AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: WOMEN'S CLOTHING PRACTICES FOR SPECIFIC OCCASIONS AT AGE 65 OR OLDER AS COMPARED WITH RECALL OF THEIR PRACTICES IN THEIR 40's

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The elderly population in our society is increasing both in number and proportion, with the life expectancy of women increasing more than men. Their needs have been given increased attention in recent years. Many studies have been done on clothing for older women, but few have dealt with the older woman's clothing practices for specific occasions and whether these practices have changed since she was middle-aged. The major purposes of this study were to determine the types of clothing women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over wear for specific occasions compared to the types of clothing they wore when they were in their 40's; and to investigate the relationship of the older woman's present clothing behavior to: perception of self as young, middle-aged or elderly; occupation prior to retirement; marital status; education; degree of social participation; and sex-role concept. In addition, the investigator was interested in finding out if the elderly woman was wearing bifurcated garments, and whether certain physical characteristics were affecting her clothing choices.

The sample was randomly selected from Benton County voter registration files and included a total of 102 women age 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over. Information gathered from interviewing the subjects in their homes was recorded on data collection sheets, scored, coded, and then keypunched on cards to facilitate statistical analysis. The McNemar test for the significance of change was used to determine if there was a significant change in the clothing behavior of women 65-74,

75-84, and 85 and over. A chi-square test was used to investigate relationships between the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over and perception of self, occupation when 55-64, marital status, education, degree of social participation, and sex-role concept. A chi-square test was also used to compare education and sex-role concept. A significance level of .05 was selected for all statistical tests.

The proportion of older women in Benton County represented in this study was 65-74 (3%), 75-84 (5%), and 85 and over (16%). The majority of the women perceived themselves as middle-aged, lived in a city (25,000-99,000), were widowed, and had a higher education level than the average in Oregon. It was found that 80.4% of the sample wear bifurcated garments. For each age group, the percentage wearing them was 94.1% (age 66-74), 88.2% (age 75-84), and 58.8% (age 85+). In addition, arthritis was the most frequently mentioned physical problem, and the preferred clothing characteristic for those who have physical problems is a garment with a front opening.

There were many significant changes in the clothing behavior of older women from when they were in their 40's to the present. There were 30 significant changes for women 65-74, 22 for women 75-84, and 16 for women 85 and over. A total of 68 significant changes was found in 240 statistical tests, which was high considering that statistical tests were run for every occasion and category of dress even though some categories of dress did not fit the occasion (e.g., bathrobe for church). In most instances of significant change, women decreased the frequency with which they were wearing dresses or suits, and increased their frequency of wearing bifurcated garments.

There was little relationship found between the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over and: perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly; occupation at age 55-64; marital status; educational level; level of social participation; and sex-role concept.

Women's Clothing Practices for Specific Occasions
at Age 65 or Older as Compared with Recall of
Their Practices in Their 40's

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WOMEN'S CLOTHING PRACTICES FOR SPECIFIC OCCASIONS AT AGE 65 OR OLDER AS COMPARED WITH RECALL OF THEIR PRACTICES IN THEIR 40's

INTRODUCTION

Through the years there has been a gradual increase in life expectancy and in the elderly population. In 1900 there were approximately 3 million persons over 65 making up 4% of the general population. There were 21.8 million older persons in 1974 representing 10.3% of the population, and it has been predicted that by the year 2000 the over 65 group will number 31 million and make up 11.7% of the population (Agan, 1976, p. 1). To put this in a different perspective, from 1900 to 1950 the 65 and older group increased their population four times while the general population had only doubled in size (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975, p. 13). It is evident that the elderly are increasing both absolutely and relatively in the population. In addition, older people as a group are becoming older (Anspach, 1963, p. 256). "Between 1960 and 1970 the group over 75 grew at a rate approximately three times as great as the group ages 65 through 74 (37% vs. 13)" (Palmore, 1976, p. 297). The average life expectancy in 1900 was 47 years, but by 1975 had risen to 71 years, Agan (1976) brings out the point that the longer a person lives, the longer he can expect to live. For example, if a person lives to the age of 65, then he has a higher probability of living until he is 80.

Why do we have this increase in the number and proportion of the over 65 age group, and an increase in life expectancy? It has been due in part to advances in medical science, nutrition, and sanitation which have reduced the death rates, and consequently the increased number of children born after 1850 have reached old age. Americans have also changed the manner in which they work and live. With the advent of large farms and mass production, work is less strenuous. One last factor that has influenced this increase in population is large scale immigration. (Agan, 1976, p. 2; U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975, p. 13).

It is important to note that the life expectancy for women is

increasing more than for men. A male born in 1975 can expect to live 68.8 years, while a female born at the same time can expect to live 74.3 years (Butler, 1975, p. 16). The ratio of women to men 65 and over was 98:100 in 1900, 143:100 in 1976, and in the year 2000 it is expected to be 154:100 (Agan, 1976, p. 2).

With the growing proportion of elderly in our population their needs have been given increased attention. The government became involved in these needs in 1935 with the passage of the Social Security Act. It was in this same decade that an all out effort was made to control infectious disease. The continued growth of the aging population and their problems led to a National Conference of Aging in 1950 where committees were established to study the problems of the elderly (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975, p. 13). In 1961 the first White House Conference on Aging was held, with health care being considered as the most important problem of aging persons. Income and housing were major topics of discussion as well as "education, family life, free-time activities, religion, research, training of professional personnel, and the role of various organizations and levels of government" (Hawkins, 1961, p. 218). The next major step in improving the quality of life for the elderly citizen was the passage of the Older Americans Act in 1965 which created the Administration on Aging. There were amendments to this act in 1967, 1969, and 1973. In 1975 an evaluation plan was devised to check programs and establish priorities (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975, p. 14).

With the 1920's came an emphasis on the youth of society (Anspach, 1963, p. 256). We tend to stereotype the aged and lead them to believe they are of no further use to society. "They are deprived in terms of income, health care, nutrition, sex, housing, transportation, acceptance, dignity, and even spiritual well being" (Montgomery, 1973, p. 8). The elderly want to make decisions for themselves, be involved with life, and be treated with dignity. Havighurst (1974) states that we need to improve social security payments, Medicare, Medicaid, nutrition programs, the Older Americans Act, and substandard housing. In addition to this we must examine retirement policies, teach courses on aging, and

offer older persons some counseling when they approach retirement.

It appears that in the future, the status of the elderly will improve. They will be in better health, have more education, attain higher status occupations, and their income level will rise (Palmore, 1976, p. 297). As new cohorts become older, they should be in better health because of better nutrition, health care, and standard of living. However, it is important to keep in mind that the elderly are becoming an older group. With increased age, some problems with health and disability are inevitable.

Since educational levels are rising, occupational status and income levels are rising as well. If the income levels continue to increase, the proportion of the elderly population below the poverty level may be about the same as for the general population. Rising social security benefits and supplemental income have helped to decrease the proportion of elderly poor (Palmore, 1976).

Much time and effort has been devoted to researching the needs of the elderly in the past. Most of the research emphasis on clothing needs has been from 1958 to present, although Beth Palmer (1937) did a study on clothing for the "older woman" in which she asked college age students in the Home Economics department about the clothing their mothers wore. The age of the sample varied a great deal with few being in the 65 and older group. However, this study did illustrate the beginning of interest in clothing for the older woman. Home Economists are concerned with clothing needs, preferences, problems, uses, and attitudes about clothing. Many studies have been done in this area, but Hoffman (1970, p. 295) warns that many of these studies had small sample sizes and were not representative of the socioeconomic levels.

Some aspects of clothing for the elderly have been explored in depth, but there is little evidence to show whether or not the older woman has become more casual in her dress in recent years. Little research has been done to determine what elderly women wear on specific occasions, whether their clothing behavior has changed since their middle-aged years, and the factors which may have influenced these changes.

Definitions

Aged, aging, elderly, and older - Persons age 65 or older.

Bifurcated garment - A garment that divides into two branches or parts such as pants or shorts.

Clothing behavior - The types of clothing worn for specific occasions. The types of clothing include:

    Casual - housedress (includes sundresses), bathrobe, casual pants and blouse (includes all casual bifurcated garments), pant-type lounge wear

    Moderate - street dress, coordinated pants outfit

    Dressy - good dress or suit, dressy pants suit or ensemble.

Sex-role concept - Common beliefs about what male and female roles should be in society.

Social participation - The extent to which an individual participates in organized affairs.

Statement of the Problem

The major purposes of this study were to determine the types of clothing women age 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over wear for specific occasions compared to the types of clothing they wore when they were in their 40's; and to investigate the relationship of the older woman's present clothing behavior to perception of self as young, middle-aged or, elderly; occupation prior to retirement; marital status; education; degree of social participation; and sex-role concept. The investigator was also interested in finding out if the older woman was wearing more bifurcated garments, and whether certain physical characteristics were affecting her clothing choices.

    The study was based on the following specific objectives:

    1. to describe the sample in terms of:

        a. the distribution of the ages of the subjects

        b. perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly

        c. employment of the subjects in their 40's, when they were

55-64, and presently

    d. employment of the subject's spouse (if married) in his 40's, when he was 55-64, and presently

    e. size of community where the subjects lived in their 40's, and presently live

    f. present marital status

    g. education level

    h. degree of social participation

    i. sex-role concept

2. to document the percentage of women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over who wear specific categories of dress for particular occasions

3. to determine how many women wear pants and their reasons for wearing or not wearing them

4. to determine the frequency of physical characteristics that affect the clothing choices of women 65 and over

5. to determine if the types of clothing women (65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over) wore for specific occasions when they were in their 40's have changed compared to the types of clothing they presently wear for the same occasions

6. to investigate whether the following factors are related to the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over:

    a. perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly

    b. occupation when 55-64

    c. marital status

    d. education

    e. degree of social participation

    f. sex-role concept

7. to compare education and sex-role concept.

This study will add to the body of knowledge concerning the clothing behavior of older women. Findings may indicate if women 65 and over change their clothing behavior significantly from when they were in their 40's, and findings may demonstrate what factors are related to the older woman's present clothing behavior. The results should also

illustrate differences in the clothing behavior of women in different age groups over 65. Since there is little information available about the older age group, the findings from this study will be especially interesting. This research will be helpful to clothing designers, manufacturers, retailers, researchers, educators, and others who have interest in the clothing behavior of women 65 and over.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses, excluding Ho 10, were tested with ten occasions (at home, grocery shopping, housework, yard work, social functions, doctor, visiting, church, clothes shopping, and picnic) and for each occasion subjects reported wearing any of the eight types of clothing (housedress, casual pants and blouse, bathrobe, pant-type lounge wear, street dress, coordinated pants outfit, good dress or suit, and dressy pants suit or ensemble). Consequently, 80 statistical tests were done for each hypothesis. The significance of each test was considered separately when determining the rejection of the hypotheses.

Ho 1. For those women age 65-74 who change their clothing behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear it at the present time is equal to the probability that they did not wear that type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion but do wear it at the present time.

Ho 2. For those women age 75-84 who change their clothing behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear it at the present time is equal to the probability that they did not wear that type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion but do wear it at the present time.

Ho 3. For those women age 85 and over who change their clothing behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear it at the present time is equal to the probability that they

did not wear that type of garment in their 40's for a specific
occasion but do wear it at the present time.

Ho 4. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their percep-
tion of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly.

Ho 5. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their occupa-
tion when age 65-74.

Ho 6. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women age
65 and over wear for specific occasions and their marital
status.

Ho 7. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their education
level.

Ho 8. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their degree
of social participation.

Ho 9. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their sex-role
concept.

Ho 10. There is no relationship between the level of education of
women age 65 and over and their sex-role concept.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were made concerning the study.

1. The clothing behavior of a group of women 65 and over in
Benton County can be assessed by using the interview method.

2. The pretested instrument developed by the investigator is
valid and reliable.

3. The respondents will answer the questions honestly and
accurately.

4. The subjects will be able to recall the types of garments they
wore for specific occasions when they were in their 40's.

5. Women 65 and over would have all types of clothing in their wardrobes if they wanted them.

Limitations

The following factors should be considered when interpreting this study.

1. The sample is limited to Benton County women age 65 and older who are registered to vote and have telephones.

2. The investigator is dependent on the cooperation of the respondents.

3. Given the limited time factor and nature of this study, the investigator restricted the number of subjects to 102, with 34 in each age group (65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over).

4. Information gathered from a single survey asking respondents to recall clothing behavior from an earlier period in their lives is not as reliable as information gathered in a longitudinal study dealing with changes in clothing behavior over a period of time.

5. The subjects may not be accurate in their recollections of their clothing behavior when they were in their 40's.

6. Because the subjects were being requested to recall their clothing behavior when they were in their 40's, they were asked what types of garments they wore for specific occasions and not how often they wore the types of garments. Thus, the data are nominal data and statistical tests are not as strong.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The elderly population in our society is increasing both in number and in proportion. In addition, the life expectancy for women is increasing more than for men. Consequently, we have a larger population of women 65 and over than men 65 and over. In recent years the needs of this older group of people have been given increased attention. Most of the research on clothing for the older women has been done in the last 20 years.

Clothing for Older Women

The Older Woman's Interest in Clothing

The elderly woman is interested in clothing and uses it to meet her needs as do women in other age groups. Several researchers have sought to illustrate this point. Most elderly women are interested in fashion trends and want their clothing to be in current fashion (Ebeling and Rosencranz, 1961, p. 464; Shipley and Rosencranz, 1962). Bader (1963, p. 111) found that 28% of her sample thought clothing was more important to them in their later years than when they were younger, 58% rated clothing just as important, and only 13% placed less impor- tance on clothing in their later years. It has also been found that women from 60 to 74 years of age have a stronger interest in clothing than women 75 years or older (Ebeling and Rosencranz, 1961; Hoffman, 1970, p. 296). Elderly women often have a renewed interest in clothing once children have left home and money can be spent on themselves rather than on their children (Baker, 1971, p. 3). Pieper (1968, p. 106) stated that older women want clothing that is attractive, appropriate for their age, and moderately priced. In addition, Ebeling (1970, p. 41) found that the majority of women in her sample frequently looked at fashion magazines and were interested in style changes. Though the elderly woman's interest in clothing may decline somewhat with age, it appears to be well documented that she does

maintain an interest in clothing.

