

THE USE OF TIME BY TWENTY-FIVE KANSAS HOMEMAKERS

by

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INTRODUCTION

Industry and business remunerate the laborer employed by them and, because of the money involved, they demand the efficient use of the time for which they are paying. Corporations and factories hire high salaried men and women to manage the use of time by the employees. They also have efficiency engineers who study the factory conditions and make suggestions to the manager concerning time saving devices.

Much effort has been exerted to get legislation which would make it unlawful for industry to employ labor more than eight hours a day. Recently, a bill was introduced in Congress to make it unlawful for industry to employ a worker more than 40 hours in one week. An eight-hour work schedule would leave 16 hours for rest, recreation, and the personal development of the person employed for money remuneration.

We often hear the management of a home compared with the management of an industry. The problems of each are very different yet both have a 24-hour day to spend in the interest of the group concerned. Science and invention

have improved machinery, both in the home and in industry. As a result of such improvements, the family members are separated most of the day, and major activities in the home are carried on by the homemaker alone.

Educational opportunities for women have resulted in a changed philosophy for the family. Each member must be given opportunity to develop as an individual and as a member of society. Whether each family member is or is not given this opportunity depends largely upon the homemaker who is the manager of the home.

According to the United States Census, nearly 28 million women in the United States were homemakers in 1930. Close to four million of these women were gainfully employed outside the home. Over 24 million homemakers did not exchange their time for money, but, through home production, they contributed to the goods available for family use. The question often arises as to whether or not homemakers have a full time job during the complete cycle of the family, and at what periods in the family cycle the greatest demands are made on the homemakers' time. With few exceptions, the homemaker is both manager and worker in the home. If she is a poor manager, her time and energy will not yield the greatest satisfaction to herself and

family. Likewise, a lack of skill in performing tasks may prevent the execution of good plans.

It is believed that more information on how the homemaker spends her time will stimulate an interest in better management and encourage planning for more leisure. The homemaker's attitude toward leisure time and its contribution to personal development often is not constructive. Too often she feels that it is her duty to work continuously and that leisure time is wasted time. This attitude was developed in the days of large families and few conveniences, when many productive activities were carried on in the home and the family worked as a unit.

Teachers engaged in adult education in Kansas believe that, before any real help can be given the homemaker in her management problems, it is necessary to know how she is spending her time and what factors affect its use. The study "The Use of Time by Twenty-five Kansas Homemakers" was based on detailed information from 25 homemakers concerning the material and human resources at their command, and on detailed records of how they spent their time for one week. The time of these homemakers was divided among productive activities in the home, productive activities outside the home, leisure activities, and rest. An attempt was also made to discover how the homemaker's time was

affected by the size of the family; the health, age, education, and occupation of the family members; the size of the income; and the amount of help she received.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

All the available material in the Kansas State College library and all published data from land grant colleges on the subject of how the homemaker used her time were investigated. These studies show that the location of the home, and also the number and age of the children, influence the amount of time the homemaker spends in the various homemaking activities.

Wilson (11) made an extensive study in Oregon which included the time record of 513 homemakers for a typical week. She found that the average work period for the farm homemaker was 63.7 hours per week, and that 51.6 of these hours were devoted to homemaking activities. These farm homemakers averaged 9.17 hours on week days and 5.15 hours on Sunday. Other family members' help averaged 9.5 hours per week. Homemakers with no children averaged 60.5 hours at work. Homemakers with children under one year worked 77.3 hours. Time given in the care of a child under one year of age was three times that given to a child from one

to six and 12 times that given to a child of grade school age. The length of time required for meal preparation varied materially with the number of persons in the family. Homemakers whose homes were equipped with both plumbing and electricity spent three hours less time in meal preparation, cleaning, and washing than did homemakers without such conveniences. Homemakers with more schooling than the average devoted more time to the care of children and more of their leisure to meetings, study, and work for organizations. The time that was not needed for the essentials of homemaking was used for farm work or for personal and family development.

In South Dakota, Wasson (9) made a study which included 100 farm homemakers whose average working week was 66 hours and 10 minutes. Of this time, 55 hours and 13 minutes were devoted to homemaking activities. Fifty per cent of the time spent in homemaking activities was spent in providing food for the family. The homemaker averaged eight hours and 36 minutes of sleep each night, and her leisure amounted to approximately three hours a day.

Richardson (6) made a study of the use of time by 48 rural homemakers in Montana. She found that the average work period per week for the rural homemaker was 63 hours and 53 minutes. Fifty-three hours and 40 minutes of this

time were spent in homemaking activities, and nine hours and 10 minutes were devoted to farm work. Children under six years noticeably increased the homemakers' working time.

Eighty-one farm women and 49 city women of Idaho cooperated with Crawford (3) in a time study which showed the percentage of time spent at various tasks. These women reported an average of 36.8 per cent of their time was spent in sleeping. The rural women spent 16.8 per cent of their time in leisure; the town women averaged 21.8 per cent of their time in leisure activities. Both town and rural women used slightly over 14 per cent of their time in work connected with food.

Clark and Gray (2) studied the routine and seasonal work of 179 Nebraska farm women. They reported on the amount of time consumed by such tasks as sewing, canning, gardening, and care of chickens.

Rankins (5) found the average day of 328 farm homemakers to be divided into 10.74 hours for work, 1.4 hours for meals, 3.56 hours for rest and recreation, and 8.3 hours for sleep. Since the working day was longer during the summer months, there was more time for rest and recreation during the winter.

In Rhode Island, Whittemore and Neil (10) studied the expenditure of time by 102 rural homemakers. Those studied

averaged seven hours and 55 minutes work a day. The most time consuming phase of their work was food preparation. Their outdoor work was, for the most part, with poultry. The season of the year made little difference in the way they spent their time.

According to a study made by Arnquist and Roberts (1), the average length of working day for 137 Washington rural homemakers was 9.6 hours. The average working day of those women was divided as follows: 45.6 per cent for food preparation, 23.6 per cent for work with textiles and furnishings, 16.1 per cent for the care of the house, 7 per cent for the care of the family, 3.9 per cent for household management, and 3.2 per cent for miscellaneous activities. The records of those women showed that, during the working day, an average of 67 shifts of work were made or one every 20 minutes.

Swartz (8) made a laboratory study and calculated the total energy metabolism for various household tasks. They were rated as light, moderately heavy, heavy, very heavy, and extremely heavy. Paring potatoes was classified as a light task; laundry activities were considered from moderately heavy to heavy. Ironing a napkin and beating batters were classified as light tasks. The energy requirement varied with the persons and with the conditions under which the

work was done.

Rust (7) studied one phase of the use of a homemaker's time, that of child care. Ten Manhattan, Kansas, mothers kept records of the time spent caring for their babies under twelve months of age. Those mothers spent an average of 31 per cent of their waking hours in caring for the baby. Eighty-five per cent of the care of the baby was given by the mother.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

In the present study, "The Use of Time by Twenty-five Kansas Homemakers," 25 Kansas homemakers co-operated by supplying information about the resources at their command which influenced their use of time. Forty-five homemakers were interviewed and agreed to keep a record of their time for one week. They were also given a checking sheet on which to record information concerning: (1) Personnel, health, education, and income of the family; (2) The type of house in which the family lived; (3) Furnishings and equipment in the home; (4) Provisions for leisure.

Each cooperating homemaker was given data sheets on which she kept a record of how her time was spent. A part of the records was kept in December and a part of them in January. The various activities were classified under appropriate headings such as meal preparation, cleaning the house, sewing, laundry work, care of children, care of the sick, management, leisure, rest, and personal care.

Of the 45 records returned to the investigator only 25 accounted for seven full days. These 25 records supplied the data which was checked, tabulated, and analysed.

I. PERSONAL RECORD OF THE FAMILY

1. When was your home established? _____
2. How long has your family lived in the present location? _____
3. How many times have you moved since marriage? _____
4. What are the ages of the family members? Father? _____
 Mother? _____ Daughters? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Sons? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
5. How many children are living at home? Daughters _____
 Sons _____
6. How many children are not living at home? _____ Are they
 away at school? _____ Working? _____ Living with rela-
 tives? _____ Married and in their own homes? _____

	: Num- ber :	: Approx- imate age :	: Paying- guest : Yes:No :	: Do they help with the work? : Yes :No :	: No. of days spent in home last year :
Grandfather	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Grandmother	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Uncle	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Aunt	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Other relatives:	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Hired help	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Men roomers	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Women roomers	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Men boarders	:	:	: : :	: : :	:
Women boarders	:	:	: : :	: : :	:

Health of family members	Frequency of illness	Phys- ical	Chronic: Illness	Tempor- ary dis- ability
	Often: Occasionally:	Seldom:	Never:	weak- ness:
Father	:	:	:	:
Mother	:	:	:	:
Daughters:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:
Sons	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:
Others in home	:	:	:	:

2. Time spent in care of sick during the last 12 months:

Family member	Number of days ill last year	Nature of illness	Ave. no. hrs. spent daily in their care	No. of days requiring care from others	Who cared for each when sick?
Father	:	:	:	:	:
Mother	:	:	:	:	:
Daughters:	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:
Sons	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:

3. Was there paid help in the home during illness? _____
 How long? _____
4. How much time is given to the care of people outside the home? _____

II. EDUCATION OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS

Family member	Number of school years completed					Major Course
	Elementary school	High school	Business college	College	Other	
Father	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mother	:	:	:	:	:	:
Daughters:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sons	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:	:

1. What home economics courses did you take in grade school?
 _____ Foods _____ Clothing _____ In high school? Foods _____ Clothing _____ Home Living _____
2. Did you have college courses in Art? _____ Foods? _____ Clothing? _____ Child Care? _____ Institutional Management and Dietetics? _____ Economic Problems of the Household? _____
3. Have you attended adult education classes in Family Relations? _____ Child Care? _____ Foods? _____ Clothing? _____ Consumer Problems? _____ Home Management? _____ Home Health and Sanitation? _____

III. OCCUPATION AND INCOME OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Family member	Occupation	No. of yrs. in present occupation	Average length of working day	Income during last 12 mo.	
				From wages and salary	From other sources
Father	:	:	:	:	:
Mother	:	:	:	:	:
Daughters:	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:
Sons	:	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:	:

