

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF HIGH SCHOOL  
GIRLS IN GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

by

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CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF HIGH SCHOOL  
GIRLS IN GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

INTRODUCTION

Need for a Study of Clothing Expenditures of High School Girls

The clothing of a high school girl is one of the important problems of the girl and her family. At this age the girl is beginning to take more of the responsibility for the selection of her own clothes; her interest in clothes is steadily climbing towards its peak; her parents are vitally interested in the amount of money she will spend in meeting her requirements, and all are anxious that the greatest satisfaction be obtained from the spending.

There is comparatively little available material to help the people concerned in these pertinent problems. A definite need is felt for more information that girls may form standards by which to measure their expenditures and plan their wardrobes. Parents are interested in having the needs of the girls supplied and in knowing how much the clothes cost for a year and what a given amount will purchase. Those interested in the economics of consumption desire to know for what clothes high school girls spend their money and how many of each kind they purchase in supplying their desires. In order to understand their needs and desires and their spending ways, an insight into the attitude of girls toward their clothing problems is necessary. It is hoped that the data here presented from the analysis and interpretation of the records of the clothing expendi-

tures of high school girls in Glendale, California, will aid in answering these questions, and also serve as a guide to better future spending for high school girls, spending that will bring greater satisfaction to all those concerned.

#### Other Studies of Clothing Expenditures and Their Findings

Many cost of living studies have been made, and clothing expenditures have been included in most of them. As early as 1787 David Davies, a clergyman of an English rural parish, included in his investigation a fixed sum for rent, clothes, and irregular expenses, without making any attempt to find out the amount spent by his parishioners for clothes alone. Nearly seventy years later Frédéric Le Play made a study of European workingmen's families, and he included separate clothing costs. Since that time clothing has held a more or less prominent place in budgets.

Among the recent studies is one made in 1927 of clothing expenditures at the Milwaukee Vocational School.<sup>1</sup> There were 1318 working girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age who contributed information concerning their annual expenditures. The average cost of the clothing for the entire group was \$187.34; for outer clothing it was \$120.98, or 65 per cent of the total amount spent for clothing; for underclothing, \$22.84, or 12 per cent; and for accessories, \$43.52, or 23 per cent.<sup>2</sup> These costs are higher than the averages

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<sup>1</sup>Hattie E. Anderson. *Clothes, Money, and the Working Girl*, Milwaukee Vocational School, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 8.

for the girls in this study, and this is partly due to the fact that living costs were higher in 1927 than from 1932 to 1934. The index number for clothing, as given in the Bureau of Labor Statistics<sup>3</sup> was 164.9 in 1927, and 119.8 in June 1933. The percentages spent for underclothing and accessories are much higher in the Milwaukee study than they are in this one. The difference in location and the trends of the times account in part for the higher percentages.

About this same time the girls in Central High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota,<sup>4</sup> were keeping account of their expenditures, and the tabulation of their clothing expenses over a period of several years showed an average of \$110 a year.

In a budget prepared for dependent families in San Francisco<sup>5</sup> the clothing allowance for girls was much lower than the averages in the other studies, but it showed an increase as the girls became older. Girls fourteen to fifteen years of age were allotted \$3.29 a month, or \$39.48 a year; and girls from sixteen to twenty, \$6.01 a month, or \$72.12 a year for clothing. This budget was prepared by the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics and was based on November 1931 prices.

That the total expenditures for outer garments increase as girls become older is one of the findings reported by Ellis L. Kirkpatrick,

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<sup>3</sup>Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review. Cost of Living, Vol. 37, No. 2, August 1933, p. 458.

<sup>4</sup>Janet M. Stevens. Clothing Accounts for Tenth Grade Girls. Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 20, January 1928, pp. 17-20.

<sup>5</sup>Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Budget for Dependent Families, Vol. 35, No. 1, July 1932, p. 234.

from a study that was made in 1922 and 1923.<sup>6</sup> Since the outer garments show the highest percentage in the budget, this is indicative of the increase of the whole budget. Families of 1337 farmers living in Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio were included in the above finding. The report on the standard of living of 400 families in New York during 1929 showed this same fact,<sup>7</sup> the average cost to clothe a girl from twelve to fifteen years old being \$66.58, and \$154.78 for a girl from sixteen to nineteen.

That clothing expenditures of girls increase steadily, without regard to the section of the country, is demonstrated by these studies of girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty.

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<sup>6</sup>Ellis L. Kirkpatrick. The Farmer's Standard of Living, The Century Co., New York, 1929, p. 115.

<sup>7</sup>Asher Achinstein. Standard of Living of 400 Families in a Model Housing Project, the Amalgamated Housing Corporation, Report of New York State Board of Housing, 1931.

#### PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

The purpose of this study of clothing expenditures of high school girls in Glendale High School, Glendale, California, is to determine how much it costs to clothe a high school girl in Glendale for one year; how much is spent for each of the classes of garments; and the average prices paid for various articles of clothing, in order to determine a budget which might be used as a guide by a high school girl in making out her clothing budget.

## SOURCE OF DATA

Description of Clothing Account Books

The data for this study were all collected from account books for clothing kept by students of Glendale High School, in Glendale, California. These students comprised fourteen per cent of the girls in each of the high school classes, the tenth, the eleventh, and the twelfth grades. The records were kept for twelve consecutive months between September 1932 and June 1934.

In order to gain valuable suggestions for the form of the account book, a trial account sheet was given to several girls on which to keep a record of their clothing expenditures for a month. The form finally determined upon was chosen with the belief that the more detailed the list of clothes, the greater the probability of accurate sub-totals and totals.

Samples of the different account book pages are exhibited in the appendix, pp. 64-66: the page for general information concerning the girl keeping the record, Exhibit I; that for recording the monthly expenditures, Exhibit II; and the summary page, Exhibit III. In the first column on the page for the monthly entries was put the number of articles, as in reference to stockings, two pairs was listed; then the article was definitely named, and the cost entered under the suitable heading. The following headings were included: coats, dresses, suits, skirts, blouses and middies, sweaters, hats, shoes, galoshes, underwear, dressing robes, hosiery, accessories, other

clothing, cleaning, footwear repair, and cosmetics. The "other clothing" division took care of such clothing as was purchased for the beach, for sports in the mountains, and for gymnasium class.

#### Method of Obtaining Data

The account books were given to four hundred girls in Glendale High School, to those willing to cooperate in non-selective English, gymnasium, and clothing classes. They were assisted in starting their accounts, and every month of the school year, which is ten months in length, their records were checked in an attempt to find any records which were incomplete and any inconsistencies. Individual conferences were held when necessary, and when the information was not entirely clear, supplemental data were requested. The girls with the lowest and highest accounts were interviewed, and their accounts considered in detail before the calculations were begun. In these ways the discarding of much otherwise valuable data was prevented. Many books were lost, others were neglected, and still others were not sufficiently complete to be used. Of the one hundred and eleven returned, nine were not complete enough to warrant using them, and consequently one hundred and two clothing accounts were used as the source of the data for this study.

The students who kept these books put forth a generous effort to keep their accounts accurately and at all times showed a spirit of cooperation and candor in giving the facts. Many of them had no idea what the annual family income was, and the parents preferred not to

give them the information. Some of the records are representative of the highest income class in Glendale, which is a city made up principally of native American families of moderate incomes. It is believed that the facts these records contain may be assumed to be typical of the group of high school students in Glendale as a whole.

## PROCEDURE

### Data Assembled from Account Books

Every month when the account books were checked, the total amount spent for each of the items was recorded on the summary page of the individual account book. In order to facilitate the handling of the data from the account books, they were divided into the three classes, sophomore, junior, and senior, and each book was numbered in its class when it was returned complete at the end of twelve months. This same number was used on the large master tabulation sheets when the total amounts for the year were recorded before the calculations were made. For the reader who is interested in studying these data, the totals from the tabulation sheets have been included in the appendix, (Tables I to III, Appendix, pp. 67-71.)

That it might be possible to analyze in detail the accounts for the year, the students left their account books with the writer at the end of the year.

### Calculations Determined

The arithmetic mean or average, the medians, and the range of expenditure were calculated for the various divisions of the wardrobe for each class in school and for the whole group. The percentages of the total expenditures for the various items were determined for each of the one hundred and two girls, and the percentage of the family income spent for clothing the girl were computed.

To aid in further interpreting the data, the relation of the

total amount spent for the girl's clothing to the number in the family and to the family income were determined; the relation between the income and the size of the family was shown; the numbers and costs of various articles were tabulated; and comparisons were made between the numbers of skirts purchased ready made and those made at home, and their costs. The expenditures for the various articles for the one hundred and two girls were classified according to their total expenditures, in groups of twenty-five dollar intervals, and their means and percentage distribution were calculated. The detailed distribution of the clothing expenditures of the whole group was determined.

Throughout the study the three classes have been considered separately because of a well-marked distinction of age and of social activities.

## INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Number and Ages of Girls Included in This Study

This is a study of the clothing expenditures of one hundred and two girls in the Glendale High School. Table I shows the number of girls enrolled in September 1932, when the students began keeping their records, and their distribution among the three classes of the senior high school.

TABLE I

## NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS WHO KEPT ACCOUNTS

Classification	No. in high school	No. of accounts	Per cent
Sophomore	283	41	14.5
Junior	243	34	14.0
Senior	196	27	13.8
Totals	722	102	14.1

In the accounts studied 14.5 per cent of the sophomore girls, 14 per cent of the junior girls, and 13.8 per cent of the senior girls are represented. They made up 14.1 per cent of the girls in the student body. Table I gives ample evidence that the sample contains a fair representation of the classes within the school and the school as a whole.

The ages of the students keeping the clothing records varied from fourteen to twenty years, with seventy-five per cent of them

between fifteen and seventeen. Table II shows the number of girls reporting the different ages. The fact that three of the girls are over eighteen is probably due to retardation in school, or to the return to high school of girls who had dropped out for a time.

TABLE II

## AGES OF GIRLS KEEPING ACCOUNTS

Ages	No. of girls
14 years	8
15 years	19
16 years	38
17 years	18
18 years	9
19 years	2
20 years	1
Not given	7
Total	102

Analysis of the Various Divisions of the Clothing Expenditures

Tables III to X inclusive show the average tendencies and the range of percentages of each of the three classes and of the whole group, when selecting their clothes.

In Tables III, IV, and V the mean and median amounts spent for each of the principal clothing articles are shown to be very close together, with two exceptions. These exceptions are the amounts spent

for outer clothing by the juniors and those for the accessories of the seniors, and can be accounted for by two exceptionally high accounts which made the means much greater than the medians. In these cases the medians are the more accurate measures of the amount spent by the classes. With each class the footwear was the next largest item of expense after the outer clothing. Hosiery and underclothing required very nearly the same amounts, the hosiery being a little higher for the sophomores and seniors, while the juniors spent a little more for underclothing than for hosiery. The clothing upkeep and cosmetics were the least expensive divisions of the wardrobe cost.

TABLE III  
MEAN AND MEDIAN EXPENDITURES FOR  
VARIOUS CLOTHING ARTICLES FOR SOPHOMORES

Articles	Mean	Median
Outer clothing	\$52.02	\$51.02
Footwear	13.82	13.75
Underclothing	5.21	4.98
Hosiery	6.15	5.49
Accessories	3.16	2.50
Cleaning and repairing	1.38	1.00
Cosmetics	1.65	1.23
Total	\$83.39	\$79.97

TABLE IV  
 MEAN AND MEDIAN EXPENDITURES FOR  
 VARIOUS CLOTHING ARTICLES FOR JUNIORS

Articles	Mean	Median
Outer clothing	\$65.88	\$48.03
Footwear	16.42	15.15
Underclothing	6.62	5.68
Hosiery	5.61	5.24
Accessories	4.98	4.12
Cleaning and repairing	2.82	2.43
Cosmetics	2.43	2.30
Total	\$104.78	\$78.06

TABLE V  
 MEAN AND MEDIAN EXPENDITURES FOR  
 VARIOUS CLOTHING ARTICLES FOR SENIORS

Articles	Mean	Median
Outer clothing	\$79.42	\$77.94
Footwear	18.27	16.25
Underclothing	7.42	6.66
Hosiery	7.60	7.00
Accessories	9.18	4.91
Cleaning and repairing	2.85	1.83
Cosmetics	3.24	3.20
Total	\$127.98	\$131.25

When the total expenses of each girl were tabulated in order to calculate the median expenditures, it became evident that less than \$51 was spent by one-fourth of the sophomore girls, that three of them spent less than \$25, and that none spent over \$150. One-half of the class spent between \$50 and \$110 for clothes. In the junior class one-half of the girls spent less than \$75, and one-fourth of them spent more than \$150. Half of the juniors spent between \$50 and \$150, while the cost for half of the senior group was between \$85 and \$150. For one-fourth of the seniors the annual clothing costs were less than \$85. Three juniors and three seniors each spent more than \$225.