Sociological and Psychological
Aspects of Dress

Clothing plays a very important role in group acceptance (Texas Tech, 1972). Havighurst (1974, p. 19) points out that the greatest social need for older adults is to maintain associations with family and friends. As a woman ages she often loses family members and friends, so establishing new friendships is very important and the proper clothing can help in this regard. Baker (1971, p. 3) points out that being well dressed is important to the elderly woman. Shipley (1961, p. 37) found that 26.7% of the women in her study would sometimes refuse to go out because of inadequate clothing, 21.9% seldom would refuse to, and 48.6% never refused to go out because of the lack of proper clothing. Ebeling and Rosencranz (1961, p. 465) also found that some women would refuse to go out if they lacked proper clothing. In addition, their subjects reported that what they wore had an effect on whether or not they felt at ease at social gatherings. When one lives in a nursing home, clothing can become even more important due to the daily social contacts. New clothing can give the older woman living in the nursing home a look to the future (Hoffman, 1970, p. 278).

Clothing serves as a cue to personality, conveys impressions, and reflects one's self concept (Texas Tech, 1972). Jones (1975) found that the elderly use clothing as a tool for self expression. Baker (1971a, p. 3) points out that the social and psychological needs of older people are similar to any age group. These needs include affection, social contact, approval of others, personal dignity, and friends. Ryan (1966, p. 307) supports this idea and goes further to say that if the elderly woman is neatly dressed and groomed, she will have a higher self concept and as a result be more sociable. "In developing new social relationships, in maintaining a positive self image, and in providing ego support, clothing has special significance for older women" (Hoffman, 1970, p. 287).

Physical Aspects of Aging and their
Implications for Clothing

There are many physical changes that take place as a woman ages.
These changes affect her needs and preferences for clothing. Some of
the most common physical changes which may occur include: body fat
moves down causing a thickened waist and larger hips, weight gain,
sagging bust, shorter stature due to bending and shortening of the
spinal column, round shoulders, dowager's hump, less muscle tone, skin
color becomes sallow and brown spots and wrinkles develop, hair grays
and becomes thinner, heat regulation becomes poor, hearing and sight
loss are common, decrease in physical strength and energy, and physical
ailments increase (Baker, 1971a; Bartley and Warden, 1962, p. 716;
Blair, 1953; Decker, 1963-64, p. 23; Ryan, 1966, p. 310; Tate and
Glisson, 1961, p. 338; Texas Tech, 1972). One physical problem that is
quite prevalent among women is arthritis. Alpert (1971, p. 42) states
that about 40% of the population get arthritis as they age, with
osteoarthritis being the most common form. Osteoarthritis results from
wear and tear on the bones and results in pain and swelling in the
joints. Gartland (1974, p. 106) states that osteoarthritis affects
women more frequently than men.

Maintaining health and ties with family and friends are the main
problems facing the elderly. Havighurst (1974, p. 17) points out that
the National Center for Health Statistics estimates that approximately
25% of the population over 65 has a chronic illness that limits them
slightly. The incidence of impairment rises rapidly after the age of
65, and it is 65% higher for the 75 and over group.

All of the physical changes that take place as women age have
implications for clothing. Bartley (1962, p. 17) found that thickened
waists and large hips were frequent and major figure problems. Ryan
(1966, p. 308) suggests that the half-size may be a solution for many
women since the waistlines are larger. However, many older women do
not recognize their figure problems or a good fit (Bartley, 1962,
p. 55).

Blair (1953) found that over 50% of her 752 respondents weighed

an average of 19-20 pounds over their ideal weight for their height and bone structure, and Bartley (1962) found that over 70% of her sample of 47 were overweight. Jones (1975) found significant relationships between clothing problems and the size and physical shape of the elderly. The fact that many older women appear to be overweight carries implications for color and design features that would be appropriate for their body size.

Because of the figure changes that occur with elderly women, they become limited in their choice of style of clothing (Richards, 1971, p. 65). Their garments should be designed with a lowered bustline, and no defined waistline (Tate and Glisson, 1966, p. 344; Walker, 1972, p. 68).

It is also important to consider the older woman's decreased strength and energy. She needs clothing that is easy to don and to care for (Ryan, 1966, pp. 307-310). Pieper (1962, p. 79) reports that 87% of the elderly women in her sample wash their own clothing.

Since the action range of joints becomes limited (Richards, 1972), the clothing needs of the older woman can become similar to those of the handicapped. Schuster and Kelley (1974, p. 107) point out that most of the problems of the physically handicapped elderly woman are with dressing, clothing of poor durability and wearing quality, improper fit, lack of fashionable styles, high price, and unavailability of suitable clothing. Phipps (1977) found that functionally designed dresses for the older handicapped woman "enable each woman to dress or be dressed within a reasonable length of time, minimized the strain of dressing, and encouraged each woman to dress often" (p. 23). It is important not to ignore the needs of the physically handicapped elderly because the percentage of elderly are increasing, and they are becoming older as a group. Keeping in mind that physical impairments increase with age, meeting the clothing needs of older persons may be even more pressing in the future.

The elderly woman with arthritis needs clothing that is easy to put on and take off to maintain independence in dressing. She may tend not to dress if garments are difficult to don, and withdrawal from social

contacts accompanies not dressing (Odell, 1965, p. 80). There are many style features that would enable the older woman with stiff muscles and joints to dress more easily. Wolfson (1969) identified the following features as desirable; front openings, action pleats, velcro and large or easy to handle fasteners, soft easy-to-don girdles, and bras with front fastenings. Bratcher (1975, p. 24) found arthritic women not only preferred front closures, but wanted warmer garments as well. Madsen (1968) found that comfort, attractiveness, and ease of dressing were the features that many arthritic women desired. Most arthritic women are not knowledgeable about self-help devices and are unaware of mail order outlets for special clothing (Wolfson, 1969). Bartley (1962, p. 18) found that 40% of her sample had some kind of physical malady, but this had no significant relationship with satisfaction in the clothing available. This may indicate that the older woman with a physical problem adapts to what is available.

Factors Important in Clothing Selection

The elderly woman wants clothing to be appropriate in color, line, and style (Bartley and Warden, 1962, p. 717), but she also wants clothing that is comfortable (warm, flexible,and made of soft fabrics), easy to care for, easy-to-don, and reasonably priced (Textiles and Clothing for Older Women, 1962). Design, fit, and comfort are three factors mentioned frequently in studies as being the most important to the older woman. Price, ease of care, and ease of donning seem to rate lower in importance (Hargett, 1963, p. 45; Ebeling and Rosencranz, 1961, p. 465; Burnett, 1964, p. 64; Grey, 1968, p. 57). The function of the garment influences the factors important for selection. When considering a dress for housework, ease of care, and donning become important, and when selecting a garment for church, color rates higher in importance (Bartley and Warden, 1962, p. 717).

Preferred Clothing Characteristics

Fashion tends to be made for the young and middle-aged woman in our youth oriented society, which presents the older woman with the problem of finding inexpensive, stylish, and comfortable clothing (Rosencranz, 1965, p. 29). Palmer (1937, p. 695) states that the elderly woman wants clothing that is simple in design. Style lines should give a trim appearance (Textiles and Clothing for Older Women, 1962). Dresses seem to be the item of apparel purchased most often, according to Dodge (1962, p. 151). Some of the most suitable style features for the older woman's dress include: front openings to the waist or hem, shirt waist dresses, dresses with no defined waistline, gored or A-line skirts, V-neckline, and 3/4 length set in sleeves (Bader, 1963, p. 101; Bartley and Warden, 1962; Massey, 1964, p. 86; Shipley and Rosencranz, 1962; Story, 1972; Walker, 1972; Watson, 1965, p. 89). Shipley (1961, p. 38) found that some of the young elderly women in her sample liked the dress opening at the side.

Older women tend to prefer subdued colors such as blue, and fabrics that are printed with small designs (Bartley, 1962; Coyle, 1963; Decker, 1962, p. 22; Ebeling and Rosencranz, 1961, p. 465; Richardson, 1975, p. 56; Shipley and Rosencranz, 1962; Walker, 1972). Although elderly women are aware of color, there is a slight decrease in awareness with increasing age (Skinner, 1975, p. 54). Decker (1962, p. 55) found that older women preferred light values and bright chromas.

Emphasis on casual dress has been relatively recent and although a few researchers have found more evidence of older women wearing bifurcated garments, there has been no study to document specific characteristics they prefer in bifurcated garments.

Casual Clothing Preferences of
Women 65 and Over

Anspach (1963, p. 255) states that casual clothes are young clothes. This may be the perception that older women have, and if so could help explain why so few women are reported to wear slacks in

previous studies on clothing and the elderly woman. Palmer (1937)
found very few college age students wanting their mothers to wear sports
clothes. Bartley (1962, p. 16) had one respondent who wore
jeans or pedal pushers while doing housework. Shipley (1962, p. 37)
found 4.1% of her sample often wore sports clothes, 7.5% sometimes wore
them, 6.8% seldom wore them, and 76.7% never wore them. In a study done
of women in a retirement home, Massey (1964, p. 86) found that some
women had slacks but they did not wear them in the home because of what
other people might think. In 1969 Wolfson found that arthritic women
either really liked pants or disliked them. Story (1972) found that
"the higher educational group, social class, and older age group evi-
denced greater interest in clothing, were more likely to wear pants and
shorts, read more fashion magazines, accepted newer fashion trends, and
were more tolerant of teen-aged fashions than other groups" (p. 67).
Schuster and Kelley (1974, p. 108) stated that pants suits were gen-
erally not accepted among their sample of elderly handicapped women.
However, Bratcher (1975, p. 21) found 50% of her subjects wore pants
suits often, 18% seldom did, and 32% of them never wore them. In addi-
tion, Bratcher reported 44% of her sample wore slacks and jeans, 20%
seldom did, and 36% never did. Richardson (1975, p. 38) found that 80%
of her sample of women 65 and over wore pants suits, 44% wore slacks or
jeans often, and 20% wore them seldom.

The emphasis on casual wear has been relatively recent (Ryan, 1966,
p. 316) and the older person is very deliberate and selective when
accepting fashion change (Hoffman, 1970, p. 290). It appears from the
more recent studies done by Bratcher and Richardson that elderly women
are becoming more accepting of bifurcated garments in their wardrobes.

The Clothing Market for the
Older Woman

Dodge (1958, p. 73) stated that retailers are underestimating the
market potential of the elderly. The number of older persons is
increasing and they have other kinds of income besides retirement.

Dodge estimates that two out of five elderly in Portland, Oregon receive Old Age Survivors Insurance Benefits, that they spend more of their income than younger people, and their net worth is larger. Benhres also says there is a market with the aged handicapped (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1968). In contrast, Schuster and Kelley (1974, p. 109) and Phipps (1977, p. 23) recognize that there is a demand for clothing for the older handicapped woman, but they feel it would not be large enough to support the manufacture of special clothing items on a large scale. More effort should be made to make available styles that could be worn by the handicapped and non-handicapped elderly woman, and commercial patterns that could be adapted to meet their needs. Many specialists do see a great potential in clothing for older persons, but it is a delicate area because the retailer could drive away the customer if he establishes a market especially for the elderly in our youth oriented society (Hoffman, 1970, p. 294). Walker (1972) states that "most buyers do not emphasize clothing for older women in fashion shows, advertising, nor in types of garments stocked in their stores" (p. 68). The observation was made in one study that buyers tend to hold a more conservative idea of what the older woman wants than the elderly woman herself (Shipley and Rosencranz, 1962).

Moore (1968) found that the elderly did express dissatisfaction with the clothing market. Many studies show that women can find things in a size and style they want but do not have a wide enough selection (Bartley, 1962; Dodge, 1962; Ebeling and Rosencranz, 1961; Shipley, 1961). However, if the older woman wore a half size or petite, she was dissatisfied with the style (Hargett, 1963, p. 44). Also, Lauderdale (1962) found that slightly over half of her sample had problems finding a dress that fit. Dodge (1962, p. 145) suggests that the elderly woman accepts what the market has to offer because she cannot find what she wants. Manufacturers and retailers should begin to look at the needs of the older woman and design appropriate clothing of quality in larger amounts (Richards, 1971).

The elderly woman often shops in department stores and central shopping districts (Burnett, 1964, p. 26; Dodge, 1958, p. 76).

Miller (1968) found that older women shopped more frequently when they associated with people a great deal, were of higher educational level, and had a tendency to spend more money on clothes than average. They prefer to do their own shopping, and the majority prefer to shop alone (Burnett, 1964, p. 47; Cron, 1976, p. 84; Hargett, 1969, p. 45; Massey, 1964, p. 84; Shipley, 1961, p. 45; Watson, 1965, p. 88). Dodge (1962, p. 153) found the elderly woman wanted a place to sit and rest, wide aisles, good lighting, and explicit store directories. In the same study Dodge found that 50% of his subjects had charge cards, but only 52% of those who had credit cards used them frequently. In 1962 the older woman still preferred to pay cash.

Demographic and Other Factors Related to Clothing and the Woman 65 and Over

Chronological Age

Some investigators have found relationships between age and the clothing behavior of elderly women. However, it is important to note the problems in studying age groups in the older population since chronological age may not be quite the same as biological, psychological, and social age. It is the interaction of these types of aging that determines how old a person feels (Puner, 1974, p. 19). Age is a relative concept, and since attitude can make a difference, age may not have any relation to the appearance of older women (Decker, 1963-64).

It is important to keep in mind that old age is progressive. Agan (1976) classifies the elderly into three categories. The Young Old (65-75 or 80) group is better off financially, has a higher educational level, is healthier and more independent than people who are older. The Middle Old (75-80 or even 90) group is not as well off financially, has less education, is less self sufficient, and is not as mobile as the young old person. Lastly, the Old Old (85 or 90-100+) group is least apt to be independent financially, physically, or mentally. Pastalan (1970) classifies older persons into age groups as well, and views the elderly on a loss continuum. The following table

(Pastalan, 1970, p. 98) summarizes his age categories.

Age	50-65	65-75	75-85	85-100+
Loss	Children leave home	Loss of occupational roles; loss of income; death of spouse and friends	Increased loss of sensual acuity; loss of health and diminished independence	Serious loss of sensory acuity; health and independence

The characteristics of older persons change as they become older, and it is important to consider this when researching them as a group. In terms of clothing for the older woman, Ebeling and Rosencranz (1961) found that there was a tendency for women to lose interest in clothing as they aged. The younger woman (55-69) was more interested in style changes, shopped more often, and desired a wider selection than did the woman 70 and over (Shipley, 1962). The older woman is less influenced by advertising (Burnett, 1964, p. 30) and tends to purchase fewer dresses. Shipley and Rosencranz (1962) found that as far as styles were concerned, the younger group (55-69) preferred dresses with jackets, and were more likely to wear sports clothes and many colors, while the older group (70+) wore laced shoes, half sizes, one piece dresses, long sleeves, hats, and navy blue.

