

EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND CHAPTERS
IN VARIOUS FFA LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
IN OKLAHOMA

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

For the past 64 years the vocational agriculture program has been an integral part of many public schools in Oklahoma. Sound relationships between vocational agriculture and the community have developed and vocational agriculture teachers and their students have influenced many parents, administrators, teachers and young people through the visibility provided by activities of the Future Farmers of America (FFA).

As an integral part of vocational agriculture the FFA provided incentive for students through programs stressing leadership training, and chapter and individual involvement in a wide range of activities.

It is through these activities that FFA chapters and individual members receive recognition for excellence.

Every teacher of vocational agriculture (also FFA chapter advisor) needs to project to students the primary aim of the FFA "to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation, and citizenship."

Because of the structure of FFA leadership activities in Oklahoma, many teachers are faced with the problem of deciding which FFA activities and how many to participate in, and sadly, many have no problem at all.

The State Department of Vocational Agriculture requires each FFA chapter to submit an Annual FFA Report on the involvement and

participation in leadership activities provided through the Oklahoma FFA Association. However, this information was very seldom tabulated, compared, and made available to teachers in the field.

Statement of the Problem

With the information provided by the Annual FFA Report, what can we determine? Is the FFA not being used properly? Are there indicators that certain areas are being neglected? What chapters are involved in activities? How many individuals are involved in the activities offered by the FFA? Do we really know?

This study was an attempt to make a comparison of this involvement and participation, not solely on chapter-related activities, but individual involvements as well, and to compare this involvement by the five supervisory districts of vocational agriculture in Oklahoma.

With teacher concerns expressed and input from the State Department of Vocational Agriculture, Agricultural Education Department at Oklahoma State University, and interest to the author, the need for a study to determine chapter and individual involvement in FFA activities on a statewide and district basis was established.

Hopefully, the findings will provide a valuable source of information to both the Oklahoma teachers of vocational agriculture and the State Vocational Agriculture staff and the information used to improve the quality and quantity of chapter and individual involvement,

Purpose

The major purpose of this study was to determine the involvement of Oklahoma FFA chapters and individuals in leadership activities, as

reported on the 1981 Annual FFA Report. To determine the involvement on a district basis, by P.I. groups, and then to make a comparison of the results by districts.

Objectives of the Study

In order to accomplish the purposed outline, data will be gathered from the 1981 Annual FFA Report to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To determine the involvement of individual FFA members in leadership activities on the basis of the extent of individual members' participation.
2. To determine the involvement of FFA chapters in chapter-oriented leadership activities.
3. To compare the involvement of FFA chapters in leadership activities in the five supervisory districts on the basis of the extent of participation in chapter and individual activities.

Basic Assumptions of the Study

For the purpose of this study, the following assumptions were made:

1. That vocational agriculture instructors reported accurate and up-to-date statistics relating to their chapter's involvement in FFA chapter activities.
2. The instruments used were adequate in determining individual involvement and participation in FFA activities.
3. The instruments used were adequate in determining chapter involvement and participation in FFA activities.

Definition of Terms

For a better understanding of the information presented in this study, the following terms were indentified:

1. Leadership Activities are activities or events offered by the Future Farmers of America for development of leadership skills and abilities.
2. Chapter Leadership Activities are those leadership activities that require several members of an Future Farmers of America chapter to participate. Chapter leadership activities may include any of the following programs: Building Our American Communities (BOAC), Chapter Safety, Chapter Awards Program, Food for America, Chapter Banquet, State FFA Convention. (Other chapter leadership activities exist but were not considered in this study.)
3. Individual Leadership Activities are those leadership activities that Future Farmers of America members can participate in for individual recognition. Individual leadership activities may include any of the following: Public Speaking, Proficiency Awards, Judging Contests, Leadership Camp and/or Conferences. (Other individual leadership activities exist but will not be considered in this study.)
4. Future Farmers of America (FFA) is a youth organization for students enrolled in high school vocational agriculture classes, and is a intregal part of the curriculum.

5. Annual Future Farmers of America Report includes questions relating to all phases of leadership in which chapters and individuals from a specific chapter have participated. The Annual Future Farmers of America Report is the instrument used to provide information relating to the State, to the National office.
6. Involvement means to draw in as a participant.
7. P.I. Group (Professional Improvement Group) is a group of vocational agriculture programs, usually consisting of three or more counties. (There are 22 P.I. groups in the State of Oklahoma. The number of schools within each P.I. group varies.)
8. Extent of Participation is the number of individual participations in each chapter and individual activities observed in the study.

Scope of the Study

Data for this study were obtained through the 1981 Oklahoma Annual Future Farmers of America Report. The Annual Future Farmers of America Report was submitted by each of the 365 Future Farmers of America chapters in the state of Oklahoma and the data analyzed. The 1981 Annual Future Farmers of America Report (Appendix A) was the instrument utilized by the State Department of Vocational Agriculture to gather data relating to chapter and individual involvement in Future Farmers of America activities in the State of Oklahoma for the fiscal year of

1980. The major items contained in the report are related to chapter involvement in Building Our American Communities, Chapter Safety, Chapter Awards Program, Food for America, Chapter Banquet, and the State Convention. Items relating to individual involvement are public speaking, proficiency areas, judging contests, superior chapter award, and leadership camps and conferences.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter's purpose was to present to the reader an overview of literature which was related to involvement in leadership activities. The presentation of this background information was divided into three major areas of concern and a summary. The areas of concern were leadership qualities, FFA teaches leadership and the effectiveness and value of FFA activities.

Leadership Qualities

At all levels of life, there are demands for individuals to assume positions of leadership. In high school the Future Farmers of America (FFA) has as one of its prime objectives the training of competent leaders.

However, there exists a wide range of opinions as to what was meant by "leadership." Normally, it was described in terms of its function and of the qualities and characteristics which are found associated with leadership styles and patterns.

According to Browne and Cohn (1, p. 62), leadership is both a function of the social situation and a function of personality, but in reality it is a function of these two in interaction.

Cowley (2) makes three distinctions in the study of leadership. His first was an arbitrary classification of leaders into two groups:

1. the actual and unquestionable leaders, and
2. individuals, frequently called leaders because of their social standings.

The second was a contrast of the traits of leaders. One must realize that leaders are effective only when the traits they possess are those demanded by the situation.

