

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE HOMEMAKER'S OCCUPATION
ON DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LEVELS

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of the Graduate School of the
University of Minnesota

by

Helen Rider Working

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

Master of Science

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Report

of

Committee on Examination

This is to certify that we the undersigned, as a committee of the Graduate School, have given Helen Rider Working final oral examination for the degree of Master of Science . We recommend that the degree of Master of Science be conferred upon the candidate.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

.....191

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Report
of
Committee on Thesis

The undersigned, acting as a Committee of the Graduate School, have read the accompanying thesis submitted by Helen Rider Working for the degree of Master of Science. They approve it as a thesis meeting the requirements of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science.

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SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE HOMEMAKER'S OCCUPATION
ON DIFFERENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LEVELS

In the last few years much work has been done upon the analysis of various trades and industries.* In order to better train workers for these fields, the method of trade analysis has consisted of finding the essential processes and information which a beginner must know to perform a job satisfactorily. Homemaking, however, is a much more complex occupation than most of the trades that have been analyzed, for it consists of innumerable unrelated "jobs" within a single occupation. Because of this fact, no detailed analysis, such as has been made of certain trades, could proceed most economically without first having a more adequate conception of the "jobs" or activities involved in homemaking. It was believed that the best possible source of information concerning the content of the occupation of homemaking was the homemakers, themselves. From this information it was hoped that it would be possible to learn (1) the specific activities which the majority of homemakers perform and (2) the effect which varying economic and social conditions might have upon these activities.

* Charles H. Allen -- The Instructor, The Man and The Job.
J. B. Lippincott Company, 1918.

LITERATURE

The survey of literature which would aid in making analysis of the occupation of homemaking, either from the consideration of the content of the occupation or the method of determining that content, has shown that there is very little available material. Most of the literature which is available concerns itself, primarily with analyses of trades and industries and methods of job analysis. However, in attempting to make an analysis of the occupation of homemaking, much of the literature concerned with trade and industrial analysis has a bearing. A ^{brief} ~~big~~ summary of the literature found will show the points which have been of value.

In discussing the content of the occupation of homemaking, the Federal Board of Vocational Education (December 1919, Bulletin 77) presents a classification consisting of (1) the care and rearing of children, care of the house and its equipment, (3) selection, and preparation, and serving of food, (4) selection and care of clothing, and to some extent its construction, and (5) the care of the health of the family. There are also given five functions of the home, as embodied in the (1) care and rearing of children, (2) expenditure of the family income, (3) conversion of raw materials into finished products for family use and consumption, (4) cooperation with other social agencies as the school, church, and the state, to insure the complete development of the members of the family, and (5) the active and influential participation in family life.

In a "partial analysis of the occupation of homemaking,

which indicates the responsibilities that are carried in whole or part by the homemaker;" Weigley (1921) has indicated the homemaker as responsible for skills and the joint management of the home. The former include the activities of the preparation and serving of food, construction and repair of clothing, care and rearing of children, care of the house, and care of the health of the family. The joint management of the home includes the duties of the purchasing agent and business manager; the educational manager, in charge of the problems of child training, the establishment of ^{the character of the home as indicated by standards} ~~such home characteristics as these~~ of order, beauty, and service; social manager and the superintendent of the plant, which has to do with the scheduling and dispatching, and the efficient oversight of workers and equipment.

While most of the available literature, consisting chiefly of publications of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and Allen, C. A. (1919), The Instructor, The Man and The Job, which have presented the methods of determining the content of the occupation, has been designed for the use of trade instructors and workers upon industrial analysis, the training of trade instructors, and the teaching of men in plants; and while there is much that is applicable to an analysis of homemaking activities, the fact, that the "doing" jobs and the "planning" jobs are performed by different workers in trades, and by the same workers in homemaking, makes it difficult to transfer the method entirely.

The Federal Board of Vocational Education Bulletin (1919) upon Job Specifications, defines Job Analysis as the "scientific study and statement of all the facts regarding the job, that

throw light upon its content and especially its relation to the workers." It is explained in the Foreman's Training Courses (Fed. Bd. Voc. Ed. Bull., 1920) as "starting with a situation or problem, which as a whole is well known to the group, so that it is taken apart in such a way that each component feature is considered. The outline of Instruction in Related Subjects for the Machinest's Trade (Fed. Bd. Voc. Ed. Bull, Dec. 1919) states that two persons are necessary for a trade analysis, one skilled in the mechanical and technical operation, and the other as a teacher.

It is surprising that though there are several statements concerning the importance of the occupation of homemaking with respect to its functions and members, (Fed. Bd. Voc. Ed., Dec. 1919) no where has it been possible to find a statement concerning the need for determining the content of the occupation as is true of trade and industrial occupations.

METHOD OF PROCEEDURE

Two plans have been used to secure this information, first, the diary which consisted of a record of all the activities performed during a certain period of time, and second, the checking list. The checking list consists of a list of common activities to be checked by the use of certain symbols. Upon trial, the first method did not prove especially satisfactory for the occupation of homemaking because the homemaker grew tired of keeping the records, thereby rendering them scanty and incomplete as time went on; because she omitted significant activities which were forgotten; and because they were performed only occasionally or were performed so frequently that they seemed unimportant or trivial in the minds of the homemakers.

The second method, that of the checking list, was adopted because it presented a statement of activities so complete that serious omissions could not be possible, and because the time required was so much shorter than that required for the diary that there seemed little reason for the homemakers' becoming tired of it. While this method lays itself open to the criticism of eliminating the recording of activities peculiar to certain homemakers, which was the advantage of the other method, some of this difficulty was obviated through personal and group interviews at the time when the checking lists were issued.

Accordingly a checking list was formulated by the State Department of Education and the College of Education of the University of Minnesota, cooperating as a means of securing the information from the homemakers.

State of Minnesota
Department of Education
Home Economics

To the Field Worker:

While we all recognize that homemaking is a complex and important occupation, at the present time we are unable to state or list specifically the different pieces of work which the homemaker includes in her responsibilities. Not until recently has a definite plan been made and tested for determining the actual content of this occupation.

Purpose

The purpose of the checking list which follows is fourfold: (1) to form the first step in a program for the Analysis of Homemaking; (2) to secure from the homemakers themselves a list of the activities which they actually perform in their homes; (3) to ascertain from the completed lists what homemaking activities are performed in the greatest number of homes; (4) to find what the home conditions are likely to be at certain economic and social levels. (Note that activities are called jobs on the checking lists.)

Securing Reports

Note 1. General Scheme.

The plan is to place the checking lists in the hands of the Home Economics teachers or other interested persons who will act as field workers. These field workers are asked to see the homemakers individually, or in small groups, and to explain to them the reasons why their cooperation is needed in checking the lists and in interesting other homemakers. They should go over the checking lists with the homemakers, explaining the method of checking, the use of the symbols, and the meaning of the classification, especially the less concrete groups. Urge that all additional activities be listed following each group, for the checking list does not include all homemaking activities. The field worker should keep in close touch with the homemaker to answer questions and to collect lists. One week should be ample time for the list to remain with the homemaker unless there is illness in the family. The field worker should return all lists, including those unused, to the State Department of Education (address below) at the date set for the return.

Note 2. Number of Reports

In order to collect enough data to make a satisfactory study it is hoped that each field worker will secure as many completed lists as she is able to place with sincerely interested persons. Five complete lists have been the minimum, and when more can be secured a definite contribution will be made to Home Economics in Minnesota.

Note 3. Selection of Homes.

It is desired that reports come from families of unskilled laborers, workers in the various trades, and farmers, as well as from the professional classes. If it is difficult to secure a statement of the approximate income of the family, give your own estimate, marking it as such.

Importance of Records to be Kept by Field Worker.

In order that an accurate report be returned, each field worker should keep a record of the number of checking lists which she distributes, with the names and addresses of the homemakers to whom they are given. A duplicate copy of the names and addresses should be forwarded to the office of the State Supervisor. The following form is suggested:

Full name of homemaker	Address	Date report was taken

In returning the material, be certain that it is addressed as follows:

Miss Wylie B. McNeal, State Supr. Home Economics Edu.
Historical Society Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

State of Minnesota
Department of Education
Home Economics

Confidential Record Sheet
(To be filled in by the Field Worker)

State residence (Name of town _____ Population _____
of homemaker (or
(If in country, name of county _____)

Name of homemaker _____
Last name Middle name First name

American born? _____ Foreign born? _____

If foreign born, what nationality? _____

Size of family _____ Father _____ Mother _____ No. boys _____ Ages _____
No. G No. girls _____ Ages _____ No. other adults _____

Occupation of members of the family:

Name	Kind of work	Income

Is outside help employed? _____ If so, what? _____

Comments on data: _____

Date _____

Signature of Field Worker _____

STATE OF MINNESOTA
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS

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To the Homemaker: --

Please check all of the following jobs that you perform as a homemaker. Use the following system in checking jobs:

1. If a certain food, garment or article is made by the homemaker; place the mark (x) on the dotted line following the job named:
2. If a certain food, garment or article is purchased ready cooked or ready made, place the mark (#) on the dotted line following the job named.
3. If a certain job is performed by a helper (either by member of family or outside help) or dressmaker, place the mark (O) on the dotted line following the job named.
4. If the job is performed daily, place (d); if weekly, (w); if at stated seasons, (s) on the dotted line following the job name.
5. Two marks will appear after certain jobs; for example - if bed making is done each day by a helper, the marks (dO) should be used. If washing is done weekly by the homemaker, the marks (wx) should be used, etc.
6. At the end of each group of jobs, there are spaces where you may list other jobs which you do occasionally, or frequently, and which do not appear on the printed list.
7. Mark only those jobs which are actually performed in your home.