When considering social activity, Barnett (1964) found that women in the younger group (60-69) belonged to one or two clubs while the older group (70+) belonged to three or more clubs. In contrast, Bader (1963, p. 117) found that elderly women decreased their level of social activity with increased age.

Perception of Self as Young, Middle-aged, or Elderly

Few clothing studies have focused on the clothing behavior of older women in relationship to how old they perceive themselves to be

in contrast to their chronological age. Bader (1963, p. 77) found that 2% of her sample classified themselves as young, 70% as middle-aged, and 20% as old. "The responses of the women in this study showed a tendency to consider themselves middle-aged, to retain clothing attitudes and behavior from their middle years, and to want much the same type of clothing which they thought was worn by middle-aged women" (Bader, 1963, p. 133).

Occupation

Few studies have been done to investigate the effect of employment on the older women's clothing behavior. Miller (1968) reported that "women who had been employed had larger wardrobes than did those women who had not been employed" (p. 28).

Size of Community

Ebeling and Rosencranz (1961) found that elderly women in rural areas had more interest in clothing than women in urban areas. However, Hoffman (1970) found that "women with urban backgrounds were found to be more interested in clothes, have larger wardrobes and spend more money on clothes than women with rural backgrounds" (p. 295). Such factors as length of residence, geographical location, and past experiences make size of community a difficult variable to consider when trying to determine its influence on clothing behavior.

Marital Status

Marital status is commonly used to describe the sample in many studies of the older woman, but no one has investigated whether there is a relationship between marital status and the clothing behavior of older women.

Education

The educational level of the elderly is rising, and Hoffman (1970, p. 295) has found that the better educated person uses clothing in an aesthetic way. Miller (1968) found a significant relationship between higher levels of education and a greater frequency of clothing shopping. Grey (1968, p. 59) found that none of the older women in her sample with eight years of school or less would discard garments they liked most in their wardrobes if they were out of style, but 11% of those with more than eight years of school did discard them. Although some researchers have considered the educational level of the women in their studies, no one has tried to see if there is a relationship between education and what older women wear for specific occasions.

Level of Social Activity

Moore (1968) found that social participation was related to clothing interest. There is a significant relationship between social activity and ownership of clothing (Jones, 1975). Walker (1972) found that the amount of money spent on clothing increased as the amount of social activity increased. From these studies it appears that the higher the level of social activity the more clothing the older woman has in her wardrobe. Ebeling (1960, p. 43) was one of the first investigators to explore the elderly woman's level of social activity and its relationship to clothing, and she found that women who belonged to three or more organizations refused fewer invitations for lack of appropriate clothing than women who belonged to less than three organizations.

When relating the level of social activity to other factors, Bader (1963, p. 117) found a significant relationship between a high level of social activity and a high educational level. In terms of income level and social activity, Burnett (1964, p. 46) found that older women with low incomes in her sample belonged to more organizations than the middle and high income groups.

Sex-role Concept

"Each sex, age, socioeconomic, occupational, and regional group has certain characteristic roles assigned to it by the culture...." (Ryan, 1966, p. 70-71). Children begin learning their sex role expectations from their parents at a very young age. Traditionally, dress for men and women in our society has been quite different. However, recently in our culture many role expectations are changing as women become more accepted in jobs and sports that were once considered appropriate only for men. Winick (1963) suggests that "it has become increasingly difficult to tell the differences between the sexes by their costumes and outward appearance" (p. 35). Roach and Eicher (1965) hypothesize:

> The greater the variability of clothing styles in a society, the less well-defined and conflict free are social roles in that society and, conversely, the smaller the variability of clothing styles in a society, the more enduring, clearly defined, and conflict free are the social roles of the individuals in that society. (p. 68)

In a study of Japanese and American men and women who were university students in Oregon, Sugimura (1971, p. 46) found a significant relationship between sex-role concept and tolerance, acceptance, and innovation of unisex clothing items. Those who were less restrictive in their sex-role concept had a greater tolerance, acceptance, and innovation of unisex clothing items.

It appears that few, if any, investigators have explored the effect of changing roles for men and women in our society on the dress of older women.

Clothing Preferences for Specific Occasions

Previous studies of clothing for the elderly woman have not focused on their clothing preferences for specific occasions, but a few investigators have dealt in part with this subject. A report of their findings follows, and the reader should note that many of these studies

were done in the 1960's.

At Home

Bader (1966, p. 104) reported that 67% of her sample of 60 older women wore housedresses at home, 22% wore old "good" dresses, 12% wore skirts and blouses, 7% wore lounging clothes and slacks, and 5% wore pedal pushers or shorts. In another study, Pieper (1968, p. 52) found that of her sample of 46 women over the age of 65, 76.1% preferred to wear housedresses, 10.9% wore housedresses or slacks, and 6.5% wore old "good" dresses at home.

Housework

Dodge (1958) found that women often wore old "good" dresses to work in. Bartley (1962) reported that 85% of her sample wore a cotton wash dress (somewhat better than a housedress), and Varner (1967, p. 41) found that housedresses were worn while working at home by 100% of her subjects. Barnett (1964, p. 26) found that fewer women bought house- dresses than in the past and instead were using all purpose dresses when they started to wear out.

Factors that older women consider when selecting clothing for doing housework include ease of donning, ease of care, and comfort (Bartley, 1962).

Informal Social Functions such as Family Dinners, Club Meetings or Card Games

Pieper (1968, p. 56) found that 37% of the women in her sample would wear a wash dress to a club meeting, 19.6% a suit or dress, 6.5% all styles, 4.4% a one piece dress with jacket, 2.2% a tailored dress, and 2.2% a suit or dress with a jacket.

Becomingness, color, ease of care, and garment design are important to the older woman when she is selecting a garment for church or social functions (Bartley and Warden, 1962).

Visiting a Friend or Relative

Bader (1966, p. 56) reported that almost all of the elderly women in her sample dressed up when they went out, and those who could not go out dressed up when someone was coming.

Church

Pieper (1968, p. 54) found that all of the women 65 and older in her study preferred to wear a one piece dress, suit, or dress with a jacket.

Picnic

Pieper (1968, p. 53) found that 47.8% of her sample would wear a sport or wash dress to an outdoor activity, 30.4% said they would wear a housedress, 6.5% preferred a jersey dress, and 8.8% would wear a dressy dress or dress with jacket.

PROCEDURE

Development of the Instrument

The Survey Method

The information for this study could have been obtained with the use of a questionnaire or an interview schedule. Studying the older population presents special problems that are not encountered when studying other age groups. While a questionnaire may be effective, save time and money, and be a useful research tool with younger people, it would probably be successful only with well educated old people (Landis, 1945, p. 427). Some factors that make filling out a questionnaire difficult for an older person include failing physical energy, not previously engaged in professional work which required attention to detail, poor eyesight or other ailments, and inadequate reading and comprehension skills. Therefore, the investigator chose to survey information about the clothing behavior of elderly women using the interview method.

When interviewing, the investigator is able to control the order of questions, know the responder did not consult others for answers, and probe for information when necessary. However, there is always a chance that the respondent will distort information to make a good impression, and the interviewer may introduce errors or be a source of bias. In order to guard against bias the investigator dressed inconspicuously, interviewed the subjects privately, standardized the interview, and asked questions in an informal conversational manner (Compton and Hall, 1972, pp. 240-242; Helmstadter, 1970, pp. 75-76; Lastrucci, 1967, pp. 144-146; Selltiz, Jahoda, Deutsch and Cook, 1959, pp. 583-586).

The Interview Schedule

After reviewing research concerning the clothing behavior of older women, the investigator conducted five open ended exploratory

interviews to assist in identifying variables, suggest hypotheses, and gain experience conducting interviews. Following the exploratory survey, objectives and hypotheses were formulated which guided the development of an interview schedule. This schedule was pretested, modified, and tested again for clarity.

The interview schedule was developed to collect data to describe the sample; determine the types of clothing women age 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over presently wear for specific occasions compared to the types of clothing they wore in their 40's; and investigate factors which are related to the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over.

Information was gathered to describe the sample in terms of the following factors: age; perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly; occupation of subject and spouse (if married); size of community; marital status; education; degree of social participation; and sex-role concept. In addition, the number of women who wear pants, their reasons for wearing or not wearing them, and the physical characteristics that affect clothing choices were investigated.

The types of clothing that women 65 and over wear were broken down into three basic categories with both bifurcated and nonbifurcated garments represented in each division. Through exploratory interviews the investigator found the subjects were comfortable categorizing their dress in three divisions rather than two, ranging from casual, to moderate, to dressy. Casual clothing consisted of a housedress, casual pants and blouse, bathrobe, and pant-type lounge wear. Moderate dress was considered to be a street dress and coordinated pants outfit. Lastly, dressy clothing was a good dress or suit, and a dressy pants suit or ensemble. Women in the three age groups were asked what articles of clothing they presently wear for specific occasions and what they wore for those same occasions when they were in their 40's.

The following factors were investigated to discover if they had any relationship with the clothing behavior of women 65 and over: perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly; occupation when 55-64; marital status; education, degree of social participation; and sex-role concept.

Social participation was measured using a scale that was first developed in 1938 by F. Stuart Chapin and has been used in several studies since that time. Reliability has been estimated to range from 0.89 to 0.95 (Miller, 1970, p. 290). The scale measures "the degree to which an individual actually engages in the organized activities of his community in terms of membership, attendance, contributions, committees, and offices" (Chapin, 1947, pp. 64-65).

The measure for sex-role concept used in this study was developed by Sugimura (1971) and is a shortened composite list of occupations compiled from Dr. Heleman Lewis' measure, Terman and Miles' Attitude Interest Analysis Test, The Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

Collection of Data

Location of Study

The site selected for this research was Benton County, Oregon. According to 1970 census information Oregon had a population of 2,091,385 with Benton County making up 53,776 of the total State population, and Corvallis, the largest city in Benton County, had a population of 35,153 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, pp. 48-49, 76, 93). The proportion of elderly in the State that were 65 and over in 1970 was 10.9% of the total State population, 6.9% of the population of Benton County were 65 and over, and 6.6% of the people living in Corvallis were 65 and over (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, pp. 48-49, 76, 93). Table 1 summarizes some population statistics of Oregon, Benton County, and Corvallis.

There is a higher percentage of men and women 65 and over in the labor force in Benton County than in Oregon as a whole. In Benton County 28% of the men and 11.7% of the women 65 and over are in the labor force, compared with 22.4% and 9.8% respectively in Oregon. These figures are broken down by age groups in Table 2 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, pp. 441-444, 374, 251).

Table 1. Percentage of population 65 and over in Oregon, Benton County, and Corvallis in 1970.[a]

Age Groups	Oregon Percent of Population		Benton County Percent of Population		Corvallis Percent of Population	
	M+F	F	M+F	F	M+F	F
65-74	6.5	3.5	4.0	2.0	3.5	2.1
75-84	3.5	2.0	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.6
85 and over	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	10.9	6.1	6.9	3.8	6.6	4.2

[a]M = males, F = females

Table 2. Percent of those 65 and over in the labor force in 1970.

Age Groups	Men	Women
65-74	29.0	14.0
75-84	13.0	12.0
85 and over	7.4	4.0
65 and over	22.4	9.8

The statistical breakdown of occupational groups for men and women 65 and over is available for the State but not for Benton County. These figures are presented in Table 3 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, pp. 442-444).

Population statistics are not readily available concerning the marital status of women 65 and over in Benton County. However, the statistics are available for the State and are summarized in Table 4 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, p. 344).

The population in Benton County has a higher level of education than the State average. Of all persons 25 and over in Oregon 2.3% have fewer than 5 years of school, 60% have 4 years of high school or more, and 11.8% have 4 years of college or more. On the other hand, in Benton County 1.1% have fewer than 5 years of school, 74.9% have 4 years

Table 3. Occupation classification for gainfully employed men and women 65 and over in Oregon in 1970.

Occupations	Men	Women
	Percent	
Professional, technical and kindred workers	9.6	15.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	14.7	8.3
Sales workers	9.9	9.7
Clerical and kindred workers	5.0	17.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	14.3	2.2
Operatives, except transport	6.0	6.3
Transport equipment operatives	2.8	0.6
Laborers, except farm	7.0	1.8
Farm and farm managers	12.2	2.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	4.9	1.5
Service workers except private household	13.3	21.1
Private household workers	0.3	12.9

Table 4. Marital status of women 65 and over in Oregon in 1970.

Age Groups	Single	Married Spouse Present	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
	Percent				
65-74	4.6	50.9	36.8	5.3	0.8
75-84	2.8	24.7	64.6	3.4	0.5
85 and over	8.1	9.4	78.7	0.02	0.2

of high school or more, and 29.6% have 4 years of college or more (U.S. Dept. of Commerce Publication, 1973, p. 391). This higher level of education is probably due to the fact that Oregon State University is located in Corvallis. Population statistics were not available for the education level of women 65 and over in Benton County, but were available for the State. These statistics are summarized in Table 5 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, p. 333).

Table 5. Education level of women 65 and over in Oregon in 1970.

Age Groups	Less than 5th	Less than 8th	8th	Attended high school	Completed high school	Attended college	Completed 4 year degree	5 or more years of college
					Percent			
65-74	3.1	10.8	24.2	21.0	23.0	10.6	4.8	2.5
75 and over	6.5	14.4	29.4	17.4	17.0	10.1	4.0	1.3

Selection of Sample

In an attempt to eliminate bias in the sample, the investigator avoided surveying elderly women in clubs, organizations, churches, retirement homes, nursing homes, and senior citizen organizations. Since it was necessary to know the age and sex of the subjects, and a balance of age groups was desired, a stratified sample was obtained from voter registration files. The sample of women was stratified into the following three age groups: 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over, with an equal number of subjects in each age group. This division was made because many previous studies have had so few people in the older age group that results have not been reliable. Upon consultation with a statistician, it was estimated that 34 people in each age group (102 total) would be an adequate sample size.

U.S. Census information indicates that 76% of the older population are registered to vote as compared to 62% of the general population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1974, p. 19). Although voter registration files do not have the names of all women over 65 in Benton County, the investigator felt this was the most desirable method of sample selection.

The voter registration cards are filed in 24 drawers with approximately 1500 cards per drawer. Subjects were selected from each drawer using a random entry table (see Appendix A). This table was used to determine whether the front, middle, or back of each drawer was entered. An equal number of cards was drawn for each age category, with one card for each age group being drawn at every point of entry. Thus twelve names were drawn per drawer. A total of 208 cards was

drawn, approximately two times the required sample size. At eight points of entry there was not a prospective subject available for the 85 and over group. The first card after the entry point that fit the required age groups and was listed in the 1977/78 telephone directory was selected.

