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AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AGES 2-7 INCLUSIVE

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Mary M. Pennington

1934

THESIS



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THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of
The Michigan State College
in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Arts.

By

Mary *M. Pennington*
Mary M. Pennington

1934

THESIS

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Chapter I

Introduction

Chapter I

Introduction

In the light of recent scientific investigation, it has become increasingly evident that clothes for the child have a definite bearing upon his future physical, mental and psychological development. Because the few clothing studies made have been so outnumbered by studies on foods and the field in clothing research is so full of possibilities, it was thought best first to discover what were the actual practices of certain middle class mothers in clothing their children. It was hoped such a study might form the basis for further work and suggest possible topics for later clothing research.

A. Purposes of the Study.

The purposes of this ~~study~~ ^{study} were to discover by the inventory method the average content, the cost, and durability of the wardrobes of children, ages 2 to ¹¹ ~~4~~ years, inclusive, of ~~families with incomes not under \$2,000.00 or over \$5,000.00 per~~ ^(change) year; (also to discover to what extent mothers of moderate income families did home sewing and to what extent garments were handed down either within the family or from outside the immediate family.

It was hoped the information obtained might be helpful to teachers in planning their lessons on children's clothing; to mothers of moderate income families in planning budgets for their children's clothing, and in comparing the content of their child's wardrobe with that of others; and, to some extent, to manufacturers in making clothing for children.

B. Review of Literature.

As one of the three fundamental needs of a child, clothing has received some share of research attention in the last fifteen years. The Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture (1) has published eight leaflets on the type and construction of children's clothing. Thirteen studies were found relating to the amount of home sewing done, and a study of the cost of the child's wardrobe has been included in the United States Department of Labor study of the Cost of Living in the United States made in 1918-19 (2). The statistics found in the latter study have been analyzed to some degree by May Cowles of the University of Wisconsin. Other books such as Economics of the Household by Benjamin R. Andrews and The Economics of Consumption by Paul Nystrom have made estimates on the expenditure of families for clothing based upon statistics previously obtained.

In all these studies, however, very little has been done on the actual practices of middle class families in clothing their children during the year. A standard for certain garments of children's clothing has been set up, the amount of home sewing has been studied at different times and places in the United States and the amount spent by industrial families during the year of 1918-19 has been investigated. To the writer's knowledge, however, only one other study has been made on the actual practices of mothers of moderate incomes in the selection and cost of children's wardrobes (3). This study was made by Bessie Lulu Alford on the practices of 45 families of moderate incomes in

- (1) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Leaflets No. 11, 24, 26, 52, 54, 63, 79, 80.
- (2) U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Cost of Living in the United States, Bul. 357, p.164, 174, 250, 262.
- (3) Bessie Lulu Alford, "Clothing of Children Ages One to Six" Thesis, M.A. degree at University of Chicago, December, 1931.

Chicago in the selection of clothing for pre-school children. These data were collected presumably during the same period as those of the present study. In her study not only the number and type of garments worn by these 25 boys and 35 girls were considered but also the construction of the garment, the price range of the garments, and the buying practices of the mothers.

In 1919 a study was made by the United States Department of Agriculture covering representative rural homes in 33 Northern and Western States. Of the 9,734 families reporting, 86 per cent in the eastern states, 94 per cent in the central states, and 95 per cent in the western states did home sewing. The lower proportion in the eastern states, where shopping centers are presumably the more accessible, is interesting (1), (2). Seventy-five per cent of the farm women did a large part of their own sewing.

The first study to emphasize home sewing for children was made in 1930 of 1,400 families living in 10 counties of Illinois. The results of these, as summarized by M. Wilkerson, showed that 63.7 per cent of the families having children made children's clothing (1).

In 1923 C. M. Brown made an investigation of 60 married graduates of home economics courses, 32 per cent of whom had children. One-third of these women made practically all of their children's clothing. Fifty per cent professed to enjoy making clothes (3). These mothers sewed for their children more than themselves because "children's clothes are easier to make" and "can be made from used materials to advantage".

- (1) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 4. Trends in Home Sewing, page 2.
- (2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 148, The Farm Woman's Problems, p. 8, 19.
- (3) Clara M. Brown, Are We Justified in Teaching Clothing Construction, J.H.Ec. 15(1923) 80-90.

In 1916 a study of the comparative costs of reproducing ready made garments was made with the time of making considered. The author concluded that "for the busy woman who wants simple garments of good material there is little saving in making them at home" (1).

Three studies made on home sewing were summarized in 1937 by the Bureau of Home Economics (2). From the Bureau of Home Economics study, 40 per cent of the rural mothers made cotton dresses for their children while only 33 per cent of city mothers (over 5,000) made them. For wool dresses the averages were 35 per cent and 20 per cent respectively for the rural and city mothers. Twenty per cent of the rural mothers made boys' suits as compared to 13.5 per cent of the city mothers. Forty-five per cent of the rural mothers made sleeping garments as compared to 31 per cent of the city mothers. Drawers and bloomers were made by 41 and 27 per cent of the mothers, respectively and petticoats by 36 and 26 per cent respectively. It may be noticed in all cases that the rural mothers did more sewing than the city mothers.

A very extensive study of cost of living of families in the United States was made in 1918-19 covering 12,096 families in 92 cities in 42 states. Within this study were figures showing the expenditure for the various garments of children's clothing for the year. Here it was found for the 3,633 families having girls 0-4 years old, the expenditure per year for clothing per child averaged \$23.68 for all incomes and \$27.56 for all incomes

- (1) Charlotte Gibbs Baker, Ready Made and Homenade Clothing, J.H.Ec. 8(1916) 448-450.
- (2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 4. Trends in Home Sewing, page 2.

over \$2,100.00. Similarly for the girls from 4 years and under 8 years representing 3,538 families, the expenditure per child averaged \$33.53 for all incomes and \$42.52 for incomes over \$2,100.

For the boys under 4 years of age (1) the expenditure for clothing averaged \$33.09 for all incomes and \$34.27 for incomes over \$2,100. Using these figures an average of 1.7 per cent of the income was spent for the clothing of children under 4 years old and 2 per cent for girls and 1.7 per cent for boys for children 4 years old and under 8 years old on the average of all incomes.

In 1918 the Monthly Labor Review published a study of the clothing expenditure of 100 wage earning families in the New York Ship-building district with an annual average income of \$1,295.07. An average of \$32.30 was spent during the year for boys as compared to \$29.60 for girls both of ages 4 to 7 years. For children 3 years old and under an average of \$19.10 was spent for boys as compared to \$22.36 for girls (2).

- (1) Representing 3,848 families, 4,347 children.
- (2) Monthly Labor Review, September, 1928, p. 118. Year's Clothing Bill of 100 Families of Wage Earners in New York Shipping.

Chapter II

Method

Chapter II

Method

The actual value of any piece of research work is dependent upon the carefulness of the plan worked out at the beginning. Therefore, considerable time and thought were spent on developing the method for the study which is here described in the hope it may help others planning a similar study.

A. Development of the Method.

In order to obtain the necessary data, a questionnaire was worked out classifying the types of children's clothing that would probably be worn by these children. In formulating this a modified form of the classification from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Study of 1918 was used. (1).

To gain a more complete picture of the actual content of a child's wardrobe, the present study was planned to include all of the garments worn by the children during the one year, when they were purchased, and their character as indicated by their fiber.

To determine the cost of the garments it was decided to list in separate columns the cost as purchased from the store, as made at home, as made over and as handed down. This procedure would help to discover to what extent mothers ~~in moderate income families~~ did home sewing, what types of garments were made, and to what extent garments were outgrown and handed down. ~~It was hoped this information could be compared with other obtained by the U.S. Bureau of Home Economics~~ (2).

(1) Bulletin 357, U.S. Bureau of Labor.

(2) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No.

4. Trends in Home Sewing.

To determine the ^{total} actual amount of money spent in one year by the family, it was thought best to indicate gifts wherever possible and to accept estimates of their money value in order to estimate more accurately what would have been the cost to the family if no gifts had been received.

To measure the durability of the average garments for boys and girls, ^{a calendar having previously} ~~more detailed information~~ seemed necessary. ~~It was planned to indicate the number of seasons the child wore the garment, and whether it was worn intermittently as a best garment, or constantly as an everyday garment. The month and year that all garments were purchased and the condition of the garment were included.)~~ The following ~~was used as a~~ rating scale:

- . E. Excellent, perfect or new.
- G. Good, strong, good color.
- M. Fair, worn but wearable, few good patches.
- P. Poor but still wearable, may be patched, darned.
- W. Worn out.

It was thought garments handed down from older brothers and sisters might show very well the most durable types of garments. ~~In the case of handed-down garments it was planned to get, not only the amount and type of wear of the present owner but of the previous owner as well wherever possible.~~

A copy of the questionnaire, as formulated, may be found in the appendix, page 84.

The ages two to seven, inclusive, were decided upon. These children would be past the baby stage and could easily be divided into three groups, (1) the pre-school child, ages 2-3; (2) the kindergarden child, ages 4-5; (3) the school child, ages 6-7. It was believed this grouping would give different

periods of child development and show the different clothing needs during those periods.

It was not thought wise to ask the mothers interviewed directly what their incomes were. The question was not considered essential to the study since only families of moderate incomes were needed. There were, however, various means of estimating the average income of the families. Of these, the occupation of the father seemed the most important. In the case of college instructors and professors the salaries were available. In other cases estimates of income were sometimes volunteered by friends or neighbors of the families. The size of a home and the kind of furnishings were also considered.

B. The Sample.

The data for this study were collected between July 28 and September 3, 1931 from 71 families with moderate incomes (\$3,000 to \$5,000) in East Lansing. The mothers were interested and very cooperative in giving the information. In many cases entire wardrobes were brought out for inspection. Each study took approximately one hour, dependent upon the interruptions of children and upon the practices of the mothers in doing all of the shopping. Of the total 71 mothers, the writer found only one who had kept a written account of her expenditures, and two who had budgets. Therefore, the costs of the children's garments given here are dependent upon memory and estimates.

An effort was made to obtain data on an equal number of children in each age group.

Table I

Distribution of Stories According to Ages of Children

Ages of children	Girls	Boys	Total
2-3	13	15	33
4-5	15	16	31
6-7	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>38</u>
Totals	45	47	93

Table II

Occupations of Fathers of Children Studied

Occupation	Number
Business	11
Employed in Business	32
Government Employees	10
Leaders of State Clubs	3
Instructors at M.S.C. and Teacher, Lansing	10
Professor, Assoc. Professor, M.S.C.	3
Extension Department, M.S.C.	9
Dentist, Lawyer, Minister	<u>3</u>
Total	71

Table III

Size of Families Represented

Number of children per family	Number of families	Percentage distribution
1	14	19.7
2	33	46.5
3	14	19.7
4	7	9.9
5	<u>3</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	71	100.0

(In general, the families belonged to the business and professional classes.) Twenty-two were connected with Michigan State College as instructors, associate professors, and extension workers. Of the others, 33 were either business men themselves or held positions with business concerns. There were one dentist, one lawyer, and one minister in the group. Thirteen were either government employees or State Club leaders. In only one case was the mother working even part time and that was in her husband's business.

The number of children per family ranged from 1 to 5, with an average of 2.3. Nearly half of the families had two children.

Chapter III

Findings

Chapter III

Findings

The findings of this study fall into three sections; first, the content of the wardrobes; second, the cost of the garments; and third, the durability of certain garments.

As was previously planned, these data were thrown into three age groups. The 2-3 year old children were considered as in the pre-school group, the 4-5 year old children in the kindergarten group, and the 6-7 year old children in the school group.

In the first section of this chapter, three phases of the wardrobe are considered. The first is the number and types of garments worn by the child during the year. The word worn here does not mean worn out for many children's garments last 2 or more years. It means that some time during the year these garments were worn although they may have been outgrown, given away or lost after six months of use. In most cases, however, they were in good or fair condition when the study was made. Secondly, the number and types of garments homemade in the wardrobe are discussed and, thirdly, the number and types of garments handed down both from outside and within the family.

Because the character of the boys' and girls' clothing is so different, it seemed best to discuss them separately. The girls' wardrobes will be considered first under each topic.

A. Content of Wardrobes.

Types and Numbers of Girls' Garments.

Many mothers were found who desired to compare their girl's wardrobe with the wardrobes of other girls of the same age. With this idea in mind, the following data have been recorded.

Tables IV, V, and VI may be difficult to analyze quickly without some explanation. The first three sets of columns represent the number of garments worn by the child during the year and the average number of these garments per child for the three age groups. The last four columns represent; first, the total number of garments for the whole group of 45 girls; second, the number of the 45 girls who had those garments; third, the average number of garments possessed by each of the girls who actually had the garments; and fourth, the average number of garments possessed by each of the 45 girls whose wardrobes were studied. It was expected the last column would point out which garments were the most universally worn and which were the most essential.

Only four girls out of the 45 did not have winter coats. These cases all fell in the 2 year age group when the children were not doing much independent running about. In these cases sweater suits, zipper suits and sweater and legging combinations filled the need for a winter coat. Over half of the children in the school group had a second winter coat. This usually provided for an older one to be worn for play and a new one for best. The zipper play suits were not as generally in use as the writer expected.