Job performed by homemaker (x)	Job performed daily (d)
Job not performed by homemaker (O)	Job performed weekly, semi-weekly (w)
Job performed outside of home (#)	Job performed at certain seasons (s)

CHECKING LIST OF HOME MAKING JOBS.

I. FOOD

1. Marketing

Making of marketing list Ordering groceries by telephone Ordering groceries by letter from wholesale house Buying: Bread Cakes Pies Cookies Doughnuts Pickles Fresh Meat Chicken Fish Fresh Fruit Canned Fruit Fresh Vegetables Canned vegetables Purchasing supplies in person from grocery store At market At Department Store From Gardener or Farmer Paying for supplies by check By cash By charge order Checking grocery order

2. Preparation.

Planning of time Collecting utensils Preparing vegetables Preparing fruits Preparing meats Storing foods prepared in advance Storing left overs

3. Cooking Jobs.

Bread

Yeast Breads: Rolls White Bread Graham Bread Rye Bread Coffee Cake Buckwheat Griddle Cakes Whole Wheat Bread
Quick Breads: Baking Powder Biscuits Sour Milk Biscuit Muffins Wheat Griddle Cakes Corn Bread Waffles Boston Brown Bread Ginger Bread Popovers

Cake

SpongeAngelJelly RollLayer Cakes: CocoanutLemon
 MapleOrangePineappleCup CakesDoughnuts

Cookies.

Ginger SnapsMolasses CookiesOatmealSugarNutChoco-
 lateFruitRocksWafersMacaroons

Pastry.

Pies: LemonCustardMincePumpkinFruitCheese Straws...
 TartsChocolate Pie

Desserts.

Puddings: TapiocaRiceBreadCorn MealChocolateCorn
 starchSnowSuetPlumAppleCustard
 Prune WhipFruit GelatinsCream PuffsChocolate Eclairs
 Baked CustardSoft CustardFlapjacksShortcake

Ices and Ice Creams: Fruit IcesChocolate Ice CreamFruit Ice
 CreamCaromel Ice CreamFrozen Whipped Cream

Beverages.

TeaCoffeeCocoaLemonadeCereal Coffee

Cereals.

Corn Meal MushOat MealRiceCream of WheatCream of Rye
 Cream of Barley

Meats.

Roast BeefRoast PorkFried HamRoast VealBeef Stew
 Lamb StewVeal StewBoiled HamBeef SteakPork Chops
 Veal CutletsPot RoastSausagesCorned Beef HashBoiled
 Corned BeefFried Salt PorkBeef LoafVeal LoafSweatbreads
Hamburg SteakPickled Pigs' FeetBaconMeat PieChicken
 PieFried FishBaked FishFish BallsFish Croquettes
 Salted FishMeat CroquettesChicken CroquettesLiverBoiled
 TongueHeartFried ChickenStewed ChickenRoast Turkey
 Roast DuckStewed KidneysHashPork and Beans

Eggs.

BoiledPoachedFriedBakedScrambledOmeletEgg
 ToastSoufflés

Sauces.

CranberryAppleCurrantMintDrawnbuterHollandaise

Soups

Meat Stock SoupCream Soups: TomatoPeaCornCelery
 OysterBeanClam Chowder

Salads.

Vegetable SaladGelatinEggCheeseFruitNutMeat and
 VegetableMeatFish
 Salad Dressings: MayonnaiseFrenchCooked Dressing

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(0)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside the home	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

Vegetables.

Potatoes: French FriedSaratoga ChipsAmerican FriedCreamed...
StuffedBakedBoiled

Other Vegetables:

Creamed

CabbageBeansPeasCauliflowerOnionsCarrots

ParsnipsCeleryCorn

Boiled

BeetsSummer SquashParsnipsCarrotsCornSpinach ...

GreensString Beans

Boiled and Mashed

TurnipsRudabaga

Fried

CornEgg PlantOnionsParsnips

Stuffed

TomatoesOnionsPeppers

Baked

OnionsSweet PotatoesLima BeansNavy Beans

Steamed

Spinach

Candy

Stuffed DatesSugared CornFudgeStuffed PrunesFudge
Caramels

Pickling.

Relishes: Spiced CurrantsSpiced gooseberriesBeet RelishChow-
ChowGreen Tomato

Sauces: Chili con carneChili sauce

Pickles: TomatoFruit PicklesWatermelonPeach

Canning and Preserving.

Wiping off jars and cansLabelingStoring

Jellies: GrapeRaspberryCranberryCurrantBlackberry

PlumApple

Marmalades: OrangePearCarrot

Preserving Fruit: BlackberryRaspberryPlumStrawberry

WatermelonGrapeTomato

Canning Vegetables: TomatoesCornBeansPeasBeets

CarrotsGreens

Canning Fruit: BlueberriesStrawberriesRaspberriesPears

PeachPlum

Canning Meat: BeefFishChicken

Drying: Corn

Miscellaneous.

Left-overs: CerealsMeatVegetables

Milk ToastStewed PrunesStewed ApricotsStewed PearsStew-

ed PlumsFried ApplesBaked ApplesCoddled ApplesSalted

NutsPopped CornMushrooms

4. Serving.

Setting the tableServing at tableArrangement of food for serving..

Removal of crumbsRemoval of table coverReplacing of chairs, leaves

and table decorations

5. Dishwashing.

Scraping and stacking dishes and utensils ...Collecting equipment and
suppliesWashing DishesRinsing DishesWiping DishesPutting

away dishesWashing garbage container ...Changing water when necessary

Wiping kitchen stoveWiping articles on kitchen shelfScrubbing

table topWashing and hanging dish towelsWashing and wiping sink,

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(0)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside of home	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

5. Dish Washing (Continued)

faucets and drainboardWiping dishpanReplacing equipment and suppliesHanging dish cloth to dry

6. Care of Food.

In Cellar and Storeroom: Sorting and removing sprouts from potatoes Sorting of applesPreserving eggsCare of dried meatsPickled meats

Kitchen Cupboard or Cabinet: Filling containers with supply from store room

Refrigerator: Placing washed fresh vegetable and fruits in receptacles Removing meat from paper and placing on plateWiping off milk bottles and placing in ice compartmentPlacing all left-overs in bowls, or cups, before placing in refrigeratorArrangement of milk, fruit, vegetables, etc. in refrigerator

7. Cleaning Refrigerator - emptying ice pan

8. Cleaning and arrangement of Store Room and Cupboards:

Keeping free from vermin by use of traps, powder, air and sunshineRe- moving paper from shelves and drawersWashing of woodwork, bins and con- tainersLabeling of bins and containersCovering shelvesReplac- ing containersVentilating storeroom and cupboardEmptying refuse... Hanging up washing clothsReplacing equipment and supplies

9. Additional Jobs:

II. CLOTHING

1. Planning of Clothing

Listing clothing requiredEstimating funds availableEstimating amount to be spent for each article or garment

2. Shopping.

Estimating amount to be spentMaking shopping listInvestigating and comparing ready made and home made clothingPaying for articles by checkBy cashBy charge

3. Sewing.

Mens Garments.

Outer: ShirtBathrobeLounging or Smoking Jacket

Under: PajamasNight ShirtUnion SuitDrawersUnder Shirt ..

Miscellaneous: TieHandkerchiefs

Additional Jobs:

Boys Garments.

Outer: Winter OvercoatWorsted SuitKnickerbockersShirt BlouseWashable SuitRomperOveralls

Under: PajamasNight ShirtUnion SuitUnder ShirtDrawers ...

Miscellaneous: TiesHandkerchiefsCollarsCapBed Slippers .. House SlippersBathing Suit

o performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
o not performed by homemaker	(O)	Job performed weekly	(w)
o performed outside of home	($\frac{H}{I}$)	Job performed at stated seasons	(s)

Boys Garments (Continued)

Additional Jobs: _____

Womens Garments.

Outer: CoatWorsted SuitWashable SuitSkirtWaistSilk DressWoolen DressWashable DressHouse DressApronBath robeKimonaCapeDressing SackMiddy BlouseDust Cap ...

Under: PetticoatCamisoleBrassiereBloomersCorset Cover... DrawersCombination SuitUnder vestChemiseNight Gown Pajamas

Miscellaneous: Hand BagsCollar and Cuff SetsHatHandkerchiefHouse SlippersBathing Suit

Additional Jobs: _____

Girls Garments.

Outer: CoatCapeWoolen SuitWashable SuitSilk Dress Washable DressSkirtMiddy BlouseWaistApronKimona BathrobeGymnasium SuitRomper Dress

Under: PetticoatBloomersUnder waistCombination SuitUnder vestUnion SuitDrawersChemiseNight GownPajamas

Miscellaneous: CapTamHatSweaterCollar and Cuff Set Bed SlippersBathing SuitHouse SlippersFur Set

Additional Jobs: _____

Infants Garments.

