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ABSTRACT

TIME USE OF BEGINNING FAMILIES WITH EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WIVES

By

Elizabeth Beard Goldsmith

This study was designed to investigate the quantitative and qualitative aspects of time use of family members in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives. Quantitative time use was defined as the number and kind of activities that occur at specific points in time. Qualitative time use was defined as feelings about time spent in those activities and the types of human interaction taking place in activities. Data were also collected about the aspirations and fears held by both husbands and wives. Because of the exploratory, case study nature of this study, research questions rather than hypotheses were used.

Five beginning families with employed wives were compared on the basis of time use and feelings about time use with five beginning families with unemployed wives. Husbands and wives had at least two years of college education. Each family had one pre-school

child. Data were collected by interviewing and observing families in their home, and by randomly telephoning husbands and wives over a one week period.

Family aspirations and future time orientations were measured by the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale. Present daily time use was collected from respondents' answers to three telephone questions. Evening activities and family interactions were observed and recorded by the researcher during the home observations.

Beginning families felt optimistic about their futures. They listed more hopes about the future than fears. Wives felt slightly more optimistic than husbands. Their goals were self and family-oriented rather than politically or socially-oriented. The main goal of beginning families was financial security and the main fear was of financial problems.

The daily time use of employed wives was in many ways more similar to the time use of the husbands in the study than to the time use of the unemployed wives. Unemployed wives spent more time with their children and in doing household work than did employed wives. In the evenings, employed wives spent more time in shared interaction with their husbands and children than did unemployed wives. Employed wives reported only positive feelings about child care activities, whereas, unemployed wives reported both positive and negative feelings about

child care activities. Unemployed wives had more time for leisure activities than did employed wives. Husbands of beginning families took an active role in child care and household work activities but usually wives spent more time in both these areas.

The study provides some clues about beginning families' time use as it relates to resource management theory in which time is a limited resource to be allocated. In general, husbands and wives of beginning families reported feeling positive about how they presently allocate their time and optimistic about what the future holds for them. The husbands reported contributing more time to housework and child care than most previous studies have shown. The employment of the wife affected her daily time use. With the growing number of women with small children entering the labor force, the time use of beginning families merits further investigation.

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EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WIVES

By

Elizabeth Beard Goldsmith

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	viii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Objectives	4
Assumptions	5
Operational Definitions	6
Limitations of the Study	7
Conceptual Orientation	8
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	11
Quantitative Approach to Time Use	13
Qualitative Approach to Time Use	20
Time Use of Employed and Unemployed Wives	25
III. PROCEDURE	29
Selection and Description of Subjects	29
Selection and Description of Data Accumulation Methods	35
Data Collection	39
Data Analysis	45
IV. FINDINGS	47
Comparison of Findings from Tele- phoning and Observation Procedures	70
V. CASE STUDIES	88
The Hartmans	89
The Stephanos	95
Analysis of the Case Studies	99

CHAPTER	Page
VI. CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION, AND IMPLICATIONS	102
Conclusions	102
Discussion of Findings	104
Implications for Further Research	113
LITERATURE CITED	121
APPENDICES	125

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Present Occupation of Husbands and Wives and Former Occupation of Wives	33
2. Kind and Percentage of Activities Reported During Telephone Interviews	49
3. Activity and Average Number of Minutes Spent by Husbands and Wives in Observed Evening Activities	51
4. Number and Type of Interaction Episodes Observed	53
5. Percentage of Activities Reported Taking Place in a Particular Location	54
6. Percentage of Activities Observed in a Particular Location	55
7. Percentage of Activities Reported Involving Other People	56
8. Kind and Percentage of Interaction Activities Observed	58
9. Kind and Percentage of Feelings Expressed by Husbands and Wives	60
10. Kind and Percentage of Feelings Expressed by Husbands and Wives	61
11. Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting Negative Feelings	62
12. Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting Neutral Feelings	63
13. Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting Positive Feelings	64

Table	Page
14. Percentage of Negative Feelings Expressed Related to a Particular Location	66
15. Percentage of Neutral Feelings Expressed Related to a Particular Location	67
16. Percentage of Positive Feelings Expressed Related to a Particular Location	67
17. Percentage of Negative Feelings Expressed Related to Particular People	68
18. Percentage of Neutral Feelings Expressed Related to Particular People	68
19. Percentage of Positive Feelings Expressed Related to Particular People	69
20. Proportion of Time Spent in Various Activities as Determined by the Tele- phoning and Observation Procedures	71
21. Kind of Goals Expressed by Husbands and Wives	74
22. Kind of Fears Expressed by Husbands and Wives	77
23. Kind of Reasons Given for Support of Husbands and Wives Present Ladder Ratings	84
24. Kind of Activities Which Husbands and Wives Said They Were Doing to Reach Their Future Ladder Ratings	86

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Wives' Present and Future Ladder Rankings . . .	79
2. Husband's Present and Future Ladder Rankings	80
3. Present Ladder Rankings of Husbands and Wives	81
4. Future Ladder Rankings of Husbands and Wives	82

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
A. Test Instruments	125
Self-Anchoring Scale Questions	125
Ten Step (Rung) Ladder	126
B. Data Gathering Forms	127
Questionnaire	127
Telephone Card Format	130
Family Observation Guide	131
C. Random Telephone Sampling Guide	132
D. Codebook	133
E. Activity Categories	145

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There is an increased concern cross-culturally of the significance of the household contribution to the total economic and social welfare of the population. Much of this concern stems from the increasing proportion of women with families entering the labor force and the accompanying concern of the affect of women's employment on the well being of the family, and in particular, the development of the child. The means for identifying both qualitatively and quantitatively the daily activities of family members and the interrelations which make important differences, at varying levels of resource development, have been elusive. Because of the increasing economic and social value of the role of family members in broad aspects of human resource development, there is a need for both insight and information from the perspective of the household economy.

Time is a non-material entity which consciously or unconsciously influences the activities of families. It is a concept which is culturally and historically defined. Time has been a subject of study by

professionals such as sociologists, philosophers, humanists, linguists, geologists, urban planners, historians, psychologists, astronomers, and anthropologists as well as home economists. This has led to a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives regarding the use, value, and meaning of time.

Time has been a source of speculation for centuries. Its meaning in a philosophical sense dates back at least to the Pre-Socratic Age of Greece in the sixth century B.C. During this period of history, Heraclitus speculated about the rhythm of events and the order in change as the reason of the universe (Chapin, 1974).

The use of time as a basis for studying social behavior is a comparatively recent development in the social sciences. Its theoretical significance centers around the idea that time is a limited resource with economic characteristics of scarcity and alternative uses. The use of time in household studies first emerged in the twentieth century (Chapin, 1974). In his survey of time-budget studies, Szalai (1972) noted that the first studies of time use in Europe were those undertaken in the early years of Soviet Union economic planning. Further, Szalai (1972) reported a veritable explosion of studies in the sixties in Eastern and Western Europe, as well as in the United States, which is continuing in the seventies.

According to family management theory, time has been considered a resource which may be utilized to help families attain desired goals. The family is an essential life support system for its members providing not only care and protection but also the essential functions of education or socialization. As families seek to improve the well being of their members, they make decisions about the way they will allocate time to particular activities. Thus, time use is not static; it is being continually altered to meet the changing needs of the family members. These changing needs demand a reallocation of families' use of time. Research by Walker and Woods (1976) indicates that the presence of a pre-school child in the family resulted in a reallocation of the time use of mothers. A major change of families in the 1970's has been an increase of women with pre-school children in the labor force (Vanek, 1973). Relatively little is known about the total daily distribution of time of both parents when there is a pre-school child in the family. Walker and Woods (1976), for example, collected and analyzed some data about the time use of beginning families. However, most of this time use information was gathered from the wife/mother only.

There is a need to gain more insight into both the allocation of time in these families and to gain

understanding of the quality of this time use. This kind of information should be useful to family professionals who can help families more effectively utilize their time and increase their satisfaction with their quality of life.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To compare the allocation of time in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives.
2. To determine the kinds of activities to which beginning families with employed and unemployed wives allocate time.
3. To identify certain qualitative aspects of time use in activities of beginning families with employed and unemployed wives.
4. To identify the goals of husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives.
5. To explore the possible relationship of quantitative and qualitative time allocations to present and future goal attainment.

This study is designed to answer specific questions regarding use of time in beginning families with a

preschool child. Specifically, answers to the following questions will be sought:

1. What daily activities command the time of husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives?
2. Where do husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives spend their time?
3. With whom do husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives spend their time?
4. How do husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives feel about their time allocations?
5. What are the goals aspired to by husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives?

Assumptions

Several assumptions underlie this study:

1. Each person allocates time to activities to meet personal needs as well as the needs of their spouse and children.
2. Clock time is an efficient measure for identifying activity by time and place.

3. Interviewing, observing, and telephoning families generates valid data of how families use time.

Operational Definitions

For the purpose of this study, the operational definitions include the following:

1. Time: A system of measuring in which hours and sequential episodes are used as quantifiers.
2. Allocation of Time: The assignment of time to activity.
3. Time Use: The placement of an action or event (activity) in time.
4. Amount of Time Spent: A specific measure of the duration of an activity or event; i.e., number of minutes, hours, days, weeks, years.
5. Beginning Family: A mother, father, and a pre-school child.
6. Quantitative Time Use: Number, kind, and/or duration of activities that occur at specific points in time.
7. Qualitative Time Use: Feelings about time spent in activities and types of human interaction taking place in activities.
8. Shared Activity: Two or more family members engaged in a common activity where there is

verbal, non-verbal and/or physical interaction.

Example: a husband and a wife preparing a meal and talking together.

9. Joint Activity: Two or more family members engaged in separate or parallel activities where there is minimal verbal and/or physical interaction. Example: father watching television in the living room and making occasional comments to his wife who is setting the table in the kitchen.
10. Goals: Statements of aspirations, hopes, and wishes (Cantril, 1963).

Limitations of the Study

1. The sample was a purposive one, and no claim is made for representation of a general population of beginning families.
2. Limitations placed upon the sample such as that families be intact may have biased it in favor of those which were more highly integrated.
3. Observations were not randomly determined. They took place on a weekday evening for each family at the convenience of the family. Seasonal or crisis alterations in time use were not observed.

4. Duration of activities was not measured in the telephone sampling.
5. Influence of the observer on the families' time use is not known.

Conceptual Orientation

Management in the family is directed toward the effective and efficient use of resources to achieve goal satisfaction. Family management specialists are concerned with the use of resources by families and ways in which those resources affect both the quality of life within the household and the effect that this resource use might have on systems outside the family such as the work environment. Time is a resource that is common to all households. Time is viewed as an economic resource by family economic professionals because it can be allocated to diverse family activities to meet varying family goals. Time is a resource which can be managed in that it can be measured, spent, wasted, and allocated. It is considered an influential resource because it affects each person's goal attainment and the development or use of other resources (Nickell, Rice, and Tucker, 1976).

Through management, families make decisions about the allocation of time to meet specific goals and a given quality of life.

Temporal resources are considered a part of the human resource. Clock time has the unique characteristic of being the one resource constant in amount for all persons and is, therefore, highly measurable and can be utilized for comparison purposes. So although all families have the same amount of time, they differ in their orientations to and use of time. Families may use time in different ways in different physical, social, and economic environments (Meerlo, 1970). Their stage in the family life cycle may affect a family's time use (Nickell, Rice, and Tucker, 1976). Families organize activities in time in some arrangement of planned events and assign responsibilities; they also make decisions about use of free discretionary time, i.e. choices of activities, in time, that are not filled with family and employment responsibilities that must occur at a given time.

The management of the time resource in the family must take into consideration the quantitative time, i.e. hours, minutes, but also psychological time (Nickell, Rice, and Tucker, 1976). Psychological time is an individual's characteristic method of perceiving the passage of time and one's feelings about both the use and perception of activities within time spans. Feelings about time use vary from person to person so that time spent in a particular activity might be one

person's joy while it might be another person's drudgery while at the same time a similar task might have a different psychological meaning at a different point in time. This study should provide insight into the effect that the employment status of the wife has on beginning families' time use and on feelings about time use.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, literature related to time use by families is reviewed. The review is organized to include methods of measuring quantitative and qualitative aspects of time use and how time is used in families with employed and unemployed wives.

Time studies within home management have tended to emphasize the quantitative aspects, amount of time spent, rather than the qualitative aspects of time use. In the United States, some of the earliest experiences in using time allocation as a basis for studying human effort come from studies of factory management by Frederick Taylor (1911) in the early 1900's. Taylor is viewed as the pioneer of "time and motion" studies, sometimes alluded to as the beginning of what is now known as the management sciences (Chapin, 1974). He first introduced the idea of measuring time precisely in order to examine specific activities with the intent of finding ways to reduce the amount of time used in particular work activity. Family management researchers adopted the "time and

motion" approach in order to probe the precise amount of time used in household work activities with the intent of increasing household efficiency (Glazer-Malbin, 1976). For example, they might disaggregate baking into the specific movements involved in putting a cake into the oven (Steidl and Bratton, 1968).

A concern for alleviating the work of farm women gave impetus to time-budget studies in the United States which were sponsored by the Home Economics Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in the 1920's and 1930's. These studies focused primarily on the quantitative amount of time spent in household work by farm women. One of the most frequently quoted of these time-budget studies was done in Oregon by Wilson (1929) who investigated the time use of 500 farm homemakers.

Warren (1938) was the first researcher to demonstrate that household production could be measured in work units. She developed a scheme for determining the average time costs of doing a certain quantity of work. Warren found that the amount of time spent on each household work activity varied according to such factors as number of family members, age of youngest child, or size of dwelling unit. She was the first researcher to demonstrate that household production could be measured. Her work unit measure was acclaimed as a significant development in family management because it enabled

researchers to quantify the average time cost of doing a certain amount of work.

During the same period in Europe, the 1930's, the first time-budget studies were those being undertaken in the early years of the Soviet Union's Economic Planning (Szalai, 1972). In recent years, a large variety of quantitative time-budget data have been gathered by researchers in several nations to compare and contrast time use in different countries.

Quantitative Approach to Time Use

Time use studies conducted by family management researchers have focused primarily on the duration and order of activities in the household using a consistent, clock time measure. A few studies have looked at the order and sequencing of activities. The typical format in which data for quantitative time-budget studies are presented is: number of hours and minutes spent daily in sleeping, housework, eating, child care, and other activities by a person belonging to a given group.

The data are usually collected by means of self reports, i.e. diaries. These daily duration data can be useful if carefully collected and analyzed, but they do have some limitations. Time-budget data of this kind lack the necessary depth for penetrating analysis of social behavior (Szalai, 1972). Another limitation of

the duration time-budget data as used in the diary records is that only primary activities are recorded so that secondary or parallel activities often go unrecorded. For instance, many people while watching television also do handicrafts, read, or eat but the time-budget study using a diary record data collection method may only allow for the television viewing to be recorded. In most diary record studies only one member of the household, usually the wife/mother, reports on the time use of her family as in the Walker-Telling study (Walker and Woods, 1976). In effect, most time-budget studies have been limited in presenting a balanced, objective account of the great variety of activities that fill up a family's everyday life. In some studies, this bias is partially eliminated by using trained observers for recording activity durations rather than relying on a single family member to list family activities and time durations. Nelson (1963) criticized the diary record methodology because diary studies were time consuming and require cooperative and intelligent subjects so that homemakers with little education were not represented in the time-budget studies.

One of the most extensive quantitative time use studies using diary record methodology was the 1967-1968 Walker-Telling study of 1,296 families in the Syracuse, New York area (Walker and Woods, 1976).

This study required the homemaker to fill out a 24-hour diary chart listing types of family activities, activity participants, and length of time involved in the activity. The concern of the Walker-Telling study was with two measurable aspects of household production:

1. the amount of time spent to keep a house running and
 2. the amount of goods and services resulting from the time spent.
- The purpose of the Walker-Telling research was to develop a measure with which to quantify the non-market production of the household. They found that husbands tended to spend more time in child care activities with the first child than with succeeding children.

Data collected in diaries often gave amount of time used in a given activity related to specific goals such as the development of human capital. Natali (1975) in his study of maternal time use and school achievement also used the diary record methodology. He found that mothers spent more time on household-related activities with children doing well academically and more time on education-related activities with children who are less successful in school. He also found that mothers with more education and higher status jobs estimated they had less contact with their children than mothers with less education and lower status jobs.