Table IV
Outdoor Garments Worn by Girls in One Year

Garment	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of garments	
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Per child	For whole group
A. Coats and Sweaters										
Raincoats	0	.00	5	.33	9	.75	14	1.00	1.00	.31
Winter coat	19	1.05	18	1.20	19	1.58	41	1.30	1.30	1.24
Summer coat	3	.17	2	.13	0	.00	5	1.00	1.00	.11
Fall and spring coat	12	.66	12	.80	12	1.00	34	1.06	1.06	.80
Sweater suits	3	.17	1	.06	0	.00	4	1.33	1.33	.09
Zipper suits	4	.22	8	.53	2	.16	14	1.00	1.00	.31
Leggings	16	.88	7	.46	4	.32	27	1.22	1.22	.60
Heavy sweaters	14	.77	8	.53	7	.58	29	1.20	1.20	.64
Slip-on-sweaters	26	1.44	20	1.33	24	2.00	80	2.00	2.00	1.77
B. Headwear										
Rain hats and caps	0	.00	5	.33	7	.58	12	1.00	1.00	.26
Hats	7	.38	13	.86	4	.32	24	1.20	1.20	.53
Caps, shield	1	.05	0	.00	1	.08	2	1.00	1.00	.04
Berets and tams	33	1.83	33	2.20	25	2.08	91	2.21	2.21	2.02
Toques	7	.38	3	.20	0	.00	10	1.00	1.00	.22
Bonnets	12	.66	0	.00	0	.00	12	1.50	1.50	.26
Helmets	6	.33	5	.26	2	.16	13	1.08	1.08	.29

In the first group nearly all of the girls (.9) had separate leggings that could be worn with either coats or sweaters. These took the place of zipper suits. In the second age group over half of the children (.5) had zipper suits, while in the third age group there was a marked decrease of both zipper suits (.16) and leggings (.3). These facts showed that separate leggings and sweaters were the most popular for the first group, about equally popular with zipper suits for the second group, and for the third group, much less worn than in the other groups.

It will be noticed that raincoats were not at all worn during the pre-school period but were worn by 1/3 of the kindergarden group and by 3/4 of the school group. Here the difference in the needs of the girls of the different ages was quite definitely shown. These raincoats were usually of rubberized cloth of green, red, or navy blue and had rain hats to match.

In this study the button-down-the-front type of sweater was separated from the slip-on sweater. Both types seemed to be very popular. The 45 girls had an average of 3.4 sweaters each. The preference seemed to be for the slip-on sweater that did not have buttons coming off or coming unfastened. The younger girls had more button-up-sweaters than the older girls, but even those had 2 slip-on sweaters to one button-up-sweater.

Mittens were considered very essential. Only 3 girls of the 45 did not have them and these had gloves. On the average, the girls had 1.5 pairs of mittens per child and .5 pairs of gloves per child. If we consider only the last two classes having a total of 23 pairs of gloves, we find each girl

Table V
Dresses and Playsuits Worn by Girls in One Year

Garments	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of garments represented		Number of garments For whole group	
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number of children	Number of children represented	Number of children represented	Number of garments	Number of garments
Dresses without panties												
Cotton												
Everyday	80	4.44	43	2.86	39	3.25	168	40	4.20	3.72	4.20	3.72
Special	28	1.55	19	1.26	10	.83	57	29	1.96	1.26	1.96	1.26
Silk	12	.66	8	.53	4	.32	24	17	1.41	.53	1.41	.53
Wool	1	.05	4	.26	3	.25	8	7	1.01	.17	1.01	.17
Dresses with panties												
Cotton												
Everyday	143	7.94	120	8.00	74	6.16	337	45	7.48	7.49	7.48	7.49
Special	3	.17	2	.13	6	.50	11	8	1.36	.24	1.36	.24
Silk	2	.11	1	.06	1	.08	4	4	1.00	.09	1.00	.09
Wool	2	.11	3	.20	5	.41	10	6	1.66	.22	1.66	.22
Total	271	15.05	200	13.30	142	11.83	--	--	--	13.72	--	13.72
Playsuits, sun												
Bathing suits	22	1.22	12	.80	1	.08	35	25	1.40	.77	1.40	.77
Playsuits	8	.44	15	1.00	13	1.08	36	33	1.09	.80	1.09	.80
Beach pajamas	12	.66	7	.46	11	.91	30	19	1.58	.66	1.58	.66
Coveralls	10	.55	6	.40	7	.58	23	18	1.21	.51	1.21	.51
Overalls	11	.61	2	.13	1	.08	14	6	2.33	.31	2.33	.31
Rompers	3	.16	0	.00	1	.08	4	4	1.00	.09	1.00	.09
Skirts	3	.16	0	.00	0	.00	3	1	3.00	.06	3.00	.06
Blouses	4	.22	4	.26	16	1.33	24	17	1.41	.53	1.41	.53
Total	90	4.02	46	3.05	56	4.64	--	--	--	--	--	--

had an average of .86 pairs of gloves compared to .05 pairs of gloves for the first class. This fact shows mittens were much preferred for children 2 and 3 years of age. Gloves and mittens were often lost rather than worn out.

The girls averaged over $3\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of headgear each. By far the most numerous of these were the berets and tams which averaged over 2 per girl. These were nearly as popular in the pre-school as in the school group and had about the same appearance. Obviously bonnets, toques, and helmets decreased with the increase in the age of the child. Rainhats and caps increased correspondingly with the raincoats mentioned. These were preferred to umbrellas for school children, as so many children lost the latter. Only two umbrellas were found belonging to the girls studied.

Perhaps the most interesting part of a study of this type comes in the survey of the dresses. The most striking facts revealed in Table V is the total number of dresses possessed by each age group. The pre-school children averaged 15 dresses each, the kindergarden children averaged 13 each, while the school children averaged 11 dresses each. Perhaps the reason for the difference comes in the kind of wear on the garments or perhaps in the substitution of play suits for dresses in the older ages. The latter is not true, however, as shown by the addition of the play suits to the dresses. It is found that the pre-school group has on the average nearly 5 extra garments while the other two groups have, on the average, nearly 3 each. Combining the dresses and play suits we find the pre school group have nearly 20 garments per child while the kindergarden group has over 16, and the school group

has nearly 15 garments per child. These figures would indicate a trend toward a smaller dress section to the wardrobe as the child grows older. It should be noted here, however, that these figures do not include the skirts and indoor sweaters worn by the older girls. Including the skirts only, the average would be 20, 16, and 16. A fair estimate could not be obtained by including blouses as the skirt and blouse are worn together to make only one outer garment. Hence, although there is a difference of about four garments between the first two ages, there is not much difference between the last two. More skirts and slip-on sweaters are worn by the school girls than by the pre-school and kindergarden girls. The mothers expressed a preference for these in that they saved ironing during the winter months and provided warm dresses. A change in the slip-on-sweaters gave variety. Not many girls, however, wore blouses with these skirts. There were only 3 girls in the school group who had blouses with an average of 2 each.

In studying the dresses themselves the cotton dresses with panties to match were much preferred. In the pre-school group the average of the cotton pantie dresses was nearly 8 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ of the one piece dresses. In the kindergarden group the average was 8 to nearly 3 one piece dresses, and in the school group, 6 to over 3 one piece dresses. In the first and last groups there were nearly twice as many pantie dresses as dresses without the panties to match, and in the middle group there were nearly 3 times as many.

It is interesting to notice, however, that of the other dresses (classified as special, silk and wool) the dresses

without the panties exceed those with them. The first group had nearly 6 times as many of these as of the ones with panties to match (1). The second group (2) had over 5 times as many but the third group (3) had only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as many.

Thus for the best dresses the non-pantie dresses are much preferred for the first two classes and to a lesser degree for the third class. The wool pantie dresses were usually of wool challis or soft wool flannel. Silk dresses became decreasingly popular as the age of the child increased.

Because the sunsuits, play suits, and bathing suits were worn so often interchangeably, they will be grouped together. These mothers were apparently convinced of the value of sunsuits for their children for each girl had on the average two of these suits. While the number of sunsuits per child decreased as the age increased, the number of bathing suits increased almost in the same proportion. With playsuits added in with the sun and bathing suits, the averages were strikingly similar with 2.3 garments per child for the pre-school group, 2.3 and 2.1 garments per child for the other two groups, respectively. Beach pajamas were also popular, though not as healthful, perhaps. Half of the girls had the beach pajamas (.5). These were almost equally distributed among the three classes.

Obviously, coveralls, overalls and rompers were the most worn in the 2-3 age group, where there were .9 per child. In the other age groups, the averages were .3 per child or less.

- (1) 2.26 to .39
- (2) 2.05 to .39
- (3) 1.40 to .99

Keeping the child in well fitting footwear seemed to be one of the biggest problems of the mothers because shoes were so often outgrown before they were worn out. These girls wore, on the average, over six pairs of footgear of all types during the year with the number gradually increasing with the age of the child (5, 7, 7.5 respectively for the different ages). Slippers were the most popular, each having an average of two pairs. Including oxfords and sandals with slippers, each girl wore an average of three pairs per year, the number increasing from 2 pair in the first group to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the second and third groups.

Bedroom or house slippers were considered almost necessary. Only three of the 45 girls did not have them and the others who had two pairs brought the average up to one pair for all ages.

Practically all of the children of the school age group had tennis slippers or shoes as they were required for gymnasium work.

None of the school girls lacked either galoshes or rubbers. The four girls who did not have galoshes fell in the 2-3 age group where leggings and rubbers were substituted for them. Likewise, the girls who did not have rubbers fell in the first two classes where galoshes were substituted.

One mother thought it was harder to keep her daughter supplied with stockings than anything else for she wore them out so quickly. Each of the girls studied had an average of nearly 15 pairs of hosiery during the year. The pre-school girls had over 13 pairs and the second and third groups had $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $15\frac{1}{2}$ pairs respectively. Of the different types of hosiery, cotton

Table VI
Footwear Worn by Girls in One Year

Shoes	Ages 2-3			Ages 4-5			Ages 6-7			Totals			Number of Pairs		
	Number of pairs	Number per child	Number of pairs	Number of pairs	Number per child	Number of pairs	Number per child	Number of pairs	Number of pairs	Number of children represented	Number of pairs	Number per child represented	Number per child represented	per whole group	
Tennis	0	.00	3	10	.83	13	1.00	13	13	13	1.00	1.00	1.00	.29	
Hightops	0	.00	0	1	.08	1	1.00	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	.02	
Slippers	31	1.72	34	26	2.16	91	2.27	23	40	40	2.27	2.27	2.02		
Oxfords	5	.27	9	9	.75	23	1.35	23	17	17	1.35	1.35	.51		
Sandals	6	.33	10	7	.58	23	1.09	23	21	21	1.09	1.09	.51		
Bedroom slippers	19	1.05	17	14	1.16	50	1.19	50	42	42	1.19	1.19	1.11		
Galoshes	15	.83	17	12	1.00	44	1.07	44	41	41	1.07	1.07	.99		
Rubbers	16	.88	13	12	1.00	41	1.10	41	37	37	1.10	1.10	.92		
Hosiery															
Socks, cotton	90	5.00	89	65	5.41	244	6.79	244	36	36	6.79	6.79	5.42		
Socks, silk & wool	8	.44	3	6	.50	17	2.12	17	8	8	2.12	2.12	.37		
Anklets	59	3.27	71	52	4.33	182	7.28	182	25	25	7.28	7.28	4.04		
Stockings, cotton	45	2.50	64	39	3.25	148	4.62	148	32	32	4.62	4.62	3.29		
Stockings, silk-wool	34	1.89	22	24	2.00	80	3.20	80	25	25	3.20	3.20	1.77		
Garters	28	1.55	22	16	1.33	66	2.12	66	31	31	2.12	2.12	1.46		
Garters, belt or strap	3	.16	1	2	.16	6	1.50	6	4	4	1.50	1.50	.13		

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socks worn during fall and spring were the most numerous, each girl having on the average nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ pairs. Anklets came next with an average of 4 pairs per girl and then cotton stockings for winter with an average of over 3 pairs per girl.

It is surprising to notice that 14 of the 45 girls wore neither round nor long elastic garters. These depended upon the elasticity of the knitted socks or small rubber bands to keep their socks up. Only 4 of the mothers had garter belts or straps for their children.

It is interesting to notice that half of the girls had silk and wool union suits for winter with an average of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ suits per girl. One-fourth had heavy cotton union suits with $3\frac{1}{2}$ suits per girl, and nearly half of the girls had light weight union suits at 3 suits per girl. Sometimes these lighter suits were worn all winter with only sweater and zipper suits for additional warmth. The kindergarden group had the largest number of these per child.

Forty of the forty-five children had combination suits of cotton cloth, or cotton or rayon knit materials. These also seemed to be more numerous with the 4-5 age group that had nearly 3 per child while the other two groups averaged 2.0 per child. This may partly be due to the larger number of separate panties and bloomers for the 2-3 and 6-7 age groups. These had an average of 5 pairs per girl while the 4-5 age group had only $3\frac{1}{2}$ pairs per child. Combining these two, it is found that the different groups have comparatively the same number, as shown in Table VII.

Table VII

Number of Panties per Girl Worn by Different Age Groups

	Ages of girls in years		
	2-3	4-5	6-7
Panties and combination suits	7.6	6.4	7.1
Panties with pantie dresses	8.3	8.5	7.1
Total	15.9	14.9	14.2

Petticoats and slips seemed to be fairly popular, for 39 girls had an average of 3 each. The younger girls had the most, averaging nearly 4 while the two older groups averaged only 2.

The bathrobes were usually of heavy blanket cloth and were found in the wardrobes of 34 of the girls. Every girl in the pre-school group owned one, but the average for the other two groups was only .3 per child. Kimonos seemed quite obsolete. Only 4 girls had them.