Outer: CoatCapeBag for Out DoorsLong DressShort Dress ... KimonaWrapper

Under: SlipPinning BlanketGertrude PetticoatBandShirt ... Diapers

Miscellaneous: BibBooteesHoodCapBlanket

Additional Jobs: _____

4. Household Linens.

NapkinsTable ClothsSheetsPillow CasesQuiltsComforterTowelsCurtainsTable or Dresser CoversBed SpreadsBed Pads

Miscellaneous.

Ironing Board CoverDust ClothsDoor PocketLaundry Bag Sewing BagDoll DressesCrochetKnit

5. Repairing.

Collecting equipment and articles to be mendedSewing of rips in garmentsDarning and patching torn fabrics - hosieryAltering size of garmentsSewing on buttons, hooks, eyes and fastenersReplacing worn or torn decorative materialRelining coat or dressSponging and Pressing

6. Cleaning and Pressing.

Airing and brushing season's clothingRemoving stainsPressing Drying and AiringArranging for cleaning outside the homeLaundering

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(O)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Jobs performed outside of home	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

6. Cleaning and Pressing. (Continued)

garmentsWashing in gasoline, soaps, etc.Hanging and Airing

7. Storage.

Collecting garmentsBrushingStoring Woolen ClothingStoring
Woolen BlanketsStoring FursStoring HatsStoring Linen.....

8. Miscellaneous.

Shrinking GoodsDyeingSetting of ColorsCleaning Sewing Machine
....Repairing Sewing MachineOiling Sewing Machine

III. LAUNDRY

1. Care of Soiled Clothing

CollectingSortingRemoving StainsPutting Clothes to Soak
Washing: Filling boiler with waterPutting up lineWashing clothes
with boardwith washing machineWringing clothesRinsing
Making blueing water....Making starchSorting and Hanging clothes
Caring for Washing equipment....Oiling

2. Care of laundered articles.

SortingSprinklingRollingWiping and heating of ironsAssem-
bling equipmentIroning*....Putting away equipmentPutting away
laundered articlesMaking laundry listChecking laundry list
*Ironing: using electric ironGasGasoline

IV. HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS.

1. Cleaning and Dusting

Collecting cloths, polishes and equipmentAdjusting windows for ventila-
tionClosing doorsWiping off removal furniture with damp cloth
Removing furniture to hall or adjoining roomWiping off and collecting
small objects in central placeCovering small objectsRolling and re-
moving small rugsPlacing small rugs on line or grassBeating and
sweeping rugsAiring rugsRolling and returning rugsEmptying
of waste basketCleaning of fireplaceWiping down cobwebs, door and
window casings and moldingsSweeping large rugsSweeping around rug
....Collecting and disposing of wasteWashing windowsWiping floor...
Airing room
Dusting: Dampening cloth with waterOiling clothWiping casings and
moldingsWiping furniture and decorationsWiping picture frames and
wires
Replacing rugsRearranging furniture and decorationsAdjusting win-
dowsReplacing equipment, polishes and dusting clothsCleaning and
filling kerosene lamps

2. Cleaning of Living Room - Dining Room - Hall

Assembling equipment and suppliesPutting away personal articles in liv-
ing roomEmptying waste basket, fire place or ash panCarrying and
storing wood, kindling, paper and matchesBrushing off table cover
Cleaning rug to remove lint and dustBrushing around room with dust mop
....DustingArranging furniture, shades and curtainsReplacing equip-
ment and supplies

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(O)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside of home	($\frac{1}{2}$)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

3. Cleaning of Bedroom.

Hanging up clothingCollecting soiled clothingPutting away shoes
 Brushing top of bureauEmptying waste basketMaking bedCleaning
 floor to remove lint and dust ...Disposal of wasteFilling water pitcher

4. Cleaning of Bathroom.

Hanging or straightening bath towels...Hanging bath mat to dryReplacing
 brushesCleaning tub, faucets and wash bowlWashing toiletWash-
 ing-stains from walls and mirrorWashing floorChanging water when
 necessaryReplacing equipment and supplies

5. Cleaning of Kitchen.

Sweeping kitchen floorEmptying waste basket and garbageWashing floor
Washing cleaning cloths and mopsHanging cleaning cloths and mop to
 dryRinsing sinkWiping up foot prints....

6. Cleaning of Porches.

Brushing furnitureSweeping railings and floorsWashing porches
 Burning papers and refuseEmptying vegetable waste into garbage can

7. Cleaning metals.

Assembling objects to be cleanedMixing cleaning preparationPolishing
 and DryingPutting cleaned articles awayReplacing cleaning equipment
 and supplies

8. Cleaning Special Equipment.

Cleaning stoveBlacking StoveCleaning electric grillCleaning
 electric percolator with steel woolCleaning electric stoveCleaning
 electric vacuum cleanerCleaning hand vacuum cleanerCleaning carpet
 sweeper

9. Repair.

Sending of article to be mended outside of the homeCollecting of material
 and equipmentMending and patching linen and curtainsRemoving spots
 from rug, fabrics and furnitureGlueing torn wall paperRetouching
 worn paint and finishMaking minor plumbing repairsCleaning pipes ...

10. Purchasing Furnishings.

Investigating possible choices through interviewsthrough letters ...tara
 samplesDeciding upon article desiredAdjusting method of payment
 Arranging for delivery

11. Arrangement of furnishings.

Planning for best placing of furniture

V. HEATING PLANT.

I. Purchase of fuel.

Estimating amount of fuelInvestigating fuel firmsOrdering fuel
 Properly storing placeCleaning binClosing cellar windows and doors

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(O)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside the home	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

1. Purchase of Fuel (Continued)

Splitting wood ... light fuel and wood brought to kitchen, fireplace, or basement

2. Making of Fire.

Emptying ashesCleaning stovesLaying paper, kindling and small amount of light wood or coalKeeping up the fireBrushing off top of stove

IV. CARE OF GROUNDS

1. Lawn.

Arranging for care of grounds by member of family or hired personFertilizing lawnAssembling equipment as lawn mower, weed remover and clippersRemoving weedsPiling and burning weedsMowing LawnClipping and trimming grass about trees and walksClipping hedgesFilling holesSeeding lawnSprinklingCaring for equipment.... Oiling lawn mower

2. Flowers and Garden.

FertilizingCultivatingMaking of beds, trenches and pathsMaking supports for vinesPlanting of seeds or plantsSprinklingWeeding and cultivatingPicking flowersTrimming of plants and vines.... Storing of plants for winter....Gathering and drying garden seedsCathering fresh vegetables and fruitWatering flowersRepotting plants....

3. Yard.

Removal of refuseKeeping drains in proper repairKeeping walks sweptRepairing walksShoveling walks

4. Care of Pets.

Training and "house-breaking"....FeedingWashing or cleaningHousingCaring for living quarters

5. Care of chickens.

Feeding chickensWatering chickensSetting hensCleaning hen houseGreasing chickensGathering eggsFastening up chickens....

6. Care of Milk.

SeparatingSkimming....ChurningWashing cans

VII. HOUSEHOLD RECORDS.

1. Budgeting.

Calculating family income from wages or salaryInvestmentsGifts Estimating essential needs of familyCalculating essential expenditures of familyApportioning income to meet these needs plus regular savings....

Jobs performed by homemaker	(x)	Jobs performed daily	(d)
Jobs performed by other than homemaker	(O)	Jobs performed weekly	(w)
Jobs performed outside of home	(#)	Jobs performed at certain seasons	(s)

2. Accounts

Planning marketing and shopping listsChecking delivery slips with personal accountEntering purchases, expenditures in cash and those owed...
 Paying bills by check or cashRecording receiptsBalancing account booksBalancing checking account

3. Other Accounts.

Keeping record of quantities of canned and preserved foodsKeeping time schedule of seasonal work such as - washing windowscleaning cellar, etc.Keeping record of major repairs, alterations and improvements

VIII. PHYSICAL CARE OF CHILD.

1. Feeding.

Preparing child's mealPreparing child's tray and place at table
 Serving child's mealTaking child to his placeAdjusting bib or napkin
 Keeping child or supervising his eatingTeaching him table etiquette and use of utensils
 Removing bib or napkinLetting child down from table

2. Bathing.

Preparing water for bathPreparing toilet articles needed for bath
 Assembling clothing to be wornBathing childCleaning child's teeth.
 Brushing hairDressingWashing tubHanging up damp towels and wash cloth
 Collecting soiled clothingHanging up clothing
 Putting toilet articles in orderThrowing waste into basket or toilet...

3. Providing for Rest.

Washing face and hands before napRemoving outer clothing and shoes before nap
 Putting to bedCoveringArranging for suitable ventilation
 Arranging for suitable lightSaying good-byTaking up after night's rest or nap
 Taking to toiletHanging up sleeping garment

4. Providing Recreation.

Visiting toy shops to make comparison of suitability of toysDirecting the use of toys
 Teaching to care for toysReading stories to child.Teaching to read own stories
 Telling storiesTeaching to make own toys and amusementSupervise play and activities of children
 Taking child out

IX. CHILD TRAINING.

1. Moral Training.

Telling storiesReading storiesTaking to Sunday SchoolDiscussion of child's own acts

2. Civic Training.

Teaching property rightsTeaching significance of national holidays....