Natali's study is an example of the new interest in researching the connection between time use and the investment in human capital. Mincer and Polachek (1974, p. 398) theorized that:

. . . family investments and time allocations are linked: while the current distribution of human capital influences the current allocation of time within the family, the prospective allocation of time influences current investments in human capital. The differential allocation of time and of investments in human capital are generally sex linked and subject to technological and cultural changes. The loss or reduction of market earnings of mothers due to demands on their time in child rearing represents a measure of family investment in the human capital of their children.

Each family tries to maximize its utility within the boundaries of its disposable income and the total amount of working time available (Gronau, 1974). On the basis of recent research, Nerlove (1974) postulated that much investment which occurs in the economy, crucial to the understanding of long-term growth, takes place through human beings rather than physical capital. Hill and Stafford (1971) observed that the mother's time investment in her children varies between socio-economic status groups.

Another way of measuring time use quantitatively is the recall method. Wiegand (1952) used a recall method to gain daily time use information from families. Selected homemakers were asked to recall the previous day's activities verbally with a trained interviewer

recording the homemaker's responses. This method has the advantages of allowing the homemaker to verbally respond rather than having to keep a written record which in itself interrupts normal daily activities. This method also allows the trained interviewer to ask the homemaker to clarify and more fully describe her family's daily activities than can be done in written form. The recall method has the limitation of having to rely on the respondent's memory of past events.

Another method for quantitatively studying time use is by observation. Observation has been used extensively in anthropological case studies (Spradley, 1975). Compton (1970, p. 247) describes a case study as a "social microscope." Babbie (1973, p. 37) said that:

. . . It is important to realize that this approach [the case study] to social research differs radically from others . . . in terms of scientific objectives. Whereas most research aims directly at generalized understanding, the case study is directed initially at the comprehensive understanding of a single, idiosyncratic case. Whereas most research attempts to limit the number of variables considered, the case study seeks to maximize them. Ultimately, the researcher executing a case study typically seeks insights that will have a more generalized applicability beyond the single case under study, but the case study itself cannot assure this.

Webb (1966) pointed out that using time duration observation is practical for only relatively short periods of time and the method is predisposed to measurement of the individual, not groups. He emphasized that the size of the group may be an important factor in the degree

of observation consciousness. One main advantage of using the observation technique is that it allows opportunity for collecting qualitative data as well as quantitative data. Nelson (1963) used the observation technique in her time use study of the activity patterns of Costa Rican homemakers. She observed and recorded the precise way, duration, and sequencing of specific activities. Nelson found that the most pervasive time use goal of these homemakers appeared to be working in relatively long, continuous, uninterrupted time periods.

Erasmus (1948), in his work pattern study of Mayo villagers, observed the villagers' activities and found that economic activities dominated the men's day and household chores dominated the women's day. He made 5,000 observations sampling sporadically over a three-month period. For each villager activity observed, he recorded who was involved, the duration, and type of activity.

Often, observation is combined with another research technique such as diary records, or survey. One of the advantages of undertaking a multimethod approach is that it gives the researcher the opportunity to cross-check the validity of the data gathered. Berk (1976) gives this as his reason for using three methods in the study of wives' time use. His study included: observation in 40 households, a 40-minute telephone

interview survey of 309 married women from intact households, and a 24-hour self-administered diary from a self-selected subset of 158 survey respondents. Berk (1976) is one of the few researchers who used the telephone interviewing technique; however, he used it primarily to gain demographic data about the family rather than to gather detailed data on time use. He relied almost exclusively on the 24-hour self-administered diary.

Telephone sampling has been suggested as a way of gathering family data. Mitchell and Rogers (1960) suggested that there are several advantages to using telephone interviewing in home economics research. They point out that when compared to personal interviews or mailed questionnaires, telephone interviewing is characterized by a lower per interview cost, a higher rate of response, and a greater degree of control over interviewers. They also note that the telephone interview removes some of the biases present in the personal interview from the effect of appearance, facial expressions, and mannerisms.

Szalai (1972) assembled data on time use from studies conducted in 12 countries including the United States. This was an important attempt to compare quantitative time-budget data cross-culturally. An example of the study's findings was that on the average

across 11 countries people spent about 85 minutes a day eating exclusive of related activities such as food preparation and washing dishes. There was a considerable cultural variation of more than 20 percent above and below this figure. In France, people spent on the average 106 minutes per day eating. Szalai said that now enough quantitative data on time use has been collected; that time use researchers should go beyond the mere budgeting of durations into the realm of the qualitative aspects of time use. The first step in time research is to discover how time is spent; the second step is to explore the "whys" behind these allocations.

Qualitative Approach to Time Use

The early time budget studies concentrated on determining how much time was spent in certain human activities, particularly those related to the household. Nelson (1963) pointed out that the importance of events is a variable which cannot be calculated directly by clock time since it cannot be assumed that amount of time spent in activities is synonymous with importance. The qualitative approach attempts to investigate the meaning or significance of time use as well as how the individual feels about his/her time use, i.e. the satisfaction that it generates. Since the 1960's, some researchers have endeavored to explore the

qualitative aspects of time use. This interest in the meaning of time use is partially an outgrowth of the developing concern about the overall quality of family life and the development of human potential.

One study which focused on the qualitative aspects of time use was the Davey (1971) study. She analyzed the Walker-Telling data to explore family interaction patterns. Interaction in family activities was viewed as a means for forming and developing values, attitudes, and skills in family members. She selected a purposive subsample of 126 families from the 1,296 families in the Walker-Telling study. Using this subsample, Davey coded data relative to the shared time of family members in five categories: social, eating, household work, physical, and other care of family members and management and record keeping. She found that mothers shared significantly more time with their children than did their fathers. She also found that certain situations provided a setting for increased interaction. Davey concluded that interaction increased as follows:

1. on weekends compared to weekdays,
2. during mornings and afternoons compared to evenings,
3. during school vacations compared with other seasons,
4. with decrease in the time children spend in school,
5. with increase in social activities.

Berk's (1976) study of household work explored not only the quantitative aspects but also the qualitative

aspects of household work. He was interested in finding out how women felt about their household work. In his sample, 43 percent of the women were employed outside the home full-time. He found that married women do most of the household tasks, that they do most of the tasks even if they work full-time outside the home, and in general they seem resigned to the situation. According to Berk's findings, younger couples were not any more equitable in their allocation of household tasks than older age couples.

Education seemed to have no impact in time allocated to household work or household work divisions. Berk's (1976, p. 17) field notes supported Oakley's (1974) observation that participation of husbands and children tends to be defined as "help" while "responsibility" for the work remains with the wife. Berk (1976, p. 20) concluded that:

. . . The rhetoric of women's liberation may thrive and its content may be recognized by growing numbers. However, like the life portrayed in movie magazines or romantic novels, the message may remain in the realm of fantasy with few meaningful links to everyday pressures of endless cleaning, crying children, rude repairmen, and tired husbands.

Szalai (1972) suggested that time researchers should turn their attention to the spatial or locational aspects of time use. Time researchers should ask, "Where do family members spend their time?" Further he pointed out that:

. . . of perhaps still greater interest is to learn about the company they have during the day: how much of the time they spend with their family, with neighbors, with friends, and colleagues, in the midst of anonymous crowds, or simply alone . . . With whom do people spend their time? (Szalai, 1972, p. 173).

Davey (1971) and Magrabi, Paolucci, and Heifner (1967) explored the "with whom" question in their studies of family interaction and communication patterns as they relate to time use. Davey found, for example, that there was more shared interaction between mother and child than between father and child. Magrabi, Paolucci, and Heifner developed a framework for characterizing family activities in terms of the dimensions of time, participants, communications, space, and equipment and material. They theorized that the family can be meaningfully studied through observation of activity patterns which change over time.

Another question Szalai suggested to ask is: "How do families feel about their time use?" Berk (1976) was one of the few time researchers who explored the feelings aspect. He concentrated specifically on "how do women feel about the household work they do?" He found that wives feel neutral about all household tasks except child care. Child care evoked diverse feelings including some negative and neutral feelings but the dominant feeling was positive or often

the mothers reported that time spent in child care was rewarding.

One method that has proved useful in business management work sampling studies has been the self-observational central-signaling method. Carroll and Taylor (1968) used this method to study the time allocation of 28 managers in a division of a chemical products company. Participants were signaled by flashing overhead lights at a random time during each half-hour of the working day for two weeks. Upon being signaled, the manager described the activity he was engaged in at that time, the type of person he was with, and subject or purpose of the activity. The largest percentage of the sampled time was found to be spent in "writing, research, and review" (Taylor, 1968, p. 363).

Time use data has been gathered primarily from wives. In a nationwide time study currently underway, Berk (1976) is including the husband's point of view. There is a need to include the husband's and the children's viewpoints (if the children are old enough to verbally communicate) and to gather qualitative data about the total daily activities families are engaged in not just the household work activities exclusively. There have been a number of significant studies exploring the quantitative aspects of time use but there have been very few studies which have gathered

qualitative data, and even fewer studies which have examined the quantitative and qualitative aspects of time use simultaneously. As Szalai (1972) suggested, time use data needs to be enriched by including participants involved, the place, and the feelings associated with activities.

Time Use of Employed and Unemployed Wives

There have been only a few time use studies which have focused on the differences and similarities between the daily activities of employed and unemployed wives. Wiegand's (1952) study was one of the first in this area. From her sample of 350 unemployed and employed homemakers, She found that the amount of help or cooperation the homemakers received from family members was negligible.

Vanek's (1973) study revealed that in recent years no change was observed in the time spent in household work by unemployed women. However, employed women spent considerably less time in household work than unemployed. Vanek felt that the differential time expenditures in household work between employed and unemployed women can be explained by the notion that employed women contributed to family resources in additional ways so they are not constrained to spend such high amounts of time in household work. Vanek stated that the time that employed women spent in

household work approximates the irreducible amount of time necessary to keep a household. She concluded that the additional time spent in homemaking by unemployed women represents just keeping busy.

Walker and Woods (1976) report similar findings. They found that for all of the regular household work activities except marketing, employed wives spent less time than those unemployed in all or nearly all family size and age of youngest child categories. The average daily time spent by employed wives on all household work was two to two and one-half hours less than that of the unemployed at each number of children, and from one and one-half to two and one-fourth hours less at each age of youngest child. Employed wives spent at least an hour a day less on all family care in all family sizes except the largest. The age of the youngest child was strongly related to wives' use of time for all family and physical care; the time spent on these activities by the unemployed and also by the employed wives increased regularly and substantially. Both employed and unemployed wives spent more time on all household work when age of the youngest child was lower. Therefore, one of the conclusions of the Walker and Woods (1976) study was that women's daily time use is greatly affected by her employment status and age of the youngest child.

Berk's (1976) study confirmed many of the findings of the Walker and Woods (1976) study including that husbands do only a small portion of the housework regardless of the wife's employment status. Berk (1976) found that women do 88 percent of the meal preparation, 86 percent of the tasks involved in cleaning the kitchen, 92 percent of the laundry tasks, 89 percent of the straightening tasks, 74 percent of the outside errands, and 76 percent of "other" household tasks. Men only dominated in household repair in which they did 72 percent of the repair tasks. All these percentages were calculated from answers given by the wives and observations of the wives in their homes.

Using household work time as the dependent variable, time budget researchers have found that the wife contributes many more hours of work than either her husband or children regardless of her employment status (Cowles and Dietz, 1956; Szalai, 1972; Vanek, 1973). In addition, those who calculate dollar values for household work have concluded that the wife's dollar contribution to the household is significantly greater than other household members, despite her investments in outside employment (Gauger, 1973; Walker and Gauger, 1973).

These time use studies indicate that the employment status of the wife and the presence of a pre-school

child in the home are critical determinants of beginning families' time use. More needs to be known about how these two variables affect the time use of not only the wife but also the other members of beginning families and also how they affect families' time use in their total daily activities besides household work.

The preceding review of literature has undertaken to identify the viability of various methods of data collection and to gain some insight into time use of employed and unemployed wives. It is hoped that this study will provide insights into the relationship between the use of one family resource, i.e. time, and the attainment of family goals. This study will attempt to investigate the quantitative and qualitative time use of employed and unemployed wives.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The procedures used in the study are presented in four parts: selection and description of subjects; selection and description of data accumulation methods; data collection; and data analysis.

Selection and Description of Subjects

The following selection criteria were used to assure that the families would have as much in common as possible. Selection criteria were: 1. intact three member families; 2. husbands and wives with ages between 22 and 35; 3. husbands and wives each having two or more years of college education; 4. one pre-school child per family between the ages of six months and four years; 5. no persons other than the three member family residing in the home; 6. Caucasian; 7. husbands were employed full-time; 8. one-half of the wives were employed full-time; 9. one-half of the wives were unemployed; and 10. willingness of the families to participate in the study.

Twenty-three names of families were obtained from a cooperative nursery school and from acquaintances and business associates of the investigator. From this number, ten families were located who met the selection criteria and were willing to participate in the study.

Ages and Sex of Children

One of the criteria used in the selection of subjects was that they have only one child and that one child was between the ages of six months and four years. The children's ages ranged between seven months and four years with the mean age being 23.5 months. Five of the children were males and five of the children were females.

Ages of Husbands and Wives

Wives were slightly younger than husbands and unemployed wives were younger than employed wives. The age of unemployed wives ranged from 24 to 35 years with a mean age of 28. The employed wives ranged in age from 29 to 33 years with a mean age of 31. The husbands of unemployed wives ranged in age from 24 to 35 with a mean age of 29.6. The husbands of employed wives ranged in age from 29 to 34 years with a mean age of 31.2.

Years of Education of Husbands and Wives

Years of education were similar between both groups of wives; however, husbands of unemployed wives had more education than husbands of employed wives. The unemployed wives had from four to six years of college education with a mean of 4.6. The employed wives had from three to six years of college education with a mean of 4.4. The husbands of unemployed wives had from four to eight years of college education with a mean of 6. The husbands of employed wives had from two to six years of college education with a mean of 4.4.

Years Married

On the average, the couples in this sample had been married six years. The couples with unemployed wives had been married a mean of 6.1 years. The couples with employed wives had been married a mean of 5.9 years.

Residence

The couples in this sample had lived in their present home for almost 2 1/2 years. The couples with unemployed wives had lived in their present homes a mean of 2.1 years. The couples with employed wives had lived in their homes a mean of 2.8 years.

Six of the families lived in single family homes which they owned. One family lived in a single family home which they rented. The remaining three families rented duplexes. The average number of rooms, excluding bathrooms, was 7.4. The mean number of bathrooms was approximately 1 1/2 bathrooms per family.

Eight of the homes had garages. All of the homes had basements and five of the homes had an attic. Four of the homes had storage sheds in the backyards. All of the homes had gas heating systems with the exception of an older farm house which used oil for heating.

Families varied in their possession of labor saving devices. Three of the families had a dishwasher and a garbage disposal. Another three families had both of these appliances plus a freezer. One family had a garbage disposal only. Another family had a garbage disposal and a freezer. One family had a garbage disposal, freezer, and micro-wave oven. Two of the employed wives said they wished they had a micro-wave oven and they planned to get one in the future.

Transportation

All husbands and wives had driver's licenses. Six of the families owned one automobile; one family had a automobile and a van. The remaining three families owned

two automobiles; each of these families had an employed wife.

Occupations of Husbands and Wives

Table 1 lists the occupations of each husband and wife. The former occupations of the unemployed wives are also listed. All the employed parents held white collar jobs. In four out of the ten families the parents had similar occupations.

Table 1.--Present Occupation of Husbands and Wives and Former Occupation of Wives.

Family	Present Occupation		Former Occupation
	Husband	Wife	Wife
1	Day care teacher	Unemployed	Day care teacher
2	Film-maker	Unemployed	Elementary teacher
3	Attorney	Unemployed	Nurse
4	Urban planner	High school teacher	
5	Social worker	Social worker	
6	Shop foreman	Office supervisor	
7	Health administrator	Child specialist	
8	Nuclear lab administrator	Unemployed	Day care teacher
9	Professor	Unemployed	Buyer
10	Owner of construction company	Registered nurse and college instructor	

Four of the unemployed wives said they were considering changing to careers other than the ones they had previously

held or going back to college when their child was older. In one family, the unemployed wife who was formerly a nurse indicated that she planned to return to nursing in a few years, but was currently enjoying not working. The employed wives generally expressed enthusiasm about their careers and did not indicate that they planned any extensive career changes.

