counties (19 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of five teen project leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 21 counties (28 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of six teen project leaders for Explorer Clubs. Forty counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of teen project leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Seventeen counties (23 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 13 adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 29 counties (39 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 10 adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs. Twenty-nine counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Seventeen counties (23 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 20 total junior, junior high, and adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 32 counties (43 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 18 total project leaders for Explorer Clubs. Twenty-six

counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of project leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Nine counties (12 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of five junior activity leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 10 counties (13 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of six junior activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifty-six counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of junior activity leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Thirteen counties (17 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of six teen activity leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 16 counties (21 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of eight teen activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. Forty-six counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of teen activity leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Fifteen counties (20 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 10 adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 20 counties (27 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of seven adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. Forty counties did not report. These

observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had an average of 16 junior, teen, and adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 21 counties (28 percent) without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization which reported an average of 16 junior, teen, and adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. Thirty-eight counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, the number of junior, teen, and adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs was not significantly influenced by a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization.

III. INFLUENCE OF COUNTY 4-H COUNCILS ON EXPLORER ENROLLMENT, PARTICIPATION, ORGANIZATION, AND LEADERSHIP

The four tables in this section present data regarding the influence of 4-H Councils on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership. Counties with 4-H Councils are compared with counties without 4-H Councils.

Influence of 4-H Council on Explorer Enrollment

Table V compares counties with a 4-H Council and counties without a 4-H Council as to potential number of Explorer boys and girls, actual number of boys and girls enrolled in Explorer groups and total number of girls and boys enrolled in 4-H.

TABLE V

ENROLLMENT OF EXPLORER 4-H MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL
AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Enrollment Variable	Counties With a 4-H Council		Counties Without a 4-H Council		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Total potential number of boys and girls in Explorer 4-H audience	18	314.00	44	416.16	0.44	0.659
Total number boys and girls in 4-H Explorer group	19	386.11	46	289.39	1.40	0.167
Total number of girls and boys enrolled in 4-H	19	1897.84	46	1392.52	2.19	0.032

Of the 75 counties reporting, 18 counties (24 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average potential Explorer enrollment of 314, whereas 44 counties (59 percent) without a 4-H Council reported an average potential Explorer enrollment of 416. Thirteen counties did not report. Nineteen counties (25 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average total Explorer enrollment of 386, whereas 46 counties (61 percent) without a 4-H Council reported an average Explorer enrollment of 289. Ten counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of potential Explorer members or the actual number of Explorer members in the counties reporting.

Nineteen counties (25 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average total 4-H enrollment of 1,898, whereas 46 counties (61 percent) without a 4-H Council reported an average total 4-H enrollment of 1,393. Ten counties did not report. These observed differences were significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger total 4-H enrollment than counties without a 4-H Council.

Influence of 4-H Council on Explorer Participation

Table VI compares counties with a 4-H Council and counties without a 4-H Council as to Explorer participation in public speaking, poster and dairy foods contests, demonstrations, exhibits, other events and activities and camp attendance. Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H

TABLE VI
PARTICIPATION OF EXPLORER 4-H MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A COUNTY 4-H
COUNCIL AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Participation Variable	Counties With a 4-H Council		Counties Without a 4-H Council		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Participation of boy Explorers in local public speaking	16	43.62	41	33.46	0.72	0.475
Participation of girl Explorers in local public speaking	16	47.25	42	46.00	0.70	0.943
Participation in 4-H poster contest	16	131.69	40	71.25	1.74	0.088
Participation in dairy foods contest	10	13.40	26	28.96	1.50	0.142
Participation in demonstrations	16	171.25	36	69.33	1.69	0.097
Participation in exhibits	6	296.16	31	105.39	1.66	0.106
Participation in other Explorer events and activities	10	366.00	23	133.09	2.64	0.013
Attendance at district 4-H camp	12	14.33	41	19.85	1.10	0.276

Council reported an average participation of 44 boys in local public speaking as compared to 41 counties (55 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting 34 participants. Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 47 participants in girls' local public speaking as compared to 42 counties (56 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting 46 participants. Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 132 entries in the 4-H poster contest as compared with 40 counties (53 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting 71 participants in the 4-H poster contest. Ten counties (13 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 13 participants in the dairy foods contest, whereas 26 counties (35 percent) without a 4-H Council reported 29 participants in dairy foods. Sixteen counties (21 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 171 participants in demonstrations as compared to 36 counties (48 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting 69 participants in demonstrations. Six counties (8 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 296 participants in exhibits, whereas 31 counties (41 percent) without 4-H Councils reported 105 participants in exhibits. Twelve counties (16 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 14 attending 4-H district camp as compared to 41 counties (55 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of 20 participants attending district 4-H camp. The observed differences for the above were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of Explorer participants in the 4-H poster and dairy foods contests, demonstrations, exhibits, 4-H camp, or public speaking.

Ten counties (13 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 366 participants in other Explorer events and activities compared with 23 counties (31 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of 133 participants in other Explorer events and activities. These observed differences were significant at the .01 level (t test). Therefore, the number of Explorer participants in other events and activities was significantly greater in counties having a 4-H Council in the counties reporting.

Influence of a 4-H Council on the Organizational Structure of Explorer 4-H Clubs

Table VII compares counties with a 4-H Council to counties without a 4-H Council as to Explorer 4-H Club organizational structure. Nineteen counties (25 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 11 Explorer Clubs, whereas 42 counties (56 percent) without a 4-H Council reported an average of eight Explorer Clubs. Fourteen counties (19 percent) did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test).

Counties with a 4-H Council reporting number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members and number of Explorer Clubs composed of Explorer and other audiences as compared with counties without a 4-H Council reporting in the same areas did not achieve the .05 level (t test). Therefore, a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members or Explorer Clubs mixed with other audiences.

TABLE VII
ORGANIZATION OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUBS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A COUNTY 4-H
COUNCIL AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H COUNCIL

Organization Variable	Counties With a 4-H Council		Counties Without a 4-H Council		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of Explorer Clubs	19	11.21	42	7.86	1.79	0.078
Number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members	18	9.56	42	6.83	1.47	0.147
Number of Explorer Clubs—classroom basis	15	12.27	38	6.79	2.65	0.011
Number of Explorer Clubs composed of Explorer and other audiences	13	3.38	34	4.74	1.19	0.239

Fifteen counties (20 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 12 Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis, whereas 38 counties (51 percent) without a 4-H Council reported an average of seven Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis. Twenty-two counties did not report. These observed differences were significant at the .01 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Council was significantly related to the number of Explorer Clubs organized on a classroom basis. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of Explorer Clubs than counties that did not have a Council.

