

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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Title: IDENTIFICATION OF YOUNG HOMEMAKERS' MANAGE-  
MENT PROBLEMS RELATED TO RESOURCE LIMITATIONS

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This study was designed to identify young homemakers' management problems and to see if limitations of selected resources caused problems. Sources used for current homemaking information were also explored.

The sample was composed of 50 married homemakers, age 30 or under, who were living with their husbands. Homemakers were randomly selected from a newsletter mailing list.

Thirty of the homemakers were classified as full-time homemakers. Twelve were employed full-time and six on a part-time basis. Only two were currently enrolled as students taking credit courses. Their average age was 26 years and they had completed a mean of 14 years of education. All but seven had families ranging from one to four children. The family mean income was \$10,500.

All 17 tasks studied were carried out most often on a regular

or sometimes basis by the homemakers. Tasks included: meal preparation, dishwashing, packing lunches, special food preparation, food preservation, regular house care, special house care, upkeep of the home, washing, ironing, sewing and mending, physical care of adults, physical care of children, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food and marketing for clothing.

Homemakers rated tasks on a scale ranging from very simple to very complex. Upkeep of the home was listed as most complex while dishwashing was named the least complex task.

Hypothesis 1. Hypothesis 1, management problems of young homemakers will not differ with respect to: length of marriage, age, type of housing, place of residence, homemakers' education, homemakers' occupation, composition of family and income, was accepted since there was no indication of relationship at the 0.10 level of significance between management problems expressed and the demographic variables.

If tasks were complex, homemakers were asked if one or more of six resource limitations including: money, time, knowledge, equipment, energy or space caused the complexity. Chi-square tests indicated that resources were unevenly distributed among the tasks. Limitations causing the most difficulty were time followed by money and knowledge.

Resource limitations were unevenly distributed for special food

preparation, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food, marketing for clothing and special house care at the 0.005 significance level. Limitations were unevenly distributed at the 0.01 significance level for ironing, the 0.05 significance level for food preservation and 0.10 significance level for upkeep of the home.

Hypothesis 2. Hypothesis 2, there will be no relationship between the expressed problem areas and the limitations of resources of time, money, knowledge, equipment, energy or space, was rejected for the tasks mentioned above due to the uneven distribution at the stated significance levels.

The task enjoyed most by homemakers was physical care of children even though it took the most time. Dishwashing was least enjoyed, while ironing and packing lunches were least time consuming. The most energy was spent on special house care while washing took the least amount.

Sixty-two percent of the homemakers followed daily routines while three-fourths of the homemakers made spending plans regularly. Sixty-eight percent had monetary resources to cover expenditures on a regular basis.

Appliances available to all homemakers included a refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer, range and vacuum cleaner.

Two-thirds of the families owned or were buying their homes. Twenty-eight felt they could use additional living space. Of these 28,

17 specified the need for at least one additional bedroom.

All homemakers received current homemaking information from the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service Young Homemaker Newsletter. They requested additional information on community resources, use of personal energy, time, money, household space and equipment via the newsletter.

The majority of homemakers were managing the tasks and resources discussed in this study effectively in terms of the homemakers' satisfactions. The homemakers appeared to place a high value on their dual roles as wife and mother and were willing to try new ideas to enhance their roles.

Identification of Young Homemakers' Management Problems  
Related to Resource Limitations

by

Mary Speckhart Koza

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# IDENTIFICATION OF YOUNG HOMEMAKERS' MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS RELATED TO RESOURCE LIMITATIONS

## I. INTRODUCTION

Today's homemaker faces numerous challenges ranging from the cementing of a firm marriage to the efficient management of her household. The homemaker must perform a variety of tasks both inside and out of the home. No matter what her age, education or income level, a homemaker must constantly be able to make sound decisions regarding her family's welfare.

Recent studies have shown that homemakers in minority groups need assistance in carrying out their homemaking role. However, Gross also believes that middle class homemakers need guidance and should not be forgotten when management research is pursued (9).

The current energy crisis and inflation resulting in rising prices for food and other items make the role of the homemaker much more complex. She must keep up-to-date with the variety of new products and face new situations as they arise.

Research can help to provide answers to such questions as the following: "What management problems in the home must a young homemaker face? Are some homemaking tasks more complex than others? Does the complexity of a task vary with the homemaker's

age, education, occupation, place of residence, income, length of marriage, number of children or type of residence? Do resource limitations cause specific tasks to be rated as complex? "

### Need for the Study

Early adulthood, as one period of life, is the fullest of teachable moments and the emptiest of efforts to teach. This period, ranging from age 18 to 30, may include marriage, pregnancy, the first full-time job and the first experience of buying or building a home. According to Havighurst, this is a time of special sensitivity and unusual readiness for a person to learn (11:72).

Early adulthood can be a period of storm and stress because it is a relatively unorganized period marking the transition from age-graded to a social status-graded society (11:73). Developmental tasks to be faced during this period include selecting and learning to live with a mate, starting a family, rearing children and managing a home (11:74-77).

Family life is built around a physical center--the home. To a great extent, its success depends on management practices selected and carried out in the home.

Oregon marriage and divorce statistics show that Oregon girls marry during the first part of early adulthood. In 1972 the median age for Oregon brides was 20.0 as compared to 19.7 in 1962. The

median age for grooms in 1972 was 22.3 compared to 22.0 in 1962 (25:80).

The marriage and divorce rates in Oregon have changed. In 1972, 19,265 marriages took place in Oregon. At the same time 11,706 divorces were granted in the state (25:83).

Marriages occurred with the greatest frequency for brides in the following age groups:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Percent Married in Age Group</u>
	%
15-19	38.0
20-24	36.8
25-29	9.8

Grooms married in the greatest frequency in the following age groups:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Percent Married in Age Group</u>
	%
15-19	16.5
20-24	45.8
25-29	16.8 (25:85-86)

The Oregon divorce rate in 1972 was 5.4 per thousand population and exceeded the U.S. rate of 4.0 per thousand. Only in 1946 was the divorce rate higher than it is now. That year the all-time high was 7.6 per thousand in Oregon (25:80).

The median age at the time of divorce for husbands of a first marriage was 29.1 years and for wives 26.6 years. Marriages had a median duration of almost six years before divorce occurred (25:81).

In 1972, 792 persons applied for marriage licenses in Linn County. During the same period 383 divorces were granted in the county (25:84).

Students in the Linn-Benton Community College Personal Development for Women class have raised a variety of questions related to the use of management resources in the home. Extension Home Economists in the area have also received the same kinds of questions. For example, one young homemaker asked, "How do I budget my time so that I can get both my homework and my housework done?" Another asked, "How do you make your money go farther?" The questions asked by these young homemakers indicated that marital and management problems stem from a lack of knowledge concerning management skills. Therefore, based on these inquiries, the researcher's experience in working with young divorcees with children and the marriage and divorce statistics, it was felt that further research should be conducted to examine questions concerning the limitation of resources that cause management problems for young homemakers.

#### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to learn what management problems young homemakers had that related to the use of resources. Specific resources investigated were: time, money, knowledge,



space, equipment and energy. Management problems expressed were studied to determine if there was a relationship between the homemaker's educational level, type of housing, place of residence, age, homemaker's occupation, length of marriage, composition of family and income.

### Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

1. To identify possible relationships between expressed problem areas related to homemaking tasks and limitations of selected resources of young homemakers.
2. To explore the relationships between the expressed problem areas and length of marriage, the homemakers' educational level, type of housing, place of residence, age, homemakers' occupation, composition of family and income.
3. To identify sources of homemaking information used by young homemakers.

### Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested:

1. Management problems of young homemakers will not differ with respect to:

- a. length of marriage
  - b. type of housing
  - c. place of residence
  - d. homemakers' educational level
  - e. age
  - f. homemakers' occupation
  - g. composition of family
  - h. income
2. There will be no relationship between the expressed problem areas and the limitations of resources of:
- a. time
  - b. money
  - c. knowledge
  - d. equipment
  - e. space
  - f. energy

#### Assumptions of the Study

This study was based on the following assumptions:

1. The management problems of each family could be ascertained by the research methods used.
2. The young homemakers were sufficiently knowledgeable

of their management problems to adequately answer interview questions.

### Limitations

1. Responses were elicited from only the homemakers in one geographic location.
2. Information gained was limited to the extent to which the survey instrument was comprehensive.

### Definitions of Terms

Terms used in this study included the following:

Young Homemaker was defined as a homemaker under 30. She was married and living with her husband. She may or may not have children.

Family Composition was defined as the members of a family living at home. They included the husband, wife and children, if there were any.

Full-time Homemaker was defined as a homemaker devoting all of her time to her home, family and community.

Homemaker Employed Full-time was defined as a homemaker working on a paid job 40 or more hours per week in addition to her homemaking responsibilities.

Homemaker Employed Part-time was defined as a homemaker

working on a paid job less than 40 hours per week in addition to her homemaking responsibilities.

Student was defined as a homemaker or husband enrolled in a community college or four-year institution of higher education for credit hours.

Homemaking Tasks were defined as:

Regular - tasks carried out at time intervals (daily, monthly, seasonally) dependent upon the homemaker's perception of the desirable.

Sometimes - tasks carried out at intervals less than the homemaker's perception of the desirable.

Never - tasks not carried out regardless of the homemaker's perception of the task being desirable or necessary.

Scale of Complexity was defined as a five-point scale on which homemakers rated household tasks from very simple to very complex.

Each level of complexity was interpreted as follows:

1 - Very Simple - Homemaker's perception of the least amount of time, effort and energy required to accomplish task.

2 - Simple - Homemaker's perception of a minimum amount of time, effort and energy required to complete task.

3 - Average - Homemaker's perception of the usual or normal amount of time, effort and energy required to complete task.

4 - Complex - Homemaker's perception of more than the usual amount of time, effort and energy needed to complete task.

5 - Very Complex - Homemaker's perception of a difficult task taking much time, effort and energy.

Time Use was defined as how young homemakers planned and used their time.

Money Management was defined as how the family worked with financial problems in order to attain their own goals. It involved planning the use of money, keeping records, using consumer credit, purchasing insurance and making financial decisions that would affect the family.

Knowledge was defined as the learned information that the homemaker possessed. Knowledge could be self-taught, learned through school, books, magazines, the media, friends or family members.

House Space was defined as the planning and actual use of space inside the home.

Equipment was defined as the use and upkeep of household appliances that homemakers used in carrying out household duties.

Number of Rooms in Dwelling was defined as the main rooms that composed the dwelling including the living room, dining room, family room, kitchen, bedrooms, bathroom/s, utility or

laundry room, study and/or combinations of these rooms.

Manning's classifications of homemaking tasks and her definitions were adapted for this study. They follow:

Meal Preparation was defined as preparing food for meals served that day, setting the table and serving food (19:45).

Dishwashing was defined as clearing the table, washing and putting away dishes and wiping the counter, range and sink (19:45).

Packing Lunches was defined as preparing food and packing lunches (19:45).

Special Food Preparation was defined as preparing food for use another day, parties, gifts and snacks (19:45).

Food Preservation was defined as canning, freezing, or pickling fruits, vegetables, or meats and making jams or jellies (19:46).

Regular House Care was defined as the performance of daily or weekly tasks including bedmaking, mopping, sweeping, dusting, picking up, putting rooms in order, vacuuming, caring for house plants and caring for the furnace or stove (19:46).