Pajamas were much more worn than night-gowns. Forty-three girls had worn pajamas or sleepers during the year, averaging 4 each, while only 15 girls had worn nightdresses, with an average of 3½ each. The number of sleeping garments worn during the year averaged 5 for the whole group.

Table VIII
Underclothing and Sleeping Garments Worn by Girls in One Year

Garment	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of Garments	
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number of children represented	Per child represented	Per whole group
Unionsuit, light	23	1.28	24	1.60	13	1.08	60	20	3.00	1.33
Unionsuit, heavy-cotton	17	.94	14	.93	10	.83	41	12	3.41	.92
Unionsuit, silk and wool	12	.66	30	2.00	19	1.58	61	23	2.65	1.35
Shirts or vests	17	.94	11	.73	3	.25	31	15	2.06	.69
Bands	22	1.22	4	.26	2	.16	28	8	3.50	.62
Combination suits	39	2.16	43	2.86	26	2.16	108	40	2.70	2.40
Waists	18	1.00	21	1.40	16	1.33	55	21	2.61	1.22
Panties - bloomers	98	5.44	53	3.53	61	5.08	212	43	4.93	4.71
Petticoats and slips	69	3.83	29	1.93	24	2.00	122	39	3.12	2.71
Bathrobes	18	1.00	12	.80	10	.83	40	34	1.18	.90
Kimonos	2	.11	2	.13	1	.08	5	4	1.25	.11
Pajamas	67	3.73	71	4.73	47	3.91	185	43	4.32	4.11
Night dresses	37	2.05	7	.46	10	.83	54	15	3.60	1.20

Table IX
Miscellaneous Articles Used by Girls in One Year

	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of Articles	
	Number of Articles	per child	Number of articles	per child	Number of articles	per child	Number of articles	per child	Per child	Per whole group
Aprons	22	1.22	32	2.13	15	1.25	69	32	2.15	1.53
Bibs	77	4.28	58	3.53	0	.00	135	22	6.13	3.00
Hair ribbons	45	2.50	50	3.33	41	3.33	136	23	5.91	3.02
Handkerchiefs	108	6.00	179	11.93	188	15.66	475	41	11.59	10.55
Scarfs	5	.27	6	.40	3	.25	14	13	1.07	.31
Muffs	1	.05	1	.06	1	.08	3	3	1.00	.06
Bathing caps	10	.55	7	.46	9	.75	26	23	1.13	.57
Bathing slippers	6	.33	5	.33	4	.33	15	15	1.00	.33
Gloves	1	.05	10	.66	13	1.08	24	20	1.20	.53
Mittens	32	1.77	34	2.26	16	1.33	82	43	1.90	1.82

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Miscellaneous

Dress protectors such as aprons and bibs were found to be much more prevalent in the first two groups than in the third. The average was $5\frac{1}{2}$ for the first two groups. The bibs were higher in the first class (4 per child) and lower in the second class ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per child).

Half of the girls had bathing caps and one third of them had bathing slippers.

Home Sewing

It is sometimes thought that mothers of moderate income families do little home sewing. In view of the results from these data, that assumption is substantiated. Although 41 of the 45 mothers made at least one article for their child's wardrobe, four of the 41 mothers made only one garment. Half of the mothers made nine or fewer garments for their daughters. Nineteen of these 45 mothers reported at least one garment made over.

This small number of mothers doing home sewing does not necessarily mean that the girls did not have home made clothing in their wardrobes. In several cases grandmothers, aunts, and friends had given them homemade garments. When these are considered the average number of home made garments per girl increases from 10.0 to 11.5.

Of these gifts, aprons were the most numerous with 14 of the 36 homemade aprons being presents. Eight of the 17 pairs of homemade mittens were knit by friends and 2 of the 6 homemade coats were gifts. Dresses were also very popular as gifts (19 of the

homemade ones) and bathrobes, petticoats, bibs and nightgowns were given in varying numbers.

By far the most numerous articles of clothing made in the home for children were dresses. Some mothers made as many as 12 and 13 pantie dresses for their daughters. Of all the dresses, 33 per cent of the pantie dresses were homemade and 40 per cent of the one piece dresses. Although half of the aprons (53%) were homemade, nearly half of these were gifts from outside the family and so do not show the sewing done by the mothers. One 6 year old girl had only one apron which she had made herself at school. She was very proud of it, and took it off when she went out to play.

Only 23 per cent of the bibs were homemade, even though they would seem to be a very easy article to make. As a rule, however, the mothers found purchased ones inexpensive and easier to keep clean, especially when they were made of rubber or oil cloth.

Of the underclothing, slips, being straight and easy to sew, were the most often made (43%) and then came bloomers and panties with 21 per cent homemade.

Of the sleeping garments, it was surprising that nearly 65 per cent of the nightgowns were made at home. These were usually for the very warm weather in the summer and were often made of thin crepe or plain cotton cloth. The pajamas, however, for winter were usually purchased and of the sleeper type with the feet knitted in. Only 11 per cent of them were homemade.

TABLE X

Number of Home Made and Made Over Garments
for Girls of Different Age Groups

	Garments homemade				Garments madeover				Total homemade and madeover
	Age groups in years				Age groups in years				
	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total	
Winter coat	2	4	-	6	1	3	3	7	13
Summer coat	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	4
Fall and spring coat	6	2	-	8	2	1	3	6	14
Slip-on sweater	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	1	4
Zipper suit	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Leggings	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Mittens	4	12	1	17	-	-	-	-	17
Beret, hat, helmet	3	1	-	4	-	4	1	1	5
One piece dresses	48	25	12	85	3	5	2	10	95
Pantie dresses	84	41	21	146	2	-	3	5	151
Sun suits	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Overalls	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Skirts	2	-	-	2	-	2	5	7	9
Blouses	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Aprons	9	20	7	36	-	-	-	-	36
Beach pajamas	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Combination suits	3	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	5
Underwaists	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Bloomers and panties	24	12	9	45	-	-	-	-	45
Petticoats and slips	28	11	13	52	-	-	-	-	52
Bathrobes	3	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pajamas	10	7	5	22	-	-	-	-	22
Night gowns	32	1	2	35	-	-	-	-	35
Bibs	8	24	-	32	1	6	-	7	39
Garters	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total number of garments of all kinds	272	166	79	517	11	20	17	48	566
Number of girls represented	18	15	10	43	5	7	7	19	
Number garments per girl represented	15.05	11.42	6.58	11.46	.61	1.33	1.41	1.06	12.53

If to the homemade garments are added those made over, the total of homemade garments per child increases from 11.5 to 12.5. These figures do not indicate a very large percentage of garments made over. In the main, winter, fall and spring coats were the most often made over. Next came the dresses and then the heavy skirts that were very often of wool for the girls to wear with blouses and slip-on-sweaters.

It is interesting to see how the amount of home sewing done decreased with the age of the child and the size of the family. From Table XI, below, it can be noticed that as the number of brothers and sisters increased the number of garments made for the wardrobe decreased, but the number of garments made over per child increased.

Table XI.

Comparison of the Amount of Home Sewing per Girl
With the Number of Older Brothers and Sisters
in the Family

	<u>Ages of girls in years</u>		
	<u>2-3</u>	<u>4-5</u>	<u>6-7</u>
Number of brothers and sisters	16	19	25
Number of garments made per girl for wardrobe	15.05	11.42	6.58
Number of garments made over per girl	.61	1.33	1.41

Garments Handed Down.

"Is there any relation between the number of older brothers and sisters in a family and the number of garments handed down?" is a question very often asked when speaking of garments being worn by more than one child.

Table XII

Comparison of Number of Older Children in the Family
With the Number of Handed Down Garments per Girl Studied

	<u>Ages of girls in years</u>		
	<u>2-3</u>	<u>4-5</u>	<u>6-7</u>
Number of older children	13	11	15
Number of older sisters	7	6	6
Number of garments handed down per girl.	4.61	4.53	5.16

To answer this question the writer has worked out the table above showing the number of older brothers and sisters in each group compared with the number of garments handed down per child. Here it may be noticed that in the 4-5 year age group, when the number of older brothers and sisters decreased, the number of garments handed down also decreased. This fact may indicate that as the number of older brothers and sisters increases the average number of garments handed down increases (although the amount of home sewing decreases).

Hence, the change may be more dependent upon the other members of the family than upon a change in the type of clothing worn (which might be more durable in character).

These data also tend to show that between the ages 3-7 there is no particular age at which children outgrow their garments faster than in another stage.

There are three reasons why a garment may be handed down. The child may have grown so fast that she could not complete wearing out the garment, or the garment may have been seldom worn, or it may have been well made and of especially durable material. An attempt will be made to analyze Table XIII with these facts in mind.

The most striking thing to be noticed about the out-of-door garments is that 2 of the 5 summer coats were handed down. The fact that there were only 5 summer coats for the 45 girls would show that they were not very popular, but the fact also that of these 5, 2 were handed down shows that they were not much worn or needed by the children. Sweaters seem to have taken their place.

Here it was found that only 5 of the 30 slip-on-sweaters, or 6 per cent, were handed down, and only 1 of the 29 button-up sweaters, or 3 per cent, were handed down.

There should be no question that the reason 14 per cent of the raincoats were handed down would be the short time they were worn and the growth of the child from year to year.

The largest number of important garments handed down was of dresses where 25 of the 619 dresses were previously worn. This number, however, only represented 4 per cent of all the dresses worn.

One sixth of the heavy skirts of the girls were handed down (4 of the 24). This was probably due to the third reason stated above, namely that they were made of good quality wool material.

TABLE XIII

Number and Type of Handed Down Garments in Girls' Wardrobes

Garments	Number handed down	Total number worn	Percent of handed down garments of total number worn
A. Outer garments			
Winter coat	5	56	9
Summer coat	2	5	40
Spring and fall coat	2	36	5
Raincoat	2	14	14
Slip-on-sweater	5	80	6
Button sweater	1	29	3
Leggings	2	27	7
Gloves	1	24	4.5
Beret and toque	6	101	5
B. Dresses and playsuits			
Dresses	10	257	3.9
Pantie dresses	15	362	4.1
Sun suits	4	35	11
Swimming suits	3	36	8
Skirts	4	24	16.9
Aprons	5	69	7
Hairribbons	3	136	2
Handkerchiefs	31	475	6
Bibs	3	135	2
C. Undergarments and sleeping garments			
Undershirts	5	31	16
Underwaists	4	55	7
Combinationsuits	7	108	6
Unionsuits	6	112	3.8
Bloomers, panties	7	212	3
Slips	5	122	4
Bands	5	28	17.9
Pajamas	8	185	4
Nightgowns	2	54	3
Bathrobes	7	40	17
Kimonos	2	5	40
D. Footwear			
Sandals	3	23	13
Oxfords	2	23	8
Houseslippers	3	50	6
Galoshes	6	44	13
Rubbers	3	41	7
Stockings	9	218	4
Socks	19	443	4
Total	213	3,169	6.7
Number garments per girl	4.73	70.4	6.7

The small percentages of combination suits, union suits and panties handed down indicates that few of these were outgrown before they were worn out.

From the percentage standpoint, bands and undershirts run somewhat higher (18 and 16 per cent respectively). It may be due to the fact that at a certain stage in growth, these garments are discarded as babyish and outgrown before they are worn out.

Pajamas and nightdresses seem usually to be worn out before they are handed down, but bathrobes and kimonos were not. Seven of the 40 bathrobes (17%) were handed down, probably due to a combination of all three of the reasons mentioned. Only 2 of the 5 kimonos were handed down which indicates that they are as unpopular as the summer coats discussed above.

It is interesting to notice that the most seasonal of footgear, namely, sandals and galoshes, were the most often handed down (13 per cent in both cases). It is undoubtedly due to the short time a child needs to wear them. The fact that so few shoes were handed down shows how quickly a child wears them out. Very few of the stockings lasted long enough to be handed down.

Types and Numbers of Boys' Garments.

The problem of clothing the boys is a different one from that of the girls. It will be studied under the same topics as used in the previous discussion for girls. This section discusses the number and type of garments worn by the boys, the number of garments homemade and made over and the number handed down.

In looking at Table XIV, probably the most surprising thing to be noticed is that the number of winter coats increases up to the 6-7 year period, and then suddenly drops to less than one coat per boy. In this age group, however, there is a new article of clothing, the jacket, that substitutes for the winter coat, and to some extent for the fall and spring coats as well. For the fall and spring coats a decrease from .6 per child in the 4-5 year group to .3 per child in the 6-7 year group is shown.

Obviously, the boys have no summer coats, although they do have on the average over one button or heavy sweater per child. During the 6-7 year period, however, even these button or heavy sweaters decrease in number, probably due to the substitution of the jacket and also the heavy 3 piece wool suits that 5 of the 16 boys in this group have. Leggings, sweater suits, and zipper suits gradually decrease with the age of the boy.

Of the headwear for the boys, helmets were the most popular with an average of .8 per child. Then came the caps with an average of .6 per child, increasingly popular with the age of the boy. Tams and berets were the most numerous in the pre-school group, helmets in the kindergarden group and helmets and caps equally in the school group of boys.