Child Care Services

Families used different types of child care services. Four of the families with unemployed wives used occasional care by relatives or friends or a paid babysitter less than five times per month. One family with an unemployed wife sent her child to a cooperative nursery school two mornings a week. The parents of this child were very active in the nursery school; the father had just been elected president of the school's board of directors.

Four families with employed wives used a paid babysitter daily and occasional paid babysitters in the evening. In three of these families, the babysitter came daily into the home. One family sent their child to a neighbor's home. The other family with an employed wife sent her child to a nursery school daily and occasionally used paid babysitters in the evening.

Pets

Seven out of the ten families had either a cat or dog or both. Three of the families had tropical fish. Only one family did not have pets. Usually pet care was the wife's responsibility.

Selection and Description of Data Accumulation Methods

Based on the discussion of the appropriateness as well as the limitations cited by previous researchers (Walker and Woods, 1976; Vanek, 1973; Nelson, 1963) it was decided that three methods would be used to gather data from both husbands and wives: 1. home interview; 2. randomized telephone interviews; and 3. family observation. The initial interview was used to gather demographic data and to administer the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale (see Appendix A) to gain insight into the family's goals and its perception of present and future goal achievement. The purposes of the initial interview were to gain demographic information about the family, to administer the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale, and to allow the interviewer to explain the telephoning procedure for the upcoming week in which the family would be involved. The telephone interview was selected to gather quantitative data about the number and kind of daily activities family members were

involved in and to add insight into the qualitative aspects of time use such as who was involved in the activity and how the respondent felt about the activity. The observation of the total family in its natural setting was used in order to gain insight into the qualitative aspects, especially into family member interaction. The evening observation time was viewed as discretionary time in that the family was under less restraint relative to specific routines. The hours between 5:30 and 8:00 p.m. were selected because it was a time when family members were at home and awake.

A pilot study was conducted during the planning stage of this study in order to subject the three methods (home interview, telephone interview, and observation) to the practical test. The pilot study involved one beginning family that fit all the selection criteria except that the husband was a student and worked only part-time. The home interview, telephone interviews, and observation were conducted in the same manner as was planned for the ten-family study. On the basis of the pilot study, the observation form was changed to a more efficient recording form and the manner of introduction by the telephone interviewer was revised. The pilot study demonstrated that the three-part methodology was a feasible way to gather

both quantitative and qualitative information on how beginning families spend their time.

The methods used are discussed in the chronological order in which they were carried out for each family.

Home Interview

The home interview was divided into two essential parts. The first part consisted of 19 questions designed to gather demographic data from the husbands and wives. The second part consisted of administering the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale (Cantril, 1963). This scale and the questionnaire can be found in Appendix A. The self-anchoring scale is made up of six open-ended questions which allow the husbands and wives to respond freely about their goals. It was used to gain insight into the family member's orientation to the present and future and as a means of assessing their aspirations for the present and future. Home interviews were carried out by the investigator.

Telephone Interview

The major purpose of the telephone interviews was to get immediate, on the spot descriptions of husbands' and wives' activities. In addition, the telephone interview was used to gather data about the place of the activity, who was involved in it, and how they felt

about it. The telephone call methodology was based on the research of Stephen Carroll and William Taylor (1968).

Telephone calls were made by a telephone interviewer who was trained by the researcher. Each family received 32 calls: 16 calls for each husband, and 16 calls for each wife over a one week period beginning on a Monday morning and ending on the next Sunday evening (see Appendix C). For each call the interviewer would introduce herself by saying, "Hello, I am your telephone interviewer for the time use study," and then she would ask the following three questions:

1. What are you doing?
2. With whom are you doing it?
3. How do you feel about it?

The husbands and wives responded freely to these open-ended questions.

Family Observation

The observations were made by the investigator. Detailed field notes were made during the observations. The activities of each family member were clock-timed; the place and the involvement of family members was recorded. Family observations primarily were used to acquire quantitative data about activities and to gain insight into the shared and joint activity of family members. These occasions were believed to

give insights into the shared meanings in the family, such as the formation of values and the socialization of the children. The observations also served to confirm as much as possible the validity of the home interview and telephone call responses.

The observations were carried out on a weekday evening from 5:30-8:00 p.m. The observation guide may be found in Appendix A.

Data Collection

To arrange for the home interview, nine of the families were contacted by telephone by the researcher. The other family was contacted in person by the researcher after being introduced to the family member by a neighbor. During the initial contact, the investigator inquired about the family members' ages, number of children, and other demographic details, and then explained the purpose of the study and asked if they would be willing to participate. The ten families who fit the criteria and who agreed to participate were then interviewed in their homes.

Home Interview

All of the initial interviews were completed in a three month period (February to April, 1976). Before the interview began, the investigator re-explained

the purpose of the study. Couples were told that the investigator was interested in how beginning families used their time. It was explained that the results of the study would be of value to professionals who worked with families.

Demographic questions were asked of the husband and wife together in their home. They answered together or informally took turns answering the questions. Often they would confirm answers with each other. For example, no one knew immediately how many rooms were in their home and they would count together and come up with an answer they both agreed upon. After this was completed, one spouse left the room and the investigator administered to the remaining spouse the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale questions. When this was completed, this spouse left and the other spouse returned and was administered the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale. It was essential that the spouses did not hear each others answers to the Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale so that their own answers would be unaffected and so they would not interrupt or comment on their spouse's remarks. When this was completed both spouses were together again. Explanation was given by the researcher about their part in the rest of the study including the telephone call procedure and the observation procedure.

Four of the couples wanted to look at each others answers to Cantril Self-Anchoring Scale. The researcher shared their responses with them. After more discussion and answering questions, the researcher left after noting the couple's home and work telephone numbers and working hours of employed members. This interview took between one and two hours.

Telephone Interview

The telephoning procedure took place over a three month period (March to May, 1976). The telephoning procedure involved husband and wife each receiving 16 calls. The calls started on a Monday and continued for one full week ending on Sunday. The earliest call that each person received was 7:00 a.m. and the latest call was 10:00 p.m. (see Appendix C). These hours were assumed to be the outer limits of the awake hours for family members. All the wives were called according to one random set of call times and all the husbands were called according to another random set of call times. None of the subjects knew when their next call would be made.

If the husband or wife was neither at home or at work during the scheduled call, the telephone interviewer would wait till the next scheduled call

time and ask the respondent to recall what they were doing, with whom were they doing it, and how they felt about it during the missed call time. The percentage of recalls made was 46.9 percent. Each response was written down verbatim.

Family Observation

After the end of the week of telephone interviews, the researcher called the family and set up an evening observation on a date convenient to the family. The observations took place over a three month period (March to May, 1976). Each observation was held on a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday evening from 5:30-8:00 p.m. This period was chosen since it was assumed to be the typical time when the husbands and wives were home from work and before the child would go to bed. It was felt that this evening period would be a time when all three family members would have the opportunity to be interacting together in the home setting.

The investigator arrived at the family's home a few minutes before 5:30 p.m. and in seven cases found all the family members home. In two cases, the husbands arrived home from work later; one at 6:00 p.m. and one at 6:30 p.m. In one case, the husband did not come home until 8:00 p.m. after the observation was completed; it was typical for the

husband to arrive home between 8:00-8:30 p.m. in the spring and summer because that was when his construction company did the most business and he did not leave for home until every truck was back at the home office. In all cases, the families reported that the investigator had observed what they would describe as a typical evening.

At 5:30 p.m., the investigator started taking notes using the observation forms (see Appendix B). The family members were told that they could look at what the investigator was writing at any time. No one did this. They were instructed ahead of time to do what they normally did in the evening and that the investigator had eaten before coming so she would not eat dinner with them.

The researcher followed the three members of each family and recorded their activities and interactions. Family members were kept in view at all times by the investigator except when they used the bathroom, changed clothes in the master bedroom, or if they separated and one person left the home area. In two cases when a parent went for a 10 minute trip to the store for milk, the researcher recorded the duration and nature of the trip and stayed in the household to observe the remaining spouse and child. When family members all went

outside for a walk together or to work in the yard the investigator went along. Particular attention was paid to interaction patterns between family members. Duration and place of activity were also recorded. Minutes spent in each activity, along with whom, and where the activity took place were recorded for each family. These minutes were categorized and totaled for each family for cross-family comparison purposes.

At the end of the observation at 8:00 p.m., the investigator asked if there were any questions and thanked the families for their participation. Usually one of the adults asked how their time use was like or unlike the other families in the study. The investigator replied that it was too early to draw conclusions because not all the families had been observed yet.

The researcher asked the families how they felt about the telephone calls. Everyone said they thought two or three calls a day over a one week span was acceptable and did not interrupt their usual daily routine, but if the calls had continued for a second week it would have become a burden. Eight of the families mentioned that they would be interested in receiving a short summary of the study's findings

to see how they compared with the other families in the study.

Data Analysis

The activities described by the husbands and wives in the telephone interviews and the activities observed by the researcher were put into categories for analysis purposes (see Appendix E). The coding process took approximately two months (May to June, 1976). A codebook was devised to sort the quantitative and qualitative data derived from the interviews, telephone calls, and observations (see Appendix D for codebook).

Data from the home interviews, telephone interviews, and observations were coded and transferred to data processing cards. The coding included categorizing free response statements of feelings. Feelings were collapsed into negative, neutral, and positive categories. The negative responses included statements such as: "awful," "frustrated," "hurried," and "tired." The neutral response were statements of "indifferent." Positive responses included statements such as: "comfortable," "okay," "interested," and "happy."

After the data were coded, the data cards were key-punched. The data cards were processed through the

Control Data Corporation 6500 model computer. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to assemble and summarize the data. It should be noted that in some of the tables the percentages listed do not add up exactly to 100 percent because the computer data were rounded off to the nearest tenth of a percent and this rounding off process affects cross column totals as well as final table totals.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

This chapter presents the results in relation to the research questions posed. Also, comparison is made of telephone and observation data during specific points in time for each family, i.e., 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. This comparison was done in an attempt to validate the two methodologies. Data concerning the families' goals were collected during the initial home interview. Time use data were collected by contacting each adult by telephone during a randomly determined 16 hour period. These data represent the kind of activity and percentage of times the activity was reported but do not represent the duration of the activity. Subjects told the telephone interviewer what activity they were at that moment participating in but they did not tell the interviewer when the activity started or how long they thought it would last.

Duration of activities was recorded by the researcher during the 150 minute evening observations conducted in each home. During the observations,

the researcher recorded the number and type of interactions which took place among family members while they participated in activities. An effort was made to quote the family members directly and to use their terminology where applicable.

Question 1

What daily activities command the time of husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives?

Table 2 lists the activities husbands and wives reported they were doing in answer to the telephone question: "What are you doing?" Activities concerned with paid employment were most frequently mentioned by employed husbands and wives. Typical responses in the employment activity category were: "I'm writing up a report for a meeting," or "I'm going through supply orders." Employed wives reported spending almost as high a percentage in employment activities as did the husbands. The second highest percentage of responses given by the families was in the housework activity category and the third highest percentage was in the child care activity category. Unemployed wives reported a greater percentage of times that they were doing housework than did husbands or employed wives. Driving and

Table 2.--Kind and Percentage of Activities Reported
During Telephone Interviews (n = 320).

Activity	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u *	W _e *	W _u *	W _e *	
Employment	26.2	25.0	0	22.4	18.4
Housework	16.2	6.2	20.0	12.6	13.7
Child Care	8.8	11.2	20.0	7.4	11.8
Driving	10.0	10.0	6.2	11.2	9.3
Talking	5.0	11.2	10.0	10.0	9.0
Sleeping	8.6	3.4	12.6	5.0	7.4
Eating	7.4	7.4	5.0	6.2	6.5
Watching TV	5.0	7.4	7.4	3.8	5.9
Hobby	6.2	1.2	3.8	5.0	4.0
Reading	2.4	3.8	5.0	3.8	3.7
Yard Work	3.8	6.2	1.2	2.4	3.4
Waiting	0	5.0	2.4	1.2	2.1
Telephoning	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.8	2.1
Personal Care	0	1.2	2.4	2.6	1.5
Child Care and Housework	0	0	1.2	2.4	.9

*Legend: W_u = Wife Unemployed

W_e = Wife Employed

talking were also reported frequently by families. Unemployed wives responded that they were sleeping over twice as many times as did employed wives. The telephone interviewer awakened the subjects several times. Three of the unemployed wives were awakened by the 7:00 a.m. and the 8:00 a.m. calls. Two of the unemployed wives reported that they regularly took afternoon naps with their children.

During the evening observations, the number and kind of activities that the ten families engaged in were recorded by the researcher. In all, 231 activities were observed and categorized. Activity episodes which occurred during the observations are listed in Table 3. Since the observations were made exclusively at home during the evening hours, employment-related activities were not observed in the home. None of the employed spouses were observed to do paid employment work at home. The largest amount of time was spent talking. Husbands of unemployed wives spent on the average 53.6 minutes talking during the total observation period of 150 minutes (Table 3). Employed wives spent more time doing housework and in combination housework and child care activities than did unemployed wives. The five employed wives spent more time in housework at night than did the unemployed wives. Four of the employed wives combined their child care and

Table 3.--Activity and Average Number of Minutes Spent by
Husbands and Wives in Observed Evening
Activities (n = 150).

Activity*	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Talking	53.6	67.6	42.0	30.6	48.4
Housework	12.6	12.0	39.0	46.0	27.4
Child Care	22.6	25.2	23.3	20.6	22.9
Watching TV	23.3	12.5	14.0	8.6	14.6
Eating	12.2	14.1	12.0	12.0	12.5
Child Care and Housework	6.6	11.6	10.4	20.8	12.3
Hobby	9.4	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.0
Telephoning	.6	.3	3.3	2.6	1.7
Yard Work	4.0	0	0	1.0	1.2
Reading	2.6	.5	0	2.0	1.2
Driving	1.3	.8	1.3	1.3	1.1
Personal Care	1.3	1.3	.6	0	.8

*During the observation, there were no episodes in the sleeping, employment, or waiting activity categories recorded.

housework activities by making dinner preparations and playing with or feeding their child at the same time in the kitchen area. Based on observation data, the employment status of the wife did not seem to affect the quantity of housework activities that the husband performed (Table 3); the telephone data, however, indicates that the wife's employment status seems to affect the husband's household work activity participation (Table 2). Walker and Woods (1976) and Berk (1976) found that husbands spent about the same amount of time in housework regardless of the wife's employment status.

Table 4 lists the number of activities which were carried on alone or in joint or shared interaction with other family members. The majority of activities involved shared interaction, however, there were a significant number of activities involving no interaction were carried or done. Typical shared activities involved the husband and wife washing dishes together, the husband reading a book with his child, or the family taking an outdoor walk together. Typical alone activities often involved television watching, reading, taking a shower, or hobbies. Dinner time was a shared time in all the families with conversation centering around the events of the day, people they knew, and the child's daily activities and accomplishments.

Table 4.--Number and Type of Interaction Episodes
Observed (n = 231).

Family	Type of Interaction			Total
	Alone	Joint	Shared	
1	10	5	13	28
2	10	1	15	26
3	5	1	15	21
4*	7	2	14	23
5*	7	3	15	25
6*	9	3	9	21
7*	5	7	14	26
8	10	1	11	22
9	12	1	8	21
10*	7	2	9	18
Totals	82	26	123	231
Means	8.2	2.6	12.3	23.1

*Families with employed wives

Two of the families said a prayer before eating dinner. Table 4 demonstrates the variability in family interaction patterns observed. Shared interaction was the dominant pattern for eight of the ten families.

Question 2

Where do husbands and wives of beginning families with employed and unemployed wives spend their time?

The telephone response data demonstrate that most activities were carried out in the home. The second most common place for family members to carry out activities was at their places of employment.

Unemployed wives reported being at home almost 25 percent more often than did employed wives (Table 5). Employed wives were at their place of employment about the same number of telephone sampled times as were the husbands. Unemployed wives reported eating out in a restaurant or being at a friend's home about twice as often as did employed wives. Several of the unemployed wives took their child to a neighboring friend's home during the daytime so they could get out of the house and have their child play with other children. Unemployed wives and husbands of unemployed wives reported being away from home on a trip more frequently (Table 5).