Influence of a 4-H Council on Leadership in Explorer

4-H Clubs

Table VIII compares counties with a 4-H Council to counties without a 4-H Council as to number of leaders for Explorers Clubs. Four counties (6 percent) reported an average of 11 junior organizational leaders as compared to 10 counties (13 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of four junior organizational leaders. Sixty-one counties (81 percent) did not report. These observed differences were significant at the .03 level (t test). Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of junior organizational leaders than counties without a 4-H Council.

Nine counties (12 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of six teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 13 counties (17 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of four teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifty-three counties did

TABLE VIII

LEADERSHIP OF EXPLORER 4-H MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A COUNTY 4-H COUNCIL

Leadership Variable	Counties With a 4-H Council		Counties Without a 4-H Council		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	4	11.25	10	4.40	2.45	0.030
Number of teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	9	6.00	13	3.85	1.32	0.202
Number of adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	17	12.94	43	7.51	2.81	0.007
Total number of organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs	18	17.72	43	9.70	2.81	0.007
Number of junior project leaders for Explorers	5	8.40	18	5.61	0.90	0.379
Number of teen project leaders for Explorers	8	11.00	27	4.33	3.13	0.004
Number of adult project leaders for Explorers	13	17.85	33	8.55	2.68	0.010

TABLE VIII (continued)

Leadership Variable	Counties With a 4-H Council		Counties Without a 4-H Council		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Total number of junior, teen, and adult project leaders for Explorers	13	27.85	36	15.14	2.27	0.028
Number of junior activity leaders for Explorers	5	8.00	14	4.50	1.72	0.104
Number of teen activity or other leaders for Explorers	7	15.29	22	4.05	2.87	0.008
Number of adult activity or other leaders for Explorers	9	13.78	26	6.50	2.82	0.008
Total number of junior, teen, and adult activity leaders for Explorers	10	27.10	26	11.96	2.92	0.006

not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs in the counties reporting.

Seventeen counties (23 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 13 adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 43 counties (57 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of eight adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifteen counties (20 percent) did not report. These observed differences were significant at the .007 level (t test). Therefore, counties having a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs.

Eighteen counties (24 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 18 junior, teen, and adult organizational leaders as compared to 43 counties (57 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average total of 10 junior, teen, and adult organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Eighteen counties did not report. These differences were significant at the .007 level (t test). Therefore, counties having a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs reporting.

Five counties (6 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of eight junior project leaders as compared to 18 counties (24 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of six junior project leaders for Explorers. Fifty-two counties did not report. These observed

differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of junior project leaders for Explorers.

Eight counties (11 percent) with a 4-H Council had an average of 11 teen project leaders as compared to 27 counties (36 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of four teen project leaders for Explorer members. Thirteen counties (17 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 18 adult project leaders for Explorer members as compared to 33 counties (44 percent) without a 4-H council reporting an average of nine adult project leaders. Thirteen counties (17 percent) with a 4-H Council reported a total number of project leaders as 28 compared to 36 counties (48 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average total number of project leaders for Explorer members as 15. The observed differences for the above three variables were significant at the .004, .010, and .028 levels, respectively (t test). Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of teen, adult, and total number of project leaders.

Five counties (6 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of eight junior activity leaders as compared to 14 counties (19 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of four junior activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. Fifty-six counties (74 percent) did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, a 4-H Council did not significantly influence the number of junior activity leaders for Explorer Clubs.

Seven counties (9 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 15 teen activity leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 22 counties (29 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of four teen activity leaders. Nine counties (12 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average of 14 adult activity leaders as compared to 26 counties (35 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting six adult activity leaders. Ten counties (13 percent) with a 4-H Council reported an average total number of 27 activity leaders as compared to 26 counties (35 percent) without a 4-H Council reporting an average of 12 activity leaders for Explorer Clubs. These observed differences were significant at the .008, .008, and .006 levels, respectively (t test). Therefore, counties having a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of teen, adult, and total number of project leaders for Explorer Clubs.

IV. INFLUENCE OF A 4-H CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON EXPLORER ENROLLMENT, PARTICIPATION, ORGANIZATION, AND LEADERSHIP

The four tables in this section present data regarding the influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership. Counties with a Citizens' Committee are compared with counties without a Citizens' Committee.

Influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on Explorer Enrollment

Table IX compares counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee to counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to potential Explorer enrollment,

TABLE IX
ENROLLMENT OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Enrollment Variable	Counties With a 4-H Citizens' Committee		Counties Without a 4-H Citizens' Committee		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Total potential number of boys and girls in 4-H Explorer audience	7	467.71	55	709.42	0.40	0.690
Total number of boy and girl 4-H Explorer members	7	219.29	55	322.85	1.04	0.304
Total number of girls and boys enrolled in 4-H	7	1508.86	55	1490.20	0.05	0.957

actual Explorer enrollment, and total 4-H enrollment. Seven counties (9 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average potential Explorer Audience of 468 as compared to 55 counties (14 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average potential Explorer Audience as 709. Thirteen counties did not report. The seven counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of 219 Explorers enrolled, whereas the 55 counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average enrollment of 323. The average total 4-H enrollment in the seven counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee was 1,509 as compared to the 55 counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee where the average total 4-H enrollment was 1,490. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, having a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not significantly influence potential Explorer enrollment, actual Explorer 4-H enrollment, or total 4-H enrollment in the counties reporting.

Influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on
Participation in Explorer Clubs

Table X compares counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee to counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to Explorer participation. In the eight areas studied (i.e., boys' local public speaking, girls' local public speaking, 4-H poster contest, dairy foods contest, demonstrations, exhibits, other events and activities and camp attendance), the observed differences in participation in counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee and counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee were not significant at

TABLE X

PARTICIPATION BY EXPLORER 4-H MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Participation Variable	Counties With a 4-H Citizens' Committee		Counties Without a 4-H Citizens' Committee		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Boys in local 4-H public speaking contest	5	56.80	47	32.53	1.11	0.272
Girls in local 4-H public speaking contest	5	60.60	48	41.17	0.77	0.447
Participation in 4-H poster contest	4	49.75	51	91.06	0.66	0.514
Participation in dairy foods contest	2	18.50	34	20.97	0.14	0.889
Participation in demonstrations	5	110.00	44	100.66	0.09	0.926
Participation in exhibits	5	114.20	30	139.97	0.19	0.847
Participation in other Explorer activities and events	2	84.85	31	189.19	0.25	0.806
Participation in district camp	4	13.25	46	18.80	0.69	0.492

the .05 level (t test). Therefore, a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not significantly influence Explorer participation in the eight areas studied.

Influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on Organizational
Structure of Explorer Clubs

Table XI compares counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee to counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to organizational structure of Explorer Clubs. Seven counties (9 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of seven Explorer Clubs as compared to 52 counties (70 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of nine Explorer Clubs. Seven counties (9 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of six Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members as compared to 51 counties (68 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of eight Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members. Six counties (8 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of seven Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis as compared to 46 counties (61 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of eight Explorer Clubs meeting on a classroom basis. Six counties (8 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of three Explorer Clubs plus other 4-H audiences as compared to 37 counties (49 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of five Explorer Clubs plus other 4-H audiences. These differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not significantly influence the organizational structure of Explorer 4-H Clubs in the counties reporting.

TABLE XI
ORGANIZATION OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUBS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Organization Variable	Counties With a 4-H Citizens' Committee		Counties Without a 4-H Citizens' Committee		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs	7	6.57	52	8.88	0.84	0.402
Explorer 4-H Clubs 20 to 40 members	7	5.71	51	7.86	0.83	0.413
Explorer 4-H Clubs classroom basis	6	6.83	46	8.00	0.38	0.706
Explorer plus other audience	6	3.00	37	4.70	1.06	0.294

Influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on Leadership
of Explorer Clubs

Table XII compares counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee to counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to the number of junior, teen, and adult organizational, project and activity leaders in Explorer Clubs. Two counties (3 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of 14 junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared with 12 counties (16 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of five junior organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. Three counties (4 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of nine teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs as compared to 18 counties (24 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of four teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs. These observed differences were significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior and teen organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs.

In comparing counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee to counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to number of adult organizational leaders, total number of organizational leaders, number of junior, teen, and adult project leaders, number of junior activity leaders, and total number of activity leaders, it was shown that the observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). However, it should be noted that three counties (4 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of 10 junior activity leaders as compared to 15

TABLE XII

LEADERSHIP OF EXPLORER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH A 4-H CITIZENS' COMMITTEE AND COUNTIES WITHOUT A 4-H CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Leadership Variable	Counties With a 4-H Citizens' Committee		Counties Without a 4-H Citizens' Committee		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of junior organizational leaders	2	14.00	12	5.16	2.50	0.028
Number of teen organizational leaders	3	9.00	18	4.22	2.18	0.042
Number of adult organizational leaders	7	9.29	51	8.47	0.30	0.765
Total number of junior, teen, and adult organizational leaders	7	17.14	53	10.75	1.50	0.139
Number of junior project leaders	2	10.00	19	6.16	0.81	0.425
Number of teen project leaders	4	6.50	29	6.03	0.14	0.888
Number of adult project leaders	5	11.80	38	10.34	0.28	0.781
Total number of junior, teen, and adult project leaders	5	21.00	41	16.71	0.51	0.614

TABLE XII (continued)

Leadership Variable	Counties With a 4-H Citizens' Committee		Counties Without a 4-H Citizens' Committee		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of junior activity or other leaders	3	10.00	15	4.53	2.28	0.037
Number of teen activity or other leaders	4	18.75	24	4.96	2.78	0.010
Number of adult activity or other leaders	5	8.80	28	7.68	0.32	0.751
Total number of junior, teen, and adult activity and other leaders	5	29.80	30	13.13	2.36	0.024

counties (20 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of five teen activity leaders. Four counties (5 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of 19 teen leaders as compared to 25 counties (32 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of five teen leaders. Five counties (7 percent) with a 4-H Citizens' Committee reported an average of 30 activity leaders as compared to 30 counties (40 percent) without a 4-H Citizens' Committee reporting an average of 13 activity leaders. These differences were significant at the .04, .01, and .02 level (t test). Therefore, counties having a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior, teen and total number of activity leaders.

V. INFLUENCE OF 4-H PROJECT GROUPS ON EXPLORER PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

The next two tables present data regarding the influence of 4-H Project Groups on participation and leadership of Explorers.

Influence of 4-H Project Groups on Explorer Participation in Public Speaking, Poster Contest, Dairy Foods Contest, Demonstrations, Exhibits, and Attending District Camp

Table XIII compares participation of Explorer 4-H members in counties that had Explorer Project Groups with the participation of Explorer 4-H members in counties that did not have Explorer Project Groups. Of the 75 counties reporting, 39 counties (52 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 34 Explorer boys participating in public

TABLE XIII
PARTICIPATION BY EXPLORER 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTIES IN TENNESSEE WITH PROJECT
GROUPS AND WITHOUT EXPLORER PROJECT GROUPS

Participation Variable	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Participation of boy Explorers in local public speaking contest	25	35.72	39	34.21	0.13	0.898
Participation of girl Explorers in local public speaking contest	27	45.85	37	43.11	0.19	0.851
Participation in 4-H poster contest	25	103.64	39	69.36	1.18	0.242
Participation in dairy foods contest	21	29.71	20	16.10	1.66	0.106
Participation in demonstrations	24	102.71	33	95.27	0.14	0.889
Participation in exhibits	17	144.76	23	113.35	0.38	0.706
Participation in other Explorer events and activities	18	183.39	21	183.67	0.00	0.997
District camp attendance	24	17.62	35	18.51	0.22	0.825

speaking as compared to 25 counties (33 percent) with Explorer Project Groups reporting an average of 36 Explorer boys participating in public speaking. Eleven counties did not report.