Table XIV
Outdoor Garments Worn by Boys in One Year

	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of Garments	
	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	per child	Per whole group
Raincoats	2	.13	2	.12	7	.43	11	1.00	11	.23
Winter coat	16	1.06	21	1.31	14	.86	51	1.45	35	1.08
Summer coat	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00
Fall & Spring coat	8	.53	10	.62	5	.31	23	1.15	20	.49
Jacket	0	.00	2	.12	12	.75	14	1.55	9	.30
Sweater Suits	7	.46	2	.12	0	.00	9	1.00	9	.19
Zipper Suits	10	.66	5	.31	5	.31	20	1.17	17	.42
Leggings	9	.60	9	.56	3	.18	21	1.17	18	.44
Heavy Sweaters	17	1.13	22	1.37	15	.93	54	1.80	30	1.15
Slip-on sweaters	24	1.60	20	1.25	18	1.12	62	1.82	34	1.31
Headwear										
Hats	8	.53	7	.43	9	.56	24	1.41	17	.51
Caps	7	.46	11	.68	13	.81	31	1.19	26	.64
Rain hats or caps	2	.13	2	.12	4	.24	8	1.00	8	.17
Tams and berets	17	1.13	3	.18	5	.31	25	1.66	15	.53
Toques	9	.60	7	.43	3	.18	19	1.26	15	.42
Helmets	9	.60	16	1.00	13	.81	38	1.22	31	.80

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Mittens were apparently very important to the boys for each had an average of two pairs. These were almost equally distributed among the different age groups.

It is interesting in looking at Table XV, to notice a further change in the type of garment worn by boys as the age increases. For instance, the short-legged suits decrease in number from 11 per boy to $9\frac{1}{2}$ and then to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per boy for the three age groups respectively. This decrease is paralleled by a similar increase in the number of trousers and blouses.

Table XV
Number of Boys' Suits for Different Age Groups

	<u>Ages of boys in years</u>		
	<u>3-3</u>	<u>4-5</u>	<u>6-7</u>
Short legged suits	10.9	9.4	5.4
Blouses and 3 piece suits	1.73	4.06	6.9
Play suits	<u>8.98</u>	<u>5.41</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Total	20.63	18.89	15.3

Here it may be seen that as the boy gets to the 6-7 year period the short legged suit disappears, and the trousers with blouses and the 3 piece wool suits take its place as the main type of clothing worn. The clothing of the boy becomes more mannish in character. The other play suits gradually decrease from nearly 9 to 3 per child. This fact shows as well a change in amount of laundry of the family.

In Table XVI it may be noticed that only 42 of the 47 boys are reported as having everyday cotton suits. It may be a source of wonder what the others wore. The 5 boys without cotton

suits were distributed among the different age groups. The first child wore all rompers and play suits. The other four wore coveralls, and trousers with blouses.

In studying the boys' suits themselves, the similarity of garments between the ages 2-3 and 4-5 can be noticed. Both age groups have an average of approximately 7 everyday cotton suits per child. Next to the cotton suits, the wool ones are highest in number with an average of 2 for each child of the 2-3 age group and of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ for each boy of the 4-5 age group. Special suits (of silk, linen and velvet) were not very prevalent as shown in Table XVI where they averaged .6 per boy with the most in the first two age groups.

Coveralls were far more often worn than overalls. There were nearly two coveralls to one pair of overalls in the first and third age groups and over two for the second age group.

Because the sunsuits and bathing suits were worn as substitutes for each other, they will be considered together. Nearly every boy of the 47 had either a sunsuit or a bathing suit. The sunsuits naturally decreased with the age of the child and the bathing suits correspondingly increased. The boys averaged 1.5 suits each (1.5, 1.7, 1.2 for the three age groups respectively).

It is surprising to notice that each of the boys here wore an average of from 6 to 7 pairs of the different kinds of footgear during the year. Of these, oxfords were much the most universally worn averaging over 1.5 pairs per boy. Shoes were much preferred to the oxfords. For the ages 2-3, the average

Table XVI
Suits, Trousers and Play Suits Worn by Boys in One Year in Different Age Groups

Garments	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of garments	
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child
Everyday suits	118	7.86	116	7.25	73	4.56	307	42	7.30	6.53
Special suits	11	.73	11	.68	6	.36	28	14	2.00	.59
Silk suits	3	.20	1	.06	-	-	4	3	1.33	.08
Wool suits	32	2.13	23	1.43	8	.48	63	29	2.17	1.40
3 Piece wool suits	-	-	-	-	5	.31	5	5	1.00	.10
Trousers	11	.73	25	1.56	55	3.10	91	27	3.39	1.93
Blouses	15	1.00	40	2.50	106	6.62	161	27	5.96	3.42
Coveralls	29	1.93	43	2.68	18	1.12	90	29	3.10	1.92
Overalls	14	.93	5	.31	10	.62	29	18	1.61	.61
Play suits	24	1.60	11	.68	2	.12	37	27	1.37	.78
Sun suits	16	1.06	15	.93	5	.31	36	11	3.27	.76
Rompers	45	3.00	-	-	-	-	45	5	9.00	.95
Bathing suits	7	.46	13	.81	14	.86	34	33	1.00	.72

number per boy was 1.8 for the shoes and .6 for oxfords. This fact is probably due to mothers believing shoes give more support to young ankles than oxfords. For ages 4-5, oxfords are much preferred to shoes, the average number per child being 2.4 oxfords to .5 shoes. For the 6-7 age group, a falling off is found in the number of both the shoes and the oxfords worn (1.7 for oxfords and .2 for shoes). There is, however, a decided increase in the number of tennis shoes and high tops worn, the average number per child of this age group being .9 for tennis shoes and .6 for high tops. The tennis shoes were required for gymnasium work at school.

Nearly all of the high tops were in the 7 year group (5 of the 6 boys). Slippers and sandals together, were worn more in the 2-3 year group than oxfords.

Nearly all of the boys had one pair or more of bedroom slippers. They averaged exactly one pair per child. Thirty-eight of the boys had at least one pair of galosnes (averaging .9 per child) and 39 of them had at least one pair of rubbers which averaged one pair per child. In two cases there were boots for play.

The largest number of pairs of hosiery worn came in the pre-school group with an average of 14 pairs in the wardrobe. The other two age groups averaged 12 pairs.

In these studies cotton socks were the most numerous, averaging 5 pairs per child. Cotton stockings averaged nearly 4 pairs per child and anklets averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ pairs per child.

Only 7 of these boys had silk and wool socks to be worn during the winter, but 18 of them had silk and wool stockings, averaging nearly 4 pairs each.

Table XVII

Footwear Worn by Boys in One Year in Different Age Groups

Garments	Ages 2-3			Ages 4-5			Ages 6-7			Totals			Number of garments		Per child	For whole group
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number of children represented	Number of children represented	Number of children represented	Per child	For whole group		
Shoes	27	1.8	8	.48	4	.24	39	1.93	20	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Hightops	-	-	1	.06	10	.62	11	1.1	8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Tennis	-	-	4	.24	15	.93	19	1.46	13	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Slippers	7	.46	2	.12	7	.43	16	1.66	9	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Oxfords	10	.66	39	2.43	27	1.68	76	2.05	37	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Sandals	7	.46	10	.62	5	.31	22	1.04	21	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Bed slippers	14	.93	20	1.24	13	.81	47	1.23	38	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Galoshes	11	.73	18	1.12	11	.68	40	1.02	38	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Rubbers	14	.93	16	1.00	19	1.18	49	1.25	39	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Boots	1	.066	-	-	1	.06	2	1.00	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hosiery																
Socks, cotton	74	4.93	63	3.93	99	6.18	236	6.20	38	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Socks, silk or wool	13	.86	9	.56	4	.24	26	3.71	7	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
Anklets	26	1.73	69	4.31	26	1.62	121	5.76	21	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76
Stockings, cotton	72	4.80	59	3.69	46	2.86	177	5.53	32	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53
Stockings, silk or wool	30	2.00	24	1.50	15	.93	69	3.83	18	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83
Garters	22	1.46	22	1.36	34	2.12	78	2.16	36	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Garter belt or strap	3	.20	3	.18	1	.06	7	1.00	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Nearly all of these boys had some form of either round or long garters (36 of the 47) but only 7 of them had any form of garter belt or straps.

In considering underclothing, it will be noticed that the number of union suits increased from the 2-3 age group where the average is 4 per child, to 7 in the other two groups. This fact is probably due to more slip over bands being worn during the earlier period and also harder wear on the underclothing in the other two periods.

There also is a change in the fiber in union suits as the child grows older. The silk and wool union suits noticeably decrease while the heavy and light cotton suits increase in number with the age of the boy.

Shirts, bands and separate under panties or shorts are very little worn after the 2-3 year group while underwaists slowly decrease in importance.

There is a slow but general decline in the number of boys wearing bathrobes from the 2-3 to the 6-7 age group. Twenty-six of the 45 boys had them, averaging .6 per boy.

The pajamas for boys were usually of the sleeper type, sometimes in one piece and sometimes in two. The boys, on the average, wore nearly 5 pairs during the year.

Night shirts and gowns were worn by a decreasing number of boys as the age increased and the number of pajamas worn increased.

Of the accessories, the number of neckties and handkerchiefs per child increased with the age of the boy, while scarfs, aprons and bibs decreased.

Table XVIII
Underclothing and Sleeping Garments Worn by Boys in One Year in Different Age Groups

Garments	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of garments		Number of garments		Number of garments	
	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child	Number of garments	per child
Union suits, light	34	2.26	52	3.25	53	3.31	139		39		3.56		2.95	
Union suits, heavy cotton	9	.60	26	1.62	35	2.18	70		23		3.04		1.49	
Union suits, silk and wool	18	1.20	17	1.06	8	.48	43		14		3.07		.91	
Shirts (under)	27	1.80	5	.31	3	.18	35		10		3.50		.74	
Bands	11	.73	-	-	-	-	11		5		2.20		.23	
Waists	22	1.46	18	1.12	13	.81	53		18		2.94		1.12	
Shorts, panties	27	1.80	2	.12	-	-	29		8		3.62		.61	
Bathrobes	12	.80	10	.62	9	.56	31		26		1.19		.66	
Pajamas	66	4.40	86	5.37	76	4.75	228		44		5.18		4.85	
Night shirts and gowns	27	1.80	9	.56	4	.24	40		8		5.00		.85	

Table XIX
Miscellaneous Articles Worn by Boys in One Year in Different Age Groups

Garments	Ages 2-3		Ages 4-5		Ages 6-7		Totals		Number of garments	
	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number per child	Number of garments	Number of chil- dren rep- resented	Per child repre- sented	For whole group
Neck ties	2	.13	17	1.06	42	2.62	61	19	3.21	1.29
Handkerchiefs	53	3.53	157	9.81	142	8.87	352	39	9.02	7.49
Gloves	3	.20	4	.24	4	.24	11	10	1.10	.23
Mittens	35	2.33	39	2.43	35	2.18	109	47	2.24	2.32
Bathing cap	-	-	1	.06	1	.06	2	2	1.00	.04
Bathing slippers	-	-	1	.06	-	-	1	1	1.00	.02
Scarfs	10	.66	13	.81	7	.44	30	21	1.42	.63
Aprons	15	1.00	-	-	1	.06	16	4	4.00	.34
Bibs	78	5.20	54	.337	4	.25	136	16	8.50	2.89

Home Sewing

Of the 47 boys' wardrobes studied, the number of home made garments found was surprisingly small. Fourteen of the wardrobes contained no homemade garments at all. Only one had over 14 and two-thirds had less than 4 garments made in the home.

Of the out-of-door garments, winter coats were the most often made, 15.6 per cent of those worn. Only one zipper suit was homemade, but there were 4 slip-on-sweaters, 4 pieces of headwear, and 11 pairs of mittens. The latter were often knit by others and given to the children.

Of the indoor clothing, boys' suits were the most often made (29 of the 403, or 7 per cent of the total number worn during the year). Although only 19 pairs of trousers were made for the boys, these represented 20 per cent of the number worn (19 of 91). These were usually of the straight, knee-length type that were fairly easy to make. Nearly half of the rompers (48.9 per cent) and over half of the night gowns and night shirts (57.5 per cent) were constructed at home. Probably the reason so many of these were made in the home was that they were easily constructed garments.

The boys' wardrobes averaged 3 homemade garments and nearly 2 made over ones.

Spring and fall, and winter coats were the most often made over of the outdoor garments with blouses and trousers running high for the indoor garments. Here 20 per cent of the trousers worn by the boys were made over. This larger percentage is probably due to the custom of transforming worn out men's trousers into boys' tailored trousers as was practiced in many

Table XX

Number of Home Made and Made Over Garments
for Boys of Different Age Groups

	Garments homemade				Garments made over				Total
	Age groups in years				Age groups in years				homemade
	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total	2-3	4-5	6-7	Total	and madeover
A. Outer Garments									
Winter coat	6	1	1	8	4	1	0	5	13
Fall & spring coat	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	7	7
Jackets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Zipper suit	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Leggings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Button sweaters	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Slip-on-sweaters	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Headwear	2	2	-	4	1	1	-	2	6
Mittens	3	5	3	11	-	-	-	-	11
Scarf	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
B. Suits and undergarments									
Boys' suits	12	7	10	29	3	1	3	7	36
Trousers	7	-	12	19	3	6	9	18	37
Blouses	-	-	-	-	14	2	2	18	18
Play suits	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Sunsuits	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
Rompers	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Bibs	2	-	-	2	-	12	-	12	14
Underwaists	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5
Panties & shorts	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	8
Nightshirts	14	9	-	23	2	-	-	2	25
Aprons	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	6
Pajamas, coveralls,)									
bathing suits,)	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	3	5
bathrobe, garters,)									
house slippers)									
Knit socks	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of garments of all kinds	76	33	33	142	43	27	21	91	233
Number of boys represented	12	11	10	33	7	6	6	22	
Number garments per boy represented	6.3	3.0	3.3	4.3	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.1	
Number garments per 47 boys	5.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.9	4.9

of the homes visited. Bibs and panties also ran fairly high as garments made from old materials.