TABLE VI\*

MEAN, MEDIAN, AND RANGE OF PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR  
VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE SOPHOMORE CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

Articles	Mean	Median	Range
Outer clothing	60.2	62.5	30.9 - 78.3
Footwear	18.1	16.8	5.6 - 34.5
Underclothing	5.9	6.2	0.0 - 13.8
Hosiery	8.3	7.3	1.5 - 28.8
Accessories	3.4	3.7	0.0 - 8.4
Cleaning and repairing	2.1	1.3	0.0 - 15.3
Cosmetics	2.0	1.6	0.0 - 6.9

\*The mean percentages of Tables VI, VII, and VIII are the mean of the series of percentages that hosiery, for example, bears to the total expenditure in each of the 102 girls' accounts. In this way, it is believed that a more accurate idea of the proportional expenditure is obtained than by reducing to percentages the mean amounts spent for each item, as given in Tables III, IV, and V.

TABLE VII\*

MEAN, MEDIAN, AND RANGE OF PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR  
VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE JUNIOR CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

Articles	Mean	Median	Range
Outer clothing	61.9	62.5	35.0 - 76.4
Footwear	15.6	15.0	4.5 - 37.8
Underclothing	6.3	6.2	0.0 - 13.1
Hosiery	5.3	5.5	1.8 - 13.3
Accessories	4.8	3.9	0.0 - 17.1
Cleaning and repairing	3.3	2.5	0.0 - 12.6
Cosmetics	2.8	2.6	0.0 - 9.6

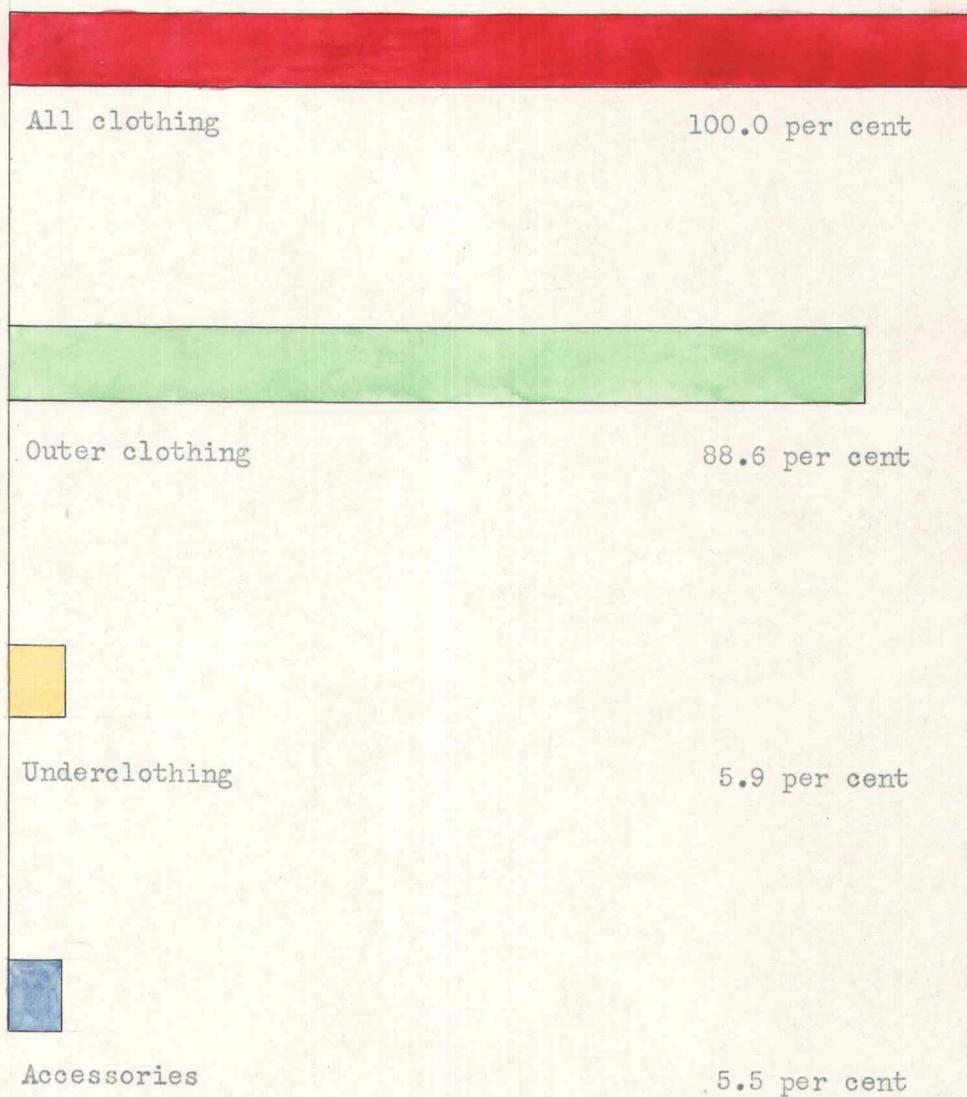
TABLE VIII\*

MEAN, MEDIAN, AND RANGE OF PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR  
VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE SENIOR CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

Articles	Mean	Median	Range
Outer clothing	59.6	61.0	38.0 - 73.8
Footwear	15.6	15.8	8.4 - 26.5
Underclothing	5.8	5.7	0.0 - 14.6
Hosiery	6.7	6.5	.7 - 13.9
Accessories	7.1	7.0	0.0 - 22.4
Cleaning and repairing	2.4	1.7	0.0 - 10.6
Cosmetics	2.8	2.7	.3 - 10.0

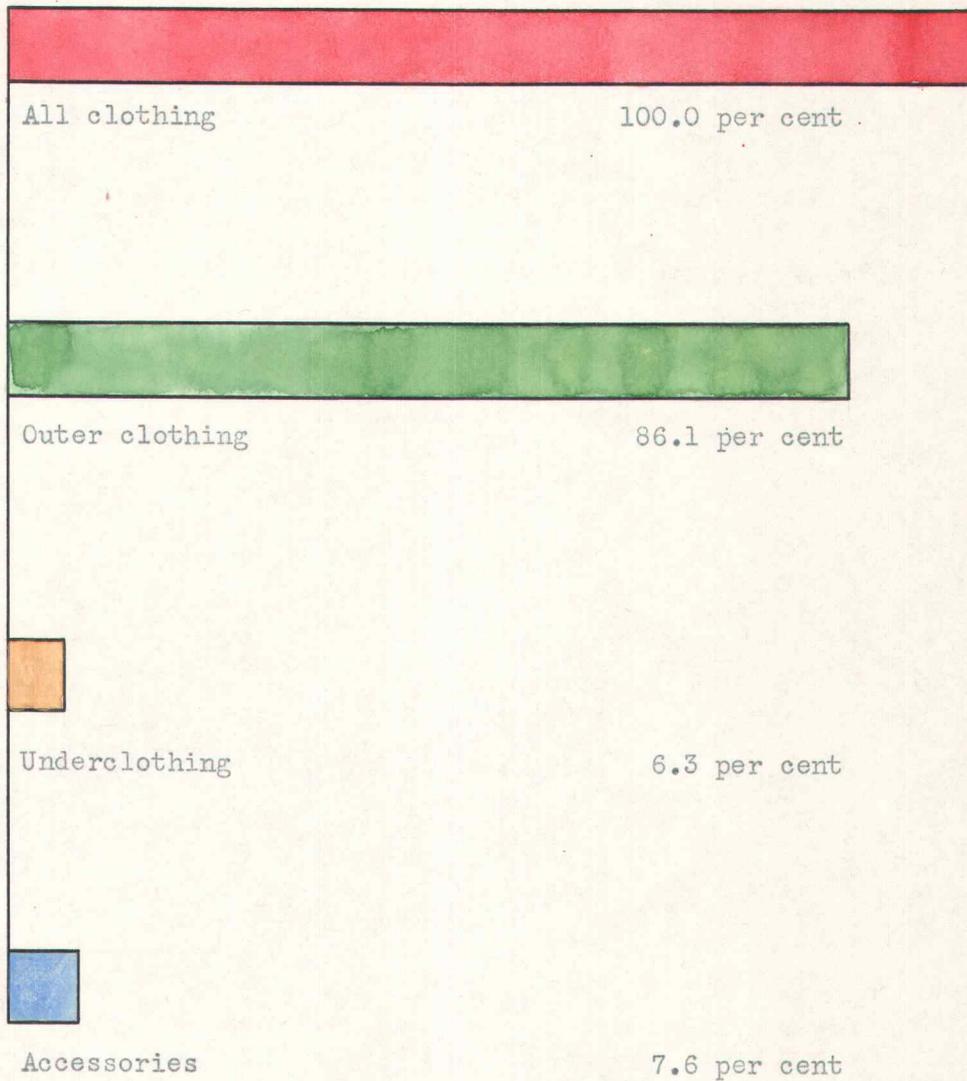
\*See footnote, page 15.

CHART 1



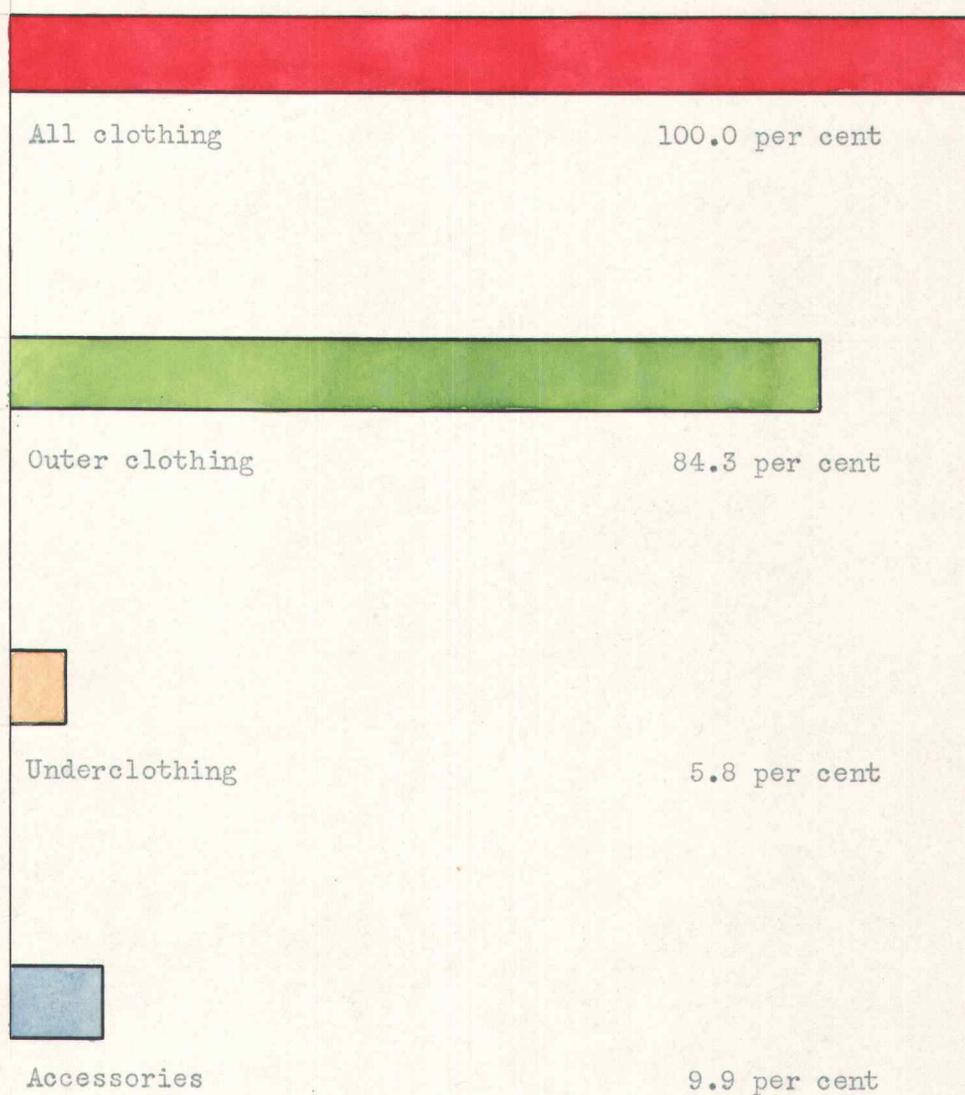
MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLOTHING  
EXPENDITURES OF THE SOPHOMORES

CHART 2



MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLOTHING  
EXPENDITURES OF THE JUNIORS

CHART 3



MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLOTHING  
EXPENDITURES OF THE SENIORS

TABLE IX

## RANGE OF PERCENTAGES FOR VARIOUS ITEMS FOR EACH CLASS

	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	All classes
Outer clothing	30.9-78.3	35.0-76.4	37.9-73.8	30.9-78.3
Footwear	5.6-34.5	4.5-37.8	8.4-26.5	4.5-37.8
Underclothing	0.0-13.8	0.0-13.1	0.0-14.6	0.0-14.6
Hosiery	1.5-28.8	1.8-13.3	.7-13.9	.7-28.7
Accessories	0.0- 8.4	0.0-17.1	0.0-22.4	0.0-22.4
Cleaning and repairing	0.0-15.3	0.0-12.6	0.0-10.6	0.0-15.3
Cosmetics	0.0- 6.9	0.0- 9.6	.3-10.0	0.0-10.0

Inspection of Tables VI to IX inclusive shows that the mean and median percentages of the total expenditures for each of the various items in the account books are very close together. The percentages do not vary greatly when the sophomore, junior, and senior groups are compared. Outer clothing absorbs approximately 60 per cent of the total clothing expenses, ranging from 30.9 per cent to 78.3 per cent as displayed in Table IX. Footwear comes next, ranging from 4.5 to 37.8 per cent and averaging about 16 per cent. Underclothing was allotted a lower percentage and accessories a higher percentage by the seniors than by the other classes. The accessories for the seniors ranged from zero to 22 per cent of the total expenditure. The percentage expenditure for cosmetics ran as high as ten for one senior girl, who spent more for cosmetics than she did for shoes. About half of the girls spent less than two per cent of their total

annual expenditure for cosmetics.