Thirty-seven counties (49 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 43 Explorer girls participating in public speaking as compared with 27 counties (36 percent) without Explorer Project Groups which reported an average of 46 Explorer girls participating in public speaking. Eleven counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant for boys or girls at the .05 level (t test). Thus, participation in the Explorer boys' or girls' public speaking contest was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Thirty-nine counties (52 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 69 participants in the 4-H poster contest compared to 25 counties (33 percent) with Explorer Project Groups which reported 104 participants in the 4-H poster contest. Eleven counties did not report. However, these observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, participation in the 4-H poster contest was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Twenty counties (27 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 16 participants in the dairy foods contest compared to 21 counties (28 percent) with Explorer Project Groups reporting 30 participants in the dairy foods contest. Thirty-four counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level

(t test). Therefore, participation in the dairy foods contest was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Thirty-three counties (44 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 95 participants in demonstrations compared with 24 counties (32 percent) with Explorer Project Groups which reported 103 participants in demonstrations. Eighteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, participation in demonstrations was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Twenty-three counties (31 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 113 participants in exhibits compared to 17 counties (23 percent) with Explorer Project Groups which reported 145 participants in exhibits. Thirty-five counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, participation in exhibits was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Twenty-one counties (28 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 184 participants in other events and activities compared to 18 counties (24 percent) with Explorer Project Groups which reported 183 participants in other events and activities. Thirty-six counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, participation in other events and activities was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Thirty-five counties (47 percent) without Explorer Project Groups reported an average of 19 Explorers attending camp, compared to 24

counties (32 percent) with Explorer Project Groups which reported an average camp attendance of 18. Sixteen counties did not report. These observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Thus, attendance at camp was not significantly influenced by Explorer Project Groups.

Influence of Project Groups on Number of Junior, Teen, and Adult Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders

Table XIV compares the number of junior, teen, and adult project and activity leaders for Explorer Clubs in counties without Explorer Project Groups and in counties with Explorer Project Groups.

The observed differences were not significant at the .05 level (t test). Therefore, Explorer Project Groups did not significantly influence the number of junior, teen, and adult project and activity leaders.

TABLE XIV

LEADERSHIP OF EXPLORER MEMBERS IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES WITH 4-H PROJECT GROUPS
AND COUNTIES WITHOUT 4-H PROJECT GROUPS

Leadership Variable	Counties With Project Groups		Counties Without Project Groups		t value	Significance Level
	Number of Counties	Average Number	Number of Counties	Average Number		
Number of junior project leaders in Explorer Clubs	11	4.73	15	7.94	1.27	0.216
Number of teen project leaders in Explorer Clubs	20	4.80	18	6.67	1.00	0.326
Number of adult project leaders in Explorer Clubs	22	11.91	29	9.76	0.70	0.489
Total number of junior, teen, and adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs	24	16.25	30	18.90	0.55	0.585
Number of junior activity or other leaders	11	4.36	9	6.44	1.16	0.263
Number of teen activity or other leaders	19	6.84	11	6.18	0.17	0.865
Number of adult activity or other leaders	22	6.86	17	9.00	0.92	0.361
Total number of junior, teen, and adult activity leaders for Explorer Clubs	23	13.87	18	15.61	0.37	0.717

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

I. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF LEADERS, TRAINING RECEIVED BY LEADERS AND EXPLORER PARTICIPATION AND ORGANIZATION

This chapter is organized into two main sections according to study purposes. Section one deals with relationship between number of Explorer leaders and Explorer participation and organization. Section two deals with number of leaders attending training meetings and Explorer participation and organization.

The Pearson Coefficient of Correlation (r) was used to determine the relationship between the number of 4-H organizational, project and activity leaders, the number of leader training meetings held, and the Explorer participation and organization variables.

II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY LEADERS AND EXPLORER PARTICIPATION AND ORGANIZATION

This section presents data regarding the three types of leaders for Explorer 4-H Clubs and Explorer members' participation and organization.

Relationship Between Number of Leaders and
Explorer Participation

Table XV shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three 4-H volunteer leadership variables and each of eight Explorer participation variables. Eleven of the 24 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Two of the participation variables (i.e., number of members in dairy foods contest and number attending district camp) were significantly related to the number of organizational leaders. The number attending district camp was also significantly related to the number of activity leaders. Two participation variables (i.e., participation of boy Explorers in local public speaking contest, participation of girl Explorer members in local public speaking contest) were significantly related to two of the leadership variables (i.e., number of project leaders for Explorer members and number of activity leaders for Explorer members).

Four participation variables (i.e., participation in poster contest, participation in demonstrations, participation in exhibits and participation in other events and activities) were significantly related to only one leadership variable (i.e., number of project leaders for Explorer members).

Eleven of the 24 participation variables were significantly related to at least one of the leadership variables. Three of the participation variables were significantly related to two leadership variables. No participation variable was significantly related to all three of the leadership variables.

TABLE XV
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY LEADERS IN SELECTED COUNTIES IN TENNESSEE AND EXPLORER PARTICIPATION

Participation by Explorer Members in 4-H Events and Activities	Number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer		Number of Project Leaders for Explorer		Number of Activity Leaders for Explorer Members	
	Number	Counties	Number	Counties	Number	Counties
Participation of boy Explorers in local public speaking contest	60	.18	50	.49 ^a	36	.53 ^a
Participation of girl Explorers in local public speaking contest	60	.18	51	.50 ^a	37	.49 ^a
Participation in 4-H poster contest	60	.11	48	.47 ^a	38	.09
Participation in 4-H dairy foods contest	40	.26 ^c	31	.17	28	.02
Participation in 4-H demonstrations	53	.08	42	.46 ^a	34	.15
Participation in 4-H exhibits	37	.02	28	.45 ^b	24	.12

^ap < .001

^bp < .01

^cp < .05

TABLE XV (continued)

Participation by Explorer Members in 4-H Events and Activities	Number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer Members		Number of Project Leaders for Explorer Members		Number of Activity Leaders for Explorer Members	
	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$
Participation in other events and activities	38	.11	29	.62 ^a	23	.19
4-H district camp attendance	56	.36 ^b	46	.19	33	.48 ^b

Looking at Table XV in terms of each leadership variable, the number of organizational leaders was significantly related to two of the eight participation variables (i.e., participation in dairy foods contest and camp attendance); project leaders were significantly related to six of the participation variables (i.e., participation by boys and by girls in public speaking contest, 4-H poster contest, demonstrations, exhibits, and other activities); and activity leaders were significantly related to three of the eight participation variables (i.e., camp attendance, participation by boys and by girls in public speaking contest).