Special House Care was defined as seasonal cleaning such as washing windows, cleaning the attic or shampooing carpets (19:46).

Upkeep of the Home was defined as painting, papering or repairing walls and floors; repairing, reupholstering or slipcovering furniture and repairing equipment (19:46).

Washing was defined as gathering clothes and linens to wash;

preparing equipment to use; sorting, spotting, washing, rinsing, starching, hanging up or taking down clothes; putting clothes into and removing from dryer; hand washing and folding unironed clothes (19:46).

Ironing was defined as sprinkling and ironing clothes and household linens, putting clothes away and pressing clothes (19:46).

Sewing and Mending was defined as construction, alterations or repairs to clothing, household linens, curtains or draperies. (Fancy work or knitting was not included.) (19:46).

Physical Care of Children was defined as bathing, dressing, feeding, putting to bed, chauffeuring, helping children with lessons, caring for the sick, preparing formulas for baby and preparing special foods for small children (19:46).

Physical Care of Adults was defined as caring for the sick, preparing special food for the ill and chauffeuring (19:46).

Financial Planning was defined as discussing and planning family finances (19:46).

Record Keeping was defined as preparing written records of receipts for family expenditures; maintaining a system for keeping financial papers such as receipts, checks, insurance policies and installment papers; making out income tax returns and going to the bank (19:46).

Marketing was defined as planning for food and clothing needs prior

to going to and from the store; shopping time spent in the store; shopping without buying and putting purchases away (19:46).

Energy was defined as the strength exerted by the homemaker when performing household tasks.

Miscellaneous Homemaking Tasks were defined as activities listed by the homemaker which had not been specified in the survey instrument.



## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature which follows focuses on: 1) description of young homemakers, 2) definitions of home management resources, 3) identification of management problems of young homemakers, 4) specific management problems--a. time, b. money, c. other resources-- knowledge, household space, energy and equipment, 5) attitudes toward homemaking tasks and 6) sources used by homemakers to obtain homemaking information.

### Description of Young Homemakers

Moss said that in this century we have seen a trend toward earlier age at marriage and a decrease in the average age difference between husbands and wives. Based on U. S. Census Data the average age of marriage in 1890 was 26 as compared to age 22 in 1950 for men. The age of women during this same time decreased from age 22 to age 20 (22:829).

Moss continued by saying that based on Burchinal's review of literature on youthful marriages and his impressions from a study in Nebraska:

... we may generalize that the so-called teenage marriages predominately involve youthful wives and their older husbands; that the wives are, in many cases, unprepared for the responsibilities of marriage and family life and thus the stability of the home may rest largely upon

the stability of the husband; that young wives identify readiness for marriage with ability to manage a home and family and consider finances, cooking, entertaining, and shopping as areas of needed experience; that young wives may have over-glamorized, naive ideas about marriage and reveal fewer education and/or other aspirations outside the home; and that greater dissatisfaction in marriage generally is associated with young couples than with couples who wait until later for marriage (22:829-830).

Representing an important segment of society, young families are composed of people ranging from 19 to 34 years of age. The family may be made up of a single person, or single parent or a couple with or without children. They usually live in and around middle-sized cities (27:2-3).

Young families now face new and different decisions. These "families are ready for help because they need a good start and actually are seeking answers." They are not group oriented and are very mobile. Thirty-seven percent of those in their twenties moved at least once during 1970 (27:2).

Often these families have limited resources--money, education and transportation--because they lack experience, training and skills (27:2).

#### Definitions of Home Management Resources

Oppenheim stated, "Management of resources is one of the most challenging aspects of home management" (24:95). Families are faced with many decisions in relation to resource allocation.

Resources are usually limited; therefore, the manager must find ways to get the most out of them or substitute one for another (24:95).

Maloch and Deacon defined resources as means for meeting demands. The resource use and met demands are then the outputs from the managerial subsystem proposed by Deacon. They pointed out that the output of satisfactions from resource choices and activities fed back to the personal subsystem in psychological fulfillment of needs (18:3).

Resources were defined as, "something that lies ready for use or can be drawn upon for aid; supply of something to take care of a need" (31:1240).

#### Identification of Homemakers' Management Problems

Researchers in the area of Home Management have shown interest in identifying homemakers' problems. In 1960 Hunter reported that home management specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service in 46 states and Puerto Rico visited 511 homes to find out what homemakers thought about management problems of material and human resources including time, energy, money, knowledge, skills and attitudes (14:425).

Sixty-five percent of the women said that planning the use of family resources was a harder job at the time of the study than it

had been two or three years earlier. The most difficult management problem identified by almost 60 percent of the survey participants was allocation of time. Money allocation was second with 40 percent naming it as their main problem. Energy management was a problem for only a few of the women (14:425).

In 1963 Whatley reported on the problems and concerns of working mothers. The survey participants were gainfully employed either part or full-time. They were 35 years or older and had one or more children enrolled in grades 10, 11, and/or 12. The mothers indicated that their most difficult problem was lack of time. One mother expressed her concern in the following way:

Not enough (time) to enjoy the pursuits of my children ... Quality must be substituted for quantity--but level of responsibility of my girls makes me proud of them, and I feel that a near maximum of quality has been achieved (34:121).

In 1967 Wenck surveyed employed and nonemployed homemakers to learn of their management skills. She found that 73 percent were generally satisfied with the management of their homes. They were most satisfied with the management of their money, food buying and meal preparation (33:738).

In 1968 Parker conducted a study in Calloway County, Kentucky, to identify and analyze homemaking problems of a group of young rural, non-farm homemakers. Data were collected from 61 homemakers under age 30 with incomes from occupations other than

farming. Areas of greatest concern to the homemakers were management and housing (26:25).

Home management practices of home demonstration club members were compared with nonmembers by Mullins. The study was conducted in Benton County, Tennessee, in 1968. Data were collected from 42 home demonstration club members and 42 nonmembers. Purpose of the study was to determine the effect of homemaker employment outside the home as well as factors influencing the adoption of home management practices in the home (23:11).

Study results showed that management of time was the most difficult. In addition, all participants reported difficulty with energy and money resource management (23:11).

Echols designed her study in 1969 to identify young homemakers' problems through expressed difficulties in homemaking; to investigate the relationship between the expressed problem areas and the homemakers' length of marriage, family composition, employment status and family income and to determine the homemaking information homemakers wished to have as well as sources they would use (8:6).

Fifty young homemakers, 22 years of age or younger who had married in their teens, participated in Echol's study. Their length of marriage ranged from six months to three years. Thirty-one were student wives and 19 were nonstudent wives. The average age

of the homemakers was 20.1 and of their husbands 22.6 years. They had been married a mean of 2.2 years (8:31-32).

Echols found resources posing the greatest difficulty in relation to sixteen specified homemaking activities were: time, money, knowledge, space and equipment. The activities considered included: planning meals, buying food, buying clothes, sewing, caring for clothing, finding a place to live, furnishing the home, equipping the home, getting ready for and caring for the baby, managing money, providing transportation and participating in community organizations (8:43-44).

### Specific Management Problems

#### Time

Interest in the use of time goes back over more than fifty years, according to Szalai. Since World War II research on time usage has expanded for several reasons. First, the phenomena connected with industrialization and urbanization have created changes. The increase in the number of working women has altered the woman's domestic bondage so that time budget research can be used to survey female servitude (28:5).

A study conducted by Cowles and Dietz in 1956 suggested that the amount of time spent in homemaking went up as the number in

the household became larger. More time was spent on food preparation, clearing the table and in care of the family as the household grew in number. Laundry work also showed an increase in time (7:31).

A group of randomly selected Virginia homemakers who were home demonstration club members were surveyed by Anderson and Fitzsimmons in 1960. The women were employed for full-time pay or part-time work outside the home. One hundred-ninety returned the questionnaire. Homemakers specified that they would like more time for personal activities including visiting, entertaining, reading and sewing (1:452).

In 1960 Bailey reported that full-time homemakers spent 2.28 hours per day in food preparation whereas employed homemakers spent 1.79 hours (2:12).

A group of 24 faculty wives with children formed the survey group for Meyer's study reported in 1963. The purpose of the survey was to learn how the homemakers used their time and to investigate factors in housing and equipment which influenced their time use (20:1).

Meyer found that half of the homemakers used time plans. The majority of those using the plans had preschool children and were the least experienced homemakers (20:46).

Homemakers with preschool age children spent more time

caring for their families than they did preparing and serving meals. Otherwise, Meyers found the use of time to be very similar for both mothers with pre-school age and school age children (20:47). The homemakers, ranging in age from 21 to 62, listed food preparation as the most enjoyable activity (20:24).

Kern reported in 1969 on a study designed to investigate homemakers' awareness of decisions in relation to time; to ascertain the probability of categorizing management problems and to see if there was an association between management problems, the homemaker's socioeconomic class and age of the oldest child (15:9).

The Kern study was conducted with young homemakers in Iowa. In order to investigate the homemaker's awareness of decisions concerning home and family life, responses were examined in relation to three time perspectives: past time, short-time future and long-time future. Awareness of decisions in relation to time perspectives was associated more with socioeconomic class than with the age of the oldest child (15:74). A general trend showed that homemakers with teenagers and those of lower socioeconomic classes were less aware of time than were other groups studied (15:98).

In 1968 Manning reported on a study about 111 Indiana families. She found that time spent in all household tasks averaged 52.9 hours for the urban families, 54.7 for rural non-farm families and 55.4 for rural farm families. Family size was related to the amount of



total time spent in homemaking with larger families using the most time (19:1).

Hall and Schroeder surveyed 229 homemakers in Seattle in 1968 to learn how the homemakers spent their time on household tasks. Results showed that the overall time average was 49.3 hours per week. Family characteristics having a significant effect on the homemaker's work load were: family size, homemaker's age, amount of time homemaker worked outside home, presence and age of children and presence of a family pet. Housing characteristics affecting the hours spent per week on household tasks were: house size, presence of a dishwasher, location of children's play areas, amount of work space in the kitchen or laundry and the arrangement of the kitchen or laundry. The most time consuming tasks were meal preparation and house care respectively taking 13 hours and 10.8 hours per week (10:24).

In a 1968 study of meal management practices, one hundred-five homemakers estimated they spent an average of 11 hours and 56 minutes per week on meal preparation (6:66).

In 1969 Walker found that time used for homemaking work had not been reduced from earlier years as was often thought. Women still spent many hours around the home whether they were mothers of small children or had large families or perhaps were employed full-time. These conclusions were based on a study carried out in

1967-68 on 1, 296 husband-wife families in the Syracuse, New York area (30:621).

Total time used was not less than it had been 40 years before in Wilson's study in Oregon. Walker found that families have changed their mix of time, but have not reduced total time spent. The average time homemakers used for household work was seven hours per day. The average for families with no children was five hours (30:622)

Echols' study reported that lack of time caused difficulty with 14 of the 16 homemaking activities surveyed. Finding a place to live and providing transportation were the only activities that did not cause time problems. Seventy percent of the homemakers said that lack of time caused difficulty in community activity participation, sewing, food preparation and meal planning. Seventy-three percent of the women who had or were expecting children found that they lacked time to get ready and to care for the baby (8:44).

Oppenheim pointed out that homemaking seems to be taking slightly more time. Although many technological advances have been made, modern homemakers have not decreased the time spent in homemaking (24:98).