Garments Handed Down

The results of this study on the garments handed down to the 47 boys are surprising in view of the generally accepted idea that boys are hard on their clothing and, therefore, wear them out before outgrowing them. In these cases, an average of 8.4 garments per boy were handed down. Of these, however, the greater number came in the 2-3 year group where there were 13 handed down garments per boy. The number decreased by half for the 4-5 year group and remained nearly the same for the 6-7 year group (6.4 and 5.7 garments per boy respectively). Four-fifths of the boys (39 of 47) possessed at least one article handed down.

Of the outdoor garments for boys, winter coats were the most often handed down (16 of 51, or 1/3 of those worn during the year). Next, proportionately, came the fall and spring coats, with 6 of the 23 worn being passed down. Leggings and headwear ran fairly high, about 1/5 being second handed.

Very few mittens were handed down, 3.6 per cent, (4 of 109 mittens worn) showing that the boys had no difficulty in wearing these out by themselves. Eleven per cent of the slip-on sweaters and 7 per cent of the button sweaters were second handed.

Of the indoor outer garments for boys, suits were the most numerous of those handed down, with 47 of the 402 worn, or 11.6 per cent. This number is over twice as many as the number of girls' dresses handed down, averaging 4 per cent of the total worn. The large number of boys' suits handed down is probably partly due to the decided change in the type of clothing worn by the boys,

Table XXI.

Number and Type of Handed Down Garments in Boys' Wardrobes

	Total handed down	Total garments worn	Per cent handed down of those worn
A. Outer garments.			
Winter coats	16	51	31.3
Fall and spring coats	6	23	26.0
Rain coat	1	11	9.0
Zipper suit	2	20	10.0
Leggings	4	21	19.0
Button sweater	4	54	7.4
Slip-on-sweater	7	62	11.3
Headgear	22	145	15.1
B. Suits and Play suits			
Boys' suits	47	402	11.6
Trousers	8	91	8.8
Blouses	11	161	6.9
Coveralls	10	90	11.1
Overalls	7	29	24.1
Swimming suits	9	34	26.4
Play and sun suits	6	73	8.2
C. Underclothing and night wear			
Light cotton suits, B.V.D.	12	139	8.9
Heavy cotton suits	4	113	3.5
Undershirts	3	35	.9
Underwaists	14	53	26.4
Shorts	-	--	----
Bathrobe	11	31	35.4
Pajamas	37	228	16.2
Nightshirts	8	40	20.0
D. Footgear			
Oxfords	3	76	3.9
Slippers and shoes	5	55	9.1
Hightops	3	11	27.2
Houseslippers	6	47	12.8
Boots	2	2	100.0
Socks	36	333	8.2
Stockings	13	246	5.9
Galoshes	5	40	12.5
Rubbers	5	49	10.2

Table XXI. (con)

	Total handed down	Total garments worn	Per cent handed down of those worn
E. Miscellaneous			
Mittens	4	109	3.6
Scarf	16	30	53.3
Aprons	8	16	50.0
Bibs	6	136	4.4
Garters	2	78	2.5
Neckties	1	61	1.6
Handkerchiefs	31	352	8.9
 Total garments	 395	 3537	 10.98
Number garments handed down per 47 boys	8.36	76.5	10.98
Number garments handed down per children represented	9.77		
Number of children represented	39.		

beginning with the 4-5 age group through the 6-7 age group, where suits are displaced by trousers and blouses.

As might be expected, about 1/4 of the bathing suits and overalls were handed down, showing that these were not much worn. Of the trousers, only 8.8 per cent, and of the coveralls, 11 per cent were handed down.

Considering the underclothing, the undershirts apparently received the least amount of hard wear for over 1/4 (14 of 53) were passed down. Nearly 9 per cent of the summer unionsuits, compared to 3.5 per cent of the heavy union suits, were second handed, showing that there was comparatively a shorter time in which the boys wore the light weight union suits and, therefore, outgrew them more quickly.

The fact that slightly over half of the boys (26 of 47) had bathrobes and of these over a third were handed down, goes to show they were not very popular with the boys.

Obviously, the shoes that are the most suitable for all occasions for the boys are the less often handed down. Only 3.9 per cent of the oxfords, as compared to 9 per cent of the slippers and shoes and 18 per cent of the durable, but expensive high tops worn were handed down. Of the house slippers, 13.8 per cent were handed down. The comparatively large percentage of the galoshes (12.5 per cent) and rubbers (10.2) handed down may be due to the older boys discarding them for high tops in the snowy weather.

Asking again the question, Is there any relation between the number of older brothers and sisters in the family and the number of garments handed down? a somewhat different picture appears for the boys than for the girls.

Table XXII

Comparison of Number of Older Children in the Family
With the Number of Handed Down Garments per Boy Studied

	Ages of boys in years		
	2-3	4-5	6-7
Number of older children	13	11	15
Number of older brothers	6	5	9
Number of garments handed down per boy	13.3	6.4	5.8

Here the average number of garments handed down per boy decreases with his age regardless of the number of older brothers and sisters in the family, where for the girls it increases.

This tends to show that, in the case of handed down garments for boys, more depends upon the age of the boy and the type of garments worn than upon the number of older brothers and sisters in the family; also that the older brothers, from 5 to 7 years of age, are harder on their clothing and, therefore, do not have as much to pass on as the younger brothers did.

B. Costs of Wardrobes.

Many of the mothers questioned were interested in knowing how their childrens' wardrobes compared with those of other children, both in content and in cost. Because so few of these kept a record of their expenditures, it was hard for them to know even the amount of money spent in one year for their childrens' clothing. The data collected are analyzed here with this in mind.

As has been stated before, the record of costs of the various garments here was dependent upon the memory and estimates of the mothers, and, therefore, cannot be said to be accurate. Some averages have been worked out, however, on the theory that the garments estimated at too high a cost would counterbalance those estimated at too low a cost.

To determine the normal figures for the cost of the wardrobe, the median or middle figure and the mean, or average figure, were found for both the total original cost of the wardrobe and the amount spent on it in one year. The median figure for cost, it was thought, would eliminate the effect of extreme cases of very low or very high expenditures.

Girls

Although the number of cases for the girls was small (45) it is believed these data are fairly accurate as there were very few extreme cases, either high or low.

It is interesting to notice in Table XXI, that the median figures for both the original cost of the wardrobes and the expenditure in one year gradually increases with the age period.

Table XXIII
Median and Mean Costs of Girls' Wardrobes

Age groups in years	Number of cases	Median cost		Mean cost	
		Total original cost	Expenditure one year in one year	Total original cost	Expenditure one year in one year
3-5	18	\$74.70	\$46.05	\$83.93	\$53.63
4-5	15	\$55.68	51.43	56.67	59.18
6-7	12	\$66.73	56.34	55.05	55.66
Total and average	45	\$65.53	\$50.72	\$91.14	\$55.34
			59.5		60.7

Amount of P.E. 3.1 Standard deviation, \$30.83.
M.

In the mean figures, where the extreme cases have more influence, the averages do not run on a gradual increase, but the mean for the age group 6-7 decreases over that for the age group 4-5. In general, for these cases, the mean original cost of girls' clothing worn in one year from the ages 2-7 ran from \$33.93 to \$96.67.

The mean cost of clothing for one year ran from \$52.63 to \$59.18.

The median figures ran a little lower in both cases, being \$74.70 to \$96.73 for the original cost and \$46.05 to \$56.64 for the cost of the wardrobe in one year. The median cost of the wardrobe in one year averages 60 per cent of the median original cost. In other words, 60 per cent of the clothing was purchased new each year.

In considering the range of price, it must be remembered the majority of this clothing was purchased from August, 1929 to August, 1931, when the cost of children's clothing was on the downward trend. Therefore, a greater range in price for clothing can be expected than if the price level had been constant.

From Table XXI it may be noticed winter coats give the widest range in price. The mother who paid the least paid \$2.95 for a coat in the 6-7 year group while the one who paid the most paid \$13.75 for a coat in the 2-3 year group. Age of the child had very little to do with the cost of the coats in these cases. The price for fall and spring coats ranged from \$2.95 to \$14.50 with both the lowest and highest prices coming in the 4-5 year group.

It was surprising that the average costs of winter coats purchased in the winters of 1929-30 and 1930-31 for all classes were similar, being \$6.83 for the first winter and \$9.76 for the second winter. Here the difference may be due to the fact that the children were one year older, in each case for the second year,

and, therefore, the price may have averaged higher for larger sizes.

Zipper suits ranged in price from \$1.95 to \$15.00, both limits of the range coming in the 4-5 year group and sweater suits ranged from \$3.00 to \$6.95 with both limits coming in the 2-3 year group. From this limited study the inference may be drawn that there is a wider range of price within the age groups than between the age groups. This assumption may be due to the fact that prices of garments are dependent upon so many more factors than size, such as kind of material, place purchased, time purchased, whether at the beginning of the season or on a sale, the reputation of the brand of goods, etc. To support this assumption, it was found that both the upper and lower limits of the entire price range of a garment occurred 12 times in the 2-3 year group, 9 times in the 4-5 year group, and 6 times in the 6-7 year group, of a possible 60 kinds of garments. This fact would present, also, a new assumption, namely, that there is a greater choice in price of garments in the 2-3 year group than in the other groups.

Of the headwear, the greatest range of price was in the hats, and the least difference in price was in bonnets and helmets.

Of the indoor garments, the widest range in price came in the everyday cotton dresses, costing from \$.29 to \$3.00. Here the most expensive dress cost over ten times as much as the cheapest. This variation was undoubtedly due to the wide difference in quality of material, workmanship, and type of garment possible to purchase.

Cotton pantie dresses came next with a variation of six times the cost, ranging from \$.49 to \$2.95.

Special and silk one piece dresses, sunsuits, bathing suits and playsuits also had a wide range of prices, the highest

Table XXIV

Range of Prices of Ready Made Garments for Girls

Garment	Price range	* Factor of variation	Garment	Price range	* Factor of variation
A. Outdoor garments			C. Underclothing, Sleeping garments		
Rain coat	\$2.98- 5.95	2	Unionsuits		
Winter coat	2.95-18.75	6+	Cotton, summer	\$.25- 1.00	4
Summer coat	.79- 3.50	4	Cotton, heavy	.50- 1.95	4
Fall and spring coat	2.95-14.50	5-	Silk and wool	1.49- 2.50	1 2/3
Zipper suit	1.95-15.00	7 1/2	Undershirts	.25- .79	3+
Sweater suit	2.00- 6.95	3 1/2	Bands	.25- .75	3
Leggings	1.00- 3.50	3 1/2	Combination suits	.25- 1.95	8-
Button sweaters	.75- 4.95	6 1/2	Underwaists	.25- 1.00	4
Slip-on-sweaters	.69- 3.95	6-	Separate bloomers, panties	.10- .95	9 1/2
Gloves	.59- 1.69	3-	Petticoats	.25- 1.95	8-
Mittens	.20- 1.75	8 1/2	Bathrobes	1.00- 5.00	5
Hats	.59- 5.00	8 1/2	Kimonos	1.50-2.50	1 2/3
Berets and tams	.25- 2.00	8	Pajamas	.25- 2.25	9
Toques	.50- 2.50	5	Nightgowns	.35- 2.00	6-
Bonnets	1.00- 2.95	3-			
Helmets	1.00- 2.95	3-			
B. Indoor Garments			D. Footwear and hosiery		
Dresses, everyday	.29- 3.00	10	Shoes	1.65- 4.95	3
Dresses, special, cotton	1.29- 6.00	5	Slippers	1.00- 4.00	4
Dresses, silk	.99- 5.00	5+	Oxfords	1.00- 4.00	4
Dresses, wool	1.95- 6.00	3+	Sandals	.49- 2.95	6
Pantie dresses, everyday	.49- 2.95	6	Galoshes	1.50- 4.50	3
Pantie dresses, special, cotton	1.00- 3.50	3 1/2	Rubbers	.60- 1.00	1 2/3
Pantie dresses, silk			Bedroom slippers	.39- 3.00	7 2/3
Pantie dresses, wool	2.95-	-	Hosiery		
Playsuits, sun	.29- 1.95	6	Socks, cotton	.18- .50	2 1/2
Bathing suits	.75- 3.98	5+	Socks, silk and wool	.19- .75	4-
Coveralls	.50- 1.00	2	Anklets	.10- .50	5
Overalls	.49- 1.00	2+	Stockings, cotton	.15- .59	4-
Playsuits	.29- 1.95	6 1/2	Stockings, silk and wool	.35- 1.25	3 1/2-
Rompers	- 1.00		Garters	.05- .50	10
Skirts	1.00- 3.95	4	Garter belt	- .50	
Blouses	.75- 1.25	1 2/3			
Beach pajamas	.59- 2.98	5+			

* Factor of variation means the number of times the lowest price will go into the highest one.