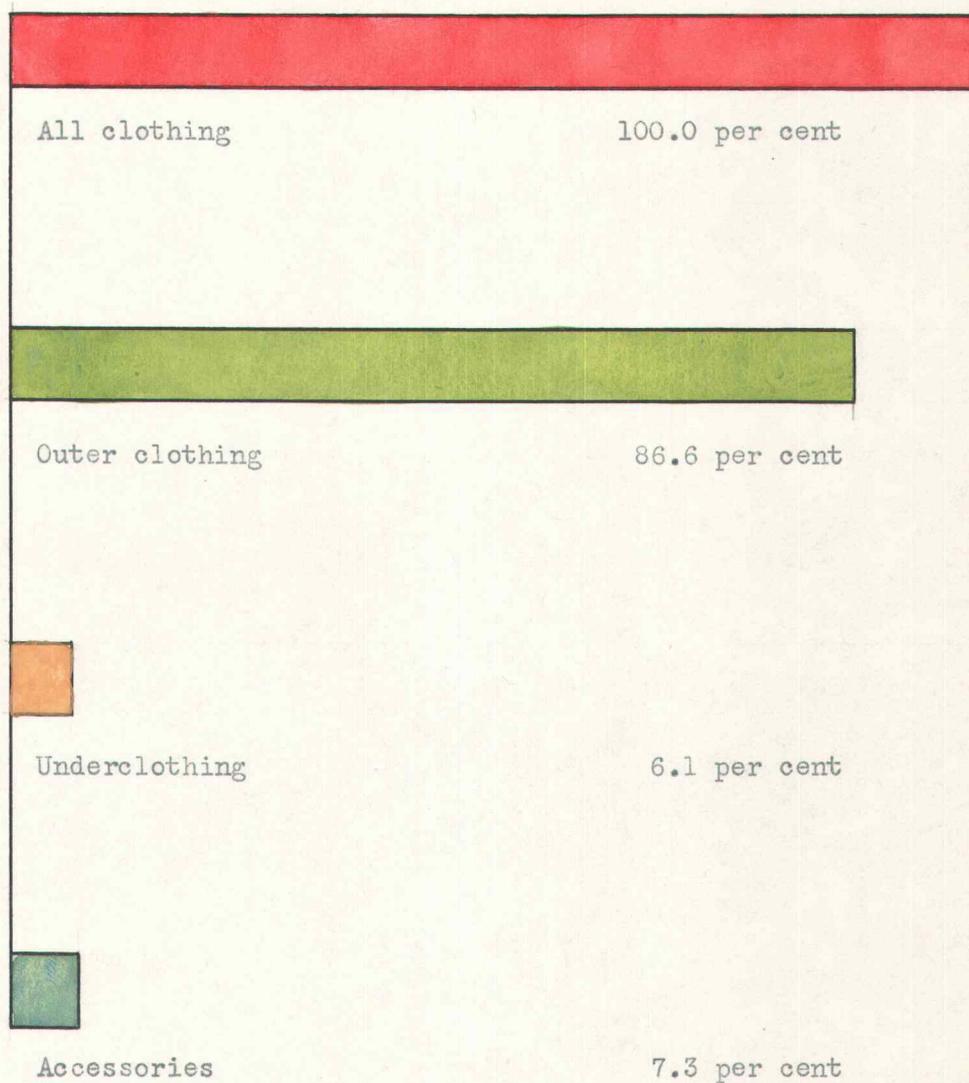
Charts 1, 2, and 3 are representative of the mean percentage distribution of the major divisions of the clothing expenditures of the sophomores, juniors, and seniors respectively. Footwear, hosiery, cleaning and repairing are included with the outer clothing, while cosmetics are included with accessories.

TABLE X  
MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION  
OF THE EXPENDITURES OF THE WHOLE GROUP

Articles	per cent
Outer clothing	60.4
Footwear	16.6
Underclothing	6.1
Hosiery	7.1
Accessories	4.9
Cleaning and repairing	2.5
Cosmetics	2.4

Table X and Chart 4 clearly show how the high school girls as a whole distribute their total clothing expenditures among their different articles of clothing. When their outer clothing is considered as including coats, suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, sweaters, and hats, it takes 60.4 per cent of the total amount spent, but when shoes and hose and the upkeep on their clothing are also included, then 86.6 per cent is absorbed by the outer clothing expenditure (Chart 4).

CHART 4



MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLOTHING  
EXPENDITURES OF THE WHOLE GROUP

When accessories are considered to include their cosmetics, they become more important than underclothing to the average high school girl.

Relation of the Expenditures to the Size of the Family  
and to the Family Income

As shown in Table XI, only fifty-two of the one hundred and two students gave any report concerning both the size of the family and the annual family income. Some of those who did report knew the exact income, but many of the families admitted that they did not know what the income was, due to its being irregular, and still other parents considered that the income was too personal a matter to be discussed even with the daughter. Doubtless, some of the girls who gave a report on the income merely guessed at the amount.

TABLE XI

SIZE OF FAMILY ACCORDING TO INCOME REPORTED

Income	No. of girls reporting	Size of families						Mean
		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Under \$ 500	6		2	2	1	1		3.5
\$ 500 - 1000	11	1	3	4	2		1	4.0
1000 - 2000	20		4	9	5	2		4.2
2000 - 3000	7		1	2	4			4.4
3000 - 4000	3	1		1	1			3.6
4000 - 5000	2				1	1		5.5
5000 and over	3			2		1		4.9
Not reporting	50							

Table XI shows the relation between the size of the family and the income. While it is obvious that the cases are insufficient and the information not to be entirely depended upon as accurate, the following indications are apparent in this group: the average size

family varied from 3.5 persons, when the income was below \$500, to 5.5 persons, when the income was between \$4000 and \$5000; and the average size was approximately five persons when the income was \$5000 or more.

TABLE XII  
TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT FOR CLOTHING AND  
ITS RELATION TO THE NUMBER IN THE FAMILY

Total amounts	No. of girls reporting	Number in family								
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than \$ 25.00	3	1	1	1						
\$ 25.00 - 49.99	12		4	4	4					
50.00 - 74.99	19		5	3	7	2	1		1	
75.00 - 99.99	17		2	10	3	1				1
100.00 - 124.99	11		2	4	4	1				
125.00 - 149.99	14		3	8	2					1
150.00 - 174.99	6		1	2	2	1				
175.00 - 199.99	4	1		2		1				
200.00 - 224.99	0									
225.00 - 249.99	3			1	2					
250.00 - 274.99	0									
275.00 and over	3				2	1				
All amounts	92	2	18	35	26	7	1	0	1	2

The term, "number in family", as employed here means only those who are dependent upon the family income. It does not include those members of the family who are at home and earning their own living, nor those who are independent and living away from home.

The size of the families of the girls included in this study varied from two to ten, with the average size between four and five persons. Ten of the girls did not report the number in their families. As can be seen in Table XII, no particular relation appears between the size of the family and the amount spent for the high school girl's clothing. The three girls who spent far more than any

of the others belonged to families of five and six members, and the girl whose expense account was the greatest, \$307.93, was from a family of six. One of the two girls from the largest families spent between \$125 and \$150, considerably more than the average amount, and the other girl spent just slightly below the average amount. Belonging to families of two members, one student spent less than \$25, and another spent between \$175 and \$200.

The percentages of the family incomes spent by the high school girls for their clothing are given according to classes in school in Tables XIII to XV inclusive.

TABLE XIII  
TOTAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR CLOTHING BY SOPHOMORES  
AND THEIR PER CENTS OF THE FAMILY INCOMES

No.	Clothing totals	Approximate income	per cent
1	\$ 40.41	\$2500	1.6
4	172.64	1500	11.5
7	20.72	450	4.6
8	24.91	750	3.3
12	31.93	750	4.3
14	86.42	450	19.2
19	125.86	3500	3.6
23	47.33	1500	3.2
24	76.04	4500	1.7
25	132.83	750	17.7
28	97.48	1500	6.5
30	49.93	2500	2.0
31	112.17	1500	7.5
32	162.91	450	36.2
35	105.32	2500	4.2
36	95.86	750	12.8
37	70.46	1500	4.7
39	120.40	3500	3.4
40	134.09	1500	8.9
41	24.62	750	3.3

Mean per cent was 8.0

TABLE XIV  
 TOTAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR CLOTHING BY JUNIORS  
 AND THEIR PER CENTS OF THE FAMILY INCOMES

No.	Clothing totals	Approximate income	Per cent
2	\$ 43.45	\$2500	1.7
3	31.74	750	4.2
4	127.55	1500	8.5
6	71.02	1500	4.7
7	180.88	1500	12.1
10	194.80	5500	3.5
13	56.08	1500	3.7
16	134.48	1500	9.0
17	45.85	1500	3.1
18	61.81	1500	4.1
21	58.82	750	7.8
22	89.69	750	12.0
23	227.88	4500	5.1
24	58.86	1500	3.9
26	74.50	750	9.9
28	154.77	5500	2.8
29	33.47	450	7.4
30	65.63	2500	2.6
34	57.88	2500	2.3

Mean per cent was 5.7

TABLE XV  
 TOTAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR CLOTHING BY SENIORS  
 AND THEIR PER CENTS OF THE FAMILY INCOMES

No.	Clothing totals	Approximate income	Per cent
2	\$195.16	\$3500	5.6
3	127.52	450	28.3
6	97.20	2500	3.9
9	159.50	1500	10.6
11	131.20	1500	8.7
12	33.93	750	4.5
14	112.83	1500	7.5
15	94.56	1500	6.3
16	86.60	1500	5.8
19	152.43	450	33.9
21	104.62	1500	7.0
22	51.71	750	6.9
25	307.93	5500	5.6
27	33.77	450	7.5

Mean per cent was 13.7

In the sophomore classes occurred the highest percentage of the estimated family income spent by the girl for her clothing, 36.2 per cent, but in the senior class (Table XV) there is a case of 33.9 per cent. Both of these girls gave the family income as below \$500, and doubtless they are inaccurate estimates. The mean percentage was 8.0 for the sophomores, 5.7 for the juniors, and 13.7 for the seniors. These are too high for average percentages, even for the class whose percentage was lowest, since their average size family was 4.7 persons.

In Table XVI the data were compiled so as to find in what way the total amount spent for clothing by a high school girl correlated with the family income.

TABLE XVI

## AMOUNT SPENT FOR CLOTHING CORRELATED WITH FAMILY INCOME

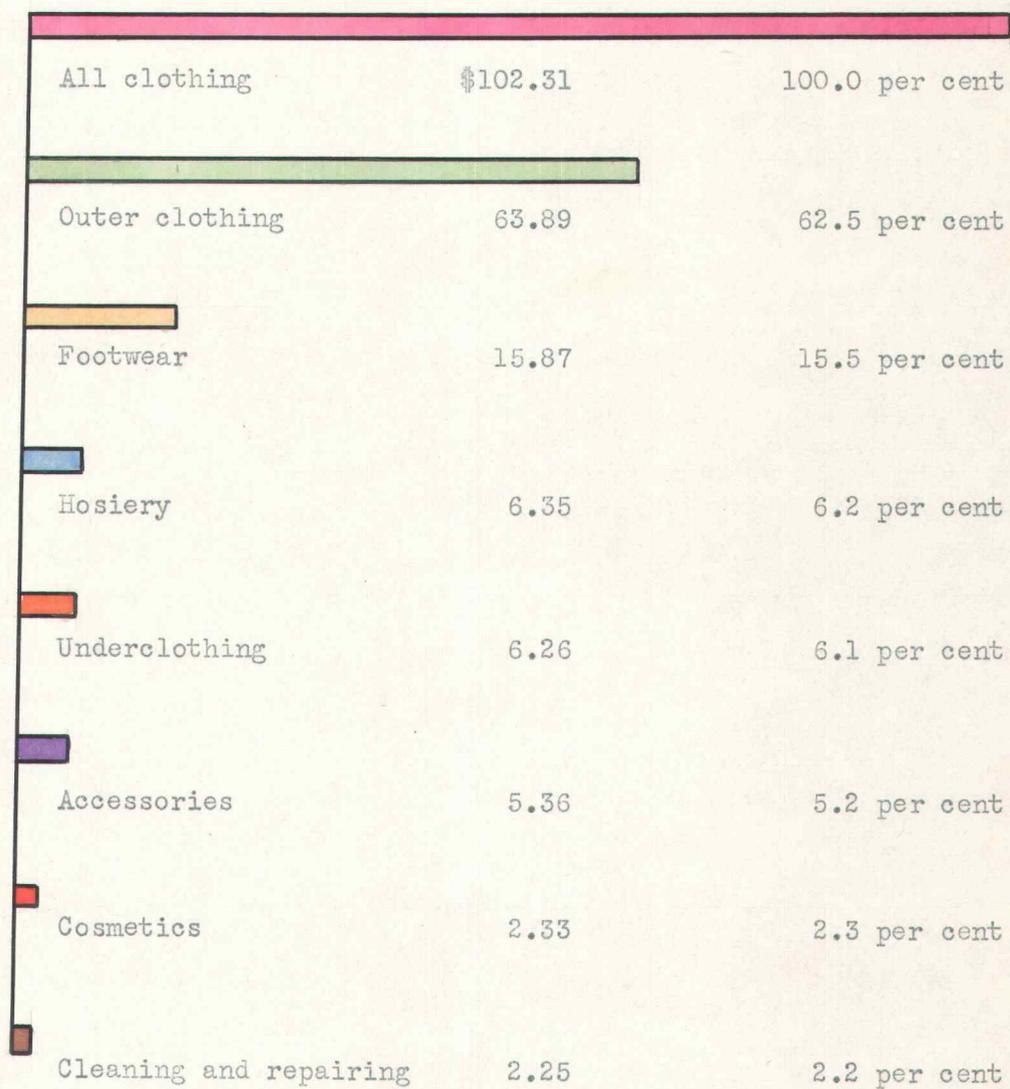
Approximate income	No. of girls reporting	Average amount spent	Per cent of family income
\$ 450.00	7	\$102.32	19.6
750.00	11	59.14	7.9
1500.00	20	100.48	6.9
2500.00	7	65.69	2.6
3500.00	3	147.14	4.2
4500.00	2	151.96	3.4
5500.00	3	219.17	3.9

Though the cases here studied are not many, the data indicates that the average amount spent steadily increased as the family income increased, and the percentage of the income spent for clothing decreased.