### Money

In 1957 Wells studied financial management practices of 60

young rural families in New York. Eligible families were those that had been established for less than 10 years and in which the wife was under 30 years of age. Interviews were held with husbands and wives participating (32:439).

Wells found that as income, obligations and possessions increased, more complex financial records were kept. There were obvious differences among families established for different lengths of time. For example, there was greater interest in account keeping and budgeting for learning reasons among couples married less than five years (32:439).

In 1961 MacNab reported on financial management of beginning families based on a study of 40 young families. She found that beginning families manage well in spite of inexperience and their youthfulness. Support given by parents helped couples begin house-keeping. MacNab found that parents made notable contributions of furniture and equipment (16:832).

The married couples that MacNab surveyed gave some pointers to couples who might be considering combining marriage with college. The students

... felt that planning was an important aspect of financial management. They recommended planning for the big things and leaving the rest flexible. Being able to count on some regular source of income seemed more important than having a lot of money. Some money, they said, should be set aside for splurging (16:834).

In 1965 Herrmann reported on economic problems facing teenage newlyweds. He stated that pressure arose from meager financial resources and naive optimistic expectations and attitudes were taken into marriage by teenage couples (12:93). Teenagers must depend to some extent on parental help and consumer credit because of their low income. These two factors may tend to compound the problems then faced by the couple. Herrmann concluded that married teenagers should seek financial counseling and advice on consumer-related problems (12:97).

In 1966 Burk gave characteristics of family economic problems as follows:

1. Disequilibrium between family resources and needs or wants.
2. Difficulty in making decisions about income-earning, use of income and other resources and accumulation of assets.
3. Unsatisfactory timing of decision-making and allocation of resources.
4. Undesirable or unexpected aftermaths of decision-making stemming from the sequential nature of decisions.
5. Interrelationships with social and psychological problems (5:441).

In 1967 Blackwell conducted a survey with 123 wives of college students who belonged to three organizations for wives of college students at Oklahoma State University. The study was designed to learn more about the wife's financial management practices, values

and interests in participating in Cooperative Extension Service programs (3:7). She analyzed the management practices according to their relationship to five value areas: family centrism, economy, advancement, security, plans for present and future needs and factors used in describing the general characteristics of the sample population (3:38-39).

When the data were reviewed family centrism rated highest. According to the researcher, this term meant satisfactions from the close, intimate relationship that engenders a feeling of security and belonging to a family group (3: 38, 103). Security was rated second. Planning for present and future needs, economizing and advancement followed (3:103).

Blackwell found that age, home economics training, education, and length of marriage had more influence on the practices in financial management and values of college wives than did income or presence of children in the family (3:104).

Oppenheim emphasized the need to control family spending. Families use different techniques. By planning and controlling the spending as a family, each member can have a voice in the financial management of the family (24:161).

In 1969 Echols found that lack of money was identified as a source of difficulty in all of the homemaking activities surveyed except meal serving (8:44).

### Other Resources

Echols found that homemakers reported a lack of knowledge was a source of difficulty in all 16 activities. Sixty-eight percent of the homemakers who were expecting children or had children reported the lack of space as a problem. Lack of equipment was identified as another problem area. Of the 50 homemakers, 33 reported this lack in clothing care, 29 in food preservation and 13 in sewing (8:45).

Oppenheim indicated that today's families may want more household equipment than in the past. The present trend is for new homes to include much of this equipment (24:143).

In 1969 Miller found that the number of motions used to perform tasks was influenced more by placement of equipment than by the amount of time to do the task. She also found that for a specific task, no direct relationship existed between the subject's time, hand motions or distance walked. Each of the factors was influenced by the placement of equipment and the work method used. Each subject's combined use of time, hand motions, body utilization and foot travel affected individual energy costs (21:98).

### Attitudes Toward Homemaking Tasks

In 1963 Maloch's study suggested that cooking, cleaning and washing were rated as the most liked household tasks. Least

liked tasks were cleaning and ironing (17:413).

Manning found that attitude influenced the amount of time spent in meal preparation. When the homemaker enjoyed the activity she spent more time--9.6 hours compared to 8.6 hours when she disliked it (19:7).

Manning found that almost 11 hours a week were devoted to regular house care, special house care and upkeep of the home. More homemakers enjoyed regular care, special care and upkeep of the home than disliked the tasks. Those homemakers who disliked regular house care spent less time on it; however, they received more help from family members (19:18).

Echols reported that eight of the 16 homemaking activities studied were listed by at least one homemaker as most enjoyed. Eighteen of the 50 homemakers named food preparation, 15 identified sewing and eight specified housecleaning as the most enjoyable activity. Least liked tasks reported by Echols were ironing, housecleaning and washing dishes (8:70).

#### Sources Used by Homemakers to Obtain Homemaking Information

Echols found that homemakers most frequently reported their mothers as a source of homemaking information. Forty-one homemakers reported that they had taught themselves. The third most used source was magazines (8:82).

Of the 50 homemakers interviewed by Echols, 38 often read the daily newspaper. Women's magazines were rated as the most popular type of magazine for homemaking information and the most popular book was the cookbook. Thirty-three read manufacturer's service bulletins and 17 read Extension Service bulletins (8:94).

Homemakers expressed a desire to obtain further information in the areas of home furnishings, sewing, food preparation, money management, meal planning, getting ready and caring for the baby, food preservation and food buying. The young homemakers preferred to obtain their homemaking information by attending group meetings. Magazines, bulletins, newsletters and books were also mentioned as acceptable sources (8:95).

Blackwell found that slightly under 85 percent of her 123 study participants would be interested in obtaining more information on financial management. Slightly under 45 percent preferred to attend lectures and demonstrations; however, just over 10 percent were interested in correspondence courses (3:104-105).



### III. PROCEDURES

This study was designed to pinpoint young homemakers' management problems and to see if resources of time, money, knowledge, equipment, household space or energy caused the management problems. Sources used for information on homemaking by the young participants were explored in the study.

#### Source of Data

Data for this study were obtained through personal interviews with 50 young homemakers living at Albany addresses at the time of the mailing. The data were collected during the months of October and November, 1973. An interview schedule developed by the researcher was used during the interviews to elicit information.

#### Selection of Sample

Eighty young homemakers were randomly selected from the Albany addresses on the mailing list for Linn County's Cooperative Extension Service Young Homemaker Newsletter. Each homemaker was sent a letter explaining the study's purpose (Appendix A). The researcher then contacted each homemaker in person or by phone

to see if the homemaker met the study criteria and if she would participate.

A statement of consent was used to obtain oral permission to interview each homemaker (Appendix B).

Homemakers had to meet the following criteria in order to participate in the study:

1. Under 30 years of age.
2. Married and presently living with husband.

Fifty homemakers consented to participate in the study. The remaining 30 had moved or did not meet the study criteria because of divorce, age or a deceased spouse. Three homemakers preferred not to participate.

#### Interview Schedule

The researcher developed the interview schedule to use for obtaining data.

Permission was granted to the researcher by Manning to use the list of household tasks and definitions from her time study (19: 45-46). Additional literature was reviewed to formulate questions. The researcher talked with young homemakers at Linn-Benton Community College to obtain ideas for possible questions.

The interview schedule was pretested on five young homemakers.

Following the pretest, questions were reworded so they could be more easily understood.

Questions on the interview schedule included inquiries relating to homemaking tasks, use of time, money, equipment, living space and homemaking skills. Homemakers were asked demographic questions about their families. Both open-end and fixed-alternative answer questions were used to elicit information from the participants (Appendix B).

Type written cards were handed to homemakers to assist in recall when questions had several possible answers. Cards were used for questions 1, 2, 3, 18 and 50 (Appendix B).

#### Data Collection

The researcher interviewed each homemaker at the homemaker's residence. Interviews ranged from 30 minutes to one hour and ten minutes in length. The average interview was 43 minutes. Interviews were scheduled at the homemakers' convenience during morning, noon, afternoon or evening hours.

#### Treatment of Data

Data from each interview were recorded on code sheets by the researcher. Questions about resource use, homemaking skills and

demographic characteristics were analyzed through the use of descriptive analysis.

Homemakers were asked to rate each homemaking task on a scale of complexity. This question was tabulated and analyzed by the Oregon State University Computer. The multivariate analysis of variance was used to indicate any relationships between the placement of homemaking tasks on a scale of complexity and the following demographic variables: age, homemakers' educational level, place of residence, type of housing, composition of family, income, length of marriage and the homemakers' occupation.

The 17 tasks analyzed were: dishwashing, meal preparation, packing lunches, special food preparation, food preservation, regular house care, special house care, upkeep of the home, washing, ironing, sewing and mending, physical care of children, physical care of adults, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food and marketing for clothing.

If homemakers said that a particular task was complex or very complex, they were asked to check if one or more of six listed resource limitations caused the task complexity. Resource limitations included: money, knowledge, space, equipment, energy and time. Chi-square tests were run on each task where 10 or more homemakers specified that a task was complex. The assumption was made that at least 10 responses would be needed to show that a task

was a problem. Tasks were tested to see if limitations of resources were evenly distributed among each task.

#### IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE

In this chapter the demographic characteristics of the 50 homemakers who participated in the study are discussed. The topics covered are: the homemakers' and their husbands' ages, length of marriage, educational level, occupations, income, family members and other information.

##### Homemakers' and Their Husbands' Ages

The mean of the ages of homemakers interviewed was 26 years with a range of 17 to 30 years. Husbands' ages ranged from 18 to 39 years with a mean of 29 years (Table 1).

Table 1. Homemakers' and their husbands' age distribution.

Age by year	Number of wives	Number of husbands
Under 20	3	1
21-25	22	16
26-30	25	26
Over 30		7
Total	50	50

##### Length of Marriage

The average length of marriage of the homemakers was five

years. Marriages ranged from three months to 12.5 years in length (Table 2). Only two couples had been married less than one year. Four of the 50 couples had been married 10 years or longer.

Table 2. Length of marriage of homemakers.

Length of marriage in years	Number of homemakers
Under 1	2
1 to 3	16
4 to 6	18
7 to 9	10
10 and over	4
Total	50

#### Educational Level

The level of education completed by participating homemakers ranged from grade 10 to a doctoral degree candidate. The mean educational level of the women was two years of college work. Only two of the homemakers had not completed high school, while 12 were high school graduates. Thirty-five of the women had received education beyond the high school level. Eleven of the homemakers were college graduates (Table 3).

Three of the 50 homemakers had technical training beyond the

high school level. Two had attended a business school and one was a beauty school graduate.

Table 3. Educational level of homemakers and their husbands.

Level of education completed	Number of homemakers	Number of husbands
12 years or less	2	2
High school graduate	9	12
Technical training beyond high school	3	6
College (1 to 4 years)	22	13
College graduate	11	12
Post graduate work	3	5
Total	50	50

Eight of the homemakers were currently enrolled in noncredit classes through the community college or local stores. Classes included: quilting, sewing, tole painting, guitar, pottery and crafts.

The husbands' level of education ranged from the eighth grade to a doctoral degree. The mean educational level was three years of college work (Table 3). Two of the husbands had not completed high school; however, 18 were high school graduates. Twelve were college graduates and five had pursued post graduate work.

Nine of the husbands had taken technical training following high school graduation. Training included: military service,



apprenticeship, law enforcement and correspondence courses. Seven of the homemakers' husbands were currently enrolled as college students.

