

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Murphy, Nita Ellafred-----for the M. S. in H. Ad.-----
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Title--A Study of Management Practices in Homes of Selected
College Freshmen, 1942.-----

Abstract Approved: [REDACTED]
(Major Professor)

This study was made for the purpose of analyzing the home-making practices carried on in the homes of college freshmen girls. The data were also gathered for the purpose of comparing the homes from which students came with the homes which have been established by graduates. It was also the hope of the writer that some of the data would be of value in selecting subject matter material for home management classes.

The writer attempted to gather and organize her data so comparisons could be made with data gathered by Boyd (2) and by Carter (3). Boyd and Carter made studies of the management practices of graduates of Oregon State College who majored in Home Economics.

Some of the specific objectives of the writer's study were: to determine the personal background of the students by obtaining general information regarding their experiences; to determine the standards of living insofar as they could be revealed through the income of her parents, home ownership, housing evaluation, labor-saving equipment and facilities within the home; to determine the general relationships existing between the girls and their parents and the size of the families within which they have had a part; household practices and the students' attitude toward these practices; to determine the extent to which the families took part in community and civic life; and, also, to determine the occupations of the fathers, the number of gainfully employed mothers, and the students' plans for remaining in college.

The study is based on data gathered by means of a questionnaire filled out by 167 freshmen enrolled in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College, 1942. Of the students participating, 16.4 per cent came from farm homes, 7.6 per cent came from rural homes, 31.7 per cent from small city homes, and 44.3 per cent from large city homes.

The educational backgrounds of the parents showed that only 16.8 per cent of the mothers and 22.4 per cent of the fathers had graduated from college.

Comparisons with Boyd's (2) and Carter's (3) groups of married graduates, the incomes of the parents of these freshmen girls fell within the same average range of \$2500 to \$2999.

The range of \$1200 to \$30,000 of the estimated value of the homes from which these students came is greater than that of Carter's (3) range of from \$100 to \$20,000. This would not be unexpected in a study including families who have been established for approximately twenty years, whereas some of Carter's families had been established less than one year.

Modern conveniences were found in most of the homes. The most popular pieces of equipment were: washing machines in 161 of the homes, electric irons in 155, sewing machines in 160 and radios in all but three of the homes. Most of the conveniences compared very favorably with the findings of Boyd (2) and Carter (3). Household planning, such as planning for the making of budgets, for the keeping of accounts, recreation for the family and for leisure time received attention in less than one half of the homes.

It would seem, therefore, that if the homes studied and the homes included in Boyd's and Carter's studies are true samples, that aside from planning activities, these girls will have to make little or no adjustments in changing from their parental homes to homes of their own.

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RECORDED

A STUDY OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN HOMES
OF SELECTED COLLEGE FRESHMEN

by

NITA ELLAFRED MURPHY

A THESIS

submitted to the

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APPROVED:

[REDACTED]

Professor of Household Administration

In Charge of Major

[REDACTED]

Head of Department of Household Administration

[REDACTED]

Chairman of School Graduate Committee

[REDACTED]

Chairman of State College Graduate Council

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A STUDY OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN HOMES OF SELECTED COLLEGE FRESHMEN

CHAPTER I

Introduction and Statement of the Problem

Introduction

The writer has been interested in studying some of the changes which college women must make in adjusting from their parental homes to homes of their own. This seems important to educators because the college experience often serves as the period in which preparation for this adjustment can be made. The problem is especially related to Home Economics because one of the major functions of home economics is to prepare students for home making.

With the above needs in mind, the writer has undertaken the present study. Data concerning the homes from which college freshmen women come and data concerning the students' own personal backgrounds have been collected and from these data it is hoped a better understanding will be gained of the needs of college women students enrolled in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College.

Statement of the Problem

In general the purpose of this study was to gather data concerning the backgrounds of college freshmen women which would give assistance to those developing courses in home economics. It is the hope of the writer that some such aid will be given future workers in this field.

In order to obtain this broad objective the study has been broken down into more specific objectives as follows: (1) To obtain general information regarding the freshmen student's experiences between high school graduation and enrolling at college. The extent to which they worked and the type of work done; (2) To determine the standard of living as shown by the occupations and incomes of the parents, home ownership, housing evaluation, labor-saving equipment and facilities within the parental home; (3) To determine the marital status of the parents and the size of the families from which the students come; (4) To determine trends in household practices and to measure attitudes toward these activities; (5) To determine the extent to which the mothers take part in community and civic life.

CHAPTER II

Review of the Literature

Several studies have been made which give information concerning the homes of college graduates, but insofar as the writer could determine no studies have been made which give information about the parental homes from which college women come. Studies which are most closely related to this study are as follows:

1. Bentley (1) made a study in 1931 of income and expenditures of home economics graduates of Oregon State College. This study was made of 169 graduates and covered a period of 37 years, from 1893 to 1930. It included both married and unmarried graduates.

2. In 1943 Boyd (2) completed a study of family life practices of graduates of the School of Home Economics, Oregon State College, 1918-1922 and 1930-1934. This study was made for the purpose of evaluating the training received in home economics courses at Oregon State College. Boyd's study includes information concerning the standards of living as shown by income, home ownership, housing evaluation, labor-saving equipment and facilities within the home, household practices and attitudes toward these activities, community participation and leadership, extent of recreational activities, occupations of graduates, money-

management practices, and an evaluation of college courses and their value personally, professionally, and in home making.

3. A study was made by Carter (3) in 1942 of the household management practices of married graduates from Oregon State College, who had majored in home economics. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the curricula fulfill the needs of these women. It included information concerning incomes, places of residence, occupations, management of the household, including money, community participation and leadership, recreation enjoyed by the homemakers and families, and an evaluation of college home economics courses. Carter's 200 cooperators were selected from two five-year groups, 1925-1929 and 1935 to 1939.

4. Wilson (8) completed a study in 1940 on the status of alumnae of the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College. This study covered the period of years from 1892 to 1939 and included 2011 cooperators. The following data were collected and classified: the year of graduation, married status, number and age of children, place of residence, occupation, employment, amount of meal preparation, and laundry done in the home and the use of power washers and ironers in the home.

CHAPTER III

Method of Procedure

Selection of a Method of Study

During the fall term of the year 1942, a two-hour class period in the Introduction to Home Economics course was made available to the writer for the purpose of gathering data for this study. This class included one hundred and sixty-eight freshmen women who were majoring in Home Economics at Oregon State College. A questionnaire seemed to be the most feasible means of obtaining sufficient data in this short period of time and for this reason the writer selected this method of gathering data.

Collecting Data Preparatory to Construction of Questionnaire

Before constructing a questionnaire, a survey was made of related studies in which questionnaires were used to gather data concerning home backgrounds, conferences were held with three specialists in Household Management and Family Relationships at Oregon State College. Valuable suggestions were given by each.

Construction of Questionnaire

A preliminary questionnaire was constructed which included the following topics: (1) Personal questions such as the length of time between high school graduation and

entering college, earning, type of work done outside the home, reasons for enrolling in the School of Home Economics, plans as to graduation, choice of profession, and general health questions; (2) Information concerning clothing, which included yearly expenditure, percentage of clothing money earned by student, selection, purchase and experience in clothing construction; (3) Home information including district, size, age and value of dwellings, equipment, facilities and ownership status; (4) Family information including educational advantages of parents, number in family, occupations of parents, family attitude and understanding; (5) Household activities and attitude toward them, such as food preparation, home sewing, laundering and dry cleaning, illness and entertaining in the home; (6) Community participation and leadership; (7) Gainful employment of mother outside the home; (8) The extent to which foods were produced for home consumption.

Revision of the Questionnaire

The preliminary questionnaire was submitted to three specialists in household management and family relationships. All criticisms and questions regarding the form itself were written on an attached paper and returned with the questionnaire. From these suggestions the writer revised her questionnaire and made the final form (Appendix A) which was used in gathering data for this study.

Subjects Included in the Study

The subjects included one hundred sixty-eight freshmen women students who were enrolled in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College during the school year 1942-43. They came from all parts of the state including the large city, small city, rural district and the farm. Insofar as the writer could determine, they were very representative of the homes of all freshmen women students enrolled at Oregon State College.

Number of Questionnaires Distributed and Returned

One hundred and sixty-eight questionnaires were given out to the group of freshmen women in December during a regularly scheduled two-hour examination period. The purpose of the questionnaire was explained to the students. The writer and six students from the senior counseling group were present to give assistance when the subjects needed help in interpreting the questions or in making their responses clear.

Only one of these questionnaires was discarded and this was because of incomplete information. No attempt was made to record the names of those to whom the questionnaires were given. The students were told that no attempt would be made to determine their identity. This was done with the hope that students would not hesitate to give personal information.

CHAPTER IV

Results of the Study

Factors Influencing Students' Enrollment in College and
Future Professional PlansFactors Influencing Students' Decision to Enroll in the
School of Home Economics When Compared with the Length
of Time Students Plan to Attend College

A comparison of the reasons students gave for enrolling in the School of Home Economics and the length of time they plan to stay at college are summarized in Table I. Of these reasons, the student's own interest in the fields offered ranked highest with 100 of the total of 167 students so designating their interest; 84 students or 84.0 percent of these 100 students planned to remain in college four years or until graduation and two hoped to complete a Master's degree. It is interesting to note that this group showed the greatest interest in completing college.

Next in influence came parents' advice. Of the 19 who were influenced by their parents, 12 or 63 percent planned to graduate from college and two planned to complete a Master's degree.

Of the other reasons given, the one most frequently mentioned was to enable the girl to prepare to be a better wife and homemaker, many giving this as well as professional reasons.

TABLE I

Factors Influencing Students' Decisions to Enroll in the School of Home Economics as Compared with the Length of Time Students Plan to Remain in College

Factors which influenced students to enroll in the School of Home Economics	Length of Time Students Plan to Remain in College											
			1 year		2 years		3 years		4 years or grad-uation		Master degree	
	N		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parent's Advice	'19'		2	10.6	3	15.8			'12	63.0	2	10.6
Friends' Recommendation	'13'				3	23.07	2	15.4	8	61.5		
Teacher's Advice	'12'				2	16.7			9	75.0	1	8.3
Interest in 4H Club Work	'17'	2	11.8		1	5.9	1	5.9	'12	70.5	1	5.9
Own Interest in Opportunities Offered in Home Ec.	'100'	9	9.0		4	4.0	1	1.0	'84	84.0	2	2.0
Other Reasons	'6'	2	33.3		1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3		
Total Numbers and Percent of Entire Group	'167'	15	8.9		14	8.5	5	2.9	'127	76.5	6	3.2

Future Professional Plans

It is interesting in a study such as the present to know something about the future professional plans which the students had made when they came to college. Of the selected group of 167 freshmen women, 147 or 88.1 per cent were looking forward some day to having homes of their own. Some of these women were planning to work before marriage and for others marriage and a career was the goal.

Table II shows the future professional plans of the subjects included in this study. The data show that 30 or

TABLE II

Future Professional Plans
of Selected Home Economics Freshmen Women
N = 167

*Future Professional Plans	Number	Percent
Teach Home Economics	30	17.9
Hospital Dietitian	18	10.8
Dietitian in Armed Forces	14	8.5
Institutional Manager	1	.6
Work in Nursery School	9	5.4
Demonstrate Commercial Foods	5	2.9
Some Phase of Commercial Clothing	30	17.9
Radio Work	10	5.9
Journalism	9	5.4
Other Work	12	7.3
Not Yet Decided	29	17.4
Totals	167	100.0

*147 or 88.1 percent planned to marry although in the majority of cases they were making professional plans.