Analysis of Expenditures for Each Class

Table XVII gives the mean expenditures for each of the clothing items of the whole group as well as of the different classes. Chart 5 is a representation of the expenditure for the various clothing articles for the whole group.

CHART 5



MEAN EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS CLOTHING  
ARTICLES FOR THE WHOLE GROUP

TABLE XVII  
 MEAN EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS CLOTHING ARTICLES  
 FOR SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS, AND SENIORS

Articles	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	All classes
Outer clothing	\$52.02	\$65.88	\$79.42	\$63.89
Footwear	13.82	16.42	18.27	15.87
Underclothing	5.21	6.62	7.42	6.26
Hosiery	6.15	5.61	7.60	6.35
Accessories	3.16	4.98	9.18	5.36
Cleaning and repairing	1.38	2.82	2.85	2.25
Cosmetics	1.65	2.43	3.24	2.33

A comparison of the mean amounts spent for the various clothing articles by the three different classes shows a steady increase in the amounts of the expenditures from the sophomore through the junior to the senior class. After the outer clothing, the footwear was the next largest item with each class, varying from \$13.82 to \$18.27. The third largest amount was allotted to hosiery by the sophomores, to underclothing by the juniors, and to accessories by the seniors. Dry cleaning, both by a professional and at home, and dyeing of shoes as well as repairing of heels and soles, and extra shoe strings were all included in the cleaning and repairing amounts. The amount spent here was practically equivalent to that spent for cosmetics, the former averaging \$2.25 for all of the one hundred and two girls, and the latter averaging \$2.33.

According to expectations, the range of expenditures for each of the clothing divisions was great, as can be seen in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII

## RANGE OF EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS ITEMS FOR EACH CLASS

	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	All classes
Outer clothing	\$12.61-\$123.08	\$11.72-\$194.30	\$15.48-\$218.16	\$11.72-\$218.16
Footwear	5.00 - 29.95	2.50 - 45.70	7.00 - 40.09	2.50 - 45.70
Under clothing	0.00 - 14.95	0.00 - 26.44	0.00 - 22.15	0.00 - 26.44
Hosiery	1.18 - 17.00	1.50 - 14.37	1.00 - 21.25	1.00 - 21.25
Accessories	0.00 - 10.23	0.00 - 22.30	0.00 - 24.92	0.00 - 24.92
Cleaning repairing	0.00 - 5.25	0.00 - 9.50	0.00 - 16.35	0.00 - 16.35
Cosmetics	0.00 - 4.81	0.00 - 7.35	0.00 - 10.50	0.00 - 10.50

For outer clothing the range was from \$11.72 for a junior to \$218.16 for a senior, a spread of \$206.44. The junior who spent only \$11.72 had many made-over garments, and very little replenishing was done to the outer garments in her wardrobe during this year. The senior is a typical example of a girl who was a social leader and whose family income was sufficiently large to supply her clothing needs and desires. The amounts spent for footwear varied from \$2.50 to \$45.70, both amounts being spent by juniors. One pair of tennis shoes and one pair of school shoes were the only new footwear included in the lowest amount, but this girl had two pairs of shoes repaired during the year. The girl who spent the most for footwear purchased a pair of galoshes for \$3.95, a pair of bedroom slippers

for \$2.65, and nine pairs of shoes, some of them costing as much as \$7.50 a pair. Hosiery ranged in cost all the way from \$1.00 to \$21.25, an amount not unusually large for girls.

In every class there was at least one girl who spent nothing at all for underclothing, accessories, cosmetics, or clothing upkeep. This gives evidence of the facts that no replenishment was needed for underclothing for a year, and that the girl either did not use any cosmetics, or she used some that belonged to her mother.

TABLE XIX  
MEAN AMOUNTS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR EACH  
CLASS AND FOR THE WHOLE GROUP

Class	Amount
Sophomore	\$ 83.39
Junior	104.75
Senior	127.95
All classes	102.31

Obviously, from the mean amounts of the total expenditure as given in Table XIX, high school girls tend to increase the amount of their expenditures as they progress in school. The mean amount spent by the sophomores was \$83.39, while the juniors spent \$104.75, and the seniors \$127.95, an approximate increase of \$22 each year. The average total expenditure for the one hundred and two girls for a year is \$102.31.

Comparisons of the Lowest and the Highest

Clothing Accounts in Each Class

As was to be expected, the lowest expense account of all recorded, \$20.72, was in the sophomore class, and the highest, \$307.93, in the senior class. The low junior and the low senior expense accounts, which were \$31.74 and \$33.77 respectively, were not much above the lowest in the sophomore class; nor was there a great difference between the high junior and the high senior records. The girls spending these amounts were interviewed and their account books carefully reviewed, to ascertain whether or not some items had been overlooked, exaggerated, or underestimated. All were found to be correct.

TABLE XX

LOW AND HIGH SOPHOMORE ACCOUNTS

Articles	Lowest	Highest
Outer clothing	\$12.74	\$122.04
Footwear	6.45	13.50
Underclothing	.35	12.35
Hosiery	1.18	9.75
Accessories	0.00	9.75
Cleaning and repairing	0.00	1.25
Cosmetics	0.00	4.00
Totals	\$20.72	\$172.64

TABLE XXI  
LOW AND HIGH JUNIOR ACCOUNTS

Articles	Lowest	Highest
Outer clothing	\$15.20	\$183.25
Footwear	7.14	27.95
Underclothing	.50	26.44
Hosiery	2.00	11.40
Accessories	.70	22.30
Cleaning and repairing	4.00	9.50
Cosmetics	2.20	7.35
Totals	\$31.74	\$288.19

TABLE XXII  
LOW AND HIGH SENIOR ACCOUNTS

Articles	Lowest	Highest
Outer clothing	\$15.48	\$218.16
Footwear	8.00	32.88
Underclothing	1.00	16.00
Hosiery	3.39	13.49
Accessories	2.50	21.15
Cleaning and repairing	2.15	1.25
Cosmetics	.85	5.00
Totals	\$33.77	\$307.93

In each class the greatest differences between the lowest and the highest accounts are in the expenses for outer clothing. This is natural, since by far the largest amounts are allocated to outer clothing. The highest accounts in the classes, when compared with the lowest, showed a greater expenditure for each of the individual items, except in the case of cleaning and repairing, in the senior records. Here the low account had a total of \$2.15 for this and the high account, \$1.25. In the latter case most of the girl's dry cleaning was done at home, and she purchased new shoes instead of repairing her old ones, as her footwear expense indicates. (Table XXII).

The lowest account of all indicates that the girl spent only for the necessities, allotting nothing to accessories, cosmetics, or cleaning and repairing. All of her clothes were made at home, and some were made over. Most of the time she came to school without stockings. Four different months out of the year she spent nothing at all for her clothes. She had no father, and the family income was less than \$500.

When the costs of accessories and cosmetics are combined in the high sophomore record, they amount to \$1.01 more than the \$12.74 spent for outer clothing in the low record of the class. The accessory and cosmetic cost for the highest junior account is \$29.65 as compared to \$20.92, the total expenditure in the lowest record.

In the highest account in the school, the cost of the outer clothing, \$218.16, was the item that made it exceptionally high.

This was over twice the average amount spent for all clothing by the whole group, \$102.31.

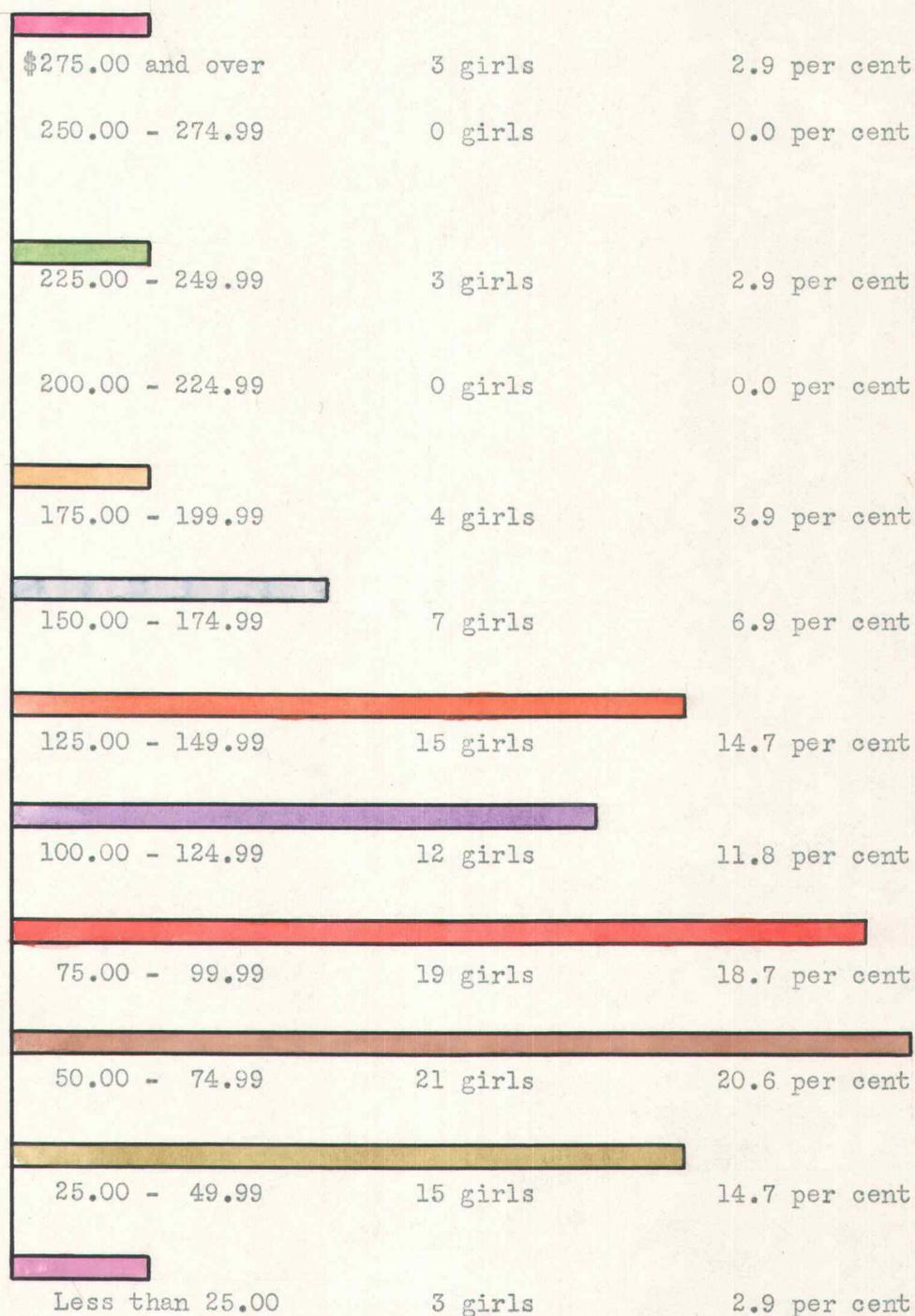
There is a difference of \$151.92 between the lowest and the highest sophomore costs, a difference of \$256.45 in the junior costs, and \$274.16 in the senior. Between the highest junior and the highest sophomore expenditures there is a difference of \$115.55, but the highest senior record is only \$19.74 higher than the highest junior.