#### Homemakers' and Their Husbands' Occupations

Sixty percent of the young homemakers were classified as full-time homemakers. Twelve homemakers worked 40 or more hours per week. Six homemakers worked on a part-time basis averaging 13 hours per week. Only two homemakers were enrolled as students taking credit classes (Table 4).

Table 4. Employment status of homemakers.

Occupation	Number of Homemakers
Full-time homemakers	30
Homemakers working full-time	12
Homemakers working part-time	6
Homemaker-student working part-time	1
Homemaker-student	1
Total	50

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles was used to classify homemakers and their husbands into occupations (Table 5). Eight homemakers were employed in professional or managerial fields. Eight women worked in clerical and sales positions and two women

worked in service jobs. One woman was a full-time student.

Table 5. Occupational classification of employed homemakers and their husbands.

Occupational classifications	Number of homemakers	Number of husbands
Professional and managerial	8	10
Clerical and Sales	8	5
Service	2	3
Agriculture		2
Skilled	1	11
Semi-skilled		10
Unskilled		2
Student	1	7
Total	20	50

Eleven of the husbands were employed in skilled jobs and 10 in professional and managerial positions (Table 5). Seven of the 50 husbands were currently enrolled as students taking college credit courses.

#### Income Level of Homemakers' Families

Family incomes ranged from \$3,000 to \$18,000 per year with a mean income of \$10,500. The mean income for Linn County residents was \$9,353 in 1969 (4:8). Two of the families had incomes under

\$6,000. Five families had incomes over \$15,000 (Table 6).

Table 6. Annual income of families.

Annual income	Number of families
\$ 3,000- 6,000	2
6,001- 9,000	13
9,001-12,000	16
12,001-15,000	14
15,001-18,000	5
Total	50

#### Family Members

Of the participating families, seven were husband and wife only and 43 were composed of the husband, wife and children. Families ranged in size from two to six members with a mean of four people (Table 7).

Table 7. Family members.

Number of family members in home	Number of homemakers
2	7
3	16
4	20
5	6
6	1
Total	50*

In the families with children there were 32 girls and 43 boys. The number of children ranged from one child to four children per family. Their ages ranged from seven weeks to 12 years of age with the mean age being three years.

#### Other Information

Homemakers were asked if their family owned a car and if they drove. All of the families owned at least one car. All but two of the 50 homemakers drove.

At the conclusion of each interview homemakers were asked if they had any additional comments to make. Comments made included ones such as:

"It's nice to stay home after working. "

"I enjoy my homemaking role and wouldn't trade it. "

"A woman's first obligation is her home. "

"I feel badly because I can't perform all my homemaking tasks well. "

"I enjoyed the interview. "

"It's not easy to work and to be a homemaker. "

"I wish I had more time. "

## V. FINDINGS

The discussion in this chapter has been divided into three sections: homemaking tasks; use of resources including time, money, equipment and household space and sources of homemaking information used by homemakers.

### Homemaking Tasks

Homemakers were asked to tell which homemaking tasks they performed on a regular basis, sometimes or never. Tasks included: meal preparation, dishwashing, packing lunches, special food preparation, food preservation, regular house care, special house care, upkeep of the home, washing, ironing, sewing and mending, physical care of adults, physical care of children, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food, marketing for clothing and other miscellaneous tasks not listed on the survey instrument.

Over 66 percent of the homemakers performed all tasks except those added under the miscellaneous category. All homemakers performed the tasks of: meal preparation, dishwashing, regular house care, washing, marketing for food and marketing for clothing. All of the 43 women who had children performed the physical care of children task. Ninety-six percent of the women carried out special

house care, 94 percent - special food preparation and 90 percent - sewing and mending (Table 8).

Other tasks accomplished and the percentage of women performing them were: financial planning - 88 percent, record keeping - 86 percent, food preservation - 86 percent, physical care of adults - 84 percent, ironing - 78 percent, packing lunches - 74 percent and upkeep of the home - 66 percent. The figure mentioned for upkeep of the home was lower due to the number of homemakers not assuming responsibility for major upkeep since their residences were rented.

Of the 17 tasks listed, three tasks were performed on a regular basis by all homemakers. They were regular house care, washing and marketing for food. Physical care of children was carried out regularly by all 43 homemakers who had children. Meal preparation was done regularly by 49 homemakers and sometimes by one homemaker.

Tasks most frequently carried out sometimes included: special food preparation by 72 percent, special house care by 48 percent and upkeep of the home by 44 percent of the homemakers.

All of the listed tasks were more often carried out regularly or sometimes rather than never. Those tasks most frequently listed as never being performed were: upkeep of the home by 34 percent, packing lunches by 26 percent and ironing by 22 percent of the homemakers.

Table 8. Homemaking tasks performed by homemakers.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers accomplishing task N = 50			Percentage of homemakers accomplishing task Total = 100 percent		
	Regular	Sometimes	Never	Regular	Sometimes	Never
Regular house care	50	0	0	100	0	0
Washing	50	0	0	100	0	0
Marketing - food	50	0	0	100	0	0
Meal preparation	49	1	0	98	2	0
Dishwashing	45	5	0	90	10	0
Physical care of children	43	0	7	86	14	0
Record keeping	41	2	7	82	4	14
Marketing - clothing	39	11	0	78	22	0
Financial planning	38	6	6	76	12	12
Physical care of adults	32	10	8	64	20	16
Packing lunches	29	8	13	58	16	26
Food preservation	28	15	7	56	30	14
Ironing	27	12	11	54	24	22
Sewing and mending	27	18	5	54	36	10
Special house care	24	24	2	48	48	2
Upkeep of the home	11	22	17	22	44	34
Special food preparation	11	36	3	22	72	6

Miscellaneous tasks and the number of homemakers listing them were: gardening - six, pet care - six and a car pool - two. Due to the low number of responses in the miscellaneous category these tasks were not included in the statistical analysis of tasks.

#### Identification of Complex Homemaking Tasks

Homemakers were asked to rate each task carried out regularly or sometimes on a scale of complexity. Designations and the weight of each of the five points on the scale were: (a) very simple - one, (b) simple - two, (c) average - three, (d) complex - four and (e) very complex - five.

In order to arrive at a weight for each task, the number of homemakers in each category was multiplied by the assigned categorical weight. That number was then divided by the total number of responses for each task.

Sixteen of the 17 tasks fell in the simple and average categories (Figure 1). Upkeep of the home was rated as the most complex task with a score of 3.7 on the composite scale of one to five. Dishwashing fell in the very simple range with a 1.94 score.

No single task was rated by the majority as complex or very complex. However, when the complex and very complex categories were combined, 57 percent of the homemakers felt that upkeep of the home was in the area of complexity. Other tasks considered complex



Scale of Complexity	Homemaking Task
5 Very Complex	
4 Complex	3.7 Upkeep of the home
	3.3 Food Preservation
	3.26 Special Food Preparation
	3.19 Special House Care
	3.14 Financial Planning
3 Average	3.07 Sewing and Mending
	2.98 Marketing for Food
	2.95 Record Keeping
	2.94 Marketing for Clothing
	2.76 Meal Preparation
	2.67 Physical Care of Children
	2.57 Physical Care of Adults
	2.48 Regular House Care
	2.46 Ironing
	2.2 Washing
2 Simple	2.19 Packing Lunches
	1.94 Dishwashing
1 Very Simple	

Figure 1. Household tasks rated on a scale of complexity by young homemakers

or very complex were: special house care by 46 percent, food preservation by 44 percent, special food preparation by 40 percent and sewing and mending by 37 percent (Table 9).

Fifty-two percent of the homemakers performing financial planning and marketing for clothing found those tasks to be average. Other tasks rated average included: record keeping by 47 percent, meal preparation by 46 percent, special food preparation by 45 percent, physical care of children by 44 percent and marketing for food by 44 percent of the homemakers.

Sixty percent of the homemakers listed dishwashing as a simple task. Also rated simple were: packing lunches by 51 percent, washing by 48 percent and physical care of adults by 43 percent of the homemakers performing the tasks.

No task was listed by a majority of homemakers as being very simple.

### Hypothesis 1

Management problems of young homemakers will not differ with respect to: length of marriage, age, type of housing, place of residence, homemakers' education, homemakers' occupation, composition of family and income was accepted on the basis of the findings of the multivariate analysis of variance. The hypothesis was accepted since no relationship was indicated at the 0.10 level of significance

Table 9. Homemaking tasks rated by young homemakers on a scale of complexity.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers performing and rating each task on a scale of complexity N = 50					Total number performing task	Percentage of homemakers performing and rating each task on a scale of complexity Percent = 100				
	Very simple	Simple	Average	Complex	Very complex		Very simple	Simple	Average	Complex	Very complex
Meal preparation	5	14	23	4	4	50	10	28	46	8	8
Dishwashing	13	30	4	3	0	50	26	60	8	6	0
Marketing - food	4	11	22	8	5	50	8	22	44	16	10
Marketing - clothing	3	10	26	9	2	50	6	20	52	18	4
Regular house care	7	16	23	4	0	50	14	32	46	8	0
Washing	10	24	13	2	1	50	20	48	26	4	2
Special house care	0	7	19	18	4	48	0	15	40	38	8
Special food preparation	1	6	21	18	1	47	2	13	45	38	2
Sewing and mending	2	12	14	15	2	45	4	27	31	33	4
Financial planning	3	5	23	9	4	44	7	11	52	20	9
Record keeping	2	10	20	10	1	43	5	23	47	23	2
Physical care of children	7	9	19	7	1	43	16	21	44	16	2
Food preservation	0	7	17	17	2	43	0	16	40	40	4
Physical care of adults	5	18	12	4	3	42	12	43	29	10	7
Ironing	7	14	10	5	3	39	18	36	26	13	8
Packing lunches	6	19	11	1	0	37	16	51	30	3	0
Upkeep of the home	1	0	13	13	6	33	3	0	39	39	18

between the placement of homemaking tasks on the complexity scale and the demographic variables.

#### Homemaking Tasks Taking the Most Time

Homemakers were asked which tasks took the most and least time. Twelve of the 17 tasks were listed at least once by the homemakers. The following tasks were not listed: physical care of adults, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for clothing and packing lunches. Seventeen of the 43 women having children identified physical care of children as the most time consuming task. Other tasks listed as taking the most time included: meal preparation - nine homemakers or 18 percent; washing - six homemakers or 12 percent and food preservation - 5 homemakers or 10 percent (Table 10).

In comparison, Cowles and Dietz's 1956 study showed meal preparation and cleaning the table to be the most time consuming tasks.(7:32).

#### Homemaking Tasks Taking the Least Time

Fourteen of the 17 tasks were listed as least time consuming. Those not listed were special house care and upkeep of the home.

Tasks identified as least time consuming were ironing - eight

Table 10. Homemaking tasks identified as taking the most time.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Physical care of children	17	34
Meal preparation	9	18
Washing	6	12
Food preservation	5	10
Regular house care	3	6
Special food preparation	2	4
Sewing and mending	2	4
Marketing for food	2	4
Dishwashing	1	2
Special house care	1	2
Upkeep of the home	1	2
Ironing	1	2
Total	50	100

Table 11. Homemaking tasks taking the least time.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Ironing	8	16
Packing lunches	8	16
Washing	7	14
Dishwashing	6	12
Regular house care	4	8
Record keeping	4	8
Physical care of adults	3	6
Meal preparation	2	4
Special food preparation	2	4
Marketing for clothing	2	4
Food preservation	1	2
Sewing and mending	1	2
Financial planning	1	2
Marketing for food	1	2
Total	50	100

homemakers or 16 percent, packing lunches - eight homemakers or 16 percent, washing - seven homemakers or 14 percent, and dishwashing - six homemakers or 12 percent (Table 11).