His third distinction deals with the problem of leadership traits and raises the question, "are there any traits which are common to all leaders?" Although leadership qualities or traits are numerous, many consider motivation, responsibility, communications, and personality to be a few of the major items needed to be a leader. Cowley (2) discovered that leaders in different situations do not possess the same traits and that one cannot talk about leadership traits in general, but instead must talk about leadership traits in particular situations.

FFA Teaches Leadership

Few youth organizations present the opportunities that the FFA can provide for its members. If leadership development was the desired outcome, then participation under a good leadership role model will enhance the long range aim of the FFA to develop agricultural leadership, cooperation and citizenship.

The Oklahoma FFA Association professes and believes that through active participation, FFA members learn by doing. As stated in the official FFA manual (3, p. 8), "Learning to Do, Doing to Learn, Earning to Live, and Living to Serve," could be a motto for all to live by. According to the Official FFA Manual (3), members also believe:

in leadership, citizenship, and patriotism. They believe in

free enterprise -- in freedom under the law -- in making their homes, schools and communities better places in which to live and work. (p. 6)

The qualities of leadership development professed by the National FFA and Oklahoma FFA Associations are views shared by others.

South Dakota vocational agriculture teacher C. R. Hall (4) wrote, in the Agricultural Education Magazine, that participation develops leadership, and the FFA offers a wide variety of chapter and individual activities for the purpose of leadership development.

The FFA offers students the opportunity to become leaders through participation in activities and events. However, leaders must possess another trait, competitiveness. According to Milburn Wink (5, p. 173), Texas vocational agriculture teacher, nearly all leaders are competitive by nature. Where else can students enter into competition that will challenge them as they can in the FFA.

The agricultural background students gain by competition for various FFA awards is also very valuable for all future leaders. The competition can be on an individual basis striving for a National Foundation award, or on the chapter level, seeking the Building Our American Communities (BOAC) Awards, the Chapter Safety Awards, or the National Chapter Awards.

With competition and participation heavily involved with leadership development, it appears that Webster's definition of competition, the art or process of competing, holds true for FFA activities. However, according to Seefeldt (6),

For this competitive activity to be a truly significant educational experience, it is necessary and vital that each FFA member first learns the art of competing with himself. Competition is an activity that cannot be learned; it must be experienced firsthand by actual participation (p. 142).

If leadership is truly a primary aim of the FFA then students must become involved in the various programs offered by the FFA. The answer was to orient these valuable competitive programs to the classroom instructional program in such a manner that each student is competing with himself for an award or recognition. It also provides his peers with the same equal opportunity to achieve if they choose to apply themselves. The following results were obtained with students who were involved in the pilot program from 12 schools in California and 13 in Wisconsin:

1. Students increased their level of participation when they knew exactly what was expected of them to be successful.
2. An improvement in student citizenship, character, responsibility, and cooperation was noted by the activities in which they became involved.
3. Development of more self-confidence in each participating student (7).

Participation in competitive activities certainly seems to be a key factor in leadership development.

The FFA offers leadership programs with incentives for all types of students with all kinds of interests. The contest areas, twenty-two proficiency award areas, nine divisions of public speaking, and chapter meeting contests are all available to students for individual development of leadership training skills. If their interests are in group activities then the BOAC, Chapter Safety, Food For America, and Chapter Emblem awards are at their disposal.

Effectiveness and Value of Activities

A wide variety of criteria are employed when educators attempt to measure the value of effectiveness of FFA chapter programs. Common denominators frequently used to determine this quotient usually relate to the chapter member size, percentage of vocational agriculture students who are FFA members, and teacher's experience.

In 1971, a national FFA study was conducted by Welton (8) measuring the participation of 1,848 FFA members in a nationwide study to analyze the relationship between the number of members in a chapter and the percentage of vocational agriculture students who were FFA members. The study produced the following results:

1. As the number of chapter members increased, the mean participation score decreased.
2. High membership percentage in a chapter is not necessarily a prerequisite for increased membership participation.

However, these findings do not mean to imply that efforts to obtain 100% FFA membership should be de-emphasised.

A related study was conducted in Wisconsin by Matteson and Carlson (7). The results of their study were published in the October, 1972, edition of the Agriculture Education Magazine. Their findings indicated that:

1. The number of FFA activities gradually increased as the chapter increased their participation in state FFA activities.
2. As class enrollment exceeded one hundred students, the participation level declined.
3. Participation increased as years of teaching experience

increased, and

4. FFA chapters experiencing high teacher turnover tended to be lower participators in FFA activities.

If these studies are valid, and if percentage of numbers, number enrolled, and the teacher are variables in the effectiveness of activities, can FFA programs with low numbers, low membership percentage, and poor leaders be of value?

At this point we must realize that the effectiveness and value of our programs lie with each individual student. Many times it takes only one student to become involved in FFA activities, and others will soon follow, especially when recognition begins to come into the picture.

Once students begin to receive recognition for their involvement in leadership activities, the value of these activities become more apparent to the student and are expressed in other related activities.

Benton (9) provides some insight relating to the value of leadership activities:

1. There is significant positive correlation between a student's participation in FFA activities and his participation in college activities.
2. There is a significant correlation between kinds of employment engaged after graduation and leadership involvement.
3. There is a strong correlation between the job held, or rating, and leadership activities in the community.

However, Carpenter's (10) study found that selected Future Farmers of America (FFA) leadership activities were not significant when tested against student attendance at the college.

With these perspectives of the value of FFA leadership related by

(teacher) educators, just what does the vocational agriculture instructor say about the value of the leadership training provided?

According to Nelson (11) training received in the FFA is of the highest quality. We will not have the best and most valuable training until the FFA teaches leadership the same way good supervised training is taught--apply knowledge and skills in the real life situation.

Newcomb (12, p. 177) declared FFA can be a motivator in the field of career education if instructors can see the possibilities.

A true evaluation of the value of FFA leadership activities would not be complete with comments from educators and teachers alone. What attitudes do parents and administrators have towards the value of FFA leadership activities?

According to White and Christiansen (13) in a study on FFA contests as viewed by principals, parents, FFA members and teachers, 85% of the respondents were in favor of continuing all the FFA contests because of their value to the student and the community.