17.9 percent of the cases planned to teach home economics. Thirty or 17.9 percent of the subjects included in the study planned to engage in some phase of commercial clothing. Eighteen or 10.8 percent of the cases to do work in hospital dietetics while 14 or 8.6 percent of the cases planned to enter the armed forces as dietitians.

Twelve or 7.3 percent of the cases indicated that they planned to follow other types of work than those listed in Table II. Those included extension work, interior decoration, child welfare, nursing, fashion illustration, and professorship in philosophy. Twenty-nine or 17.4 percent of the subjects indicated that as yet they had not decided on their future plans.

The writer examined and tabulated data concerning (1) the time spent between high school graduation and college entrance and found that it made no appreciable difference regarding their choice of profession; (2) amount and types of work experiences the subjects had had before entering college and the extent to which they were working while attending the college. The results were not indicative of the students' choice of a profession; (3) health of the majority of the students was reported to be good. However a very small percentage, 3.7 percent of the cases, in the year before entering college and 2.7 percent of the cases after entering college considered that they had poor health.

Classification of Students According to Place of Residence

The 167 freshmen students included in the study were classified according to the type of district from which they came, Table III. As might be expected from studies of graduates of Oregon State College, notably Carter (3:14) the urban proved to be the largest group with 127 or 76 percent of the cases. Of these 74 or 44.3 percent of the cases came from cities of over 10,000 population and 53 or 31.7 percent from cities under 10,000 population.

Included in the group, whose chief source of income was from the farm, were found 27 or 16.4 percent, and in

Table IV
Classification of Students
According to Place of Residence *

	Farm	Rural	Small City	City	Totals
Number of cases	27	13	53	74	167
Percentages	16.4	7.6	31.7	44.3	100

*Farm - chief source of income

Rural - Farm of little or no source of income

Small city - under 10,000 population

City - over 10,000 population

the rural group, or those who indicated that the farm provided little or no income, were 13 or 7.6 percent of the cases.

Of the total country group, farm and rural, 29 or 72.5 percent of the students indicated that their fathers were farmers, whereas 11 or 27.5 percent stated that although their homes were in the country, their fathers followed other types of work. Several of these freshmen girls, sometimes with the help of brothers, carried on the work of the farm while their fathers were absent.

Size and Composition of the Families Studied

Relationship Between Size of Family and Place of Residence

The total number of children represented in the families studied included 176 boys and 289 girls. As shown by Table V the largest number, 57 or 33.1 percent of the boys and 102 or 35.1 percent of the girls came from small cities under 10,000 population. Forty-five or 25.5 percent of the boys and 95 or 32.9 percent of the girls came from cities of over 10,000 population. Forty-nine or 27.2 percent of the boys and 61 or 21.1 percent of the girls came from farms where farming was the chief source of income. Lowest on the list is the rural district or the farm, where farming is not the chief source of income. In this group were found 25 or 14.2 percent of the boys and 31 or 10.8 percent of the girls who were included in the families studied.

It is interesting to note that although the largest number of children were found in the cities, the largest families were found in the rural areas. The average number of children per family on the farm was 4.07 and in the rural area was 4.31, whereas the average for the small city was 3.00 children and for the larger city 1.89 children. The average number of children per family for the entire group was 2.78 children.

Table V
Relationship Between Size of Family
and Place of Residence

Place of Residence	N	Total Number per Family				Average number of children per family
		Boys		Girls		
		No.	%	No.	%	
Farm	27	49	27.2	61	21.1	4.07
Rural	13	25	14.2	31	10.8	4.31
Small city under 10,000	53	57	33.1	102	35.3	3.00
City over 10,000	74	45	25.5	95	32.9	1.89
Total	167	176	100	289	100	2.78

Composition of the Family

The figures in Table VI show that 148 or 88.6 percent of the subjects' parents were living together and in 11 families or 6.6 percent the parents were divorced, one mother of the latter group was deceased, 2 or 1.2

percent of the mothers were deceased as were 7 or 4.2 percent of the fathers.

Of the 90 or 53.3 percent of the cases having sisters, 40 or 23.4 percent reported sisters younger than themselves and 52 or 31.2 percent had sisters older than themselves. Of the 103 or 62.4 percent of the cases having brothers, 58 or 35.6 percent reported younger brothers and 58 or 35.6 percent older brothers.

Four cases reported that they were one of twin sisters and one stated that she had twin sisters. One case stated that she had twin brothers and another that she herself had a twin brother.

Table VI

Composition of Family Group

N = 167

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Parents living together	148	88.6
Divorced	* 11	6.6
Separated	0	0.0
Mother deceased	* 2	1.2
Father deceased	7	4.2
Number having sisters	90	53.3
(a) Younger than self	40	23.4
(b) Older than self	52	31.2
**Number having brothers	103	62.4
(a) Younger than self	58	35.6
(b) Older than self	58	35.6

* Parents were divorced and mother deceased

**Two made no response

Persons in Addition to the Immediate Family Who Were Living
in the Parental Home

Outside of the immediate family the number of persons living in the homes from which the subjects came is very small. A total of six paid women helpers and the same number of paid men helpers are employed and live in the homes. One girl stated that paid men helpers ate in the home but did not room there. Six other cases reported seasonal helpers in which arrangement similar to the above was made. Of the fourteen grandparents mentioned as being a part of the family, one family lived in the grandparents' home, while another mother and daughter (father divorced) lived with the grandmother. Table VII shows how these outside persons are distributed among the homes. The table also shows a total average of 4.3 persons per home.

Table VII

Persons Living in Parental Homes of Subjects

	Types of Persons Living in Parental Homes				Total
	Paid Women	Paid Men	Roomers	Grand- parents	
Number	6	6	13	14	723
Average per home	.04	.04	.08	.09	4.3

Background of Parents

Educational Advantages

When young people go to college their home backgrounds are always of interest. Table VIII shows the varied educational backgrounds of the parents of this freshman group. Of the 165 living mothers, 27 or 16.8 percent and of the 160 living fathers, 36 or 22.4 percent attended college. Of this number who attended college, 25.9 percent of the mothers and 38.8 percent of the fathers attended Oregon State College. Of all the mothers who attended college, 55.5 percent majored in home economics. In addition to the above, another 17.4 percent of the women attended college but did not graduate, and 23 or 14.4 percent of the men attending college did not graduate. Two of this latter group left college to enlist in World War I.

It will be noted that there is some overlapping of the groups caused by a few from each group attending more than one school. Included in the Special Schools listed for women were business schools, teachers' colleges, normal schools, girls' polytechnics, Catholic Academies, preparatory academies, and a hospital training school for nurses. One woman attended a finishing school for girls in the east and another a French school in Switzerland.

The special schools for men show a great variety and include navigation school, military school in Switzerland and in America, preparatory school, night schools, business schools, school for engineering, correspondence schools, normal schools, auto-mechanics, and a school for U. S. Marines.

Table VIII

Educational Background of Parents
N = 165 M; 160 F *

Type of Education	Parents			
	Mother		Father	
	No.	%	No.	%
Graduated from college	27	16.8	36	22.4
Graduated from Oregon State College	7	4.2	14	8.7
Majored in Home Economics	15	9.1	-	-
Went to College but did not graduate	29	17.4	23	14.4
Graduated from High School	63	38.8	50	31.2
Went to High School but did not graduate	21	12.7	17	10.6
Graduated from the 8th grade	17	10.3	30	18.7
Attended Special School	46	27.8	33	20.6

* A few from all groups attended more than one type of school. For this reason the totals are greater than the number of cases.

25.9 of the college women graduated from Oregon State College.

55.5 of the college women majored in Home Economics.

38.8 of the college men graduated from Oregon State College.

Occupations of Parents

The fathers of the subjects included in this study were engaged in 53 different occupations, 6 being in the armed services.

The mothers of the subjects were engaged in different occupations. The distribution and classification is shown in Table IX. Of the grouped occupations, the clerical and salesmen was the largest group for the men and aside from that of housewife it was also the largest for the women. Of this leading group, salesmen of various kinds came first with accountants and other business types second. In these war days craftsmen rank exceptionally high. Of the employed women craftsmen, three were employed as welders in shipyards. Of the professional class for women, all were teachers, several having returned to teaching in order to help in the present emergency. Of the professional class for men, engineers lead with teaching second and dentistry third.

Table IX

Occupations of Parents of Subjects Represented in this Study

*Occupations	Fathers N = 160		Mothers N = 165	
	No.	%	No.	%
Professional	22	13.75	9	5.45
Proprietors, managers and officials except farm	32	20.0	4	2.48
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	39	24.7	13	7.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	22	13.75	4	2.42
Protective service	17	10.7	-	-
Farmers and farm managers	27	17.04	-	-
Housewives (Plus others)	-	-	121	73.37
Retired	1	.06	14	8.48
Total	160	100	165	100

*The United States census of 1940 was used (7:2)

Family Relationships

Relationship Between Parents and Students

With increased emphasis upon family relationships today, it is interesting to note the large number of the subjects who reported pleasing relationships between their parents and themselves. One hundred twenty-nine or 92.9 percent of those answering consider their mothers as "pals" and 111 or 91.73 percent of those answering feel a definite "palship" between their father and themselves. Such remarks as "Mother - absolutely a pal," "The best father ever," being a frequent comment.

On the other hand a few subjects, four in number, do not feel this "palship" and made remarks similar to the following: "She (mother) works and is always too busy to talk to me." "Father is a great friend and a help at such times."

Table X

Relationship Between Subjects and Their Parents
N = 167

Students included in this study	Mother* "pal"		Father** "pal"	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number	129	10	111	10
Percentage	92.9	7.1	91.73	8.27

* 28 cases did not reply to this question.

** 46 cases did not reply to this question.

Family Relationships and Attitudes

It is interesting that 120 or 96.8 percent of the subjects responding reported that they considered their families to be full of fun; 133 or 95.7 percent reported that their families were understanding and 23 or 67.9 percent that they considered their families strict. Some of the typical comments are as follows: "All love fun, yet are serious at the right times, all love work." "Just perfect." "Enjoy each other's company." "Very close to one another, yet all have our friends." "I believe I have the happiest family a girl could want."

Of the small number 6 or 4.3 percent who answered in the negative to the question of family understanding, 2 were not sure and 2 considered them "medium" in understanding. One thinks her family would understand sometimes. Three report homes broken because of divorce. "Mother works so as not to be too lonely," and "We had fun when my brother (in the services) was at home," being some of the comments on this side of the picture.

Table XI

Classification of Families as to Relationships

and General Attitudes

N = 167

Type of Family	Yes Responses		No Responses		Did not reply
	No.	%	No.	%	
Full of fun	120	96.8	4	3.2	43
Solemn	9	45.0	11	55.0	147
Very business-like	20	71.4	8	28.6	139
Strict	23	67.9	11	32.1	133
*Very religious	18	58.07	13	41.93	136
**Understanding	133	95.7	6	4.3	28

* Rather, stated two

** Medium, stated two and Not sure, stated two.

Many sometimes responded to more than one type, therefore responses are greater than 167.

Community Activities in Which Mothers of Freshmen Girls Engage

That the writer might form some idea of the community activities with which the girls were familiar, data were gathered concerning the extent to which the mothers took an active part or at least participated in community work. Table XII summarizes these results. It was found that 92.8 percent of all the mothers of this group participated in one or more of the activities in one capacity or another.