1. Name of the person

2. *
3. V

4. Order of the

1	00.1-00.2	1.00.1
2	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
3	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
4	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
5	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
6	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
7	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
8	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
9	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
10	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
11	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
12	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
13	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
14	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
15	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
16	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
17	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
18	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
19	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
20	00.1-00.1	1.00.1

5. Order of the

1	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
2	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
3	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
4	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
5	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
6	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
7	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
8	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
9	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
10	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
11	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
12	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
13	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
14	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
15	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
16	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
17	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
18	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
19	00.1-00.1	1.00.1
20	00.1-00.1	1.00.1

* Order of the person is the order of the person

prices averaging 5 and 6 times those of the lowest.

Of the footwear, bedroom slippers had the greatest range in price, from \$.38 to \$3.00, probably due to the grouping together of all kinds of bedroom slippers, regardless of the material of which they were made. Sandals ranged from \$.49 to \$3.95, the highest price being 6 times that of the lowest.

Hosiery had a fairly wide range of prices, with anklets the widest and cotton socks the narrowest in range.

Boys

When studying the boys' wardrobes, more extreme cases were found. In one instance, a boy 3 years old had an \$35.00 fur coat that had been given to him by wealthy grand-parents. In another case, the mother of a boy of 7 stated her son's wardrobe was at a minimum, which statement appeared true enough. Here every garment was planned for and made to do full service before being discarded (1). Such cases as these have affected to some extent, the mean and median figures of costs for the boys' wardrobes.

In the 47 cases obtained, the original cost ranged from \$75.81 to \$83.92, which did not increase for the 6-7 age group. The medians for the cost to the family in one year ranged from \$35.09 to \$47.49, increasing with each age group. The medians for the cost of the wardrobe in one year average 53 per cent of the median original costs of the wardrobe. (Hence, about 50 per cent of wardrobes was purchased new each year; therefore, the average garments last two years.)

The mean costs of the wardrobes are higher, showing the effect of extreme cases. The means for the original costs of the

(1) Mother was a Home Economics Graduate.

Table XXV

Median and Mean Costs of Wardrobes for 47 Boys Studied

Age groups in years	Number of cases	Median Cost		Mean Cost			
		Total original cost	Expenditure one year	Percent of expenditure in one year	Total original cost	Expenditure one year	Percent of expenditure in one year
2-3	15	\$75.81	\$35.09	46.3	(237.63* (137.66	\$43.06	(49.1 (31.3
4-5	16	83.92	46.60	55.6	79.57	50.48	63.3
6-7	16	80.92	47.49	56.6	89.01	43.77	54.8
Total and average	47	\$80.31	\$43.23	53.5	(255.35 (101.35	\$47.53	(46.9 (55.7

* In this group was an \$85.00 fur coat gift to the child. If this item is included it will change this figure to \$137.86.

Amount of P.E. ^M with fur coat	± 3.2	Standard deviation, 32.71
Amount of P.E. ^M without fur coat	± 2.6	Standard deviation, 26.09

wardrobes range from \$79.57 to \$89.01 with an average for all the age groups of \$35.35. The means for the costs in one year likewise are higher than the median figures, ranging from \$43.06 to \$50.48. From Table XXV it will be noticed that these are not arranged in a naturally increasing order as would be expected. This arrangement may be due to the smallness of the group sampled.

It will also be noticed that the percentage of the wardrobes purchased in one year varied greatly, the average being 55.7 per cent of the original cost. In other words, each garment was worn approximately two years.

To determine to what extent the mothers had a chance to control the cost of their boys' wardrobe, the garments have been listed in Table XXVI, showing the range of price of each kind or type of garment. Here is found a greater price range than might be expected. Due to the small size of the sample, it was not thought advisable to separate the different kinds of garments according to the material of which they were made. For instance, the wool, cotton, and fur winter coats were listed together.

In considering the range of price for the outdoor garments, the greatest range is found in the winter coats where an \$35.00 fur coat, a gift to a 3 year old boy, is over 56 times as great in price as the cheapest coat at \$1.50. Even if the furcoat is not considered, the highest priced coat at \$15.00 would be 10 times the cost of the lowest priced coat at \$1.50. This fact is probably due to the great difference in materials and quality possible in winter coats.

Leggings and button-up sweaters also had a wide range, the highest price averaging 7 and 8 times the lowest price.

Mittens and gloves had a surprisingly wide range with \$.20 for the cheapest to \$3.00 for the most expensive. Here there is a wide range of material and type of hand covering possible.

The most expensive hat cost eleven times as much as the cheapest hat. In this case, also, hats of all kinds of materials, such as straw, tweed, and felt, were grouped together. Berets and toques had the narrowest price ranges of the headwear.

Everyday suits for boys cost from \$.50 to \$3.95 and special suits (such as linen, and Sunday-best cotton suits) cost from \$.93 to \$5.00, with a higher but narrower price range (6 times for every day suits, 5 times for special suits). Wool suits for boys also had a wide range, the most expensive being 6 times the least expensive.

Coveralls, playsuits and trousers all had a range of from 7 to 8 times the price.

Hightops were the highest in price of the footwear, costing from \$3.50 to \$5.50, but their highest cost was less than twice the lowest. This small variation is probably due to the fact that hightops are a fairly standardized article of clothing and there is not as much variation in the material and construction possible as in boys' suits, for instance. In general, the highest price for boys' footwear is not over three times the lowest price.

Of the underclothing, silk and wool union suits are not only the most expensive, ranging from \$.50 to \$3.50, but also the article having the widest choice in price. The lowest and highest priced articles both come in the 2-3 year group which shows extreme cases, or a wide variation in the quality of garment obtained.

Table XXVI

Range of Prices of Ready Made Garments for Boys

Garment	Price range	*Factor of variation
A. Outdoor garments		
Rain coat	\$1.50- 4.00	2 3/4
Winter coat	1.50-15.00)	10)
	85.00)	56)
Fall and spring coat	3.95-10.00	2 1/2
Jackets	2.00- 6.50	3 1/4
Sweater suit	2.50- 5.00	2
Zipper suit	3.95-13.00	3
Leggings	.69- 5.95	7
Button sweater	.50- 3.95	8-
Slip-on-sweater	1.00- 4.00	4
Gloves	.25- 2.00	8
Mittens	.20- 2.00	10
Hats	.25- 2.95	12-
Caps	.35- 1.98	5+
Tams and berets	1.00- 3.00	3
Toques	.50- 1.50	3
Helmets	.65- 2.98	4 1/2
B. Indoor garments and footwear		
Boys' everyday suits	.50- 2.95	6
Special suits	.98- 5.00	5
Silk suits	1.00- 3.50	3 1/2
Wool suits	1.00- 5.95	6-
Boys' wool 3 piece suits	7.00-16.00	2+
Sunsuits	.50- 1.50	3
Bathing suits	.69- 3.50	5
Coveralls	.20- 1.39	7-
Overalls	.39- 1.00	2 1/2
Playsuits	.20- 1.69	8+
Rompers	1.00- 1.50	1 1/2
Trousers	.59- 3.98	7
Blouses	.47- 2.15	4 1/2
Shoes	1.50- 4.75	3+
Hightops	3.50- 5.50	1 2/3
Slippers	1.25- 4.00	3+
Oxfords	1.49- 5.00	3+
Sandals	.65- 3.79	6-
Galoshes	1.25- 3.95	3+
Rubbers	.65- 1.50	2 1/3
Bedroom slippers	.50- 3.00	6
Cotton socks	.10- .85	8 1/2
Silk and wool socks	.50- 1.50	3
Anklets	.12- .50	4
Cotton stockings	.20- 1.00	5
Silk and wool stockings	.35- 1.00	3-
Garters	.10- .35	3 1/2
Garter belt	.49- 1.00	2
C. Underclothing and Sleeping garments		
Unionsuits		
Light cotton	.25- 1.00	4
Heavy cotton	.50- 2.00	4
Silk and wool	.50- 3.50	7
Undershirts	.25- 1.50	6
Bands	.39- .85	2+
Underwaists	.15- .75	5
Separate panties	.25- .50	2
Bathrobes	1.50- 4.00	2 2/3
Pajamas	.50- 3.00	6
Nightgowns or shirts	.50- .75	1 1/2

* Factor of variation means the number of times the lowest price will go into the highest one.

1. The first of these is the

the second is the

the third is the

the fourth is the

the fifth is the

the sixth is the

the seventh is the

the eighth is the

the ninth is the

the tenth is the

the eleventh is the

In general the garments where there is the least possible variation in materials used, quality of workmanship, and type of garment, have the narrowest price range. The articles of clothing of highest cost were wool three piece boys' suits, winter coats, fall and spring coats, and zipper suits. The articles having the widest range of price were winter coats, hats, and mittens. The articles having the lowest range of price were raincoats, sweatersuits, rompers, hightops, rubbers, bands, separate panties, and nightshirts.

C. Durability of Garments

Because there are so many factors influencing the durability of a garment, it was found that very few conclusions could actually be obtained from the data. It had been planned to compare the cost of the garment, and the amount of wear with the condition of the garment. In the process of obtaining the material, however, it became increasingly evident that the amount and kind of wear could not be accurately obtained and, therefore, the discussion on durability will be very limited.

There appears to be a definite lack of pure durability studies of children's clothing. A scientific study in which the type and construction of a garment and the type of wear it received could be controlled, would be valuable. Such a study, however, would not allow for possible accidents to the garments such as paint stains, tears, unwise laundering, etc. To find the actual durability of a garment in use, a detailed study of perhaps two hundred of the same type of garments, such as boys' suits or girls' dresses, would be helpful.

In this study there was determined the approximate number of months a child had worn a garment, and roughly the kind of wear it had received, whether constant as an everyday dress, or

intermittant as a best or Sunday dress. In addition, the type of garment and the kind of wear received were recorded.

Even in such a limited study, it was expected that the condition of a garment and its age would correspond. In Figure I only everyday suits and dresses in fair condition were used, because these offered the largest number of cases of the same type of garment. It was also expected that the length of wear before a garment would arrive at the fair condition stage would vary according to the number of other garments of similar type in the wardrobe.

From this sample, the number of months of wear appear to have more effect on boys' suits than upon girls' dresses. The majority of boys' suits in medium condition had been worn from 4 to 6 months, while the majority of girls' dresses in medium condition had been worn from 1 to 18 months. This wide range in the wearing period of the dresses shows the probable effect of many other factors influencing the durability of a garment such as construction of the garment, durability of the material, degree of hard wear given by the child, kind of laundering and the type of care it received.

Figure I

Scatter Diagram

Life of Everyday Garments in Medium Condition in Relation to the Total Number of Everyday Garments in the Wardrobe.

A. Girls' Dresses

	Number of months of wear								
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27
Number in wardrobe	1-4								
	5-9				.			..	
	10-14	..	...	.	..	.			
	15-19	..	.						..
	20-24		.	..	.				
	25-29	..	..	..					

B. Boys' Everyday Suits *

	Number of months of wear								
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27
Number in wardrobe	1-4								
	5-9		..			.			
	10-14	..	..	..	.	.			
	15-19	.	...	.	..		..		
	20-24	.	..	.					
	25-29								

* Two to five years inclusive, only.

Chapter IV
Conclusions

Conclusions

A. Comparison of Content of Girls' and Boys' Wardrobes.

Three assumptions generally accepted relating to the content of boys' and girls' wardrobes are: boys need a smaller number of articles of clothing and, therefore, their wardrobes contain fewer garments; boys' clothing is more complicated to make and, therefore, there is a smaller number of homemade garments in their wardrobes; boys give their clothing harder wear than girls and, therefore, not as many garments are handed down. *

In this discussion an attempt will be made to point out the differences and similarities in the content of boys' and girls' wardrobes and, as nearly as possible from this small number of cases, to check the assumptions above.

Generally speaking, the total number of articles of clothing did average more for the girls than for the boys, but the major articles of clothing such as a total of outdoor wraps, and suits and dresses were surprisingly equal in numbers. The ~~girls~~ ^{girls have} exceeded the ~~boys~~ ^{boys} in ~~and mittens~~ ^{and mittens} and bathrobes. ~~The boys exceeded the girls in mittens, jackets, and high top shoes.~~ ^{Remain some in hats and shoes.}

Considering these garments in detail, the boys averaged only .4 raincoats per boy as compared to .75 raincoats per girl. From this it cannot be assumed that the boys were in the rain less, but rather that they wore a new type of garment, the mackinaw, or a leather jacket. In the 6-7 year age group, where raincoats are the most needed, the boys averaged .75 jackets each.

This new article of clothing, the jacket, seems also to have a decided effect upon the number of boys having winter coats. Here the number of winter coats per boy tends to increase, the same as for the girls, until the school age is reached where it drops to less than one coat per child. If the jacket substitute is added to the winter coats, however, the number of winter outer garments worn per boy parallels closely that of the girls as shown below.

Table XXVII

Comparison of Number of Outdoor Garments for Boys and Girls of Different Age Groups

Garments	Ages in years		
	2-3	4-5	6-7
Winter coats per girl	1.05	1.20	1.58
Winter coats and jackets per boy	1.06	1.43	1.61

The boys have no summer coats and fewer fall and spring coats than the girls with an increased number, however, of heavy sweaters that are substituted for the coats. It is interesting to notice that in the school age group the number of heavy sweaters suddenly falls off for the boys showing that the jacket above mentioned not only substitutes for the winter coat but also for the fall and spring coats and heavy sweaters. During this period 5 of the 16 boys were found possessing heavy 3 piece wool suits.

If the total number of outdoor garments for the boys and girls of the different age groups are compared, the number of

outer wraps per girl slightly increases but for the boys it gradually decreases as seen in the table below.