Morton (14) adds additional information, found in an opinionnaire of just administrators, relating to FFA activities. Morton's conclusions were that 75% of the administrators agree there is educational value in FFA activities in developing leadership ability, and 62% agree the activities promote good public relations and bring favorable recognition to the school system.

Summary

This review of literature presented background information with emphasis on the areas of leadership qualities, FFA teaches leadership, and effectiveness, and value of FFA activities.

According to Newcomb (12, p. 177), "if an instructor does not include FFA as a component of his program, then the instructor has an incomplete program."

The Oklahoma FFA Association professes, and is recognized as one of the nation's outstanding states in leadership development. With this premise, and others established in the review of literature the following chapters may reveal some interesting statistics related to the involvement of Oklahoma FFA chapters and individual members in leadership activities.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this chapter was to describe the methods and procedures used in conducting the study. The main purpose of the study was to determine the involvement of Oklahoma FFA chapters in leadership activities, and compare the involvement by supervisory districts in relationship to chapter and individual participation.

It was stated in the review of literature that there are many FFA leadership activities of value that provide leadership development. These activities were divided into two categories: individual involvement and chapter involvement.

Study Population

Information relating to this study was gathered from the Oklahoma Annual FFA Report from all 365 active FFA chapters in the State of Oklahoma.

Preliminary research indicated there were several studies related to involvement, participation, leadership qualities, and image of the FFA chapters and individuals. Several studies dealt with contests, a few with award programs, and chapter recognition. However, there was a limited number of studies investigating involvement in all the leadership activities offered through Oklahoma FFA.

To gather this information it was decided to utilize the Oklahoma

Annual FFA Report as the tool for gathering the data.

Development of the Instrument

The State Department of Vocational Agriculture developed the Oklahoma Annual FFA Report to gather information relating to State FFA activities. The purpose was to provide the National FFA Association with up-to-date information. It was believed that the Annual FFA Report would be the most effective method of collecting the data relating to this study.

Collection of the Data

The 1980-81 Oklahoma Annual FFA Reports were obtained from the State Department of Vocational Agriculture (15). The Annual FFA Reports were then divided into districts, and each of the items on the instrument relating to this study were computed. The district totals were obtained and totaled to develop a statewide response. Data was collected from all 365 FFA chapters.

Analysis of the Data

The following description of the analysis procedure is included to provide an overview of the statistical treatment of the data collected. As mentioned previously, the Oklahoma Annual FFA Report was used to gather information. To make a comparison of chapter and individual involvement in FFA leadership activities, all responses were calculated and descriptive statistics utilized to explain the findings and results of the collected data.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Introduction

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the extent of participation by Oklahoma FFA chapters and individuals in various leadership activities. In order to accomplish the purpose of the study, the following specific objectives were set forth:

1. To determine the involvement of individual FFA members in leadership activities by the extent of individual member's participation.
2. To determine the involvement of FFA chapters in chapter oriented leadership activities.
3. To compare the involvement of FFA chapters in leadership activities in the five supervisory districts based upon the extent of participation in chapters and individual activities.

Findings of This Study

As described in previous chapters, the extent of participation on an individual and chapter basis were derived entirely from the 1981 Annual FFA Report, gathered in June of that year. The following sections of this chapter is an attempt to present and analyze the data collected relative to the study.

TABLE I
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT ON
 FFA MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards Areas		Judging Contest		Leadership Camps/ Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Alva N = 414	57	13.8	541	130.6	253	61.1	150	36.2
Panhandle N = 172	28	16.3	175	102.0	166	96.5	85	49.4
Woodward N = 530	34	6.4	644	122.0	324	61.1	145	27.4
Enid N = 851	85	10.0	937	110.0	573	67.3	220	25.9
Kingfisher N = 443	88	19.9	519	117.2	152	34.3	129	29.1
TOTALS N = 2,410	292	12.1	2,816	116.8	1,468	60.9	729	30.2

Individual Participation by Districts

Data presented in Table I indicated that individual FFA members representing all four P.I. groups in the Northwest District, are involved in the four leadership activity areas. The extent of involvement by individual FFA members varies between P.I. groups in each of the leadership areas.

The participation in the Public/Speaking Creed area illustrates that 6.4 percent of the FFA members are active within the Woodward P.I. group, where as, 19.9 percent are involved in the Kingfisher P.I. group. Involvement by individual FFA members in the Panhandle, Alva and Enid P.I. groups are 16.3, 13.8 and 10.0 percent, respectively.

The extent of participation in the proficiency areas were all above 100.0 percent with the lowest involvement, 102.0 percent in the Panhandle P.I. and the highest, 130.6 percent in the Alva P.I. group.

The area of judging contests provided the widest range between P.I. groups of involvement by students. The lowest activity was the Kingfisher P.I. group with 34.3 percent participation as compared with the high of 96.5 percent in the Panhandle P.I. group.

The district percentage in Leadership Camps/Conferences was 30.2 percent with the Enid P.I. group illustrating the lower range, 25.9 percent, and the top range of 49.4 percent in the Panhandle P.I. group.

The extent of participation in the Northwest District, in leadership activities reveals that Public Speaking/Creed had the lowest individual involvement among all the leadership areas, irregardless of P.I. group, and Proficiency Awards had the highest, with all P.I. groups having over 100 percent participation.

TABLE II
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE SOUTHWEST DISTRICT ON
 FFA MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards Areas		Judging Contest		Leadership Camps/ Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Elk City N = 774	75	9.7	973	125.7	266	34.4	206	26.6
Altus N = 734	82	11.2	878	119.6	338	46.0	194	26.4
Lawton-Anadarko N = 1,159	58	5.0	968	83.5	272	23.5	194	16.7
Chickasha N = 778	87	11.2	854	109.8	392	50.3	236	30.3
TOTALS N = 3,445	302	8.8	3,673	106.6	1,268	36.8	830	24.1

Table II reveals that FFA members in the Southwest District are involved in all four leadership activity areas. The extent of participation by FFA members varies between P.I. groups in each of the leadership areas.

The Public Speaking/Creed area illustrates a fairly constant level of involvement in all P.I. groups except the Lawton-Anadarko group where 5.0 percent of the individual members were involved.

A wide range of participations are shown in the proficiency award areas. The lowest activity was in the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group, 83.5 percent, as compared with the high of 125.7 percent in the Elk City P.I. group.