Collection Procedure

The 102 subjects (34 in each age group) were contacted in the following manner. Index cards with the name, address, and birthdate of each subject were arranged in three piles for each age group (65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over). The cards were kept in order as they were randomly selected from the 24 voter registration drawers. Postal cards signed by the investigator and major professor were sent to prospective subjects to briefly explain the study (see Appendix B). The first mailing consisted of 144 postcards, with a card being sent to every other person in the three index card piles. After three days, the subjects were telephoned, and if they were willing to participate in the study an appointment time was set up for an interview (see Appendix C). An exception to this procedure was made when the prospective subject's address was that of a nursing home. In this instance the nursing home was called to make sure the person was dressing each day, and was mentally capable of participating in the interview. If the subject was a suitable candidate, a card was mailed and the same procedure was followed. Subsequent mailing and telephoning was done until appointments were set up with 34 women in each age group. The number of persons contacted by postcard and phoned in each age group is listed in Appendix D. All interviewing was done in August and September, 1977.

A 30-45 minute personal interview was conducted with each subject using the interview schedule appearing in Appendix E. All responses were recorded on a separate data sheet (see Appendix F). For all interviews the investigator wore the same skirt and blouse.

Preparation for Analysis

After all data had been collected on the interview schedule data sheets (see Appendix F), the data were scored, coded, and transferred to IBM [R] FORTRAN coding cards. Computer cards were then keypunched from these forms and verified to insure that no errors were made.

Scoring of Clothing Behavior

Scoring of the articles of clothing worn for specific occasions was done in the following manner:

(0) Subject did not participate in the activity

(1) Subject wore the article of clothing when she was in her 40's but does not wear it now

(2) Subject wore the article of clothing when she was in her 40's and wears it now

(3) Subject did not wear the article of clothing in her 40's and does not wear it now

(4) Subject did not wear the article of clothing in her 40's but does wear it now.

Thus, each article of clothing received a score for each occasion resulting in a total of 80 scores for the clothing behavior of each subject.

Scoring of Occupations

Occupations were classified according to the United States Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (1971), with the addition of the titled categories "does not apply" and "not gainfully employed." These classifications were coded as follows:

(0) Does not apply

(1) Professional, technical and kindred workers

(2) Managers and administrators, except farm

(3)   Sales workers

(4)   Clerical and kindred workers

(5)   Craftsmen and kindred workers

(6)   Operatives, except transport

(7)   Transport equipment operatives

(8)   Laborers, except farm

(9)   Farmers and farm managers

(10) Farm laborers and farm foremen

(11) Service workers, except private household

(12) Private household workers

(13) Occupation not reported

(14) Not gainfully employed

Scoring of Social Participation

A social participation score was computed by counting each organization membership as (1), each organization attended as (2), each organization to which contributions were made as (3), each committee membership as (4), and each office held as (5) (Chapin, 1947, pp. 62-63). The higher the score the more socially active the subject is. Subjects with a low level of social participation (scores 0, 1, 2) and subjects with a high level of social participation (scores 23 and over) were used for statistical analysis. The low scores represented the bottom 20.6%, and the high scores represented the top 22.5% of the subjects.

Scoring of Sex-role Concept

A score for sex-role concept was obtained by totaling the number of occupations the subjects thought a woman should never have. "The higher the score, the greater the restrictiveness on occupations which women should never have" (Sugimura, 1971, p. 37). The low scores (0, 1), representing 30.4% of the sample and the high scores (7 and over) representing 35.3% of the sample were used for statistical analysis.

Scoring of All Other Information

Age; marital status; size of community; education; pants wearing;
physical characteristics that affect clothing choices; and perception
of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly were all coded according to
the numbers in parentheses on the interview schedule data sheet in
Appendix F. Whenever the question did not apply to the subject a zero
was recorded.

Statistical Analysis

The McNemar test for the significance of change was selected to
determine if there was any significant change in the clothing behavior
of women in the three different age groups (65-74, 75-84, and 85 and
over). The subjects were asked questions to determine their clothing
behavior in their 40's and in the present. This test "is particularly
applicable to those 'before and after' designs in which measurement is
in the strength of either a nominal or ordinal scale" (Siegel, 1956,
p. 64).

The formula used to test the significance of change is as follows
(Siegel, 1956, p. 64):

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(A-D)-1^2}{A+D} \quad \text{with df} = 1$$

A = subjects who wore the garment before and not after (code #1)

D = subjects who wore the garment after and not before (code #4)

"From those cases that actually changed value, a chi-square statistic
is computed (with Yate's correction for continuity). When the number
of changes is less than 10, the binomial distribution is used to com-
pute the significance level" (Tuccy, 1971, p. 16). A significance
level of .05 was selected.

Contingency tables and chi-square tests were used to determine if
there was any relationship between the following factors and the present
clothing behavior of women 65 and over:

Perception of self as young, middle-aged, elderly, or other

Woman's occupation when 55-64

Marital status

Education

Degree of social participation

Sex-role concept.

In addition, a chi-square test was used to determine if there was any significant relationship between sex-role concept and education. A significance level of .05 was selected for all chi-square tests.

In order to describe the sample, frequencies and percentages were computed for:

Age of subjects

Perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly

Occupation of subjects (and spouse if married)

Size of community

Marital status

Education level

Degree of social participation

Sex-role concept

Clothing behavior of women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over

Number of women who wear pants and their reasons for wearing or
   not wearing them

Physical characteristics that affect clothing choices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the Sample

Age Distribution

The frequency distribution of the subjects ages is reported in Appendix G. The mean age of the sample is 78.5. An equal number of subjects (34) was selected for the three age groups (65-74, 75-84, and 85+). Because of this method of sample selection, the stratified sample is not proportional to the general population. According to 1970 census data, there were 1,075 women 65-74, 752 women 75-84, and 215 women 85 and over in Benton County. Table 6 summarizes the percentage of the total female elderly population in Benton County that is represented in this study.

Table 6. Proportion of older women in Benton County represented in this study.

Age Groups	Women in Benton County	Women in this study	Percentage of population represented
65-74	1075	34	3
75-84	752	34	5
85 and over	215	34	16

By examining the table, one can observe that as the chronological age increases the total number in the population decreases. Since the investigator selected an equal number in each age group to get a large enough sample in the oldest age group to analyze statistically, the percentage of the total population that is represented in this study increases as the chronological age increases.

Perception of Self as Young, Middle-aged, or Elderly

The frequency and percentage of women who thought of themselves as young, middle-aged, or elderly is shown by chronological age group in Table 7. The percentage of those who perceive themselves as elderly

Table 7. Perception of self as young, middle-aged,or elderly.

	Age Groups										
	65-74			75-84			85+			65+	
Self Perception	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Young	13	32.8		8	23.5		6	17.6		27	26.5
Middle-aged	18	52.9		20	58.8		16	47.1		54	52.9
Elderly	2	5.9		5	14.7		9	26.5		16	15.7
Other	1	2.9		1	2.9		3	8.8		5	4.9

increases as the chronological age increases.

In comparison to a study by Bader (1963), a larger percentage of subjects in this study perceived themselves to be young (27% vs. 2%), a smaller percentage to be middle-aged (55% vs. 70%) and a smaller proportion considered themselves elderly or old (16% vs. 20%).

Occupation of Subjects

A summary of the subjects' occupations when they were in their 40's, at age 55-64, and presently is shown in Appendix H. The percentage of women who are in the labor force in this sample is 11.22%. In the 1970 census for Benton County 11.7% of the women 65 and over were reported to be in the labor force.

Occupation of Subject's Spouse

Reported in Appendix I are the occupations of the subjects's spouses when they were in their 40's, at age 55-64, and presently.

Only 4% of the subjects have husbands who are employed. According to 1970 census information for Benton County, 28% of the men 65 and over are employed. One explanation for this disparity in these figures may be that 70% of the women in this study have no spouse.

Size of Community

The size of community the subjects lived in when they were in their 40's and presently is shown in Table 8. The large shift in frequency of those living in a small city when in their 40's, to a city in the present is due in part to the change in the population of Corvallis during this time period.

Table 8. Size of community where subjects lived in their 40's and present.

Size of Community	When Subject in 40's Frequency	Present Frequency
Rural (under 1000)	15	0
Small Town (1000-4999)	18	11
Small City (5000-25,000)	41	2
City (25,000-99,999)	16	89
Large Metropolitan Area (100,000 and over)	12	0

Marital Status

The marital status of the subjects is shown in Table 9. When comparing the marital status of those in this study with 1970 census data for Oregon (Table 4, p. 32) it appears this sample is fairly representative in terms of marital status. As expected, the percentage of widows increases as chronological age increases.

Table 9. Present marital status of subjects.

	Age Groups							
	65-74		75-84		85+		65+	
Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Single	2	5.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	4	3.9
Married	17	50.0	9	26.5	6	17.6	32	31.4
Widowed	14	41.2	22	64.7	25	73.5	61	59.8
Divorced	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.9	4	3.9
Separated	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0

Education

The educational level of the subjects is reported in Table 10.
When comparing the educational level of this sample of women in Benton
County to the educational level of women 65-74 and 75 and over in the
State of Oregon (Table 3, p. 32) in general the subjects in this study
have a higher level of education than the population statistics show
for the State. This result was expected as the educational level of
the population in Benton County is higher than the State of Oregon as
a whole.

Table 10. Education level of subjects.

	Age Groups									
Education	65-74		75-84		85+		75+		65+	
Level	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than 5th grade	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.5	2	2.0
Less than 8th grade	1	2.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	3	4.4	4	3.9
Completed 8th grade	0	0	1	2.9	4	11.8	5	7.4	5	4.9
Attended high school	5	14.7	3	8.8	4	11.8	7	10.3	12	11.8
Completed high school	8	23.5	1	2.9	7	20.6	8	11.8	16	15.7
Attended college	8	23.5	14	41.2	12	35.3	26	38.2	34	33.3
Completed 4-year degree	10	29.4	9	26.5	4	11.8	13	19.1	23	22.5
Completed graduate degree	1	2.9	3	8.8	2	5.9	5	7.4	6	5.9

Level of Social Activity

A detailed report of social participation scores is in Appendix J. The higher the score the more socially active the subjects are. The scores ranged from 0 to 85. The investigator considered approximately 20% of the sample at the top range and 20% at the bottom range of the scores to represent high and low levels of social activity. The women who scored 0, 1, and 2 represented 20.6% of the sample and were considered to have a low level of social activity. Scores of 23 or more were obtained by 22.5% of the sample, and these women were considered to have a high level of social activity.

Sex-role Concept

The sex-role concept scores for women 65 and over are reported in Appendix K. The higher the score, the more occupations the subjects thought women should never have. The scores ranged from 0 to 14, with the highest possible score being 17. The investigator considered approximately 33% of the sample at the top range and 33% at the bottom range of the scores to represent a high and low level of restrictiveness on occupations women should never have. Women who scored a 0 or 1 made up 30.4% of the sample and were considered to place little restrictiveness on occupations women should never have. Scores of 7 or more, obtained by 35.3% of the sample, represented a high level of restrictiveness on occupations women should never have.

Description of the Clothing
Behavior of Older Women

The major purpose of this research was not to describe the clothing behavior of older women in terms of the percentage of women who wore a particular category of clothing for a specific occasion. Instead, the investigator was interested in significant differences in the clothing behavior of women when they were in their 40's as compared to their

present clothing behavior. However, other researchers have reported the percentage of women in their samples who wore a category of clothing for a particular occasion. In order to permit some direct comparisons with previous studies, the investigator has chosen to include a detailed description of the past and present clothing behavior of women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over in Appendices L, M, and N respectively. This information may also be important to others using this research in the future. A description of the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over follows.

At Home

Reported in Table 11 are the percentages of women who wore specific garments at home. One can readily observe that as chronological

Table 11. Clothing worn at home.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL					MODERATE	DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
	PERCENT							
65-74	35.3	82.4	8.8	2.9	8.8	32.4	0	0
75-84	67.6	58.8	14.7	0	29.4	17.6	0	0
85+	61.8	44.1	11.8	2.9	35.3	11.8	0	0

age increases, the incidence of wearing casual pants and coordinated pants outfits at home decreases. However, even in the oldest age group 44.1% report that they do wear casual pants and blouses at home.

Bader (1966, p. 104) found that 67% of her sample wore housedresses at home which compares very closely with the 67.6% who wear housedresses in this sample. In contrast, she found that only 5% wore bifurcated garments at home compared with the relatively high percentage of those wearing bifurcated garments in this study. Housedresses were worn at home by 76.1% of the sample in a study done by Pieper (1968, p. 52).

Grocery Shopping

The clothing worn by older women when grocery shopping is reported in Table 12. The younger age group appears to have a much higher

Table 12. Clothing worn grocery shopping.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL					MODERATE		DRESSY
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	29.4	61.8	0	0	14.7	44.1	2.9	8.8
75-84	29.4	32.4	0	0	50.0	52.9	0	5.9
85+	29.4	32.4	0	0	55.9	20.6	2.9	2.9

incidence of pants wearing when they go grocery shopping than the two older groups. When comparing Table 11 and Table 12 it is interesting to note that there has been a general shift from the casual category of dress to the moderate category of dress with the 75-84, and 85 and over age groups. Thus, those in the two older groups are changing from casual dress when at home to moderate dress when going grocery shopping. In 1966 Bader (p. 56) found that almost all of the women in her sample dressed up when they went out.

Housework

The clothing worn while doing housework by women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over is reported in Table 13. When one compares Tables 11 and 13, there is evidence that the women in all three age groups had a higher preference for casual clothing when doing housework than when they were at leisure in the home. Again it is evident that the percentage of women who wear casual pants and blouses increases as chronological age decreases.

Of their samples, Bartley (1962) and Warner (1967) found that 85% and 100% respectively wore dresses while doing housework. The

percentages in this study would indicate that there is a trend toward wearing bifurcated garments while doing housework.

Table 13. Clothing worn doing housework.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
AGE GROUPS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
	PERCENT							
65-74	35.3	91.2	5.9	2.9	5.9	11.8	0	0
75-84	23.5	58.8	2.9	0	14.7	8.8	0	0
85+	51.5	45.5	9.1	3.0	9.1	9.1	0	0

Yard Work

When examining Table 14 one finds the greatest incidence of wearing casual pants and blouses for all of the occasions is while doing yard work. However, we find again that as age increases the percentage of wearing casual pants while doing yard work decreases.