A summary was made of the total number of community activities in which these mothers were identified. It was found that in 63.8 percent of these activities the mothers were leaders and officers in community groups while

in 36.2 percent they were members only. In comparing these findings with Boyd (2:104) the total number that participated is 2.8 percent higher while the total percent of activities in which they served as leaders is considerably higher than was reported by Boyd (2:105). In the writer's study, the mothers were leaders in 63.8 percent of the total number of activities in which they were engaged in comparison with Boyd's (2:105) 45.8 percent. No doubt the difference in ages of the children in the homes would account, at least in part, for these differences. It is gratifying to know that Oregon mothers have been taking a leading part in community affairs.

Of the individual group activities, the Red Cross work leads with 27.9 percent who served as leaders and officers and 8.2 percent were on the membership list. The Parent-Teacher Association work interested many of these mothers, 25.6 percent served as leaders and 18.3 percent as members. The religious groups had a fair showing with more passive, 34.2 percent, than active members, 12.7 percent. Sixteen and eight-tenths percent belonged to the Women's Clubs as leaders and 39.2 percent as members.

With the exception of two members, the 7.2 percent who did not respond can probably be assumed not to be participating in community life. Of these, one was deaf

and another, because of general ill health, could not take part in community work.

Table XII

Types of Community Activities in Which Mothers of
Freshmen Girls Engage

Types of Activities	Membership (other than leadership)		Leadership and Offices	
	No.	%	No.	%
Church Work	56	34.2	37	12.7
Women's Club	48	29.2	49	16.8
4-H Club Leader	7	4.2	19	6.6
Parent-Teachers Assoc.	30	18.3	74	25.6
American Association of University Women	3	1.9	7	2.5
Red Cross	15	9.2	81	27.9
United Service Organization (USO)	5	3.0	23	7.9
Totals	*164	100.0	*290	100.0
Total number of mothers participating			155	92.8
Total number not responding			10	7.2
Total			165	100.0
Total number activities in which mothers held membership (only)			164	36.2
Total number activities in which mothers were leaders			290	63.8
Total			454	100.0

Income Distribution

Family Incomes in the Student's Parental Homes

The income status of the families from which the freshmen, included in this study, came is shown in Table XIII. The students were first asked to indicate if they knew the exact income of their parents, the approximate amount, or if they were guessing as to the amount. Of the students who replied to the question, 22 or 13.1 percent indicated that they knew the exact amount; 76 or 45.5 percent that they knew the approximate amount; and 41 or 24.5 percent stated that they were guessing. One very high estimate of the last group was omitted from the calculations because it seemed out of line with the data in the questionnaire. Compared with Carter's (3:34) study and that of Boyd (2:33) the median value for the writer's study falls within the same grouping, that of \$2500-2999. The mean value of \$2673.91, however, is lower than Boyd's (2:36) mean value of \$2901, or of Carter's (3:34) of \$3338.

The income range used in this study for classifying the income of the families was adapted from the "Consumer Incomes in the United States," compiled by the National Resources Committee (4:22).

Concerning the large incomes, one subject indicated

that her mother also worked, and the amount shown included combined salaries; another stated that her father had a regular salary and that she and her brother ran the farm; another said that they owned a very large ranch and while the income was large so was the output. For the percent of income contributed by the mothers of the subjects see Table IV.

The small incomes came mostly from farm families and did not include the value of goods produced for family consumption. See Table XVI for a summary of good produced and preserved for home consumption. Typical of farm incomes was the comment of one girl, "A farm income depends so much on crops and on equipment purchased that year."

Table XIII

Yearly Income Distribution for Families
of Home Economics Freshmen

Yearly Income Range	Total Group Number	N = 167 Percent
\$ 500 - \$ 749	1	.6
750 - 999	8	4.8
1000 - 1249	5	3.0
1250 - 1499	9	5.4
1500 - 1749	7	4.2
1750 - 1999	15	8.9
2000 - 2249	12	7.2
2250 - 2499	15	8.9
2500 - 2999	14	8.4
3000 - 3499	26	15.4
3500 - 4999	14	8.4
5000 - 7499	9	5.3
7500 - 9999	3	1.8
Not stated or not included	28	17.2

One case of over \$20,000 not included in estimates

Mean = \$2673.91 Median = \$2392.5

Mode falls in step-interval \$3000-3499 or at \$3250

Incomes Earned by Mothers Working Outside the Home

As shown in Table XIV the total number of mothers who worked outside the home at either part- or full-time employment was 64. Of these four or 6.3 percent earned the entire family income. In three of these cases the father was deceased and in the fourth he was ill and a war veteran. Of the ones who contributed 50 or more percent to the income, two owned their own business, one a hotel, and the other a dress shop. Three mothers worked with their

husbands, who were in business, or as one girl stated it, "They own the business together."

Table XIV

Proportion of Family Income Earned by Mothers Gainfully Employed Outside the Home

N = 64*

Percent of Total Family Income Earned by Mother	Gainfully Employed	
	No.	%
100	4	6.3
50 - 74	10	15.6
25 - 49	11	17.2
10	11	17.2
None	28	43.7

* 64 includes those employed both part- and full-time.

Motives Listed by Students for Mothers Working Outside the Home

In these days of war emergencies and lack of help, more and more women are being gainfully employed. All motives for working included in this study were grouped into four large classes: economic (including family responsibility), war emergency, personal development, and enjoyment. A few of the students gave but one reason for the mother earning, but many of them gave more than one. Working to contribute to the family income was mentioned by 65.5 percent of the girls. Enjoyment of the outside work followed with 42.2 percent. This was slightly lower

than Boyd's (2) 61 percent and Carter's (3) 55.5 percent, where studies were made on graduates and the opinions expressed were their own.

Comments such as the following were given: "Used to teach, stopped for a few years, has started again." "Gone back to teaching this year." "Feels housework is not enough." "To help meet war emergency." "So much help needed in our district."

The summary of these data show three things: (1) That as the family grows up and is away from home, the mother does not find housekeeping enough to occupy her time; (2) Added expense of daughter in college; (3) War emergency and women's desire to help meet it. Table XV shows the motives attributed by these girls as the cause for their mothers' working.

Table XV

Motives Listed by Students as Reasons for Mothers
Combining Homemaking and Gainful Employment

Motives which caused the mother to contribute to the family income	*Responses	
	No.	%
Emergency conditions	5	7.8
Enjoys the outside work	27	42.2
Helps parents	3	4.8
Father needs someone to keep books in his business	3	4.8
Occupies time	1	1.5
Owns a business	2	3.1
Raises the standard of living	12	18.8
Special training for work other than homemaking	11	17.1
Other reasons	6	9.3

*There is an overlapping of mothers; consequently the total number exceeds 64 -- the number of cases gainfully employed in part- or full-time jobs.

Food Production and Consumption

Foods Produced for Family Consumption

As will be seen from Table XVI, A, B, C, D, E, and F, there was a very much higher percentage of foods produced for home consumption by the rural groups than by the city groups. Rural (farm as the chief source of income and farm as little or no source of income) groups produced in 19 cases or 78.04 percent of the total group, between 74 and nearly 100 percent of the total food consumed. In the small city and city groups, 4 cases or 7.3 percent of the total group produced between 74 and approximately 100 percent of the total food consumed. In all

these latter cases, although living in the city, they owned farms outside the city. Of the foods produced for home consumption, fruits held first place throughout all groups with vegetables a close second. Several in both farming and rural districts mentioned selling milk and buying butter. Foods other than those listed included honey from own bees, wheat from own grain, and nuts from own orchard.

Table XV

Foods Produced for Family Consumption Classified According to the Type of District and the Approximate Percent of Food Produced by Families

Approximate amount produced	Part A Butter							
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	8	29.6	6	46.3	48	90.6	71	96.1
10%	2	7.4	1	7.6	1	1.9	1	1.3
25 - 49%	-	-	1	7.6	-	-	-	-
50 - 74%	-	-	2	15.4	-	-	1	1.3
75 - 100%	17	63.0	3	23.1	4	7.5	1	1.3
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Part B
Eggs

Approximate amount produced	Farm		Rural		Small City		City	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	4	14.8	5	38.5	46	86.8	69	93.3
10%	2	7.4	1	7.6	2	3.8	2	2.7
25 - 49%	1	3.7	-	-	2	3.8	1	1.3
50 - 74%	2	7.4	2	15.4	-	-	-	-
75 - 100%	18	66.7	5	38.5	3	5.6	2	2.7
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Part C
Fruit

Approximate amount produced	Farm		Rural		Small City		City	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	3	11.1	7	53.8	41	77.4	59	79.7
10%	3	11.1	-	-	5	9.4	11	14.8
25 - 49%	4	14.8	2	15.4	4	7.5	1	1.3
50 - 74%	5	18.6	2	15.4	2	3.8	3	4.2
75 - 100%	12	44.4	2	15.4	1	1.9	-	-
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Part D
Meat

Approximate amount produced	Farm		Rural		Small City		City	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	5	18.6	5	38.5	45	84.9	67	90.5
10%	-	-	3	23.1	5	9.4	4	5.5
25 - 49%	1	3.7	2	15.4	1	1.9	-	-
50 - 74%	9	33.3	3	23.1	1	1.9	2	2.7
75 - 100%	12	44.4	-	-	1	1.9	1	1.3
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Part E
Milk

Approximate amount produced	Farm		Rural		Small City		City	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	3	11.1	7	53.8	46	86.8	70	94.6
10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 49%	-	-	-	-	1	1.9	-	-
50 - 74%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.7
75 - 100%	24	88.9	6	46.3	6	11.3	2	2.7
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Part F
Vegetables

Approximate amount produced	Farm		Rural		Small City		City	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	3	11.1	3	23.1	37	69.9	52	70.3
10%	-	-	2	15.4	6	11.3	10	13.2
25 - 49%	-	-	3	25.1	4	7.5	6	8.1
50 - 74%	-	-	3	25.1	2	3.8	3	4.2
75 - 100%	24	88.9	2	15.4	4	7.5	3	4.2
Totals	27	100	13	100	53	100	74	100

Relationship Between Families Producing and Those Pre-
serving Foods

The outstanding feature of Table XVII is the evidence of the greater number of city and small city families who preserved foods even though they didn't produce them. In the city 62 or 83.8 percent of the families preserved fruits, 62 or 83.8 percent made jellies and jams, 47 or 63.5 percent canned vegetables, and 33 or 44.6 percent

preserved meats or fish.

The farm families as would be expected ranked high in both production and preservation of foods. Cold-storage lockers are used by many more farm and rural families than by city and small city families. Seventeen or 63.8 percent of the farm families used cold storage lockers for fruits as compared with 22 or 29.7 percent of the city families. For meats and fish 16 or 59.3 percent of the farm families used lockers while only 18 or 24.3 percent of the city families used them.