Table 5.--Percentage of Activities Reported Taking Place in a Particular Location (n = 320).

Location	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Home	43.8	45.0	71.2	47.6	51.9
Work Place	26.2	32.4	0	30.0	22.2
Restaurant or Friend's Home	8.8	7.4	12.6	6.2	8.7
On Trip	13.8	3.8	10.0	2.4	7.5
In Car, Locally	2.4	3.8	2.4	11.2	5.0
Outdoors	5.0	7.4	3.8	2.4	4.7

During the observations, family members carried out most of their activities in either the living room or in the kitchen (Table 6). Husbands of employed wives spent over 10 percent more of their time in the kitchen than did husbands of unemployed wives. Husbands spent about 8 percent more time in the living room than did wives; often they watched the evening news on television while their wives prepared dinner. In eight of the families, it was observed that there was sharing of the dinner preparation and/or washing dishes between the husbands and wives. During the observations, employed wives spent more time in the kitchen than did unemployed wives (Table 6). This can be attributed to the researcher's observation that employed wives were just starting dinner preparations at 5:30 p.m. or

Table 6.--Percentage of Activities Observed in a Particular Location (n = 231).

Location	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Living Room	43.0	36.9	36.6	31.3	36.9
Kitchen	27.4	34.2	45.8	38.9	36.5
Outdoors	14.4	6.0	10.1	21.3	12.9
Basement	12.0	6.8	.7	6.3	6.4
Bathroom	1.9	9.0	4.8	.7	4.1
Bedroom, Child	.7	6.9	2.4	1.9	3.0
Bedroom, Parent	1.4	0	1.4	0	.7

6:00 p.m., whereas, the unemployed wives had dinner nearly all prepared at 5:30 p.m. and were ready to serve the meal when their husbands arrived home.

Question 3

With whom do husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives spend their time?

During the telephone interviews respondents were asked concerning the activity: "With whom are you doing it?" During the telephone sampled times, family members were alone more often than they were with anyone else specifically (Table 7). Employed wives reported carrying out more activities alone than did unemployed wives.

Table 7.--Percentage of Activities Reported Involving Other People (n = 320).

Persons	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Alone	30.0	40.0	27.5	33.7	32.9
Co-workers	23.8	18.8	0	18.8	15.3
Child	6.3	11.2	28.8	13.7	15.0
Spouse	18.8	8.8	17.5	10.0	13.7
Child and Spouse	15.0	12.5	12.5	13.7	13.4
Friends	1.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.4
Family and Friends	3.7	0	5.0	2.5	2.8
Other Relatives	1.2	3.7	0	2.5	1.8
Child and Other Children	0	0	5.0	1.2	1.5

When called during the day, unemployed wives usually had their child with them. Employed and unemployed wives reported spending the same number of activities with friends. Wives reported they were with their children more often than did their husbands. Unemployed wives reported being with their child and other children more often than did husbands or employed wives because unemployed wives often made an effort to involve their children with neighborhood children.

In one family the unemployed wife daily cared for a neighbor's child. Husbands of unemployed wives and unemployed wives reported participating in more activities with each other than did husbands of employed wives or employed wives.

Family members spent the majority of their evening time in shared interaction with their spouse and child (Table 8). Husbands of unemployed wives spent more time alone than did husbands of employed wives. Husbands of employed wives spent over 10 percent more of their time in shared interaction with their wives than did husbands of unemployed wives (Table 8). On the average, husbands and wives with their child were together and physically or verbally interacting only 9.1 percent of the observation time (Table 8). Usually this time together was spent talking after dinner while the child played outside or in

Table 8.--Kind and Percentage of Interaction Activities
Observed (n = 231).

Type of Interaction	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
<hr/>					
Shared					
Child and Spouse	37.6	27.0	37.6	27.0	32.3
Child	25.0	23.7	18.2	26.2	23.2
Spouse	3.3	14.9	3.3	14.9	9.1
Joint					
Child	4.0	16.0	8.6	10.0	9.6
Spouse	1.4	0	1.4	0	.7
None (Alone)	30.6	19.5	32.5	21.3	25.9

another room. The couples with the older children (three years of age or older) seemed to have more time together as the child played more independently by himself or herself. For example, the four-year-old daughter in one family went outside to ride her bicycle allowing time for the parents to discuss their day at work while clearing the dinner dishes from the table.

Husbands and wives were observed to be involved almost the same amount of time in shared interaction with their child (Table 8). Several of the husbands told the researcher that they tried to spend some time alone with their child every evening so that their wife could have time alone to read or do housework uninterrupted. One husband proudly showed the researcher a book on "how to be a good father" which he said he was

currently reading. Another father took his daughter on an hour long walk to a river to feed some ducks during the observation time. Employed wives spent more shared time with their child in the evening than did unemployed wives. The most common type of interaction observed involved the shared interaction of all three family members. Usually this occurred at mealtime in the kitchen or in the living room while the family watched television together. The parents would sit in easy chairs sipping coffee and talk about how the child was playing or laugh at what the child said or did.

Question 4

How do husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives feel about their time allocations?

Data gathered during the telephone interviews from respondents' answers to the question, "How do you feel about it?" (the activity) are presented in Tables 9 through 19. These qualitative data provide insight into the meaning of the beginning families' time use because they go beyond the mere recording of activity duration into the realm of the human reaction to time allocation. For organization and comparison purposes, the feelings expressed were categorized

into the three general feeling areas of negative, neutral, and positive.

Overall, husbands and wives expressed positive feelings more often than negative or neutral feelings about activities (Tables 9 and 10). However, there is a great deal of variance between families in the percentages of times that they mentioned negative, neutral, and positive feelings (Table 9). Families 2, 7, and 8 expressed positive feelings more than four times as frequently as negative feelings. In contrast, Family 4 expressed almost the same number of negative feelings as positive feelings. The husband and wife of Family 4 tended to report feeling frustrated, pressured, and hurried in relation to their work situations. Employed wives reported positive feelings considerably more often than did unemployed wives (Table 10).

Negative feelings were expressed most often when the parent was involved in employment related activities

Table 9.--Kind and Percentage of Feelings Expressed by Husbands and Wives (n = 320).

Feelings	Family Number									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Positive	62.0	93.0	61.0	46.0	72.0	72.0	75.0	75.0	53.0	60.0
Negative	18.0	6.0	27.0	44.0	18.0	25.0	19.0	18.0	40.0	38.0
Neutral	19.0	0.0	12.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0

Table 10.--Kind and Percentage of Feelings Expressed
by Husbands and Wives (n = 320).

Feelings	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Positive	73.4	55.3	59.1	73.2	65.2
Negative	17.1	32.0	35.7	24.4	27.3
Neutral	8.6	11.1	6.2	1.2	6.7

(Table 11). Unemployed wives expressed negative feelings most often while they were doing housework or child care (Table 11). One unemployed wife reported feeling very rushed while she was at one time doing the wash, changing her son's diapers, and setting out paints. Employed wives expressed negative feelings most often while they were at their place of employment.

For both men and women, the majority of neutral feelings expressed were reported when they were doing housework activities (Table 12). Typical neutral comments relating to housework were: "I feel kind of indifferent about it," in reference to doing dishes or "I honestly felt nothing," in reference to doing laundry. Berk (1976) also found that neutral feelings were most often associated with housework.

The majority of positive feelings were expressed while parents were involved in child care activities (Table 13). Unemployed wives, in particular, expressed

Table 11.--Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting
Negative Feelings (n = 320).

Activity	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Employment	7.4	11.2	0	9.9	7.1
Housework	2.4	3.7	9.8	3.7	4.9
Sleep	2.5	3.7	6.2	2.4	3.7
Driving	3.6	1.2	0	3.6	2.1
Child Care	1.2	0	7.5	0	2.1
Talking	0	3.7	2.5	1.2	1.8
Yard Work	0	4.9	1.2	0	1.5
Child Care and Housework	0	0	3.7	0	.9
Waiting	0	1.2	1.2	1.2	.9
Watching TV	0	1.2	1.2	0	.6
Telephoning	0	0	1.2	1.2	.6
Eating	0	0	1.2	1.2	.6
Reading	0	1.2	0	0	.3
Hobby	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Care	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12.--Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting
Neutral Feelings (n = 320).

Activity	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Housework	3.7	0	5.0	1.2	2.4
Employment	2.5	5.0	0	0	1.8
Driving	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	.9
Eating	1.2	1.2	0	0	.6
Sleep	0	2.5	0	0	.6
Yard Work	0	1.2	0	0	.3
Child Care	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	0	0	0	0	0
Watching TV	0	0	0	0	0
Child Care and Housework	0	0	0	0	0
Hobby	0	0	0	0	0
Telephoning	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Care	0	0	0	0	0
Waiting	0	0	0	0	0
Talking	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13.--Kind and Percentage of Activities Eliciting
Positive Feelings (n = 320).

Activity	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Child Care	7.5	11.2	12.5	7.5	9.6
Employment	16.3	8.6	0	12.5	9.3
Talking	5.0	7.4	7.3	8.7	7.1
Housework	10.0	2.5	4.9	7.5	6.2
Sleep	10.0	1.2	6.1	2.4	4.9
Eating	7.4	1.2	3.7	5.0	4.3
Watching TV	4.9	6.2	6.2	3.7	4.0
Yard Work	2.5	1.2	3.7	2.4	4.0
Driving	1.2	4.9	1.2	7.5	3.7
Hobby	4.9	1.2	3.7	4.9	3.6
Reading	2.5	2.4	4.9	3.6	3.3
Personal Care	0	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.5
Telephoning	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.5
Waiting	0	3.7	1.2	0	1.2
Child Care and Housework	0	1.2	0	2.4	9

a high percentage of positive feelings about child care (Table 13). This seems to contradict the findings of Table 11. It appears that unemployed wives had both negative and positive feelings about child care but that they reported feeling positive twice as frequently as negative. The telephone interviews revealed that negative feelings about child care usually centered around trying to get the child to go to bed, toilet training the child, or trying to shop with the child along. Further, the telephone interviews revealed that positive feelings about child care usually occurred at meal times, at friends' homes, while watching television, or while the parent was playing with the child.

Husbands of unemployed wives and employed wives said they had the most positive feelings while doing employment related activities (Table 13). This also seems to contradict the findings reported in Table 11. Husbands of unemployed wives and employed wives had mixed feelings about employment related activities but they felt more positive than negative about these activities. Even within one day's telephone sampling a variety of feelings about employed work were often expressed. One husband who put in a nine hour day at his office reported feeling "relatively cheerful and happy" at 8:00 a.m., and "tired" at 3:00 p.m.

Data relating feelings to place where the respondent was when answering the question, "How do you feel about it?" are given in Tables 14, 15, and 16. Husbands of employed wives had more negative feelings while at their place of employment than did employed wives (Table 14). Employed wives expressed more negative feelings in employment activities than in home activities (Table 14). Unemployed wives reported more positive feelings while being at home than did employed wives (Table 16).

Data relating feelings to whom the respondent was with when answering the question, "How do you feel about it?" are given in Tables 17, 18, and 19. On the average, positive feelings were expressed more

Table 14.--Percentage of Negative Feelings Expressed
Related to a Particular Location (n = 320).

Place	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Home	3.7	9.9	23.7	9.9	11.8
Employment	4.9	15.0	0	11.2	7.7
On Trip	4.8	2.5	6.2	.0	3.3
Restaurant or Friend's Home	2.4	2.7	4.9	0	2.5
In Car, Locally	0	1.2	0	3.6	1.2
Outdoors	1.2	0	1.2	0	.6

Table 15.--Percentage of Neutral Feelings Expressed
Related to a Particular Location (n = 320).

Place	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Home	3.7	3.7	5.0	1.2	3.4
Employment	2.5	5.0	0	0	1.8
In Car, Locally	1.2	0	1.2	0	.6
On Trip	0	1.2	0	0	.3
Outdoors	0	1.2	0	0	.3
Restaurant or Friend's Home	1.2	0	0	0	.3

Table 16.--Percentage of Positive Feelings Expressed
Related to a Particular Location (n = 320).

Place	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Home	36.2	31.3	42.5	36.2	36.5
Employment	18.7	8.7	0	18.6	11.5
Restaurant or Friend's Home	5.0	7.4	7.4	6.2	6.5
On Trip	8.6	0	3.7	2.5	3.7
Outdoors	3.7	6.1	2.4	2.4	3.6
In Car, Locally	1.2	2.4	1.2	7.5	3.0

Table 17.--Percentage of Negative Feelings Expressed
Related to Particular People (n = 320).

Who	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W_u	W_e	W_u	W_e	
Alone	6.2	18.7	9.9	3.7	9.6
Co-workers	5.0	7.5	0	11.2	5.9
Spouse	3.6	2.5	8.7	3.7	4.6
Child and Spouse	2.5	0	4.9	3.6	3.7
Child	0	0	11.1	3.7	3.7
Relatives	0	2.5	0	0	.6
Child and Other Children	0	0	1.2	0	.3
Friends	0	1.2	0	0	.3
Family and Friends	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18.--Percentage of Neutral Feelings Expressed
Related to Particular People (n = 320).

Who	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Alone	5.0	7.5	5.0	1.2	4.6
Co-workers	2.5	2.5	0	0	1.2
Child and Spouse	0	1.2	1.2	0	.6
Spouse	1.2	0	0	0	.3
Child	0	0	0	0	0
Relatives	0	0	0	0	0
Friends	0	0	0	0	0
Child and Other Children	0	0	0	0	0
Family and Friends	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19.--Percentage of Positive Feelings Expressed
Related to Particular People (n = 320).

Who	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Alone	18.8	13.7	12.4	28.7	18.4
Child	6.3	11.2	17.6	11.1	11.5
Child and Spouse	12.5	11.2	6.1	10.0	9.9
Spouse	13.7	6.2	8.7	6.2	8.7
Co-workers	16.3	8.6	0	7.4	8.0
Friends	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.0
Family and Friends	3.7	0	4.9	2.4	2.7
Child and Other Children	0	0	3.7	1.2	1.2
Relatives	1.2	1.2	0	2.4	1.2

frequently when family members were alone (Table 19). Unemployed wives expressed negative feelings the most when they were with their child (Table 17). Employed wives expressed negative feelings the most when they were with co-workers (Table 17). Neutral feelings were expressed the most when husbands and wives were alone (Table 18). For example, one husband reported just "feeling nothing" while he was by himself driving home from work. Employed wives felt the most positively when they were alone (Table 19). One wife who was a high school teacher reported feeling "relieved my classes are over and the day is over" while working

alone at 4:00 p.m. in her classroom filling out attendance forms.

Unemployed wives reported feeling the most positively when they were with their children (Table 19) which seems to contradict the findings reported in Table 17. This may reflect the mixed feelings the unemployed wives had toward being with their children or the fact that they spent a greater proportion of time with their children.

Comparison of Findings from Telephoning and Observation Procedures

To check the validity of the telephoning and observation procedures, the data collected from the 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. telephone calls and the 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. observations were compared (Table 20). The figures in the "Differences in %" column were derived by subtracting the percent figures in the "Observation" column from the corresponding percent figures in the "Telephone" column. This computation method was based on similar computations made in the 1968 Carroll and Taylor work sampling study. The 17 zeros in the "differences in percent" columns represent instances in which the data from the 60 selected telephone calls and the 60 selected observations exactly matched. There were no instances of sleeping or combined

Table 20. Proportion of Time Spent in Various Activities as Determined by the Telephoning and Observation Procedures.