Equipment	Where:		How often used				Re-
	Num-ber	stor-ed	Daily	Week-ly	Month-ly	sea-sonal	
Coal range	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kerosene stove	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gasoline stove	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dishwasher	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric mixer	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric coffee	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
maker	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric waffle	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
iron	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric toaster:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pressure cooker	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Step ladder	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kitchen stool	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kitchen chair	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Broom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Carpet sweeper	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vacuum cleaner	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vacuum attach-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ments	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chamois	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Washing machines:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gasoline	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hand	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wringer	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Water extractor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tubs:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stationary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portable on	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
legs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portable with-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
out legs	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Clothes lines:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stationary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portable	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Clothes basket	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stool to set	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
basket on	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wagon to set	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
basket on	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ironing board	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Equipment	: Num-ber :	: Where stor-ed :	How often used			: Re-marks :
			: Daily :	: Week-ly :	: Month-ly :	
Irons:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Electric	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gasoline	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sad	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ironer	:	:	:	:	:	:
Laundry table	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sewing machine	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sewing table	:	:	:	:	:	:
Car	:	:	:	:	:	:
Telephone	:	:	:	:	:	:

Storage in the home:

Is there storage space for the following	: : Location of:		: Is storage Adequate
	: Yes :	: No :	
Books	:	:	:
Games	:	:	:
Children's toys	:	:	:
Coats	:	:	:
Dishes	:	:	:
Silver	:	:	:
Table linen	:	:	:
Kitchen linen	:	:	:
Canned foods	:	:	:
Staple foods	:	:	:
Fresh fruits and vegetables:	:	:	:
Cooking utensils	:	:	:
Cleaning supplies	:	:	:
Laundry supplies	:	:	:
Bathroom linen	:	:	:
Bathroom supplies	:	:	:
Medicine	:	:	:
Cosmetics	:	:	:
Bedroom linen	:	:	:
Bedding	:	:	:
Sewing equipment	:	:	:

Is there storage space for the following	: :Yes:	: :No:	:Location of: : storage	:Is storage : Adequate
Mother's clothes	:	:	:	:
Father's clothes	:	:	:	:
Daughters' clothes	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:
Sons' clothes	:	:	:	:
1.	:	:	:	:
2.	:	:	:	:
3.	:	:	:	:

VI. LEISURE TIME

1. What newspapers do you take? _____
2. What magazines do you read regularly? _____
3. How many books have you read the past year? _____
4. Average amount of time spent reading church literature _____
5. When do you listen to the radio? While resting? _____
While working? _____ Approximate number of hours
a day. _____
6. Are you active in the life of the church? _____
7. Are you an active member in social clubs? _____ Name of
club? _____
8. Number of other organizations you belong to? _____
9. Average amount of time spent in church work: Weekly _____
Monthly _____ At social clubs, weekly _____
Monthly _____ For work in other organizations, weekly
_____ monthly _____.
10. Number of movies attended within the last month:
Matinees _____ Evenings _____.
11. Amount of time spent participating in sports within the
last month _____.
12. Amount of time spent watching sports during the last
month _____.
13. Frequency of guests in your home: For meals _____
Visiting only _____ Parties _____.

VII. HELP FROM OTHERS

1. Work delegated to commercial agencies;

Laundry _____	part _____	all _____
Dry cleaning of clothing _____	part _____	all _____
Curtain cleaning _____	part _____	all _____
Rug cleaning _____	part _____	all _____
Blanket cleaning _____	part _____	all _____
Others _____	part _____	all _____

2. Do you have help with extra housecleaning? _____
 From whom? _____ How much? _____

3. Average amount of time spent in Home Making Activities
 by family members:

Person	:Average amount of : time per week	: Usual activities
Father	:	:
Mother	:	:
Daughters	:	:
1.	:	:
2.	:	:
3.	:	:
Sons	:	:
1.	:	:
2.	:	:
3.	:	:
Grandmother	:	:
Grandfather	:	:
Uncle	:	:
Aunt	:	:
Other relatives	:	:
Hired help	:	:

THE HOMEMAKER'S TIME SCHEDULE
The Day Begins and Ends at Midnight

ACTIVITY	T I M E		ACTIVITY	T I M E	
	: START:	: FINISH:		: START:	: FINISH:
I. FOOD	:	:	II. CLEANING	:	:
	:	:	THE HOUSE:	:	:
Preparing breakfast	:	:	Kitchen	:	:
Eating breakfast	:	:	Living room	:	:
Care of breakfast dishes	:	:	Dining room	:	:
Preparing lunch or supper	:	:	Bed room	:	:
Eating lunch or supper	:	:	Bath room	:	:
Care of lunch or supper dishes	:	:	Porches	:	:
Preparing dinner	:	:	Basement	:	:
Eating dinner	:	:	Hall	:	:
Care of dinner dishes	:	:	Closets	:	:
Special baking:	:	:	Other rooms	:	:
Bread	:	:		:	:
Rolls	:	:	III. CARE OF CLOTHING:	:	:
Cake	:	:	Dry cleaning	:	:
Pie	:	:	Mending	:	:
Cookies	:	:	Hand sewing	:	:
Preparing food for special occasions	:	:	Other	:	:
Party refreshments	:	:		:	:
Afternoon tea	:	:	IV. LAUNDRY	:	:
Picnics	:	:	Getting ready:	:	:
Community suppers	:	:	Hanging up	:	:
Other	:	:	Washing	:	:
	:	:	Sprinkling	:	:
	:	:	Ironing	:	:
	:	:	Other	:	:
	:	:		:	:
Gathering and cleaning homegrown food	:	:		:	:
Cleaning and storing food from the market	:	:		:	:
Other	:	:		:	:
	:	:		:	:

ACTIVITY	T I M E		ACTIVITY	T I M E	
	START	FINISH		START	FINISH
V. HOME SEWING	:	:	VII. CARE OF THE SICK	:	:
Sewing for self	:	:	Special food preparation	:	:
Sewing for others (without pay)	:	:	Bathing	:	:
Household linens	:	:	Nursing	:	:
Curtains	:	:	Entertaining	:	:
Other	:	:	Other	:	:
VI. CARING FOR CHILDREN	:	:	VIII. OUTDOOR WORK	:	:
Bathing	:	:	Mowing lawn	:	:
Dressing	:	:	Work in vegetable garden	:	:
Feeding	:	:	Care of flower garden	:	:
Putting to bed	:	:	Care of chickens	:	:
Special laundry	:	:	Gathering eggs	:	:
Holding child	:	:	Care of milk utensils	:	:
Playing with child	:	:	Feeding stock	:	:
Directing play	:	:	Carrying fuel	:	:
Other	:	:	Carrying water	:	:
	:	:	Other	:	:
	:	:	IX. REST AND SLEEP	:	:
	:	:	Night	:	:
	:	:	Day	:	:
	:	:	Other	:	:
	:	:	X. REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT	:	:
	:	:	Type of employment outside the home	:	:
	:	:	In home	:	:
	:	:	Other	:	:
	:	:		:	:

ACTIVITY	T I M E		ACTIVITY	T I M E	
	START	FINISH		START	FINISH
XI. MISCEL- LANEOUS	:	:	:XIII. LEISURE TIME	:	:
Answering telephone	:	:	:Reading	:	:
Answering doorbell	:	:	:Playing with children	:	:
Crocheting	:	:	:Visiting	:	:
Knitting	:	:	:Listening to radio while not working	:	:
Other	:	:	:Picnics	:	:
	:	:	:Guests	:	:
	:	:	:Church activities	:	:
	:	:		:	:
	:	:	:Social clubs	:	:
	:	:		:	:
	:	:	:Other organizations	:	:
	:	:	:Sports	:	:
	:	:	:Watching	:	:
	:	:	:Participating	:	:
	:	:	:Movies	:	:
	:	:	:Concerts	:	:
	:	:	:Plays	:	:
	:	:	:Lectures	:	:
	:	:	:Other	:	:
	:	:		:	:
XII. MANAGE- MENT	:	:	:XIV. MARKETING AND BUYING	:	:
Planning budget	:	:	:XV. PERSONAL CARE	:	:
Planning meals	:	:	:Bathing	:	:
Planning clothing	:	:	:Dressing	:	:
Planning lei- sure time activities	:	:		:	:
Keeping records (money,time)	:	:	:Hair grooming	:	:
Other	:	:	:At home	:	:
	:	:		:	:
	:	:	:Beauty parlor	:	:
	:	:	:Nails	:	:
	:	:	:At home	:	:
	:	:	:Beauty parlor	:	:
	:	:	:Other	:	:
	:	:		:	:

DISCUSSION

Family

Location. The homes of the twenty-five homemakers cooperating were located in or near Wichita, Kansas City, Manhattan, Hutchinson, Salina, and Clearwater, Kansas. These homes range from fifteen miles to four blocks from a shopping center. Eight of the homes are six or more miles, and seven less than fifteen blocks from a shopping center.

Establishment. None of the homes represented had been established more than 35 years. However, four had been established over 30 years and seven between 20 and 30 years. Six homes had been established between 10 years and 20 years, and eight for less than 10 years. One of these eight homes had been established for only two years and three for four years. Three families had never moved since the establishment of the home; sixteen had moved five or less times and eight of these had only moved once. One family had moved six times in 23 years; one, seven times in eight years; one, 11 times in 18 years; and one, 12 times in 27 years.

Personnel. The 25 families reporting for this study had both a husband and wife, and 21 of them had one or more children. Twenty-one families had a total of 58 children. Forty of the children were living at home. Three of the families had one child each; five had two children; nine had three children; and four had four or more children.

Table 1. Children classified by age groups.

Family Members	Age Groups					
	Under 2	2-6	6-10	10-16	16-21	21 and over
Daughters:	3	4	3	6	4	9
Sons	2	2	2	9	5	9

As shown in Table 1, five of the 40 children living at home were under two years of age; six were between two and six years; five were between six and ten years; and 15 were between 10 and 16 years of age. Thus, we see that those were typical American families. There were only nine children over 16 years of age living at home. Of the children between 10 and 16, nine were sons and six were daughters.