Table XVII

Relationship Between Families Producing and Preserving
Foods for Future Use

N = 167

Part A
Fruits

Type of home	Produce			Methods other than cold storage				Cold Storage	
	N	No.	%	Can	%	Jelly	%	No.	%
Farm	27	24	88.9	25	92.6	24	88.9	17	63.0
Rural	13	6	46.0	10	76.9	10	76.9	5	38.5
Small city	53	12	22.6	45	86.6	43	83.0	22	41.5
City	74	15	20.3	62	83.8	62	83.8	22	29.7

Part B
Vegetables

Type of home	N	Produce		Methods other than cold storage			Cold Storage	
		No.	%	No.	%	(can)	No.	%
Farm	27	24	88.9	22	81.5		20	74.1
Rural	13	10	76.9	10	76.9		5	38.5
Small city	53	16	30.2	33	62.3		18	33.9
City	74	22	29.7	47	63.5		17	22.9

Part C
Meats

Type of home	N	Produce		Methods other than Cold Storage		Cold Storage	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farm	27	22	81.5	22	81.5	16	59.3
Rural	13	8	61.5	8	61.5	5	38.5
Small City	53	8	15.1	27	50.9	16	30.2
City	74	7	9.1	33	44.6	18	24.3

Dwellings -- Arrangement, Facilities and Equipment

Types of Homes

That the house is the preferred dwelling place for a family is ably borne out by this study. Table XVIII shows 147 or 88.02 percent of the families lived in houses. Of this number 133 or 90.4 percent (Table XX) were owned or were buying their homes. Three of the 13 or 7.78 percent of the group who lived in apartments owned the building, store, or hotel in which the apartment was located, and one of the 4 or 2.32 percent owned the duplex houses in which the family resided. Since the death of her mother, one girl, whose father lived in a hotel suite, spent her summers with her father and the remainder of the year at a boarding school or college.

Table XVIII

Types of Homes in Which Parents of Subjects Lived
 N = 167

	House	Apartment	Duplex	Hotel Suite	No Response
Number	147	13	4	1	2
Percent	88.02	7.78	2.33	.6	1.17

Home Ownership

Carter (3:16) found in her study of home economics graduates that 56.5 percent of the families owned or were buying their homes. Twenty-nine percent owned their own homes, while 27.5 percent were still buying. Bentley (1:38) found in her study of graduates that 52 percent of her families owned their own homes.

In the writer's study, which includes freshmen women majoring in home economics, it was found that in their parental homes 107 or 64.07 percent owned their homes with 26 or 15.56 still buying. Only 24 or 14.37 percent being renters at the time their children entered college.

Table XIX

N = 167	Home Owners and Renters			
	Owning	Buying	Renting	No Response
Number	107	26	24	10
Percent	64.07	15.56	14.37	5.98

Age and Size of Dwellings

The average age of all the dwellings occupied by the parents of the freshmen girls included in this study is 16.96 years, with a range of from one-half year to 60 years. The average age of the dwellings in the parental homes of these subjects is somewhat greater than was found in Carter's study (3:23) 13.23 years or the 10.02 years found in Boyd's (2:23) study. The writer's study is based on longer established families than those included in Carter's and Boyd's studies. These results therefore seem logical.

The houses in the parental homes of the subjects have a total average of 7.43 rooms exclusive of halls and bathrooms. Those homes owned by the families have an average of 8.3 rooms, while those still being bought have an average of 7.7 rooms. Table XX shows the total number of homes owned, being bought or rented with the average age and number of rooms.

Table XX

Relationship Between Homes Owned, Being Bought, or Rented
and Average Age, Number of Rooms

Status of Home Owner- ship	Total No.	Average age of house in years	Average number of rooms
Owning	107	17.3	8.3
Buying	26	21.0	7.7
Renting	24	12.4	6.3
Information lacking	*10		
Total or average	167	16.96	7.43

Estimated Evaluation of the Parental Homes

The estimated value of the homes from which these freshmen came is shown in Table XXI. The range is from \$1200 to \$30,000. This is greater than Carter's (3:21) range of from \$100 to \$20,000 for college graduates. This would not be unexpected in a study which includes families who have been established for at least twenty years whereas some of Carter's families had been established less than a year.

An analysis of the homes owned or being bought discloses that the mean value is \$6039.5 and the median value is \$6062. It is generally conceded that it is better not to invest more than two or two and one half times the annual income in a home. Since the approximate income is

\$2781.16 for this group, Table XIII, it would seem that the estimated value placed on the parental homes is not out of line with the income.

Table XXI

Estimated Value of the Homes in Which the Parents of
N = 147 the Subjects Live

Estimated Value	Total Group	
	Number	Percent
\$1000 - \$1249	3	2.2
1250 - 1499	-	-
1500 - 1749	4	2.7
1750 - 1999	-	-
2000 - 2249	4	2.7
2250 - 2499	1	.68
2500 - 2999	2	1.4
3000 - 3499	3	2.2
3500 - 4999	15	10.2
5000 - 7499	20	13.6
7500 - 9999	8	5.6
10,000 - 14,000	6	4.1
25,000 - 30,000	5	3.4
Not stated	76	51.7

Mean - \$6039.5 Median - \$6062

Mode falls in step-interval \$5000 - 7499 or at \$6250.

Dwelling Arrangements and Facilities

Table XXII shows the facilities for heating and cooking and also the type of water facilities in the parental homes of the freshmen women included in this study. These figures are compared with the home when classified accord-

ing to the status of ownership. There is some overlapping shown here because many homes used more than one type of fuel. Three burned both wood and coal, three wood and sawdust, one wood and oil, two gas and electricity, one wood and electricity, one wood and gas, and one family had its own artesian well and the house was heated with natural gas. One family lived in Honolulu and for this reason had no heating problem.

In all three types of home ownership wood leads as the most commonly used heating fuel. Fuel oil was the next most popular, and sawdust third.

Of the cooking fuels in these parental homes of freshmen women the most popular was electricity. In 68 of the 107 owned homes and in 14 of the homes still being purchased electricity was used. Of the rented homes, gas was the most popular, 11 of the 24 rented houses being thus equipped. Wood still held a high place in the owned homes while sawdust and fuel oil was used very little as a cooking fuel. Many combinations of the heating fuels were used in all these groups of home. These combinations included three using both wood and gas, two gas and electricity, one wood and electricity, and one wood and fuel oil.

All the parental homes of this selected group of freshmen women were equipped with running water. Of the homes

Table XXII

Dwelling Arrangements and Facilities
Fuels for Heating and Cooking and Water Facilities

Status of Home Own- ership	N	Heating Fuels						Cooking Fuels					Water	
		Wood	Gas	Fuel Oil	Elec.	Saw- dust	Coal	Wood	Gas	Elec.	Saw- dust	Fuel Oil	Hot	Hot and cold
Owning	107	51	12	27	9	15	11	35	20	68	1	2	3	104
Buying	26	14	2	7	3	7	3	8	8	14	-	-	1	25
Renting	24	11	2	4	1	1	2	9	11	7	1	1	1	23
Not stated	*10													
Totals	167	76	16	38	13	23	16	52	39	89	2	3	5	152
Percent		45.5	9.5	23.4	7.8	13.1	9.5	31.1	23.3	53.2	1.2	1.8	2.9	91.0

* 10 cases - complete information lacking.

Note: Overlapping in totals caused by more than one type of fuel being used for both heating and cooking.

owned by the parents of these subjects, 104 had both hot and cold water and three had cold only. In all, five homes had cold water only.

Household Equipment in the Parental Homes

It seems possible that the standard of living can be foretold at least in part from a knowledge of the conveniences in the home. It was with this in mind that Table XXIII was drawn up. Thus an attempt was made to obtain a further measure of the standard of living upheld in the homes of this group of freshmen girls.

The most popular pieces of modern equipment owned by the group were as follows: washing machines, 161 or 96.4 per cent electric and 9 or 5.4 per cent other types of power machines; electric irons were owned by 155 or 92.8 per cent and sewing machines were owned by 160 or 95.2 per cent of the families. Radios of one type or another were found in all of the homes with the exception of but three. Many country homes without electrical connection had Delco plants to furnish electricity for lights, radio, and sometimes washing machines as well.

The next most commonly owned piece of equipment was the mechanical refrigerator, 144 or 86.2 per cent of the homes being thus equipped. The use of ice refrigeration

was reported as being used in 10 or 6.9 percent of the homes. Boyd (2:85) found 6.1 percent using ice and 81.6 percent the mechanical refrigerator, while Carter (3:30) found 7.7 percent using ice and 90 percent the mechanical refrigerator.

Fifty-five or 32.3 percent of the subjects reported owning power ironers. This is a larger percent than was found by Boyd (2:85) who reported 34 or 18.8 percent of the cases as owning power ironers.

Electric food mixers were owned by 73 or 43.4 percent of the families. Carpet sweepers are owned by 78 or 46.6 percent and vacuum cleaners by 139 or 83.2 percent of the families.

Pottery dishes were used by the greatest number of families, with porcelain and semi-porcelain next in number. That pottery was owned by 106 or 63.4 percent of the families, porcelain by 88 or 52.7 percent, and semi-porcelain by 31 or 18.6 percent was indicated by the subjects. Sixty-eight or 40.7 percent of the cases indicated that they used kinds of dishes not included in this list, especially glass and china. Of the glass, both Amber and Fostoria was used and of the china Spode, Wedgewood, Lennox, Haviland, and English Bone China were included.

The silverware owned by these families has been classified in two groups. Twelve did not indicate which kind they owned. Plated silverware was most commonly used and is found in the homes of 127 or 76.04 percent of the subjects, while 101 or 60.4 percent of the families had sterling silver there was no indication of the quantity used.

Telephones and pianos were about evenly distributed among the homes with 143 or 85.03 percent reporting telephones and 141 or 84.5 percent of the families indicating that they owned pianos.

Through subjective analysis it was obvious that the largest amount of equipment was found in the group where the income reached \$1500 - 1999 and diminished as the income increased over \$7500. This last trend is probably due to the well-known fact that homemakers of higher income have many tasks such as washing and ironing done outside the home.

Table XXIII

Household Equipment Owned in the Parental
Homes of These Freshmen Students

N= 167

Type of Equipment	Families Owning Equipment	
	No.	%
Electric Iron	155	92.8
Electric Ironer	55	32.3
Washing Machines:		
a. Electric	161	96.4
b. Other	9	5.4
Electric Food Mixer	73	43.4
Radio:		
a. Electric	135	80.1
b. Battery	29	17.4
Dishes:		
a. Pottery	106	63.4
b. Semi-Porcelain	31	18.6
c. Porcelain	88	52.7
d. Other	68	40.7
Carpet Sweeper	78	46.6
Vacuum Cleaner	139	83.2
Sweing Machine	160	95.2
Refrigerator:		
a. Mechanical	144	86.2
b. Ice	10	5.9
Silverware:		
a. Sterling	101	60.4
b. Plated	127	76.04
Telephone	143	85.03
Piano	141	84.5

Clothing Costs, Selection, and Construction

Students' Yearly Expenditure for Clothing

Table XXIV summarizes the clothing expenditures of these subjects in preparation for their freshman year at college. The average expenditure for clothing falls in the 100 - 200 dollar range. Ten or 6.6 percent of the

girls stated they spent an average of fifty dollars or less for their clothing each year. Only 4 or 2.4 percent of the girls spent more than three-hundred dollars. From the comments made, it appeared that these girls realized that clothing for the senior high school years and the college years meant a higher expense to their parents. Many assisted by making their own dresses and coats, and some worked during the summer holidays to earn money for clothing.

Table XXIV

N = 167		Yearly Expenditure for Clothing							
Subjects	Amount Spent*								
	Less than \$50	\$50-100	\$100-150	\$150-200	\$200-300	More than \$300	Not Sure	Not Responding	
Number	10	46	28	23	9	4	10	37	
Percent	6.6	27.6	16.8	13.7	5.4	2.4	6.6	22.2	

* Average falls within the \$150-\$200 range.

Students' Experiences in Earning, Selecting, and Constructing Clothing

Ways in which the subjects included in this study help to solve the clothing problem is shown in Table XXV. Twenty-three or 13.2 percent earned approximately one-hundred percent of the money needed for the purchase of their clothing; 57 or 30.6 percent earned over 50 percent, and only 35 or 20.9 percent earned none at all.