Amounts Spent Annually by the Whole Group

When the amounts spent annually for clothes are grouped in intervals of \$25, certain facts that merit consideration are brought out. Inspection of Table XXIII will show that three girls spent less than \$25 annually on their clothes, that 35 per cent of the group studied spent between \$25 and \$75, that 40 per cent spent between \$50 and \$100, and 50 per cent were included in the group spending between \$50 and \$125. Only six girls, less than 6 per cent of the students, spent as much as \$200, while nearly 90 per cent spent less than \$175. The most frequent annual expenditure was between \$50 and \$75. These facts are graphically shown in Chart VI.

The three girls who spent less than \$25 reported that they had received gifts of used clothing, and had made over garments; thus in a few cases the expense account does not indicate completely the cost of the clothes worn by the students.

CHART 6



NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH A GIVEN AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

TABLE XXIII  
ANNUAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR CLOTHING

Amount	No. of girls	Percentage
\$275.00 and over	3	2.9
250.00 - 274.99	0	0.0
225.00 - 249.99	3	2.9
200.00 - 224.99	0	0.0
175.00 - 199.99	4	3.9
150.00 - 174.99	7	6.9
125.00 - 149.99	15	14.7
100.00 - 124.99	12	11.8
75.00 - 99.99	19	18.7
50.00 - 74.99	21	20.6
25.00 - 49.99	15	14.7
Less than 25.00	3	2.9

Detailed Analysis of the Expenditures for  
Blouses, Sweaters, Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, and Cosmetics

In the high schools of Glendale the girls are required to conform to certain regulations in their school clothes. The dress regulations set up by the Girl's League include a blue, black, or white skirt of wool, cotton, or linen, worn with either a middie, a sweater, or a cotton blouse. These regulations very definitely affect the selections of outer garments for these high school girls, making it possible for a girl with a limited number of garments in her wardrobe to be suitably and as well dressed as the other girls.

TABLE XXIV  
NUMBER OF BLOUSES, SWEATERS, AND MIDDIES PURCHASED  
IN A YEAR BY CLASSES

No.	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total
0	1	2	1	4
1	7	6	3	16
2	8	6	4	18
3	5	4	4	13
4	6	6	2	14
5	5	3	4	12
6	2	1	3	6
7	3	2	3	8
8	3	1	1	5
9	1	0	0	1
10	0	1	2	3
11	0	1	0	1
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	1	0	1
Total No.	154	131	118	403
Mean	3.75	3.60	4.30	3.95

Table XXIV shows the facts concerning the number of blouses, sweaters, and middies purchased in a year by the girls in the various classes. Class sweaters, club sweaters, and twin sweater sets added to the great variety and number of sweaters included in the girls' wardrobes, and gave them an opportunity to express their tastes in dress. Four of the girls did not find it essential to buy any blouses, sweaters, or middies for a year, while one girl in the junior class bought thirteen. From one to two was the number purchased by 33 per cent of the whole group, and 56 per cent of them got from two to five. Half of the girls bought three or fewer, and six bought more than eight, the average number being 3.95, in a range from 3.6 for the juniors to 4.3 for the seniors.

The mean cost per girl for sweaters, blouses, and middies was \$6.74, with the mean cost per garment \$1.70. The cost was this high due to the fact that many of the sweaters were as much as \$5, though some of the blouses made at home were no more than twenty-five cents.

Footwear is a very important part of a girl's wardrobe, and in every case it was found to be the second largest item of expense.

TABLE XXV

## NUMBER OF PAIRS OF SHOES PURCHASED IN A YEAR AND THEIR COST

No. of pairs of shoes	No. of girls	Total cost	Average cost per pair per girl
1	1	\$ 5.00	\$5.00
2	8	58.59	3.66
3	13	106.37	2.73
4	19	295.81	3.89
5	23	352.58	3.07
6	17	332.81	3.26
7	6	107.37	2.56
8	9	225.41	3.13
9	4	113.81	3.61
10	0	0.00	0.00
11	1	40.09	3.64
12	0	0.00	0.00
13	1	41.34	3.18

The highest number of pairs of shoes purchased by any one girl was thirteen, and only two girls purchased more than nine pairs in the year. Between three and six pairs were purchased by 70 per cent of the girls, while five pairs were most commonly purchased, 22 per cent of the girls getting this number. The average number of pairs of shoes purchased per year per girl was 5.12. Tennis shoes and bedroom slippers were considered along with other types. The range of cost per pair was from forty-nine cents, for tennis shoes, to \$10.50 for dress shoes. The median price paid was \$2.78, the mean cost, \$2.99, and the

modal price between \$2.00 and \$2.99. The mean cost per year per girl was \$15.25.

TABLE XXVI

## NUMBER OF PAIRS OF HOSE PURCHASED IN A YEAR AND THEIR COST

No. of pairs of stockings	No. of girls	Total cost	Average cost per pair per girl
1	1	\$ 1.00	\$1.00
2	4	6.68	.83
3	5	11.93	.79
4	7	23.21	.83
5	10	34.55	.69
6	10	40.43	.67
7	12	61.57	.73
8	5	39.64	.99
9	7	42.99	.68
10	12	78.96	.66
11	5	37.09	.67
12	7	76.87	.92
13	5	39.51	.61
14	4	31.77	.57
15	2	26.02	.87
16	0	0.00	0.00
17	1	15.50	.91
18	0	0.00	0.00
19	1	11.40	.60
20	1	17.00	.85
21	2	37.94	.90
22	1	14.13	.64

Under the heading hosiery, both stockings and socks were recorded. In Glendale many of the girls never wear stockings or socks to school; some of them wear socks all or part of the time, and some wear stockings all or most of the time; thus the needs for hosiery are greatly varied. Every girl bought at least one pair of stockings a year, and one girl bought twenty-two pairs. The average number of pairs purchased per year per girl was 8.61. Over half of the girls purchased from five to ten pairs, and 20 per cent had six to seven pairs.

The range of cost per pair was from thirteen cents, for socks, to \$2. The mean cost per pair was seventy-four cents, and the median price was sixty-two cents. The modal price paid was between fifty cents and ninety-nine cents. The mean cost per year per girl was \$6.36.

The facts concerning the desires of high school girls in southern California for hats are brought out in Table XXVII. The outstanding fact shown is that 20 per cent of the girls wear no hats, and that 62 per cent of those who do, buy no more than two hats in a year. Only fourteen girls, or 13.7 per cent of the entire group, purchased more than three hats, and 26.4 per cent, only one hat; the average number per year was 1.92.

TABLE XXVII

## NUMBER OF HATS PURCHASED IN A YEAR AND THEIR COST

No. of hats	No. of girls	Total cost	Average cost per hat per girl
0	21	\$ 0.00	\$0.00
1	27	47.12	1.75
2	23	71.15	1.55
3	17	109.00	2.14
4	8	75.77	2.37
5	2	16.60	1.66
6	2	33.94	2.83
7	1	11.00	1.57
8	1	14.75	1.84

Berets and hats made by the girls were included in this detailed study of hats. The range of the cost per hat was from 45 cents to \$8.50, the modal price being between \$1 and \$1.99, and both the mean and median price was \$1.98. The mean cost per year per girl was \$3.76. The data in this table is not sufficient to prove anything

about the relation between the cost of hats and the number of hats purchased in a year.

Cosmetics are considered by many high school girls to be an essential part of a girl's wardrobe, and just how essential these girls thought them is shown by Table XXVIII. Nothing was spent by eleven girls, 10.9 per cent, but some of these said they used the cosmetics purchased by their mothers, though a few of them never used any at all. Four girls, 3.7 per cent of the group, spent \$6 or more, with only one spending over \$8, and 48 per cent spent between fifty cents and \$4. Half of the girls spent less than \$2. The median amount spent for cosmetics was between \$1 and \$1.99.

TABLE XXVIII  
ANNUAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR COSMETICS

Amount	No. of girls	Per cent
Nothing	11	10.9
Less than \$ .50	8	7.8
\$ .50 - .99	8	7.8
1.00 - 1.99	27	26.5
2.00 - 2.99	13	12.8
3.00 - 3.99	11	10.9
4.00 - 4.99	14	13.7
5.00 - 5.99	6	5.9
6.00 - 6.99	2	1.9
7.00 - 7.99	1	.9
8.00 - 8.99	0	0.0
9.00 - 9.99	0	0.0
10.00 - 10.99	1	.9

Comparisons of Ready Made and Home Made Garments

The records of the students show that a variety of garments were made at home. Dresses, skirts, blouses, and underwear, were the articles frequently listed as being home made, while suits and separate jackets were occasionally included. Skirts made at home and ready made skirts were studied as an illustration of the value of home sewing. Tables XXIX to XXXI inclusive bring out certain facts that are worthy of consideration.

TABLE XXIX

NUMBER OF GIRLS WHO PURCHASED READY MADE SKIRTS COMPARED  
WITH THE NUMBER WHO MADE SKIRTS AT HOME

No. of ready made skirts	No. of girls	No. of home made skirts	No. of girls
0	48	0	47
1	35	1	22
2	15	2	24
3	4	3	7
4	0	4	2

Table XXIX shows that fifty-four girls purchased one or more ready made skirts during the year, and that fifty-five made one or more skirts at home. The figures further show that when only one new skirt was added to the wardrobe in a year, that thirty-five girls purchased it ready made and twenty-two made it at home, but if there were two or more skirts purchased, almost twice as many of them were made at home as were purchased ready made. Twenty-four of the girls

made two skirts, while fifteen bought two ready made; two girls made four skirts each, but no one purchased that many ready made.

TABLE XXX  
NUMBER OF READY MADE SKIRTS COMPARED WITH THE  
NUMBER MADE AT HOME IN ONE YEAR

	Total No. of ready made	Total no. of home made	Mean no. of ready made	Mean no. of home made
Sophomores	35	39	.85	.95
Juniors	30	31	.88	.91
Seniors	12	29	.44	1.07
All classes	77	99	.75	.97

Since a skirt is a part of the required dress of a girl attending Glendale High School it is not surprising that the one hundred and two girls bought one hundred and seventy-six skirts in one year. Ninety-nine of these were made at home, and seventy-seven were ready made, as shown in Table XXX. This table also permits a comparison of the total and mean numbers of skirts the girls in each class made and purchased ready made. The seniors averaged more than one home made skirt per girl, while they averaged the lowest number of ready made skirts. The mean number of home made skirts for all of the classes was .97, while the number of ready made skirts was .75.

TABLE XXXI  
 COMPARISON OF THE COST OF READY MADE  
 SKIRTS AND SKIRTS MADE AT HOME

	Total cost of ready made	Total cost of home made	Mean cost of ready made	Mean cost of home made
Sophomores	\$105.43	\$ 51.98	\$3.01	\$1.33
Juniors	103.78	59.04	3.46	1.90
Seniors	45.05	59.22	3.75	2.04
All classes	254.26	170.20	3.30	1.71

Table XXXI plainly shows the tendency of the girls to get more expensive skirts as they progress in school. The sophomores averaged \$3.01 for the cost of their ready made skirts, the juniors \$3.46, and the seniors \$3.75, while the mean costs of their skirts made at home were \$1.33, \$1.90, and \$2.04 respectively. The mean cost of all of the ready made skirts was approximately twice as much as that of the home made skirts.

Proportionate Expenditure According to Expenditure Levels

In order to determine any relationships between the amounts spent for the various items, the girls' accounts were grouped according to total expenditure by twenty-five dollar levels, from less than \$25 to \$275 and over. The relationships between the mean amounts and between the mean percentages are shown when the different expenditure levels are considered separately in Tables XXXII and XXXIII.

TABLE XXXII

## MEAN AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF CLOTHING BY GIRLS

## WITH A GIVEN AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Amount of total expenditure	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning Repairing	Cosmetics
All amounts	\$ 63.89	\$15.87	\$ 6.26	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.36	\$2.25	\$2.33
Less than \$25.00	13.49	6.33	.32	1.69	.06	1.08	.43
\$ 25.00 - \$ 49.99	20.73	9.31	2.60	4.19	1.49	1.89	1.13
50.00 - 74.99	35.29	10.13	4.60	5.82	3.31	1.56	1.69
75.00 - 99.99	54.71	13.64	5.13	6.48	4.09	1.58	1.90
100.00 - 124.99	66.76	20.07	6.52	5.66	6.61	2.33	3.56
125.00 - 149.99	81.13	17.67	7.86	6.38	6.52	1.64	2.60
150.00 - 174.99	104.49	19.74	6.69	6.22	11.30	3.63	3.83
175.00 - 199.99	127.42	25.03	12.26	7.18	9.33	5.64	4.14
200.00 - 224.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
225.00 - 249.99	153.07	36.33	17.82	8.40	10.20	3.87	1.77
250.00 - 274.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
275.00 and over	198.57	34.06	17.61	10.83	19.55	6.66	5.31

TABLE XXXIII

MEAN PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES AMONG THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF  
CLOTHING FOR A GIVEN AMOUNT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Amount of total expenditure	Number of girls	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
All amounts	102	62.5	15.5	6.1	6.2	5.2	2.2	2.3
Less than \$25.00	3	58.6	26.2	1.3	7.3	.3	4.6	1.7
\$ 25.00 - 49.99	15	50.1	21.9	6.8	10.1	3.8	4.5	2.8
50.00 - 74.99	21	56.5	16.3	7.4	9.3	5.3	2.5	2.7
75.00 - 99.99	19	62.4	15.6	5.9	7.4	4.7	1.8	2.2
100.00 - 124.99	12	59.7	17.9	5.8	5.2	5.9	2.2	3.3
125.00 - 149.99	15	65.4	14.2	6.4	5.1	5.2	1.5	2.2
150.00 - 174.99	7	67.2	13.0	4.5	3.8	6.9	2.2	2.4
175.00 - 199.99	4	66.2	13.3	6.5	3.8	5.0	3.0	2.2
200.00 - 224.99	0	00.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
225.00 - 249.99	3	66.1	15.6	7.5	3.5	4.6	1.6	1.8
250.00 - 274.99	0	00.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
275.00 and over	3	67.9	11.6	6.1	3.7	6.6	2.3	1.8

The amounts spent for the various clothing items by each of the one hundred and two girls, grouped according to the total expenditure levels on the master tabulation sheets may be examined in Tables VII to XVI inclusive in the Appendix, (pp. 76-80). Examination of these tables shows that girls spending approximately the same total amounts for clothes spend about the same for each of the divisions of the wardrobe, with an occasional girl expressing some need or desire by emphasizing it in a way peculiar to herself. In one instance shoes absorbed an atypical amount, \$45.70, when the average was \$15.87; while with another girl the amount for hosiery was \$21.25, as compared with \$17, the next highest, and \$6.35, the average.