Table 2. Husbands and wives classified by age groups.

	Age Groups			
	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Husbands	2	6	6	10
Wives	3	8	8	5

Table 2 shows the age group in which the husbands and wives fell. All the parents who reported ages were less than 60 years of age. Ten of the husbands were between 50 and 60, while only five of the wives fell in this age group. The largest group of husbands fell in the age group from 40 to 60, while the largest number of the wives were between 30 and 50 years of age.

Others in the Home. There were 20 persons other than family members living in 11 of the homes. Nine of these were roomers, one was a boarder, two were hired help, and eight were relatives. In four of the homes, those persons helped with the work; in six homes, they were paying guests. In one home there was a grandmother who was bedfast for several months before her death in December.

Health. The general health of the family members was good. Eighty-eight of the 108 persons in these families

were seldom ill, five were never ill, and 15 were occasionally ill. Of those who were occasionally ill, there were various illnesses reported, as tonsillitis, hay fever, bronchial trouble, infantile paralysis, sinus, and tuberculosis. It was reported that the mother was the one who usually cared for the sick. Only three families reported the use of the hospital.

Education. Two of the 25 homemakers had completed one year of work beyond a college degree, and five others had a college degree, as is shown by Table 3. Six of the homemakers had attended college one or more years. Twenty-three of the women had completed high school.

Table 3. Years of school completed by various members of the family.

Family Member	:Grades				:High School				: College						: Business College											
	:1	:2	:3	:4	:5	:6	:7	:8	:9	:10	:11	:12	:1	:2		:3	:4	:5	:6							
Wife	:	-	:	1	:	-	:	1	:	-	:	7	:	2	:	4	:	-	:	5	:	2	:	-	:	3
Husband	:	-	:	2	:	-	:	-	:	3	:	5	:	-	:	1	:	-	:	8	:	3	:	2	:	1
Daughters	:	1	:	5	:	2	:	1	:	3	:	2	:	-	:	1	:	1	:	3	:	4	:	-	:	-
Sons	:	2	:	5	:	2	:	3	:	1	:	5	:	-	:	3	:	-	:	4	:	2	:	-	:	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Table 4 shows the number of homemakers who have studied various home economics subjects. Foods and Clothing were studied by more women than other home economics

subjects. This is probably due to the fact that those two are the oldest of the home economics subjects. Health and Sanitation were selected more often than were other subjects offered by the adult education teachers. Twenty of the women had completed one or more home economics subjects.

Table 4. Home economics subjects studied by homemakers.

Subjects	:Grade :School:	: High :School:	: College:	: Adult : Education
Foods and Dietetics	: 6	: 10	: 8	: 9
Clothing	: 7	: 11	: 7	: 7
Art	: -	: -	: 9	: -
Child Care	: -	: -	: 4	: 6
Home Living	: -	: 4	: -	: -
Family Relations	: -	: -	: -	: 8
Household Economics	: -	: -	: 5	: -
Consumer Problems	: -	: -	: -	: 8
Home Management	: -	: -	: -	: 7
Health and Sanitation	: -	: -	: -	: 10
	: :	: :	: :	: :

Fourteen of the husbands in these families had attended college. One had attended for two years, eight for four years, three for five years, and two for six or more years. Of those that did not attend college, five completed four years of high school, three completed three years, and two completed the eighth grade. One of the husbands attended business college after he had finished high school.

Thirteen of the sons and daughters were college graduates; of these, six had had one year of graduate study. Five of them had attended college at least one year. Nineteen were either attending or had finished high school. Thirteen of the children were attending grade school.

Occupation. The 25 co-operating families represent various occupations. One of the homemakers was regularly employed as a school teacher, and two of them did occasional part time teaching. Ten of the husbands were in educational work, either as professors, teachers, or extension specialists. Nine husbands were farmers, five were skilled laborers, and one was an engineer. These men had been in their present occupations for from two to 40 years. None of the men in educational work had taught for more than 30 years, but five had taught more than 20 years, and two had taught less than four years. Five men had been farming for over 30 years, and three of these had been farming over 40 years. One of the skilled laborers was a jeweler who had been in this same work for 30 years, one had been an electrician for 25 years, one a mail carrier for 14 years, and one an optician for two years.

The length of the working day of the regularly employed family members varied from seven to 14 hours. Fifteen

who were employed had an eight hour working day. The husbands in nine farm families worked from 10 to 14 hours a day; the 16 husbands employed in town worked from seven to 10 hours a day.

Income. Twenty-four of the families reported their incomes. Only two of these families had an income less than \$1,000, while seven had incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000; six between \$2,000 and \$3,000; three between \$3,000 and \$4,000; and five over \$4,000. In seven of these families, children living at home were earning. The incomes of the children ranged from \$51 to \$1,200 for the year, but such incomes were not included with the income of the family. Fifteen of these families considered their incomes adequate for the needs of the family members.

Spending Habits. Thirteen of the families reported that they planned their expenditures, but only eight of them had a written plan. In 10 of these families the husband and wife made the plan. In only one family did the children help plan expenditures. Ten of the families kept an expense account. Nineteen paid cash for most of their purchases, one used the instalment plan most of the time, and four used some other form of credit.

The Houses

Twenty of the families represented in the study owned their homes, and five rented a home. Twenty-four of the houses were for one family only. Three homemakers reported that their houses were in excellent condition, 10 reported theirs in good condition, and the remaining 12 reported theirs in fair condition. These families seem to take pride in their yards and gardens. Twenty-one of them had a flower garden and 22 had a vegetable garden. Nine of the families reported that the yard was partially landscaped. Twenty-one had walks around the house and 17 had walks connecting the buildings.

Size. The size of the house varied from four to 12 rooms. Table 5 shows the kind and number of rooms in the houses in which these families lived.

Table 5. Kind and number of rooms in 25 Kansas homes.

Family Number	Kind of Rooms							
	Living Room	Dining Room	Break-fast Room	Kitchen	Bed Rooms	Halls	Sun Rooms	Laun-dry
1	1	1	-	1	2	3	1	1
2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	1
4	2	1	-	1	4	2	-	-
5	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
6	2	1	-	1	5	2	2	-
7	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	1
8	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	-
9	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
10	2	1	-	1	3	2	-	1
11	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	1
12	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
13	1	1	-	1	3	2	-	1
14	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-
15	1	1	-	1	5	2	-	-
16	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
17	1	1	-	1	5	1	-	-
18	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1
19	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	1
20	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
21	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
22	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
23	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
24	1	1	-	1	3	2	-	1
25	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1

Each of the houses had a living room, kitchen, and at least two bed rooms. In two of the houses there were two living rooms. Eighteen of the houses had a dining room, and four of these houses had both a dining room and a breakfast room. None of the houses had a breakfast room that did not also have a dining room. For each family there was an average of three bed rooms with an average of two windows per room. The 27 living rooms averaged four windows each. Rugs were used as a floor covering in 19 of these living rooms. A carpet was used in only one living room and linoleum in two living rooms. Three of the living rooms had waxed floors which were used bare. The 18 dining rooms had an average of 2.5 windows for each room. Ten of these rooms had rugs on the floor, seven had linoleum, and one had a waxed floor. The finish of the kitchen floor determines in part the amount of time and energy needed in its care. Twenty of the kitchens had linoleum on the floor, four of the floors were waxed, and one was oiled. These kitchens had an average of 2.5 windows each.

Twenty-one houses had one or more bathrooms. Seven homes had two bath rooms. Only 18 of the homes had bathrooms equipped with toilets. Two families indicated that they had shower bath fixtures.

Conveniences. Electricity was available in 23 of the homes and was used as a source of light. Two of the families used kerosene lamps. Seventeen had both hot and cold water in the bathroom and kitchen; one other had cold water, but only 11 had both hot and cold water in the laundry. There were seven farm families who did not have running water in the house. Water was heated by a gas heater in 11 homes and by an electric heater in one home. Five families heated the water by the furnace in the winter and by a stove in the summer.

Sixteen of the houses were heated with furnaces, eight of which were regulated by a thermostat. Gas was used for fuel in 12 homes, coal in six, wood in one, and a combination of fuels in six other homes. Seven of the farm homes were heated by a stove, but only two of those in town were so heated.

Furniture and Equipment. The kind and amount of furniture and equipment in the home influence the amount of time and energy needed in caring for the house. Fabric coverings on furniture require a different type of cleaning than does a leather covering or polished surface.

Single beds in the home may take almost twice as much of the homemaker's time as would double beds for the same

size of family.

Twenty of the homes had one or more upholstered davenports and chairs. Twenty-three had a radio, and 16 a piano. Fifteen families had one or more single beds, and each of the 25 families had at least one double bed. Twenty-two families had a dining room table.

Draperies and curtains add to the time and energy needed in the care of the homes. Only 10 families had draperies and 24 families used washable curtains. Of those using draperies, six took them down in the summer. Seven homemakers reported that they used slip covers on their furniture in the summer. Only one homemaker stated that she had furniture that required special care.

Good storage facilities for food reduce the time needed in marketing and food preparation and may save expense. Fourteen of the families had ice refrigerators, and 11 had mechanical ones. Gas ranges were used by 12 families, electric ranges by four, and kerosene by three. One family used wood, and one used a combination of fuels. One family had an electric dish washer. Though few of the families had large electric equipment, more had smaller pieces; seven had electric mixers, four had electric coffee makers, 15 had electric waffle irons, and 11 had electric toasters.

Eight homemakers had pressure cookers. Eighteen families had vacuum sweepers, and 10 of these had the vacuum attachments. Twenty-one of the families had telephones, and 24 had sewing machines.

The majority of Kansas homemakers do their own laundry. All of the homemakers in the present study reported some laundry done at home. Good equipment for laundry is definitely a time and energy saver. Twenty-three of the families had washing machines, of which 21 were electric machines and two were gasoline. Twenty-three families had electric irons, one used a gasoline iron, and one a sad iron. Five families had ironers.

The automobile is frequently needed in the husband's business. A family car may save the homemaker's time and energy in purchasing supplies and making social contacts. Only three of the families did not have cars; three had two cars.