The entire problem of selection and purchase of clothing was assumed by 46 or 27.5 percent of this group while 87 or 52.2 percent of the subjects depended upon their mothers for assistance. Only 49 or 29.3 percent of the girls did no sewing, whereas 18 or 11.5 percent constructed approximately all of their own clothing.

Attention is drawn to the fact that while in only 12 or 7.1 percent of the homes approximately one-hundred percent of the clothing was constructed by members of the family, yet in 18 or 11.5 percent of the homes the girls constructed approximately 100 percent of their own clothing.

Table XXV

Students' Experiences in Earning, Selecting, and Constructing Clothing

		Amount in Percent						Not Re- spond- ing	
		Approx. 100%		More than 50%		Less than 50%			None
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Clothing	N	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Amount paid for from funds earned by the subject	167	23	13.2	51	30.6	53	31.1	35 20.9 5 2.9	
Amount selected and purchased by student	167	46	27.5	87	52.2	27	16.1	7 4.2 - -	
Amount made in the home	167	12	7.1	49	28.0	73	29.3	33 19.8 - -	
Amount made by student	167	19	11.5	40	23.9	55	31.1	49 29.3 4 2.3	

Household Activities

Introduction

Students were asked to indicate the extent to which various household activities were carried out by the mothers and daughters working together, by the mothers alone, or by the daughters alone. From the comments it was obvious that many activities were not done in the home by either the mother or daughter. In many cases clothing and some kinds of food were purchased ready-made. Laundry and cleaning were sent out or in some cases help came into the home to do these tasks.

Since this question was asked to determine the activities carried out in the homes by the mothers and daughters, no record was made of the extent to which persons outside the family did these tasks.

Sewing Activities Within the Home

Practices with reference to home sewing are shown in Table XXVI. The garment most frequently made by the student was dresses with 13.1 percent performing this task. Eleven and nine-tenths percent made over garments; 9.5 percent made suits and coats, and only 5.3 percent did the general household sewing without assistance. Of the sewing usually done by the mothers alone, general sewing ranks first being done by 41.2 percent. Made-overs were

done by 29.1 percent of the mothers, dresses by 26.6 percent, and women's suits and coats by 22.4 percent. Six and six-tenths percent of the mothers and daughters usually made dresses together while 12.6 percent sometimes did. In one case the grandmother did all the sewing for the family and in another family the grandmother did most of it. In still another family an aunt did the sewing and in several cases help came into the home to sew.

Table XXVI

Sewing Activities Carried on in the Homes Classified According to Those Usually, Sometimes, or Never Done by the Mother and Student, Mother Alone, or Student Alone

Article	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Womens' suits, coats	5	2.4	16	9.6	12	7.2	37	22.4	10	6.06	4	2.4	16	99.5	16	9.5	7	4.2
Dresses	11	6.6	21	12.6	6	3.6	44	26.6	8	4.8	1	.6	23	13.1	32	22.2	2	1.2
Made-overs	6	3.6	19	11.4	10	6.0	48	29.1	11	6.6	1	.6	20	11.9	20	11.9	4	2.4
General household	6	3.6	15	9.0	3	1.8	68	41.2	3	1.8	1	.6	9	5.3	29	11.9	7	4.2

Planning Activities

Few of the planning activities as listed in Table XXVII were carried out by the girl alone, although many assisted their mothers. Eight or 4.8 percent of the girls usually planned daily leisure periods, 6 or 3.5 percent usually kept household accounts, 3 or 1.8 percent usually planned recreational activities for the entire family, and 26 or 15.6 percent sometimes made these plans. Household budgets were usually made by only 1.2 percent of the students. The mothers, on the other hand, made the household budget in 50.3 percent of the cases. Household accounts were kept by the mother in 45.5 percent of the families, and the mother also planned recreational activities in 23.02 percent of the cases.

Table XXVII

Planning Activities Carried on in the Home Classified According to Those Usually Done
by Mother and Student, Mother Alone, or Student Alone

Plan	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usu- ally		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spending income (budget)	1	.6	6	3.4	8	4.8	83	50.3	8	4.8	1	.6	2	1.2	6	3.5	16	9.5
Household accounts (record)	1	.6	2	1.2	8	4.8	75	45.5	7	4.2	-	-	6	3.5	6	3.5	14	8.3
Recrea- tional Activities	3	1.8	17	10.2	12	7.2	37	23.03	7	4.2	2	1.2	3	1.8	26	15.6	4.2	4
Daily leisure period	2	1.2	9	5.4	18	10.6	31	18.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	8	4.8	24	14.4	5	2.9

Cleaning

Table XXVIII shows the division of responsibilities for the cleaning activities carried out in the homes of the freshman girls selected for this study. In 75 or 45.4 per cent of the homes, the daily house cleaning was usually done by the mother alone; in 29 or 17.4 per cent by the student alone and in 8 or 4.8 per cent of the homes by the mother and student together. In 64 or 38.3 per cent of the cases it was sometimes done by the student alone and in 1 or .6 per cent of the cases never done by the mother or the student. For the weekly cleaning the figures above are very similar, although mother and student more often in 19 or 11.6 per cent of the homes do this task together.

Table XXVIII

Cleaning Activities Carried on in the Homes Classified According to Those Usually,
Sometimes, or Never Done by the Mother and Student, Mother Alone, or
Student Alone

		N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
		<u>By Mother and Student</u>						<u>By Mother Alone</u>						<u>By Student Alone</u>					
Cleaning Duties		Usually		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Daily House Cleaning		8	4.8	27	16.2	-	---	75	45.4	3	1.8	1	.6	29	17.4	64	38.3	1	.6
Weekly House Cleaning		19	11.6	12	7.2	2	1.2	60	36.3	8	4.8	2	1.2	42	25.2	52	31.1	2	1.2

Dry Cleaning, Laundering, and Pressing

Dry Cleaning

An attempt was made to ascertain the extent to which subjects included in this study had had experiences in dry cleaning at home. A summary of this activity is shown in Table XXIX A. This is another task which was usually performed by the mother alone. The article most frequently dry cleaned by the girls was dresses, 5.3 per cent indicated that they usually did this task. Coats and men's suits were cleaned by 3.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively. For the mothers, men's suits ranked highest, with 18.1 per cent of the mothers carrying out this activity. Dresses came second with 16.4 per cent and women's coats third, being cleaned in 12.7 per cent of the homes. Six and one-tenth per cent indicate that they never do this task, and the general attitude for the whole task was one of dislike.

Laundering

Very little laundry on the whole was sent out. Tables XXIX B and C indicate that most families do their own laundry in the home. Table XXIX B shows that men's shirts are sent out the most frequently. This task was usually performed by 12.7 per cent of the mothers, with only .6 per cent of the students sending the laundry out when they worked alone, although slightly more assisted their mothers. Only three families sent all of their laundry out, and two

families had it done by outside help who came into the home. In over half of the cases, 64.2 per cent, the washing was usually done by the mother working alone, and in 41.7 per cent of the cases the ironing was also done by the mother; however, in only 20.6 per cent of the cases was the students' laundry usually done by the mother alone. In 40.1 per cent of the cases the student did her own laundry. She did the household washing in 7.2 per cent of the cases and the ironing in 15.6 per cent of the homes. A few of the girls, 5.4 per cent and 1.2 per cent, never did washing or ironing.

Pressing

Table XXIX D shows the amount of pressing done in the homes of these selected students. Through subjective analysis it was observed that a larger per cent of this task was done in the farm and rural homes than in the city and small city homes. In all, 46 or 27.7 per cent of the mothers usually pressed men's suits in the home. Only 6 or 3.5 per cent of the girls usually did this task. Women's suits were usually pressed by 31 or 18.8 per cent of the mothers, and 10 or 5.9 per cent of the girls working without assistance had pressed women's suits, and 3 or 1.8 per cent with assistance from their mothers. Dresses were usually pressed by 30 or 18.1 per cent of the mothers and sometimes by 10 or 6.1 per cent. The girls usually pressed dresses in 27 or 10.2 per cent of the cases and sometimes in 37 or 22.3 per cent of the homes.

Table XXIX

Laundrying, Cleaning and Pressing Activities in the Homes Classified According to Those Usually, Sometimes, or Never Done by the Mother and Student, Mother Alone, or Student Alone

Part A

Dry Cleaning at Home

Article	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Men's Suits	3	1.8	4	2.4	26	15.6	30	18.1	6	3.5	10	6.1	4	2.4	6	3.5	7	4.2
Women's Coats	2	1.2	2	1.2	25	15.0	19	12.7	5	3.0	10	6.1	6	3.5	7	4.2	4	2.4
Dresses	2	1.2	6	3.6	21	12.6	26	16.4	7	4.2	8	4.8	9	5.3	14	8.3	4	2.4

Part B

Laundry Sent Out

Article	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Household Linen	1	.7	3	1.8	19	11.4	19	11.5	7	4.2	6	3.5	2	1.2	1	.6	1	.6
Men's shirts	-	-	3	1.8	14	8.4	21	12.7	5	3.0	7	4.2	1	.6	1	.6	1	.6
Every-thing	1	.7	13	7.8	17	10.2	13	7.9	1	.6	7	4.2	1	.6	-	-	1	.6

Table XXIX
(Cont'd)

Part C
Family Washing

Activity	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Washing	7	4.2	16	9.6	1	.7	106	64.2	3	1.8	1	.6	12	7.2	44	27.5	9	5.4
Ironing	10	6.0	27	16.2	-	-	69	41.7	11	6.6	-	-	26	15.6	57	34.1	2	1.2
Student's Own Laundry	6	3.4	14	8.4	1	.7	34	20.6	14	8.5	4	2.4	67	40.1	44	26.3	1	.6

Part D
Pressing at Home

Article	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never		Usually		Some-		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Men's Suits	3	1.8	11	6.6	12	7.2	46	27.7	13	7.9	4	2.4	6	3.5	19	11.4	5	2.9
Women's Suits	3	1.8	20	12.1	10	6.0	31	18.8	8	4.8	4	2.4	10	5.9	28	16.7	3	1.8
Dresses	8	4.8	26	15.6	6	3.4	30	18.1	10	6.1	-	---	17	10.2	37	22.2	-	---

Home Nursing

To determine the experience these freshmen girls may have had in caring for illness in the home, they were asked to indicate the extent to which illness had existed in their homes and the part they had taken in helping to care for the persons who were ill. No attempt was made to define long or short periods of illness; the question was asked as a means of determining what activities were carried on within the home and the part these girls took in these activities. Sixty-six or 39.5 per cent reported that only short periods of illness have existed in their homes. Twenty-eight or 16.8 per cent reported long periods of illness. These were in some cases, illness of the girl herself; one girl added the comment that she had been ill in bed for three years between the ages of five and eight; one that her father, another that her mother had been ill for two to three years. Those reporting no illness included 68 or 40.8 per cent of the families. Five or 2.9 per cent failed to reply to the question.

Forty-eight or 28.7 per cent of the girls took an active part during the illness of family members. Table XXX shows the extent of illness and the number of girls who took an active part in caring for persons who were ill.