It is important to note that all correlation coefficients, which were significant, were in a positive direction (i.e., an increase in the number of volunteer leaders was accompanied by an increase in participation by 4-H Explorer members).

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XV, it appears that Explorer participation in each of the eight areas was influenced by the number of volunteer leaders helping with the 4-H program (i.e., the number of organizational, project, nor activity leaders was related to each of the 4-H participation variables).

Of the leadership variables, the number of 4-H project leaders showed the highest correlation with 4-H Explorer participation and the number of organizational leaders showed the least correlation with Explorer participation.

Relationship Between Number of Leaders and Explorer
Organizational Structure

Table XVI shows the correlation coefficient between each of the three 4-H volunteer leadership variables and each of four organizational structures of Explorer Clubs. Six of the 12 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Three of the organizational variables (i.e., number of Explorer Clubs, number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members, and number of Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis) were significantly related to each of two leadership variables (i.e., number of project leaders and number of activity leaders). One organizational variable (i.e., number of Explorer Clubs composed of Explorer and other audiences) was not significantly related to either of the three leadership variables.

The number of organizational leaders was not significantly related to any of the four organization variables.

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XVI, it was shown that as the number of Explorer Clubs increased the number of project leaders and the total number of activity leaders for Explorer members also increased. The number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members and the number of Explorer Clubs organized on a classroom basis increased as the number of project leaders and the total number of leaders for Explorer members increased. The number of Clubs with Explorer and other audiences was not significantly related to the number of volunteer leaders. Of the leadership variables, the number of project leaders showed the

TABLE XVI
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONAL, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY LEADERS
IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES AND EXPLORER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organization of Explorer 4-H Clubs	Number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer		Number of Project Leaders for Explorer		Number of Activity Leaders for Explorer Members	
	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$	Number Counties	$\bar{x}$
Number of Explorer Clubs	67	.17	50	.49 ^a	39	.39 ^b
Number of Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members	66	.15	50	.41 ^b	39	.32 ^c
Number of Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis	60	.17	44	.45 ^a	35	.36 ^b
Number of Clubs with Explorer and other audiences	50	.14	39	.17	27	.07

^ap < .001

^bp < .01

^cp < .05

greatest correlation with the organization variables. The number of organizational leaders was not significantly related to any of the organization variables.

III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADER
TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, NUMBER OF LEADERS ATTENDING,
AND EXPLORER MEMBER PARTICIPATION
AND ORGANIZATION

This section presents data regarding the number of project leader training meetings held, the number of project leaders attending training meetings, and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings and Explorer participation and organization.

Relationship Between Leaders Attending Training
Meetings and Explorer Participation

Table XVII shows the correlation coefficients between each of the three 4-H volunteer leaders training meetings variables and each of eight Explorer participation variables. Three of the 24 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. The three participation variables (i.e., number participating in the 4-H poster contest, other events and activities, and the dairy foods contest) were significantly related to one leader training variable (i.e., number of project leaders attending training meetings). Five participation variables were not related to any of the leader training variables.

TABLE XVII

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

Participation by Explorer Members in 4-H Events and Activities	Number Project Leader Training Meetings Held		Number Project Leaders Attending Training Meeting		Number Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r
Boys' local public speaking	24	-.12	24	.07	17	-.13
Girls' local public speaking	24	-.15	25	.12	16	-.21
Poster contest	22	.00	22	.40 ^c	17	.00
Dairy foods contest	13	.37	12	.54 ^c	8	.03
Demonstrations	24	-.16	24	-.04	17	-.01
Exhibits	16	-.23	15	-.18	14	.01
Other Events and Activities	14	.01	14	.75 ^a	10	.18
Camp	23	-.10	22	.03	14	.08

^a $p < .001$

^b $p < .01$

^c $p < .05$

In summary of the analysis presented in Table XVII, it was shown that Explorer participation did increase significantly as the number of project leaders attending training meetings increased. Participation by Explorer members showed no significant correlation with the number of leader training meetings held or the number of adult project leaders attending the training meetings.

Relationship Between Leaders Attending Training Meetings
and Explorer Organization and Leadership

Table XVIII shows the correlation coefficients between volunteer leader participation in training meetings and each of four Explorer organizational structure variables. Three of the 21 correlation coefficients were significant at the .05 probability level or less. Two of the variables (i.e., total number of project leaders for Explorer Clubs and total number of activity leaders for Explorer Clubs) were significantly related to two leader training variables (i.e., number of project leaders attending training meetings and number of adult project leaders attending training meetings). Of the four organizational structure variables, none were significantly related to the three leader training meeting variables.

In summary of the analysis in Table XVIII, it appears that the number of project and activity leaders increased as the number of project leaders attending training meetings and the number of adult project leaders attending training meetings increased, but neither the number of Explorer Clubs nor the organizational structure of Explorer Clubs was

TABLE XVIII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF PROJECT LEADER TRAINING MEETINGS HELD, LEADERS ATTENDING, AND 4-H EXPLORER LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION IN SELECTED TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Organization and Leadership of Explorer 4-H Club	Number Project Leader Training Meetings Held		Number Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r
ORGANIZATION VARIABLE						
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs	25	-.07	25	.05	16	.10
Number of Explorer 4-H Clubs with 20 to 40 members	24	-.04	24	.02	16	-.09
Explorer 4-H Clubs on classroom basis	23	-.02	23	.07	15	.00
Explorers and other audience	21	.10	21	-.03	13	-.03

^ap < .001^bp < .01^cp < .05

TABLE XVIII (continued)

Organization and Leadership of Explorer 4-H Clubs	Number Project Leader Training Meetings Held		Number Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings		Number Adult Project Leaders Attending Training Meetings	
	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r	Number Counties	r
<u>LEADERSHIP VARIABLE</u>						
Total organizational leaders	25	.03	25	.04	17	-.16
Total project leaders	21	.05	22	.39 ^c	15	.45 ^c
Total activity leaders	18	.21	18	.31	16	.51 ^c

influenced by the number of project leader training meetings held or the number of leaders attending training meetings.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken because of interest other Extension Agents, leaders, and parents expressed concerning a need to determine what influence, if any, volunteer leadership organizations had upon Explorer 4-H enrollment, organization, and participation within a county.