Adequacy of Storage. Proper storage facilities save time and aid in making a more attractive and smooth running home. The homemakers were asked whether or not they had adequate storage for various articles. Six of the 25 women replied that they had adequate storage space for all their needs. Table 6 shows the type of storage they had.

Table 6. Adequacy of storage in 25 Kansas homes.

Article	: Number of Homes : Having Adequate : Storage
Books	: 16
Games	: 16
Toys	: 12
Coats	: 17
Dishes	: 19
Silver	: 21
Table linen	: 23
Kitchen linen	: 19
Canned foods	: 18
Staple foods	: 15
Fresh fruits and vegetables	: 21
Cooking utensils	: 19
Cleaning supplies	: 20
Laundry supplies	: 18
Bath linen	: 16
Bath supplies	: 18
Medicine	: 20
Cosmetics	: 19
Bed linen	: 23
Bedding	: 18
Sewing equipment	: 14
Mother's clothing	: 18
	:

Facilities for Leisure Activities

Leisure activities are essential for the majority of people, but few individuals seem to have enough leisure to permit them to follow their interests other than work. The home should provide constructive ways to spend leisure time.

According to Table 7, all of these families made some provision for leisure activities. All of the families used reading as a leisure activity. Fourteen took one daily paper, seven took two, and two took three or more papers. Nine of the families took one or more weekly newspaper. Eighteen families read one or more professional and news magazines. One or more other magazines were read by 22 families. Twenty-four of the magazines were weekly, and 112 of them were monthly. Two of the homemakers had read from 10 to 20 books, eight from five to 10, and seven less than five books during the last year.

Table 7. Facilities for leisure activities.

	: Newspapers :		: Magazines :							
Fam-ly :	Week-ly :	Daily :	Profes-sional :	Other :	Radio :	Church :	Social Clubs :	Organiza-tions :		
1	1	2	1	7	1	No	4	-		
2	-	-	-	5	1	No	-	-		
3	-	2	2	2	1	No	3	1		
4	-	1	2	3	1	Yes	1	4		
5	-	3	1	5	1	Yes	5	-		
6	3	1	1	5	1	Yes	1	2		
7	-	1	1	9	1	No	2	-		
8	-	2	-	-	1	Yes	-	3		
9	-	2	-	5	1	Yes	-	3		
10	-	2	2	5	1	No	2	1		
11	1	1	2	5	1	Yes	1	5		
12	-	1	1	3	1	Yes	-	1		
13	-	4	3	6	1	Yes	3	-		
14	-	1	1	5	1	Yes	-	1		
15	-	2	1	4	1	No	2	-		
16	-	2	1	2	1	No	-	1		
17	4	1	1	4	1	Yes	-	1		
18	3	1	1	9	1	Yes	1	2		
19	-	1	1	3	1	Yes	-	3		
20	-	1	-	6	1	No	-	1		
21	-	1	3	1	1	Yes	1	7		
22	1	1	1	6	-	Yes	1	1		
23	-	1	-	-	-	Yes	1	2		
24	1	3	-	6	1	No	-	-		
25	2	2	-	3	1	Yes	2	2		

In the 23 homes having radios only one did not spend some time each day listening to the radio programs. Sixteen homemakers were active church members, 11 were members of one or more organizations. Fifteen of the women were

members of some social club. All but three homemakers attended some motion picture shows during the month preceding the one in which they kept the record. One homemaker went four times during the month. Only three homemakers regularly participated in sports, three occasionally watched sports. Usually guests came to visit, but some of the families often had guests for meals. Parties seemed to be the least popular type of entertainment.

Help from Others

All the homemakers had some help, either from commercial agencies, family members, or hired help. Six of the families sent part of their laundry to a commercial laundry. Eight families sent all and four part of the dry cleaning to a dry cleaning establishment. Two families hired all their curtains cleaned. Four had all and five part of the rugs cleaned by a commercial establishment. Three sent all and five part of their blankets to the laundry. Only seven homemakers had no help with house cleaning. Thirteen had hired help, and three had help from the family members for house cleaning. One of the families had a full time maid. Two had help three days a week, two had help one day a week,

and five had occasional help. According to the estimate given, fifteen of the husbands spent some time each week in homemaking activities. Eight of the husbands spent less than five hours, and seven spent more than five hours. Thirteen homemakers reported help from daughters and 10 reported help from sons. It was estimated that seven of the daughters worked less than five hours and that six worked more than five hours in helping in the home each week. It was estimated that three of the sons worked more than five hours in the home each week.

The Homemaker's Use of Time

The 24 hour day, which belongs to every individual, is usually so divided that some time is spent in work, some in recreation, and some in rest. The way in which the time is distributed will vary with the management of the home, the standard of living, personnel of the family, and the size of the house and its equipment.

Table 8. The average amount of time spent in various ways by 25 Kansas homemakers.

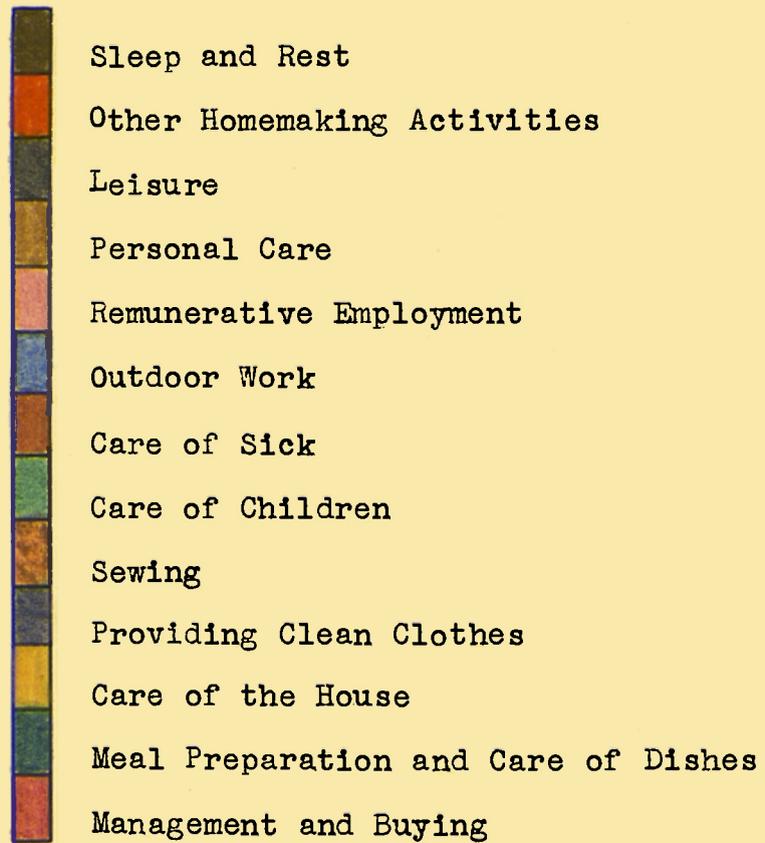
	Average Time			
	Weekly		Daily	
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
Work:	:	:	:	:
In the home	61	31	8	48
Remunerative employment	-	25	-	4
Leisure	45	3	6	25
Rest	61	1	8	43

Table 8 indicates that the average amount of time spent at work by 25 Kansas homemakers was 61 hours and 56 minutes. Twenty-five minutes of this time was spent at remunerative work. Three women were employed outside the home and were also responsible for homemaking activities. One had a full time teaching position and two did part time teaching. The full time teacher spent 61 hours a week, or eight hours and 43 minutes a day in her school work. One part time teacher spent four hours and 15 minutes in school work each week; the second part time teacher spent eight hours and 25 minutes each week in school work.

The 25 homemakers averaged 45 hours and three minutes each week in leisure time activities or six hours and 25 minutes each day. Rest consumed slightly over 61 hours

each week. This averaged eight hours and 43 minutes per day. The division of the time of these homemakers was quite well balanced since the recommended division for most people is eight hours each day for work, eight hours for leisure, and eight hours for sleep. Figures 1 and 2 show how the time of the 25 homemakers was spent. The averages show that the women lacked one hour and 35 minutes a day of spending eight hours in leisure activities, and that they spent nearly nine hours in both work and rest.

Explanation of Fig. 1



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Fig. 1. The use of time by 25 Kansas homemakers for one week.



Explanation of Fig. 2

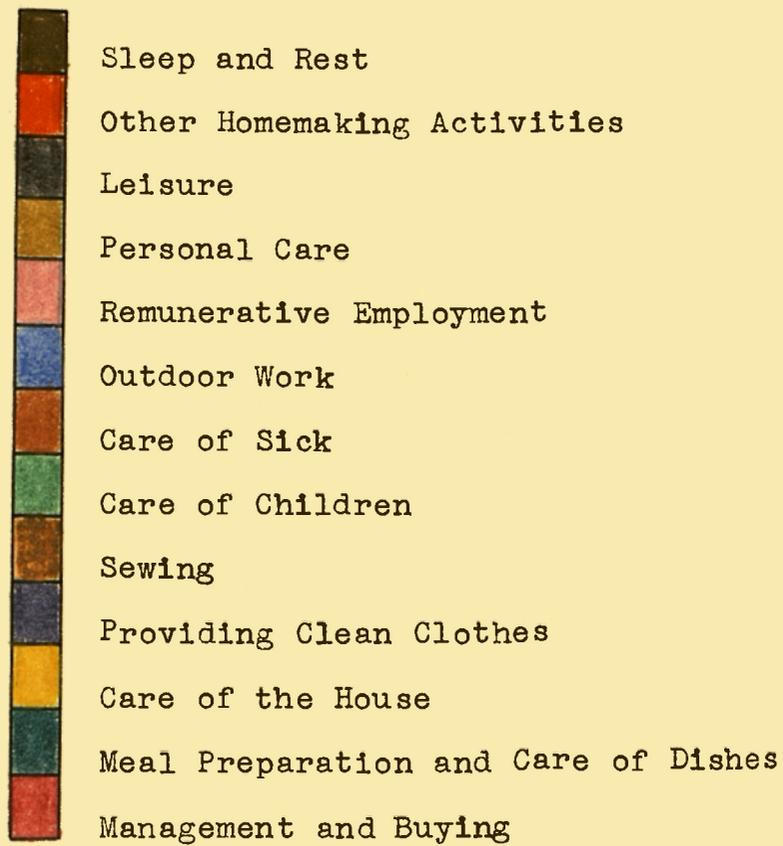




Fig. 2. The use of time by 25 Kansas homemakers for one day.