Table XXX

Illness in the Homes

N = 167

Illness and Home Nursing	Amount of Illness in the Home									
	None		Long Period		Short Period		No Res- ponse		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Families in Which Illness Was Present	68	40.8	28	16.8	66	39.5	5	2.9	167	100.0
Number of Students Taking Any Part in Home Nursing	110	65.9	10	5.9	38	22.8	9	5.3	167	100.0

Meal Preparation

It is interesting to know the extent to which food preparation was carried on in the homes of the girls included in this study. The data collected on this phase of the study are shown in Tables XXXI A, B, C, and D. Ninety-three or 56.9 per cent of the mothers usually prepared the meals without assistance. Fourteen or 8.4 per cent of the students usually prepared meals alone, and in 8 or 4.8 per cent of the homes the mother and her daughter prepare meals together. The cooking and preparation of food were the best liked of all the household activities for both mother and daughter according to responses tabulated in Table XXXIII. This seems to indicate that the girls have entered college with some background for cooking and the preparing of food and should be ready to understand more fully the techniques required for good practical work.

Home made cakes ranked very high among the activities carried on in the home. This was true in spite of sugar rationing. Of the tasks most often performed by the girls, cake making ranked first with 38 or 22.8 per cent, and cooky making second with 36 or 21.5 per cent of the cases. For the girls working alone, the least performed task was that of making yeast breads, while with the mothers this task was second in the list of those tasks most often performed alone, with 70 or 21.08 per cent of the cases performing this task. With the mothers working alone the most frequent task was that of baking pies. Cakes came next and cookies the lowest with 78 or 23.5 per cent, 65 or 19.6 per cent, and 49 or 14.8 per cent respectively.

Very few of the students actually preserved foods alone. Three and five-tenths per cent usually made jellies and jams, and 2.9 per cent preserved fruits. The mothers, however, usually did these tasks in 69.1 per cent of the families for fruits, 58.8 per cent for jellies and jams, 23.5 per cent for vegetables and 19.6 per cent for meats and fish.

The preservation of food by freezing is still comparatively new and the per cent using this method was not large. Where it was used this work was carried on by the mothers alone in over thirty per cent of the cases. Few girls did this task alone, 1.2 per cent only, with a few more who assisted their mothers when she did it.

Table XXXI

Food Preparation Activities in the Homes Classified According to Those Usually, Sometimes, or Never Done by Mother and Student, Mother Alone or Student Alone

Part A

Meal Preparation

	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	<u>By Mother and Student</u>						<u>By Mother Alone</u>						<u>By Student Alone</u>					
	Some-						Some-						Some-					
	Usually	times	Never				Usually	times	Never				Usually	times	Never			
	No. %	No. %	No. %				No. %	No. %	No. %				No. %	No. %	No. %			
Cases	8 4.8	18 11.0	----				93 56.9	4 2.5	----				14 8.4	64 38.3	8 4.7			

Part B
Baking

Food Prepared	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
	<u>By Mother and Student</u>						<u>By Mother Alone</u>						<u>By Student Alone</u>					
	Some-						Some-						Some-					
	Usually	times	Never				Usually	times	Never				Usually	times	Never			
	No. %	No. %	No. %				No. %	No. %	No. %				No. %	No. %	No. %			
Cakes	3 1.8	21 12.7	----				65 19.6	10 6.1	1 .6				38 22.8	57 34.1	8 4.8			
Pies	3 1.8	11 6.6	2 .6				78 23.5	7 4.2	1 .6				30 17.9	33 19.7	11 6.6			
Cookies	4 2.4	19 10.8	2 .6				49 14.8	8 4.8	2 1.2				36 21.5	51 30.5	4 2.4			
Quick Breads	3 1.8	14 8.4	9 2.7				-- ----	9 5.4	2 1.2				13 7.7	22 13.2	13 7.7			
Yeast Breads	2 1.2	9 5.8	11 3.3				70 21.1	8 4.8	5 3.0				9 5.3	20 11.9	15 8.9			

Table XXXI
(Cont'd)

Part C																		
Food Preservation																		
	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes						N = 167 homes					
Food Preserved	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone						By Student Alone					
	Usually		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never		Usually		Some- times		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fruits	6	3.6	7	4.2	3	1.8	108	69.1	8	4.8	1	.6	5	2.9	26	15.6	21	12.6
Jellies and Jams	6	3.6	5	3.0	2	1.2	97	58.8	7	4.2	1	.6	6	3.5	21	12.6	20	11.9
Vegetables	6	3.6	4	2.4	14	8.4	78	23.5	5	3.0	4	2.4	3	1.8	15	8.9	14	8.3
Meats	3	1.8	3	1.8	17	10.3	65	19.6	4	2.4	3	1.8	3	1.8	11	6.6	16	9.5

Part D																		
Preparation for Cold Storage Lockers																		
Food Stored	N = 165 homes						N = 165 homes				N = 167 homes							
	By Mother and Student						By Mother Alone				By Student Alone							
	Some-						Some-				Some-							
	Usually		times		Never		Usually		times		Never		Usually		times		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fruits	3	1.8	4	2.4	25	15.0	51	30.9	5	3.0	4	2.4	2	1.2	15	8.9	8	4.8
Vegetables	3	1.8	4	2.4	25	15.0	44	26.6	3	1.8	5	3.0	2	1.2	12	7.2	5	2.9
Meats	2	1.2	3	1.8	25	15.0	41	25.4	3	1.8	5	3.0	3	1.8	10	5.9	5	2.9

Entertaining in the Home

During the past two or three years, according to the comments of these girls, entertaining was cut to a considerable extent. This was probably due to war conditions. There was, however, still enough entertaining so that the girls received experience in this valuable part of their home training.

Table XXXII shows the distribution of this phase of home life. The extent of entertaining was classified under the headings "Very frequently," meaning at least every two weeks; "Frequently," every two to four weeks; "Not very often," not more than once a month, and "Almost never." Thirty-five or 21.6 per cent entertained very frequently. Thirty and five-tenths per cent indicated that they entertained in their homes frequently; 53 or 31.6 per cent not very often and 26 or 15.5 per cent stated that they almost never entertained at home.

Some commented as follows: "We do have guests at our house often informally, but never large parties," "Informally--contacts through teaching." Others said, "We all entertain when we wish--no set time or reason," "Family all work and are too tired," and "No facilities."

Table XXXII
Amount of Entertaining in the Home

N = 167 homes

	Frequency of Entertaining				
	Very Frequently	Frequently	Not Very Often	Almost Never	No Response
Number	35	51	53	26	2
Per Cent	21.6	30.5	31.6	15.5	1.2

Reaction to Selected Household Activities

In order to determine how these freshmen girls felt toward doing some of the usual household tasks, their attitudes were measured by means of a scale. The form was developed by Rowland (5) and also used by Carter (3:56) in a study of graduate students. The key used in evaluating the students' feelings toward each task studied is as follows:

- (a) I like very much to do this
- (b) I like to do this
- (c) I neither like nor dislike to do this
- (d) I dislike to do this
- (e) I dislike very much to do this.

Each student was asked to check the reaction which indicated her feelings toward each of thirty-five different activities in the home. See Table XXXIII for summary.

The duties most liked by the students involved cooking and sewing, the best liked being the making of cakes, 83 or 63.8 per cent of the cases responding to

this question by saying they enjoyed it very much.

Baking cookies was also a favorite activity, which was liked by 73 or 60 per cent of the cases. Next came the making of dresses with 57 per cent of the cases indicating they liked very much to sew.

The task liked the least was dry cleaning men's suits, with 23.3 per cent of the cases indicating a strong dislike for this task. Pressing came second in this last group, with the pressing of men's suits being the most disliked activity.

Of the tasks neither liked nor disliked, budgeting appeared at the top with 45.4 per cent of the cases so indicating; the family washing, with 43.7 per cent of the cases, appeared among the tasks neither liked nor disliked.

Table XXXIII
Students' Reactions to Household Activities When Classified
According to those Usually or Sometimes Done by Them

Key: (a) I like very much to do this.
(b) I like to do this.
(c) I neither like nor dislike to do this.
(d) I dislike to do this.
(e) I dislike very much to do this.

Household Duties	Reactions (Key Above) to Duties or Sometimes Done by Students				Usually						Number Respond- ing	Number Not Responding or Giving Incomplete Answers	
	a		b		c		d		e				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
N = 167 homes													
Do Daily Cleaning	22	16.2	50	36.8	60	44.1	2	1.5	2	1.5	136	31	
Do Weekly Cleaning	17	12.3	53	38.4	52	37.7	10	7.2	6	4.3	138	29	
Prepare Meals	57	43.2	51	38.6	17	12.8	7	5.3			132	35	
Bake - Cakes	83	63.8	30	23.1	15	11.5	2	.2			130	37	
Pies	60	57.1	23	21.9	17	16.2	5	4.8			105	62	
Cookies	73	60.3	35	28.9	10	8.3	3	2.5			121	46	
Quick Breads	31	32.6	35	36.8	19	20.0	8	8.4	2	2.1	95	72	
Yeast Breads	27	36.4	20	25.9	17	22.1	9	11.7	4	5.2	77	90	
Can or Preserve-Fruits	19	23.5	33	38.8	26	29.9	7	8.1	2	2.3	87	80	
Jellies, Jams	19	21.8	33	37.9	25	29.4	4	4.7	4	4.7	85	82	
Vegetables	7	10.5	19	28.4	28	41.8	9	13.4	4	5.9	67	100	
Meats	5	6.9	18	25.0	22	30.5	12	16.6	5	6.9	72	95	
Prepare Food) Fruits	9	18.0	13	26.0	18	36.0	5	10.0	5	10.0	50	117	
For Cold) Vegetables	8	17.7	10	22.2	16	35.6	5	11.1	6	13.3	45	122	
Storage Locker) Meats	6	14.3	11	26.2	15	35.7	5	11.9	5	11.9	42	125	
Family Washing	15	14.6	25	24.3	45	43.7	14	13.6	4	3.9	103	64	
Family Ironing	20	15.7	50	47.3	41	32.3	10	7.9	6	4.7	127	40	
Their Own Laundry	22	16.4	40	32.8	48	39.3	10	8.2	2	1.6	122	45	
Dry Cleaning - Men's Suits	2	4.7	3	6.9	20	46.5	8	18.6	10	23.3	43	124	
Women's Coats	2	4.9	3	7.1	19	46.3	9	21.9	8	19.5	41	126	
Dresses	2	3.8	8	1.5	27	50.9	9	16.9	7	13.2	53	114	
Send) Household Linen	4	17.4	3	13.1	10	43.5	2	8.7	4	17.4	23	144	
Laundry) Men's Shirts	4	21.1	3	15.8	8	42.1	1	5.3	3	15.8	19	148	
Out) Everything	3	13.6	3	13.6	10	45.5	2	9.9	4	18.2	22	145	
Pressing - Men's Suits	4	6.7	6	10.0	28	46.7	11	18.3	11	18.3	60	107	
Women's Suits	5	6.7	11	14.7	39	52.0	13	17.3	7	9.3	75	92	
Dresses	11	14.7	23	30.7	50	66.7	7	9.3	1	1.3	75	92	
Sewing - Women's Suits, Coats	26	38.2	18	26.5	14	20.6	6	8.8	4	5.9	68	99	
Dresses	57	57.0	27	27.0	10	10.0	2	2.0	4	4.0	100	67	
Made-overs	27	32.1	19	22.6	27	32.1	7	8.3	4	4.8	84	83	
General Household	24	35.3	20	29.4	17	25.0	4	5.9	3	4.4	68	99	
Budget Family Income	8	14.8	18	33.3	24	45.4	2	3.7	2	3.7	54	113	
Keep Household Accounts (Record)	6	11.8	19	37.3	19	37.3	6	11.8	1	1.9	51	116	
Plan Recreational Activities	29	48.3	14	23.3	13	21.7	3	5.0	1	1.7	60	107	
Plan Daily Leisure Period	19	34.5	17	30.9	17	30.9	1	1.8	1	1.8	55	112	

CHAPTER IV

Summary

This study was made for the purpose of analyzing the home-making practices carried on in the homes of college freshmen girls. The data were also gathered for the purpose of comparing the homes from which students come with the homes which have been established by graduates. It was also the hope of the writer that some of these data would be of value in selecting subject matter material for home economics classes.