Table 14. Clothing worn doing yard work.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
AGE GROUPS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
	PERCENT							
65-74	3.2	96.8	6.5	0	0	3.2	0	0
75-84	30.0	76.7	3.3	0	0	6.7	0	0
85+	29.6	63.0	0	0	3.7	3.7	0	0

Informal Social Functions

The clothing that older women wear to informal social functions such as family dinners, club meetings, or card games is reviewed in Table 15. For this occasion the trend appears to be for more moderate and dressy clothing than for casual clothing. For those who reported

Table 15. Clothing worn to informal social functions.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	0	3.0	0	0	45.5	45.5	36.4	66.7
75-84	3.1	3.1	0	0	53.1	34.4	46.9	43.8
85+	3.0	6.1	0	0	60.6	21.2	36.4	21.2

wearing pants, a higher percentage would wear a dressy pants suit or ensemble than a coordinated pants outfit. There is still evidence that in the two older age groups a higher percentage prefer dresses to bifurcated garments. In contrast to this study, Pieper (1968) found no incidence of wearing bifurcated garments to club meetings.

To a Medical Doctor

Older women's clothing preferences for a visit to a medical doctor are listed in Table 16. Many women stated that the kind of physical examination they were going to have would influence whether they wore a dress or pants.

Table 16. Clothing worn to the doctor.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	0	2.9	0	0	44.1	67.6	3.0	42.4
75-84	5.9	5.9	0	0	44.1	47.1	5.9	26.5
85+	3.0	15.2	0	0	63.6	21.2	15.2	6.1

Visiting

What the woman 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over wears when going to

visit a friend or relative is reported in Table 17. It is evident that approximately the same percentage of women in the 75-84 age group report

Table 17. Clothing worn visiting.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS						
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	5.9	47.1	0	2.9	20.6	70.6	5.9	26.5
75-84	23.5	23.5	0	0	61.8	55.9	5.9	14.7
85+	17.6	20.6	0	0	61.8	29.4	2.9	11.8

wearing both dresses and bifurcated garments. In contrast, a higher percentage of women 65-74 report wearing bifurcated garments visiting, while a higher proportion of those 85 and over report wearing dresses visiting.

Church

The clothing worn to church by elderly women is listed in Table 18. A much larger proportion of the sample wears clothing that falls into the dressy category. About the same percentage of women in all three age groups report that they might wear a good dress or suit to church, but the percentage who would wear a dressy pants suit or ensemble decreases as chronological age decreases. Pieper (1968, p. 54) found

Table 18. Clothing worn to church.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS						
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	0	0	0	0	22.6	6.5	80.6	48.4
75-84	0	0	0	0	18.2	6.1	78.8	24.2
85+	0	0	0	0	12.1	9.1	78.8	21.2

that all of the women 65 and over in her study preferred to wear a dress or suit. In contrast, in this study, done 10 years later, some older women have found bifurcated garments are even appropriate for church.

Clothes Shopping

The percentage of women in three age groups 65 and over wearing different types of garments clothes shopping is reported in Table 19.

Table 19. Clothing worn clothes shopping.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	0	5.9	0	0	44.1	79.4	14.7	50.0
75-84	5.9	8.8	0	0	61.8	58.8	14.7	26.5
85+	0	11.8	0	0	76.5	29.4	20.6	11.8

If one compares Table 19 with Table 12 (p. 47), it is evident that the elderly woman dresses up more to go clothes shopping than grocery shopping. It should be noted that many women stated that what they wore clothes shopping would be influenced by what type of garment they were planning to buy.

Picnic

The clothing worn by elderly women when going on a picnic is summarized in Table 20. A greater percentage of women 65-74 and 75-84 wore bifurcated garments than dresses in both the casual and moderate category of dress, but this was true only in the casual category of dress for the women 85 and over. Although the percentage of those wearing casual pants and blouses decreases with increasing chronological age, 50% of the 85 and over group would wear casual pants to a

picnic. Pieper (1968) reported no one wearing pants to an outdoor activity.

Table 20. Clothing worn to a picnic.

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS						
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY
AGE GROUPS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
					PERCENT			
65-74	5.9	88.2	0	0	2.9	29.4	0	2.9
75-84	23.5	55.9	0	0	17.6	38.2	2.9	0
85+	29.4	50.0	0	0	35.3	17.6	0	0

The Older Woman's Interest in Wearing Pants

A high percentage of the women in this study wear pants. Reported in Table 21 is the incidence of pants wearing by elderly women. The percentage of women who wear pants decreases as chronological age increases. In contrast, Story (1972) found that her older groups of women were more likely to wear pants and shorts.

Table 21. Percentage of women 65 and over who wear pants.

	Age Groups							
	65-74		75-84		85+		65+	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Wears pants	32	94.1	30	88.2	20	58.8	82	80.4
Does not wear pants	2	5.9	4	11.8	14	41.2	20	19.6

In Richardson's (1975, p. 38) study, 80% of her sample wore pants suits, but other studies done in the 1960's found few older women interested in wearing pants. The emphasis on wearing casual clothing, pants in particular, has been relatively recent.

Reported in Table 22 are the reasons stated for wearing pants by the 82 women in the sample who wear them. The three reasons mentioned most often were comfort, warmth, and fashion.

Table 22. Reported reasons for wearing pants.

| Reasons | Age Groups | | | | | |
| | 65-74 | | 75-84 | | 85+ | |
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Comfortable	24	70.6	13	38.2	13	38.2
Warmth	11	32.4	11	32.4	11	32.4
Fashionable	6	17.6	5	14.7	3	8.8
Others wear them	6	17.6	5	14.7	0	0
Easy to dress	2	5.9	4	11.8	5	14.7
Functional	1	2.9	6	17.6	1	2.9
Casual look	3	8.8	2	5.9	2	5.9
Freedom of movement	3	8.8	1	2.9	2	5.9
Don't need hose	3	8.8	1	2.9	2	5.9
Good for traveling	1	2.9	0	0	3	8.8
To hide legs	2	5.9	1	2.9	1	2.9
Don't need girdle	1	2.9	2	5.9	1	2.9
Easy care	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.9
Can wear hose with runs	0	0	1	2.9	0	0
Can wear flat heels	2	5.9	0	0	0	0
habit	1	2.9	0	0	0	0
My children want me to	0	0	0	0	1	2.9

The reasons for not wearing pants by the 20 women who do not wear them are reported in Table 23. The two reasons mentioned most frequently were that pants were not physically comfortable and they were not psychologically comfortable.

Table 23. Reported reasons for not wearing pants.

| Reasons | Age Groups | | | | | |
| | 65-74 | | 75-84 | | 85+ | |
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Not comfortable (physically)	0	0	3	8.8	6	17.6
Not comfortable (psychologically)	1	2.9	0	0	4	11.8
Overweight	1	0	0	0	2	5.9
Friends don't wear them	0	0	1	2.9	0	0
Difficult to dress	0	0	0	0	1	2.9
Not appropriate for women	0	0	0	0	1	2.9

Physical Characteristics that
Affect Clothing Choices

The physical characteristics that affect the clothing choices of older women are reviewed in Table 24. The problem mentioned most frequently was arthritis.

Table 24. Physical characteristics affecting choices.

Physical Characteristics	Age Groups 65-74 Frequency	Percent	75-84 Frequency	Percent	85+ Frequency	Percent
Arthritis	3	8.8	5	14.7	10	29.4
Body Weight	4	11.8	4	11.8	2	5.9
Hip problems	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.9
Allergic problems	1	2.9	0	0	0	0
Bursitis	1	2.9	0	0	0	0
Back problems	0	0	1	2.9	0	0

The effect of these physical characteristics on the elderly woman's preferences for clothing are reported in Table 25. A front

Table 25. Preferred clothing characteristics because of certain physical problems.

Clothing Characteristics	Age Groups 65-74 Frequency	Percent	75-84 Frequency	Percent	85+ Frequency	Percent
Front openings	2	5.9	5	14.7	10	29.4
Clothing designs to deemphasize figure irregularities	4	11.8	2	5.9	2	5.9
Warm clothing	3	8.8	2	5.9	2	5.9

opening was the feature mentioned with greatest frequency by women with physical problems. Both Bratcher (1975) and Watson (1969) found front openings were desired by their sample of elderly women with arthritis. Bratcher (1975) found that her arthritic subjects wanted warmer garments as well.

Past Versus Present Clothing
Behavior of Older Women

The McNemar test for the significance of change was used to determine if there was a significant difference, among those women who change their clothing behavior, in what they presently wear for a specific occasion, and what they wore for the same occasion when they were in their 40's. A detailed report of the significance levels for women age 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over is located in Appendices O, P, and Q respectively. Although the McNemar test does not indicate the direction of change in clothing behavior, it is possible to compare each significance level with the percentage of women who wear the category of dress for the occasion (Appendices L, M, and N) to determine the direction of change. Where there was a significant change in clothing behavior, it was because fewer women were wearing dresses or suits and more women were wearing bifurcated garments.

At Home

For those women age 65-74 who changed their clothing behavior, a significant change (df = 1, p<.01) was found in past and present behavior with respect to wearing a housedress, casual pants and blouse, and coordinated pants outfits at home.

Women 75-84 also changed their clothing behavior at home. A significant change (df = 1, p<.01) was found with respect to wearing a housedress, and casual pants and blouse.

Women 85 and over had a significant change in the housedress, and casual pants and blouse categories of dress (df = 1, p<.01), and the street dress category (df = 1, p<.05).

Grocery Shopping

Women 65-74 demonstrated significant change in their clothing behavior with respect to wearing housedresses, casual pants and blouses,

street dresses, and coordinated pants outfits grocery shopping (df = 1, p<.01).

Those in the 75-84 age group had significant changes at p<.01 level (df = 1) for the clothing categories of casual pants and blouse, and coordinated pants outfit. Significant change in the street dress category was found with p<.05 (df = 1).

Women in the oldest age group significantly changed their manner of dress with respect to wearing casual pants and blouses (df = 1, p<.01).

Housework

Significant changes were found in the housedress, and casual pants and blouse categories of dress (df = 1, p<.01) for women in the youngest age group.

For those women 75-84 who changed their clothing behavior, a significant difference was found in the clothing category of casual pants and blouse (df = 1, p<.01).

Women 85 and over also significantly changed their clothing behavior with respect to wearing a housedress, and casual pants and blouse while doing housework (df = 1, p<.01).

Yard Work

Women in the youngest age group had significant changes at p<.01 level (df = 1) for the housedress, and bathrobe categories of dress.

Those 75-84 also significantly changed their clothing behavior for yard work in the housedress, and casual pants and blouse category (df = 1, p<.01).

Significant changes were found in the clothing categories of housedress, and casual pants and blouse (df = 1, p<.01) for the woman 85 years and older.

Informal Social Functions

Coordinated pants outfit, good dress or suit, and dressy pants suit or ensemble were three clothing categories in which women 65-74 significantly changed their clothing behavior (df = 1, p<.01).

Women 75-84 also changed their clothing behavior with respect to wearing coordinated pants outfits, and dressy pants suits or ensembles to informal social functions (df = 1, p<.01).

The 85 year and older age group significantly changed their clothing behavior in the good dress or suit (df = 1, p<.01), and street dress (df = 1, p<.05) clothing categories.

To a Medical Doctor

Significant changes at the p<.01 level (df = 1) were found for women 65-74 in the following three categories of dress: street dress, coordinated pants outfit, and dressy pants suit or ensemble.

Women 75-84 significantly changed their manner of dress when visiting a medical doctor in the categories of housedress and coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01).

There were no significant changes in the clothing behavior of women 85 and over when going to a doctor.

Visiting

For women 65-74 who changed their manner of dress when going to visit friends or relatives, significant differences were found in the categories of housedress, street dress, and coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01). The clothing category of casual pants and blouse was significant at p<.05 (df = 1).

Subjects age 75-84 had significant changes in these three categories of dress: housedress and coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01), and street dress (df = 1, p<.05).

Women 85 and over significantly changed their clothing behavior with the clothing categories of coordinated pants outfit

(df = 1, p<.01) and housedress (df = 1, p<.05).

Church

Women 65-74 significantly changed their clothing behavior for church with respect to wearing a dressy pants suit or ensemble (df = 1, p<.01), and street dress (df = 1, p<.05).

Women 75-84 changed their manner of dress in the street dress (df = 1, p<.01), and good dress or suit (df = 1, p<.05) categories of dress.

Women 85 and over did not change their clothing behavior for church from when they were in their 40's to the present time.

Clothes Shopping

Subjects in the 65-74 age group changed their clothing behavior significantly in four categories of dress. A significant difference with p<.01 (df = 1) was found in the categories of street dress, coordinated pants outfit, and dressy pants suit or ensemble; and in the category of good dress or suit a significant difference was found at p<.05 (df = 1).

Women 75-84 significantly changed their clothing behavior in the categories of coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01), and street dress (df = 1, p<.05).

For those women 85 and over a significant change was found in the clothing category of coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01).

Picnic

Women in the 65-74 and 75-84 age groups significantly changed their clothing behavior in the following categories of dress: housedress, casual pants and blouse, and coordinated pants outfit (df = 1, p<.01).

When going on a picnic, women 85 and over significantly changed their clothing behavior with respect to wearing housedresses, casual

pants and blouses, and street dresses (df = 1, p<.01).

Discussion

For those occasions for which one might expect a person to dress casually (at home, grocery shopping, housework, yard work, and picnic), most of the significant changes in clothing behavior from when the women were in their 40's to the present are in the broad categories of casual and moderate dress. Similarly, on those occasions which a person might "dress up" (social functions, doctor, visiting, church, clothes shopping) the significant changes in clothing behavior tended to be in the broad categories of moderate or dressy clothing. There were fewer changes in the clothing behavior of women 65 and over in the dressy clothing category than there were in the casual and moderate categories of dress. The pattern of these significant changes is shown for the three age groups in Table 26.

Table 26. Significant changes in the clothing behavior of women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over.

| | CATEGORIES OF DRESS | | | | | | | |
| | CASUAL | | | | MODERATE | | DRESSY | |
OCCASIONS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	1 2 3	1 2 3			3	1		
Grocery Shopping	1	1 2 3			1 2	1 2		
Housework	1 3	1 2 3						
Yard Work	1 2 3	2 3	1					
Social Functions					3	1 2	1 3	1 2
Doctor	2				1	1 2		1
Visiting	1 2 3	1			1 2	1 2 3		
Church					1 2		2	1
Clothes Shopping					1 2	1 2 3	1	1
Picnic	1 2 3	1 2 3			3	1 2		

1 = Women age 65-74
2 = Women age 75-84
3 = Women age 85+

Given that some of the categories of dress do not "fit" the occasion (e.g., bathrobe for church) there was a high proportion of changes in the clothing behavior of women 65 and over. The number of significant changes in their clothing behavior at $p < .01$ and $p < .05$ is summarized in Table 27. Hoffman (1970, p. 290) states that the older

Table 27. Number of significant changes in the clothing behavior of women 65 and over.