Judging Contests also indicate a varying range of involvement. The lowest being recorded in the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group, 23.5 percent and the highest activity 50.3 percent, in the Chickasha P.I. group.

Leadership Camps/Conferences illustrate the same trend as Judging Contests. The Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group was the lowest activity level, 30.3 percent.

In all four leadership activity areas the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group constantly had the lowest extent of participation. However, this P.I. group has the largest number of FFA students enrolled in Vocational Agriculture and in many cases the lower percentage values represent larger numbers of student participating in leadership activities.

According to the data presented in Table III, responses in the Central District indicate involvement in all four leadership activity areas. The highest percent of participation, 107.4 percent, was in the proficiency areas and the lowest extent of participation was in

TABLE III
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT ON
 FFA MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards Areas		Judging Contest		Leadership Camps/ Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Norman N = 1,664	114	6.9	1,408	84.6	566	34.0	251	15.1
Stillwater N = 1,055	130	12.3	1,003	95.1	739	70.1	229	21.7
Davis N = 771	60	7.8	1,313	170.3	275	35.7	157	20.4
Waurika N = 517	46	8.9	581	112.4	296	57.3	128	24.8
TOTALS N = 4,007	350	8.73	4,305	107.4	1,876	46.8	765	19.1

Public Speaking/Creed, 8.73 percent.

The extent of participation within the Central District was consistent in Public Speaking/Creed area, with a low of 6.9 percent to a high of 12.3 percent in the Stillwater P.I. group.

Although the proficiency areas indicate a high percentage of participation, 107.4, a wide-range exists between the four P.I. groups. The Davis P.I. indicates a high of 170.3 percent participation and the Norman P.I. a low of 84.6 percent.

It is worth noting that the Norman P.I. group's population is more than double the population of the Davis P.I. group.

In the responses relating to Judging Contest, 46.8 percent of the FFA members in the Central District are involved. The lowest percentage, 34.0, is in the Norman P.I. group.

The data also indicates a low percentage of participation, 19.1, in Leadership Camps/Conferences. The lowest extent is in the Norman P.I. group, 15.1 percent as compared to a high of 24.8 percent in the Waurika P.I. group.

Inspection of Table IV indicates participation by FFA members in the Northeast District in all four leadership areas with the proficiency area indicating a high of 133.6 percent and Public Speaking/Creed the low, 8.6 percent.

Participation in Public Speaking/Creed was fairly constant except for the Morris P.I. group which indicated a high of 17.6 percent raising the over-all percentage for the district.

Proficiency award areas indicated an extremely wide-range of participation. The lowest activities, 97.3 percent was in the Vinita P.I. group, as compared to a very high level of participation 294.2 percent

TABLE IV
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT ON
 FFA MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards Areas		Judging Contest		Leadership Camps/ Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Tulsa N = 1,141	97	8.5	1,297	113.6	825	72.3	299	26.2
Vinita N = 1,377	93	6.8	1,340	97.3	510	37.0	245	17.8
Morris N = 421	74	17.6	1,239	294.2	210	49.9	79	18.8
Muskogee N = 1,304	101	71.7	1,791	137.3	771	59.1	270	20.7
TOTALS N = 4,243	365	8.6	5,667	133.6	2,316	54.6	893	21.0

in the Morris P.I. group. This is possible because FFA members can participate in 22 different proficiency areas. This high percent reflects individuals participation in several proficiency areas.

Extent of participation in Judging Contests indicate a low of 37.0 percent in the Vinita P.I. group and a high in the Tulsa P.I. group, 72.3 percent.

Leadership Camps/Conferences illustrate an extremely close level of participation with lowest, 17.8, in the Vinita P.I. group and a highest, 26.2, in the Tulsa P.I. group.

In all four areas the lowest extent of participation was in the Vinita P.I. group.

Examination of Table V indicates an extremely wide-range of participation, with a low in Public Speaking/Creed, 6.8 percent, and a high in proficiency areas, 174.7 percent.

In the Public Speaking/Creed area the P.I. groups indicate a low percentage of participation. The lowest activity is in the Idabel P.I. group, 3.9 percent, as compared to a high of 11.6 percent in the Durant-Atoka P.I. group.

Participation in proficiency areas is extremely high in the entire Southeast District. All five P.I. groups show participation above 100.0 percent, with the Holdenville P.I. group showing the lowest activity, 123.2 percent, and the Wilburton P.I. group the highest participation 236.7 percent. All of these high percentage are because of a number of students being involved in two or more of the 22 proficiency areas.

Judging contests indicate a fairly equal level of participation with a low of 31.1 percent in the Idabel P.I. group to the high of 48.8

TABLE V
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE SOUTHEAST DISTRICT ON
 FFA MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards Areas		Judging Contest		Leadership Camps/ Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Holdenville N = 975	86	9.8	1,078	123.2	427	48.8	147	16.8
Wilburton N = 732	33	4.5	1,733	236.7	344	47.0	111	15.2
Poteau N = 717	35	4.9	966	134.7	276	38.5	105	14.6
Durant-Atoka N = 697	81	11.6	1,351	193.8	324	46.5	161	23.1
Idabel N = 1,003	37	3.69	1,903	189.7	312	31.1	178	17.1
TOTALS N = 4,024	272	6.8	7,031	174.7	1,683	41.8	702	17.4

percent in the Holdenville P.I. group.

Leadership Camps/Conference indicate the same patterns as Judging contest, a fairly equal participation level. Poteau P.I. group illustrates lowest level of participation, 14.6 percent, with highest of 23.1 percent, recorded the Durant-Atoka P.I. group.

Chapter Participation by Districts

Table VI indicates that chapters in the Northwest District participated in all six leadership activity areas. The extent of involvement by FFA chapters varies between P.I. groups in each of the leadership areas.

Twenty-eight percent of the chapters in the Panhandle P.I. group are involved in the Building Our American Communities program, compared to 50.0 percent in the Alva P.I. group.

Participation in the Food for America program provided the widest range of chapter involvement between P.I. groups. The lowest level of activity was in Panhandle P.I. group, as compared to a high of 30.0 percent in the Enid P.I. group.

Four of the five P.I. groups had a perfect participation in chapter Banquets, 100.0 percent. The Woodward P.I. was the one exception, with 92.3 percent chapter involvement.