II. PURPOSE AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships that existed between selected variables regarding Volunteer Leadership Organizations available to Explorer 4-H Club members in Tennessee and other selected variables regarding Explorer enrollment, organization, and participation in 4-H events and activities.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To determine the influence of a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.

2. To determine the influence of a county 4-H Council on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
3. To determine the influence of a county Citizens' Committee on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
4. To determine the influence of 4-H Project Groups on Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership.
5. To determine the relationship between number of leaders and Explorer participation and organization.
6. To determine the relationship between number of leader training meetings held, number of leaders attending, and Explorer participation and organization.

III. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Population and Sample

The population was fourth grade Explorer Audience or first-year 4-H Club members in Tennessee. Data were secured from 75 counties which completed an Explorer 4-H Audience Information Summary in preparation for making their Plan of Work Projection for the period FY 1975-1979. This summary was completed by Agricultural Extension Agents working with 4-H and other youth.

The data collection instrument was developed by State 4-H Club and other specialists for use in preparation of county five-year plans of work projection. Information collected reflected the enrollment,

participation, organization, and leadership of 4-H Clubs in counties with and counties without a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization, a 4-H Council, a 4-H Citizens' Committee, and 4-H Project Groups for Explorer members.

Statistical Analysis

Statistics used to determine the significance levels of observed differences were the t test and the Pearson r Correlation Coefficient. The t test was used to determine the significance of differences found when Explorer 4-H enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership variables were compared in counties with and counties without the various patterns of leadership organizations (i.e., Volunteer Leaders' Organization, 4-H Council, 4-H Citizens' Committee, and Project Groups for Explorer 4-H members).

The Pearson r Correlation Coefficient was used to determine the strength and significance of relationships of Explorer enrollment and organization to the number of leaders for Explorer members and also the amount of training received by the leaders.

IV. MAJOR FINDINGS

Findings of this study are organized according to the study purposes and are presented under two major headings. The first (IV) presents a summary of findings regarding the influence of selected county 4-H Leader Organization patterns (i.e., whether or not counties had a 4-H Volunteer Leader Organization, a county 4-H Council, a county 4-H Citizens' Committee and/or Project Groups for Explorer members), upon the county

4-H Extension Program (i.e., Explorer enrollment, participation, organization, and leadership). The second (V) presents a summary of findings regarding the relationship between the number of leaders, the training received by the leaders and selected county 4-H program variables.

Influence of County 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization on
Explorer Enrollment, Participation, Organization,
and Leadership

1. Counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had a significantly larger number of Explorer members and larger potential audience than counties without this Organization.

Counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization as to total 4-H enrollment.

2. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without this Organization in regard to seven of the eight Explorer participation variables. However, counties with Volunteer Leaders' Organizations did have a significantly larger number of Explorer members attending district camp.

3. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without a Volunteer Leaders' Organization in the organizational structure of local Explorer 4-H Clubs.

4. Counties with a Volunteer Leaders' Organization did not differ significantly from counties without this Organization in numbers of volunteer leaders for Explorer Clubs.

Influence of County 4-H Councils on Explorer Enrollment,
Participation, Organization, and Leadership

1. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger total 4-H enrollment than counties without a 4-H Council, but did not differ significantly in the number of potential Explorer members, or actual number of Explorer members enrolled.

2. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger participation in other Explorer events and activities than counties without a 4-H Council. However, there was not significant differences in the number of Explorers who participated in the following 4-H events and activities:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Poster contest
- d. Dairy foods contest
- e. Demonstrations
- f. Exhibits
- g. Camp attendance.

3. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis than counties without a 4-H Council, but there were no significant differences in the number of Explorer Clubs, Clubs with 20 to 40 members, or Explorer members and other audiences.

4. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of junior, adult, and total number of organizational leaders than counties without a 4-H Council, but there was no significant difference in the number of teen organizational leaders.

5. The number of teen, adult, and total number of project leaders was significantly larger in counties with a 4-H Council, but the number of junior project leaders did not significantly differ from counties without a 4-H Council.

6. Counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger number of teen, adult, and total number of activity leaders than counties without a 4-H Council, but there was no significant difference in the number of junior leaders for Explorer Clubs.

Influence of a 4-H Citizens' Committee on Explorer Enrollment, Participation, Organization, and Leadership

1. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not differ significantly from counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee regarding:

- a. Potential Explorer enrollment
- b. Actual Explorer enrollment
- c. Total 4-H enrollment.

2. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not differ significantly from counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to the number of Explorers participating in:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking

- c. Poster contest
- d. Dairy foods contest
- e. Demonstrations
- f. Exhibits
- g. Other events and activities
- h. Camp attendance.

3. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not differ significantly from counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee as to the organizational structure of Explorer 4-H Clubs.

4. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior and teen organizational leaders than counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee. However, there was no significant difference in the number of adult organizational leaders or total number of organizational leaders for Explorer 4-H Clubs.

5. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee did not differ significantly from counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee in the number of junior, teen, and adult project leaders for Explorer Clubs.

6. Counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had a significantly larger number of junior, teen, and total number of activity leaders than did counties without a 4-H Citizens' Committee. However, the number of adult activity leaders did not differ significantly in counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee.

Influence of 4-H Project Groups on Explorer

Participation and Leadership

1. Counties with Explorer 4-H Project Groups did not differ significantly from counties without 4-H Project Groups as to the number of Explorers who participated in:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Poster contest
- d. Dairy foods contest
- e. Demonstrations
- f. Exhibits
- g. Other events and activities
- h. Camp attendance.

2. Counties with 4-H Project Groups did not differ significantly from counties without 4-H Project Groups as to:

- a. Number of junior organization leaders
- b. Number of teen organization leaders
- c. Number of adult organization leaders
- d. Number of junior project leaders
- e. Number of teen project leaders
- f. Number of adult project leaders
- g. Number of junior activity leaders
- h. Number of teen activity leaders
- i. Number of adult activity leaders.

Findings regarding the relationship between the number of leaders and the training received by leaders and selected county 4-H program variables.

Relationship Between Number of Organizational, Project and Activity Leaders and Explorer Participation and Organization

1. The number of Organizational Leaders was significantly related to the number of Explorer members participating in the 4-H dairy foods contest and attendance at district camp, but was not significantly related to six other participation variables:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Poster contest
- d. Demonstrations
- e. Exhibits
- f. Other events and activities.