Age Group	Changes at $p < .01$	Changes at $p < .05$	Total number of changes
65-74	27	3	30
75-84	18	4	22
85+	13	3	16
Total Changes	58	10	68

citizen is very deliberate and selective when accepting fashion change, and when examining the figures in Table 26, it is evident that the older the age group the smaller the number of significant changes in the clothing behavior. However, there is still a large number of significant changes in the clothing behavior of women in all three age groups. These results should certainly help to dispel the myth that older women are set in their ways and do not accept fashion change.

By examining Appendices L, M, and N which illustrate the percentage of women in each age group who wore the category of dress for the occasion when they were in their 40's and at the present time, one can readily observe that the significant change in behavior is generally from dresses or suits to bifurcated garments.

Factors Related to Present
Clothing Behavior

The chi-square test was used to determine if the following factors

were independent of the older woman's present clothing preferences for specific occasions: perception of self as young, middle-aged, elderly, or other; level of social activity; sex-role concept; marital status; educational level; and occupation at age 55-64. Few of the statistical tests for these factors indicated differences significant at $p < .05$.

Perception of Self as Young, Middle-aged, Elderly, or Other

A report of the significance levels of the 80 chi-square tests with this variable is located in Appendix R. The relationship between perception of self and the clothing behavior of women 65 and over resulted in significant differences in three tests (see Table 28). Since only

Table 28. Significant differences with relationship to perception of self and clothing behavior of older women.

Occasion	Category of Dress	df	Level of Significance
Yardwork	Street dress	3	$p < .01$
At home	Pant type lounge wear	3	$p < .05$
Housework	Pant type lounge wear	3	$p < .05$

three of the 80 tests showed significant differences, it appears there is little relationship between the older woman's perception of herself as young, middle-aged, or elderly and her present clothing behavior.

Occupation When 55-64

Chi-square tests of the relationship between occupation of women when they were 55-64 and their clothing behavior when they are 65 and over proved significant in only three tests out of 80. These significant instances are reported in Table 29. For a summary of the

significance levels of all tests see Appendix S. With so few tests yielding significant differences at p<.05 there is little relationship

Table 29. Significant differences with relationship to occupation when 55-64 and clothing behavior of older women.

Occasion	Category of Dress	df	Level of Significance
Grocery shopping	Good dress or suit	12	p<.01
Yard work	Coordinated pants outfit	12	p<.01
Social functions	Good dress or suit	12	p<.05

between the clothing behavior of women 65 and over and their occupation prior to retirement. However, Miller (1968) did find that employment previous to retirement had an effect on the size of the wardrobes of the elderly woman.

Marital Status

When testing the independence of marital status and the clothing behavior of older women, significant differences were found for two tests (see Table 30). Since only 2 tests of a total of 80 were

Table 30. Significant differences resulting when marital status was compared with the clothing behavior of older women.

Occasion	Category of Dress	df	Level of Significance
Church	Street dress	4	p<.01
Doctor	Housedress	4	p<.05

significant at the .05 level, it can be concluded that there is little relationship between marital status and the types of clothing elderly women wear for specific occasions.

Educational Level

Summarized in Table 31 are those tests that resulted in a significance level of p<.05 when educational level and the clothing behavior of older women were compared. Miller (1968) found a significant

Table 31. Significant differences resulting when educational level was compared with the clothing behavior of older women.

Occasion	Category of Dress	df	Level of Significance
Doctor	Housedress	7	p<.01
Clothes shopping	Housedress	7	p<.01
Picnic	Good dress or suit	7	p<.05

relationship between higher levels of education and greater frequency of clothes shopping, but there appears to be little relationship between educational level and the clothing behavior of women 65 and over.

Level of Social Participation

In order to compare the level of social participation and what the older woman wears for specific occasions to determine if there is any relationship, approximately the top 20% and bottom 20% of the scores were combined to represent those with high and low levels of social activity. Only the high and low scores were used in the statistical tests. Those tests that resulted in significant differences at the p<.05 level are reported in Table 32. The degree of social participation of elderly women has been found to have relationships to clothing

Table 32. Significant relationships between high and low levels of social participation and the clothing behavior of older women.

Occasion	Category of Dress	df	Level of Significance
Clothes shopping	Street dress	1	p<.01
Clothes shopping	Dressy pants suit or ensemble	1	p<.05
Social functions	Good dress or suit	1	p<.05

interest (Moore, 1968), ownership of clothing (Jones, 1972), and the amount of money spent on clothing (Walker, 1972). However, in this study there seems to be little relationship between what the older woman wears for specific occasions and level of social participation.

Sex-role Concept

When comparing the sex-role concept of older women with their clothing behavior only approximately the top 33% and bottom 33% of the scores were used. Women with low scores placed little restrictiveness on occupations women should never have, and conversely those with high scores were more restrictive on the occupations women should never have. Of the 80 statistical tests only the category of dressy pants suit or ensemble for an informal social function showed any significant relationship (df = 1, p<.05) with sex-role concept. Consequently, there is little relationship between the sex-role concept and the clothing behavior of older women.

Relationship Between Education
Level and Sex-role Concept

The chi-square test to determine if there was any relationship between high and low sex-role concept scores and educational level of

the subjects resulted in a $\underline{x}^2$ value of 12.17 (df = 7, $p < .095$). Although the test did not yield a result significant at $p<.05$, the statistic was approaching significance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The major purposes of this study were to investigate the present clothing behavior of women in three age groups 65 and over (65-74, 75-84, and 85+) compared to their clothing behavior in their 40's; and to determine if their present clothing behavior had any relationship to: perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly; occupation prior to retirement; marital status; education; social participation; and sex-role concept. In addition, the investigator was interested in finding out if there was any relationship between sex-role concept scores and the educational level of the subjects. To test for possible relationships ten null hypotheses were posed. There were 80 statistical tests for each of the first nine hypotheses, and a significance level of .05 was selected.

The following conclusions have been drawn relative to the null hypotheses:

Ho 1. For those women age 65-74 who change their clothing behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear it at the present time is equal to the probability that they did not wear that type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion but do wear it at the present time.

Significant relationships were found for 30 of the 80 statistical tests (df = 1, p<.05). Women 65-74 have changed their clothing behavior for the following types of clothing: housedress, casual pants and blouse, bathrobe, street dress, coordinated pants outfit, good dress or suit, and dressy pants suit or ensemble. The null hypothesis can be rejected for 30 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 2. For those women age 75-84 who change their clothing behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear it at the present time is equal to the probability that they did not wear

that type of garment in their 40's for a specific occasion but
do wear it at the present time.

Significant relationships were found for 22 of the 80 statistical
tests (df = 1, p<.05). Women 75-84 have changed their clothing behav-
ior for the following types of clothing: housedress, casual pants and
blouse, street dress, coordinated pants outfit, good dress or suit,
and dressy pants suit or ensemble. The null hypothesis can be rejected
for 22 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 3. For those women age 85 and over who change their clothing
behavior, the probability that they wore a particular type of
garment in their 40's for a specific occasion and do not wear
it at the present time is equal to the probability that they
did not wear that type of garment in their 40's for a specific
occasion but do wear it at the present time.

Significant relationships were found for 16 of the 80 statistical
tests (df = 1, p<.05). Women 85 and over changed their clothing behav-
ior. for the following types of clothing: housedress, casual pants and
blouse, street dress, coordinated pants outfit, and good dress or suit.
The null hypothesis can be rejected for 16 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 4. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their percep-
tion of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing
behavior of women 65 and over to perception of self were found in only
three of the chi-square tests (df = 3, p<.05). The null hypothesis
can be rejected for 3 of the 80 statistical tests.

HO 5. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women
age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their occupa-
tion when age 65-74.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing
behavior of women 65 and over to occupation when 55-64 were found in
only three of the chi-square tests (df = 12, p<.05). The null hypothe-
sis can be rejected for 3 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 6. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their marital status.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing behavior of women 65 and over to marital status were found in only two of the chi-square tests (df = 4, p<.05). The null hypothesis can be rejected for 2 out of 80 statistical tests.

Ho 7. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their education level.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing behavior of women 65 and over were found in only three of the chi-square tests (df = 7, p<.05). The null hypothesis can be rejected for 3 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 8. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their degree of social participation.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing behavior of women 65 and over to high and low levels of social participation were found in only three of the chi-square tests (df = 1, p<.05). The null hypothesis can be rejected for 3 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 9. There is no relationship between the types of clothing women age 65 and over wear for specific occasions and their sex-role concept.

Significant differences in the relationship of the clothing behavior of women 65 and over to high and low sex-role concept scores was found in only one chi-square test. The null hypothesis can be rejected for 1 of the 80 statistical tests.

Ho 10. There is no relationship between the level of education of women age 65 and over and their sex-role concept.

No significant difference was found for the relationship of high and low sex-role concept scores and educational level ($\underline{X}^2$ = 12.17, df = 7, p <.095). The null hypothesis was not rejected.

Recommendations

For Use of the Present Study

The findings of this study may be useful to various groups concerned with older women, such as gerontologists, researchers, educators, clothing designers, manufacturers, retailers, and store clerks.

Educators and researchers who are concerned with all facets of the needs and preferences of the older woman will learn that she does indeed change her clothing behavior from her middle-aged years and that the older woman is more interested in bifurcated garments than previous studies have shown. In addition, this study and others have demonstrated that of those women who have physical problems, arthritis seems to be mentioned most frequently. The clothing design feature they considered most important was a front opening.

Designers, manufacturers, retailers, and store clerks should note that the elderly woman does change her clothing behavior and wear bifurcated garments. Many studies have identified the physical changes that take place as a woman ages. Those interested in the production and merchandising of garments that will appeal to the older woman should try to meet her sizing needs in garment types that will suit her.

For Further Research

The following suggestions could be considered for further research.

1. Replicate this study in a different geographical location.

2. Set up a longitudinal study to identify changes in clothing behavior and factors which might be related to these changes.

3. Compare the clothing behavior of the older women in this study to the clothing behavior of women who are presently in their 40's.

4. Do an in-depth study of the present clothing behavior of elderly women which would yield data stronger than at the nominal level.

5. Compare the clothing behavior of older women in different age groups to determine if there are statistical differences.

SUMMARY

Statement of the Problem

The elderly population in our society is increasing in number and
proportion, with the life expectancy of women increasing more than men.
Their needs have been given increased attention in recent years. Many
studies on clothing for the older woman have focused on her interest
in clothing, her needs in terms of physical changes and problems, fac-
tors that she considers important when selecting clothing, preferred
clothing characteristics, and the clothing market. Little research
has dealt with the older woman's clothing preferences for specific
occasions, and whether her preferences have changed since she was
middle-aged.

The major purposes of this study were to determine the types of
clothing women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over wear for specific occasions
compared to the types of clothing they wore when they were in their
40's; and to investigate the relationship of the older woman's present
clothing behavior to: perception of self as young, middle-aged, or
elderly; occupation prior to retirement; marital status; education;
degree of social participation; and sex-role concept. In addition,
the investigator was interested in finding out if the elderly woman was
wearing bifurcated garments, and whether certain physical characteris-
tics were affecting her clothing choices. Factors investigated to
describe the sample included age distribution; perception of self as
young, middle-aged, or elderly; employment of subject and spouse; size
of community; marital status; education; degree of social participation;
and sex-role concept.

Procedure

The investigator decided interviewing was the most effective survey
method to gather data for this study involving older women. Exploratory
interviews were conducted to suggest hypotheses. An interview schedule

was developed and pretested for data collection that would enable the investigator to describe the sample, compare the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over with their clothing in their 40's, and investigate factors related to the present clothing behavior of older women.

The sample was randomly selected from Benton County voter registration files and included women age 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over. Postcards were mailed to prospective subjects explaining the study, and they were telephoned a few days later to determine if they were willing to participate in the study. An equal number of women in three age groups participated in the study. The 102 interviews were conducted in the subjects' homes.

Information gathered from the interviews was recorded on data collection sheets, scored, coded, and keypunched on cards for statistical analysis. The McNemar test for the significance of change was used to determine if there was a significant change in the clothing behavior of women 65-74, 75-84, and 85 and over. A chi-square test was used to investigate relationships between the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over and perception of self, occupation when 55-64, marital status, education, degree of social participation, and sex-role concept. A chi-square test was also used to compare education and sex-role concept. A significance level of .05 was selected.

Findings and Conclusions

In terms of descriptive information, the investigator found: 1) the majority of the women (79.4%) perceived themselves as young or middle-aged, and the percentage of those who did perceive themselves as elderly increased as chronological age increased; 2) the percentage of older women in the labor force was 11.2%; 3) the majority (89%) of the subjects live in a city; 4) the percentage of widows increased as chronological age increased, and in the total sample 31.4% were married and 59.8% were widowed; 5) with respect to the educational level of the subjects, 27.5% had attended or completed high school and 61.7% had gone on for more education; 6) those women who wear pants

make up 80.4% of the sample with the percentage of women who wear pants decreasing as chronological age increases; 7) arthritis was the most frequently mentioned physical problem; and 8) a front opening was mentioned most frequently as the preferred clothing characteristic by those with physical problems.

There were many significant changes in the clothing behavior of older women from when they were in their 40's to the present time. It was expected that there would be categories of dress the subjects would not select for some of the occasions. When taking this into account, the total number of 68 significant changes in clothing behavior for women 65 and over is an important finding. There were 30 significant changes for women 65-74, 22 for women 75-84, and 16 for women 85 and over. The number of significant changes decreased as chronological age increased. All three age groups changed their clothing behavior with respect to the following categories of dress: housedress, casual pants and blouse, street dress, coordinated pants outfit, and good dress or suit. In addition, women 65-74 had one significant change in the bathrobe category of dress, and women 65-74 and 75-84 changed their behavior in the dressy pants suit or ensemble category as well. In most instances of significant change the number of women who were wearing dresses or suits had decreased, and the number who were wearing bifurcated garments had increased.