Activity*	Telephone						Observation						Difference in %					
	Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives			Husbands			Wives		
	N	u	%	N	u	%	N	u	%	N	u	%	N	u	%	N	u	%
Employment	3	20.0	2	13.3	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	2	13.3	0	0	0	20.0	0	+6.6
Housework	4	26.6	1	6.6	2	13.3	3	20.0	0	0	3	20.0	4	26.6	4	26.6	+26.6	-6.7
Child Care	4	26.6	4	26.6	1	6.6	3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	4	26.6	+6.6	+6.6
Driving	0	0	2	13.3	1	6.6	1	6.6	2	13.3	2	13.3	0	0	0	-13.3	0	+6.6
Talking	0	0	0	2	13.3	1	6.6	1	6.6	2	13.3	1	6.6	2	13.3	-6.6	-13.3	
Eating	2	13.3	2	13.3	4	26.6	3	20.0	2	13.3	1	6.6	2	13.3	1	6.6	0	+6.6
Watching TV	1	6.6	2	13.3	0	0	1	6.6	3	20.0	1	6.6	2	13.3	1	6.6	-13.4	0
Hobby	1	6.6	0	0	1	6.6	1	6.6	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	0	+6.6	0	+6.6
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	-6.6	0	-6.6
Yard Work	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	0	2	13.3	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	-13.3	+6.6	-6.6
Waiting	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	0	+6.6	-6.6
Telephoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	-6.6
Personal Care	0	0	1	6.6	0	0	3	20.0	1	6.6	1	6.6	1	6.6	0	0	-6.6	+20.0
Totals	15	99.7	15	99.6	15	99.6	15	99.7	15	99.7	15	97.7	15	99.6	15	99.5		

*During the sampled times of 6:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m., there were no recorded sleeping or combination housework and child care activities.

housework and child care during the sampled times from either procedure.

Some of the "differences in percent" between the telephoning and observation data can be explained by the fact that family members made a concerted effort to be at home during the observation evening but during the telephone sampled evening hours the family members were not obligated to the researcher to try and be at home. For example, the 20 percent difference in employment is the result of two husbands who worked overtime during the telephone sampled times but who were present in the home during the whole observation. Most of the "differences in percent" are 6.6 or 6.7 percent which means that there was only one instance of discrepancy between the telephone and observation data. Out of the 52 "differences in percents" listed, 41 of the percentages either represent one or no differences between the data derived from the two procedures; this would indicate that there is some validity between the two procedures although the data from the telephoning and observation procedures were not in all instances exactly matched.

Question 5

What is the relationship of the goals aspired to by husbands and wives in beginning families with employed and unemployed wives and their time allocations?

The following open ended question was used to elicit goals:

All of us want certain things out of life. When you think about what really matters in your own life, what are your wishes and hopes for the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the best possible light, what would your life look like then, if you are to be happy?

The total number of goals expressed by the husbands was 25. Wives expressed a total of 39 goals. On the average, the most common goal was financial security. This was the goal most frequently mentioned by the husbands (Table 21). Examples of the kinds of statements which were included in this category were:

To be financially free.
No desire to be wealthy but don't want to be limited.
Make more money.
To have a moderate level of income.
To own my own business so that financial security is taken care of.

Eight of the ten wives stressed a good living situation as a goal (Table 21). Examples of the statements which were categorized under a good living situation were:

Table 21.--Kind of Goals Expressed by Husbands and Wives.

Goal	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	w _e	W _u	W _e	
Financial security	2	5	2	4	3.2
Good living situation	4	0	3	5	3.0
Have more children	2	1	1	4	2.0
Travel, hobbies	3	2	2	0	1.7
Have satisfying career	2	0	4	1	1.7
Happy, successful children	0	1	0	5	1.5
Good health	1	0	2	2	1.2
More friends	0	2	0	1	.7
Close knit family	0	0	1	2	.7
Total	14	11	15	24	

To live far from the city.
Buy a house.
Own a house.
Live in an area where our family can have
intellectual and cultural stimulation.

Four of the employed wives mentioned having more children as a goal but only one husband of an employed wife mentioned this goal.

When Cantril (1962) asked the same question about goals of a cross-section of Americans, he found that their answers could be coded into three general areas: (a) items having to do with self or family such as "emotional stability and maturity," "decent standard of living for self and family," "happy family life," (b) items involving other people, the community, or the nation such as "freedom," "economic stability" and (c) items dealing with international or world affairs such as "peace," "a better world." According to this coding system, the 20 respondents in this study were predominantly interested in goals in the first category having to do with self and family. Only one goal noted, that of having "more friends," fell into category two. The families in this study did not express any goals that would fit into category three. Cantril found in his study that the predominant American goal was that of "good health for self or family." The beginning families in this study did not emphasize health as their primary goal: husbands

listed six other goals more often and wives listed five other goals more often than they did health (Table 21).

Cantril found that the leading American fear was "ill health of self or family." In this study of beginning families, the husbands feared unemployment or underemployment, and unpleasant living situation, financial problems, or no time for their own needs more often than did they fear "serious illness or death." Wives, however, did select fear of illness as one of their primary fears. They chose fear of "financial problems," "breakdown of the family," and "serious illness or death" an equal number of times (Table 22).

The way the fear of serious illness or death was expressed by wives was:

My biggest fear would be serious illness.
Injuries to people, to children.
Something terrible would happen to my child.
Poor health--physically and emotionally.

The way fear of financial problems was expressed by wives was:

I fear collapse of the total economy.
Financial situation might go wrong.
Worldwide depression.

The way fear of breakdown of the family was expressed by wives was:

Being left totally alone.
Fear of just living together--not unhappy but
not joyful.

Table 22.--Kind of Fears Expressed by Husbands and Wives.

Fears	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Financial problems	2	2	3	3	2.5
Unpleasant living situation	2	2	2	3	2.2
Serious illness or death	1	2	3	3	2.2
Unemployed or underemployed	4	3	1	0	2.0
Breakdown in the family	0	2	2	4	2.0
No time for own needs (relaxing)	3	1	0	2	1.5
Collapse of U.S. economy	0	2	0	2	1.0
No time for family	0	1	0	1	.5
Total	12	15	11	18	

In order to find out more about husbands' and wives' present time use, responses to the question, "Where on the ladder do you personally stand at the present time?" are presented in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. All of the husbands ranked themselves on the upper half of the ladder between steps 6 and 9. All of the wives ranked themselves on the upper half of the ladder between steps 5 and 9. Although half steps, for example $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$, were not on the ladder, two husbands and two wives said they felt better selecting a half-way mark. All ten of the wives and eight of the men predicted that they would move up at least a one-half step in ten years. Two of the husbands felt that they would be on the same step ten years from the present.

The average present ladder rating for husbands was 7.15. In ten years from now, the husbands expected, on the average, to be on step 8.6. On the average, they hoped to move up 1.45 steps.

The average present ladder rating for wives was 7.4. Ten years from now, the wives expected on the average to be on ladder step 9.35. On the average, the wives hoped to move up 1.95 steps. These figures show that on the average husbands and wives in beginning families expect their lives to get better in the next ten years. The wives were more optimistic than the husbands as they hoped to move up .50 steps higher

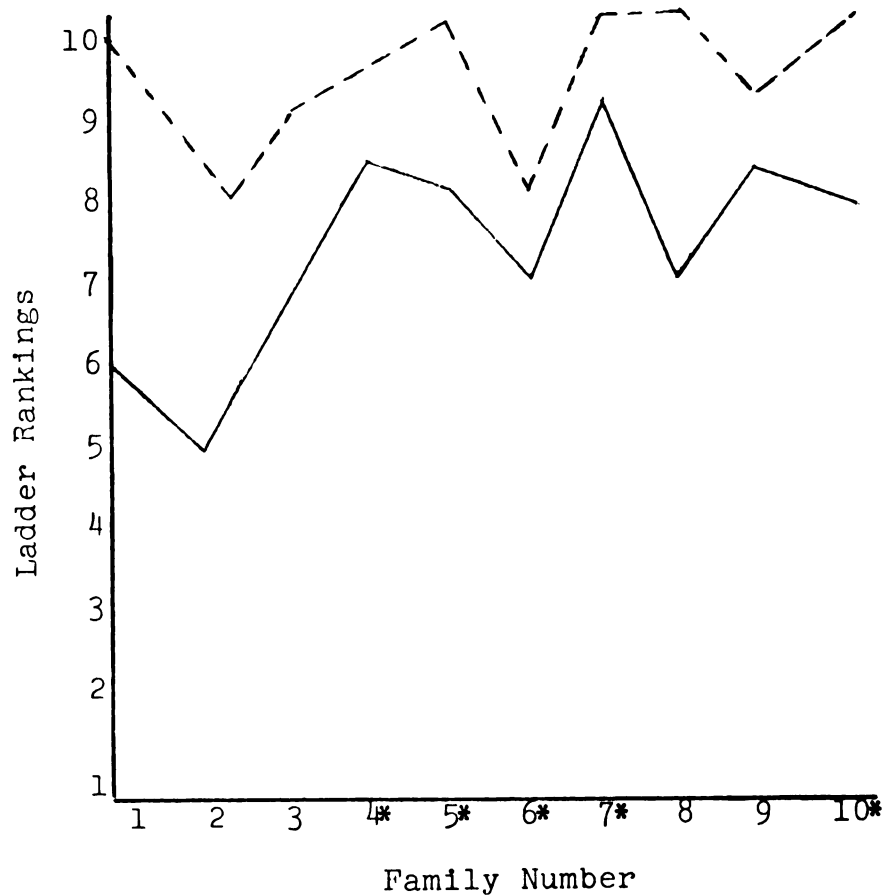


Fig. 1.--Wives' Present and Future Ladder Rankings.

10 = best possible life
 1 = worst possible life
 ———(solid line) = present ranking
 - - - - - (dotted line) = future ranking
 * = families with employed wives

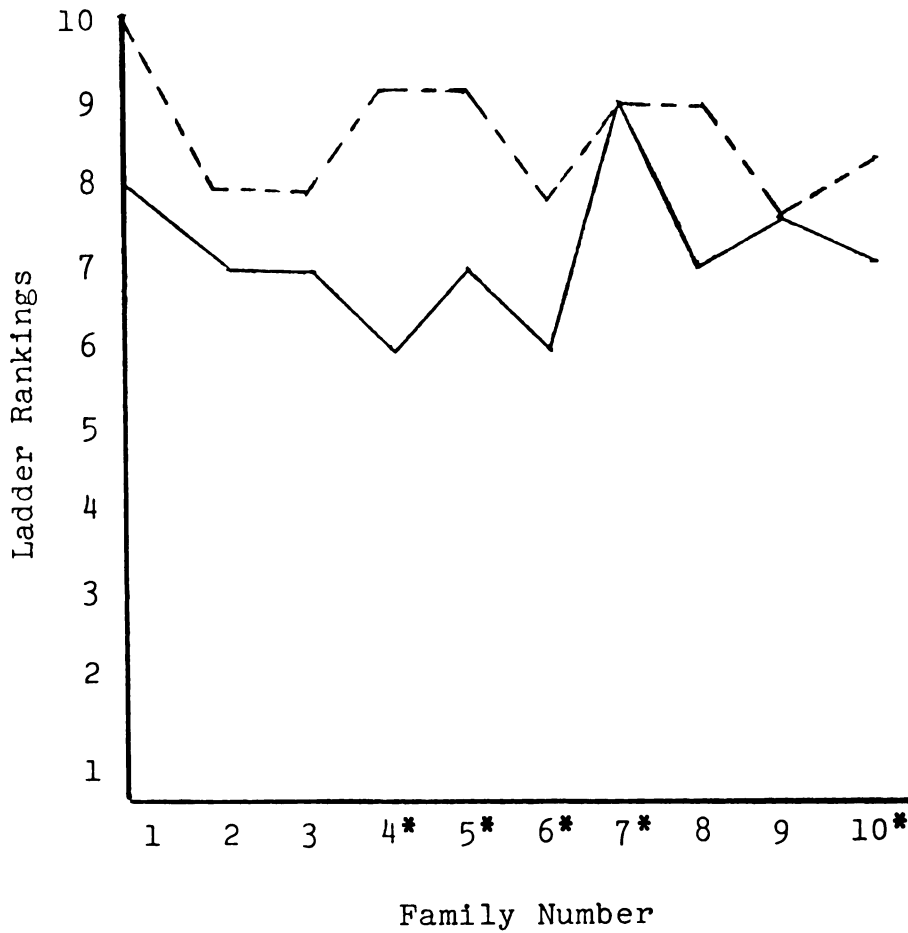


Fig. 2.--Husbands' Present and Future Ladder Rankings.

10 = best possible life
 1 = worst possible life
 _____(solid line) = present responses
 -----(dotted line) = future responses
 * = families with employed wives

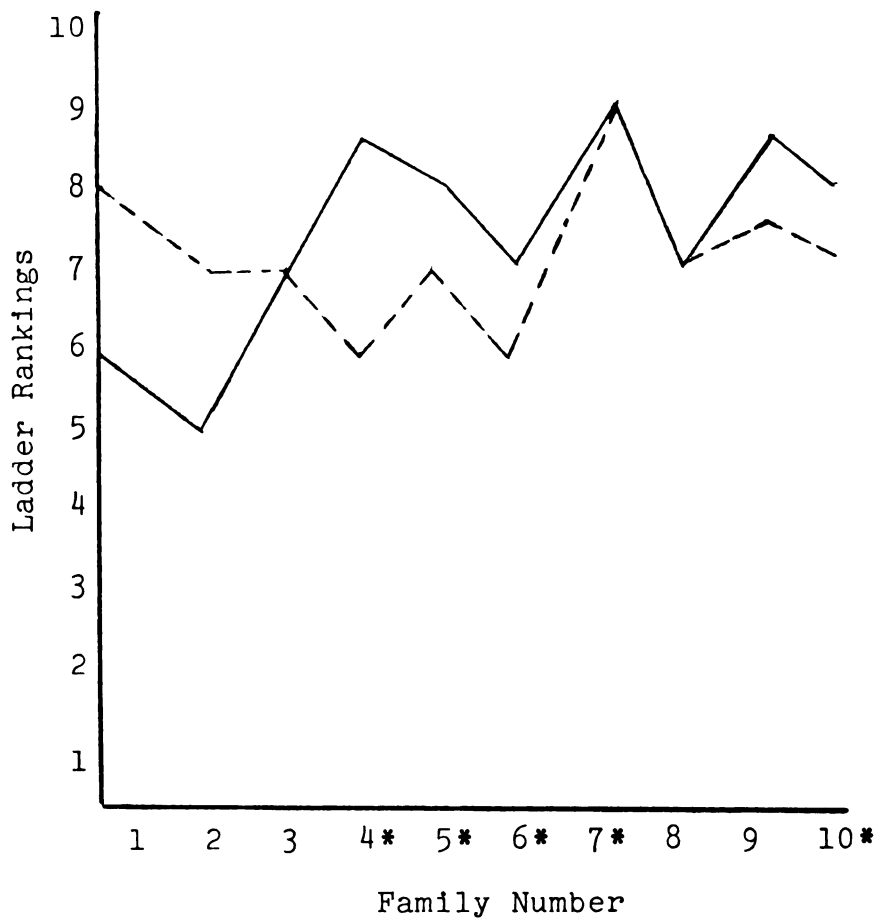


Fig. 3.--Present Ladder Rankings of Husbands and Wives.

10 = best possible life
 1 = worst possible life
 ———(solid line) = wives' responses
 ----- (dotted line) = husbands' responses
 * = families with employed wives

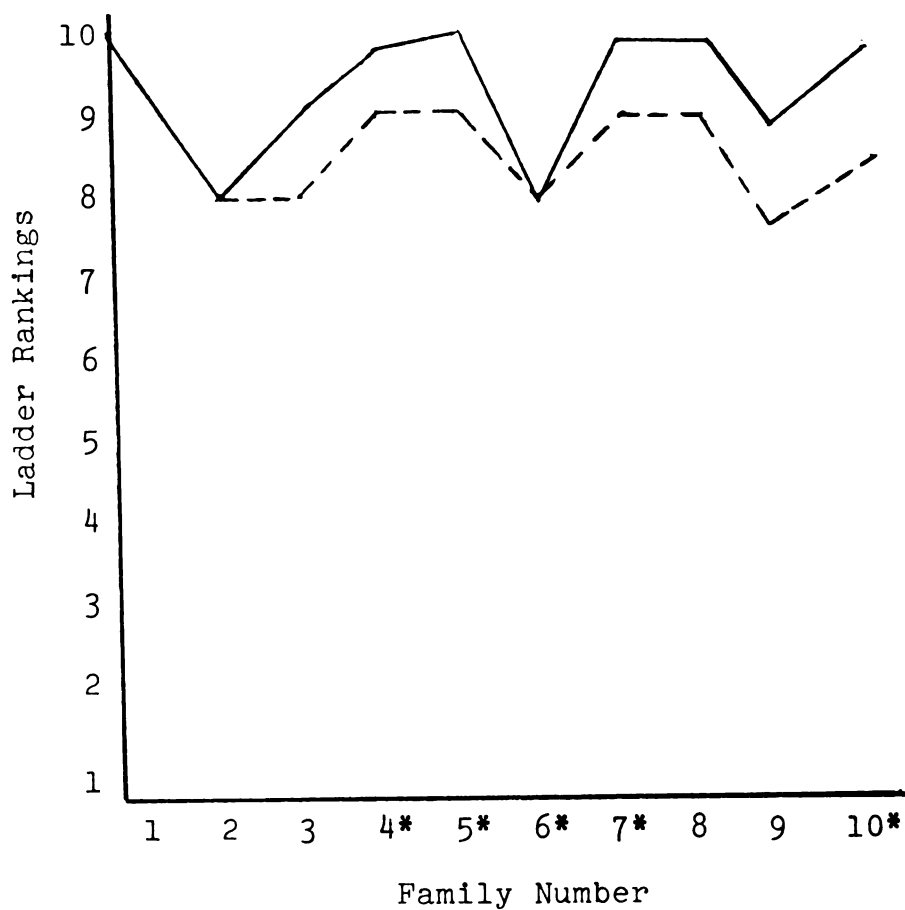


Fig. 4.--Future Ladder Rankings of Husbands and Wives.