As the total expenditure increased, the amounts spent for each of the various items increased. The most regular and greatest amount of increase was with the outer clothing costs. These consistently rose from a mean amount of \$13.49, at the lowest expenditure level, to \$198.57, at the highest. The girls who spent the least, less than \$25 a year, allot practically nothing to accessories or cosmetics, while the girls whose expenditures come in the highest level, average \$19.55 and \$5.31 respectively, for these items. Accessories represent the field of choice with high school girls and absorb their margin of expenditure.

With the increase in the total amounts spent, the proportions expended had a tendency to remain stable for underclothing and cosmetics, averaging about 6 per cent of the total for underclothing, and less than 2 per cent for cosmetics. Table XXXIII shows that the

proportional footwear and hosiery costs seem to decrease with the total amount spent. For shoes the decrease was from 26 per cent to 11 per cent, and for hosiery, from 10 to 3 per cent.

When the family income increases, the per cent spent for miscellaneous items of "sundries" increases, according to Engel's law of consumption;<sup>8</sup> similarly, as the total clothing expenditure increases, the proportion for accessories increases.

The direction of the expenditure for cleaning and repairing varies with the increases in total expenditures, though the general spending tendency is a rising one. The lowest mean amount was \$1.08, when a total of less than \$25 was spent, and the highest was \$6.66 for the group spending over \$275, but Table XXXII shows that the \$225 to \$250 group spent practically the same amount as the \$150 to \$175 group.

#### Allocation of Expenditures

Table XXXIV shows how the total annual expenditure of the one hundred and two girls, \$10,436.85, is distributed. It shows where, as an average, the emphasis was put when these high school girls selected their clothes. To a girl, dresses are by far the most important part of her wardrobe, and to these she allots one-third of her clothing costs. Shoes are next in importance, though they absorb less than half the amount that the dresses do.

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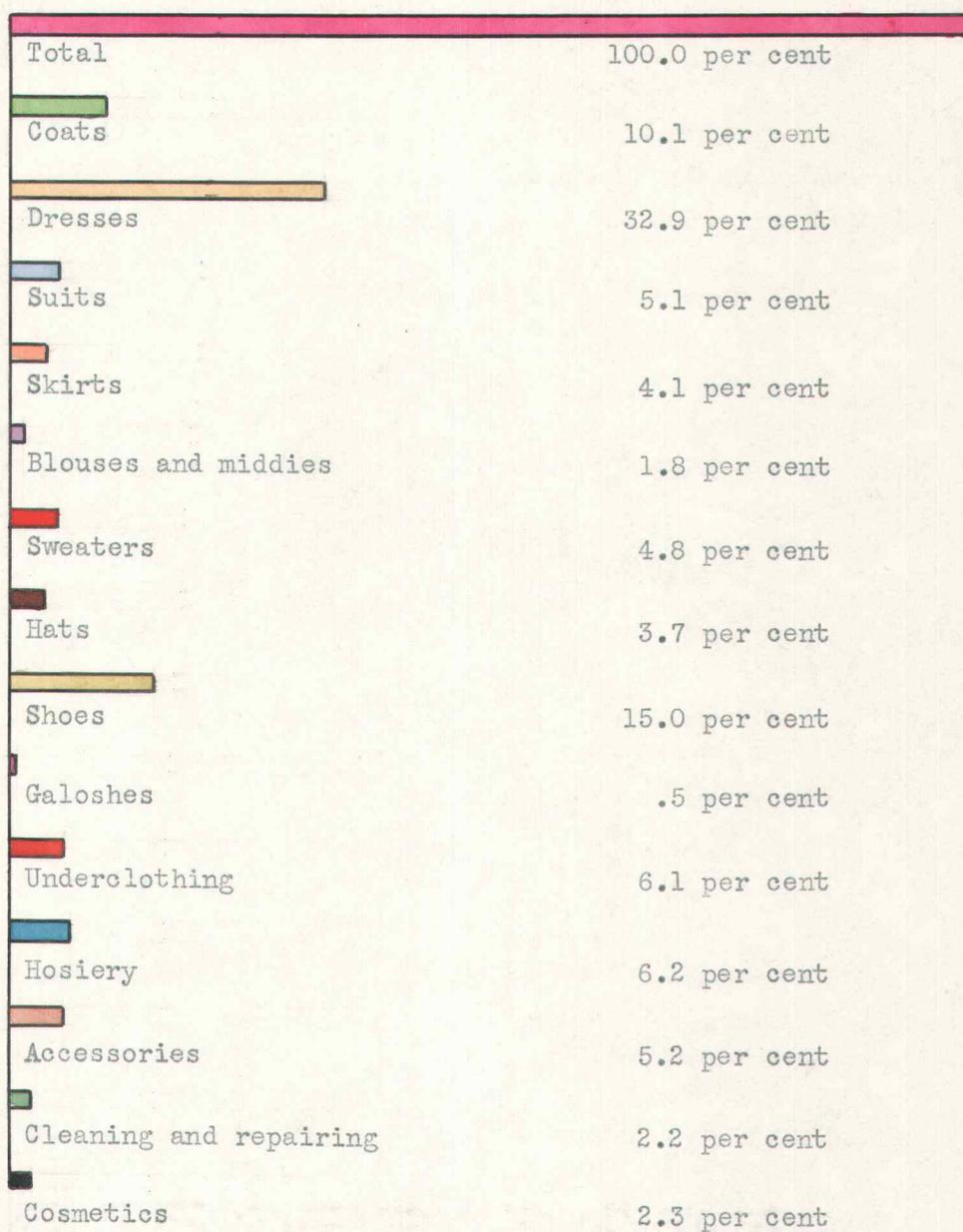
<sup>8</sup>Benjamin R. Andrews. Economics of the Household, page 93.

TABLE XXXIV

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF THE WHOLE GROUP

Items	Amount	Per cent
Total clothing expenditure of 102 girls	\$10,436.85	100.00
Outer clothing	6517.04	62.5
Coats	\$1055.89	10.1
Dresses	3434.90	32.9
Suits	531.47	5.1
Skirts	424.50	4.1
Blouses	188.97	1.8
Sweaters	498.55	4.8
Hats	382.76	3.7
Footwear	1618.68	15.5
Shoes	1566.36	15.0
Galoshes	52.32	.5
Underclothing	639.03	6.1
Hosiery	648.21	6.2
Accessories	546.81	5.2
Cleaning and repairing	229.21	2.2
Cosmetics	237.87	2.3

CHART 7



MEAN PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE  
 SPENT FOR EACH ITEM IN ALL OF THE ACCOUNT BOOKS

It must be remembered that with the Glendale High School girl the cost of her dresses does not include her school dresses. If the costs of her skirts, sweaters, middies and blouses, which comprise her school dresses, are combined, it is seen that they rank third, using 10.7 per cent of her total clothing costs. When the suits, which doubtless serve as part of the school wardrobe, are added to the 10.7 per cent, it becomes 15.8 per cent, more than the proportion allotted to shoes. By combining this cost with that of the other dresses, the amount is practically one half of the total clothing costs.

Though coats are considered an expensive part of a wardrobe, they averaged only 10 per cent of the clothing expenditures of these high school girls. That the percentage is this low is probably due to the fact that the same weight coat may be used throughout the year in Glendale, and the majority of the high school girls do not buy both winter and spring coats.

It will be noted that underclothing, hosiery, and accessories absorb approximately an equal amount, 6 per cent. As a whole, the group does not put much emphasis on the matter of hats; generally they do not wear them to school, and many of them have only cloth hats or berets which they have made at home. The amount spent for cosmetics and for the upkeep of the girls' clothing is a minimum amount, averaging \$2.33 for the former and \$2.24 for the latter, a little more than 2 per cent of the total expenditure. Galoshes take only a trifling sum, due to the shortness of the rainy season and the lack

of the real need, since the majority of the students ride to school.

Obviously, from the figures in this table, the spending ways of these one hundred and two girls, who are representative of the high school girls in Glendale, show that regardless of income they tend to about the same clothing standard.

## SUMMARY

The purpose of this thesis has been to determine what it costs to clothe a high school girl in Southern California, and what the average costs of various articles of clothing are, that clothing budgets for high school girls might be determined.

The data used are from one hundred and two account books kept by 14 per cent of the girls in Glendale High School, Glendale, California. The records were kept for one year between September 1932 and June 1934. From the information gathered, central tendencies were calculated, average expenditures of the three classes were compared, relationships between the expenditures were discovered, and expenditures correlated with the size of the family and with the family income, and then the findings were analyzed.

It was found that the cost of a girl's outer clothing far exceeded that of any of the other divisions of her wardrobe. Footwear was next in cost, and underwear and hosiery cost much less; accessories were equal to the combined costs of upkeep and cosmetics, which required the smallest proportion of the clothing expenditures. When all of the clothes are classified into three main groups the relationship is as follows: outer clothing 86.6 per cent, under-clothing 6.1 per cent, and accessories 7.3 per cent. The range for each of the clothing divisions was great, due to the standards of living, to personal tastes, and to the skills of the individual students.

When the expenditures were grouped according to the classes in

school, it was apparent that the amount spent for each item in the budget increased as the girls progressed in school. The average cost for the clothes of a sophomore girl was \$83.39, for a junior \$104.76, \$127.98 for a senior, and \$102.31 for all classes. As the total expenditure increased, the amounts expended for each of the clothing divisions increased, the amount for the outer apparel increasing much more rapidly than that for underclothing or the other divisions. Underclothing and cosmetics tended to take a fairly standardized amount, averaging about 6 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively, of the total clothing expense, while the percentages for footwear and hosiery decreased and those for outer clothing and accessories increased. The increases in expenditure were due to a greater variety of articles purchased, as well as to an increase in quantity and in price.

Expenditures for shoes had a wide range, with the average cost of \$2.99 per pair, and the average cost of \$15.25 per girl per year. The average number of pairs purchased during a year was 5.12 .

There was a great difference in the number of pairs of hose purchased in a year. The range from one to twenty-two was influenced by the fact that many of the girls wore no hose, or wore socks most of the time. The average cost per year was \$6.36 for an average number of 8.61 pairs.

The outstanding finding concerning hats was that 20 per cent of the girls wore no hats. There was not sufficient data to show any relation between the number of hats purchased by a girl and their

cost.

Many people have the impression that high school girls are extravagant in their use of cosmetics. This study shows that they tend to spend less than \$2 a year, and that there were twice as many girls who spent less than fifty cents, as there were who spent over \$5. It is realized that the costs of the cosmetics purchased by other members of the family and used by the high school girls were not included in the data.

The value and practices of home sewing were brought out in the comparative study of the number and cost of ready made and home made skirts. The first fact brought out was that the more skirts a girl had the more she had made at home. The evidence collected also indicated that as the girls got older, the amount expended for both the ready made and the home made skirts increased. The average cost of the ready made skirts was approximately twice that of the home made skirts.

Between the amount spent for the high school girl's clothing and the size of the family there appears to be no particular relation. The data collected concerning the family incomes is incomplete and doubtless partly inaccurate, but the indications are that as the income increased, the amount expended for clothing increased, and the percentage of the income spent decreased.

The results found in this study seem to indicate that a very large proportion of the girls within any expenditure group distribute their expenditures for the various clothing articles in a manner

quite close to the averages for their groups. The spending ways of these one hundred and two girls, who are representative of the high school girls in Glendale, and then possibly of high school girls in general, show that regardless of income they tend to about the same clothing standard.

## CONCLUSION

The facts brought out in this study show that it is possible for a high school girl to be well dressed on a limited clothing allowance, and that the amount spent for clothing is more a matter of choice with the individual girl than it is a matter of money. The clothing problems of this sample of students should give facts that may be regarded as being somewhat the same as those of other high school students, and from the data here given it should be possible to plan a budget for a high school girl.

It is hoped that this study may aid in the education of girls as consumers and lead to a more efficient use of the money allotted to clothing.