3. Physical Habits.

Observing and commending or correcting habitsExplaining relation of

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job not performed by homemaker	(0)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside of home.	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

3. Physical Habits (Continued)

health to proper physical habitsExplaining relation of health to future activities and ambitions

4. Social.

Telling storiesTeaching table etiquette while at table....Acting play-lets with childrenHelping child to assist in social duties

5. Thrift.

Teaching to account for allowanceTeaching to keep house accounts and make house inventoriesStarting saving accounts for children

X. HOME NURSING.

1. Care of sick patient .

Preparing roomHelping to prepare for bedMaking comfortable in bed, ---Preparing hot water bottle or ice packArranging for suitable ventilationArranging for suitable amount of lightConsulting with doctor... Purchasing medicineGiving medicineVisiting patient at night... Preparing patient for dayMaking bedEmptying and scouring bed pan... Changing patient's clothingPreparing meals,....ServingFeeding or supervising the eatingRemoving the trayCaring for flowers....Reading aloudTalking with patientReceiving telephone calls and visitorsTending to business affairs for patientWriting letters for patient

2. First Aid:

Treatment of small injuries (cuts, bruises, nose bleed, sprains)....Calling of doctor....

IX. PARTICIPATING IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

1. Planning meetings

2. Attending meetings

3. Visits.

Making visits for: - AdvertisingRequests of membershipPolitical SupportReligious supportSocial support

4. Community Work.

Filling out questionnaireOrganized meetingsOfficiating as officer or committee memberAttending meetings.....

5. Entertainment of guests.

Inviting guestsReceiving guestsArranging for comfort of guests Bidding farewell to guests

Social Visits.

Making callsAttending club meetingsAttending study meetings Attending receptionsAttending weddingsAttending theatre or concerts

Minnesota

Job performed by homemaker	(x)	Job performed daily	(d)
Job performed by father than homemaker	(0)	Job performed weekly	(w)
Job performed outside of home	(#)	Job performed at certain seasons	(s)

6. Social Visits (Continued)

Attending dances and card partiesBeing a guest of relatives

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Answering door bellAnswering telephoneGoing to post office
 Drawing water from wellSwatting fliesMaking soapBringing cows
 from pastureMilking cowsFeeding; horsescowsducks
 rabbits.... Caring for incubatorDelivering milkChopping kindling
 Shelling cornPutting on window screensRemoving windows

The checking list, of which a copy is given from pages 6 to 18 inclusive, consisted of three parts, first, the preliminary directions for checking the list; second, a set of symbols to be used in checking the activities, which are expected to aid in a partial classification of the information; and third, a classified list of activities under the following large headings: Food, Clothing, Laundry, House and Furnishings, Heating Plant, Care of Grounds, Household Records, Physical Care of the Child, Child Training, Home Nursing, Participation in Civic Affairs, and a Miscellaneous group. These headings were subdivided into their component parts, and under each was listed the contributing activities, followed by spaces for checking.

In listing the activities, an attempt was made to list only those which represent a unit of work. Thus "making a buttonhole" was not listed, but the making of a certain garment in which the buttonhole might be a part was considered as an activity.

The homemaker was asked to signify, through the use of one of the symbols, whether the activity was performed by herself, by another member of the family group, or outside of the home. She was also asked to indicate whether the activity was performed daily, weekly, or seasonally. (See page 8 of the checking list.)

In each checking list issued there was a confidential record sheet to be filled in by the field agent and attached to the checking list. This sheet contained space for such infor-

mation as the names and size of the city, town, or community where the homemaker lives; the family name; whether American or foreign born, with the nationality of the latter; the size of the family group, with the ages and sex of the children; the occupation and income of the members of the family employed;* and whether there is outside help, stating the kind. There is also space for comments which may aid in classifying the family.

While the cooperation of every interested person was invited, the effort was made to issue the checking lists through the local home economics teachers who acted as field agents. It was believed that they would be best fitted for the work, first, because they were familiar with the problems of Home Economics and would therefore be personally interested in an attempt to secure the desired information, second, because they would be best able to choose the homemakers to fill the lists, for the experience which they would contribute and the accuracy of their work, and third, because they would best understand the problems which the homemakers might find in filling out the checking lists.

These agents were asked to place the checking lists in homes where there were children, and with women, who, in their opinion, would cooperate in securing a careful, accurate statement of their activities. Since it seemed possible that most of the homemakers chosen might be the wives of professional men, or leaders in the community interests, the agents were especially

* Because of the difficulty in securing information upon the family income, the field agent was asked to give the approximate income, if an accurate statement could not be secured, or to give any information which would aid in determining more accurately the financial standing of the family.

urged to place a portion of the lists in the homes of unskilled laborers, workers in the various trades, and farmers.

The field agents were requested to see the homemakers in small groups, or, if possible, individually; and to explain the method of checking, the use of the symbols, and the meaning of the classifications, especially the less concrete groups. After holding herself in readiness to answer questions, the agent collected the finished lists, at the close of approximately one week, and sent them to the State Department of Education.

Of those returned 372 were completely checked, and so far as appearance and reports from field agents indicated they were carefully filled out. They were accepted, and form the number of cases upon which this study is based. While it would have been desirable to have had a larger number of completed lists, 372 checking lists issued through persons who understood the aims of the study, who were able to place the lists with homemakers whom they had known personally or by reputation for at least a period of months, and whose work was supervised with great care, should present more assurance of accuracy than a much larger number issued by the ordinary questionnaire method.

Because of the length and detail of the checking list, which its authors designed to give a comprehensive idea of the entire content of the occupation of homemaking in Minnesota, all the information had first to be taken off the checking lists and tabulated. Not until then was it possible to eliminate those portions which seemed valueless, either because the answers proved inadequate or because they showed that the questions,

themselves, were not clearly understood.

The time required for these preliminary processes has been too great to permit the making of a complete study of the occupation at this time. Therefore, only the results of certain sections are presented here. The section of household records was chosen for careful analysis because of the special bearing which it has upon the attitude of men and women toward the problems of business management in the home; and summaries of the sections upon Civic Activities, Child Training, and Clothing are presented.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES REPORTING

Before discussing the activities reported in the checking list, it is of interest to know something of the characteristics of the families reporting.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commission of Labor in 1918-1919* defines the average family as one in which there are two parents, three children none of whom are over fourteen years of age. The census family consists of a father, mother, and three dependent children.** The group of families used in this study contains a large percent of families which satisfy the census classification.

* Standards of Living -- Bureau of Applied Economics (1920) p.1.

**Abel, M. H.-- Successful Family Life on the Moderate Income.
Lippincott 1921, p. 11.

THE FAMILY GROUP

Of the 372 families whose reports are used in this study, 351 have the two parents ordinarily considered as essential to the "normal" family group*. In 57 or approximately 14 percent of the homes there are adult members of the family group, other than the parents. In a few instances these are boarders, though more often they are the mothers, or close relatives of one or the other of the parents. Often these additional members are reported as sharing in the household responsibilities. It can readily be seen that such members will materially affect the activities of the homemaker.

Besides the parents, the other important requirement of the "normal" family is the presence of children. Of the 372 families reporting, all but 23 make a definite report concerning them. The following table shows the number reported for the 372 families.

Table I

Showing the Number of Children
Reported for the 372 Families

No. of Children	No. of Families	Percent of Families
1	60	16
2	92	25
3	64	17
4	52	14
5	30	8
6	16	4
7	13	4
8	10	3
9	1	} 3
10	3	
11	1	
12	2	
Not Reporting	23	6
Total	372	100

* Abel, M. H. Successful Family Life on the Moderate Income
Lippincott 1920 - p.9.

According to this classification 72 percent of the families have from one to four children, and 18 percent, more than four. It is interesting to note that a few more families have three children than have one, and that almost as many (2 percent less) have four children as have one. If an average were made for this study including those families which do not report the number of children, there would be 2.7 children per family.

Because of the influence which the age of children has upon the responsibilities of the parents, and practically of the homemaker toward them, a table is presented which shows the number of children classed according to the age groups within which they fall.

Table II

Showing the Classification of Children
According to Age

Age Periods	No.	Percent
1 to 5 yrs.	152	13
6 to 12 yrs.	304	27
13 to 18 yrs.	343	31
Over 18 yrs.	203	18
Age not reported	129	11
Total	<u>1131</u>	<u>100</u>

Of the 89 percent of the children whose ages are reported, almost half are under 13 years of age or still within the age period which requires the greatest amount of care and training from the parents, about one third are between the ages of 13

and 18, and the remainder are over 18.

From this discussion it would seem that the families whose reports are used probably present typical problems in so far as the personnel of the family group can affect it.

NATIONALITY OF FAMILIES REPORTING

Table III shows that of the 372 families whose reports were used in this study, 76 percent are American. The remaining 14 percent include 12 other nationalities, with the Scandinavian peoples in the greatest numbers.

From this distribution it would seem that families of nationalities other than American are numerous enough in communities of Minnesota to offer a significant contribution to the activities of American housewives.