#### Homemaking Tasks Taking the Most Energy

Tasks taking the most energy were: special house care - 15 homemakers or 30 percent, physical care of children - 13 homemakers or 26 percent and regular house care - nine homemakers or 18 percent (Table 12). Homemaking tasks not listed were: packing lunches, washing, ironing, sewing and mending, physical care of adults, record keeping and marketing for clothing.

Table 12. Homemaking tasks identified as taking the most energy.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Special house care	15	30
Physical care of children	13	26
Regular house care	9	18
Upkeep of the home	4	8
Meal preparation	2	4
Dishwashing	2	4
Marketing for food	2	4
Special food preparation	1	2
Food preservation	1	2
Financial planning	1	2
Total	50	100

### Homemaking Tasks Taking the Least Energy

Tasks taking the least energy were washing - nine homemakers or 18 percent, packing lunches - seven homemakers or 14 percent and ironing - seven homemakers or 14 percent (Table 13). Tasks not listed included: meal preparation, food preservation, regular house care, special house care and physical care of children.

### Homemaking Tasks Giving the Most Enjoyment

Twenty-four homemakers or 48 percent specified that they received the most enjoyment from the task, physical care of children (Table 14). Forty-three homemakers in the study had children. Therefore, this showed that 56 percent of the homemakers who had children rated this task as most enjoyable. Tasks not listed were: dishwashing, packing lunches, regular house care, special house care, washing, ironing and financial planning.

These results differ from Maloch's study where the most liked tasks were cooking, cleaning and washing. Echol's study showed food preparation, sewing and house cleaning to be the most liked tasks.

### Homemaking Tasks Giving the Least Enjoyment

The tasks listed as giving the least enjoyment included



Table 13. Homemaking tasks taking the least energy.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Washing	9	18
Packing lunches	7	14
Ironing	7	14
Record keeping	6	12
Dishwashing	6	12
Sewing and mending	3	6
Physical care of adults	4	8
Upkeep of the house	2	4
Financial planning	2	4
Marketing for food	2	4
Marketing for clothing	1	2
Special food preparation	1	2
Total	50	100

Table 14. Tasks identified as giving the most enjoyment.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Physical care of children	24	48
Sewing and mending	8	16
Special food preparation	6	12
Meal preparation	4	8
Marketing for food	2	4
Marketing for clothing	2	4
Food preservation	1	2
Upkeep of the house	1	2
Physical care of adults	1	2
Record keeping	1	2
Total	50	100

dishwashing - 14 homemakers or 28 percent, regular house care - seven homemakers or 14 percent and marketing for food - six homemakers or 12 percent (Table 15). Tasks not listed were: special food preparation, physical care of adults, physical care of children, record keeping and marketing for clothing.

Echol's study also showed that the least liked tasks were ironing, housecleaning and washing dishes. Manning's study identified housecleaning and ironing as two least liked tasks.

#### Resource Limitations Causing Task Complexity

Homemakers who marked a task as complex or very complex were asked to tell if one or more of the following resources caused the complexity: time, money, knowledge, equipment, household space or energy. They were asked to tell if there was (a) not enough or (b) not the right kind of the resource needed. Since there were few responses considered complex, each resource limitation was not broken down into the two categories. However, complexity most often was caused by a lack of the resource in question.

Time was identified by the participants performing household tasks as the primary cause of task complexity. Money rated as the second highest resource causing complexity, followed by knowledge, energy, equipment and household space (Figure 2).

A chi-square test was used to test the distribution between the

Table 15. Tasks giving the least amount of enjoyment.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Dishwashing	14	28
Regular house care	7	14
Marketing for food	6	12
Ironing	5	10
Meal preparation	5	10
Washing	3	6
Packing lunches	3	6
Special house care	3	6
Food preservation	1	2
Upkeep of the home	1	2
Sewing and mending	1	2
Financial planning	1	2
Total	50	100

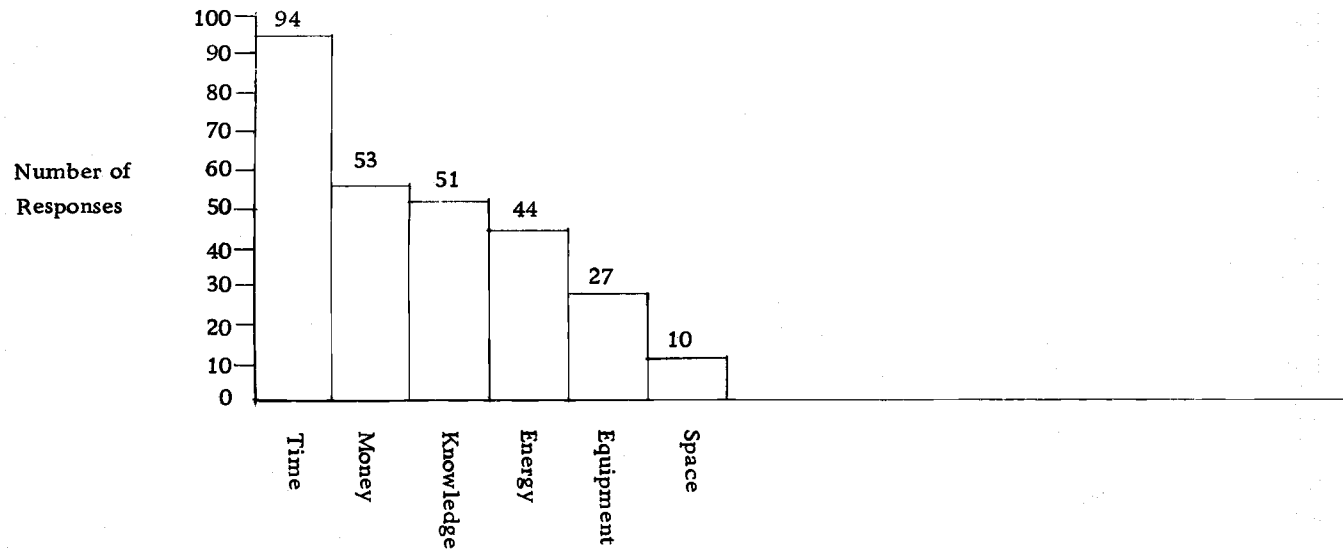


Figure 2. Resource limitations causing homemaking tasks to be complex.

overall number of resource limitations listed and the homemaking tasks. The test showed that different resource limitations caused different tasks to be complex. Resource limitations for the tasks were unevenly distributed at the 0.05 level of significance.

Tasks listed as having the most resource limitations causing complexity were special food preparation, food preservation, upkeep of the home and special house care (Figure 3).

Chi-square was conducted on each task (where 10 or more responses were given) to determine if each resource caused an equal amount of complexity. Results showed that some resources caused greater difficulty in accomplishing some tasks than others. Resource limitations were unevenly distributed for each of the following tasks at the 0.005 level of significance: special food preparation, special house care, sewing, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food and marketing for clothing.

Resource limitations causing the greatest amount of complexity for each of these tasks were: special food preparation - time, special house care - time, sewing and mending - knowledge, financial planning - money, record keeping - time and knowledge, marketing for food - money and marketing for clothing - money (Table 16).

Resource limitations were unevenly distributed for the task, ironing at the 0.01 level of significance. Time was the main cause of task complexity.

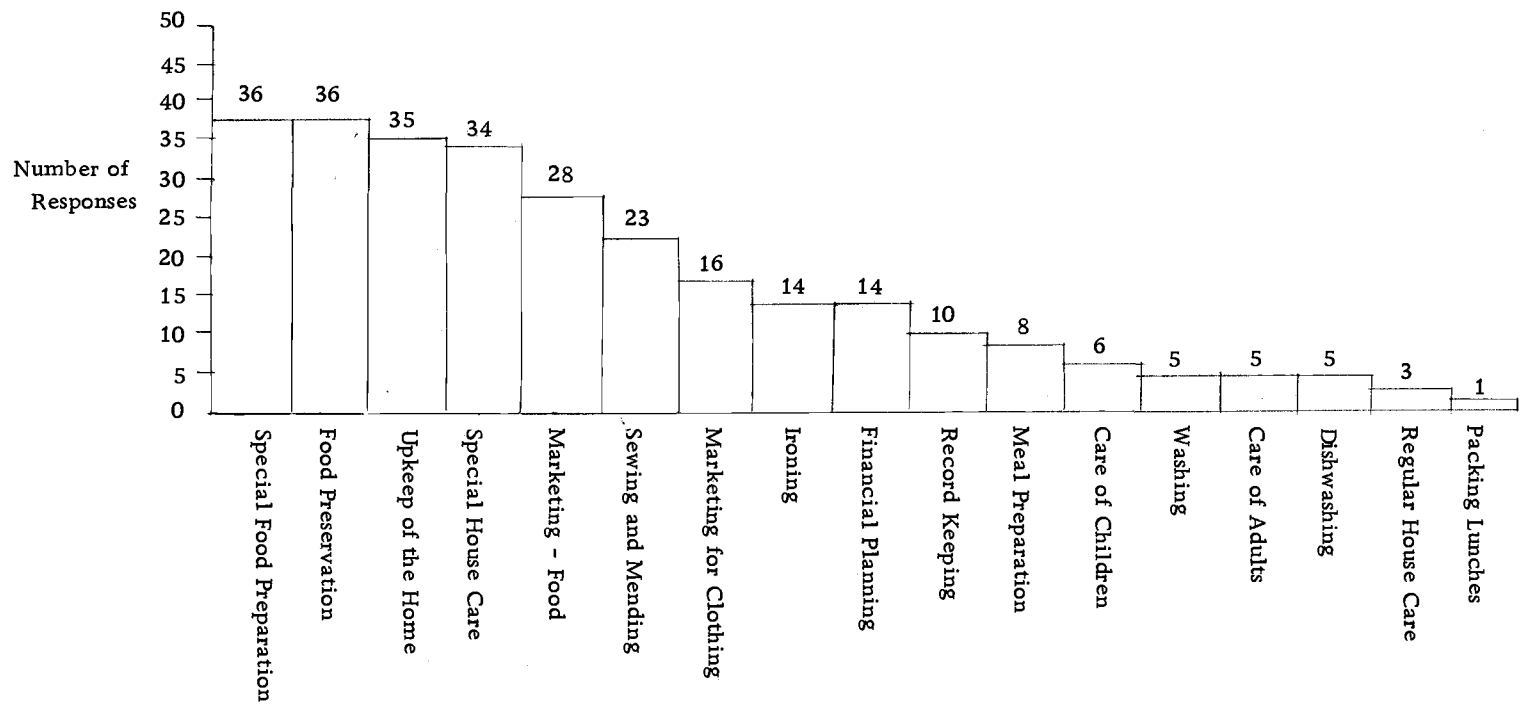


Figure 3. Homemaking tasks and the number of times resource limitations were listed as causing each task to be complex.

Table 16. Resource limitations identified by homemakers that caused homemaking tasks to be complex.