Management and Buying. The management of the home is one important factor influencing the amount of time spent in various activities. Good management requires that some time be spent in planning, record keeping, and buying. A better plan can usually be worked out if it is based on the experience of the past. Records reveal such information. Table 9 indicates that, during the week the records were kept, the average time spent in management by the 25 homemakers was five hours and 31 minutes. Two-thirds of an hour was spent in planning, one and a half hours was spent in the keeping of records, and nearly three hours was spent in buying.

Table 9. Some factors influencing the amount of time spent by 25 Kansas homemakers in management and buying.

Family Number	Family Members at Home	Location of Home	Family Uses		Time Spent			
			Written Budget	Expense Account	Keeping		Total	
					Planning	Records	Buying	Time
					Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.
1	2	City	Yes	Yes	1 : 30	- : -	10 : 20	11 : 50
2	2	"	Yes	No	2 : 30	1 : 10	2 : 25	6 : 05
3	2	"	Yes	Yes	1 : 45	1 : 00	10 : 20	13 : 05
4	2	"	No	Yes	1 : 00	5 : 20	4 : 45	11 : 05
5	2	"	No	No	- : -	0 : 15	2 : 10	2 : 25
6	3	Country	No	No	- : -	1 : 45	7 : 00	8 : 45
7	3	"	No	No	0 : 05	1 : 15	0 : 25	1 : 45
8	3	City	No	Yes	- : -	0 : 10	1 : 30	1 : 40
9	3	"	Yes	Yes	1 : 40	- : -	- : -	1 : 40
10	3	"	No	No	1 : 00	1 : 00	3 : 00	5 : 00
11	3	"	Yes	Yes	2 : 00	5 : 05	0 : 37	7 : 42
12	3	Country	No	No	0 : 39	0 : 05	2 : 30	3 : 14
13	3	City	Yes	Yes	2 : 20	4 : 42	2 : 53	9 : 55
14	3	"	No	No	0 : 07	1 : 35	4 : 55	6 : 37
15	4	Country	No	No	0 : 30	- : -	- : -	0 : 30
16	4	"	No	No	- : -	- : -	- : -	- : -
17	4	"	No	No	0 : 25	- : -	- : -	0 : 25
18	4	City	Yes	Yes	2 : 05	5 : 45	3 : 15	11 : 05
19	5	Country	No	Yes	- : -	0 : 15	- : -	0 : 15
20	5	City	No	Yes	1 : 05	0 : 25	2 : 32	4 : 02
21	5	"	No	No	- : -	2 : 45	3 : 00	5 : 45
22	5	Country	No	No	0 : 10	2 : 15	7 : 00	9 : 25
23	5	"	No	No	- : -	- : -	3 : 15	3 : 15
24	5	City	No	No	1 : 30	2 : 30	1 : 20	5 : 20
25	7	"	Yes	No	- : -	0 : 30	1 : 30	2 : 00
Average:					0 : 41	1 : 31	2 : 59	5 : 31

As is shown by Table 10 the city homemakers averaged over twice as much time in management and buying as did the farm homemakers. They averaged one-third more time in buying, four times as much time in keeping records, and five times as much time in planning as did the farm homemakers.

Table 10. Average time spent in management by 25 homemakers.

	: : Num- :ber	: : Planning :Hrs.:	: : Min. :Min.	: : Keeping :Records :Hrs.:	: : Min. :Min.	: : Buying :Hrs.:	: : Min. :Min.	: : Total : Time :Hrs.:	: : Min. :Min.
Farm homemakers:	9	0	12	0	36	2	12	3	0
City homemakers:	16	1	06	2	20	3	24	6	50

The difference in time spent by farm and city homemakers in planning and keeping records may be, in part, due to the fact that eight of the city families made written budgets, and none of the farm families made a written budget. Eight city families kept an expense account and only two farm families kept an expense record. The difference in time spent in buying is probably due to the fact that city homemakers buy more frequently and in smaller quantities.

Table 11. Some factors influencing the amount of time 25 Kansas homemakers spent in preparing meals and the care of dishes for one week.

Family Number	Location	Family Members	Kind of Fuel	Refrigerator	Adequate	Running Water	Time Spent				Total		Average								
							Prepar- ing Meals	Caring for Dishes	Special Cooking	Storing Food	for One Week	for One Day									
							Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.							
1	City	2	Gas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	50	4	35	0	15	0	30	16	40	2	23	
2	"	2	"	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	9	52	6	45	1	00	0	40	18	07	2	36	
3	"	2	"	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	55	2	35	-	-	0	20	7	10	1	01	
4	"	2	"	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	15	4	20	-	-	-	-	14	55	2	08	
5	"	2	Electric	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	20	4	45	2	50	1	00	13	55	1	59	
6	Country	3	Gasoline																		
7	"	3	and Wood	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	13	05	7	05	1	00	0	10	22	10	3	10	
8	City	3	Gasoline	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	05	5	05	2	30	-	-	17	50	2	33	
9	"	3	Electric	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	39	6	32	1	35	1	00	17	46	2	32	
10	"	3	Gasoline	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	28	10	00	0	30	-	-	19	58	2	51	
11	"	3	Gas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	25	5	45	4	00	-	-	18	10	2	36	
12	"	3	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	00	8	00	4	45	0	25	25	45	3	40	
13	Country	3	Kerosene	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	7	12	8	09	3	20	-	-	19	06	2	44	
14	City	3	Gas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	43	6	46	3	32	0	40	19	01	2	43	
15	"	3	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	34	7	57	0	35	-	-	20	46	2	58	
16	Country	4	Gasoline	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	11	55	8	25	2	05	0	25	22	25	3	12	
17	"	4	"	No	Yes	No	No	No	7	42	5	38	1	45	-	-	15	30	2	13	
18	"	4	Wood	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	19	15	12	10	4	15	-	-	35	40	5	06	
19	City	4	Electric	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	9	18	3	35	2	10	2	00	15	03	2	08	
20	Country	5	Electric	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	10	25	9	27	1	30	-	-	23	22	3	20	
21	City	5	Gas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	48	10	58	1	52	1	15	21	38	3	06	
22	"	5	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	20	8	15	6	50	0	30	30	40	4	23	
23	Country	5	Kerosene	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	23	25	15	16	3	05	-	-	42	16	6	02	
24	"	5	"	No	Yes	No	No	No	15	30	11	15	3	30	0	45	30	15	4	19	
25	City	5	Gas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	45	1	00	3	50	-	-	19	20	2	46	
25	"	7	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	15	6	00	1	55	-	-	17	10	2	27	
Average										11	02	7	13	2	20	0	39	20	59	2	56

Meal Preparation and Care of Dishes. It is generally believed that the amount of time used in the preparation of food and the clearing away afterwards varies with the managerial ability of the homemaker, the standard for food, the type of food, the quantity, and the facilities available for use in its preparation.

Meal preparation required more time than any other one task performed by these 25 homemakers. The amount of time spent in planning meals and marketing was not included in the time recorded for preparing and serving meals.

Table 11 indicates that the 25 families averaged 11 hours in the preparation of meals. The time varied from nearly four hours to over 23 hours a week. The homemaker who spent less than four hours lived in a modern home, had no children, and her husband was out of town several days each week. In comparison, the homemaker who spent over 23 hours lived on a farm, had no modern conveniences, and had a husband and three sons for whom she cooked. Each of these homemakers had a college degree and a major in home economics. One was graduated only a few years ago; the other was graduated 25 years ago.

The nine farm homemakers spent an average of three hours and 20 minutes more time preparing meals than did the

city women. The average time spent by the farm homemakers was 13 hours and 10 minutes; that of the city homemakers was nine hours and 50 minutes.

The type of stove and the kind of fuel, as well as certain other factors, influenced the amount of time used in preparing meals. The use of a wood stove necessitates labor in filling the fuel box often and in cleaning and carrying out ashes. A kerosene tank is filled less often, and there is no waste to be removed. Stoves for which kerosene or gasoline are used as fuel require much more care than those for which gas or electricity are used.

Twelve of the city homemakers had gas ranges, three had electric ranges, and one used a gasoline range. The nine farm families were not so well provided for as none of them had a gas range, and only one had an electric range. Three had gasoline ranges, and three used kerosene. One homemaker used a gasoline range part of the time and a wood range the rest of the time. Table 11 shows the kind of fuel used by farm and city homemakers.

The adequacy of the storage facilities in the kitchen also has an influence on the amount of time needed in meal preparation and clearing away after meals. Twenty-one of the homemakers, when asked if they had adequate storage for

food and utensils used in meal preparation, indicated that they did. Of the four who answered in the negative, two were farm women, and two were city women.

All the homemakers used some type of refrigerator, as indicated in Table 11. Ten of the city families had mechanical refrigerators, but only one rural family used this type. The fact that rural homemakers used three hours and 20 minutes more time in meal preparation than city homemakers may be due in part to storage conditions.

The quantity of food needed varies with the number of people. However, the number who reported in the present study was not large enough to show any correlation.

Modern conveniences in the home, such as running water, good refrigerators and stoves, are factors influencing the amount of time spent in meal preparation.

The 25 homemakers spent an average of two hours and 20 minutes in special cooking as the baking of bread, cookies, cakes, and pies or in food preparation for special occasions.

Three homemakers baked bread, and five baked rolls during the week. Thirteen women baked cakes during the week, thirteen baked pies, and seven made cookies. The longest time spent at special cooking was nearly seven hours while the shortest time was 15 minutes. As is shown

in Table 11, the homemakers doing special cooking tended to use the most time in work connected with food.