The writer attempted to gather and organize her data so comparisons could be made with data gathered by Boyd (2) and by Carter (3). Boyd and Carter made studies of the management practices of graduates of Oregon State College, who majored in Home Economics.

Some of the specific objectives of the writer's study were: to determine the personal background of the students by obtaining general information regarding their experiences; to determine the standards of living insofar as they could be revealed through the income of their parents; status of home ownership; housing evaluation; labor-saving equipment and facilities within the homes; to determine the general relationship existing between the

girls and their parents and the size of the families within which they have had a part; to determine household practices and the students' attitudes toward these practices; the extent to which the families took part in community and civic life; and also to determine the occupations of the fathers, the number of gainfully employed mothers, and the students' plans for remaining in college.

This study is based on data gathered by means of a questionnaire filled out by 167 freshmen enrolled in the School of Home Economics at Oregon State College, 1942.

Of the reasons students gave for enrolling in the School of Home Economics, 59.2 percent did so because of their own interest in the fields offered. Of the total number of freshmen enrolled in the school in 1942, 76.5 percent planned to graduate and 3.2 percent planned to complete their Master's degrees.

The future plans of 88.1 percent of the girls included marriage and a home of their own. Several planned to marry and continue their profession, while others planned to work at their profession before marriage. Of the professions listed teaching and the field of commercial clothing lead with 17.9 percent expressing a preference for each of these fields. Ten and eight-tenths percent planned to be hospital dietitians and 8.5 percent dietitians in the armed forces. Only one planned to be an institutional

manager. Five and four-tenths percent were interested in nursery school work, 2.9 percent in commercial foods, 5.9 percent in radio work, and 5.4 percent in journalism.

Seventy-four or 44.3 percent of the freshmen girls lived in cities of over 10,000 population, 53 or 31.7 percent in cities of under 10,000, 13 or 7.6 percent on non-producing farms and 27 or 16.4 percent on producing farms.

Eighty-eight and six-tenths of the cases came from homes where both parents were living and living together, 6.6 percent had divorced parents, two mothers and seven fathers were deceased. Twenty-three and four-tenths percent had sisters younger than themselves and 31.2 percent had sisters older than themselves. The number of cases who had brothers older and younger than themselves was exactly even, 35.6 percent.

Of the persons other than the immediate family members who lived in the parental home, there were 14 grandparents, 13 roomers, 6 paid men and 6 paid women workers.

The educational backgrounds of the parents showed that 16.8 percent of the mothers and 22.4 percent of the fathers graduated from college; of this number, 4.2 percent of the mothers and 8.7 percent of the fathers graduated from Oregon State College, with 9.1 percent of the mothers majoring in home economics. Seventeen and four-tenths percent of the mothers and 14.4 percent of the fathers went

to college but did not graduate. Many, 27.8 percent of the mothers and 20.6 percent of the fathers, attended other special schools.

Clerical, sales, and kindred workers lead all other occupations for the fathers and also for the gainfully employed mothers, 24.7 percent and 7.8 percent respectively. With the 13.75 percent of the fathers and 5.45 percent of the mothers engaged in the professional field, teaching was the most popular occupation.

Relationships between student and parents were shown to be excellent. Ninety-two and nine-tenths percent stated that their mothers were pals to them and 91.73 percent so designated their fathers. Ninety-six and eight-tenths percent classified their families as being full of fun, 45.0 percent as being solemn, 71.4 percent very business-like, 67.9 percent as strict, and 95.7 as being understanding.

One hundred fifty-five or 92.8 percent of the mothers of these freshmen girls participated in community life. Many taking part in the work of several organizations. Sixty-three and eight-tenths percent acted as leaders or otherwise held offices while 36.2 percent were members only.

The family income range extended from \$500 up to \$25,000. The median for all families was \$2392.50 and

the mean income for the entire group was \$2673.91. The proportion of the income earned by mothers gainfully employed outside the home fell chiefly at the ten to forty-nine percent level. Four of the mothers, either widowed or divorced, supplied one hundred percent of the income and ten of the mothers, between fifty and seventy-five percent.

The motives listed by students for their mothers being gainfully employed is as follows: sixty-five and six-tenths stated their mothers worked in order to contribute to the family income, 42.2 percent because they enjoyed this outside work, and 17.1 percent because of special training for work other than homemaking. Three were keeping books in the father's business and two managed their own businesses.

Of the districts that produced foods for family consumption, the farm, as would be expected, ranked first with 63.0 percent, production 100 percent of their own butter, 66.7 percent producing all of their own eggs, 44.4 percent all of their own fruit, 44.4 percent all of their own meat, 88.9 percent all their own milk, and 88.9 percent all of their own vegetables. While the strictly farming districts produced most of these foods, the rural districts, which included farms which were not the chief source of income produced all amounts ranging from none to one

hundred percent.

The relationship between families that produced foods and those that preserved them was very high. Although many city families did not produce but did preserve foods. Of the fruits, for example, 88.9 percent of the farm homes produced their own and 92.6 percent preserved fruit; 46.2 percent of the rural homes produced fruits and 76.9 percent preserved them, 22.6 percent of the small city homes produced fruits with 86.6 percent who preserved fruit, and in the large city only 20.3 percent produced fruits while 83.8 percent preserved fruit.

The house was the most popular dwelling place as was shown by the fact that 88.02 percent of the cases resided in houses. Sixty-four and seven-hundredths percent of the cases owned their own house while 15.56 percent were still buying and 14.37 percent lived in rented houses. The average age of the houses was 16.96 years and the average number of rooms was 7.43.

The median estimated value of the houses was \$6062 with a mean value of \$6039.5. Values of dwellings ranged from \$1200 to \$20,000.

Wood was the most frequently used type of fuel for heating the house and electricity was the most frequently used type of heat for cooking.

More electric washing machines (161) were found in the parental homes than any other piece of labor-saving

device, 96.4 percent had washing machines; sewing machines were found in 95.2 percent of the homes and electric irons in 92.8 percent of the homes; mechanical refrigerators were found in 86.2 percent of the homes.

Telephones were found in the homes of 85.03 percent; vacuum cleaners were owned by 139 or 83.2 percent and carpet sweepers by 78 or 46.6 percent. Electric food mixers were owned by 73 or 43.7 percent and radios were found in 97.5 percent of the homes.

Pottery and porcelain dishes were used by the greatest number of the families, 63.4 percent owned pottery, 52.7 percent porcelain and 18.6 percent semi-porcelain.

Experiences in clothing shows that 43.8 percent of the cases earned and paid for more than fifty percent of their clothing. Seventy-nine and seven-tenths percent selected and purchased fifty or more percent. Thirty-five and one-tenth percent made more than half of their own clothing. The total average yearly expenditure for clothing fell in the \$150 - 200 range.

Well over one-fourth of the mothers usually did the home sewing and 13.1 percent of the girls usually made dresses, although they did a smaller amount of other sewing. This, after food preparation, proved to be the best-liked activity. Forty-one and two-tenths of the mothers usually did the household sewing while 5.3 percent sometimes did this type of sewing.

Planning activities, such as the budget, household accounts, planning recreational activities and daily leisure, were carried on in nearly fifty percent of the families by the mothers alone, with a few of the students usually doing this planning in 2.8 percent of the homes.

The household daily cleaning was usually carried out by 45.4 percent of the mothers and by 17.4 percent of the students and the weekly cleaning by 36.3 percent of the mothers and by 25.2 percent of the students. At other times they were done by either the mother or daughters or by both working together.

The percentage usually doing their own dry cleaning at home was small and this was mostly done in the rural and farm homes. Eighteen and one-tenth percent of the mothers usually dry-cleaned men's suits, while only 2.4 percent of the students ever did this task. Women's coats were usually dry-cleaned by 12.7 percent of the mothers and 3.5 percent of the students. Dresses were usually dry-cleaned at home by 16.4 percent of the mothers and by 5.3 percent of the students.

Nearly three-fourths of the mothers usually did the family washing whereas less than half of the mothers usually did the ironing.

The amount of illness in the homes was not very great, with 28.7 percent of the students taking an active part

in the nursing, general household activities, or serving as a companion to the patient.

A large amount of food was preserved in the homes and usually this was done by the mothers although the daughters did take some active part. Fruits were usually preserved by 69.1 percent of the mothers and 2.9 percent were usually preserved by the daughters. Jellies and jams were usually preserved by 58.8 percent of the mothers and 3.5 percent by the daughters. Meats were usually preserved by 19.6 percent of the mothers and 1.8 percent of the daughters.

Entertaining in the home was fairly evenly distributed among those who entertained very frequently, frequently, not very often, or almost never, with 21.6 percent entertaining frequently and 15.5 percent almost never entertaining.

Of all the tasks done around the home, cooking and especially cake making was the best liked by the students. The number who checked the response "I like very much to do" amounted to 63.8 percent of the total cases. Making cookies ranked second in the best liked tasks with 60.3 percent and making pies third with 57.1 percent of the cases responding thus.

The tasks least liked were dry cleaning men's suits with 23.3 percent of the cases saying "I dislike very much

to do this," and pressing men's suits second with 18.3 percent responding. On the whole few household tasks were greatly disliked.

. It would seem, therefore, that if the homes studied and the homes included in Boyd's and Carter's studies are true samples, that aside from planning activities, college freshman girls will have to make little or no adjustments in changing from their parental homes to homes of their own.

CHAPTER VI

Recommendations

Recommendations for further study:

1. A Comparison, year by year, during the war period, of the home production and home preservation of foods.
2. An analysis of the increase or decrease in the number of gainfully employed mothers and the effect of these changes on the household activities and family relationships.
3. A study of the homes of these same students after they have been out of college a few years.

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APPENDIX A

Questionnaire
HAD 101

Name _____

Data from this questionnaire will be used to help us in planning home economics courses for which you will later enroll. It is not necessary for you to sign your paper, but if you would like to after you have completed it, we may be able to help you personally.

Indicate the answer that makes each statement most nearly correct for you by placing a check (X) in the blank following either the "Yes" or "No" or by writing your response in the appropriate blank. Leave the space blank if conditions do not apply to you. Also feel free to add comments if they are needed to make your replies more accurate or complete.