Table III

Showing the Distribution

by Nationality of the 372 Families		
Nationality	Number	Percent
American	283	76
Swedish	19	5
Norwegian	10	3
Finnish	9	2
Canadian	7	2
German	7	2
Italian	7	2
Austrian	5	} - 2
Scotch	3	
Irish	2	} - 1
Slavarian	2	
Danish	1	
Jewish	1	
Not Reporting	$\frac{16}{372}$	$\frac{5}{100}$
Total		

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THEIR
OCCUPATIONS, STATED AND ESTIMATED INCOMES,
AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE

OCCUPATIONS

In an attempt to classify the occupation of the families reporting, the following grouping was used:

Professional - All persons such as Pastors, Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, and Bankers.

Business - Insurance Men, Merchants, Contractors, Nursery Men, Manufacturers, Real Estate Agents, etc.

Salaried - School Teachers, Bookkeepers, Clerks, Accountants, Salesmen, Janitors, Factory Superintendents, etc.

Laborers - Iron Workers, Draymen, Masons, Brick Layers, Loggers, Showmakers, Mechanics, Lumbermen, and Miners, etc.

The distribution of the Occupations of the 372 families appears in the following table.

Table IV

Showing the Classification of Occupations for 322 Families

Occupations	No. of Families	Percent
Professional	55	15
Business	85	23
Salaried	117	32
Farmers	30	8
Laborers	61	16
Not Reporting	24	6
Total	<u>372</u>	<u>100</u>

INCOMES

Due to the very great difficulty in securing an exact statement of the income of the family from the homemakers, the field agent has in some instances, as already explained, given an approximation of the income based upon a knowledge of the family standing in the community, or other information which might be helpful. These approximations have been included in the number of statements of incomes reported in the checking lists.

For those families for which an exact or approximated income was not included in the checking lists, approximate incomes were calculated, based upon the statement of the occupation of the chief wage or salary earner as reported in the checking lists. These approximations are the median incomes given for the occupation as calculated for Minnesota according to the Department of Labor and Industries Report of Minnesota* for the year 1919-1920. In those instances for which more reliable information could not be secured, estimates of the salaries were made, based upon the statements of other workers in the same occupation living in communities of the same relative size. To further safeguard the accuracy of the grouping, classes were used having a wide range which would seem to eliminate much of the error introduced through the use of smaller ones.

In relation to income it is of interest that of the 372 families, only 39, about 9 percent, have full^{time} assistance with the work of the household. Those, who do, are in practically

*The Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Department of Labor of and Industries of the State of Minnesota 1919-1920. pp 82-92.

Table V

Distribution according to the Incomes
Reported and Estimated for 372 Families

Reported and Estimated Incomes	No. of Family	Percent
\$1000 and under	10	3
\$1000 to \$2000	126	34
\$2000 to \$3000	142	38
\$3000 and over	70	19
Not estimating	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	372	100

every instance persons having incomes of over \$3000. There are, however, 75 families which have part time help, consisting usually of a laundress, a cleaning woman and occasionally a seamstress. Some of the families in which there are small children employ a high school student for a few hours each day in return for her room and board. Many such arrangements are found among families having moderate incomes, ~~or these~~, or those ^{from} \$2000 to \$3000 as well as those for ^{more than} \$3000 alone.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE

The families reporting their places of residence have been divided into four groups, (1) those living in the open or rural communities, (2) places of 2500 population or less, (3) 2500 to 22,000, and (4) the three largest cities of the state, Minneapolis, ST. Paul, and Duluth. According to Table VI, which shows the distribution, about as many families live in places

31.

of 2500 or under as live in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. If the 5 percent living in rural communities is included, there is a total of 29 percent of the families living under rural and village conditions, as compared with 66 percent, or over twice as many living under conditions approximating those of the city.

Table VI
 Distribution of 372 Families
 According to the Place of Residence

Place of Residence	Number of Families	Percent
Rural	19	5
2500 and under	90	24
Over 2500 to 22,000	145	39
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth	100	27
Not reporting	18	5
Total	372	100

Distribution of Families Reporting Their Incomes
According to Occupation, Income, and Place of Residence

	Number	Percent
Occupations		
Professional	41	16
Business	56	23
Salaried	97	39
Farmers	15	6
Laborers	41	16
Total	250	100
Salaries		
\$1000 and Less	10	4
\$1000 to \$2000	92	37
\$2000 to \$3000	98	39
Over \$3000	50	20
Total	250	100
Places of Residence		
Rural	8	3
2500 and Less	76	30
2500 to 22,000	82	33
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth	84	34
Total	250	100

Distribution of Families which do not Report their
Incomes, According to Occupation, Estimated Income
and Place of Residence

	Number	Percent
Occupations		
Professional	14	12
Business	29	24
Salaried	20	16
Farmers	15	12
Laborers	20	16
Nor reporting	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	122	100
Estimated Income		
\$1000 and under	0	0
\$1000 to \$2000	34	28
\$2000 to \$3000	44	36
\$3000 and over	20	16
Not estimating	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	122	100
Place of Residence		
Rural	11	9
2500 and under	14	11
2500 to 22,000	63	52
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth	16	13
Not Reporting	<u>18</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	122	122

THE STUDY OF ACTIVITIES CONCERNED WITH THE KEEPING
OF HOUSEHOLD RECORDS

The eleven activities believed to have a significant bearing upon the keeping of household records may be considered for simplicity, as those having to do with (1) the calculation of incomes, from wages or salary, investments, and gifts, (2) the division of the income, which includes the estimating of the needs of the family and approximating the income (or the making of a budget), (3) the buying necessary to meet those needs, and (4) the settling of bills and accounts.

In Table IX there is given a summary presenting the results of this study for each of the activities.

CALCULATIONS OF THE INCOME

While the mechanical calculation of the income of the average family is not significant to the homemaker, it is of interest that she has an understanding of the amount of the income and the factors which influence its size. The nature of her occupation is such that she is expected to know the needs of the family, and because her working hours are somewhat adjustable, a large percent of the family purchasing is done directly or indirectly by her. While she may not actually pay for the article purchased, statistics* show that in a very large percent of the purchases for the family she does make the choice which ordinarily determines expenditures. In order that she may

* Fed. Bd. Voc. Ed. (Dec. 1919) Bull. No. 37. Home Economics Series No. 4, Survey of Needs in Vocational Home Economics Education, p. 12.

Activities Concerned with the Apportionment
of Income, Buying, and Accounts*

Activity	Total cases reporting on activity		Total no. performed by Home-maker	Total no. performed by other Household Members	Total no. performed by home-maker & other Household members
	Number	Percent			
Calculating of Income from Wages or Salary	212	57	177	69	34
Investments	181	49	121	86	26
Gifts	203	55	189	45	31
Estimating Essential Needs of Family	237	64	224	46	33
Approximating Income from Needs plus Savings	182	49	154	56	28
Planning Marketing and Shopping Lists	266	71	260	16	10
Checking Delivery Slips with Personal Account	246	66	229	23	6
Entering Purchases (Cash and Ordered)	99	27	84	20	5
Paying Bills	261	70	219	58	16
Balancing Account Books	153	41	109	52	8
Balancing Checking Account	210	56	149	76	15

*321 Families are concerned with one or more of the activities listed above.

assume this responsibility, and administer it wisely, the homemaker should know the relation which her spending bears to the total income.

This is one of the household activities which might be better understood by both men and women in the home. Undoubtedly in some households the income is so large and the business affairs so extended that it would be difficult for the homemaker to understand the details, beyond the extent of the total income and the amount which should be set aside for household expenditures. We are however especially interested in the homes of moderate and small incomes.

Table IX shows that of 212 families, or 57% of the total number of checking lists, reporting calculation of income from wages and salary, 177 report this as done by the homemaker, and 69 by other household members, of which number 34 report that this activity was performed by the homemaker and other household members working together. That the remaining 43% reported no calculation may have been due in some cases to the fact that the keeping of the income was too simple a process to have required a calculation.

Calculation of Income from Investments

The knowledge of the amount of the income derived from wages or salary would seem to be information which any homemaker could secure, providing the earner was employed. However, this cannot be true in quite the same sense of investments. Usually a wage or salary constitutes the income on which the plan of living is based, while in some cases, interest from investments

forms a part of the income.

According to Table IX, 181 families, or 49 percent of the total number used in the study, reported upon the calculation of income from investments. Of this number, 121 reported that this was performed by the homemaker, and 86 by other household members, of which number 26 report that the calculation was made by the homemaker and the other household members together.

The wide difference between the number of homemakers and other household members reporting may be due partly to the fact that most of the checking lists were filled out by the homemakers, and omission of the activities in which the other members were concerned might easily have been possible. It would seem, however, that, of the numbers reporting income from investments, the majority of homemakers carry on the activity of calculating the portion of the incomes derived from income on investments.

In an attempt to find the influence which the occupations and the incomes of the families had upon the number of answers received, in so far as they may be considered as an accurate indication of the number of families which hold investments and the interest which the housewife has taken toward this responsibility, all the families were classed according to whether they did or did not reply to the question. Of the group stating that they did consider investments in the calculation of income, 174 families reported, and their occupation show the following th distribution. (On page 38)

If this distribution is compared with that of the 175 families who did not report upon this question, the percent for the

Distribution of Occupations for 174 Cases
Calculating Incomes from Investments

Occupation	Percent
Professional	18
Business	27
Salaried	30
Farmers	9
Laborers	16
	<u>100</u>

professional and business groups appear slightly higher, and those for the salaried, farmers, and laboring groups are slightly lower. When these two distributions are compared with the percents calculated for the total 348 families reporting their occupation, the Tables 1X - x - x1 show such slight variation that it might seem possible to conclude that occupation alone cannot be the controlling factor in the activity of calculating the income from investments.