2. The number of Project Leaders was significantly related to Explorer participation in:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Poster contest
- d. Demonstrations
- e. Exhibits
- f. Other events and activities.

Number of Project Leaders was not significantly related to Explorer participation in:

- a. Dairy foods contest
- b. Attendance at district camp.

3. The number of Activity Leaders was significantly related to Explorer participation in:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Attendance at district camp.

Number of Activity Leaders was not significantly related to Explorer participation in:

- a. Poster contest
- b. Dairy foods contest
- c. Demonstrations
- d. Exhibits
- e. Other events and activities.

4. The number of Organizational Leaders in a county was not significantly related to organizational structure of Explorer 4-H Clubs, but the number of Project and Activity Leaders was significantly related to the number of Explorer Clubs, Explorer Clubs with 20 to 40 members, and Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis. The number of Project and Activity Leaders was not related to the number of Explorer Clubs with other audiences.

Relationship Between Number of Project Leader Training
Meetings Held, Leaders Attending, and
Explorer Participation

1. The number of Project Leader Training meetings held was not significantly related to the number of Explorers who participated in:

- a. Boys' public speaking
- b. Girls' public speaking
- c. Poster contest
- d. Dairy foods contest
- e. Demonstrations
- f. Exhibits
- g. Other events and activities
- h. Camp attendance

2. The number of Project Leaders attending training meetings was significantly related to the number of Explorers who participated in the poster contest, dairy foods contest, and other events and activities, but was not significantly related to Explorer participation in the five other participation variables.

3. The number of Adult Project Leaders attending training meetings was not significantly related to any of the eight Explorer participation variables.

Relationship Between Number of Project Leader Training
Meetings Held, Leaders Attending, and Explorer
Organization and Leadership

1. The number of Project Leaders attending training meetings and the number of Adult Project Leaders attending training meetings were significantly related to the total number of Project Leaders for Explorers.

2. The number of Project Leader Training meetings held, and the number of leaders attending training meetings were not significantly related to Explorer organizational structure or total number of organizational leaders for Explorer Clubs.

V. IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study findings and the researcher's experience and views, the following implications and recommendations were made:

1. Since counties with a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization had a larger number of Explorer members enrolled and a larger potential audience, one implication would be to investigate the need for a 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization in each county, in view of the total local and county situation. Since one of the functions of a Volunteer Leaders' Organization is to train leaders in ways they can better assist with local club activities and individual members with project work, a thorough investigation of the value of this Organization to a county 4-H program is deemed important.

2. Since counties with a 4-H Council had a significantly larger total 4-H enrollment, more Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis, and larger total numbers of organizational, project, and activity leaders, this implies that leadership for Explorer 4-H Clubs is greater in counties having a county 4-H Council. As leadership for local clubs increases it would be assumed that participation in activities and events would also increase.

3. Since counties with a 4-H Citizens' Committee had larger numbers of junior and teen organizational leaders and junior, teen, and total activity leaders, it would seem desirable for each county staff to review its needs for a 4-H Citizens' Committee.

4. Since this study showed that counties with 4-H Project Groups did not differ significantly from counties without Project Groups as to participation or leadership, it might suggest that Project Groups at the Explorer level do not benefit the total Explorer program. One implication would be that due to the fact that the first year in 4-H Club is an introductory period to the large number of project study areas available in subsequent years, indepth study in one area, which is one of the main objectives of Project Groups, may be inappropriate at the Explorer level. Perhaps more emphasis should be placed on organizational and activity involvement at this level.

5. Since the number of Organizational Leaders was significantly related to two areas of participation, the number of Activity Leaders was related to three areas and the number of Project Leaders was significantly related to six of the eight areas of participation it

would seem that more emphasis should be placed on training Project Leaders so as to increase participation by Explorer members. Additional training for Organizational and Activity Leaders could prove helpful in these areas also.

6. Since the number of Project Leader training meetings held and number of leaders attending was not significantly related to Explorer participation it would seem that the type of Project Leader training meetings should be reviewed in terms of training needed by leaders to assist the Explorer-age group.

Recommendations for Further Study

1. A similar study should be conducted in Tennessee to determine factors related to how 4-H Volunteer Leaders are recruited and trained to work with Explorer Audiences.

2. A similar study should be conducted in Tennessee to determine the influence of awards and recognition on participation at the Explorer level.

3. A similar study should be conducted in Tennessee to determine the influence of parents, Volunteer Leaders and Extension Agents' personal characteristics, attitudes and motivations on the level of participation, organization, and leadership in 4-H activities and events by Explorer boys and girls.

4. A similar study should be conducted in Tennessee to determine factors related to types of Project Groups organized for Explorer 4-H members, length of time group exists, goals set and goals attained and

participation of Explorer 4-H Club members in corresponding projects, and activities and events.

5. A similar study should be conducted in Tennessee to study factors related to Explorer participation and reenrollment in 4-H for a second year.

6. A study should be conducted to determine which organizations, if any, perform sponsorship and other tasks related to various audiences served in the 4-H program.

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APPENDIX

TABLE XIX
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EXPLORERS ENROLLED PER COUNTY

Explorer Enrollment Variable	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Not Reporting or Reporting None	Average Per County Reporting
Total number boys and girls in Explorer audience (potential)	75	0	714
Total number boys and girls Explorer members	74	1	303
Total number girls and boys enrolled in 4-H	75	0	1476

TABLE XX
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EXPLORERS PARTICIPATING IN 4-H
EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Participation Variable	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Not Reporting or Reporting None	Average Per County Reporting
Participation of boy Explorers in local public speaking contest	64	11	35
Participation of girl Explorer members in local public speaking contest	64	11	44
Participation in 4-H poster contest	64	11	83
Dairy foods contest	41	34	23
Demonstrations	57	18	98
Exhibits	40	35	127
In other Explorer events or activities	59	16	180
Camp	59	16	18

TABLE XXI
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EXPLORER ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Organizations Variable</u>	<u>Number of Counties Reporting</u>	<u>Number of Counties Not Reporting or Reporting None</u>	<u>Average Per County Reporting</u>
Number Explorer Clubs	69	6	9
Number Explorer Clubs with 20-40 members	68	7	7
Explorer Clubs on a classroom basis	61	14	8
Explorer Clubs plus other audiences	54	21	4