Only two of the 63 chapters (3.2 percent) in the Northwest District participated in the Chapter Safety Program.

In the chapter award area, 100.0 percent of the chapters received the Superior Chapter award in the Kingfisher P.I. group, where as 71.4 percent received the award in the Panhandle P.I. group.

All five P.I. groups had over 90 percent participation in the State

TABLE VI

RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT OF
FFA CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Alva N = 12	6	50.0	3	25.0	12	100.0	1	8.3	9	75.0	11	91.7
Panhandle N = 7	2	28.5	-	-	7	100.0	-	-	5	71.4	7	100.0
Woodward N = 13	4	30.8	1	7.7	12	92.3	-	-	11	84.6	12	92.3
Enid N = 20	8	40.0	6	30.0	20	100.0	-	-	16	80.0	20	100.0
Kingfisher N = 11	4	36.3	2	18.2	11	100.0	1	9.1	11	100.0	10	90.0
TOTALS N = 63	24	38.1	12	19.0	62	98.4	2	3.2	52	82.5	60	95.2

Convention, with all chapters in the Panhandle and Enid P.I.'s participating.

According to the data presented in Table VII, FFA chapters in the Southwest District participated in all six leadership activity areas. The extent of participation by the chapters in each P.I. group illustrated a wide range of involvement between the leadership areas.

Participating in the BOAC program range from a low of 8.3 percent in the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group to a high of 64.3 percent in the Chickasha P.I. group.

Data further indicated the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group had the least participation, 12.5 percent, in the Food for America Program, while the highest activity was in the Chickasha P.I. group, 50.0 percent.

Three of the four P.I. groups indicated over 91.7 percent of the chapters conducted a chapter banquet, with all the chapters in the Altus P.I. group conducting a banquet (100.0 percent).

In the Southwest District only two chapters, (2.5 percent), participated in the Chapter Safety program.

A high percentage of the chapters participated in the chapter awards program. Fifty percent of the chapters in the Lawton-Anadarko P.I. group received the Superior chapter award, while 80.0 percent of the chapters in the Elk City P.I. group received the award.

FFA chapters attendance at the State Convention varies from 85.7 percent in the Altus P.I. group to 100.0 percent participation in the Elk City P.I. group.

Table VIII reveals that FFA chapters in the Central District participated in all of the areas but at varying degrees.

The Building Our American Community Program had a fairly constant

TABLE VII
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE SOUTHWEST DISTRICT OF
 FFA CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTEND OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Elk City N = 20	8	40.0	6	30.0	19	95.0	-	-	16	80.0	20	100.0
Altus N = 21	10	47.6	3	14.3	21	100.0	-	-	14	66.7	18	85.7
Lawton-Anadarko N = 24	2	8.3	3	12.5	22	91.7	1	4.2	12	50.0	21	87.5
Chickasha N = 14	9	64.3	7	50.0	13	92.9	1	7.1	11	78.6	13	92.9
TOTALS N = 79	29	36.7	19	24.1	75	94.9	2	2.5	53	67.1	72	91.1

TABLE VIII

RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF
FFA CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Norman N = 25	12	48.0	8	32.0	25	100.0	1	4.0	17	68.0	24	96.0
Stillwater N = 18	11	61.1	9	50.0	18	100.0	-	-	11	61.1	18	100.0
Davis N = 16	6	37.5	4	25.0	15	93.8	4	25.0	10	62.5	15	93.8
Waurika N = 11	5	45.5	3	27.3	11	100.0	1	9.1	9	81.8	11	100.0
TOTALS N = 70	34	48.6	24	34.3	69	98.6	6	8.6	47	67.1	69	98.6

level of participation, ranging from 37.5 percent in the Davis P.I. group to 61.1 percent in the Stillwater P.I. group.

The Food For America statistics indicate a fairly low participation level. The lowest activity was in the David P.I. group (25.0 percent) and the highest in the Stillwater P.I. group (50.0 percent).

The Norman, Stillwater and Waurika P.I. groups had 100.0 percent participation in a chapter banquet, while the Davis P.I. group indicated that 93.8 percent participated in a chapter banquet.

Only six of the 70 chapters in the Central District participated in the Chapter Safety Program. None of the chapters in the Stillwater P.I. group participated in the Safety program, compared to four (25.0 percent) from the Davis P.I. group.

Sixty-one point one (61.1) percent of the chapters in the Stillwater P.I. group received the Superior Chapter Award, compared to 81.8 percent in the Waurika P.I. group.

All four P.I. groups in the Central District indicate attendance at the State FFA Convention of 93.8 percent or greater.

Data presented in Table IX indicate that all six leadership areas received participation from all the chapters in the Northeast District, with one exception. The Vinita P.I. group did not have a chapter participate in the Chapter Safety Program.

The Building Our American Communities Program had a wide-range of participation. The Vinita P.I. group shows the lowest level of participation, 3.7 percent, as compared to 57.1 percent in the Morris P.I. group.

Participation in the Food for America Program also had a wide-range of involvement. Eleven point one percent of the chapters in the

TABLE IX
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT OF
 FFA CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	n	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(5)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Tulsa N = 21	12	57.1	11	52.4	20	95.2	5	23.8	17	81.0	19	90.5
Vinita N = 27	1	3.7	3	11.1	20	74.1	-	-	16	59.3	22	81.5
Morris N = 7	4	57.1	2	28.6	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	7	100.0
Muskogee N = 22	9	40.9	11	50.0	21	95.5	2	9.1	12	54.5	22	100.0
TOTALS N = 77	26	33.7	27	35.1	68	88.3	8	10.4	51	66.2	70	90.0

Vinita P.I. group participated, where 52.4 percent of the Tulsa P.I. group was involved.

Chapters conducting banquets in the Vinita P.I. group was 74.1 percent, while 100.0 percent of the chapters in the Morris P.I. group conducted banquets.

As was the case in previous tables, Table IX shows a low percentage of participation in the Chapter Safety program with 8 of the 78 chapters involved.

Fifty-four point five percent of the chapters in the Muskogee P.I. group received the Superior Chapter award. The highest activity was in the Morris P.I. group, 85.7 percent.

One hundred percent of the chapters in the Muskogee and Morris P.I. groups attended the State Convention, as compared to 81.5 percent from the Vinita P.I. group.