10 = best possible life

1 = worst possible life

————(solid line) = wives' responses

----- (dotted line) = husbands' responses

* = families with employed wives

than their husbands. Five of the wives predicted that they will have the best possible life for themselves in ten years, whereas only one husband predicted he would be at ladder step one.

In reviewing the responses to "Why do you think that this is where you are? What makes you feel that you are on rung ____?" there were both positive and negative statements given as justification for the ladder ratings (Table 23). Responses which were given were often of a mixed nature such as:

Tired of job but other things okay.
Because I'm fairly content being here but want more kids.
Wife has to work and would rather not--feel very fortunate, great abundance of things.
See a lot of good but still things need smoothing out and for me to grow.

The husbands gave 17 reasons and the wives listed 27 reasons for the ladder rating that they selected (Table 23). Fourteen of the 20 respondents thought "things are going well" showing a certain degree of satisfaction with the present. A number of respondents said something similar to what one husband said, "I am quite comfortable with where I'm at now but I have aspirations and goals that I hope to obtain so I still have a distance to go." Six of the subjects felt that they needed more money.

After the subjects selected the ladder rating they thought they would be on 10 years from the present,

Table 23.--Kind of Reasons Given for Support of Husbands and Wives Present Ladder Ratings.

Reason	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Things are going well	2	4	3	5	3.5
Need more money	2	0	2	2	1.5
Tired of job	2	2	0	1	1.2
Not living where we want to live	1	1	1	1	1.0
We are happy	0	1	1	2	1.0
Things could go better	1	0	0	3	1.0
Have good health	0	0	0	3	.7
Would like more free time	1	0	0	0	.2
Like my job	0	0	0	1	.2
Want more children	0	0	1	0	.2
Doing what I want to do	0	0	1	0	.2
Total	9	8	9	18	

they were then asked to respond to the question:

"What are you doing now that will help you reach rung _____?" Everyone responded with an answer except one wife who said that she wasn't "doing anything special."

The husbands listed 21 activities in response to this question and the wives listed 19 responses (Table 24).

The wives listed between zero and five activities and the husbands listed between one and three activities.

Examples of the responses which husbands and wives gave as activities they were doing in order to achieve their future ladder ratings were:

Trying to isolate child from risks, setting up a trust fund.

Moving to another state.

Trying to spend more time with my son.

Get business established, get a house, have the kids.

Get money and invest into house.

Optimism was demonstrated in both the responses to the ladder exercise and to the telephone questions. Both husbands and wives in response to the question, "How do you feel about it?" reported feeling positive about their activities the majority of the time (Table 16). In the ladder exercise, wives listed many more goals than fears (Table 21 and 22). Both husbands and wives ranked themselves on the upper half of the ladder towards the best possible life rather than ranking themselves on the lower half of the ladder towards the worst possible life (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4).

Table 24.--Kind of Activities Which Husbands and Wives
Said They Were Doing to Reach Their Future
Ladder Rankings.

Activity	Family Member				Mean
	Husbands		Wives		
	W _u	W _e	W _u	W _e	
Job change or improvement	4	2	2	1	2.2
Establishing a budget saving	0	2	0	3	1.2
Having another child	0	1	3	1	1.2
Thinking about future	3	0	1	0	1.0
Spend more time with family	0	3	0	0	.7
Owning a house	0	1	0	2	.7
Getting closer to spouse	0	1	0	2	.7
Educational fund for child	1	1	0	0	.5
Moving	1	0	1	0	.5
Getting more education for self	1	0	1	0	.5
Self-improvement	0	0	0	2	.5
Total	10	11	8	11	

The ladder exercise and the telephone responses seemed to link goals to activities. Most of the husbands as well as many of the employed wives stressed financial security as a goal (Table 21). Another linkage between the observation data and the ladder exercise findings was that most of the wives expressed fearing a breakdown in their family (Table 22) and the fact that they spent the majority of the evening observation time in shared interaction with their spouse and/or child (Table 8).

CHAPTER V

CASE STUDIES

This chapter contains the case studies of two families who were selected from the ten families on the basis of congruency or lack of congruency between husband and wife in their present ladder ratings. The family with the greatest difference in present ladder ranking was Family 1, the Hartmans. The husband ranked himself on step six on the ladder and his unemployed wife ranked herself on step eight. The Stephanos, Family 7, were one of the three families in which both the husband and wife answered that they were on the same present ladder ranking. In addition, the wife was employed. The husband and employed wife of Family 7 both said they were at present on ladder ranking nine which is a high ranking. These case studies of two selected families are included to give more insight into the time use of beginning families with employed and unemployed wives. The names have been changed to maintain the anonymity of the families.

The Hartmans

Don and Carol were the youngest couple in the study. They were both 24 years old. They had met while at the University; they both earned their undergraduate degrees in Education. After graduating, they both became teachers in the same day care center. They had been married just over two years when their son, Sean was born. He was 10 months old at the time of the interview. During her last months of pregnancy, Carol quit working while Don continued to work at the center. Carol said that she would like to work part-time again in the future but right now she enjoyed the freedom of not working.

They lived in a rented, one-story, white, wood farm house in the country about three miles from the nearest town. The house had six rooms, one bathroom, and a partially finished basement. There were also several outbuildings including a barn, shed, and chicken coop. They did not use any of these because the landlord stored some of his belongings in them. They had lived in the house for ten months and were planning in four months to move to Vermont and "start a new life." (They did actually move as planned). They had two cats. Don remarked that if they were staying in this area they would have bought a few chickens and had a vegetable garden.

The house was filled with a mixture of the landlord's furniture and some refinished furniture of Carol's. The living room had dozens of plants, and was covered with Carol's arts and crafts projects: macrame wall hangings and needlepoint pillows. Don's photographs, mostly of Carol and Sean, lined the walls. One of the reasons they said they rented the house was because it had a fireplace in the living room. Another reason why they rented the house was its country location. The Hartmans were the only family interviewed who emphasized how much they needed the space of country living, how they disliked cities and crowding, and how important they thought it was to get "back to the land." When talking about hopes for the future, Don mentioned that he hoped they could build their own house and raise their own food. When Carol was interviewed separately about her aspirations, she also emphasized her need for self-sufficiency and fresh air using much the same words as Don did. They both said they talked a lot about their future and this seemed apparent from their quick but carefully reasoned answers. Although they emphasized the pioneer spirit and the values of rustic living, they also liked certain amenities such as expensive camera equipment for Don and bi-monthly hair styling at a salon for Carol.

At the time of the interview, Don was still working at the same day care center but was getting tired of being there. He was disappointed with the low salary. Job dissatisfaction was mentioned by Don as one of his reasons for selecting the relatively low ladder ranking of six. He said he was thinking of setting up his own center in Vermont or getting into another line of work involving children. Don said that one day he would like to write children's books. Don's favorite hobby was photography and he was proud of the dark room he had set up in his basement. He said that he would like a career in photography but explained that there were very few openings in that field so he was not counting on it. Both Don and Carol saw the Vermont move as risky because they had no employment prospects or home but they felt the need to get away from Michigan and to live in a place they preferred. They both felt excited and hopeful about the move and expected that things would get better. During the interview, both Carol and Don expressed fears about financial problems and illness of family members.

They both drove and shared one car. Carol often drove Don to work so that she could have the car for errands. To make extra money, Carol daily cared for a two-year-old girl who lived across the

street from their house. They themselves hired a babysitter less than five times per month since they preferred to take Sean with them when they went out. They mentioned that most of their friends had small children so they did not mind if they brought Sean along when visiting.

Their home had no special labor-saving devices. In fact, they used an old wringer washer for all their wash including Sean's diapers. Carol said that she did most of the housework and grocery shopping during the day but when Don came home at night they shared the child care and household responsibilities. The evening observation confirmed Carol's statement that Don was actively involved in child care and household work during evening hours.

Their telephone responses revealed positive feelings during 62 percent of the calls, negative feelings during 27 percent of the calls, and neutral feelings 9 percent of the calls. Mr. Hartman usually paused before describing his feelings and then often would give a lengthy description of his feelings while Mrs. Hartman tended to answer immediately and used only a few words to describe her feelings. While rearranging furniture at home, Mr. Hartman said, "I feel a little rushed because I have about five other things I'm planning to do tonight before I die."

Mrs. Hartman said she felt, "oh, awful" while trying to wake up at 7:00 a.m. when the telephone interviewer called her. Mrs. Hartman expressed positive, negative, and neutral feelings in relation to caring for her son. One time while playing with her son she said, "I am having fun" another time while playing with her son she said, "it was okay, not great or exciting." She reported feeling "very frustrated" while trying to get her son to sleep. Mr. Hartman reported all positive feelings while being with his son except on one occasion when he reported "feeling grumpy" while on an outdoor walk with his wife and son. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman always reported positive feelings when they were involved in activities together, without their child being present, as when they were washing dishes together or preparing to go to bed.

During the two and one-half hour observation of the Hartmans, 28 activities were recorded with the following breakdown: 10 alone activities, 5 joint activities, and 13 shared activities. When the researcher arrived at their home to begin the observation, Carol was setting the table and watching Sean play on the living room floor while Don cooked the dinner. Carol said that four nights a week she did the dinner preparation and dishes and three nights a week Don did. However, this was not rigid and often they

cooked or did the dishes together. Carol said that sometimes Don made weird concoctions because he did not like to plan or shop ahead of dinner time so he just threw together whatever was already in the kitchen. At dinner, Don talked about his day at work while he fed Sean who sat in a high chair at the table. Don and Carol make all Sean's baby food by putting their own foods for dinner into a blender rather than buying commercial baby food. While eating dinner, Carol brought up a discussion of the problems involved in inviting newly divorced friends over for dinner; she wanted Don's opinion on how to go about it. Then Don cleared the table and rinsed the dishes while Carol readied Sean for his bath.

Before dinner and during and after the bath, Don and Carol spent most of their time talking and playing with Sean. It was obvious that they had both had child development training from the encouraging words and techniques they used with Sean. Also they pointed out that they were very selective about Sean's toys and that they usually disliked the toys that Sean's grandparents sent because they were impractical or for an older child. Carol put Sean to bed while he was holding a piece of red satin cloth which Carol said he liked to hold when he was upset or sleepy. At the end of the

observation, Sean was sleeping in his bedroom, Don was downstairs in his darkroom, and Carol was in the living room sewing a pair of slacks on her sewing machine.

The Stephanos

Greg and Margot just moved into their first house which they had bought only one week before the interview. Previously, they had lived in a two bedroom apartment. They both told the researcher how happy they were with their new home and were busy fixing it up. The home was a seven room one-floor plan house with four finished rooms in the basement. One basement room was Margot's sewing room, another room was used for the daughter Cary's playroom, and the third room was to be Greg's workshop. They had a garage, basement, and a storage shed. They did not have any pets. There were many tall trees, two rabbits, and a garden in the large fenced in backyard.

Greg and Margot were both 29 years old and had been married four years. Cary was seven months old at the time of the interview. She was cared for daily by a young woman who came into their home. Both Greg and Margot had Master of Arts degrees. Greg was a public health administrator working for the state government.

Margot worked at the University as a researcher in special education. They each drove their own car to work.

When asked about their hopes for the future, Greg said he would like to have at least one or maybe two more children; Margot said she would like two more children. Both mentioned paying for their house as a hope for the future. They also said that they wished that Greg would make more money so Margot would not have to work. They both said they thought that Greg would be making more money in the future so they felt things would improve. Their fears were either concerned with losing employment or sickness in the family.

Their telephone responses revealed positive feelings during 75 percent of the calls, negative feelings during 18 percent of the calls, and neutral feelings during 6 percent of the calls. Mr. Stephanos, like Mr. Hartman, tended to give long descriptions of his feelings about his activities whereas Mrs. Stephanos, like Mrs. Hartman, tended to give short descriptions of feelings. Mrs. Stephanos described many of her activities as "good," "okay," "fine," or "great." Often Mr. Stephanos would describe his feelings and then give an explanation of his feelings. For example, while he was sitting at the dinner table with his friends he said he felt, "warm, and mellow: I like

being with people." Another time while describing an employment activity at his office, he said he felt "a little bored, and a little irritated about having to go through so much for such a small amount of return." All of Mrs. Stephanos' feelings relating to child care activities and activities involving her husband were positive. Mr. Stephanos' feelings relating to child care activities and activities involving his wife were usually positive and in two calls neutral. He expressed negative feelings about his employment activities several times and while waiting to proceed with another activity. Three times he reported feeling "anxious" once while waiting to go home after work and twice while waiting to go home after seeing relatives.

During the two and one-half hour observation of the Stephanos, 26 activities were recorded with the following breakdown; five alone activities, seven joint activities, and 14 shared activities. During the observation, Greg did all the dinner preparations including planning, selecting recipes, cooking, and serving. He said that he did the cooking every night because Margot hated to cook. Greg said he loved to cook due to his Greek upbringing; every man in his family was a good cook. While Greg was cooking, Margot fed Cary and cared for her. Just before dinner was

ready, they all went into the basement where Margot sewed, Cary played on the floor with toys, and Greg split wood to make kindling for the fireplace. They showed the researcher how they planned to decorate their basement rooms so that Margot would have a sewing room, Greg would have a workroom, and Cary would have a playroom. While Greg was taking nails out of some old boards, he hit his thumb with the hammer and swore. After a few minutes, he went upstairs to make gravy. When dinner was ready, Greg called Margot and Cary upstairs. Margot put Cary into a high chair by the table even though she had already eaten and gave her some books. At dinner, Margot and Greg talked about their day at work and also talked with Cary. Margot scrapped the plates after dinner and went to get Cary's bath ready. Greg joined Cary and Margot in the bathroom and then followed them into Cary's bedroom. At the end of the observation, they were all in the family room where Cary had fallen asleep in Margot's arms as Margot and Greg talked more about their day at work.

All family members were together almost the entire observation time. Margot and Greg talked to Cary a great deal even though she was too young to speak. They picked her up the moment she started to cry and rocked her in their arms until she stopped crying.

Most of their conversations centered around their employment, what Cary was doing, and how they were going to improve their house. Margot said she had several pieces of furniture picked out but they could not afford them yet. They said the main reason for buying the house was for Cary's sake so she could have a backyard in which to play, but from their conversations it was obvious that the house meant a great deal to Margot and Greg also.

Analysis of the Case Studies

The case studies of the Hartmans and Stephanos have shown that they have some similar ways of allocating time to certain activities but there are also some distinct differences. They have in common a similar number of observed shared interactions: the Stephanos having 14 shared activities and the Hartmans having 13 shared activities. In both families, the husband did the dinner preparations and the wife performed most of the child care activities such as bathing the child. Both children were played with, held, and talked to a great deal during the observations.

One of the differences in their time use activity patterns was in their divisions of labor. The Stephanos assigned tasks, such as cooking dinner, to the person who enjoyed the activity the most or who was the most

competent at it. The Hartmans alternated tasks twice a week rather than assign tasks on the basis of skill or enjoyment. For example, the Hartmans alternated bathing the child, preparing the dinner, and washing the dishes, whereas, in the Stephanos family the husband always prepared the dinner and the wife always bathed the child.