There was little relationship found between the present clothing behavior of women 65 and over and perception of self as young, middle-aged, or elderly; occupation at age 55-64; marital status; educational level; level of social participation; and sex-role concept. These factors were found to be significantly related to the older woman's present clothing behavior in only 15 out of 480 statistical tests.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RANDOM ENTRY TABLE

Drawer Number	1st Entry Point	2nd Entry Point	3rd Entry Point
1.	front	back	middle
2.	middle	front	back
3.	back	middle	front
4.	front	middle	back
5.	back	middle	front
6.	middle	back	front
7.	front	middle	back
8.	middle	front	back
9.	middle	front	back
10.	back	middle	front
11.	back	front	middle
12.	front	middle	back
13.	front	middle	back
14.	middle	back	front
15.	front	middle	back
16.	front	back	middle
17.	back	front	middle
18.	back	front	middle
19.	middle	front	back
20.	front	back	middle
21.	middle	front	back
22.	front	back	middle
23.	front	middle	back
24.	middle	front	back

APPENDIX B

POSTCARD

August 1, 1977

Dear Madam:

    I am a graduate student at O.S.U. conducting research on women's clothing preferences for specific occasions. Your name has been randomly selected as a member of the sample group. I will be telephoning you in the next few days to see if you can participate, and to make arrangements to interview you. Participation would require approximately 30-45 minutes of your time. Your assistance in the research would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charlotte W. Cross   Linda Thiel
Graduate Student   Assistant Professor
                            and Advisor

APPENDIX C

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Good morning/afternoon, Ms. _____. This is Charlotte Cross speaking, and I sent you a postcard a few days ago regarding some research I am working on for my master's thesis. I would like to arrange a time to interview you about your clothing preferences for specific occasions. Will you be able to participate in my study?

I can come to your place of residence if this would be most convenient for you, or we may conduct the interview elsewhere. What would be a suitable time and place?

Time _____

Place _____

Thank you very much, I will look forward to seeing you on

_____ at _____.
    date   time

(Any questions about the study were answered also).

APPENDIX D

PROSPECTIVE SUBJECTS CONTACTED AND ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS

Age Groups	Subjects Randomly Selected	Post Cards Sent	Post Cards Not Sent	Unable to Contact by Phone	Contacted but not Interviewed	Call Back if Need	Number Inter-viewed
65-74	72	61	11	3	22	2	34
75-84	72	69	3	6	24	5	34
85 and over	64*	61	3**	5	22	0	34

*At eight points of entry a subject was not available for selection.

**Three prospective candidates were in nursing homes and not appropriate subjects.

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Introduction:

Good morning/afternoon, my name is Charlotte Cross. I am the
graduate student at Oregon State University who phoned you for an
appointment to talk with you about your clothing preferences for spec-
ific occasions compared to when you were in your forties.

There are no right or wrong answers to the questions I will ask,
and your responses will remain confidential. I am interested in your
responses, as they will be useful in helping me determine what the
clothing preferences are of women 65 years of age and over.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

I selected you for my study from voter's registration cards, and
according to the records you were born <u>month date year</u>.

1. Is <u>month date year</u> your correct birthdate?

_____ Yes

_____ No

For this part of the interview I would like you to recall the
period of your life when you were in your forties. The period in your
life when you were in your forties was from 19__ to 19__.

2. Can you relate to some of your experiences in this time period and
    recall what types of clothing you were wearing for certain occa-
    sions from 19__ to 19__?

_____Yes

_____No

(If no, probe further to help the subject remember what she was
doing at that time, and refresh her memory concerning historical events
of the time period. When the subject can relate to the time frame of
reference, proceed to the next question. If the subject cannot relate
to the time period, terminate the interview).

The next few questions are to determine what specific items of
clothing you wore for certain occasions when you were in your forties.

Here is a card with the items of clothing printed on it. (Interviewer hands respondent a card). You will notice that the items of clothing are grouped according to casual, moderate, and dressy clothing.

Casual - Housedress

Casual pants and blouse

Bathrobe

Pant-type lounge wear

Moderate - Street dress

Coordinated pants outfit

Dressy - Good dress or suit

Dressy pants suit or ensemble

3. Do you have any questions about the items of clothing before we begin?

_____ Yes

(If yes, clarify any questions about the items of clothing before proceeding).

_____ No

4. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear at home?

5. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear grocery shopping?

6. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when doing housework?

7. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when doing yard work?

8. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when going to informal social functions such as family dinners, club meetings, or card games?

9. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when going to the doctor?

10. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when going to visit a friend or relative?

11. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when going to church?

12. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when shopping for clothing?

13. When you were in your forties, which of the listed clothing items did you wear when going on a picnic?

    The following questions do not relate to clothing you wore for specific occasions, but still refer to the time period in your life when you were in your forties.

14. Were you employed when you were in your forties?

    _____ Yes

    (If yes, what was your occupation?)

    _____ No

15. Were you married when you were in your forties?

    _____ Yes

    (If yes, what was your husband's occupation?)

    _____ No

16. What size community did you live in when you were in your forties?

    _____ Rural (under 1000)

    _____ Small town (1000-4999)

    _____ Small city (5000-24,999)

    _____ City (25,000-99,999)

    _____ Large metropolitan area (100,000 and over)

    Now I would like you to think about your <u>current</u> clothing practices and respond to questions about the same items of clothing listed on your card that we used for the previous questions. The following questions refer to the types of clothing you presently wear for specific occasions.

17. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear at home?

18. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear grocery shopping?

19. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear doing housework?

20. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear doing yard work?

21. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear when going to informal social functions such as family dinners, club meetings, or card games?

22. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear when going to the doctor?

23. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear going to visit a friend or relative?

24. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear when going to church?

25. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear when shopping for clothing?

26. Which of the listed clothing items do you presently wear when going on a picnic?

27. Do you wear pants for any occasion?

_____ Yes

(If yes, do you wear pants more often now than when you were in your forties? _____ Yes _____ No).

_____ No

(If no, what are your reasons for preferring not to wear pants?)

28. Do you have any physical characteristics such as arthritis, rheumatism, bursitis, heart problems, or figure irregularities that influence your clothing choices?

_____ Yes

(If yes, how do these physical characteristics affect your clothing preferences?)

_____ No

29. When you think of yourself, do you perceive yourself as?

_____ Young

_____ Middle-aged

_____ Elderly

_____ Other

30. a. What are the names of the various organizations of which you are a member, if any? (Some examples might be a club, lodge, business, political, professional, or religious organization).

   b. Please answer the following questions about each organization.
      1. Is this a local, State or national organization?
      2. Do you attend meetings of the organization?
      3. Do you contribute financially to the organization?
      4. Are you a member of any committee?
      5. Do you hold an office in the organization?

31. I am going to read off a list of jobs. After each one answer NO if you believe a woman should never have this job and YES if you believe a woman should have this job.

   _____ Architect
   _____ Bookkeeper
   _____ Business executive
   _____ Detective
   _____ Engineer
   _____ Farmer
   _____ Hairdresser
   _____ Judge
   _____ Mathematician
   _____ Mayor
   _____ Minister
   _____ Personnel manager
   _____ Pilot
   _____ Politician
   _____ Research worker
   _____ Sports writer
   _____ Truck driver

32. What is your marital status?

   _____ Single
   _____ Married
   _____ Widowed
   _____ Divorced

_____ Separated

33. How many years of school did you complete?

_____ less than 5th grade

_____ less than 8th grade

_____ completed 8th grade

_____ attended high school

_____ completed high school

_____ attended college

_____ completed a 4 year degree

_____ completed a graduate degree

34. Were you employed between the ages of 55 and 64?

_____ Yes

(If yes, what was your occupation?

_____ No

35. If married, was your husband employed between the ages of 55 and 64?

_____ Yes

(If yes, what was his occupation?)

_____ No

36. Are you presently employed?

_____ Yes

(If yes, what is your occupation?)

_____ No

37. If married, is your husband presently employed?

_____ Yes

(If yes, what is his occupation?)

_____ No

38. What is the size of the community you presently live in?

_____ Rural (under 1000)

_____ Small town (1000-4999)

_____ Small city (5000-24,999)

_____ City (25,000-99,999)

_____ Large metropolitan area (100,000 and over)

APPENDIX F

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE DATA SHEET

Schedule number _____

1. Birthdate _____ _____ _____   Age ( )
            month date year

2. Period of life in forties - 19 __ to 19 __
   Yes ___   No ___
                    ___ After probing subject could recall

3. Yes ___   No ___

Occasions	Categories of Dress							
	Casual				Moderate		Dressy	
	Housedress	Casual pants and blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type lounge wear	Street dress	Coordinated pants outfit	Good dress or suit	Dressy pants suit or ensemble
4. - 13. (40's)								
At home								
Grocery shopping								
Housework								
Yard work								
Social functions								
Doctor								
Visiting								
Church								
Clothes shopping								
Picnic								
17. - 26. (Present)								
At home								
Grocery shopping								
Housework								
Yard work								
Social functions								
Doctor								
Visiting								
Church								
Clothes shopping								
Picnic								

14. Employed in forties?

     _____ Yes

     _____ No

     _____ Occupation

15. Married in forties?

     (1) _____ Yes

     (2) _____ No

     _____ Husband's occupation

16. Size of community in forties:

     (1) _____ Rural (under 1000)

     (2) _____ Small town (1000-4999)

     (3) _____ Small city (5000-24,999)

     (4) _____ City (25,000-99,999)

     (5) _____ Large metropolitan area (100,000 or over)

17.-26. Recorded on previous page.

27. Wear pants?

     (1) _____ Yes

    More often than in forties?

     (1) _____ Yes

     (2) _____ No

    Why or why not?

     (2) _____ No

    Reasons for preferring not to wear pants.

28. Physical characteristics that affect clothing choices?

     (1) _____ Yes

    How affect clothing choices?

     (2) _____ No

29. Perception of self

     (1) _____ Young

     (2) _____ Middle-aged

     (3) _____ Elderly

     (4) _____ Other

30. Organizational membership

Name of Organization	Member	Attendance	Financial Contributions	Member of Committees	Offices Held
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
Totals					

Score:

31. Jobs a woman should never have:

_____ Architect   _____ Mayor

_____ Bookkeeper   _____ Minister

_____ Business executive   _____ Personnel manager

_____ Detective   _____ Pilot

_____ Engineer   _____ Politician

_____ Farmer   _____ Research worker

_____ Hairdresser   _____ Sports writer

_____ Judge   _____ Truck driver

_____ Mathematician

Score:

32. Present marital status

(1) _____ Single   _____ Divorced

(2) _____ Married   _____ Separated

(3) _____ Widowed

33. Years of school completed?

(1) _____ Less than 5th grade

(2) _____ Less than 8th grade

(3) _____ Completed 8th grade

(4) _____ Attended high school

(5) _____ Completed high school

(6) _____ Attended college

(7) _____ Completed a 4 year degree

(8) _____ Completed a graduate degree

34. Employed between the ages of 55 and 64?

_____ Yes

_____ No

_____ Occupation

35. If married, husband employed between the ages of 55 and 64?

_____ Yes

_____ No

_____ Occupation

36. Presently employed?

_____ Yes

_____ No

_____ Occupation

37. If married, husband presently employed?

_____ Yes

_____ No

_____ Occupation

38. Size of community presently live in?

(1) _____ Rural (under 1000)

(2) _____ Small town (1000-4999)

(3) _____ Small city (5000-24,999)

(4) _____ City (25,000-99,999)

(5) _____ Large metropolitan area (100,000 and over)

APPENDIX G

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS' AGES

65-74		75-84		85 and over	
Age	Frequency	Age	Frequency	Age	Frequency
65	3	75	7	85	12
66	4	76	4	86	2
67	5	77	3	87	9
68	3	78	4	88	4
69	3	79	4	89	1
70	3	80	3	90	0
71	4	81	0	91	1
72	3	82	3	92	1
73	3	83	3	93	1
74	3	84	3	94	0
				95	2
				96	0
				97	1

Mean Age: 78.529

APPENDIX H

OCCUPATIONS OF SUBJECTS[a]

Occupations	When in 40's Frequency	55-64 Frequency	Present Frequency
Professional, technical and kindred workers	18	17	3
Managers and administrators, except farm	3	6	0
Sales workers	1	3	1
Clerical and kindred workers	16	16	2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2	2	2
Operatives, except transport	4	2	0
Transport equipment operatives	0	0	0
Laborers, except farm	1	1	0
Farmers and farm managers	1	4	0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	7	2	0
Service workers, except private household	8	9	1
Private household workers	0	4	2
Occupation not reported	1	2	3
Not gainfully employed	40	34	86

[a]Frequency is given and not percentages because with a sample size of 102 the frequency and percentage figures are nearly identical.

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONS OF SUBJECTS' SPOUSES[a]

Occupations	When in 40's Frequency	55-64 Frequency	Present Frequency
Professional, technical and kindred workers	23	19	0
Managers and administrators, except farm	14	15	0
Sales workers	6	8	0
Clerical and kindred workers	1	1	0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9	7	1
Operatives, except transport	7	4	0
Transport equipment operatives	0	1	0
Laborers, except farm	9	9	2
Farmers and farm managers	13	9	0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	2	0	0
Service workers, except private household	4	1	1
Private household workers	0	0	0
Occupation not reported	1	0	0
Not gainfully employed	0	2	29
No spouse	13	26	69

[a] Frequency is given and not percentages because with a sample size of 102 the frequency and percentage figures are nearly identical.

APPENDIX J

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION SCORES OF WOMEN AGE 65 AND OVER[a]

Score	65-74		75-84		85+		65+	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
0	5	14.7	7	20.6	6	17.6	18	17.6
1	1	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
3	1	2.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	4	3.9
4	1	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
5	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.0
6	9	26.5	0	0	5	14.7	14	13.7
7	1	2.9	0	0	2	5.9	3	2.9
8	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.0
9	0	0	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	2.0
10	0	0	2	5.9	2	5.9	4	3.9
11	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
12	1	2.9	3	8.8	2	5.9	6	5.9
13	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
15	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
16	1	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
17	1	2.9	0	0	1	2.9	2	2.0
18	0	0	3	8.8	1	2.9	4	3.9
19	0	0	0	0	2	5.9	2	2.0
20	1	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	2.9
21	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
22	0	0	2	5.9	0	0	2	2.0
23	2	5.9	1	2.9	0	0	3	2.9
24	0	0	0	0	2	5.9	2	2.0
25	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
27	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
28	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
30	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.0
31	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
33	1	2.9	0	0	1	2.9	2	2.0
35	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
39	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
42	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
44	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
45	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
46	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
48	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.0
69	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
72	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
73	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0
85	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	1	1.0

[a]Scores 0, 1, and 2 represent 20.6% of the sample.

Scores 23 or more represent 22.5% of the sample.