Personal questions:

1. (a) After graduation from high school, I entered college in the fall Yes ___ No ___ If your answer is No, answer the following: (b) earned outside the home Yes ___ No ___ (c) earned by working at home Yes ___ No ___ (d) assisted at home without pay Yes ___ No ___ (e) travelled Yes ___ No ___ (f) took time out to recover from an illness Yes ___ No ___ (list other reasons) _____
2. I (a) earned for a year or more Yes ___ No ___ (b) have earned during the summer Yes ___ No ___ (c) depend upon summer work to help pay my college expenses Yes ___ No ___
3. When I worked I (a) worked in an office Yes ___ No ___ (b) did house work Yes ___ No ___ (c) worked on a farm Yes ___ No ___ (d) taught grade school Yes ___ No ___ (e) taught music or other special subject Yes ___ No ___ (f) clerked in a store Yes ___ No ___ (g) did something other than the above _____
4. I am working (a) while attending college Yes ___ No ___ (b) for my full tuition Yes ___ No ___ (c) for part of my tuition Yes ___ No ___ (d) for my board Yes ___ No ___
5. I decided to enroll in the School of Home Economics because of (a) Parents' advice Yes ___ No ___ (b) a friend's

recommending it Yes ___ No ___ (c) the advice of a former home economics teacher Yes ___ No ___ (d) interest in 4-H Club work Yes ___ No ___ (e) own interest in opportunities offered to home economics graduates Yes ___ No ___ (f) a classmate's intention to go Yes ___ No ___ (g) (List other reasons if the above do not describe your situation) _____

6. I plan to attend Oregon State College (a) one year only Yes ___ No ___ (b) two years only Yes ___ No ___ (c) three years only Yes ___ No ___ (d) four years or until I graduate Yes ___ No ___ (e) until I earn a Master's degree Yes ___ No ___
7. I plan to prepare to enter the following profession: (If you plan to earn ~~and~~ later have a home of your own, check more than the first response) (a) some day to have a home of my own Yes ___ No ___ (b) teach home economics Yes ___ No ___ (c) hospital dietitian Yes ___ No ___ (d) dietitian in the armed forces Yes ___ No ___ (e) institutional manager Yes ___ No ___ (f) work in a nursery school Yes ___ No ___ (g) demonstrate commercial foods Yes ___ No ___ (h) do some phase of commercial clothing Yes ___ No ___ (i) do radio work Yes ___ No ___ (j) do journalism Yes ___ No ___ (k) not yet decided Yes ___ No ___ (List other work you may do) _____
-
8. I have had good health (a) all my life Yes ___ No ___ (b) during early childhood only Yes ___ No ___ (c) during later years only Yes ___ No ___ (d) for short periods only throughout my life Yes ___ No ___
9. Since enrolling at Oregon State College my health has been (a) excellent Yes ___ No ___ (b) good Yes ___ No ___ (c) poor: of such that I have lost (d) no time Yes ___ No ___ (e) less than one week Yes ___ No ___ (g) more than one week Yes ___ No ___

Clothing questions:

10. My yearly expenditure for clothing is approximately (a) less than \$50 Yes ___ No ___ (b) between \$50 and \$100 Yes ___ No ___ (c) \$100-\$150 Yes ___ No ___ (d) \$150-200 Yes ___ No ___ (e) \$200-\$300 Yes ___ No ___ (f) more than \$300 Yes ___ No ___ (g) do not know Yes ___ No ___
11. The percentage of my clothing I earn and pay for is (a) 100% Yes ___ No ___ (b) more than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (c) Less than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (d) none Yes ___ No ___

12. I select and purchase the following percentage of my clothing without supervision or help (a) 100% Yes ___ No ___ (b) more than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (c) less than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (d) none Yes ___ No ___
13. The following percentage of my blouses, dresses, and skirts are made at home (a) 100% Yes ___ No ___ (b) more than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (c) less than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (d) none Yes ___ No ___
14. I make the following percentage of the clothing made in my home (a) 100% Yes ___ No ___ (b) more than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (c) less than 50% Yes ___ No ___ (d) none Yes ___ No ___

Questions about family and home:

15. My parents live (a) on a farm (farm is chief source of income) Yes ___ No ___ (b) farm or rural (little or no source of income) Yes ___ No ___ (c) small city (under 10,000) Yes ___ No ___ (d) city (over 10,000) Yes ___ No ___
16. I have (a) ___ sisters (b) younger than myself ___ (c) older than myself ___
17. I have (a) ___ brothers (b) younger than myself ___ (c) older than myself ___
18. The total number of people living in my parents' home is _____
19. Other persons besides my immediate family living in my home are (a) paid housekeepers Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___ (b) paid men workers Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___ (c) roomers Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___ (d) grandparents Yes ___ No ___ How many? ___
20. My mother (a) graduated from college Yes ___ No ___ If mother did not graduate from college, please check the following: (b) went to college but did not graduate Yes ___ No ___ (c) graduated from high school Yes ___ No ___ (d) went to high school but did not graduate Yes ___ No ___ (e) graduated from the 8th grade Yes ___ No ___ (f) attended special school Yes ___ No ___ Indicate type _____
-
21. My father (a) graduated from college Yes ___ No ___ If father did not graduate from college, please check the following: (b) went to college but did not graduate Yes ___ No ___ (c) graduated from high school Yes ___ No ___

- (d) went to high school but did not graduate Yes ___ No ___
 (e) graduated from the 8th grade Yes ___ No ___ (f) at-
 tended special school Yes ___ No ___ Indicate type _____
-
22. (a) My father is a graduate of Oregon State College Yes ___ No ___
 (b) My mother is a graduate of Oregon State College Yes ___ No ___
 (c) My mother majored in Home Economics Yes ___ No ___
23. (a) My father's occupation is _____
 (b) My mother's occupation is _____
24. My mother is a pal to me Yes ___ No ___
25. My father is a pal to me Yes ___ No ___
26. In general my family as a whole can be classed as (a) full of fun Yes ___ No ___ (b) solemn Yes ___ No ___ (c) very business-like Yes ___ No ___ (d) strict Yes ___ No ___ (e) very religious Yes ___ No ___ (f) understanding Yes ___ No ___ (g) add comments if you like: _____
27. My parents are (a) living together Yes ___ No ___ (b) divorced Yes ___ No ___ (c) separated Yes ___ No ___ (d) mother deceased Yes ___ No ___ (e) father deceased Yes ___ No ___
28. Before coming to college I lived (a) with both parents Yes ___ No ___ (b) with mother only Yes ___ No ___ (c) with father only Yes ___ No ___ (d) with relatives Yes ___ No ___ (name relationship _____) (e) with friends Yes ___ No ___
29. Do your parents live in (a) an apartment house Yes ___ No ___ (b) a house Yes ___ No ___ (c) duplex Yes ___ No ___ (d) hotel suite Yes ___ No ___ (e) if other arrangements, state what they are _____
30. If your parents live in a house (a) how many rooms does it have? (omit halls and entrance porches) _____
 (b) has it a basement Yes ___ No ___ (c) age of the house _____
 (d) what is its estimated value? _____
 (e) how long has it been built _____
31. Are your parents (a) owners of their home Yes ___ No ___ (b) buying their home Yes ___ No ___ (c) renting Yes ___ No ___
32. In your home to you have (a) electricity Yes ___ No ___ (b) gas Yes ___ No ___

33. Check type of fuel used for heating: wood ____, gas ____, fuel oil ____, electricity ____, sawdust ____, coal ____.
34. Check type of fuel used for cooking: wood ____, gas ____, electricity ____, sawdust ____, fuel oil ____.
35. Please check all of the following items which your home contains:
- a. Electric iron ____
 - b. Electric ironer ____
 - c. Washing machine: (1) Electric ____ (2) water power (3) Man power ____
 - d. Other washing machine ____
 - e. Electric food mixer ____
 - f. Radio: (1) Electric ____ (2) Battery ____
 - g. Type of dishes: (1) Pottery ____ (2) Semi-porcelain ____ (3) Porcelain ____ (4) Other ____
 - h. Running water: (1) hot ____ (2) cold ____ (3) both ____ (4) neither ____
 - i. Electric lights ____
 - j. Carpet sweeper ____
 - k. Vacuum cleaner ____
 - l. Sewing machine ____
 - m. Refrigerator: (1) Mechanical ____ (2) Ice ____
 - n. Sterling silverware ____
 - o. Plated silverware ____
 - p. Telephone ____
 - q. Piano ____
36. Has there been illness in your home (a) none Yes ____ No ____ (b) long period Yes ____ No ____ (c) short period Yes ____ No ____ (d) if your answer is Yes, what part did you take in helping to care for this person? _____
37. Does your family entertain (a) very frequently (at least every two weeks) Yes ____ No ____ (b) frequently (every two to four weeks) Yes ____ No ____ (c) not very often (not more than once a month) Yes ____ No ____ (d) almost never Yes ____ No ____
38. In what community work has your mother engaged? Place an L if she has been an officer or leader and an M if she has been a participating member:
- a. Church work ____
 - b. Women's club ____
 - c. 4-H Club leader ____
 - d. Parent-Teachers Association (P.T.A.) ____
 - e. American Association of University Women (A.A.U.W.) ____
 - f. Red Cross ____
 - f. United Service Organization (U.S.O.) ____

Questions about family income:

40. To aid us in planning our home management house financial program we are interested in knowing the approximate income range of the homes from which our students come. If you know the approximate amount of your family income, we will appreciate it if you will check the appropriate column. If your parents are both earning regular incomes, include the total family income for both parents combined.

Directions: Carefully determine the range of figures which fits your situation and place a check in the appropriate parentheses to the left.

In checking the income of your family, do you know (a) the exact amount Yes ___ No ___ (b) approximate amount Yes ___ No ___, or are you (c) guessing without definite knowledge of the income Yes ___ No ___

Yearly Income Range

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|
| () a. | \$249 or less | |
| () b. | From 250 to and including \$499 | |
| () c. | " 500 " " " 749 | |
| () d. | " 750 " " " 999 | |
| () e. | " 1000 " " " 1249 | |
| () f. | " 1250 " " " 1499 | |
| () g. | " 1500 " " " 1749 | |
| () h. | " 1750 " " " 1999 | |
| () i. | " 2000 " " " 2249 | |
| () j. | " 2250 " " " 2499 | |
| () k. | " 2500 " " " 2999 | |
| () l. | " 3000 " " " 3499 | |
| () m. | " 3500 " " " 4999 | |
| () n. | " 5000 " " " 7499 | |
| () o. | " 7500 " " " 9999 | |
| () p. | " 10000 " " " 14999 | |
| () q. | " 15000 " " " 19999 | |
| () r. | " 20000 or more | |

41. Has your mother worked since her marriage for a money income? Yes ___ No ___ If the answer is Yes, check all items below which apply to her:
- ___ To contribute to the family income
 - ___ To raise the standard of living
 - ___ Because she enjoys this outside work
 - ___ Because of special training for work other than homemaking
 - ___ Other reasons _____

42. (a) How long has she worked? _____ (b) how many hours a day? _____ (c) how many months a year? _____

43. Approximately what proportion of the family income does she earn? (a) 100% _____ (b) 50-74% _____ (c) 25-49% _____ (d) 10% _____ (e) none _____

44. Check below the approximate percent of total consumed foods which is produced by your parents for family use:

	None	10%	25-49%	50-74%	75-100%
a. Butter	:	:	:	:	:
b. Eggs	:	:	:	:	:
c. Fruit	:	:	:	:	:
d. Meat	:	:	:	:	:
e. Milk	:	:	:	:	:
f. Vegetables	:	:	:	:	:
g. Other	:	:	:	:	:

(Cont. on next page)

Work or activities done
by you or your mother

Usually		Some-		Never	
or al-		times		done	
ways		done		by:	
done by:		by:			

M	Y	M	Y	M	Y
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K. Send laundry out:

(1) Household linen a b c d e

(2) Men's shirts a b c d e

(3) Everything a b c d e

L. Pressing:

(1) Men's suits a b c d e

(2) Women's suits a b c d e

(3) Dresses a b c d e

M. Sewing:

(1) Women's suits, coats a b c d e

(2) Dresses a b c d e

(3) Make-overs a b c d e

(4) General household a b c d e

N. Make a plan for

spending family income (budget) a b c d e

O. Keep household

accounts (record) a b c d e

P. Plan recreational

activities for entire family a b c d e

Q. Plan daily leisure

period a b c d e