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APPENDIX

## EXHIBIT I

## CLOTHING ACCOUNT

NAME .....

AGE..... Date and year of birth.....

GRADE.....

No. in Family.....

Occupation of Father.....

Approximate family income (check)

Under \$500.....

\$500 - \$1,000.....

\$1,000 - \$2,000.....

\$2,000 - \$3,000.....

\$3,000 - \$4,000.....

\$4,000 - \$5,000.....

\$5,000 and over.....





TABLE I

## TOTALS FOR YEAR FROM SOPHOMORE ACCOUNTS

	Outer Clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics	Totals
1	\$ 25.17	\$ 5.49	\$ 1.25	\$ 5.10	\$2.20	\$1.20	\$0.00	\$ 40.41
2	55.27	18.07	.75	2.19	1.85	2.34	.49	80.96
3	63.41	5.50	5.70	6.83	1.00	3.10	1.10	86.64
4	122.04	13.50	12.35	9.75	9.75	1.25	4.00	172.64
5	59.00	26.67	7.93	1.49	3.05	2.35	1.38	101.87
6	83.31	21.79	11.80	3.09	4.80	.50	3.62	128.91
7	12.74	6.45	.35	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.72
8	15.12	7.29	0.00	1.85	0.00	.25	.40	24.91
9	65.22	13.75	5.67	5.95	2.95	0.00	1.09	94.63
10	33.50	5.00	4.98	6.04	0.00	1.15	0.00	50.67
11	43.48	8.84	2.69	7.30	6.00	.25	2.75	71.31
12	14.20	6.27	1.39	2.19	2.48	4.90	.50	31.93
13	59.41	17.59	4.95	5.00	6.00	2.85	1.00	96.80
14	67.67	13.80	1.25	3.00	0.00	.70	0.00	86.42
15	26.29	15.80	7.85	10.50	0.00	0.00	4.44	64.88
16	79.16	17.05	3.00	6.75	4.74	3.25	3.50	117.45
17	75.16	17.25	6.00	2.00	5.20	5.25	2.00	112.86
18	26.55	12.25	0.00	5.20	2.50	1.00	3.50	51.00
19	89.51	19.88	7.09	8.59	.79	0.00	0.00	125.86
20	46.98	9.70	3.50	2.85	2.45	.50	.85	66.83
21	54.84	13.79	6.75	2.54	1.50	.25	2.25	81.92
22	29.37	9.09	3.20	3.18	.50	3.29	.40	49.03
23	24.60	16.35	.25	3.65	1.00	.25	1.23	47.33
24	37.64	16.73	9.98	7.65	3.34	0.00	.70	76.04
25	96.99	15.75	8.20	2.78	2.50	2.25	3.86	132.33
26	25.10	14.95	1.25	3.00	0.00	.65	2.20	47.15
27	16.65	12.90	7.10	15.50	1.00	.75	0.00	53.90

TABLE I CONTINUED

## TOTALS FOR YEAR FROM SOPHOMORE ACCOUNTS

	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics	Totals
28	\$ 65.65	\$ 9.45	\$ 9.85	\$ 3.48	\$6.95	\$ .60	\$1.50	\$ 97.48
29	46.70	17.66	3.95	10.74	5.40	1.75	.10	86.30
30	27.38	8.89	3.30	6.75	1.46	1.00	1.15	49.93
31	78.69	18.00	8.95	4.58	1.95	0.00	0.00	112.17
32	123.08	9.12	6.24	6.96	10.23	3.00	4.28	162.91
33	38.65	13.70	5.95	14.13	3.50	0.00	1.24	77.17
34	51.02	27.20	14.71	5.49	6.85	0.00	1.40	106.67
35	69.78	14.19	4.50	8.00	4.85	0.00	4.00	105.32
36	66.12	11.85	2.25	7.70	4.50	1.60	1.84	95.86
37	25.40	12.00	6.20	17.00	3.90	1.15	4.81	70.46
38	34.80	6.40	5.00	10.69	2.70	0.00	.73	60.32
39	71.13	29.95	2.00	7.85	3.00	4.70	1.77	120.40
40	73.22	21.80	14.95	11.50	8.55	1.20	2.87	134.09
41	12.61	5.25	.60	2.06	.20	3.00	.90	24.62

TABLE II

## TOTALS FOR YEAR FROM JUNIOR ACCOUNTS

	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics	Totals
1	\$ 70.20	\$15.50	\$10.85	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.55	\$ .75	\$ 5.28	\$115.13
2	20.25	8.45	3.35	5.50	.25	4.20	1.45	43.45
3	15.20	7.14	.50	2.00	.70	4.00	2.20	31.74
4	74.92	25.74	10.94	8.50	0.00	4.45	3.00	127.55
5	80.20	21.95	0.00	4.00	5.95	.25	3.15	115.50
6	48.05	11.27	4.00	2.25	2.55	2.90	0.00	71.02
7	120.53	24.00	13.55	9.50	5.45	2.80	5.05	180.88
8	34.75	21.29	7.28	2.50	3.00	.60	1.69	71.11
9	43.35	18.45	8.72	12.00	8.18	4.25	1.54	96.49
10	134.98	22.32	7.90	9.00	13.40	5.00	2.20	194.80
11	40.90	2.50	2.25	3.05	2.00	1.15	1.65	53.50
12	21.00	4.50	2.10	4.03	3.28	.25	3.74	38.90
13	33.98	8.63	3.52	3.05	6.05	.75	.10	56.08
14	31.84	6.53	4.50	3.76	10.49	2.65	1.40	61.17
15	46.98	21.50	3.50	3.38	1.50	.75	4.02	81.63
16	100.90	13.84	3.35	6.39	7.75	2.25	0.00	134.48
17	20.78	10.34	6.00	6.00	1.25	1.48	0.00	45.85
18	44.65	8.08	3.00	2.91	2.10	.55	.52	61.81
19	120.25	37.40	12.44	6.25	5.25	7.25	4.25	193.03
20	104.75	21.00	6.40	9.55	8.75	1.80	2.65	154.60
21	39.98	7.62	2.00	3.25	2.80	1.78	1.39	58.82
22	55.64	8.63	7.19	5.43	.82	6.03	5.95	89.69
23	148.55	45.70	16.70	4.98	7.90	2.05	2.00	227.88
24	28.33	6.59	5.43	6.05	3.45	4.86	4.15	58.86
25	54.87	17.05	3.50	1.50	1.85	2.55	1.81	83.13
26	42.81	14.81	4.05	4.00	2.95	1.15	4.73	74.50
27	183.25	27.95	26.44	11.40	22.30	9.50	7.35	288.19

TABLE II CONTINUED

## TOTALS FOR YEAR FROM JUNIOR ACCOUNTS

	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics	Totals
28	\$108.55	\$21.90	\$ 5.00	\$14.37	\$ 2.50	\$ .75	\$ 2.00	\$154.77
29	11.72	12.66	2.00	2.29	1.20	2.45	1.15	33.47
30	41.00	12.44	5.38	3.99	2.07	.75	0.00	65.63
31	194.30	41.34	10.40	7.59	15.20	9.25	3.59	281.67
32	68.11	21.90	10.90	3.44	6.29	0.00	2.84	113.48
33	21.37	6.95	4.35	6.00	4.10	1.25	1.00	45.02
34	33.12	2.63	7.48	4.98	3.47	5.50	.70	57.88

TABLE III

## TOTALS FOR YEAR FROM SENIOR ACCOUNTS

	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics	Totals
1	\$ 77.30	\$16.90	\$10.90	\$ 9.00	\$12.40	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.00	\$132.25
2	133.90	16.40	15.15	3.97	13.20	7.49	5.05	195.16
3	78.61	10.93	13.40	7.00	9.48	4.34	3.76	127.52
4	98.92	19.88	.50	9.54	11.20	0.00	3.84	143.88
5	56.32	5.90	3.45	7.50	3.35	.75	1.86	79.13
6	56.43	14.68	6.60	6.69	8.50	0.00	4.30	97.20
7	80.40	15.70	8.25	5.55	10.13	.50	5.39	125.92
8	87.40	17.77	11.20	9.00	6.00	16.35	6.75	154.47
9	109.65	17.10	5.65	8.25	13.50	1.75	3.60	159.50
10	42.23	24.35	1.40	12.53	24.92	1.50	4.25	111.18
11	90.30	14.95	7.45	12.00	2.50	0.00	4.00	131.20
12	20.04	7.00	1.50	4.60	0.00	.69	.10	33.93
13	36.91	14.15	6.45	5.50	5.34	.75	.50	69.60
14	69.96	19.00	2.94	4.50	4.48	5.75	6.20	112.83
15	57.06	15.80	4.02	6.20	6.99	.35	4.14	94.56
16	45.42	13.80	3.40	11.18	9.50	2.20	1.10	86.60
17	72.77	34.04	12.29	2.55	4.25	.75	1.00	128.15
18	33.32	13.49	4.18	1.99	4.91	4.87	1.70	64.46
19	77.94	37.90	0.00	21.25	13.34	.50	1.50	152.43
20	94.76	25.40	4.90	8.18	6.04	2.54	4.32	146.14
21	53.21	7.87	11.49	5.00	10.05	6.50	10.50	104.62
22	22.22	13.59	7.56	5.17	1.45	.65	1.07	51.71
23	105.01	12.35	3.95	1.00	16.95	2.05	1.40	142.11
24	167.10	23.20	22.15	3.52	13.95	9.05	2.90	241.87
25	218.16	32.88	16.00	13.49	21.15	1.25	5.00	307.93
26	143.55	40.09	14.60	16.69	11.74	.53	.39	226.56
27	15.48	8.00	1.00	3.39	2.50	2.15	.85	33.77

TABLE IV  
 PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE  
 SOPHOMORE CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	62.2	13.5	3.5	12.5	5.4	2.9	0.0
2	68.3	22.3	.9	2.7	2.3	2.9	.6
3	73.2	6.5	6.7	7.9	1.1	3.6	1.1
4	70.6	7.8	7.1	5.6	5.6	.7	2.3
5	57.9	26.2	7.8	1.5	3.0	2.3	1.3
6	64.6	16.9	9.1	2.5	3.7	0.0	3.0
7	61.5	31.1	1.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	60.7	29.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	1.0	1.6
9	68.9	14.5	6.0	6.3	3.1	0.0	1.1
10	66.1	9.9	9.8	11.9	0.0	2.3	0.0
11	61.0	12.4	3.8	10.2	8.4	.3	3.8
12	44.5	19.6	4.3	6.8	7.8	15.3	1.6
13	61.4	18.2	5.1	5.2	6.2	2.9	1.0
14	78.3	16.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	.8	0.0
15	40.5	24.3	12.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	6.8
16	67.4	14.5	2.5	5.7	4.0	2.8	3.0
17	66.5	15.3	5.3	1.8	4.6	4.6	1.8
18	52.0	24.0	0.0	10.2	4.9	2.0	6.9
19	71.1	15.8	5.6	6.8	.6	0.0	0.0
20	70.3	14.5	5.2	4.3	3.7	.7	1.3
21	66.9	16.8	8.2	3.1	1.8	.3	2.7
22	59.9	18.5	6.5	6.5	1.0	6.7	.8
23	52.0	34.5	.5	7.7	2.1	.5	2.6
24	49.5	22.0	13.1	10.1	4.4	0.0	.9
25	73.0	11.9	6.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.9
26	53.2	31.7	2.6	6.4	0.0	1.4	4.7
27	30.9	23.9	13.2	28.8	1.9	1.4	0.0
28	67.3	9.7	10.1	3.6	7.1	.6	1.3
29	57.6	17.0	4.6	12.4	6.3	2.0	.1
30	54.8	17.8	6.6	13.5	2.9	2.0	2.3
31	68.5	16.0	8.0	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
32	75.5	5.6	3.8	4.3	6.3	1.8	2.6
33	50.1	17.7	7.7	18.3	4.5	0.0	1.6
34	47.8	25.5	13.8	5.1	6.4	0.0	1.3
35	66.3	13.5	4.3	7.6	4.4	0.0	3.8
36	69.0	12.4	2.3	8.0	4.7	1.7	1.9
37	36.0	17.0	8.8	24.1	5.5	1.6	6.8
38	57.7	10.6	8.3	17.7	4.5	0.0	1.2
39	59.1	24.9	1.7	6.5	2.5	3.9	1.5
40	54.6	16.3	11.1	8.6	6.4	.9	2.1
41	51.2	21.3	2.4	8.4	.8	12.2	3.7

TABLE IV CONTINUED  
 PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE  
 SOPHOMORE CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
Mean	60.2	18.0	5.9	8.3	3.4	2.1	2.0
Median	60-64.9	15-19.9	4-5.9	6-8.9	2-3.9	.1-1.9	.1-1.9
Mode	65-69.9	15-19.9	4-5.9	6-8.9	4-5.9	.1-1.9	.1-1.9
Lowest	30.9	5.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	78.3	34.5	13.8	28.8	8.4	15.3	6.9