Table XXVIII
Number of All Outdoor Garments per Child
According to Age Groups

	Ages in years		
	2-3	4-5	6-7
Girls	5.36	5.37	6.39
Boys	6.17	5.78	4.89

This decrease for boys is probably due to the greater firmness of material used in the older boys' clothing (as leather jackets) and to the greater suitability of these garments for all occasions.

Likewise, the boys averaged fewer pieces of headgear than the girls (3 to 3½) with the helmets (1) the most worn by the boys, closely followed by caps (2). Berets and tams (3) were the most popular with the girls with hats next in number (4).

With mittens, however, the boys exceeded the girls (3.3 pairs for the boys, 1.8 pairs for the girls) but they had fewer pairs of gloves (.2 per boy; .5 per girl) than the girls.

It is interesting as well, to compare the average number of indoor outer garments for the boys with that for the girls. These figures include all the garments similarly worn, such as girls' dresses, boys' suits, playsuits, sunsuits, coveralls,

- (1) .8 helmets per boy.
- (2) .6 caps per boy.
- (3) 2.0 berets and tams per girl.
- (4) .5 hats per girl.

overalls, trousers, and skirts. Here blouses and shirts were purposely left out because they do not make a complete change of outer garment.

Table XXIX
Number of Indoor Outer Garments per Child
According to Age Groups

	Ages in years		
	2-3	4-5	6-7
Boys	20.6	16.4	11.8
Girls	19.1	16.3	16.0

These figures parallel each other closely up to the school group. The sudden drop for boys is probably due to these boys depending much more on shirts for a clean garment unit than the girls did upon blouses. If the boys' blouses are added instead of the trousers the numbers are even closer together, being 15.3 for the 6-7 year period for the boys and 16.1 for the girls. Both the girls and the boys wore slip-on-sweaters a great deal in place of blouses.

Comparing the total number of pairs of footwear worn by the boys and girls, the girls averaged slightly more than the boys with the number increasing slightly in both cases as the age increased.

It may be noticed in Table X that where oxfords and shoes were the most worn by the boys (.3 for shoes and 1.6 for oxfords), slippers were by far the most worn by the girls, averaging 2 pairs per girl with oxfords and sandals coming next (.5 pair each per girl). Bedroom slippers, galoshes, and rubbers were about equally worn by both the girls and boys.

With hosiery, the boys averaged fewer pairs than the girls (12 pairs per boy; 15 pairs per girl). This difference may be due to the boys going stockingless and barefooted more than the girls.

While bathrobes were fairly popular with the boys they were not as generally worn by them as by the girls (.9 per girl; .6 per boy). Twenty-six of the 47 boys had bathrobes as compared to 34 of the 45 girls.

The number of sleeping garments per boy was slightly larger than the number per girl, averaging nearly 6 for the boys and nearly 5½ for the girls.

B. Home Sewing

One of the assumptions generally accepted in respect to the amount of home sewing done is that boys' garments, being in general of a more complicated nature than girls', are less often homemade than girls' garments. The present study, based upon ~~97~~ cases of moderate income families, tends to support this idea.

Considering the whole group, the girls averaged 11.5 homemade garments and the boys 3 garments each. The most numerous articles of clothing homemade were boys' suits (1) and girls' dresses (3), but the percentages, however, were much smaller for the former than the latter.

Not only a smaller number of garments were made for the boys, but also a smaller number of boys than girls wore home

- (1) 29 of 402 suits worn, or 7 per cent.
- (2) 40 per cent of pantie dresses, 33 per cent of one piece dresses.

made clothing. Table XXX shows that only 1/5 of the boys as compared to 1/2 of the girls, had 10 or more home made garments in their wardrobes. Fourteen boys possessed no home constructed garments, compared to only 4 of the 45 girls possessing none.

For both the boys and girls the amount of home sewing was done mostly for the 2-3 year old children. The average number of garments made per child for the three age groups was 5, 3 and 2 respectively for the boys, and 15, 11 and 6 respectively for the girls. This decrease in home sewing as the age of the child increases may be partially due to the increased amount of work in the home as the family grows older and to a change in the type of garments worn.

It is often thought that the size of the family as well as the age and sex of the children has a definite relation to the amount of home sewing done. Considering the small number of cases, it was impossible to draw definite conclusions from this study but the general observations may be interesting.

Eliminating two extreme cases, it was noticed that there was a decided and gradual decrease in the number of garments made in the home as the size of the family increased from one to 5 children. In only one case were there over 2 home made garments when there were 5 children in the family. In no cases were there over 12 garments made with 4 children in the family and in only one case were there over 22 garments made with 3 in the family.

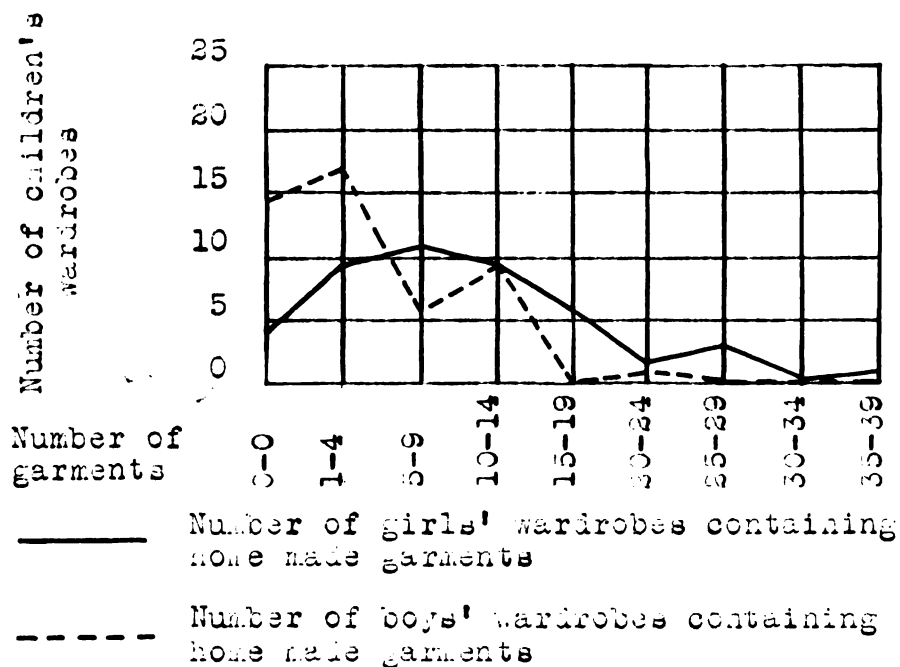
Table XXX

Homemade Garments in Girls' and Boys' Wardrobes

Number of home-made garments in the wardrobe	Number of girls' wardrobes	Number of boys' wardrobes	Total
0-0	4	14	18
1-4	9	17	26
5-9	11	6	17
10-14	9	9	18
15-19	6	-	6
20-24	2	1	3
25-29	3	-	3
30-34	-	-	-
35-39	1	-	1
Total	45	47	92

Figure II

Homemade Garments in Girls' and Boys' Wardrobes



C. Handed down Garments

Contrary to the often accepted assumption that boys give harder wear to their clothing than girls and, therefore, should hand down fewer garments, the boys in this study possessed nearly twice as many previously worn garments as the girls, averaging 8.4 to 4.5 respectively. This may incite wonder until it is considered that the type of boys' garments changes at a rapid rate compared to that for girls. From romper suits the boys change to short-legged cotton suits, to tweed trousers with blouses, and then to tailored suits with shirts, while girls continue to wear dresses from babyhood on. This fact, then, would not mean that the boys did not give as hard wear to their garments as the girls, but that they wore them a shorter length of time before they changed to more masculine clothing.

Other factors influencing the passing on of worn boys' garments may be the durability of the material employed and the firmness of the construction, since mothers and manufacturers expect boys to give clothing hard wear. A girl, also, may be able to wear a dress that is too short better than a boy a pair of trousers that is too tight.

The greatest change appears to be from the pre-school to the kindergarden group for the boys as twice as many previously worn garments were possessed by the first group as by the kindergarden and school groups. These boys averaged 13 handed down garments as compared to $4\frac{1}{2}$ for the girls of the same age. The difference seems to be in the larger number of boys' suits, play suits, pairs of pajamas and hosiery received than similar garments received by the girls.

For mittens, slip-on-sweaters, heavy sweaters, and houseslippers, the percentages were also higher for the boys than for the girls, showing that the girls more often wore out these types of clothing than the boys.

D. Average Wardrobes at Different Ages

In order to facilitate the mothers in using this material, average wardrobes have been worked out for the different age groups for both the boys and the girls.

Column three of the following tables gives the range of price of the different garments for that particular age group. The mean figure of this range of price was selected as the average cost of the garment in 1931. The last column represents the actual expenditure to obtain the average wardrobe.

From the study as previously stated, however, the average amount of the original value of the wardrobe purchased in one year was 60 per cent for the girls, and 56 per cent for the boys. To determine the probable expenditure in one year, these per cents were used in each case. It is interesting to compare the results with the mean and median figures worked out from the original data. In general, they are approximately the same.

Average Wardrobes for Girls

Age 2-3

Garment	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
Winter coat	1	\$3.00-18.75	\$10.68	\$10.68
Leggings	1	1.50- 4.99	2.35	2.35
Heavy sweaters	1	2.00- 4.95	2.97	2.97
Slip-on-sweater	1	1.00- 3.95	2.32	2.32
Mittens	2	.39- 1.00	.69	.69
Berets	2	.50- 1.98	1.24	2.48
Everyday dresses	4	1.00- 6.00	1.17	4.68
Special dresses	2	2.00- 10.00	3.65	7.30
Pantie dresses	3	1.00- 4.00	1.72	13.76
Sun suits	1	.69- 3.95	1.23	1.23
Play suits	1	.69- 3.79	.54	.54
Coveralls	1	.69- 3.00	.75	.75
Slippers	2	1.50- 4.00	2.75	5.50
Bedroom slippers	1	.39- 2.50	1.45	1.45
Galoshes or rubbers	1	(1.50- 3.95)	(2.32)	
		(.60- 3.00)	(.60)	1.51
Cotton socks Anklets	5	.29- .59	.34	1.70
Anklets	3	.39- .59	.33	.99
Cotton stockings	3	.20- .50	.35	1.05
Silk and wool stockings	2	.49- 1.25	.625	1.65
Garters	1	.10- .25	.175	.17
Union suits, light	1	.25- .98	.61	.61
Union suits, heavy	1	.75- 1.50	1.12	1.12
Union suits, silk and wool	1	1.50- 2.50	2.00	2.00
Undershirts	1	.25- .79	.52	.52
Bands	1	.25- .75	.50	.50
Combination suits	2	.50- 1.95	1.225	2.45
Underwaists	1	.25- 1.00	.625	.62
Separate panties	5	.29- .69	.35	1.75
Petticoats	4	.69- 2.95	1.165	4.66
Bathrobes	1	1.00- 7.00	3.00	3.00
Pajamas	4	1.00- 3.95	.675	3.50
Nightdresses	2	.69- 3.00	.45	.90
Aprons	1	.29- 1.75	.42	.42
Bibs	4	.29- 2.25	.17	.68
Hairribbons	2	.05- .55	.20	.40
Handkerchiefs	6	.05- .25	.15	.90
Total				\$37.39
60 per cent purchased per year				\$52.73

Table XXXIb
Average Wardrobes for Girls
Age 4-5

Garment	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
Winter coat	1	\$6.00-17.50	\$11.75	\$11.75
Fall and spring coat	1	2.95-14.50	8.72	8.72
Zipper suit or Leggings and Heavy sweater	1	(1.95-15.00 (1.50- 1.95 (1.00- 4.00	(8.475 { (4.225	{ { {6.35
Slip-on-sweater	1	1.00- 2.98	1.99	1.99
Hat	1	.59- 5.00	2.79	2.79
Beret	2	.50- 2.00	1.25	2.50
Everyday dress	3	.29- 3.00	1.645	4.93
Special dress	1	1.50- 5.95	3.725	3.72
Pantie dress	6	.88- 1.95	1.415	11.32
Bathing suit	1	.75- 2.00	1.37	1.37
Sunsuit	1	.29- 1.69	.99	.99
Slippers	2	1.00- 4.00	2.50	5.00
Oxfords or sandals	(1 (	(1.00- 4.00 (.89- 2.50	(2.50 (1.695	(2.10 (
Bedroom slippers	1	.59- 3.00	1.80	1.80
Galoshes	1	1.50- 4.50	3.00	3.00
Rubbers	1	.75- 1.00	.875	.87
Anklets	5	.10- .35	.225	1.12
Cotton socks	6	.20- .39	.30	1.80
Cotton stockings	4	.15- .59	.37	1.48
Silk and wool stockings	1	.35- .75	.55	.55
Garters	1	.10- .25	.17	.17
Union suits, light cotton	1	.25- 1.00	.62	.62
Union suits, heavy cotton	1	.50- 1.95	1.22	1.22
Union suits, silk and wool	2	1.00- 1.75	1.37	2.74
Undershirts	1	.50- .50	.50	.50
Combination suits	3	.39- 1.95	1.56	4.68
Underwaists	1	.25- .50	.37	.37
Separate panties	3	.10- .75	.42	1.26
Petticoats	2	.50- 1.65	1.07	2.14
Bathrobes	1	1.00- 5.00	3.00	3.00
Pajamas	5	.69- 2.25	1.47	7.35
Aprons	2	.15- .75	.45	.90
Bibs	3	.05- .25	.15	.45
Hairribbons	3	.20- .50	.35	1.05
Handkerchiefs	12	.05- .25	.15	1.80
Mittens	2	.25- 1.00	.62	1.24
Gloves	1	.59- 1.69	1.14	1.14