An average of 39 minutes a week was spent in storing foods. This amount of time seems inadequate. Probably the short time recorded was due to the fact that the records were kept in the winter when much food was purchased in the can, and partly, because many homemakers stored their food at the same time they were preparing meals or caring for dishes. During the week, the farm women averaged nine minutes in storing foods while the city women averaged 45 minutes storing food. This difference may be due to the fact that farm women buy their supplies in larger amounts and less frequently, as four did not report any food buying for the week.

Table 11 shows that the homemakers spent an average of seven hours and 13 minutes in the care of dishes. The farm women spent 23 per cent more time in this activity than did the city women. The farm homemakers averaged eight hours and six minutes a week while the city homemakers averaged five hours and 28 minutes a week in the care of dishes. Running water saves time in washing dishes and all the city homemakers had both hot and cold water piped into the kitchen. Only one farm homemaker had both these conveniences. One other farm homemaker had running cold water in the

kitchen.

The total amount of time spent by the 25 homemakers in food preparation and care of the dishes averaged slightly less than 21 hours for the week. The farm homemakers averaged 25 hours and 25 minutes and the city homemakers averaged 17 hours and 54 minutes. Thus we see the amount of time used in meal preparation and care of dishes varied in these families with the location of the home.

The time spent in eating the meals was not included in meal preparation and clearing away; instead it was recorded as a leisure activity. As is shown later by Table 19, these families averaged slightly over eight hours a week at the dining table. If this is added to the time spent in work connected with food, a total of slightly over 29 hours of the homemaker's week is consumed in activities connected with food.

Table 12 shows how the average amount of time was distributed among the three meals.

Table 12. Average amount of time spent by 25 Kansas homemakers in preparing and serving each meal and in the care of dishes.

	Breakfast				Luncheon or Supper				Dinner			
	Weekly		Daily		Weekly		Daily		Weekly		Daily	
	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.
Preparing meal	2	59	-	25	2	55	-	25	5	8	-	44
At the table	2	23	-	23	2	22	-	20	3	22	-	29
Washing dishes	2	31	-	22	1	49	-	16	2	53	-	24

Breakfast and lunch required approximately the same amount of time to prepare and eat but washing breakfast dishes averaged six minutes more each day than did luncheon or supper dishes. Probably this difference is due to the fact that many homemakers did some extra cleaning in the kitchen while washing the dishes, and some left the evening dishes until morning. However, there was a tendency to wash both morning and noon dishes after the noon meal.

An average of 44 minutes each day was required for the preparation of dinner in comparison with 25 minutes each for luncheon or supper and breakfast. The average amount of time spent at dinner varied from 29 minutes to one hour and 20 minutes. The family that spent the shortest amount of time eating dinner was a farm family consisting of the mother, father, and one small child. As the father was working away from home during the week the record was kept, there were many nights when the mother and child ate dinner alone. The family that spent an average of one hour and 20 minutes at dinner was the family of a professional man with three children.

Care of the House. The amount of help received by the 25 homemakers influenced the amount of time they spent in caring for the house. Ten of the homemakers, who had hired help part of the time, averaged 5.5 hours time each week

in the care of the house. The 15 homemakers, who did not have help, averaged 10.5 hours in the care of the house. The average amount of time spent by all the women, regardless of the help from others was 8.5 hours a week. This is more than 1.2 hours a day. The number of times the house was cleaned each week and the thoroughness with which it was cleaned likely made a difference in the amount of time used.

Collecting of equipment and putting it away may consume several extra minutes a week if cleaning is done frequently. The use made of the home and the habits of orderliness will also influence the amount of cleaning done. Some women cleaned thoroughly once a week, others cleaned twice a week, and a few cleaned the various rooms on different days.

The location of the home apparently had some influence on the amount of time used in the care of the house. The farm women did not have so many conveniences as the city women. The nine farm homemakers spent an average of nine hours and 20 minutes a week caring for the house while the 16 city homemakers averaged eight hours for the week.

The size of the house also affected the amount of time spent by these homemakers in caring for the house. The 15 homemakers having houses of six or less rooms aver-

aged six hours and 48 minutes a week; those with seven to 12 rooms averaged 10 hours a week.

Efficient equipment should reduce the amount of time needed to clean the house. However, 18 women who used a vacuum reported an average of slightly over eight hours for cleaning while those who did not use a vacuum averaged slightly under eight hours. Miss Wilson (11) found, in her study of Oregon women, that the amount of equipment influenced the standard for cleaning. As is shown previously, the size of the house and the number of rugs to be cleaned has an influence on the time needed for cleaning.

Table 13 shows some of the factors influencing the amount of time spent by the 25 homemakers in the care of the house for one week.

The families designated by the arabic numbers 1, 5, 16, 21, and 24 spent less time in the care of the house than did the other 20 families. Family number 16 lived in the country, the others were city families.

Table 13. Some factors influencing the amount of time 25 Kansas homemakers spent in the care of the house for one week.

Family Number	Location of Home	Number of Family Members	Outside Help	Number of Rooms	Vacuum Sweeper	Attachments	Amount of Time Spent			
							Weekly		Daily	
							Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.
1	City	2	3 days	6	1	1	4	10	0	36
2	"	2	-	4	-	-	6	25	0	55
3	"	2	1 day	6	1	-	5	10	0	44
4	"	2	-	8	1	-	4	50	0	42
5	"	2	-	10	1	1	3	40	0	31
6	Country	3	-	12	1	1	7	50	1	07
7	"	3	-	5	1	-	9	10	1	19
8	City	3	-	7	-	-	12	43	1	49
9	"	3	-	4	1	1	9	04	1	18
10	"	3	-	7	1	1	8	45	1	15
11	"	3	-	6	1	1	5	43	0	49
12	Country	3	-	4	-	-	5	25	0	46
13	City	3	-	6	1	1	5	40	0	49
14	"	3	-	7	1	-	18	28	2	38
15	Country	4	-	8	1	-	22	08	3	10
16	"	4	-	4	-	-	2	35	0	22
17	"	4	-	8	1	-	5	35	0	48
18	City	4	3 days	6	2	2	6	22	0	55
19	Country	5	-	7	1	-	10	20	1	29
20	City	5	-	6	-	-	16	17	2	20
21	"	5	1 day	6	1	1	2	50	0	24
22	Country	5	-	5	-	-	9	15	1	19
23	"	5	-	4	-	-	10	16	1	28
24	City	5	7 days	6	1	1	3	55	0	34
25	"	7	-	7	1	1	13	55	1	59
Average							8	25	1	13

An examination of the families that spent the least amount of time in the care of the house reveals these facts: Family number 1 had a maid who did the thorough cleaning which gave the homemaker time for other activities. Family number 5 consisted of only two members and they had occasional help for cleaning. The homemaker in family number 16 was a full time teacher with two children, who assisted with the cleaning. However, since this family did not have modern conveniences, good management and co-operation were partially responsible for the shortening of the time required for keeping the house orderly. Family number 21 consisted of five members, and the homemaker occasionally worked outside the home. A maid cleaned the house thoroughly one day a week. A full time maid in family number 24 also did most of the cleaning. These five homemakers each averaged less than 36 minutes a day caring for the house.

In contrast with the above families, the table shows that families designated by numbers 14, 15, and 20 spent more than 16 hours a week caring for the house. Families number 14 and 15 each had four members, and family number 20 consisted of five members. The homemaker in family number 15 spent 10 hours in extra cleaning. At times, mud, dust, and smoke make her cleaning problem difficult; during the week, she kept a record of the time she used to clean

thoroughly and paper one room. Family number 20 had three small children, and the homemaker had few conveniences. Since these children were at an age to be playing on the floor, a thorough cleaning daily was necessary.

Twelve of the homemakers recorded the time spent in daily cleaning aside from the thorough cleaning. They indicated the amount of time spent in cleaning the various rooms as is shown by Table 14. The average time spent in the care of the kitchen amounted to 1.25 hours daily, which was a half hour longer than for any other room.

Table 14. Average amount of time spent by 12 homemakers in the daily cleaning of various rooms.

Number of Homemakers:	Kitchen	Dining Room	Living Room	Bed Rooms	Bath Room	Porches
	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.
12	1 : 16	0 : 25	0 : 58	0 : 48	0 : 25	0 : 31

Providing Clean Clothes. Recent studies have shown that laundry is an activity carried on in the majority of the Kansas homes. Lindstrom (4) found that 167 of the 188 families reporting in her study did all the washing at home. Ninety-six per cent of those families had no outside help. In the present study, all of the homemakers did some laundry work. The average time spent in providing clean clothes was five hours and 37 minutes. The smallest amount of time spent in laundry by any homemaker was 40 minutes. This was slightly more than one hour less than Lindstrom (4) found in her study. Table 15 shows that two hours and 10 minutes were spent in washing; two hours and 16 minutes in ironing; and one hour and five minutes in getting ready, sprinkling, and storing the clothes.

The size of the family influences the time required for providing clean clothes. Fourteen of the 25 families had two or three members living at home. The homemaker in these families averaged five hours in providing clean clothes. The remaining 11 families had from four to seven members living at home, and homemakers in these families averaged 6.5 hours in providing clean clothes.

Running hot and cold water in the laundry saves both time and energy in doing the laundry. The 11 women having this convenience averaged three hours and 45 minutes doing

the laundry; the 14 women who had to carry or pump water averaged six hours and 24 minutes. According to Lindstrom (4), the power washing machine and the electric iron are two time and labor saving devices that are commonly used in Kansas homes. Table 13 shows that 23 of the 25 homemakers had a power washing machine, and that 23 had an electric iron. The others used a gasoline or sad iron.

It is commonly believed that farm families spend more time in doing the laundry than do city women. This study verifies this belief as the nine farm women averaged 6.5 hours in laundry activities, and the city women averaged five hours in doing that work. Ten of the city women had running water in the laundry room, and only one farm woman had that convenience. As was previously shown, running water had a definite influence on the amount of time required for doing the laundry. Seven of the 16 city women had some help doing the laundry, and four of the farm women had help with the laundry work. In both instances, it was approximately 50 per cent of the homemakers who had help.

In these 25 families, the size of the family and the convenience of the water supply seemed to have a definite influence. Likewise the standard the family had for cleanliness also influenced the amount of time consumed in the laundering process. However, no effort was made to find out the standard these families had for clean clothes.