SEX-ROLE CONCEPT SCORES OF WOMEN AGE 65 AND OVER[a]

Score	65-74 Frequency	65-74 Percent	75-84 Frequency	75-84 Percent	85+ Frequency	85+ Percent	65+ Frequency	65+ Percent
0	11	32.4	9	26.5	2	5.9	22	21.6
1	4	11.8	2	5.9	3	8.8	9	8.8
2	3	8.8	0	0	3	8.8	9	8.8
3	4	11.8	3	8.8	1	2.9	8	7.8
4	2	5.9	5	14.7	1	2.9	8	7.8
5	4	11.8	1	2.9	1	2.9	6	5.9
6	1	2.9	2	5.9	1	2.9	4	3.9
7	2	5.9	4	11.8	4	11.8	10	9.8
8	1	2.9	0	0	4	11.8	5	4.9
9	1	2.9	2	5.9	4	11.8	7	6.9
10	1	2.9	4	11.8	1	2.9	6	5.9
11	0	0	1	2.9	2	5.9	3	2.9
12	0	0	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	2.0
13	0	0	0	0	2	5.9	2	2.0
14	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	1	1.0

[a]Scores 0 and 1 represent 30.4% of the sample.

Scores 7 or more represent 35.3% of the sample.

CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65-74 WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR 40'S AND AT PRESENT[a]

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL								MODERATE				DRESSY			
	Housedress		Casual Pants and Blouse		Bathrobe		Pant-type Lounge Wear		Street Dress		Coordinated Pants Outfit		Good Dress or Suit		Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble	
	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P
At Home	82.4	35.3	29.4	82.4	5.9	8.8	2.9	2.9	8.8	8.8	0	32.4	0	0	0	0
Grocery Shopping	47.1	29.4	11.8	61.8	0	0	0	0	55.9	14.7	2.9	44.1	8.8	2.9	0	8.8
Housework	88.2	35.3	32.4	91.2	8.8	5.9	0	2.9	2.9	5.9	0	11.8	0	0	0	0
Yard Work	35.5	3.2	71.0	96.8	6.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	0	0
Social Functions	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	0	54.5	45.5	0	45.5	57.6	36.4	0	66.7
Doctor	2.9	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	85.3	44.1	2.9	67.6	30.3	3.0	0	42.4
Visiting	61.8	5.9	17.6	47.1	0	0	0	2.9	73.5	20.6	2.9	70.6	14.7	5.9	0	26.5
Church	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	22.6	0	6.5	93.5	80.6	0	48.4
Clothes Shopping	0	0	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	79.4	44.1	0	79.4	41.2	14.7	2.9	50.0
Picnic	55.9	5.9	50.0	88.2	0	0	0	0	11.8	2.9	0	29.4	0	0	0	2.9

[a]Numbers in the table represent the percentage of women who responded they wore the specific category of dress for the occasion.

B   Before: The clothing behavior of the women when they were in their 40's.

P   Present: The present clothing behavior of the women.

CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 75-84 WHEN THEY WERE IN THEiR 40'S AND AT PRESENT[a]

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

	CASUAL								MODERATE				DRESSY			
OCCASIONS	Housedress		Casual Pants and Blouse		Bathrobe		Pant-type Lounge Wear		Street Dress		Coordinated Pants Outfit		Good Dress or Suit		Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble	
	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P
At Home	97.1	67.6	8.8	58.8	2.9	14.7	0	0	5.9	29.4	0	17.6	0	0	0	0
Grocery Shopping	38.2	29.4	0	32.4	0	0	0	0	79.4	50.0	2.9	52.9	0	0	0	5.9
Housework	97.1	73.5	5.9	58.8	0	2.9	0	0	5.9	14.7	0	8.8	0	0	0	0
Yard Work	83.3	30.0	30.0	76.7	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	6.7	0	0	0	0
Social Functions	0	3.1	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	34.4	53.1	0	34.4	62.5	46.9	0	43.8
Doctor	8.8	5.9	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	61.8	44.1	0	47.1	29.4	5.9	0	26.5
Visiting	52.9	23.5	2.9	23.5	0	0	0	0	85.3	61.8	2.9	55.9	8.8	5.9	0	14.7
Church	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.2	18.2	0	6.1	87.9	78.8	0	24.2
Clothes Shopping	5.9	5.9	0	8.8	0	0	0	0	85.3	61.8	0	58.8	14.7	14.7	0	26.5
Picnic	82.4	23.5	14.7	55.9	0	0	0	0	26.5	17.6	2.9	38.2	0	2.9	0	0

[a]Numbers in the table represent the percentage of women who responded they wore the specific category of dress for the occasion.

B   Before: The clothing behavior of the women when they were in their 40's.

P   Present: The present clothing behavior of the women.

APPENDIX N

CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 85 AND OVER WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR 40'S AND AT PRESENT[a]

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

	CASUAL								MODERATE				DRESSY			
OCCASIONS	Housedress		Casual Pants and Blouse		Bathrobe		Pant-type Lounge Wear		Street Dress		Coordinated Pants Outfit		Good Dress or Suit		Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble	
	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P
At Home	100	61.8	0	44.1	0	11.8	0	2.9	8.8	35.3	0	11.8	0	0	0	0
Grocery Shopping	41.2	29.4	0	32.4	0	0	0	0	73.5	55.9	0	20.6	0	2.9	0	2.9
Housework	100	51.5	0	45.5	0	9.1	0	3.0	0	9.1	0	9.1	0	0	0	0
Yard Work	81.5	29.6	22.2	63.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	3.7	0	0	0	0
Social Functions	0	3.0	0	6.1	0	0	0	0	33.3	60.6	0	21.2	75.8	36.4	0	21.2
Doctor	3.0	3.0	0	15.2	0	0	0	0	78.8	63.6	0	21.2	27.3	15.2	0	6.1
Visiting	41.2	17.6	5.9	20.6	0	0	0	0	85.3	61.8	0	29.4	8.8	2.9	0	11.8
Church	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.1	12.1	0	9.1	87.9	78.8	0	21.2
Clothes Shopping	2.9	0	0	11.8	0	0	0	0	82.4	76.5	0	29.4	35.3	20.6	0	11.8
Picnic	79.4	29.4	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	32.4	35.3	0	17.6	0	0	0	0

[a] Numbers in the table represent the percentage of women who responded they wore the specific category of dress for the occasion.

B   Before: The clothing behavior of the women when they were in their 40's.

P   Present: The present clothing behavior of the women.

PROBABILITY LEVELS FROM McNEMAR TEST OF CHANGE IN PRESENT CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF
WOMEN AGE 65-74, AND THEIR CLOTHING BEHAVIOR WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR 40's

| | CATEGORIES OF DRESS | | | | | | | |
| | CASUAL | | | | MODERATE | | DRESSY | |
OCCASIONS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.0004**	.0005**	.166	.971	.233	.0026**	1.000	1.000
Grocery Shopping	.002 **	.0005**	1.000	1.000	.0012**	.0012**	.912	1.000
Housework	.0001**	.0001**	.166	1.000	.941	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yard Work	.0094**	.290	.002**	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Social Functions	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.5465	.0003**	.003 **	.0000**
Doctor	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.0022**	.0000**	.303	.0005**
Visiting	.0000**	.0339*	1.000	1.000	.0001**	.0000**	.724	1.000
Church	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.027 *	1.000	.323	.0003**
Clothes Shopping	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.0060**	.0000**	.0159*	.0004**
Picnic	.0001**	.0036**	1.000	1.000	.882	.0044**	1.000	1.000

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

PROBABILITY LEVELS FROM McNEMAR TEST OF CHANGE IN PRESENT CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF
WOMEN AGE 75-84, AND THEIR CLOTHING BEHAVIOR WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR 40's

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
OCCASIONS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.0044**	.0002**	.147	1.000	.080	1.000	1.000	1.000
Grocery Shopping	.5465	.0026**	1.000	1.000	.0162*	.0001**	1.000	1.000
Housework	.265	.0001**	1.000	1.000	.258	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yard Work	.0004**	.0005**	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Social Functions	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.1489	.0026**	.3320	.0005**
Doctor	.005 **	1.000	1.000	1.000	.1815	.0002**	.080	1.000
Visiting	.0094**	.235	1.000	1.000	.0433*	.0001**	.166	1.000
Church	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.005 **	1.000	.022 *	1.000
Clothes Shopping	.114	1.000	1.000	1.000	.0269*	.0000**	.131	1.000
Picnic	.0001**	.0005**	1.000	1.000	.5465	.0033**	1.000	1.000

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX Q

PROBABILITY LEVELS FROM McNEMAR TEST OF CHANGE IN PRESENT CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF
WOMEN AGE 85+ AND THEIR CLOTHING BEHAVIOR WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR 40's

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
OCCASIONS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.0009**	.0003**	1.000	1.000	.0389*	1.000	1.000	1.000
Grocery Shopping	.4795	.0026**	1.000	1.000	.2113	1.000	1.000	1.000
Housework	.0002**	.0003**	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yard Work	.0012**	.0098**	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Social Functions	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.0389*	1.000	.0009**	1.000
Doctor	.970	1.000	1.000	1.000	.2673	1.000	.3428	1.000
Visiting	.0269*	.626	1.000	1.000	.0614	.0044**	.912	1.000
Church	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.060	1.000	.5465	1.000
Clothes Shopping	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.7728	.0044**	.2278	1.000
Picnic	.0001**	.0001**	1.000	1.000	.000 **	1.000	1.000	1.000

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX R

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTION OF SELF AS YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, ELDERLY
OR OTHER AND THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.5944	.1742	.4106	.0163*	.6274	.0874	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.4189	.6706	a	a	.5617	.2110	.5370	.5630
Housework	.7838	.2461	.4359	.0172*	.8666	.3139	a	a
Yard Work	.9940	.4088	.4804	a	.0008**	.3428	a	a
Social Functions	.8432	.6398	a	a	.1556	.8653	.6386	.7677
Doctor	.6380	.5963	a	a	.2868	.1844	.2117	.5416
Visiting	.0988	.9242	a	.4226	.6424	.9295	.9291	.2321
Church	a	a	a	a	.8741	.4873	.6396	.2895
Clothes Shopping	.5370	.4647	a	a	.3149	.4998	.6962	.2394
Picnic	.6281	.2636	a	a	.2085	.2121	.8260	.8260

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX S

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATION WHEN 55-64
AND THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.5642	.4542	.8402	.9971	.5876	.7144	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.6694	.0568	a	a	.6088	.7363	.0072**	.3489
Housework	.2378	.2665	.8562	.9973	.3153	.1275	a	a
Yard Work	.6191	.6191	.9994	a	.4697	.0059**	a	a
Social Functions	.9793	.6612	a	a	.3708	.2300	.0250*	.4142
Doctor	.9932	.6113	a	a	.5197	.8738	.3757	.5177
Visiting	.4078	.3803	a	.9421	.2902	.7627	.4383	.4505
Church	a	a	a	a	.7616	.7384	.8523	.0782
Clothes Shopping	.9819	.1957	a	a	.4722	.3414	.8449	.4423
Picnic	.8078	.7659	a	a	.5807	.9576	.9563	.9563

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX T

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND
THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.2540	.1577	.7972	.8492	.0656	.8449	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.3840	.1396	a	a	.3864	.6335	.9792	.8102
Housework	.6279	.3202	.8021	.8452	.6881	.8728	a	a
Yard Work	.7439	.5056	.7439	a	.9589	.6200	a	a
Social Functions	.9361	.1894	a	a	.2664	.7375	.1238	.8561
Doctor	.0418*	.6895	a	a	.2691	.7702	.5852	.6840
Visiting	.0882	.8276	a	.9539	.1489	.3628	.9038	.2434
Church	a	a	a	a	.0062**	.6932	.0853	.0979
Clothes Shopping	.3470	.3105	a	a	.2689	.8379	.5334	.4726
Picnic	.2756	.0377	a	a	.2842	.4839	.9539	.6974

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
AND THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

	CATEGORIES OF DRESS							
	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
OCCASIONS	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.6133	.8397	.8990	.1402	.8057	.9572	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.4710	.8694	a	a	.8758	.8016	.3187	.6341
Housework	.9161	.9512	.6712	.1458	.2340	.5609	a	a
Yard Work	.9143	.5370	.8744	a	.9623	.1891	a	a
Social Functions	.6359	.2847	a	a	.4516	.5956	.1231	.5726
Doctor	.0018**	.3040	a	a	.3411	.3368	.6743	.8377
Visiting	.6474	.2584	a	.6079	.3721	.9317	.7247	.6950
Church	a	a	a	a	.2336	.9387	.7564	.1692
Clothes Shopping	.0000**	.1972	a	a	.4160	.3419	.5619	.6155
Picnic	.3480	.6942	a	a	.3130	.1522	.0237*	.8385

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

*Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX V

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW LEVELS OF SOCIAL
PARTICIPATION AND THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.3720	.6747	.2645	.9633	.4877	.8784	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.8034	.8107	a	a	.4438	.7925	.9633	.6676
Housework	.1274	.6747	.2645	.9633	.2615	.5350	a	a
Yard Work	.1285	.3029	.9615	a	.9615	.9317	a	a
Social Functions	a	a	a	a	.0995	.1731	.0310*	.9203
Doctor	.4898	.1043	a	a	.6322	.8920	.4687	.7434
Visiting	.8956	.5960	a	a	.1993	.9780	.9633	.8956
Church	a	a	a	a	.1675	.8564	.7697	.5325
Clothes Shopping	.5101	.4293	a	a	.0026**	.5768	.7491	.0495*
Picnic	.4877	.2908	a	a	.7491	.8450	a	a

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

 *Significant at the .05 level.

**Significant at the .01 level.

APPENDIX W

SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SEX-ROLE CONCEPT
SCORES AND THE CLOTHING BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN 65 AND OVER

CATEGORIES OF DRESS

OCCASIONS	CASUAL				MODERATE		DRESSY	
	Housedress	Casual Pants and Blouse	Bathrobe	Pant-type Lounge Wear	Street Dress	Coordinated Pants Outfit	Good Dress or Suit	Dressy Pants Suit or Ensemble
At Home	.3032	.8211	.8945	.9399	.8369	.1324	a	a
Grocery Shopping	.9090	.8211	a	a	.0759	.1373	a	.5020
Housework	.9386	.2950	.8945	.9399	.3124	.8790	a	a
Yard Work	.7853	.7273	a	a	.9292	.8755	a	a
Social Functions	.5004	.9558	a	a	.4653	.1218	.0799	.0471*
Doctor	.8945	.4482	a	a	.7867	.4598	.3054	.0627
Visiting	.3479	.8743	a	a	.7064	.5462	.9399	.7638
Church	a	a	a	a	.3101	.4799	.3227	.1950
Clothes Shopping	.5402	.8790	a	a	.8398	.1049	.8790	.6999
Picnic	.9734	.5887	a	a	.2931	.1415	a	.9399

[a]No significance level computed because no respondent wore the clothing item for the occasion.

*Significant at the .05 level.