Homemaking task	Number of homemakers identifying each resource limitation															Total number of responses			
	Money			Knowledge			Space			Equipment			Energy				Time		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c		a	b	c
Meal preparation		2			1									1			4		8
Dishwashing		1								1				2			2		5
Packing lunches																	1		1
Special food preparation		6			7			2		1	1			4			15		36
Food preservation		1			11			3		2	6			3			10		36
Regular house care														1			2		3
Special house care		2			3					2	5			8			14		34
Upkeep of the home		9			4			1		1	3			8			9		35
Washing								1		1	1			2					5
Ironing					1			1				1		4			7		14
Sewing and mending		1			8	1		1		1				4			7		23
Physical care of family members:																			
Adults					1			1									3		5
Children		1			2									1			2		6
Financial planning		8			4												2		14
Record keeping		1			4						1						4		10
Marketing - food		11			6									4			7		28
Marketing - clothing		8			1									2			5		16
<b>Total number of responses</b>		<b>51</b>			<b>53</b>			<b>10</b>		<b>27</b>				<b>44</b>			<b>94</b>		<b>279</b>
	a - okay	b - not enough		c - not right kind															



An uneven distribution of resource limitations was indicated for food preservation at the 0.05 level of significance. Resource limitations causing task complexity were knowledge and time.

Resource limitations were unevenly distributed for upkeep of the home at the 0.10 level of significance. Resource limitations contributing most to the complexity were: money, time and energy.

### Hypothesis 2

There will be no relationship between the expressed problem areas and time, money, knowledge, equipment, space and energy was rejected for the tested tasks including: special food preparation, special house care, sewing and mending, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food, marketing for clothing and upkeep of the home. It was rejected on the basis of the uneven distribution of resource limitations among each task at the significance levels given above.

The following tasks received less than 10 responses that indicated allocation of resources caused problems: meal preparation, dishwashing, packing lunches, regular house care, washing, physical care of children, physical care of adults, gardening, pet care and car pool. These tasks were not tested.

### Family Assistance with Household Tasks

Homemakers were asked if they received assistance with household tasks from family members.

Twelve homemakers or 24 percent received regular help with household tasks from family members. Thirty-one or 62 percent received help sometimes and seven homemakers or 14 percent did not receive any help.

When assistance was given on a regular basis it was most often for regular house cleaning. Husbands helped with tasks more often than did children. Husbands assisted sometimes with tasks including: meal preparation, babysitting or regular house care (Table 17).

### Use of Resources

Homemakers were asked both open-end and fixed-alternative questions about which resources they used and in some instances, how the resources were used. Resources included time, money, equipment and household space.

### Time

Homemakers who planned or made a written schedule were in the minority. Ten homemakers or 20 percent regularly planned or

Table 17. Assistance with tasks carried out regularly or sometimes by family members.

Homemaking task	Person performing task		
	Husband	Children	Total
Tasks Assisted With Regularly			
Regular house care	9	5	14
Special house care	4		4
Physical care of children	2		2
Dishwashing	2	1	3
Meal preparation	1		1
Washing	1		1
Tasks Assisted with Sometimes			
Regular house care	14	8	22
Meal preparation	12	1	13
Physical care of children	11	1	12
Special house cleaning	8	1	9
Dishwashing	7	1	8
Washing	5		5

made a written schedule. Nineteen or 38 percent planned sometimes and 21 or 42 percent never planned.

When asked if a daily routine was followed, 31 homemakers or 62 percent replied that they followed a daily routine on a regular basis. Ten homemakers or 20 percent said sometimes and nine homemakers or 18 percent never followed a daily routine.

There was no indication of relationship between the nine homemakers specifying that no routine was followed and the tasks they did. Of those nine, six did not report any time period used for tasks. Seven of the nine homemakers did not plan or make a written time schedule.

The most frequent time period used for carrying out household tasks was the morning by 29 homemakers or 58 percent of the group (Table 18). Some homemakers used more than one time period to accomplish household tasks.

Table 18. Time periods used by homemakers to carry out household tasks.

Time period	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Morning	29	58
Evening	10	20
Afternoon	6	12
Weekend	4	8
Entire day	1	2
No time period reported	9	18

Thirty-eight of the young homemakers or 76 percent planned ahead for special events such as holidays. Twenty-three homemakers or 46 percent planned ahead for guest meals and 22 homemakers or 44 percent planned for vacations (Table 19).

Table 19. Special events planned ahead for by homemakers.

Special event	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Holidays	38	76
Guest meals	23	46
Vacations	22	44
Birthdays	7	14
Activities	7	14
Long weekends	6	12
Parties	4	8
Days off	1	2

To the question, "which of the following do you have difficulty finding time to do?", thirty-five homemakers or 70 percent had difficulty with correspondence. Limitation of time was also listed as a problem for hobbies by 32 or 64 percent of the homemakers, leisure activities - 27 or 54 percent, reading for pleasure - 24 or

48 percent and personal grooming - 20 or 40 percent of the homemakers.

### Money

Thirty-seven homemakers or 74 percent made a spending plan on a regular basis. Eleven or 22 percent planned sometimes and two or four percent never planned.

All forty-nine homemakers who had checking accounts reported keeping cancelled checks. The other homemaker did not have a checking account. Warranties and guarantees were kept by 48 or 96 percent. A record of checks written was kept by the 49 who had checking accounts and appliance instruction books by 45 or 90 percent of the homemakers (Table 20).

Table 20. Type of records kept by homemakers.

Record	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Cancelled checks	49	98
Warranties and guarantees	48	96
Check record	46	92
Instruction books	45	90
Receipts for purchases and payments	44	88
Record book	14	28
Inventory of possessions	14	28

Thirty-four or 68 percent stated that their monetary resources covered all monthly bills. Fifteen or 30 percent said their income was sometimes adequate and one person or two percent said never adequate.

Financial difficulties arose when paying grocery bills, car payments, emergencies, clothing purchases, major appliance repairs, physicians or entertainment bills. Homemakers stated that they coped with the shortage of finances in one of the following ways: cut out extras, drew money out of savings, paid only most important bills or made partial payments of bills spreading the payments over a longer period of time.

Twenty-six or 52 percent of the homemakers said they had unplanned expenditures regularly, 23 or 46 percent-sometimes and one or two percent-never.

### Household Equipment

Major appliances owned or available to all homemakers included a refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer, range and vacuum cleaner. None of the homemakers had a microwave oven (Table 21).

In a few cases homemakers had an appliance but did not use it. Reasons given included: no present need for the appliance, broken or did not enjoy using the appliance.

Table 21. Electrical appliances available to or owned by homemakers, number of homemakers using appliances and reasons not used.

Appliance	Number of homemakers having appliance	Number of homemakers using appliance	Reason appliance not used
<b>Major appliances:</b>			
Dishwasher	25	23	Broken; No space in kitchen
Disposal	16	16	
Floor polisher	7	5	Present floors do not require need for polisher
Floor washer	2	1	Present floors do not require need for this type of washer
Freezer	25	25	
Freezer/refrigerator	47	47	
Microwave oven	0	0	
Range	50	50	
Refrigerator	6	6	
Rug shampooer	1	1	
Sewing machine	45	43	Do not enjoy sewing
Television	46	44	Do not enjoy watching
Vacuum	50	50	
Washer	48	48	
Dryer	48	48	
<b>Small appliances:</b>			
Blender	43	35	Broken; No space to have out on counter top; Have not enough uses
Electric broiler	18	14	Inconvenient to get out; hard to clean
Bun warmer	3	2	Forget that it can be used
Can opener	27	23	Broken
Coffee pot	26	24	Do not like coffee
Crock pot	3	3	
Deep fat fryer	4	3	To much bother to use
Dutch oven	1	1	
Bean pot	3	3	
Electric blanket	24	18	Broken; Does not fit bed; Saving energy because of energy crisis



Table 21. Continued.

Appliance	Number of homemakers having appliance	Number of homemakers using appliance	Reason appliance not used
Fondue pot	3	3	
Fry pan	42	38	Broken; More convenient to use range
Electric knife	24	16	Do not like
Griddle	9	8	Inconvenient
Hand mixer	44	44	
Iron	48	44	Do not iron
Popcorn popper	19	19	
Stand mixer	21	20	
Radio	48	48	
Roaster	1	1	
Toaster	44	44	
Toaster oven	7	5	Lack of space
Waffle iron	7	7	
Warming tray	2	2	

Small appliances most frequently in possession of homemakers included a radio and an iron. Only one homemaker owned an electric roaster and dutch oven (Table 21).

When small appliances were not used reasons included: the appliance was broken, lack of space, energy crisis, did not like appliance or did not know how to use the appliance.

Ten homemakers or 20 percent specified they would like to have a dishwasher so that their home would be better equipped. Twenty-five already had dishwashers, but two did not use them. Other appliances homemakers wished to add included: a garbage disposal, freezer, electric can opener, deep fat fryer, stand mixer, washer and dryer, television, electric blanket, popcorn popper, electric knife and an electric fondue pot.

Fourteen homemakers or 28 percent felt their homes were adequately equipped and did not wish to obtain additional appliances.

At the time of the interview seven homemakers specified that they wanted a freezer as their next piece of equipment. Other choices and the number of homemakers mentioning each piece were: dishwasher - six, new vacuum cleaner - two, microwave oven - two, broiler - two, garbage disposal - two and one homemaker for each of the following: color television, washer and dryer, blender, toaster, deep fat fryer, electric knife and an electric fondue pot.

### Household Space

Thirty-two of the families owned or were buying their single-family dwelling and two families owned their mobile home. Sixteen of the families rented: four-homes, eight- duplexes, two-apartments and two families-mobile homes .

Participants were asked about the number and types of rooms in their homes. The mean number of rooms per single family dwelling, duplexes and mobile homes was six rooms. The apartments averaged five rooms apiece (Table 22).

All residences had a living room, kitchen, at least one bedroom and at least one bathroom.

In response to a question on adequate living space the four couples living in mobile homes were satisfied with their amount of space. Two of those couples each had a one-year-old child. Fifteen homemakers living in single family dwellings felt they had adequate space, whereas 21 said they did not have enough space,

Two of the eight couples living in duplexes were satisfied with their amount of space.

Of the two homemakers occupying apartments one homemaker was not satisfied with the amount of space.

When asked where homemakers could use more living space,

Table 22. Types and number of rooms included in homemakers' dwellings.

Type of Dwelling	Type of Room																	
	Living room	Dining room	Kitchen	Kitchen-dining room	Family room	Family room-kitchen	Dining-family room	Utility	Study	Bedrooms				Bathrooms				
										1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3 bedroom	4 bedroom	1 bathroom	1-1/2 bathroom	2 bathroom	2-1/2 bathroom	3 bathroom
Apartment	2	1	1	1				1			2			2				
Duplex	8	0	3	5	1		1	3			6	2		5	1	2		
Mobile home	4	1	1	3	0						2	1		4				
Single family dwelling	36	20	26	8	13	2	1	24	2	1	9	23	3	17	8	9	1	1
Total	50	22	31	17	14	2	2	28	2	1	19	26	3	28	9	11	2	2

17 or 34 percent said they needed at least one additional bedroom (Table 23).

Table 23. Additional living space wanted by young homemakers participating in study.