TABLE V  
 PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE  
 JUNIOR CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	61.0	13.5	9.4	6.9	3.9	.6	4.6
2	46.6	19.4	7.7	12.6	.6	9.7	3.3
3	47.9	22.5	1.6	6.3	2.2	12.6	6.9
4	58.7	20.2	8.6	6.7	0.0	3.5	2.3
5	69.4	19.0	0.0	3.5	5.1	.2	2.7
6	67.6	15.9	5.6	3.2	3.6	4.1	0.0
7	66.6	13.3	7.5	5.2	3.0	1.5	2.8
8	48.9	29.9	10.2	3.5	4.2	.8	2.4
9	44.9	19.1	9.0	12.4	8.5	4.4	1.6
10	69.3	11.4	4.0	4.6	6.9	2.6	1.1
11	76.4	4.7	4.2	5.7	3.7	2.1	3.1
12	54.0	11.6	5.4	10.3	8.4	.6	9.6
13	60.6	15.4	6.3	5.4	10.8	1.3	.2
14	52.0	10.7	7.4	6.1	17.1	4.3	2.3
15	57.5	26.3	4.3	4.1	1.8	.9	4.9
16	75.0	10.3	2.5	4.7	5.8	1.7	0.0
17	45.3	22.5	13.1	13.1	2.7	3.2	0.0
18	72.2	13.1	4.8	4.7	3.4	.9	.8
19	62.3	19.4	6.5	3.2	2.7	3.7	2.2
20	67.8	13.6	4.1	6.2	5.7	1.2	1.7
21	68.0	12.9	3.4	5.5	4.8	3.0	2.4
22	62.0	9.6	8.0	6.0	.9	6.7	6.6
23	65.2	20.0	7.3	2.2	3.5	.9	.9
24	48.1	11.2	9.2	10.3	5.9	8.3	7.0
25	66.1	20.5	4.2	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.2
26	57.5	19.9	5.4	5.4	4.0	1.5	6.3
27	63.6	9.7	9.2	4.0	7.7	3.3	2.5
28	70.1	14.1	3.2	9.2	1.6	.4	1.2
29	35.0	37.8	5.9	6.8	3.5	7.3	3.4
30	62.4	11.8	8.1	6.0	3.1	1.1	0.0
31	68.9	14.6	3.6	2.6	5.3	3.2	1.2
32	60.0	19.2	9.6	3.0	5.5	0.0	2.5
33	47.4	15.4	9.6	3.3	9.1	2.7	2.2
34	57.2	4.5	12.9	8.6	6.0	9.5	1.2
Mean	61.9	16.3	6.5	6.3	4.8	3.3	2.7
Median	60-64.9	15-19.9	6-7.9	3-5.9	2-3.9	2-3.9	2-3.9
Mode	65-69.9	10-14.9	4-5.9	3-5.9	2-3.9	.1-1.9	2-3.9
Lowest	35.0	4.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	76.4	37.8	13.1	13.3	17.1	12.6	9.6

TABLE VI  
 PERCENTAGES SPENT FOR VARIOUS ITEMS IN THE  
 SENIOR CLOTHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	58.4	12.8	8.2	6.8	9.4	2.8	1.5
2	68.6	8.4	7.8	2.0	6.7	3.8	2.6
3	61.6	8.6	10.5	5.5	7.4	3.4	2.9
4	68.7	13.8	.3	6.6	7.8	0.0	2.7
5	71.2	7.4	4.3	9.5	4.2	.9	2.3
6	58.0	15.1	6.8	6.9	8.7	0.0	4.4
7	63.8	12.5	6.5	4.4	8.0	.4	4.3
8	55.3	11.4	7.2	5.8	3.9	10.6	5.7
9	68.7	10.7	3.5	5.2	8.5	1.1	2.3
10	38.0	21.9	1.3	11.3	22.4	1.3	3.8
11	68.8	11.4	5.7	9.1	1.9	0.0	3.0
12	59.1	20.6	4.4	13.6	0.0	2.0	.3
13	53.0	20.3	9.3	7.9	7.7	1.1	.7
14	62.0	16.8	2.6	4.0	4.0	5.1	5.5
15	60.3	16.7	4.2	6.6	7.4	.4	4.4
16	52.4	16.0	3.9	12.9	11.0	2.5	1.3
17	56.7	26.5	9.5	1.9	3.7	.5	.7
18	51.6	20.9	6.4	3.0	7.6	7.5	2.6
19	51.1	24.8	0.0	13.9	8.7	.3	.9
20	64.8	17.3	3.3	5.5	4.1	1.7	2.9
21	50.8	7.5	10.9	4.7	9.6	6.2	10.0
22	42.9	26.2	14.6	9.9	2.8	1.2	2.0
23	73.8	8.6	2.7	.7	11.9	1.4	.9
24	69.0	9.5	9.1	1.4	5.7	3.7	1.1
25	70.8	10.6	5.1	4.3	6.8	.4	1.6
26	63.3	17.6	6.4	7.3	5.1	.2	.1
27	45.8	23.6	2.9	10.0	7.4	6.3	2.5
Mean	59.6	15.5	5.8	6.7	7.1	2.4	2.7
Median	60-64.9	15-19.9	4-5.9	6-8.9	6-7.9	2-3.9	2-3.9
Mode	60-64.9	10-14.9	6-7.9	3-5.9	6-7.9	.1-1.9	2-3.9
Lowest	38.0	8.4	0.0	.7	0.0	0.0	.3
Highest	73.8	26.5	14.6	13.9	22.4	10.6	10.0

TABLE VII

AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LESS THAN \$25

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	12.74	6.45	.35	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	15.12	7.29	0.00	1.85	0.00	.25	.40
3	12.61	5.25	.60	2.06	.20	3.00	.90

TABLE VIII

AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A  
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$25 TO \$49.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	25.17	5.49	1.25	5.10	2.20	1.20	0.00
2	14.20	6.27	1.39	2.19	2.48	4.90	.50
3	29.37	9.09	3.20	3.18	.50	3.29	.40
4	24.60	16.35	.25	3.65	1.00	.25	1.23
5	25.10	14.95	1.25	3.00	0.00	.65	2.20
6	27.38	8.89	3.30	6.75	1.46	1.00	1.15
7	20.25	8.45	3.35	5.50	.25	4.20	1.45
8	15.20	7.14	.50	2.00	.70	4.00	2.20
9	21.00	4.50	2.10	4.03	3.28	.25	3.74
10	20.78	10.34	6.00	6.00	1.25	1.48	0.00
11	20.04	7.00	1.50	4.60	0.00	.69	.10
12	11.72	12.66	2.00	2.29	1.20	2.45	1.15
13	19.22	13.59	7.56	5.17	1.45	.65	1.07
14	21.37	6.95	4.35	6.00	4.10	1.25	1.00
15	15.48	8.00	1.00	3.39	2.50	2.15	.85

TABLE IX  
 AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A  
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$50 TO \$74.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	33.50	5.00	4.98	6.04	0.00	1.15	0.00
2	43.48	8.84	2.69	7.30	6.00	.25	2.75
3	26.29	15.80	7.85	10.50	0.00	0.00	4.44
4	26.55	12.25	0.00	5.20	2.50	1.00	3.50
5	46.98	9.70	3.50	2.85	2.45	.50	.85
6	16.65	12.90	7.10	15.50	1.00	.75	0.00
7	25.40	12.00	6.20	17.00	3.90	1.15	4.81
8	34.80	6.40	5.00	10.69	2.70	0.00	.73
9	48.05	11.27	4.00	2.25	2.55	2.90	0.00
10	34.75	21.29	7.28	2.50	3.00	.60	1.69
11	40.90	2.50	2.25	3.05	2.00	1.15	1.65
12	33.98	8.63	3.52	3.05	6.05	.75	.10
13	31.84	6.53	4.50	3.76	10.49	2.65	1.40
14	44.65	8.08	3.00	2.91	2.10	.55	.52
15	39.98	7.62	2.00	3.25	2.80	1.78	1.39
16	28.33	6.59	5.43	6.05	3.45	4.86	4.15
17	42.81	14.81	4.05	4.00	2.90	1.15	4.73
18	36.91	14.15	6.45	5.50	5.34	.75	.50
19	41.00	12.44	5.38	3.99	2.07	.75	0.00
20	31.27	13.49	4.18	1.99	4.91	4.87	1.70
21	33.12	2.63	7.48	4.98	3.47	5.50	.70

TABLE X

## AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$75 TO \$99.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	55.27	18.07	.75	2.19	1.85	2.34	.49
2	63.41	5.50	5.70	6.83	1.00	3.10	1.10
3	65.22	13.75	5.67	5.95	2.95	0.00	1.09
4	59.41	17.59	4.95	5.00	6.00	2.85	1.00
5	67.67	13.80	1.25	3.00	0.00	.70	0.00
6	54.84	13.79	6.75	2.54	1.50	.25	2.25
7	37.64	16.73	9.98	7.65	3.34	0.00	.70
8	65.65	9.45	9.85	3.48	6.95	.60	1.50
9	49.70	14.66	3.95	10.74	5.40	1.75	.10
10	38.65	13.70	5.95	14.13	3.50	0.00	1.24
11	66.12	11.85	2.25	7.70	4.50	1.60	1.84
12	43.35	18.45	8.72	12.00	8.18	4.25	1.54
13	46.98	21.50	3.50	3.38	1.50	.75	4.02
14	55.64	8.63	7.19	5.43	.82	6.03	5.95
15	54.87	17.05	3.50	1.50	1.85	2.55	1.81
16	56.32	5.90	3.45	7.50	3.35	.75	1.86
17	56.43	14.08	6.60	6.69	8.50	0.00	4.30
18	57.06	15.80	4.02	6.20	6.99	.35	4.14
19	45.42	13.80	3.40	11.18	9.50	2.20	1.10

TABLE XI

## AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$100 TO \$124.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	59.00	26.67	7.93	1.49	3.05	2.35	1.38
2	79.16	17.05	3.00	6.75	4.74	3.25	3.50
3	75.16	17.25	6.00	2.00	5.20	5.25	2.00
4	78.69	18.00	8.95	4.58	1.95	0.00	0.00
5	51.02	27.20	14.71	5.49	6.85	0.00	1.40
6	69.78	14.19	4.50	8.00	4.85	0.00	4.00
7	71.13	29.95	2.00	7.85	3.00	4.70	1.77
8	70.20	15.50	10.85	8.00	4.55	.75	5.28
9	80.20	21.95	0.00	4.00	5.95	.25	3.15
10	42.23	24.35	1.40	12.53	24.92	1.50	4.25
11	69.96	19.00	2.94	4.50	4.48	5.75	6.20
12	53.21	7.87	11.49	5.00	10.05	6.50	10.50
13	68.11	21.90	10.90	3.44	6.29	0.00	2.84

TABLE XII  
 AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A  
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$125 TO \$149.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	83.31	21.79	11.80	3.09	4.80	.50	3.62
2	89.51	19.88	7.09	8.59	.79	0.00	0.00
3	96.99	15.75	8.20	2.78	2.50	2.25	3.86
4	73.22	21.80	14.95	11.50	8.55	1.20	2.87
5	74.92	25.74	10.94	8.50	0.00	4.45	3.00
6	100.90	13.84	3.35	6.39	7.75	2.25	0.00
7	77.30	16.90	10.90	9.00	12.40	3.75	2.00
8	78.61	10.93	13.40	7.00	9.48	4.34	3.76
9	98.92	19.88	.50	9.54	11.20	0.00	3.84
10	80.40	15.70	8.25	5.55	10.13	.50	5.39
11	90.30	14.95	7.45	12.00	2.50	0.00	4.00
12	72.77	34.04	12.29	2.55	4.75	.75	1.00
13	94.76	25.40	4.90	8.18	6.04	2.54	4.32
14	105.01	8.40	3.95	1.00	16.95	2.05	1.40

TABLE XIII  
 AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A  
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$150 TO \$174.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Acces- series	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	122.04	13.50	12.35	9.75	9.75	1.25	4.00
2	123.08	9.12	6.24	6.96	10.23	3.00	4.28
3	104.75	21.00	6.40	9.55	8.75	1.80	2.65
4	85.40	17.70	11.20	9.00	6.00	16.35	8.75
5	109.65	17.10	5.65	8.25	13.50	1.75	3.60
6	108.55	21.90	5.00	14.37	2.50	.75	2.00
7	77.94	37.90	0.00	21.25	13.34	.50	1.50

TABLE XIV

## AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$175 TO \$199.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	120.53	24.00	13.55	9.50	5.45	2.80	5.05
2	134.98	22.32	7.90	9.00	13.40	5.00	2.20
3	120.25	37.40	12.44	6.25	5.25	7.25	4.25
4	133.90	16.40	15.15	3.97	13.20	7.49	5.05

TABLE XV

## AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$225 TO \$249.99

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	148.55	45.70	16.70	4.98	7.90	2.05	2.00
2	143.55	40.09	14.60	16.69	11.74	.50	.39
3	167.00	23.20	22.15	3.52	10.95	9.05	2.90

TABLE XVI

## AMOUNTS SPENT FOR DIFFERENT ARTICLES WITH A

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF \$275 AND OVER

No.	Outer clothing	Footwear	Under clothing	Hosiery	Accessories	Cleaning repairing	Cosmetics
1	183.25	27.95	26.44	11.40	22.30	9.50	7.35
2	194.30	41.34	10.40	7.59	15.20	9.25	3.59
3	218.16	32.88	16.00	13.49	21.15	1.25	5.00