Table 15. Some factors influencing the time spent during one week by 25 Kansas homemakers in providing clean clothes.

Family Number	Family Members	Help from at Home	Location of Home	Conveniences				Time Spent During One Week						Total Time for Week									
				Running Water in Laundry	Kind of Washing Machine	Iron	Ironer	Getting Ready to Wash	Washing	Taking from Line, Sprinkling	Ironing	Storing	Dry Cleaning										
				Hot	Cold	Machine		Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.		Hrs.:Min.								
1	2	Yes	City	Yes	Yes	Electric	Electric	No	-	-	-	-	-	0	45	-	-	0	45				
2	2	No	"	No	No	-	"	No	0	15	3	30	0	15	3	00	-	-	5	40			
3	2	No	"	Yes	Yes	Electric	"	No	0	15	2	10	0	15	1	50	0	30	5	45			
4	2	No	"	No	No	"	"	Yes	0	10	2	45	0	30	0	50	-	-	0	25			
5	2	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	-	-	0	35	0	15	2	30	-	-	-	-			
6	3	No	Country	No	No	"	"	No	0	25	3	00	0	30	2	30	-	-	-	-			
7	3	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	0	35	1	30	0	40	2	55	0	15	-	-			
8	3	Yes	City	No	No	-	"	No	0	48	1	00	0	23	2	30	0	40	-	-			
9	3	No	"	Yes	Yes	Electric	"	No	0	30	1	50	0	53	2	00	-	-	-	-			
10	3	No	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	-	-	2	00	0	15	2	00	-	-	-	-			
11	3	No	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	0	20	3	30	0	55	4	15	0	10	-	-			
12	3	Yes	Country	No	No	"	"	No	0	09	2	05	1	24	3	48	-	-	-	-			
13	3	Yes	City	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	0	14	1	23	0	15	2	35	-	-	-	-			
14	3	Yes	"	No	No	"	"	No	-	-	4	49	0	25	2	37	0	15	-	-			
15	4	Yes	Country	No	No	"	"	No	0	45	3	00	0	60	3	05	0	10	-	-			
16	4	Yes	"	No	No	"	"	No	0	10	0	12	0	15	-	-	0	55	-	-			
17	4	No	"	No	No	"	"	No	0	20	1	50	0	15	1	40	-	-	1	00			
18	4	Yes	City	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	0	20	-	-	-	-	0	50	0	40	-	-			
19	5	No	Country	No	No	"	"	No	1	10	4	45	0	20	3	10	-	-	-	-			
20	5	Yes	City	No	No	"	"	No	0	26	2	56	1	15	2	56	0	30	-	-			
21	5	Yes	"	No	No	"	"	Yes	0	15	-	-	0	10	-	-	0	15	-	-			
22	5	No	Country	No	No	Gasoline	Gasoline	No	0	45	3	40	0	55	2	45	-	-	-	-			
23	5	No	"	No	No	"	Sad	No	1	15	2	45	0	30	2	45	-	-	1	15			
24	5	Yes	City	Yes	Yes	Electric	Electric	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	00	-	-	-	-			
25	7	No	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	0	25	5	00	1	00	3	15	-	-	1	00			
Average										0	23	2	10	0	31	2	16	0	12	0	09	5	40

Sewing. As is shown by Table 16, 22 homemakers reported home sewing and mending during the week the record was kept. In that work they averaged three hours and 15 minutes. Table 16 shows the actual amount of time spent in different types of sewing. The total time ranged from 20 minutes by one homemaker to nine hours and 50 minutes by another. Three homemakers spent less than an hour sewing and six spent over five hours in this activity during the week. One hour and 20 minutes of the sewing time was spent in mending; 42 minutes was spent in household sewing; 39 minutes in personal sewing; and 36 minutes in sewing for other members of the family. Only one of the 24 homemakers did not have a sewing machine, and that one spent slightly over two hours doing the mending. This was over twice as much as the average time spent by the 22 who reported.

Young daughters in the home did not seem to increase the time spent in sewing. The 10 homemakers who had daughters less than 16 years old averaged two hours and 45 minutes in sewing. The 12 homemakers who had daughters under 16 averaged three hours and 58 minutes. This difference may be due to the fact that, in the homes where there were young daughters, there was a larger family, and the mother had less time for sewing. Four of the families did not have children.

Table 16. Some factors influencing the amount of time 25 Kansas homemakers spent sewing during one week.

Family Number	Size of Family	Number of Daughters in Family under 16	Number of Clothing Courses Taken	Sewing Machine	Time Spent Sewing													
					For Self		Other Family Members		Household		Mending		Total					
					Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.				
1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	-	-	1	30			
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	05	2	05			
3	2	-	2	1	-	-	3	30	-	-	-	0	20	3	50			
4	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	15			
5	4	-	-	1	3	10	-	-	4	20	-	-	0	40	8	10		
6	6	-	1	1	2	30	-	-	1	00	-	-	-	-	3	30		
7	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	45	0	45			
8	4	-	2	1	2	45	4	00	2	10	-	-	0	55	9	50		
9	3	1	2	1	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	15			
10	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	30			
11	4	-	-	1	1	00	0	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	45			
12	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	2	08	5	26		
13	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14	5	1	-	1	-	-	0	20	-	-	-	-	-	0	20			
15	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	45	0	45			
16	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	4	30			
18	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	5	25			
19	5	-	-	1	3	25	-	-	1	15	1	55	1	00	7	35		
20	5	1	1	1	-	-	1	13	-	-	0	24	0	30	2	07		
21	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	2	10			
22	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	5	15			
23	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	15			
24	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25	7	3	3	1	2	00	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	2	15			
Average for 22 homemakers							0	39	0	36	0	33	0	42	1	20	2	59

The 15 homemakers who had studied clothing in an organized class spent an average of three hours and 53 minutes sewing. Those who had not taken courses in clothing spent two hours and 56 minutes in sewing. Two of the three women who did no sewing had studied clothing in school.

Because three of these homemakers did no sewing during the week the record was kept, conclusions should not be drawn that they never did any sewing. Some homemakers plan to alternate sewing with other activities.

Care of Children. Young children in the home require much personal attention. Only seven of the 25 homemakers in this study had children under six years of age. In the care of such children these mothers averaged 13 hours for the week or nearly two hours a day. As is shown by Table 17, the time varied from 10 hours to 17 hours a week. The homemaker who spent only 10 hours in this way had one child under two years of age and two children who were old enough to help with the care of the baby. She, also, had a full time maid. The homemaker who spent over 17 hours in the care of children had three children under six years of age, and the youngest child was less than a year old.

Mothers spent more time caring for the children than did any other member of the family. However, in all the

families having small children the father gave some time to their care. Older brothers and sisters in the families contributed to the care of the younger children.

Care of Sick. In the home sickness may occur without warning. Regardless of its cause, a sick person in the home requires time and attention. Eight of the 25 homemakers spent time in the care of the sick during the week the records were kept. In such care, these women spent an average of three hours and 33 minutes during the week. In two instances, a child came home from school sick; in one case, a baby was ill due to teething.

Outdoor Work. The 25 co-operating Kansas homemakers kept a record of their time during the winter months for one week. Seventeen of these homemakers did not report any time spent in outdoor work. The farm women did such work as caring for the chickens and milk utensils. One city woman spent 15 minutes caring for pets.

Table 17. Some factors influencing the amount of time spent by seven Kansas home-makers in the care of children under six years.

Family Number	Number in Family	Children under Six Years	Bathing and Dressing	Feeding	Special Laundry	Playing with Child	Total Time Weekly	Total Time Daily
			Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.
9	3	1	3 : 27	- : -	0 : 40	10 : 12	14 : 19	2 : 03
10	3	1	2 : 45	1 : 40	- : -	10 : 40	15 : 05	2 : 09
12	3	1	4 : 42	0 : 45	0 : 20	3 : 28	9 : 15	1 : 19
18	4	1	6 : 35	0 : 45	0 : 10	6 : 55	14 : 25	2 : 03
20	5	3	8 : 19	1 : 55	1 : 07	6 : 26	17 : 47	2 : 32
24	5	1	5 : 10	1 : 10	0 : 30	3 : 05	9 : 55	1 : 26
25	7	3	6 : 45	1 : 20	- : -	2 : 20	10 : 25	1 : 29
Average:	6	8	5 : 23	1 : 05	0 : 24	6 : 09	13 : 01	1 : 38

Personal Care. Every homemaker spends some time daily in personal care. The amount of time spent in this activity depends somewhat on the amount and type of work the homemaker does and on her standard for personal appearance.

According to Table 18, these 25 Kansas homemakers averaged six hours and 26 minutes a week, or 56 minutes a day, in personal care.

The location of the home evidently had some influence on the amount of time spent in personal care. The farm women averaged five hours and 18 minutes; the city women averaged six hours and 28 minutes. Partly, this may be due to the fact that the work period of the farm women is longer and, partly, because the farm homemakers have fewer outside contacts.

The age of the homemaker did not seem to affect the amount of time spent in personal care. Thirteen homemakers, over 40 years of age, averaged practically the same amount of time in this activity as did 11 homemakers under 40.

Table 18. Some factors influencing the amount of time spent by 25 Kansas homemakers in personal care.