Living area	Number of homemakers	Percent of homemakers
Bedroom	17	34
Kitchen	9	18
Family room	8	16
Bathroom	6	12
Storage	6	12
Dining room	4	8
Utility or laundry room	4	8
Living room	3	6

A rearrangement of present living space was desired by some homemakers. Eight homemakers specified they would rearrange the bedroom area, five homemakers - the living room and five homemakers - the kitchen area.

When questioned about the approximate square footage of each residence, 14 homemakers or 28 percent had no idea of the size of their homes. The median number of square feet for a single family dwelling of those who could answer was between 1,001 and 1,200 square feet or a mean of 1,100 square feet (Table 24).

Table 24. Approximate square footage of homemakers' residences.

Residence	Did not know	500-900	901-1000	1001-1200	1201-1500	1501-1800	1800+
N=50							
Apartment		2					
Mobile home	1	2	1				
Duplex	5	1	1				
Single family dwelling	6	0	5	9	9	5	5
Total	12	5	5	9	9	5	5

#### Sources Used to Obtain Current Homemaking Information

Since women are not born with a complete knowledge of homemaking skills these skills must be acquired. Young homemakers participating in the study were asked where they learned to be a homemaker. Thirty-five specified that their mother had taught them. Twenty-two homemakers indicated they were self-taught. Other sources used in order of frequency mentioned were: 4-H club - six homemakers, friends - five homemakers, high school home economics courses - three, extension correspondence courses - two homemakers and husbands - two homemakers.

Homemakers most frequently obtained current homemaking information from the OSU Cooperative Extension Service Young

Homemaker Newsletter. The least used sources were correspondence courses, weekly newspapers, and four-year college and community college home economic classes (Table 25).

Homemakers asked for more information on the following topics: community resources - 41 homemakers or 82 percent, use of personal energy - 40 homemakers or 80 percent, time - 38 homemakers or 76 percent, use of money - 32 homemakers or 64 percent, household space - 30 homemakers or 60 percent and household equipment - 27 homemakers or 54 percent.

Seven homemakers also requested information on getting used to a new baby, selecting new household products, food buying and food preservation.

Preferred sources for obtaining homemaking information and the number of homemakers specifying each source were: Extension Young Homemaker Newsletter - 41 homemakers or 82 percent, newspaper - nine homemakers or 18 percent, group meetings - five homemakers or 10 percent, correspondence courses - four homemakers or eight percent and magazines - one homemaker or two percent.

Table 25. Sources used by homemakers to obtain current home-making information.

Source	Frequency of use by homemakers		
	Regularly	Sometimes	Never
Daily newspaper	23	19	8
Weekly newspaper	2	2	46
Magazines	28	15	17
Books	39	8	3
Bulletins	17	9	24
Four-year college home economics classes	1	4	45
Community college home economics classes	2	12	36
Extension bulletins	33	9	8
Extension newsletter	44	6	0
Extension meetings	7	8	35
Correspondence courses	1	3	46
Friends	16		
Television		10	40



## VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter includes a summary, conclusions and suggestions for further research.

### Summary

The purpose of this study was (1) to identify possible relationships between expressed problem areas related to homemaking tasks and limitations of selected resources, (2) to investigate the relationships between the expressed problem areas and length of marriage, homemakers' educational level, type of housing, place of residence, age, homemakers' occupation, composition of family and income and (3) to identify sources of homemaking information used by young homemakers.

Study data were collected through personal interviews with 50 homemakers living at Albany, Oregon, addresses at the time of the mailing. The homemakers were randomly selected from the mailing list of the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service Young Homemaker Newsletter in Linn County. In order to participate homemakers had to be age 30 or under, married and presently living with their husbands.

Interviews were arranged with participants either in person or by telephone. A statement of consent was read to obtain oral

permission to administer the survey instrument. Interviews were conducted at the homemaker's convenience and in her home.

Thirty of the 50 homemakers were classified as full-time homemakers. All but seven families had one or more children. Families ranged in size from two to six people with a mean of four members. Participating homemakers averaged 26 years of age and had received a mean of 14 years of formal education. Their husbands were an average of 29 years old and had completed a mean of 15 years of education. The average length of marriage for the couples was five years and the average yearly income was \$10,500.

Each interview began by focusing on homemaking tasks carried out by each homemaker. All 17 tasks were more often carried out regularly or sometimes rather than never. The 50 homemakers performed three tasks: marketing for food, regular house care and washing on a regular basis.

Homemakers were asked to rate each task on a complexity scale ranging from one for very simple to five for very complex. Based on this scale dishwashing was the least complex and upkeep of the home the most complex task.

Hypothesis 1. Management problems of young homemakers will not differ with respect to: length of marriage, type of housing, place of residence, homemakers' educational level, age, occupation, composition of family and income.

The hypothesis was accepted because no relationship was indicated at the 0.10 level of significance between the placement of homemaking tasks on the complexity scale and the demographic variables. The multivariate analysis of variance was used to test these relationships.

The 17 tasks analyzed included: meal preparation, dishwashing, packing lunches, special food preparation, food preservation, regular house care, special house care, upkeep of the home, washing, ironing, sewing and mending, physical care of adults, physical care of children, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food and marketing for clothing.

Hypothesis 2. There will be no relationship between the expressed problem areas and the limitations of resources of time, money, knowledge, equipment, space and energy.

If a task was termed complex or very complex, homemakers were asked to specify if one or more resource limitations caused the complexity. Chi-square tests indicated that certain resources caused greater difficulty in accomplishing some tasks than others. The resource limitations were unevenly distributed at the 0.005 significance level for the following tasks: special food preparation, financial planning, record keeping, marketing for food, marketing for clothing and special house care. The limitations were unevenly

distributed at the 0.01 significance level for the task, ironing, at the 0.05 significance level for food preservation and at the 0.10 significance level for upkeep of the home. Because the resource limitations were unevenly distributed at these significance levels the hypothesis was rejected.

The following tasks had less than 10 responses that indicated allocation of resources caused problems with: meal preparation, dishwashing, packing lunches, regular house care, washing, sewing and mending, physical care of children, physical care of adults, gardening, pet care and car pool. They were not tested.

The activity listed as taking the most time was physical care of children. Least time consuming tasks were ironing and packing lunches. The task taking the most energy was special house care and washing was listed as taking the least energy. The most enjoyable task, although it took the most time, was physical care of children. This finding supports the Manning study that homemakers spend more time on liked tasks (19:2). The least enjoyment came from dishwashing, which was also the most simple task performed.

Homemakers were questioned about use of specific homemaking resources including use of time, money, equipment and household space.

Only ten homemakers planned or made a written time schedule. Thirty-one followed a daily routine. The most frequently indicated

time period for carrying out homemaking tasks was in the morning. Thirty-six planned ahead for holidays. Lack of time for correspondence was listed by 35 of the women as a concern.

Three-fourths of the homemakers made a spending plan on a regular basis. All homemakers with checking accounts kept cancelled checks as part of their financial records. Sixty-eight percent of the homemakers stated that monetary resources covered all monthly bills. Forty-one percent said their income was sometimes or never adequate. Half of the homemakers indicated they could have regular unplanned expenses. When financial difficulties arose these homemakers cut out extras, drew money out of savings, paid only the most important bills or made partial payments of bills spreading the payments over a longer period of time.

All homemakers had a refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer, range and vacuum cleaner. Forty-eight had a radio and an iron. Fourteen homemakers felt their homes were adequately equipped and did not wish to purchase additional appliances.

Thirty-two of the families owned or were buying their own home. Apartments had a mean of five rooms whereas other dwellings averaged six rooms. Twenty-eight homemakers felt they did not have adequate living space. At least one additional bedroom was needed according to one third of the participants. Of 33 reporting the size

of a single family dwelling the mean square footage was 1,100.

Homemakers' mothers were credited with teaching homemaking skills to 70 percent of the homemakers. Current homemaking information most frequently came from the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service Young Homemaker Newsletter. Homemakers were asked if they could use information on community resources, use of personal energy, time, money, household space and household equipment. They asked that this information be incorporated into the young homemakers' newsletter.

### Conclusions

Regardless of the homemakers' length of marriage, type of housing, place of residence, educational level, age, occupation, composition of family or income, the majority of participants in this study did not find homemaking tasks to be complex. Those identifying some complexity stated that resources causing concerns varied with each individual task. Limitation of time was the resource which caused the most difficulty.

This group of homemakers enjoyed some tasks more than others. Physical care of children was the task most enjoyed even though it took the most time and energy. Dishwashing was listed as the least enjoyable task.

Ten homemakers made a written time schedule; however, 31

homemakers did follow a daily routine. Mornings were used most frequently for homemaking tasks.

Thirty-seven homemakers made a spending plan on a regular basis and found their monetary resources usually adequate to cover monthly expenses.

All homemakers had a range, refrigerator or refrigerator-freezer and vacuum cleaner.

Twenty-eight homemakers felt they did not have adequate living space, although space was listed as causing the least complexity of household tasks. Seventeen homemakers specifically requested the need for one or more additional bedrooms. The reason space may not have shown up as a more complex resource limitation could have been because the particular tasks requiring space, such as sleeping, were not included in the study.

Homemakers used the Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service Young Homemaker Newsletter for current homemaking tips. Because of the planning done by these homemakers and the availability of money and household equipment, this group of homemakers seemed to face fewer problems than homemakers in Echols' study. This may be due to the difference in questions asked each group as well as the homemaking task definitions used. Perhaps the availability and influence of the Extension newsletter has aided

these homemakers in the use of their resources when carrying out household tasks.

### Suggestions for Further Research

If the interview schedule was again used, the researcher might revise and incorporate questions dealing with managerial skills. The list of tasks might be expanded to include: transportation, gardening, pet care and sleeping.

This interview schedule could be used to identify management problems of other groups of homemakers. Teenage homemakers might be surveyed. Lower income groups could also be taken into consideration. Another worthwhile group to study would be the heads of single parent families.

There is a need for homemakers to learn what community resources are available to them and what the resources provide.

Homemakers also showed interest in additional information on use of time, money, equipment, space and energy. Although some wanted additional information on time, they were not sure if or how anyone could help them. Further work on dissemination of information and use of these resources could give homemakers assistance in handling their homemaking resources.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LETTER TO HOMEMAKERS

Oregon State University  
School of Home Economics

Corvallis, Oregon 97331

Mrs. Mary Koza, a graduate student in Home Management, is interested in learning how young homemakers use resources such as time and energy and the extent to which limitations of resources may cause homemaking problems.

Your name has come to our attention as a homemaker who might participate in a personal interview with Mrs. Koza. Certain criteria for survey participants have been established to increase the validity of this study. During the next few weeks Mrs. Koza will contact you to see if you would be eligible and willing to participate in the study.

If you participate, please be assured that your answers will be kept confidential. No mention will be made of you by name nor will you be described in any way so that your identity could be recognized.

Your cooperation will assist her in identifying information needs and perhaps, in the future, developing teaching programs that might benefit you and other young homemakers. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Betty E. Hawthorne  
Acting Head  
Home Management Department

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF CONSENT, SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND  
ANSWER CARDS USED DURING INTERVIEW



## INTRODUCTION TO PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Statement of Informed Consent

(This statement was used by the researcher to introduce herself to each potential interviewee and to serve as a statement of informed consent.)

Hello,

I am Mary Koza, a graduate student from Oregon State University. Recently a letter was sent to you telling about a study I am conducting through the Department of Home Management. My study is designed to talk with young homemakers, such as yourself, about the homemaking resources you use and problems that might be created by limitations of these resources. During my study I hope to interview 50 Albany homemakers.