TABLE XXII
AVERAGE NUMBER OF EXPLORER LEADERS PER COUNTY

Leadership Variable	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Not Reporting or Reporting None	Average Per County Reporting
Number of Explorer organizational junior leaders	17	58	6
Number of Explorer organizational teen leaders	24	51	4
Number of Explorer organizational adult leaders	67	8	9
Total number of leaders	70	5	14
Junior project leaders	26	49	7
Teen project leaders	38	37	6
Adult project leaders	51	24	11
Total number of leaders	54	21	18
Number activity junior leaders	20	55	5
Number activity teen leaders	30	45	7
Number activity adult leaders	39	36	8
Total number of leaders	41	34	15

TABLE XXIII
AVERAGE NUMBER OF LEADER TRAINING MEETINGS HELD
AND LEADERS ATTENDING

Leader Training Variable	Number of Counties Reporting	Number of Counties Not Reporting or Reporting None	Average Per County Reporting
Number Project Leader training meetings held	27	48	5
Number project leaders attending	27	48	25
Number adult project leaders attending	18	57	7
Number adult organizational leaders attending	20	55	18
Number other adult leaders attending	13	62	7
Number other junior leaders attending	20	55	10
Number teen leaders attending	24	51	14
Number other leaders	8	67	17

EXPLORER 4-H AUDIENCE INFORMATION
SUMMARY FOR POWP, FY 1975-79

COUNTY _____

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

	Fiscal Years	
	1973	Goal 1979
I. PARTICIPATION		
A. Potential Explorer Audience		
Boys		
Girls		
B. Explorer Members		
Boys		
Girls		
C. Total 4-H Enrollment		
Boys		
Girls		
D. Total Enrollment per F.S.E.		
E. Percent of Total Enrollment That are Explorer Members		
F. Participation in Events and Activities by Explorers at the Local Level		
1. Public Speaking		
Boys		
Girls		
2. 4-H Poster		
3. Dairy Foods Poster		
4. Demonstrations		
5. Exhibits		
6. Other		

G. Participation in Other Events and Activities by Explorers		
1. Beef Heifer Show		
County		
No. of Animals		
District		
No. of Animals		
State		
No. of Animals		

		Fiscal Years	
		1973	Goal 1979
2. Dairy Show			
County			
No. of Animals			
District			
No. of Animals			
State			
No. of Animals			
3. Dog Show			
Local			
No. of Animals			
County			
No. of Animals			
4. Finished Cattle Show			
County			
No. of Animals			
District			
No. of Animals			
5. Horse Show			
Local			
No. of Animals			
County			
No. of Animals			
District			
No. of Animals			
6. Market Hog Show			
County			
No. of Animals			
District			
No. of Animals			
State			
No. of Animals			
7. Market Lamb Show			
County			
No. of Animals			
State			
No. of Animals			
8. Swine (Breeding) Show			
County			
No. of Animals			
9. Rabbit Show			
County			
No. of Animals			

	Fiscal Years	
	1973	Goal 1979
10. Poultry Show		
County		
No. of Animals		
District or Area		
No. of Animals		
State		
No. of Animals		
11. Other Shows		
Local		
No. of Animals		
County		
No. of Animals		
12. Other Shows		
Local		
No. of Animals		
County		
No. of Animals		
13. Exhibits, Including Fairs, Other Than Above		
Local		
No. of Exhibits		
County		
No. of Exhibits		
District		
No. of Exhibits		
State		
No. of Exhibits		
14. Camp		
County		
Boys		
Girls		
District		
Boys		
Girls		
15. Other		
Local		
County		

II. ORGANIZATION

A. Number of Explorer Clubs	
B. Number of Explorer Clubs With 20-40 Members	
C. Number of Explorer Clubs Meeting on a Classroom Basis	
D. Number of Explorer Clubs Other Than Those Meeting at School	

	Fiscal Years	
	1973	Goal 1979
E. Number of Clubs Composed of Explorers and Another Audience		
F. Number of Explorer Project Groups		
List Projects:		

III. LEADERSHIP

A. Number of Organizational Leaders for Explorer Clubs	
Junior	
Teen	
Adult	
B. Number of Leaders for Explorer Members	
Junior	
Teen	
Adult	
C. Number of Activity or Other Leaders for Explorer Members	
Junior	
Teen	
Adult	
D. Do You Have a County 4-H Volunteer Leaders' Organization?	
E. Do You Have a County 4-H Council?	
F. Leader Training Meetings (Include training done in '73 fiscal year for all leaders)	
No. Project Leader Training Meetings Held	
No. Project Leaders Attending	
No. Other Leader Training Meetings Held:	
No. Adult Project Leaders Attending	
No. Adult Organizational Leaders Attending	
No. Other Adult Leaders Attending	

	Fiscal Years	
	1973	Goal 1979
No. Junior Leaders Attending		
No. Teen Leaders Attending		
Other Leader Training:		
IV. SPONSORSHIP		
A. Amount of Funds Spent at Local Level for Explorer Members		
B. Do You Have a County 4-H Citizens Committee?		
C. How Many Explorer Clubs Have the Support of a Local 4-H Citizens Committee or Other Sponsoring Group?		
D. Source of Funds for Explorer Work:		
V. RECOGNITION		
A. Number of Local Awards Presented to Explorer Members		
B. Number of Group or Club Awards Presented to Explorer Members		
C. Leader and Sponsor Recognition (Include all Leaders and sponsors)		
No. Project Leaders Recognized		
No. Organizational Leaders Recognized		
No. Teacher Leaders Recognized		
No. Teen Leaders Recognized		
No. Junior Leaders Recognized		
No. Sponsors and Donors Recognized		

VITA

Bettye Trotter Griffin was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee on February 13, 1939. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garner Trotter of Cunningham, Tennessee. She received her elementary and secondary education in the Montgomery County public school system. After graduating from Montgomery Central High School in 1957, she attended Austin Peay State College in Clarksville. In September 1959 she transferred to The University of Tennessee at Knoxville. She completed the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics in June 1961. In July 1961 she was employed by The University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service as Assistant Home Demonstration Agent in Hickman County, Tennessee. Her present position is Associate Extension Agent in the same County. She is married to James A. Griffin.