Family Number	Number in Family	Age Group of Homemaker	Location of Home	Time Spent in Personal Care	Average per Day
				Hrs.:Min.	Hrs.:Min.
1	2	- -	City	8 : 35	1 : 14
2	2	20-30	City	6 : 15	- : 53
3	2	20-30	City	6 : 30	- : 55
4	2	40-50	City	8 : 35	1 : 14
5	2	50-60	City	8 : 05	1 : 09
6	3	50-60	Country	3 : 45	- : 33
7	3	50-60	Country	4 : 10	- : 35
8	3	40-50	City	4 : 42	- : 41
9	3	30-40	City	4 : 05	- : 35
10	3	30-40	City	4 : 15	- : 36
11	3	40-50	City	9 : 30	1 : 21
12	3	30-40	City	8 : 59	1 : 17
13	3	30-40	City	9 : 28	1 : 21
14	3	40-50	City	6 : 21	- : 54
15	4	50-60	Country	5 : 42	- : 49
16	4	30-40	Country	5 : 01	- : 43
17	4	40-50	Country	4 : 35	- : 39
18	4	30-40	City	8 : 40	1 : 14
19	5	40-50	Country	6 : 07	- : 52
20	5	20-30	City	4 : 47	- : 41
21	5	40-50	City	4 : 40	- : 40
22	5	50-60	Country	6 : 40	- : 57
23	5	30-40	Country	2 : 30	- : 22
24	5	40-50	City	8 : 40	1 : 14
25	7	30-40	City	10 : 30	1 : 30
Average				6 : 26	- : 56

Leisure. Leisure time is important if the homemaker is to develop as an individual and to make the home an interesting place in which to live. Table 19 indicates that the time spent in leisure by 25 Kansas homemakers was slightly more than 45 hours a week. Reading consumed more time than any other leisure activity. An average of over nine hours a week was spent in reading. Ten of the homemakers indicated that they read over 10 books during the last year. Time spent in eating averaged over eight hours a week. Visiting consumed an average of over five hours each week. An average of between two and three hours was spent in each of the following: listening to the radio, entertaining guests in the home, attending church and church activities, going to social clubs, doing hand work, and in playing games.

The farm women averaged 37 hours and 36 minutes in leisure activities; the city women averaged 49 hours and 15 minutes in the same activities.

During the week, the most leisure time any one homemaker had was over 66 hours. This homemaker, designated by number 1, lived in a family that consisted of only two members. Moreover, theirs was a city home with all modern conveniences and with a part time maid. This homemaker

spent over 13 hours reading, 10 hours at meals, 12 hours writing, nearly seven hours playing bridge, and the remaining time divided among other activities. The shortest time any homemaker spent in leisure was slightly over 18 hours. This homemaker, number 22, lived in a family consisting of a husband and three children. Their home was a farm home with no modern conveniences. Homemaker number 22 spent 4.5 hours reading, 2.5 hours in church activities, 8.5 hours at meals, and 2.5 hours playing with children.

According to Table 19 more leisure time was spent with people than was spent alone.

Other Homemaking Activities. Each homemaker had some activities that did not fit into the general classification of tasks. For this reason, some activities have been classified as other homemaking activities. Such tasks as going on errands, taking husband and children to work or school, house hunting, answering the telephone, and attending the doorbell were included under the heading, "Other Homemaking Activities." The average amount of time spent in these activities was two hours and 48 minutes a week, or an average of 28 minutes a day.

Rest and Sleep. It is frequently stated that farm women spent more time in sleep than do city women. In the present study, the farm homemakers spent an average of only two hours a week more than did city homemakers in rest and sleep. As is indicated by Table 20, the average time spent in rest and sleep by all the women was slightly over 61 hours a week, or eight hours and 43 minutes a day. The farm women averaged slightly over 62 hours; the city women averaged slightly more than 60 hours in rest and sleep during the week.

Two hours and 31 minutes of the total average time spent in rest and sleep during the week was spent in rest during the day. The farm women averaged three hours and 43

minutes and the city women averaged one hour and 54 minutes spent in day time rest.

The age of the individual may affect the amount of rest she needs. However, the women over 40 did not get any more rest and sleep than did the women between 20 and 40 years.

A person's health usually influences the amount of sleep needed. Nineteen of the 25 homemakers were reported to be in good health. These 19 women averaged 56.6 hours a week, or slightly over eight hours of sleep and rest out of each 24 hours. Seven of the women had fair or poor health and they averaged 64.3 hours of sleep a week, or slightly over nine hours a day. These data, though limited, show a tendency for homemakers in good health to use less time in sleep and rest.

Table 20. Some factors influencing the amount of time spent by 25 Kansas homemakers in rest and sleep during one week.

Family Number	Number of Family Members at Home	Location of Home	Age Group of Homemaker	Health of Homemaker	Rest and Sleep								
					Day		Night		Weekly Average		Daily Average		
					Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	Hrs.	Min.	
1	2	City	- -	Good	1	30	54	10	55	40	7	57	
2	2	"	20-30	"	1	00	61	10	62	10	8	53	
3	2	"	20-30	Fair	-	-	68	00	68	00	9	43	
4	2	"	40-50	Good	-	30	57	28	57	58	8	17	
5	2	"	50-60	Poor	6	15	60	30	66	45	9	32	
6	3	Country	50-60	Good	7	00	52	15	59	15	8	28	
7	3	"	50-60	Fair	2	10	67	35	69	45	9	58	
8	3	City	40-50	Good	-	-	55	20	55	20	7	54	
9	3	"	30-40	"	1	07	50	30	51	37	7	23	
10	3	"	30-40	"	4	30	60	00	64	30	9	13	
11	3	"	40-50	"	3	30	57	30	61	00	8	44	
12	3	Country	30-40	"	13	38	49	12	62	50	8	59	
13	3	City	30-40	"	-	-	60	21	60	21	8	37	
14	3	"	40-50	"	-	48	57	15	58	03	8	18	
15	4	Country	50-60	Fair	3	10	57	35	60	45	8	41	
16	4	"	30-40	"	-	-	59	18	59	18	8	28	
17	4	"	40-50	Poor	-	-	62	50	61	50	8	59	
18	4	City	30-40	Good	-	-	55	55	55	55	7	59	
19	5	Country	40-50	"	1	35	56	55	58	30	8	21	
20	5	City	20-30	Fair	3	46	58	49	62	35	8	56	
21	5	"	40-50	Good	2	35	55	50	58	25	8	21	
22	5	Country	50-60	"	1	10	56	40	57	50	8	16	
23	5	"	30-40	"	3	44	65	00	68	44	9	49	
24	5	City	40-50	"	4	50	64	15	69	05	9	52	
25	7	"	30-40	Excellent	-	-	58	20	58	20	8	20	
Average					:	2	31	58	31	61	02	8	43

COMMENTS

The original purpose of this investigation was to ascertain how Kansas homemakers spend their time and to discover if possible how the homemaker's time was affected by the size of the family; the health, age, education and occupation of the family members; the size of the income; and the amount of help from others.

The 25 families who supplied the data for this study were a selected group. Over one-half of the fathers and a third of the mothers had college degrees; they would be classed in the moderate income group; over two-thirds of them lived in modern, well-equipped homes; and one-third of them had some outside help.

The amount of time spent by the 25 Kansas homemakers in work was about two hours less than the average for the Oregon homemakers, according to Wilson (11). The nine farm women, who co-operated by keeping a record of their time, spent more time in all phases of work than did the city women. The amount of equipment and the amount of help from others had a definite influence on the amount of time needed in such work as meal preparation, dish washing, and

laundry. The amount of help from others also affected the amount of time used in the care of the house.

The week for which the records were kept may or may not have been a typical week for the individual families, but it is assumed that in any week a certain percentage of the families might be doing some seasonal work.

The 25 homemakers averaged 5.5 hours in management and buying. Nearly three hours of that time was spent in buying and 41 minutes were spent in planning. Very few of the women planned the menus. Planning and record keeping are two very important phases of home management. Ten of the 25 homemakers kept a record of expenditures. The findings of this study seem to indicate that these women gave more attention to planning than they did to keeping records and that they had a very good balance between work, leisure, and rest.

SUMMARY

Personnel. The 25 families who reported for this study had both a husband and wife, and 21 of them had one or more children. The size of the family varied from two to seven members, with an average of 4.36 persons per family.

The number of family members living at home ranged from two to seven. Five families had two, nine had three, four had four, six had five, and one had seven members living at home. There were 20 persons other than family members living in 11 homes.

Health. The general health of the family members was good.

Education. Seven of the homemakers, 13 of the husbands, seven of the daughters, and six of the sons were college graduates. Twenty of the homemakers had studied one or more home economics subjects.

Occupation. Nine of the husbands were farmers, 10 were in educational work, five were skilled laborers, and one was an engineer.

Income. The incomes ranged from slightly over \$800 to over \$4,000. Five of the families received incomes over \$4,000. The income for the 25 families averaged \$2,720. The median income for the group was \$2,450.

The House and Its Equipment. Twenty of the families owned their homes and five rented their homes. The size of the houses varied from four to 12 rooms. All of the houses had a living room, kitchen, and, at least, two bedrooms. Electricity was available in 23 homes, and 18 of the houses had, at least, one fully equipped bath room.

Sixteen of the houses were heated with a furnace and nine with a stove.

Furniture. Twenty of the homes had one or more pieces of upholstered furniture, 23 had a radio, 16 had a piano, and 15 had one or more single beds. Draperies were used in 10 of the homes.

Equipment. Eleven families had mechanical refrigerators, 12 had gas ranges, four had electric ranges, 18 had vacuum sweepers, 21 had telephones, 24 had sewing machines, 23 had washing machines, 23 had electric irons, five had ironers, and 22 had cars.

Leisure. Twenty-four families took at least one daily paper, 18 read one or more professional magazines, 22 read one or more other magazines, 16 were active in the life of the church, 20 were members of one or more organizations, and 15 were members of one or more social clubs.

Help from Others. One of the families had a full time maid, and six others had hired help part of the time. Fifteen of the fathers, 13 daughters, and 10 sons helped with the housework.

The Homemaker's Use of Time. The 25 Kansas homemakers averaged 61 hours and 56 minutes a week in work; they spent slightly over 45 hours in leisure activities, and 61 hours in rest. The average amount of time spent in work was apportioned as follows: five hours and 31 minutes in management and buying; 21 hours in meal preparation and care of dishes; eight hours and 25 minutes in the care of the house; five hours and 40 minutes in providing clean clothes and linens; three hours in sewing; four hours in care of children; one hour and nine minutes in the care of the sick; one hour and 12 minutes in outdoor work; three hours in remunerative employment; six hours and 26 minutes in personal care, and two hours and 48 minutes in other homemaking activities. The leisure time activities that consumed the most time were reading, eating meals, visiting, social clubs, hand work, and church activities.

The city homemaker spent more time in management, buying, leisure, and personal care than the farm homemaker and less time in meal preparation, care of the dishes, care of the house, providing clean clothes, and rest than did the farm homemaker.

Conveniences in the home and help from others tended to shorten the working day.

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