Table XI
Distribution by Occupation for 175 Families Making no Report
Upon Calculation of Income from Investments

Occupation	Percent
Professional	14
Business	24
Salaried	34
Farmers	10
Laborers	<u>18</u>
	100

Distribution by Occupation for 348 Families

Occupation	Percent
Professional	16
Business	24
Salaried	34
Farmers	8
Laborers	18
	100

According to this study it would seem then that a homemaker belonging to almost any one of the occupational classes might have equal opportunity to take an interest in this particular phase of financial responsibility.

If we made a similar comparison of the incomes of the group reporting upon the calculation from investments, the following results are secured.

Table XIII

Distribution of 174 Families Reporting Upon
Calculation of Income from Investments

Income	Percent
\$2000 and less	38
Over \$2000 to \$3000	38
Over \$3000	24
	100

When a similar calculation is made for the 175 families which do not report upon the calculation of income from investments, there appears to be 7 percent more families in the lowest income group, 3 percent less in the \$2000 to \$3000 group, and 4 percent less in the highest salary group, which would serve to indicate that income does exert an influence upon the number of families which can hold investments, and consequently upon the calculation of investments as an activity.

Table XIV

Distribution of 175 Families not Reporting
Upon Calculation of Income from Investments

Income	Percent
\$2000 or less	45
Over \$2000 to \$3000	35
Over \$3000	20
	100

If next a comparison is made between these two distributions and that for the total families, we find that the distribution of the families reporting upon the calculation is 4 percent higher for the highest income group, which might show that incomes did have a slight influence upon the holding of investments, according to the data secured for this study. However, the distribution for the group not reporting, shows a distribution as high for the highest salary group as the total distribution,

which would tend to indicate, that on the basis of this study, it is not possible to conclude that a homemaker would need to belong to any particular salary group to be able to look forward to a part in this interest and responsibility. Whether this would be an activity more or less expected of a homemaker, rather than voluntarily assumed by her, cannot be answered by the results here.

Table XV

Distribution of Families Stating Incomes

Income	Percent
\$2000 or less	41
Over \$2000 to \$3000	39
Over \$3000	20
	100

Gifts

The calculation of incomes from gifts does not seem sufficiently important to warrant much analysis in this study. It is important, however, in so far as it indicates that the family members consider gifts as part of the family assets to be included in the income or as filling certain needs or desires which would otherwise be done without or supplied from the budget. In recognizing the money value of gifts one might seem to be encouraging an undesirable pecuniary attitude especially in the minds of children. Still an understanding of the relation

of all possessions to the financial welfare of the family need not be confused with the proper appreciation of gifts as such.

Of the 372 cases used in this study, 203 or 54.6 percent report a calculation of income from gifts. Of this number, 31 or 15 percent of the homemakers and the other household members made the calculation together, 14 or 7 percent of the other household members, and 158 or 78 percent of the homemakers made the calculation alone.

Table XVI

Distribution For Persons Reporting a Calculation
of Income from Gifts

Persons	Percent
Homemakers	78
Other Household Members	7
Homemakers & Other Household Members	15
	100

That 43 percent did not reply to the question may possibly be due not to their receiving no gifts, but (1) to the practice of considering gifts as quite apart from the income of the family and as extra possessions having no place in the financial relationships; or to the feeling that (2) to include gifts in income, they must have decided economic value; or to an entire disregard of the question either because it was not felt to be important or because it has not been clearly understood.

DIVISION OF THE INCOME

In making a division of the income which shall include the estimation of the essential needs of the family and the apportionment of the income to meet these needs, the family is, in reality, attempting to forecast or estimate the expenditures for a certain future period of time, or making a budget.

This activity is of significance because of the limit which is placed upon the desires of the average family by the amount of income. If those desires which will bring the greatest amount of total family satisfaction are to be secured, they must be anticipated and be given an allotment in the apportionment of the income. In this manner the budget does not bind or oppress, but does aid in making possible the satisfaction of the greatest number of wants, estimated by the family as essential.

Estimating Essential Needs of the Family

According to Table XVII, 237 or 64 percent of the total number of families reported that an estimate was made of the needs of the family. Of this number, 81 percent were homemakers and 5% were other household members. The number of other household members who determined upon the needs jointly with the homemaker were 14 percent of the total number reporting.

Table XVII

Percent Distribution for 237 Families Reporting upon the Estimation of Essential Needs of the Family

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Homemakers	81
Other Household Members	5
Homemakers and other Household Members	14
	<u>100</u>

Perhaps the most significant point, here, is not that 64 percent of the homemakers carried on the activity of budget making, but that in only 33 cases, or 14 percent of the total number, was there a joint responsibility for this activity. This is important because a budget to be entirely satisfactory should embody those desires which are designated by the entire family as most significant.

Since it may be of interest to know the effect which occupation and income have upon the number of families planning for the needs of the family, the families were classified according to the occupation reported for the wage or salary earner. There are 11 families which make no report of the occupations, and of the remaining 226 cases, 17 percent were professional men, 26 percent were business, 30 percent, salaried, 7 percent, farmers, and 20 percent were laborers.

Table XVIII

Occupations by percent of the 237 Families
Reporting upon the Calculation of
the Essential Needs of the Family

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Professional	17
Business	26
Salaried	30
Farmers	7
Laborers	20
	<hr/>
	100

If this classification of occupations is compared with the table calculated for all the families considered in the study which report their occupations, we find that the percentage of professional men in this group is 1 percent higher, of business men, 2 percent higher, of salaried, 3 percent lower, and farmers and laborers, each 2 percent higher.

Table XIX

Occupations by percent for 348 Families
Reporting Their Occupations

Occupation	Percent
Professional	16
Business	24
Salaried	33
Farmers	9
Laborers	18
	100

Since the distribution for all groups except that for salaried men is slightly higher than the distribution for the total families used in this study, it does not seem possible to conclude that occupation is a factor of particular importance in determining the interest of families in the estimation of the essential family needs.

In like manner, the group reporting upon the estimation of the essential needs of the family were classified according to

salary group. Of the 223 families which gave their incomes, 46. 36 percent had incomes of \$2000 or less, 46 percent, incomes of over \$2000 to \$3000, and 18 percent had incomes of more than \$3000.

Table XX

Distribution according to Income for 223 Families Estimating the Essential Needs of the Family

Incomes	Percent
\$2000 and under	36
Over \$2000 to \$3000	46
Over \$3000	18
	<hr/> 100

If this distribution is compared with that for all the families used in the study for whom estimated or reported incomes can be used, we find that in the group of families estimating family needs the percent in the lowest income group is 3 percent lower than in that for total families, the percent for families having incomes of over \$2000 to \$3000 is 6 percent higher, and for the highest family group is 3 percent lower. This might seem to indicate that there is a tendency for the group of families having moderate incomes to show a slightly greater interest in estimating the essential needs than either of the other family groups.

Table XXI

Showing the Distribution According to
Income for 348 Families

Income	Percent
\$2000 or under	39
Over \$2000 to \$3000	40
Over \$3000	21
	100

Approximating the Income for Needs Plus Savings

While 64 percent of the total families reported that they estimated the needs of the family, 15 percent less or 49 percent reported upon the approximation of the income according to the needs of the family plus savings. Of the 182 families making this report, 154 were homemakers, and 56 were other household members. Of the homemakers and other household members, 28 make the approximation together.

While a smaller percentage of families reported upon this activity than upon the estimate of essential needs, the interest of nearly half of the total number of homemakers in the activity marks a distinct advance in the administration of household financial affairs. It is also significant that in nearly one third of the homes reporting, other household members made this calculation, and that, of this number, one half made it with the homemaker.

BUYING

In the grouping which has been made of the headings appearing in the checking list, there are three which seem to be closely related to the important responsibility which the homemaker has for the purchasing of goods for the family's use and consumption. These are, (1) the planning of marketing and shopping lists, (2) the checking of delivery slips with the personal accounts, and (3) the entering of purchases in the records under the headings of Cash and Those Owed.

Planning of Marketing and Shopping Lists

There is a definite relation between the planning of marketing and shopping lists and the efficient administration of household financial affairs. Even though the records are kept, and the bills are paid in proper form, it is difficult to check the waste which occurs in the purchase of unnecessary or unsuitable articles. A shopping or marketing list aids the house wife in maintaining her relationship between daily family needs and the budget which she has to administer.

Of the 372 checking lists used in the entire study, 266 of them or 71 percent of the families report that such lists are used. Of this number 260 are homemakers, 16 are other household members, and 10 families report that lists are planned by more than one member. It would seem, therefore, that planning of marketing and shopping lists is an activity performed by the majority of home-makers.

Checking Delivery Slips with Personal Account

In the general activity of buying, the checking of delivery slips with the amount entered in the personal account is significant for two reasons. First, it is a means of checking the accuracy of the amount charged for the purchase by the salesman, and also of the corrections of the amount recorded in the accounts; and second, it serves as a most excellent means of keeping the housewife informed of the fluctuation in the prices of common commodities.