In all survey areas, the Vinita P.I. groups show the lowest percentage of participation in the Northeast District.

Inspection of Table X indicated that Southeast District chapters participated in all six areas but at various levels.

Chapter participation in the BOAC Program was low in the Wilburton P.I. group (7.1 percent), while the highest was in the Holdenville P.I. group, 55.6 percent.

Food for America also indicated a wide-range of participation with the lowest extent of participation in the Durant-Atoka P.I. groups (18.8 percent) with the high in both the Idabel and Poteau groups (50.0 percent).

Four of the five P.I. groups indicated that 100.0 percent of their chapters conducted a chapter banquet. The Idabel P.I. group was the

TABLE X
 RESPONSES BY P.I. GROUP IN THE SOUTHEAST DISTRICT OF
 FFA CHAPTER INVOLVEMENT IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
 EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

P.I. Group	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Holdenville N = 18	10	55.6	6	33.4	18	100.0	2	11.1	13	72.2	18	100.0
Wilburton N = 14	1	7.1	3	21.4	14	100.0	-	-	10	71.4	13	92.9
Poteau N = 12	5	41.7	6	50.0	12	100.0	2	16.7	9	75.0	12	100.0
Durant-Atoka N = 16	5	31.3	3	18.8	16	100.0	-	-	10	62.5	16	100.0
Idabel N = 16	7	43.8	8	50.0	15	93.8	1	6.3	10	62.5	15	93.8
TOTALS N = 76	28	36.8	26	34.2	75	98.7	5	6.6	52	68.4	74	97.4

exception with 93.8 percent.

Again as indicated in previous tables, participation in the Chapter Safety Program was low. The highest extend of participation (16.7 percent) was in the Poteau P.I. group; with two P.I. groups showing know involvement.

The lowest percent of chapters in the Southeast District received the Superior Chapter award was the Durant-Atoka, and Idabel P.I. groups (62.5 percent). The highest activity was in the Poteau P.I. group (75.0 percent).

Three of the five P.I. groups had all their chapters attend the State Convention with the Wilburton P.I. group showing 92.9 percent chapter attendance.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the data presented in Chapter IV. Findings, conclusions and recommendations in this chapter are based upon the analysis of those data.

Purpose of the Study

The major purpose of this study was to determine the involvement of Oklahoma FFA chapters and individuals in leadership activities, as reported on the 1981 Annual FFA Report. To determine the involvement on a district basis, by P.I. groups, and then to make a comparison of the results by districts.

Objectives of the Study

The following specific objectives were identified in order to accomplish the primary purpose of this study:

1. To determine the involvement of individual FFA members in leadership activities by the extent of individual member's participation.
2. To determine the involvement of FFA Chapters in chapter oriented leadership activities.
3. To compare the involvement of FFA Chapters in leadership activities in the five supervisory districts based upon

the extent of participation in chapter and individual activities.

Population of the Study

The population of this study includes all the FFA members (18,129) and FFA chapters (365) in each of the P.I. groups in five supervisory districts where classes of vocational agriculture are conducted. Data were collected from all 365 chapters.

Presentation of Data

The following sections of this chapter are an attempt to present and analyze the data collected in the questionnaire. The responses of the population were based upon the extent of participations by individuals and chapters in FFA leadership activities.

Tables I through V contains a breakdown of the population participation by individual FFA members in each P.I. group within the district. Table VI through X contains the population responses to FFA chapters participation in leadership activities by P.I. groups within each district.

A copy of the instrument used to secure this data is included in the Appendix. The numbers and percentage of responses in each P.I. group were calculated for each of the possible areas of participation.

Comparison of Major Findings

The major findings of this study were divided into the following sections:

1. Extent of FFA members' participations.

TABLE XI

A COMPARISON OF THE RESPONSES BY DISTRICT ON FFA
MEMBER INVOLVEMENTS IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION

Districts	Public Speaking/Creed		Proficiency Awards		Judging Contests		Leadership Camp/Conferences	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Northwest N = 2,410	292	12.1	2,816	116.8	1,468	60.9	729	30.2
Southwest N = 3,445	302	8.8	3,673	106.6	1,268	36.8	830	24.1
Central N = 4,007	350	8.7	4,305	107.4	1,876	46.8	765	19.1
Northeast N = 4,243	365	8.6	5,667	134.8	2,316	54.6	893	21.0
Southeast N = 4,024	272	6.8	7,031	174.7	1,683	41.8	702	17.4
TOTALS N = 18,129	1,581	8.7	23,492	129.6	8,611	47.5	3,919	21.6

2. Comparison of FFA members participations.
3. Extent of chapter participations.
4. Comparison of chapter participations.

Tables XI and XII are an effort to summarize the findings of the study and make comparisons of each activity area by P.I. group and by district.

Extent of FFA Members Participations

When considering FFA member participations it was apparent from Table XI that the vast majority of members were involved in one or more proficiency areas. Of all the individual leadership areas this one area showed more involvement than any of the other areas which individuals may be involved.

In the Northwest, Northeast and Central Districts one-half of the members were competing in some kind of judging contest.

Smaller amounts of participations were found in the Leadership Camp/Conference and Public Speaking/Creed areas. The Public Speaking/Creed area had the smallest amount of individual participating.

Comparison of FFA Members Participations

In comparing the districts with regard to individual leadership activities, the Southeast District had the greatest involvement (174.7 percent) in proficiency award areas. However, the smallest amount of involvement (106.6 percent) was in the Southwest District. It should be noted that all districts show over 100.0 percent involvement within the proficiency area. From the 18,129 members eligible for proficiency awards there were 23,492 participations in one or more areas.

Analysis of Table XI, in regard to individual member participation in judging contests, indicated the greatest involvement (60.9 percent) in the Northwest District. The smallest percentage of involvement (36.6 percent) and the smallest number of individual members (1,268) involved was in the Southwest District. Of the 18,129 members eligible to participate in judging contests 8,611 participated. All the districts show an average amount of participation in judging contests. Approximately one-half (47.5 percent) of the members in the state participated in some kind of judging contest.

In comparing the districts with regard to Leadership Camp/Conferences, there is a small level of involvement by all districts. The greatest percentage of involvement (30.2 percent) was in the Northwest District, while the smallest percentage was in the Southwest District, 17.4 percent. Three thousand nine hundred and nineteen individual members participated in some kind of Leadership Camp/Conference.