Another difference between the two families' time use was in the number of alone activities. The Hartmans were involved in alone activities twice as often as the Stephanos. The Hartmans were observed to go into different rooms of the house alone to perform activities, whereas, the Stephanos tended to follow each other around and participate in activities in the same locations. The Hartman's child had a set bedtime of 7:30 p.m., but the Stephanos' child did not have a set bedtime and was put to bed after she fell asleep in her mother's arms each night.

The telephone calls revealed that the Stephanos reported feeling positive more often than did the Hartmans. This correlates with the fact that the Stephanos placed themselves higher on the present ladder scale than did the Hartmans indicating that the Stephanos felt more positive about their present lives, rating their present lives as closer to the ideal "best possible life" than did the Hartmans.

The two families selected for the case studies are representative of the general way in which the other beginning families in the study allocated their time to activities. In eight out of the ten families, the researcher observed an evening time use pattern similar to that used by the Stephanos' and Hartman's consisting of: the parent(s) returning home from work, playing with child and talking with spouse, dinner preparation, eating dinner, clean-up, playing with the child and talking with the spouse, and ending with the child's bath or child's bedtime. Each family altered this general pattern by interspersing it with a wide variety of activities including: television viewing, reading, telephoning, walking outside, and going to the store. The employment status of the wife did not seem significantly to alter the general pattern of evening events, except in some cases delaying the dinner preparations to a slightly later time, but it did affect the more specific activities and in some families, the amount of shared interaction. The telephone and observation data indicate that family member time use patterns were more significantly affected by the wife's employment status during the day time hours than during the evening hours.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION, AND IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

Within the confines of this study, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. Unemployed wives reported more often than employed wives that they were involved in child care activities and household work.
2. Employed wives spent more time in shared interaction with their husbands and children in the evenings than did unemployed wives.
3. The use of time and feelings expressed about time use for employed wives were more similar to the husbands' use of time and feelings about time use than to the unemployed wives' use of time and feelings about time use.
4. During the evening hours, employed wives spent more time in combined household work and child care activities than did the unemployed wives.
5. Unemployed wives reported more often that they were participating in leisure activities such

as sleeping, watching television, and reading than did employed wives.

6. Husbands of beginning families take an active role in child care and household work activities although wives usually report spending more time in both these activity areas.
7. Unemployed wives reported both positive and negative feelings about child care activities, whereas, employed wives reported only positive feelings about child care.
8. Husbands and employed wives had positive and negative feelings about their employment-related activities.
9. Neutral feelings were reported most frequently in connection with household work activities by both husbands and wives.
10. Beginning families with employed and unemployed wives identify their goals as having to do with self and family rather than enumerating goals which relate to other people, the community, the nation, or world affairs.
11. The predominant goal of beginning families with employed and unemployed wives is financial security; and the predominant fear is of financial problems.

12. Wives felt slightly more optimistic about their present and their predicted future life styles than did their husbands.
13. Beginning families with employed and unemployed wives feel positive about their present life styles and are hopeful about their future.
14. The employment status of the wife significantly affects her time use and her family's time use, particularly during day time hours.

Discussion of Findings

Family Activities

This study went beyond the usual time use duration data by adding information about not only the activities of husbands and wives, but also their feelings about these activities and the participants involved in these activities.

Additional information was gathered regarding the aspirations and fears of families. This information combined with the observation data has provided insights that survey data alone could not provide.

Husbands and employed wives reported that they were involved in employment-related activities more often than any other single activity area. During the observation, conducted in the home setting, no employment-related activities were observed. As a general rule,

the husbands and employed wives said that they rarely brought work home to do in the evening. Unemployed wives reported most often that they were involved in either household work or child care activities. Unemployed wives reported more often that they were doing household work activities than did employed wives. This is consistent with Walker and Woods (1976) and Vanek (1973) finding that employed wives spent less time than unemployed wives on regular house care. Unemployed wives reported more often that they were sleeping, watching television, and reading than did employed wives. Three of the unemployed wives had the luxury of sleeping in after their husbands left for work, whereas, the employed wives could not sleep in or take afternoon naps because of their employment requirements. Employed wives reported driving in their cars and doing hobby activities more often than did unemployed wives.

During the evening observations, employed wives spent more time doing housework than did unemployed wives. Also during the observations, the employed wives tended to "double-up" more activities than did unemployed wives. For example, employed wives combined household work activities and child care activities more often than did unemployed wives.

According to Berk (1976), Oakley (1974), and Walker and Woods (1976), husbands do only a small portion of the household work regardless of the wife's employment status. Berk, for example, found that women do 88 percent of the meal preparation and 86 percent of the tasks involved in cleaning the kitchen. Berk (1976), Walker and Woods (1976) include child care activities as part of the general category of household work activities. Contrary to the findings of these four researchers, this study showed that husbands reported doing household work activities and child care activities a great deal. However, actual duration of time of these activities was not obtained. Husbands of unemployed wives reported doing household work and child care activities more often than did employed wives. In this study the husbands of unemployed wives reported performing 10 percent more household work activities than did husbands of employed wives. During the observations, four out of the five husbands played an active role in child care and household work activities. Two of the husbands did the majority of the evening meal preparation alone. Several families reported a system of sharing or exchanging meal preparation and child care activities during the week. None of the families, however, had written contracts detailing work divisions. The husbands, in this study,

reported and were observed to participate more in household work and child care activities than has been demonstrated in other studies (Berk, 1976), Vanek (1973), and Walker and Woods (1976). A reason for this could be that the husbands in this study reported their own time use rather than having their wife report their time use for them. Also actual duration in a given day was determined in the other studies and not in the present study.

Berk (1976) found that educational level had no effect on how much the husband participated in household work or child care activities. However, two of the husbands in this study specifically mentioned that their college courses in psychology made them realize how important a child's early years are and caused them to take being a father more seriously. This indicates that the husband's level and type of education might affect the amount of child care activities in which he participates. Another factor concerning the active involvement of husbands in this study in child care could be the current changes in men's roles. Berk (1976) says according to his findings this is not so, that traditional male/female roles are still the dominant life styles in American homes. The subjects in the Berk study, on the average, were older than the subjects in this study. Age of the husband

might be a factor in his participation in household work and child care activities. The relatively young age of the husbands in this study might have been a factor in their household work and child care activity involvement.

Walker and Woods (1976) found that husbands tended to spend more time in child care activities with the first child than with succeeding children. All of the husbands in this study said they had an active interest in child psychology, theories about parenthood, or more specifically in their own child's development. All of the husbands also mentioned that they thought it was important that they spend as much time as possible with their child.

Employed wives spent more time doing housework at night than did unemployed wives. Often the employed wives would combine household work and child care activities in the evening in an attempt to get the maximum amount of work done in the least amount of time.

During the evening observations, the family members communicated a great deal. Conversations centered around the daily activities of the family members especially employment related activities or child care activities. Most of the conversations involving all three family members took place at the dinner table, immediately after dinner in the

living room, or while watching television together. The observed family's dinner time in which all three family members were sitting at the dinner table ranged in time from 15 minutes to an hour. The longer actual dinner time tended to involve more leisurely eating and more conversation.

Place of Family Activities

The telephone call data revealed that beginning families were more often at home than at any other specific place. If they were not at home, the husbands and the employed wives were most likely at their place of employment.

During the observations, family members spent most of their time in the kitchen or in the living room. These two rooms were the hub of family activities. In all homes these two rooms were on the same floor level and directly connected by an open doorway. Husbands of employed wives spent more time in the kitchen than did husbands of unemployed wives. Employed wives spent more time in the kitchen than did unemployed wives. During the observations, the third most common place husbands and wives spent their time was outdoors. The families were observed in the springtime, just when the weather was starting to warm up so many of the families spent part of their observation time on walks around the neighborhood, or in supervising their child

playing in their backyards, or in mowing their lawns, or in weeding their gardens. Usually these outdoor activities were either joint or shared activities involving two or all three family members. The husbands, in particular, seemed to enjoy outdoor activities with their children. Three of the husbands took long walks with their children during the evening observations. One husband said he really enjoyed being outside in the evening playing with his child after being in an office all day.

People Involved in Family Activities

Husbands and wives spent most of their observed time in shared interaction with their spouse and child. Husbands and wives spent nearly the same amount of observed time in shared interaction with their child. During the evening observations, husbands and wives spent very little time together without the child being present. The husbands and wives reported that usually the only time they had alone together during the weekday evenings was after the child went to bed. Families with employed wives spent more time together as a group in the evenings than did families with unemployed wives.

Family Feelings Related to Time Use

Family members felt positive most of the reported times. Employed wives reported positive feelings considerably more often than did unemployed wives, yet husbands of employed wives reported positive feelings considerably less than did husbands of unemployed wives. Positive feelings were more often linked with child care than with any other activity. Employed wives reported only positive feelings about child care, whereas, unemployed wives revealed mixed feelings about child care activities reporting both positive and negative feelings. Two reasons for this could be that employed wives spent fewer contact hours with their child than did unemployed wives and had child care helpers during the day. Employment related activities also elicited mixed feelings from husbands and employed wives. This is partially because it seems reasonable to conclude that it is more likely to collect data indicating mixed feelings about activities that cover longer time spans.

Beginning families varied in the percentage of negative, neutral, and positive feelings reported. One family reported positive feelings almost exclusively, whereas, another family reported nearly the same percentage of negative as positive feelings. For all beginning families studied, positive feelings were the predominant

feelings expressed. One family expressed no neutral feelings, whereas, another family reported neutral feelings more often than they reported negative feelings. Family members reported feeling neutral most often in regard to household work activities. Berk (1976) also found that neutral feelings are associated with household work activities.

Family Aspirations

The aspiration most frequently mentioned by husbands was financial security. Eight of the wives mentioned a "good living situation" as their aspiration. In this study, all the families were very concerned about their housing, meeting their house payments, buying a new house, or finding appropriate housing in a new part of the country. These findings were different from those of Stevens (1964) who found that men's aspirations were related to occupations and women's aspirations were more related to the family. In Stevens (1964) study the subjects were married students living in rented married student housing so that none of them owned their own houses and the majority of them were not buying houses in the immediate future. The subjects in this study were older and had more professional occupational experiences than did the subjects in the Stevens (1964) study.

The husbands and wives in this study predominantly listed goals having to do with self and family. Except for one exception, they did not mention any aspirations having to do with other people or world affairs. They were very concerned with gaining financial security for themselves and their families.

Generally, these beginning families expect their lives to get better in the next ten years. They feel positive and optimistic about the future.

Implications for Further Research

This was an exploratory study which sought additional information regarding the time use of beginning families. Although there have been a variety of studies investigating the time use of families at various stages of the life cycle (Walker and Woods, 1976; Berk, 1976; Wiegand, 1952), there have been few studies which have collected longitudinal data on the same families as they move through the life cycle. It would be useful to examine the same ten families in this study as they progress through the next life cycle stages. This time use study has provided many implications and avenues for potential research.

Through the use of a telephoning technique, information was gathered about beginning families'

feelings about time use. More needs to be discovered about the relationship between feelings and activities, feelings and location of activities, and feelings and activity participants. Generally, the ten families studied felt positive about their present time use and optimistic about their futures. Do most beginning families feel positive about their present life styles and time use? Are most beginning families optimistic about their futures? Does optimism change as a family passes through the life cycle? What is the direction of that change?

The Self-Anchoring Scale exercise demonstrated that the ten families studied had more aspirations than fears. Do most beginning families have more aspirations than fears? In other cultures and in other American subgroups, would this be true? To what extent do socioeconomic and educational factors influence families' aspirations and fears? What are the most commonly held hopes and wishes of beginning families? How many of beginning family members' aspirations are achieved over time? How do family aspirations and fears change over time?

Beginning family members in this study spent most of their evening time together at home in shared interaction. As family members grow older do they spend more or less time at home? Do the amounts of time spent

in alone, joint, and shared interactions by beginning family members change over time? How much of the time do beginning families spend in the development of human resources? How is this accomplished? If a beginning family has a second child, how does this affect their time use and amount of shared interaction?

There is a definite need for more studies investigating the husband's role in household work and child care activities, and his feelings about such activities. In the future, time researchers need to interview the husband directly and/or observe the husband's time use to get accurate data about his time use in these areas. With more women working today, there is a need to investigate the husband's household work time contribution. With an increased emphasis on parenthood responsibilities, are husbands spending more time with their children? In what sort of activities do husbands participate with their children? How do husbands feel about the time they spend with their children? Do wives feel that their husbands should spend more time with their children? Does the education level of the husband affect the amount of time he spends in child care or household work activities?

Family members use of time and factors which affect their use of time invite serious interdisciplinary study, involving such fields as human ecology, business, anthropology, psychology, economics, and sociology.

The multi-disciplinary approach could provide a varied perspective from which to interpret collected time use data. For example, combining a business management and home economics approach could be useful when attempting to gain more insight into the interdependence of family and work. For instance, how much family work occurs at work such as phoning family members, making family appointments, or writing out grocery lists? Do wives or husbands participate more in family-related activities during employed working hours? Conversely, how much paid employment activities occur at home? According to the families in this study, very little paid employment was done in the home environment. Is this true of other beginning families?

In terms of home management, several more questions can be raised. Do family members perceive time as a limited resource? Do they think of alternative ways they could use their time? How much planning do beginning family members do? About which sorts of activities do they make long-range plans? There is a need for more qualitative data. Who decides how the shared family

time will be used? What sorts of time use decisions does the wife, the husband, or the child typically make? How do they make time use decisions? How do family communication patterns affect decisions about family time use? How is time use related to specific human development outcome such as the development of values, attitudes, and skills? Understanding these phenomena will require more intense observations over longer periods of time such as total days or weeks. There is a need to look more intensively at the intermeshing and coordinating of activities by and among family members.

In terms of methodology, several questions can be raised. Is the telephoning method an effective and practical technique for studying time use in a large sample of families? The results of this study show this to be true for a small sample. Does the telephone lend itself to gathering data about durations of activities? Should families be called more or less often than 32 times per week? Would telephone sampling over a longer period of time, such as a month or a year, be more representative of a family's time use than intensive one week time sampling? One of the problems with studying beginning families over a long period of time is their high mobility rate. In this study, two of the families moved to different states

within two months after completion of the telephoning and observation data collection. The telephoning methodology also includes a considerable amount of recalls. In this study, 52.5 percent of the original calls were answered and 47.5 percent of the calls were recalls because the subject was neither at home or at his/her place of employment when the assigned telephone call took place. Also in this study, comparisons made between sampled observation and telephone data indicated that there is some validity between these two data collection approaches. More time use studies are needed which incorporate a variety of data collection approaches and use cross-checks to determine validity. Would the use of audio-visual equipment placed in the home and work situations be effective in gathering time use data? Would observing the time use of families over several days result in more accurate findings? Could the diary records keeping methodology be effectively combined with the telephoning technique? Field experiments might be conducted using a different combination of methodologies or stressing only one methodology such as the telephone methodology exclusively. There is a need to find accurate, and inexpensive ways to gather time using data.

In this study, when data were collected by the telephoning and observation techniques, pre-determined categories were not used. This allowed the respondent to answer freely using his/her own words. Not using the pre-determined categories allowed the researcher to get a more accurate picture of family activities because the respondent used his/her own families' terminology and was not forced to define his/her activities within the limits set up by the researcher.

Educational programs, from the early elementary grades to continuing education and extension for adults, should put more emphasis on understanding how families allocate time. If women continue to work while having a home and family, how can men be socialized and educated into taking a more active role in child care and housework? How can concepts of time use be used more effectively in the teaching of family management, consumer economics, and family relations?

In terms of public policy, several questions arise about time use that are of concern to decision-makers. If a four day work week becomes a permanent fixture in American society, how will this affect family interaction patterns and leisure time use? Can the present system of national parks and recreation areas accommodate the public's increased use of them? How will increased leisure time affect the environment? According to

this study, employed wives are driving in their cars much more often than unemployed wives. How does the increased employment of wives affect the environment and the country's resources? With more women returning to work, should the government's policies on day care centers be re-evaluated so that more day care centers are readily available nearer the work site? Future time use studies of how families divide their time among different activities would provide a valuable set of data that could be directly related to the market transactions in the national economic accounts.