Of the 372 total families, 260 or 71 percent report that they do perform this activity. Of this number, 200 are homemakers and 16 are other household members. Ten of the homemakers and other household members perform it together. From this report it would seem that upon the homemaker falls the primary responsibility for checking the delivery slips. This would seem, probably, upon consideration of the fact, that the homemaker is the person most likely to be at home at the time when deliveries are expected.

That 29 percent of the families did not report upon this activity is probably due, not so often to their not checking the prices of articles purchases as indicated through the delivery slips, as it is to the quantity of purchases made by the homemaker in person; or by those persons living in localities where deliveries are not made.

The keeping of some form of household accounts is important not only because they form a permanent record for expenditures which may be referred to, but also because they form the basis

for the budget. Without records of expenditures, a budget cannot satisfy individual family requirements. At the same time, accounts lose their special value unless the contribution they can make is embodied in the budget.

Entering Purchases Under Cash and Those Owed

In all, 99 families, or ²⁴~~27~~ percent of the 372 total families, reported that they entered purchases under cash and those owed. Of this number, 89 were homemakers and 20 were other household members, of whom 5 performed the activity with the homemaker. That the number of families which reported was so small may possibly be due to either one of two reasons. First, because the topic heading did not state clearly that the information desired was whether the family kept accounts, and second, that the majority of families actually do not keep these records. However, this last assumption does not seem likely to be wholly true since in the next section 41 percent of the families, as compared with 27 percent in this group, report that account books are balanced.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS

In the final group of Sections upon Household Records there remain to be considered those family activities having to do with the balancing of accounts and the settling of bills.

Of the 372 families whose reports are use, 151 families, or 41 percent of the total, report that they balance family accounts. Of this number 109 are homemakers and 52 other household members. Eight families report that the activity is performed by the homemaker and other household members working together.

The statement that the accounts are balanced is significant for two reasons, first, it serves as an indication of the number of families which keep a record of expenditures; and second, because the balancing of the accounts often proves an infinitely more difficult operation for the homemaker than the keeping of the items of expenditures proves to be, the record of this activity would seem to show a decided interest in her part of the family expenditures.

In an attempt to find the effect which occupation might have upon the number of families interested in this operation, the families reporting upon this activity were classified according to the occupation reported for the wage or salary earner. There were 7 Families which made no report of occupation, and of the remaining 145 cases, 17 percent were professional men, 28 percent were business, 31 percent were salaried, 16 percent were laborers, and 8 percent were farmers.

Showing the Distribution by percent for 145 Families
Reporting upon the Balancing of Account Books.

Occupation	Percent
Professional	17
Business	28
Salaried	31
Farmers	16
Laborers	8
	100

If this classification of occupations were compared with that calculated for all the families considered in the study which report their occupations, we find that the percentage of professional men in the group just studied is 1 percent higher for professional men, for business men 4 percent higher, for salaried men 2 percent lower, for farmers 8 percent higher, and for laborers 10 percent lower.

It is noticeable that the percents for the professional and business groups and for the farmers are considerably higher than those for the total families, and those for the salaried and laboring groups are lower. While there might be a significant interest taken in the balancing of account books by these professional and business groups, the entire distribution does not seem to warrant the positive statement that occupation is an especially influencing factor in determining the interest of families in the balancing of accounts.

Similarly the group reporting upon the balancing of account books was classified according to the incomes of the wage and salary earners.

Of the 151 families which report upon the balancing of household accounts, 6 made no report upon their incomes. Of the remaining 145 families, 32 percent had incomes of \$2000 or less, 43 percent of over \$2000 to \$3000, and 25 percent had incomes of more than \$3000.

Distribution According to Income for 145 Families
Balancing Account Books

Income	Percent
0 to \$2000	32
Over \$2000 to \$3000	43
Over \$3000	25
	100

If this distribution is compared with that for all the families used in the study, for whom estimated or reported incomes are available, we find that in the group of families balancing household accounts the percent of the lowest salary group is 7 percent lower than for total families, and those for the middle and highest salary groups are 3 percent and 4 percent higher respectively. This might seem to indicate that there might be a greater tendency for those families having moderate

and higher incomes to balance the account books than those of the lower income groups. Therefore, we might feel also that homemakers for these groups would be somewhat more likely to answer the responsibility for the account books, than would homemakers for the lower income levels.

Paying Bills

In contrast to the activity of the balancing of account books is the relatively simple operation of the paying of family bills. Of the 372 families, 261 or 70 percent of the total report upon this activity.

This return might possibly indicate that 30 percent of the families carry no appreciable number of accounts, and pay for purchases with cash. While the writer can offer no evidence upon this point, it is the belief that there are still many women who prefer this method, first, because it eliminates the labor of accounts, and second, because the "receiving of bills" carries with it an unpleasant association with debt.

Of the 261 families reporting that they performed this activity, 219 homemakers, and 58 other family members were concerned, and of these 16 reported that it has been a joint operation. Upon comparing the number of household members who report upon this activity and the balancing of account books with the reports for many of the activities with which we have been concerned, a marked increase appears which would seem to indicate that while the homemakers are likely to be chiefly responsible for the details of the household financial affairs, that a

significant number of other household members are concerned with the summary processes.

Balancing Checking Accounts

Of the 372 families whose reports were used in this study, 210 report a balancing of the checking account. Of this number, 76 or nearly one-third are other family members, and 149 or two-thirds are homemakers. Of these 15 report that the activity is jointly performed.

The checking account is of value to the family for several reasons. It provides a simple and relatively safe method of handling money, the cashed checks serve as receipts, the bank statement provides an excellent summary of the family expenses for the month, and lastly, the presence of a checking account usually indicates that the homemaker is administering the household affairs for a sum set aside for the purpose.

While the large number of homemakers interested in this activity is important, of especial significance is the group of other family members. If the place which these members have taken in the household activities were compared, it would be noticeable that they are present in greatest number in those activities which are most difficult, and for which the women have, in general, the least aptitude and experience. Perhaps this may serve as an indication, not of interest in the activity alone, but of the degree to which we may expect the interest and training of women may profit, by the aid of other household members.

CHILD TRAINING

In the accompanying ^{tables} there are presented summaries of the reports upon child training. Although there has not been sufficient time to make a study of this section possible, it is nevertheless, believed to represent one of the most if not the most significant of the homemakers' activities.

According to a method similar to that used in a section upon household accounts, the activities relating to child training have been divided into those having to do with the moral and civic training of the child, the establishment of physical habits, social training, and training for thrift.

In the first section, or that upon Moral Training, there are included those influences which may be introduced from without the child's own life, and from a discussion of his own acts. It is of significance here that, while a very material number of other household members share in the telling of stories to the child, that the discussion of the child's own acts is an activity performed almost entirely by the homemaker, or by the homemaker and other household members working together.

The same reports are particularly noticeable in the section upon Physical Habits. Here rarely are other members of the household concerned with teaching the child these first fundamental habits alone, though a significant number perform the activity in cooperation with the homemaker.

Besides the interest in the actual activities of the homemaker, probably the most interesting problem that this section offers is the relation -56- which the other household

members bear to the training of the child. Is this influence felt as a separate force, or in cooperation with the homemaker and in which activities are other members most interested? It would be of interest to know also the influence which the occupation of the wage or salary earner, taken as an index of the education of the family, bears to the activities which are performed.

Since thrift is a quality usually associated with income, it would be of interest to find the relation between the development of this trait and the family income, and the occupation of the wage or salary earner. It might also be of interest to know the effect which participation of the homemaker in community activities would have upon the training which the child receives in activities relating to social responsibilities of hospitality, play, and social custom.

12-21-64

Child Training*

Showing the Distribution of Activities for 372 Families Concerned
with Moral and Civic Training, and Physical Habits

Activities	Total Returns		Performed by home- maker alone	Performed by other member	Peffermed by Both
	Number	Percent			
Moral Training					
Telling Stories	207	56	164	19	24
Reading Stories	207	56	162	24	21
Taking to Sunday school	183	49	139	28	16
Discussing Child's own acts	196	53	159	7	30
.....					
Civic Training					
Teaching Property Rights	198	53	166	3	29
Teaching Significance of National Holi- days	196	53	157	12	27
.....					
Physical Habits					
Observing and com- mending or correct- ing habits	212	57	182	2	28
Explaining Relation of Health to Proper Physical Habits	196	53	172	3	21
Explaining Relation of Health to future Activities and Ambi- tions	192	52	162	6	24

* of the Families 259 report upon one or more of the activities relating to the training of children.

Child Training (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities for 372 Concerned with
the Social and Thrift Training of Children

Activity	Total Returns		Performed by Home- maker alone	Performed by other Members alone	Performed by Both
	Number	Percent			
Social					
Telling Stories	189	51	153	12	24
Teaching Table Etiquette	226	61	197	3	26
Acting Playlets with Children	105	28	80	14	11
Helping Child to assist in Social Duties	190	51	160	6	18
.....					
Thrift					
Teaching to account allowance	158	43	136	6	16
Teaching to keep House Accounts	66	66	57	7	2
Starting Saving's Account	210	57	176	8	26

12-21-60

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

The following tables present a summary of the activities concerned with the community interests of 372 families. These interests are principally those having to do with (1) the planning of meetings, (2) attending of meetings, (3) the making of visits other than social, and (4) the participation in work relating to the community welfare.