Of all the leadership activity areas the smallest amount of participation was recorded in the Public Speaking/Creed area. A very small number of individuals participated. Of the 18,129, only 1,518 members were involved. Just 8.7 percent of the membership in the state participated with the highest participation in the Northwest District, 12.1 percent. However, 6.8 percent participated in the Southwest District for the smallest amount of involvement.

Based on the number of individuals participating the Southwest District has the lowest percentage of members participating in all leadership areas, as compared to the other districts within the state.

TABLE XII

A COMPARISON OF THE RESPONSES BY DISTRICT ON FFA
CHAPTER INVOLVEMENTS IN LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES
EXTEND OF PARTICIPATION

Districts	BOAC		Food for America		Chapter Banquet		Chapter Safety		Chapter Award Superior		State Convention	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Northwest N = 63	24	38.1	12	19.0	62	98.4	2	3.2	52	82.5	60	95.2
Southwest N = 79	29	36.7	19	24.1	75	94.9	2	2.5	53	67.1	72	91.1
Central N = 70	34	48.6	24	34.3	69	98.6	6	8.6	47	67.1	69	98.6
Northeast N = 77	26	33.7	27	35.1	68	88.3	8	10.4	51	66.2	70	90.0
Southeast N = 76	28	36.8	26	34.2	75	98.7	5	6.6	52	68.4	74	97.4
TOTALS N = 365	141	38.6	108	29.6	349	95.6	23	6.3	255	69.9	345	94.5

Extent of Chapter Participations

When analyzing Table XII, it is apparent that a large majority of chapters do not utilize the Chapter Safety program. Of all the chapter leadership areas this one area showed the smallest amount of participation.

The vast majority (94.5) percent) of the chapters in each district participated in the State Convention and conducted a chapter banquet.

In all districts of the state over 66 percent of the chapters participated in and received the Superior Chapter Award.

Smaller amounts of participation were found in the BOAC and Food for America programs. Of the six leadership programs the Chapter Safety program had the smallest amount of chapters participating.

Comparision of Chapter Participations

In comparing the districts with regard to chapter leadership activities the Northeast District had the greatest involvement (10.4 percent) in the Chapter Safety Program. While both the Northwest and Southwest Districts indicate only two chapters from each district participated, of the State chapters utilized the Chapter Safety Program.

In regard to the State Convention a very large number of chapters participated. The greatest percentage was in the Central District (98.6 percent), with the smallest percentage coming from the Northeast District. Of the 365 chapters eligible 345 chapters (94.5 percent) participated in the State FFA Convention.

A large number of chapters in each district conducted a chapter banquet. In the Northwest, Southeast and Central Districts all but one

chapter conducted a banquet. Each indicate a very large percentage of participation, 98.4 percent, 98.7 percent and 98.6 percent, respectively. The smallest percentage of participation (88.3 percent) is in the Northeast District. Three hundred and forty nine of the 365 chapters in the State conduct a chapter banquet.

The chapter award program area indicated a smaller amount of participation, with 255 of the 365 chapters receiving the Superior Chapter Award (69.9 percent). The greatest involvement (82.5 percent) was in the Northwest District. The smallest percentage or participation (66.2 percent) was found in the Northeast District.

In comparing districts with regard to the Food for America Program, the Northwest District had the smallest involvement (19.0 percent). However, the largest amount of involvement (35.1 percent) was in the Northeast District. Of the 365 eligible chapters, 108 chapters participated, slightly less than 30.0 percent of the state chapters participated.

In the BOAC program approximately one-third of the chapters in the state participated in this area. The greatest amount of involvement (48.6 percent) was in the Central District, whereas the smallest amount of involvement was in the Northwest District (33.7 percent). One hundred and forty-one of the 365 participated in the BOAC program.

Based on the percent of involvement, chapters in the Central District show the over all highest level of participation in chapter leadership areas.

Conclusions

The interpretation and inspection of the findings of the study prompted the formulation of certain conclusions that are presented in

two sections. The first area of conclusions are related to the extent of participation of FFA members in leadership activities. In the second section conclusions relating to chapter involvement in leadership activities are presented.

Relating to individual FFA member involvement in leadership activities the following conclusions were developed:

1. FFA members had three times more participation in the Proficiency award areas than the next highest area.
All five districts exceeded 100.0 percent participations.
2. An exceeding large number of FFA members do not participate in the Public Speaking/Creed activities.
3. Only one-half of the eligible FFA members are involved in some kind of a judging activity.
4. As a whole, the Northwest District has the highest percentage of individual member participations within the state when compared to the other supervisory districts.

Conclusions relating to FFA chapter participation in the six leadership areas are as follows:

1. An overwhelmingly large number of FFA chapters do not participate in the Chapter Safety Awards Program.
2. A relatively large number of chapters do not utilize the Food for America program or the BOAC program.
3. Approximately one-third of the chapters in the State did not receive the State Superior Chapter Award.
4. A very large number of the FFA chapters within the state conduct chapter banquet and attend the State FFA Convention.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made as a result of having conducted the study. The recommendations are judgements based on the findings and conclusions resulting from this study.

Individual Member Participation

It is recommended that continued emphasis be placed on the proficiency award areas to insure the continued high levels of usage. It is also recommended that more emphasis be placed on utilization of the Public Speaking/Creed area in each Vocational Agriculture program, and that every effort be made by the State Staff, State Officers and local advisor to get a minimum of 40 percent involvement.

In addition it is further recommended that Vocational Agriculture teachers be encouraged to increase their member involvement in judging contests and equal importance on the value of Leadership Camps/Conferences be stressed, to the members, and increased participation be raised to at least the 50.0 percent level.

Chapter Participation Recommendations

1. That chapters in all five supervisory districts increase their utilization of the Chapter Safety Program.
2. That every chapter in the state be actively involved in either the Food for America program, the BOAC program or both.
3. That the number of Superior Chapters be increased to 80 percent of the state chapters to receive the award.

4. That 100.0 percent of the FFA chapters within the state conduct a chapter banquet, and attend the State FFA Convention.