You were one of the homemakers selected by random methods to see if you would be willing and eligible to participate in the study. To participate you must be 30 years old or younger and presently living with your husband. If you meet these two stipulations we hope that you will choose to be interviewed.

I think that you will find the interview to be a worthwhile experience. Your participation will be essential for the accuracy of the study because there is not any way that we can substitute for the information you can share.

Please be assured that your responses will be kept confidential. You do not have to answer questions that you feel infringe upon your privacy.

If you have any questions upon completion of our interview I will be happy to discuss them with you. You are also welcome to call Dr. Martha Plonk at 754-1591 at Oregon State University for further information about the study.

## INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Interview No. \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

(This study will be conducted through the use of an interview schedule. The researcher will record the answers given by each young homemaker on the interview schedule.)

As a young homemaker you, no doubt, have formed some opinions about the household tasks you do. You may have found that some household tasks are harder for you while others are easier. My reason in coming here is to discuss with you some of the tasks that you perform. You can be of great help perhaps to yourself, to me, and to others in helping to identify areas of information that we need to prepare for beginning young homemakers.

Perhaps we might begin by taking a look at what homemaking tasks you do each day.

1. (Give card listing homemaking tasks to homemaker.) These are tasks that have been identified by other homemakers. I will briefly tell you what I mean by each task and could you tell me which of these tasks you do on a regular basis; sometimes, or never.

HOMEMAKING TASK	ACCOMPLISHMENT OF TASK		
	Regularly	Sometimes	Never
Meal Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dishwashing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Packing Lunches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Food Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regular House Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special House Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Upkeep of the Home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ironing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sewing and Mending	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Care of Family Members:			
Adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record Keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing--Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing--Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Miscellaneous Homemaking tasks:			
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Will you now rate each of the tasks that you do on a scale from very simple to very complex. (Researcher gives card showing scale of complexity to homemaker. Researcher names each task that homemaker said she did regularly or sometimes and have homemaker give rating.)

HOMEMAKING TASK	SCALE OF COMPLEXITY					Other
	Very Simple	Simple	Average	Complex	Very Complex	
	1	2	3	4	5	
Meal Preparation						
Dishwashing						
Packing Lunches						
Special Food Preparation						
Food Preservation						
Regular House Care						
Special House Care						
Upkeep of the Home						
Washing						
Ironing						
Sewing and Mending						
Physical Care of Family Members						
Adults						
Children						
Financial Planning						
Record Keeping						
Marketing--Food						
Marketing--Clothing						
Other Miscellaneous Homemaking Tasks						
_____						
_____						
_____						

3. Sometimes whether you feel a task is simple or complex may stem from limitations on you or the things you have to use. For example, we may not have enough time to perform a task. Of those tasks that you marked complex or very complex do you think that any of these limitations listed on the card made it that way for you? (Researcher give card listing resource limitations to homemaker. )

HOMEMAKING TASK	RESOURCE LIMITATIONS																	
	Money			Knowledge			Space			Equip-ment			Energy			Time		
	a*	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
Meal Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dishwashing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Packing Lunches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special Food Preparation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food Preservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regular House Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special House Care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Upkeep of the Home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Washing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ironing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sewing and Mending	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Care of Family Members:																		
Adults	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record Keeping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing --Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marketing --Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Miscellaneous Homemaking Tasks:																		
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* Limitations of Resource:  
a okay  
b not enough  
c not right kind



Interview No. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Do other members in your family help you with household tasks?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Regularly      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Never

6. If you do receive help, with which tasks do family members help and who assists you?

Tasks Done Regularly

Person Assisting

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Tasks Done Sometimes

Person Assisting

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Now, let's talk about how you use your time.

7. Do you think through or make a written schedule to follow when planning your household tasks?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Regularly      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Never

8. Do you have a daily routine that you follow to get your housework done?  
\_\_\_\_\_ Regularly      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Never

9. For what time periods do you plan your tasks?

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10. Are there certain special events for which you plan ahead?

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11. Which of the following do you have difficulty finding time to do?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Hobbies
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Personal Grooming
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Leisure Activities
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ Correspondence
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_ Reading for Pleasure
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 

Now, let's talk for a few minutes about how you budget your money.

12. Do you discuss orally, think through, or put into writing, a plan for spending?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Regularly      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Never

13. What kinds of records do you keep?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancelled Checks
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ Check Record
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Receipts for Purchases and Payments
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ Record Book
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Instruction Books
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ Warranties and Guarantees
- g. \_\_\_\_\_ Inventory of Possessions
- h. \_\_\_\_\_ No Records Kept

14. Sometimes we find that it is difficult to make our money cover all of our expenditures. Do you find that your money resources are adequate to meet monthly bills?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Never      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Always

15. If you do have trouble meeting bills, in what areas does your difficulty arise?

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16. What do you do when difficulty arises?

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17. Are you able to have some unplanned expenditures?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Regularly      \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes      \_\_\_\_\_ Never

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about the equipment you have in your home.

18. Check the equipment that you have and that you use. (Give card listing equipment to homemaker.) Why did you not use the equipment?

MAJOR APPLIANCES

<u>Have</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Why Not Used</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dishwasher	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposal	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Floor Polisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Floor Washer	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Freezer	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Freezer/Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Microwave Oven	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sewing Machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vacuum	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Washer	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dryer	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

SMALL APPLIANCES

<u>Have</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Why Not Used</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blender	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Broiler	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Can Opener	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electric Blanket	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electric Fondue Pot	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electric Fry Pan	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Electric Knife	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixer (Hand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixer (Stand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Roaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____



SMALL APPLIANCES (continued)

<u>Have</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Why Not Used</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Toaster Oven	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coffee Pot	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

19. Are there pieces of equipment that you would like to add so that your home would be better equipped? Please tell me which pieces you would like.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

20. What is the next piece of equipment you would like to get?

\_\_\_\_\_

Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your living space.

21. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ own or \_\_\_\_\_ rent your home?

22. Which of the following describes the housing you occupy?

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. _____ Apartment           | d. _____ Mobile Home |
| b. _____ Single Family House | e. _____ Other _____ |
| c. _____ Duplex              | _____                |

23. How many of the following rooms do you have?

<u>Room</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Number</u>
a. Living Room	_____	g. Dining Room-Family Room	_____
b. Dining Room	_____	h. Utility or Laundry	_____
c. Kitchen	_____	i. Study	_____
d. Kitchen-Dining Room	_____	j. Bedroom	_____
e. Family Room	_____	k. Bathroom	_____
f. Family Room-Kitchen	_____		

24. Do you have enough living space for your family?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes                  \_\_\_\_\_ No

25. In what areas of your home could you use more space?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Are there any areas in which a rearrangement of space is desired?

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Let's talk for a few minutes about where we develop our homemaking skills.

27. As you know, we gain an understanding of homemaking, in a variety of ways. What resources would you say were most helpful in your learning to be a homemaker?

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28. Today we have many sources that can be used to obtain homemaking information. Check those sources that you use to get your homemaking tips and how often you use the source.

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>REGULARLY</u>	<u>SOMETIMES</u>	<u>NEVER</u>
A. Newspaper:			
Daily	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Bulletins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Classes			
Four-year college	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community College	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Extension			
Bulletins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. We find that even the most accomplished homemaker seems to appreciate new ideas. Would you be interested in receiving more information on any of the following:

- a.  Use of Time
- b.  Use of Money
- c.  Space within the Home
- d.  Equipment in the Home
- e.  Use of Energy
- f.  Community Resources

30. How would you prefer to receive this information? (through the newspaper, radio, television, group meetings, etc.)

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Finally, I'd like to ask you some questions about you and your family.

31. What was your age at your last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_
32. What was your husband's age at his last birthday? \_\_\_\_\_
33. How long have you been married? \_\_\_\_\_
34. How many family members live in your home? \_\_\_\_\_
35. Do you have children? \_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_ no
36. If you have children, what were their ages at their last birthday?
- a. Girls \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Boys \_\_\_\_\_
37. What is the highest educational level you have completed? \_\_\_\_\_
38. Have you taken any additional training such as a stenography course or attended beauty school?
39. What is the highest educational level completed by your husband? \_\_\_\_\_
40. Has he had any special courses or other special training such as an apprentice program?
41. If employed, what type of work do you do? \_\_\_\_\_
42. If employed, how many hours per week do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
43. If a student, how many credit hours are you taking? \_\_\_\_\_
44. Do you consider yourself a:
- a.  Full-time homemaker
  - b.  Homemaker, work part-time
  - c.  Homemaker, employed full-time
  - d.  Homemaker, student, employed full-time
  - e.  Homemaker, student employed part-time
  - f.  Homemaker, student

Interview No. \_\_\_\_\_

45. Are you currently enrolled in any community education or non-credit courses?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes          \_\_\_\_\_ no

If yes, what classes?

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46. What type of work does your husband do?

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47. Do you own a car?          \_\_\_\_\_ yes          \_\_\_\_\_ no

48. Do you drive?          \_\_\_\_\_ yes          \_\_\_\_\_ no

49. What is the approximate total annual income of your family from all sources? Please tell me by giving the letter of the level that includes your income. (Give homemaker card showing income levels.)

- a.  Under \$3,000
- b.  \$3,000 - 6,000
- c.  \$6,001 - 9,000
- d.  \$9,001 - 12,000
- e.  \$12,001 - 15,000
- f.  \$15,001 - 18,000

50. Are there any questions that you would like to ask or comments that you would like to make?

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51. What is the approximate square footage of your home? \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you very much for your fine cooperation.

Question #1

HOMEMAKING TASKS      REGULARLY      SOMETIMES      NEVER

- Meal Preparation
- Dishwashing
- Packing Lunches
- Special Food Preparation
- Food Preservation
- Regular House Care
- Special House Care
- Upkeep of the Home
- Washing
- Ironing
- Sewing and Mending
- Physical care of Adults
- Physical care of Children
- Financial Planning
- Record Keeping
- Marketing for Food
- Marketing for Clothing
- Miscellaneous Homemaking Tasks

Question #2

SCALE OF COMPLEXITY

Very Simple      Simple      Average      Complex      Very Complex  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5

Question #3

a. Okay      b. Not Enough?      c. Not Right Kind?

- TIME
- MONEY
- KNOWLEDGE
- SPACE
- EQUIPMENT
- ENERGY

Question #18

MAJOR APPLIANCES

- Dishwasher
- Disposal
- Floor Polisher
- Floor Washer
- Freezer
- Freezer/refrigerator
- Refrigerator
- Microwave Oven
- Range
- Sewing Machine
- Television
- Vacuum
- Washer
- Dryer
- Other:

SMALL APPLIANCES

- Blender
- Broiler
- Can Opener
- Electric Blanket
- Electric Fondue Pot
- Electric Fry Pan
- Electric Knife
- Iron
- Mixer (Hand)
- Mixer (Stand)
- Radio
- Roaster
- Toaster
- Toaster Oven
- Coffee Pot
- Other:

Sample of Answer Cards Given to Each Homemaker  
During the Interview

Question #50

INCOME

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Under \$3, 000
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ \$3, 000-6, 000
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ \$6, 001-9, 000
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ \$9, 001-12, 000
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ \$12, 001-15, 000
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ \$15, 001-18, 000