Besides being an indication of the interests of the homemaker, this table should present some information upon the relation which income and occupation, serving as an indication of position and influence in the community have upon the responsibilities which are assumed by the homemaker, does the homemaker having leisure, money, and training, assume responsibility in proportion or is it the woman having fewer opportunities who carries the heavy community responsibility.

Civic Activities

Showing the Distribution of Activities of 372 Families
Concerned with Community Interests

Activity	Total Returns		Perform- ed by the Home Maker	Perform- ed by other Member	Perform- ed by Both
	Number	Percent			
Planning Meetings	118	32	103	10	5
Attending Meetings	228	61	209	10	9
Visits					
Advertising	34	9	24	9	1
Request for Mem- bership	79	21	65	13	1
Political Support	44	12	33	11	0
Religious Support	145	39	130	11	4
Social Support	124	33	115	8	1
.....					
Community Work					
Filling out Ques- tionnaire	142	38	129	11	2
Organizing Meet- ings	75	20	163	12	0
Officiating as Officer or Com- munity Member	144	38	133	9	2
Attending Meetings	191	52	180	6	5

* Of the 372 Families reporting, 339 have reported upon one or more of the Civic Activities.

CLOTHING

Tables XV to XX present a summary of the activities relating to the clothing of the family. According to the methods used in the other sections, this one was divided into those activities having to do with (1) the making of a clothing budget, and (2) the supplying of the families needs through purchase or making of garments.

From a brief survey of the tables the following points are noticeable, first, the majority of homemakers are concerned with the making of a clothing budget, and second, a very large percentage of persons other than the homemaker are concerned with supplying clothing for men, the bulk of which is secured outside. Third, in contrast with this small responsibility is the great responsibility of the homemaker for clothing herself and the children, most of which appears to be done at home.

From more careful study it would be interesting to learn the kinds of garments which the majority of homemakers make, and those which are likely to be purchased. Such information would be of value in the training of homemakers for clothing construction, and for the recognition of points important in the choice of ready-made garments.

Table XXV

Clothing

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Planning Clothing			
Listing Clothing re- quired	249	13	1
Estimating Amount to be Spent	266	14	1
.....			
Shopping			
Estimating Amount to be Spent	266	14	-
Making Shopping List	310	11	-
Comparing Ready-Made and Home-Made Gar- ments	281	5	-
.....			
Sewing			
Men's Garments			
Shirt	76	30	158
Bathrobe	74	23	101
Lounging Jacket	14	23	58
Pajamas	76	18	75
Night Shirt	179	15	82
Union Suit	13	24	176
Tie	16	24	177
Drawers	16	20	93
Under Shirt	15	21	91
Handkerchief	52	24	168

Clothing (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Sewing (Cont'd)			
Boys' Garments (Outer)			
Worsted Overcoat	69	18	104
Worsted Suit	62	15	96
Knickerbockers	140	14	64
Shirt	87	13	75
Blouse	114	13	40
Washable Suit	101	8	41
Rompers	102	7	21
Overalls	30	19	98
(Under)			
Pajamas	81	10	46
Night Shirt	107	11	33
Union Suit	13	15	116
Under Shirt	20	13	56
Drawers	19	15	48
(Miscellaneous)			
Ties	18	15	109
Handkerchiefs	37	16	115
Collars	22	18	80
Cap	30	18	116
House Slippers	21	18	95
Bathing Suit	22	14	100

Table XXVII

Clothing (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Sewing (Cont'd)			
Women's Garments (Outer)			
Coat	32	27	188
Worsted Suit	30	27	163
Washable Suit	61	29	65
Skirt	153	40	110
Waist	178	33	109
Silk Dress	126	63	103
Woolen Dress	143	57	107
Washable Dress	236	49	64
House Dress	254	38	56
Apron	294	29	27
Bathrobe	97	22	82
Kimono	173	19	75
Cape	26	18	37
Dressing Sack	84	16	21
Middy Blouse	92	22	49
Dust Cap	203	21	22

Clothing (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Sewing (Cont'd)			
Women's Garments (Under)			
Petticoat	92	22	49
Camisole	203	21	22
Brassiere	254	22	69
Bloomers	230	23	45
Corset Cover	74	25	123
Drawers	227	28	35
Combination Suit	129	14	35
Under Vest	142	19	96
Chemise	45	18	81
Night Gown	114	20	56
Pajamas	353	22	43
(Miscellaneous)			
Handbags	88	25	108
Collar and Cuff (Set)	1 43	29	72
Hat	64	26	165
Handkerchiefs	93	18	148
House Slippers	32	22	153
Bathing Suit	34	21	101

Table XXIX

Clothing (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Sewing (Cont'd)			
Girls' Garments			
(Outer)			
Coat	101	31	105
Cape	30	18	32
Woolen Suit	46	24	64
Washable Suit	76	23	22
Silk Dress	116	36	39
Washable Dress	207	50	30
Skirt	154	38	28
Middy Blouse	133	39	55
Waist	113	34	30
Apron	211	41	13
Kimono	106	28	24
Bathrobe	77	19	39
Gymnasium Suit	76	31	39
Romper Dress	76	14	10
(Under)			
Petticoat	216	47	6
Bloomers	211	46	17
Underwaist	116	23	53
Combination Suit	90	25	45
Under Vest	45	19	47
Drawers	105	21	27
Union Suit	17	16	122
Chemise	63	22	24
Night Gown	215	41	14
Pajamas	68	19	17

Table XXX
Clothing (Cont'd)

Showing the Distribution of Activities Concerned with
Clothing, for 372 Families

Activities	Total Number Reported		
	Homemaker	Other Member	Outside of Home
Girls' Garments (cont.)			
Miscellaneous			
Cap	57	18	58
Tam	68	30	79
Hat	40	30	112
Sweater	65	30	95
Collar and Cuff Set	77	33	28
Bed Slippers	23	23	86
Bathing Suit	27	20	90
House Slippers	9	19	82
Fur Set	15	19	63
Infants' Garments			
Outer			
Coat	83	11	23
Cape	33	10	6
Bag for Outdoors	49	8	13
Long Dress	101	5	5
Short Dress	115	7	6
Kimono	83	5	4
Wrapper	78	4	5
Under			
Slip	102	3	3
Pining Blanket	92	2	4
Gertrude Peticcoat	102	4	2
Band	101	3	9
Shirt	49	7	37
Diapers	115	3	4
Miscellaneous			
Bib	100	4	11
Booties	60	13	24
Hood	70	10	19
Cap	65	9	17
Blanket	70	10	35

SUMMARY

1. Nine percent of 372 families employ full time assistance with the work of the household.
2. Twenty-three percent employ part time help including that of the laundress, seamstress, and cleaning woman, and students who work for their room and board.
3. Apparently a homemaker does not need to belong to a particular occupational or income group to be able to share in the calculating of income derived from investments.
4. In 33% there was a joint determination in the family budget.
5. Occupation does not seem to be an important factor in determining the families interested in estimating the essential needs of the family.
6. Families of moderate income show slightly greater tendency to estimate the essential needs of the family than either those of the low or high salary groups.
7. Nearly one-half of the total number of homemakers work concerned with the approximation of income and about one-sixth performed the activity with other household members.
8. Planning for marketing and shopping is performed almost entirely by homemakers.
9. Forty-one percent of the families keep family accounts, Of this percent 70 percent are homemakers.
10. Occupation does not seem to be the factor determining the families keeping household accounts.
11. More families having high and moderate incomes balance account books than those of lower income groups, according to the results of this study.

12. While homemakers are generally responsible for detailed activities, the number of household members concerned increase as the activity becomes more difficult.

13. Fifty-nine percent of the families balance checking accounts. In one third of the cases the activity is performed by other household members. The interest taken by the other household members seems to be due to the amount of experience and training required as compared with that required by other activities.

SUGGESTIVE PROBLEMS

(1) Probably the most important problem arising from the sections presented here is the relations which these activities bear to the training of students for teaching, and for the practice of homemaking. It is important to learn from the activities which the majority of women perform, those which are being taught to prospective homemakers, and those which should be included in their training. Likewise, it is significant to know why those activities which seem important are not being performed by the homemaker, and if it is due to incomplete preparation, the best time and method for including the necessary training.

(2) In future investigations it would be interesting to learn those activities which are practiced by foreign homemakers in order that the training offered to prospective homemakers from these homes might be adapted to their needs and interests.

(3) Of special interest, would be information regarding the occupational and business training which the homemaker received before her marriage, in order that we might find the contribution which it has made to her homemaking activities, and the community interests which she is able to assume.

(4) While an attempt was made in this study to secure information upon the relative frequency with which certain activities were performed, the reports were so incomplete as to render them useless. In future studies it is suggested that some method be devised which will serve to indicate the relative importance of the activity in the mind of the homemaker. Likewise, if it is to be possible to learn the part which both

the homemaker and the father of the family take in the activities, there must be some method of indicating their contribution separate from that of other members.

(5) In this period of interest in the managerial activities of the homemaker, a study would be significant which would show (1) the relation of small children in the home to the number of non-managerial activities, and (2) the relation of older children and other adults to the management problem.

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