This exploratory study has used a three-part methodology to investigate beginning families' time use. In the behavioral area, possible relationships between knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in the management of the limited resource of time should be more thoroughly explored. More needs to be discovered about how family members feel about their time allocations.

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LITERATURE CITED

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TEST INSTRUMENTS

APPENDIX A

TEST INSTRUMENTS

Self-Anchoring Scale Questions

- A. All of us want certain things out of life. When you think about what really matters in your own life, what are your wishes and hopes for the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the best possible light, what would your life look like then, if you are to be happy? Take your time in answering; such things aren't easily put into words. (What are your hopes for the future? What would your life have to be like for you to be completely happy? What is missing for you to be happy? Use also if necessary, the words, "dreams" and "desires"). Anything else?
- Now, taking the other side of the picture, what are your fears and worries about the future? In other words, if you imagine your future in the worst possible light, what would your life look like then? Again, take your time answering. (What would make you unhappy? Stress the words, "fears" and "worries"). Anything else?
- C. Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder (pointing) represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom (pointing) represents the worst possible life for you.
- D. Where on the ladder (moving finger rapidly up and down the ladder) do you feel you personally stand at the present time? rung ____
- E. Why do you think that this is where you are? What makes you feel that you are on rung ____?
- F. And where do you think you will be on the ladder ten years from now? rung ____
- G. What are you doing now that will help you to reach rung ____?

Ten Step (Rung) Ladder

RUNG NUMBER

10		Best Possible Life
9		
8		
7		
6		
5		
4		
3		
2		
1		Worst Possible Life

APPENDIX B

DATA GATHERING FORMS

APPENDIX B

DATA GATHERING FORMS

Questionnaire

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Age of child | 5. Number of years married |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year, 6 months | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years, 6 months | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 or more |
| 2. Sex of child | 6. Years in present home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="checkbox"/> under 1 year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year |
| 3. Age of father | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 years or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24 | 7. The home is: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> apartment |
| 4. Age of mother | <input type="checkbox"/> single house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> rent, <input type="checkbox"/> own |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 22 | 8. Storage areas other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 23 | than closets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> garage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> attic |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> basement |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> other |

9. Number of rooms in
the home (excluding
bathrooms)

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7
☐ 8 or more

10. Number and kind of pets

☐ cat(s)
☐ dog(s)
☐ other

11. Type of heating system

☐ electric
☐ gas
☐ coal
☐ oil
☐ other

12. Number of family owned vehicles

☐ car(s)
☐ truck(s)
☐ motorcycle(s)
☐ snowmobile(s)
☐ other

13. Do both parents drive?

☐ yes
☐ no

14. Child care services used by parents

☐ occasional care by relative or friend (5 times
a month or less).
☐ occasional care by paid babysitter (5 times a
month or less).
☐ babysitter on a regular basis more than 5 times
per month.
☐ babysitter on a daily basis
☐ day care center or nursery school part of the week
☐ day care center or nursery school every day of
the week.
☐ other child care arrangements; Describe:

15. Employment of the mother: _____
16. Employment of the father: _____
17. Labor-Saving devices in the home (special)

___ dishwasher
___ garbage disposal
___ freezer
___ micro-wave oven
___ trash compactor
___ other

18. Number of years of college education of the husband

___ 2
___ 3
___ 4
___ 5
___ 6
___ 7
___ 8

19. Number of years of college education of the wife

___ 2
___ 3
___ 4
___ 5
___ 6
___ 7
___ 8

Telephone Card Format

On 4" x 6" cards:

	Family Number	_____
	Date	_____
	Time	_____
	Sex	_____
1. What are you doing?		
2. With whom are you doing it?		
3. How do you feel about it?		

Date _____

Time _____

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

RANDOM TELEPHONE SAMPLING GUIDE

APPENDIX C

RANDOM TELEPHONE SAMPLING GUIDE

Call	Day of Week	Time	
		Wife	Husband
First	Monday	7:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Second	Tuesday	8:00 a.m.	12:00 noon
Third	Wednesday	9:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Fourth	Thursday	10:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Fifth	Friday	11:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Sixth	Saturday	12:00 noon	4:00 p.m.
Seventh	Sunday	1:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Eighth	Monday	2:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ninth	Tuesday	3:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Tenth	Wednesday	4:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Eleventh	Thursday	5:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Twelfth	Friday	6:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Thirteenth	Saturday	7:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Fourteenth	Sunday	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Fifteenth	Monday	9:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Sixteenth	Tuesday	10:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.

APPENDIX D

CODEBOOK

APPENDIX D

CODEBOOK

Card 1.

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
1	1	1	Signifies demographic data cards
2-3	2	01-10	Family Number 01=Family #1 02=Family #2 03=Family #3 04=Family #4 05=Family #5 06=Family #6 07=Family #7 08=Family #8 09=Family #9 10=Family #10
4	1	0-1	Wife's employment or unemployment 0=unemployed 1=employed
5-6	2	07-48	Age of child in months 07=7 months 08=8 months 09=9 months 10=10 months 11=11 months 12=12 months 13=13 months 14=14 months 15=15 months 16=16 months 17=17 months 18=18 months 19=19 months

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
			Age of child in months (cont)
			20=20 months
			21=21 months
			22=22 months
			23=23 months
			24=24 months
			25=25 months
			26=26 months
			27=27 months
			28=28 months
			29=29 months
			30=30 months
			31=31 months
			32=32 months
			33=33 months
			34=34 months
			35=35 months
			36=36 months
			37=37 months
			38=38 months
			39=39 months
			40=40 months
			41=41 months
			42=42 months
			43=43 months
			44=44 months
			45=45 months
			46=46 months
			47=47 months
			48=48 months
7	1	1-2	Sex of child
			1=male
			2=female
8-9	2	24-35	Age of husband in years
			24=24 years
			25=25 years
			26=26 years
			27=27 years
			28=28 years
			29=29 years
			30=30 years
			31=31 years
			32=32 years
			33=33 years
			34=34 years
			35=35 years

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
10-11	2	24-34	Age of wife in years 24=24 years 25=25 years 26=26 years 27=27 years 28=28 years 29=29 years 30=30 years 31=31 years 32=32 years 33=33 years 34=34 years
12-13	2	01-16	Number of years married 01=2 1/2 years 02=3 years 03=3 1/2 years 04=4 years 05=4 1/2 years 06=5 years 07=5 1/2 years 08=6 years 09=6 1/2 years 10=7 years 11=7 1/2 years 12=8 years 13=8 1/2 years 14=9 years 15=9 1/2 years 16=10 years
14	1	1-6	Years in present home 1=under 1 years 2=1 year-1 year 11 months 3=2 years-2 years 11 months 4=3 years-3 years 11 months 5=4 years-4 years 11 months 6=5 years-5 years 11 months
15	1	1-2	The home is what type 1=duplex 2=single house
16	1	1-2	The home is rented or owned 1=rented 2=owned
17	1	0-1	Home has a garage 0=no 1=yes

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
18	1	0-1	Home has an attic 0=no 1=yes
19	1	0-1	Home has a basement 0=no 1=yes
20	1	0-1	Home has storage area other than closet or garage, or attic, or basement 0=no 1=yes
21-22	2	06-11	Number of rooms in home (excluding bathroom) 06=6 rooms 07=7 rooms 08=8 rooms 09=9 rooms 10=10 rooms 11=11 rooms
23	1	0-4	Number of bathrooms 1=1 bathroom 2=1 1/2 bathrooms 3=2 bathrooms 4=2 1/2 bathrooms
24	1	0-6	Number and kind of pets 0=none 1=1 cat 2=1 dog 3=fish 4=2 cats 5=1 dog and 1 cat 6=2 cats and fish
25	1	1-2	Type of heating system 1=gas 2=oil
26	1	1-3	Number and type of family owned vehicle 1=1 car 2=2 cars 3=1 car and 1 van
27	1	1	Do both parents drive 1=yes

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
28	1	1-9	Child care services used by parents 1=occasional care by relative or friend 2=occasional care by paid babysitter 3=babysitter on a regular basis (5+ times per month) 4=babysitter on a daily basis 5=day care center or nursery school part of week 6=day care center or nursery school every day 7=nursery school & occasional babysitter 8=babysitter daily & occasional night baby sitter 9=occasional care by relative or friend and paid babysitter
29	1	0-5	Employment of the mother 0=unemployed 1=teacher 2=social worker 3=office supervisor 4=child specialist 5=Registered Nurse and college instructor
30-31	2	01-10	Employment of the father 01=teacher 02=film-maker 03=attorney 04=urban planner 05=social worker 06=shop foreman 07=health administrator 08=nuclear lab administrator 09=professor 10=owner of construction company

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
32	1	0-8	Labor-saving devices in the home 0=none 1=dishwasher 2=garbage disposal 3=freezer 4=micro-wave oven 5=garbage disposal & freezer 6=dishwasher & garbage disposal & freezer 7=dishwasher & garbage disposal 8=garbage disposal, freezer & Micro-wave
33	1	2-8	Years of completed education for husband 2=2 years 3=3 years 4=4 years 5=5 years 6=6 years 7=7 years 8=8 years
34	1	2-6	Years of completed education for wife 2=2 years 3=3 years 4=4 years 5=5 years 6=6 years
35	1	1-9	Ladder-rung husband sees himself at now 1=rung #9 2=rung #8 1/2 3=rung #8 4=rung #7 1/2 5=rung #7 6=rung #6 1/2 7=rung #6 8=rung #5 1/2 9=rung #5

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
36	1	1-9	Ladder-rung wife sees herself at now 1=rung #9 2=rung #8 1/2 3=rung #8 4=rung #7 1/2 5=rung #7 6=rung #6 1/2 7=rung #6 8=rung #5 1/2 9=rung #5
37	1	1-6	Ladder-rung which husband will be on 10 years from now 1=rung #10 2=rung #9 1/2 3=rung #9 4=rung #8 1/2 5=rung #8 6=rung #7 1/2
38	1	1-5	Ladder-rung which wife will be on 10 years from now 1=rung #10 2=rung #9 1/2 3=rung #9 4=rung #8 1/2 5=rung #8

Columns #39-79 and columns #5-20 represent data in minutes derived from the observation. Everything is put into actual minutes so that 020=20 minutes, 118=118 minutes, etc.

39-41	3	020-130	Number of minutes spent by family members alone
42-43	2	05-95	Number of minutes spent by family members in joint activities
44-46	3	083-145	Number of minutes spent by family members in shared activities
47-48	2	00-65	Number of minutes husband was alone
49-50	2	00-50	Number of minutes husband was in joint activities
51-53	3	000-132	Number of minutes husband was in shared activities

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
54-55	2	05-75	Number of minutes wife was alone
56-57	2	00-35	Number of minutes wife was in joint activities
58-60	3	071-125	Number of minutes wife was in shared activity
61-62	2	00-45	Number of minutes child was alone
63-64	2	00-40	Number of minutes child was in joint activity
65-67	3	060-140	Number of minutes child was in shared activity
68-69	2	05-90	Number of minutes spent in kitchen by any family member
70-71	2	07-90	Number of minutes spent in living room by any family member
72-73	2	00-10	Number of minutes spent in master bedroom by any family member
74-75	2	00-30	Number of minutes spent in child's bedroom by any family member
76-77	2	00-80	Number of minutes spent in basement by any family member
78-80	3	000-131	Number of minutes spent outside by any family member

Card #2. Continuation of Observation Data

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
1	1	2	Signifies cards containing observation data continued from cards #1
2-3	2	01-10	Family Number 01=Family #1 02=Family #2 03=Family #3 04=Family #4 05=Family #5 06=Family #6 07=Family #7 08=Family #8 09=Family #9 10=Family #10
4	1	0-1	Wife's employment or unemployment 0=unemployed 1=employed
5-6	2	00-35	Number of minutes spent in bathroom by any family member
7-8	2	00-90	Number of minutes spent by husbands in child care (without wife)
9-10	2	00-42	Number of minutes spent by husbands in housework/food preparation
11-13	3	000-105	Number of minutes spent by wives in child care
14-16	3	000-105	Number of minutes spent by wives in housework/food preparation
17-18	2	00-50	Number of minutes spent in husband-wife interaction solely (child not involved)
19-20	2	00-88	Number of minutes spent by both husband and wife together in child care (shared interaction)

Codebook for Telephone Sampling Data from "Time Use in Beginning Families"

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
1	1	3	Signifies telephone call data cards
2-3, 18-19, 34-35, 50-51, 66-67	2	01-10	Family number 01=Family #1 02=Family #2 03=Family #3 04=Family #4 05=Family #5 06=Family #6 07=Family #7 08=Family #8 09=Family #9 10=Family #10
4,20,36, 52,68	1	0-1	Wife is employed or unemployed 0=unemployed 1=employed
5,21,37, 53,69	1	1-2	Sex of telephone call respondent 1=male (husband) 2=female (wife)
6,22,38, 54,70	1	1-2	Whether call was a recall or not 1=1st call--answered immediately 2=recall (missed call had to recall)
7-8, 23-24, 39-40, 55-56, 71-72	2	07-12	Time of phone call 01=1 o'clock 02=2 o'clock 03=3 o'clock 04=4 o'clock 05=5 o'clock 06=6 o'clock 07=7 o'clock 08=8 o'clock 09=9 o'clock 10=10 o'clock 11=11 o'clock 12=12 o'clock noon

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
9,25,41, 57,73	1	1-2	In the A.M. or P.M. phone call 1=A.M. morning call 2=P.M. afternoon or evening call
10, 26, 42,58,74	1	1-7	Day of week call was made 1=Monday 2=Tuesday 3=Wednesday 4=Thursday 5=Friday 6=Saturday 7=Sunday
11, 27, 43,59,75	1	1	Place where respondent was when called 1=home 2=at place of employment 3=outdoors near home 4=on a trip (out-of-town) 5=in car locally 6=at local restaurant, friend's home
12,28, 44,60,76	1	1	Who was the respondent with when called 1=alone 2=with child 3=with spouse 4=with child and spouse 5=with relatives 6=with friends 7=with co-workers 8=with own child & other children 9=family and friends
13-14, 29-30, 45-46, 61-62, 77-78,	2	01-12	Activity taking place when called 01=sleeping 02=working 03=housework 04=child care 05=reading 06=watching TV 07=combination child care & housework 08=driving 09=yard work

<u>Column Number</u>	<u>Number of Columns</u>	<u>Range of Valid Codes</u>	<u>Item Description</u>
			Activity taking place when called (continued)
			10=eating
			11=hobby
			12=phoning
			13=personal care
			14=waiting
			15=talking
15,31, 47,63,79	1	1-9	How respondents feels
			1=awful
			2=frustrated
			3=hurried
			4=tired
			5=indifferent
			6=comfortable
			7=good, okay
			8=interested
			9=happy

APPENDIX E

ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

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ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

1. Employment Activities

- Writing reports
- Supervising concrete being poured
- Attending a business conference
- Filling out attendance forms
- Typing
- Loading trucks

2. Housework

- Preparation of food
- After meal clean-up
- House care and maintenance
- Doing laundry
- Sewing
- Shopping
- Record keeping

3. Child Care

- Playing with child
- Feeding child
- Diapering child
- Taking child for a walk
- Reading to child
- Holding or cuddling child

4. Driving

- Driving to and from work, the store, the hospital
- Backing a car out of the driveway

5. Talking

Talking with co-workers
Talking with spouse or child
Talking with friends
Talking with a door-to-door salesman
Talking with relatives

6. Sleeping

Sleeping in bed
Napping in bed
Just waking up in bed

7. Eating

Eating meals or snacks at home, restaurants,
friends' or relatives' homes

8. Watching TV

Watching television

9. Hobby

Playing bridge
Developing film
Taking photographs
Doing craft projects

10. Reading

Reading letters, books, magazines, newspapers,
or journals

11. Yard Work

Pulling weeds
Walking around yard
Mowing lawn
Planting garden

12. Waiting

Doing nothing
Resting
Waiting for someone

13. Telephoning

Talking on the telephone with spouse, co-workers,
friends, neighbors, or relatives

14. Combined Child Care and Housework

Doing the laundry and playing with child
Cleaning up after child while supervising child's
play
Feeding child and cleaning kitchen

15. Personal Care

Bathing
Applying makeup
Using toilet
Brushing teeth
Getting ready for bed
Getting dressed

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