Total

\$102.88

60 per cent purchased per year

\$ 61.72

Table XXXIc
Average Wardrobes for Girls
Age 6-7

Garment	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
Winter coat	1	\$2.95-13.00	\$7.975	\$ 7.97
Spring and fall coat	1	4.00-13.00	8.50	8.50
Raincoat	1	2.95- 5.95	4.45	4.45
Heavy sweater	1	.75- 3.95	2.35	2.35
Slip-on-sweater	2	1.00- 2.95	1.975	3.95
Beret	2	.25- 1.95	1.10	2.20
Everyday dresses	3	.35- 1.95	1.15	3.45
Special dresses	1	1.95- 5.95	3.95	3.95
Pantie dresses	6	1.00- 2.95	1.975	11.65
Special pantie dresses	1	2.95- 3.50	3.225	3.22
Bathing suit	1	1.50- 3.98	2.74	2.74
Play suit	1	.39- 1.00	.70	.70
Skirts	1	1.00- 3.95	2.475	2.47
Slippers	2	1.47- 4.50	2.98	5.96
Tennis shoes	1	1.00- 1.25	1.12	1.12
Oxfords	1	1.00- 4.00	2.50	2.50
Bedroom slippers	1	.95- 1.50	1.18	1.18
Galoshes	1	1.50- 3.98	2.74	2.74
Rubbers	1	.79- 1.00	.895	.89
Cotton socks	5	.19- .35	.27	1.35
Anklets	4	.19- .25	.22	.88
Anklets, silk and wool	1	.35- .75	.55	.55
Cotton stockings	3	.25- .39	.32	.96
Silk and wool stockings	2	.39- .75	.57	1.14
Garters	1	.05- .50	.27	.27
Union suits, light cotton	1	.39- .50	.45	.45
Union suits, heavy cotton	1	.50- 1.50	1.00	1.00
Union suits, silk and wool	1	1.49- 2.50	1.99	1.99
Combination suits	2	.25- 1.50	.875	1.75
Underwaists	1	.25- .50	.375	.37
Separate panties	5	.17- .95	.53	2.65
Petticoats	2	.25- 1.25	.75	1.50
Bathrobe	1	1.00- 3.00	2.00	2.00
Pajamas	4	.50- 1.50	1.00	4.00
Nightdresses	1	.50- 2.00	1.25	1.25
Aprons	1	.20- .50	.25	.25
Hairribbons	3	.05- .30	.12	.36
Handkerchiefs	15	.05- .25	.12	1.80
Bathing cap	1	.10- .25	.175	.17
Gloves	1	.69- 1.69	1.19	1.19
Mittens	1	.39- 1.00	.69	.69

Total \$97.55

60 per cent spent in one year \$58.53

Table XXXIIa
Average Wardrobes for Boys
Age 2-4

Garment	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
✓ Winter coat	1	3.00 1.875	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25
Smocksuits	(	(2.50- 5.00	(3.75	(
Zitonsuits	(1	(3.95- 5.95	(4.95	(4.35
✓ Leggings	1	2.00 2.00	2.25	2.25
✓ Heavy sweater	1	1.98 1.95	1.72	1.72
✓ Slip-on-sweater	1	1.98-6.75	2.50	2.50
✓ Hat or cap	1	(.89 3.95	.625	.625
Foot	1	(.50- .75		
✓ Togue or Helmet	1	1.00- 1.50	1.25	1.25
✓ Everyday suits	8	1.50 3.50	1.25	1.25
✓ Special suits	1	1.00- 5.95	1.725	13.80
	1	2.00- 7.95	2.975	2.97
✓ Wool suits	2	2.00- 10.00	3.00	6.00
✓ Coveralls	1	1.50- 4.00	.75	1.50
✓ Playsuits	1	1.29- 5.69	.99	1.98
✓ Smocksuits	1	1.50- 5.50	1.00	1.00
✓ Shoes	2	2.98- 7.95	3.365	6.73
✓ Slip-ers, sandals or oxfords	1	(1.00- 2.80	(1.50	(2.31
oxfords		2.49- 6.75	(3.12	(
✓ Bedslippers	1	1.00- 3.00	1.25	1.25
✓ Galoches	1	1.50- 4.50	2.50	2.50
✓ Rubbers	1	.65- 1.50	1.075	1.07
✓ Cotton socks	5	.29 1.69	.22	1.10
✓ Anklets	2	.20- .55	.30	.60
✓ Cotton stockings	4	.20- .50	.35	1.40
✓ Wool stockings	2	.69 1.00	.675	1.35
✓ Garters	1	.10- .25	.175	.175
✓ Garter-strings	1	.49- .50	.50	.50
✓ Unionenits, light	2	.25- .75	.50	1.00
✓ Unionenits, silk and wool	2	.50- 3.50	2.00	4.00
✓ Shirts (under)	2	.59 1.50	1.11	2.22
✓ Waists (under)	2	.25- .75	.50	1.00
✓ Separate panties	2	.59 1.52	.425	.85
✓ Bathrobes	1	1.50- 3.98	2.74	2.74
✓ Pajamas	4	1.98 4.95	1.225	4.90
✓ Nightshirts	2	1.50- 3.75	.625	1.25
✓ Mittens	2	.69 2.25	.725	1.45
Total				\$32.79
56 per cent purchased per year				\$46.36

Table XXXIIb
Average Wardrobes for Boys
Age 4-5

Garment	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
Winter coat	1	\$3.75-12.98	\$ 8.36	\$ 8.36
Zipper suit or Leggings	1	(4.98- 9.50 (.69- 4.25	(7.24 (2.22	((5.03
Heavy sweater	1	.72- 3.95	2.37	2.37
Slip-on-sweater	1	1.00- 4.00	2.50	2.50
Hat or cap	1	(.50- 1.79 (.35- 1.92	(1.14 (1.16	(1.15 (
Helmet	1	.75- 2.92	1.86	1.86
Everyday suit	7	.65- 2.00	1.325	9.27
Special suit	1	.98- 3.00	1.99	1.99
Wool suit	1	1.00- 3.00	2.00	2.00
Trousers	2	1.00- 3.98	2.49	4.98
Blouses	3	.69- 2.15	1.42	4.26
Coveralls	3	.25- 1.25	.75	2.25
Play suit	1	.20- .75	.47	.47
Sunsuit or bathing suit	(1 (	(.59- 1.00 (.69- 2.39	(.80 (1.54	(1.17 (
Oxfords	2	1.75- 4.50	3.125	6.25
Sandals	1	.65- 2.35	1.50	1.50
Bedroom slippers	1	.50- 3.00	1.75	1.75
Galoshes	1	1.25- 3.95	2.50	2.50
Rubbers	1	.75- 1.00	.87	.87
Cotton socks	4	.10- .85	.475	1.90
Anklets	4	.20- .50	.35	1.40
Cotton stockings	3	.20- 1.00	.60	1.80
Silk and wool stockings	1	.39- .75	.57	.57
Garters	1	.10- .25	.12	.12
Unionsuits, light	3	.25- 1.00	.62	1.86
Unionsuits, heavy	2	.50- 1.00	.75	1.50
Unionsuits, silk and wool	1	.79- 1.79	1.29	1.29
Underwaists	1	.39- .50	.45	.45
Pajamas	5	.45- 1.98	1.31	6.55
Neckties	1	.19- 1.00	.59	.59
Handkerchiefs	10	.03- .25	.10	1.00
Mittens	2	.20- 2.00	1.10	2.20
Total				\$ 81.76
56 per cent purchased per year				\$ 45.79

Table XXXIIC
Average Wardrobes for Boys
Age 6-7

Garmant	Number	Price range	Mean price	Total cost
Winter coat	1	\$4.75-15.00	\$ 9.87	\$ 9.87
Jacket	1	2.00- 6.50	4.25	4.25
Heavy sweater	1	.98- 3.00	1.99	1.99
Slip-on-sweater	1	1.00- 4.00	2.50	2.50
Hat	1	.25- 2.00	1.125	1.12
Cap	1	.40- 1.95	1.175	1.17
Helmet	1	.65- 2.00	.675	.67
Cotton suit	5	.72- 2.35	1.37	9.35
Wool suit	1	1.95- 5.95	2.95	2.95
Trousers	3	.59- 3.50	2.045	6.13
Blouses	7	.47- 1.00	.735	5.14
Coveralls	1	.20- 1.39	.59	.59
Overalls	1	.65- 1.00	.17	.17
Bathing suits	1	.29- 2.38	1.94	1.94
Hightops or	(1	(3.50- 5.50	(4.50	(3.54
galoshes	(	(1.65- 3.50	(2.575	(
Tennis shoes	1	.98- 1.25	1.11	1.11
Oxfords	2	1.65- 3.50	2.58	5.16
Bedroom slippers	1	.59- 2.00	1.30	1.30
Rubbers	1	.75- 1.25	1.00	1.00
Cotton socks	6	.15- .53	.35	2.10
Anklets	2	.12- .35	.24	.48
Cotton stockings	3	.20- .35	.27	.81
Silk and wool stockings	1	.50- .75	.63	.63
Garters	2	.10- .35	.28	.46
Unionsuits, light	3	.25- 1.00	.63	1.89
Unionsuits, heavy cotton	2	.70- 2.00	1.35	2.70
Underwaists	1	.15- .50	.32	.32
Pajamas	5	.50- 3.00	1.75	8.75
Neckties	3	.10- .50	.30	.90
Handkerchiefs	9	.03- .25	.15	1.35
Mittens	2	.25- 1.25	.75	1.50
Total				\$81.84
56 per cent purchased per year				\$45.83

	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	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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Chapter V

Summary

Summary

The purposes of this study were to discover by the inventory method the average content, cost and durability of the wardrobes of children, ages 3 to 7 inclusive, of moderate income families. Ninety-two studies of wardrobes were analyzed. These represented 71 families of the business and professional classes.

1. The similarities of the wardrobes were greatest for the preschool period. The boys averaged 42.9 garments each and the girls 49.4 each.

2. Mothers with the older and larger families did the least sewing. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of homemade garments with an increase in the age of the child.

3. The boys averaged only 3 homemade garments compared to 11.5 for the girls.

4. In these studies, more articles of clothing were made over per boy than per girl, the boys averaging 2 and the girls 1 per child.

5. The boys possessed nearly twice as many previously worn garments as the girls, averaging 8.4 while the girls averaged 4.5 each.

6. The number of handed down garments in the girls' wardrobes increased with their ages and was more dependent upon older brothers and sisters in the family than any period of physical development, in this study.

7. The number of handed down garments in the boys' wardrobes decreased with their ages and seemed more dependent

upon a change in the type of garment than upon the number of older brothers and sisters in the family. There were twice as many handed down garments in the 2-3 year age group as in the 4-5 and 6-7 year age groups.

8. In most cases the mean costs for the girls' wardrobes were slightly higher than those for the boys' and the percent spent in one year was higher for the girls than for the boys.

9. The average original costs of the total wardrobe for girls was \$91.14 and the average expenditure for one year \$55.34 with 60.7 per cent purchased in one year, while the average original cost for boys was \$85.35 or \$101.38 (when the \$85.00 gift fur coat was considered), and the average expenditure for one year \$47.52 with 55.7 per cent purchased new each year.

10. The number of months of wear seemed to have more effect upon boys' everyday suits than upon girls' everyday dresses. The majority of boys' suits were in medium condition after from 4 to 6 months of wear, while the majority of girls' dresses were in medium condition after from 1 to 18 months of wear. This wide range of wear indicates that many factors other than time influenced the durability of the garment.

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| No. 63. Ensembles for Sunny Days | June 1930 |
| No. 79. Rompers | Sep. 1931 |
| No. 80. Dresses for Little Girls | July 1931 |
- "Year's Clothing Bill of 100 Wage Earning Families in the New
York Ship building District", Labor Monthly Review, (1918)
p. 118.

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COST AND INFABILITY STUDY OF CHILDRENS
CLOTHING 2--2 YRS.

Name of Parent or Guardian_____Date_____

Name of Child_____Age_____

Address_____

Occupation of Father_____No. in Family_____

Occupation of Mother_____

	Children in the Family	Age	Sex
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____

Remarks_____

-2-
GARMENTS IN THE WARDROBE

GARMENT	FIBER	MO & YR PURCHASED	LENGTH OF TIME IN USE	CONDITION	COST		MADE OVER	HANDED DOWN
					READY MADE	HOME MADE		
HATS								
CAPS								
BERETS								
SCARFS								
COATS								
Winter								
Summer								
Fall-Spring								
RAINCOATS								
GLOVES								
MITTENS								
PLAY								
SUITS								
Coveralls								
Overalls								
Zipper Suit								
SWEATERS								
OUTDOORS								
SWEATERS								
INDOORS								
SKIRTS								
OR								
TROUSERS								

GARMENT	FILE#	MO & YR PURCHASED	LENGTH OF TIME IN USE	CONDITION	READY MALE	COST HOME MALE	MADE OVER	RAISED DOWN
HOUSE SLIPPERS								
BEACH PAJAMAS								
PAJAMAS								
NIGHT DRESSES OR SHIRTS								
SWIMMING SUITS								
CAP								
SLIPPERS								
HAIR RIBBONS								
HANDKER- CHIEFS								
SLIPPERS								
GALOSHES								

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