General Recommendations

1. The Annual FFA Report be up-dated and revised to insure more reliable data. Each year similar data be gathered and distributed to each district supervisor so the results may be distributed to teachers in all P.I. groups.
2. Additional research be conducted to determine why there were high levels of involvement in certain areas, and low involvement in others.
3. The Annual FFA Report be a requirement for the Superior Chapter award.
4. All teachers be instructed as to the importance of accurate reporting, and the importance of the Annual FFA Report to the National Office.
5. That all vocational agriculture teachers, teacher training institutions and the State Department of Vocational Agriculture be made aware of the study and the information be used to upgrade the utilization of all FFA leadership programs.
6. That Teacher educators be made aware of the findings and conclusions of this study and utilizes the results in preparing prospective teachers to recognize the importance of each leadership area.
7. That the State Staff of Vocational Agriculture utilize the findings and conclusions for direction of future program development.

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APPENDIX

Revised 1977



CHAPTER _____

ADVISOR _____

Number Enrolled in Vocational Agriculture _____

Number FFA Members paying State Dues _____

Percent FFA Membership _____

Ralph Dreessen, State Advisor
Larry Shell, Executive Secretary

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
ANNUAL REPORT

Each FFA chapter must submit this annual report to the state office by June 1. Failure to do so will affect the good standing of the chapter with the State FFA Association.

-
1. Does your chapter operate:
 - a. School Farm _____
 - b. Greenhouse _____
 - c. Nursery _____
 - d. Forestry Lab or Farm _____

 2. Does your chapter participate in the "Building Our American Communities" program at the following areas of competition:
 - a. Area _____
 - b. State _____
 - c. National _____

 3. Did your chapter hold a public speaking contest? _____

 4. Did your chapter hold an extemporaneous speaking contest? _____

 5. Did your chapter attend a sub-district or P.I. leadership training conference for chapter officers? _____
 If so, please indicate level of conference:

	Sub-District	P.I.
Total number of members participating	_____	_____

 6. Does your chapter have an alumni affiliate organization? _____
 If so, number of members _____

 7. Did your chapter attend a State Leadership Center or State FFA Alumni Camp operated by the State Association? _____
 - a. Number of members attending _____

 8. Did your chapter participate in the FFA Leadership program in Washington, D.C.? _____
 - a. Number of members attending _____

 9. What is the amount of your Chapter budget? \$ _____

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- 10. Did a state FFA officer participate in at least one of your local chapter meetings? _____
- 11. Did your chapter conduct a recognition and awards function to which members' parents were invited? _____
- 12. Did your chapter nominate a candidate for:
 - a. State Farmer Degree _____ Number _____ Number Approved _____
 - b. American Farmer Degree _____ Number _____ Number Approved _____
 - c. For State FFA Officer _____ Number _____ Number Elected _____
- 13. Did your chapter participate in the Food For America Program? _____
- 14. Did your chapter utilize the Achievement Award Program? _____
- 15. Number of chapter members competing for recognition and the number of Foundation Award Medals presented for outstanding accomplishment in the agricultural proficiency award programs:

	Number of Medals Presented by Chapter	Number of Chapter Members Competing	Number of Members Submitting Application for State Awards
a. Pl. in Ag. Production	_____	_____	_____
b. Crops Production	_____	_____	_____
c. Dairy Production	_____	_____	_____
d. Diversified Livestock	_____	_____	_____
e. Beef Production	_____	_____	_____
f. Swine Production	_____	_____	_____
g. Sheep Production	_____	_____	_____
h. Horse Proficiency	_____	_____	_____
i. Poultry Production	_____	_____	_____
j. Pl. in Sales and/or Services	_____	_____	_____
k. Ag Mechanics	_____	_____	_____
l. Ag Electrification	_____	_____	_____
m. Ag Processing	_____	_____	_____
n. Ornamental Horticulture	_____	_____	_____
o. Outdoor Recreation	_____	_____	_____
p. Soil & Water Management	_____	_____	_____
q. Fish & Wildlife Management	_____	_____	_____
r. Forest Management	_____	_____	_____
s. Home & Farmstead Improvement	_____	_____	_____

Total number of proficiency award areas in which your chapter gave recognition: _____

- 16. Did your chapter select the following and give a chapter medal:
 - Star Greenhand _____
 - Chapter Star Farmer _____
 - Chapter Star Agribusiness _____
 - Chapter Public Speaking winner _____

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17. Did your chapter rate SUPERIOR in the Chapter Award Program? _____
 18. Did your chapter rate SUPERIOR in the Safety Award Program? _____

19. Contests participated in at the First FFA Competitive level above the Chapter:

National Sponsored Judging Contests	Number of Members Who Participated	Other Contests	Number of Members Who Participated
Agricultural Mechanics		Creed	
Dairy Cattle		Greenhand Quiz	
Farm Business Mgt.		Entomology	
Horticulture		Forestry	
Livestock		Pasture & Range	
Meats		Soil & Land Judging	
Milk Quality & Dairy Foods		Chapter Meeting	
Poultry		Horse Judging	
Public Speaking		Crops Judging	

20. List other judging contests in which chapter members participated.

International Activities	Number of Members Who Participated
Work Experience Abroad	_____
Hosted a Foreign Exchangee	_____
Supplied Educational Materials to an agricultural group in another country	_____
Other (Specify)	_____

21. Did your chapter attend the State FFA Convention?
 Number of members attending: _____

VITA

Larry Gene Shell

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION BY INDIVIDUALS AND CHAPTERS
IN VARIOUS FFA LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES IN OKLAHOMA

Major Field: Agricultural Education

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Stillwater, Oklahoma, October 17,
1948, the son of Kenneth and Aileen Shell.

Education: Graduated from Glencoe High School, Glencoe,
Oklahoma, in May, 1966; received the Bachelor of
Science degree from Oklahoma State University,
Stillwater, Oklahoma in May 1970; completed the
requirements for the Master of Science degree at
Oklahoma State University in May, 1982.

Professional Experience: Vocational Agriculture Instructor
in Dora, New Mexico, 1970-1974; Vocational Agriculture
Instructor in Fairview, Oklahoma, 1974-1978; State FFA
Executive Secretary at Oklahoma State Department of
Vocational-Technical Education, March 1, 1978 to present.

Professional Organizations: Oklahoma Vocational Agriculture
Teachers Association; National Vocational Agriculture
Teachers Association; National Association of Supervisors
of Agriculture Education.