

PATTERNS OF FAMILY INTERACTION WITHIN THE HOME

By

Alice Cutler Thorpe

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Michigan
State University of Agriculture and Applied Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

March, 1956

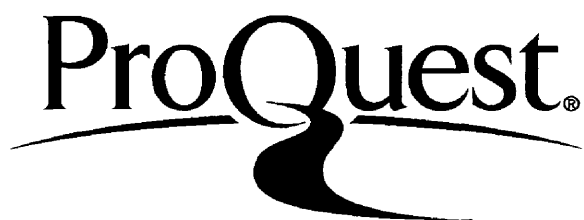
ProQuest Number: 10008690

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



ProQuest 10008690

Published by ProQuest LLC (2016). Copyright of the Dissertation is held by the Author.

All rights reserved.

This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code
Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

ProQuest LLC.
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to many persons for the development of this study. Among these are my college teachers who have contributed indirectly to its theoretical framework by stimulating my thinking in the area of family life. Special thanks are due, however, to the following persons or groups who have rendered invaluable service in the planning and execution of the research project, in analysis of the data, and in the preparation of the manuscript:

To the one hundred farm and town families whose cooperation made the study possible.

To the Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University under whose auspices the research was conducted.

To Dr. Irma Gross, who has given unstintingly of her time and advice from the beginning of the study to its completion, and without whose help and encouragement it might never have been undertaken.

To Dr. Duane Gibson for his excellent direction in planning the study and in supervising the preparation of the manuscript.

To Dr. William Baten for his advice on sampling and statistical procedures.

To Ann Goldoftas and Barbara Ferrar who assisted in analysis of the data.

To my committee members, Dr. Charles Hoffer and Dr. John Useem, who read the manuscript in its later stages and suggested revisions.

To my husband and children who have provided inspiration and encouragement throughout my graduate work.

*
*

VITA

ALICE CUTLER THORPE

Candidate for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

Final Examination: February 21, 1956

Dissertation: Patterns of Family Interaction Within the Home

Outline of Studies:

Major: Sociology and Anthropology
Minor: Home Management

Biographical Items:

Born, June 18, 1903, Toledo, Ohio

Undergraduate Studies:

Michigan Agricultural College	1922-1923
Michigan State Normal College	1923-1924
Michigan State College	1929-1931

Graduate Studies:

Michigan State College	1946-1949
Michigan State College	1951-1955
Michigan State University	1955-1956

Experience:

Public School Teacher, Lansing, Michigan	1924-1925
Public School Teacher, Stephenson, Michigan	1925-1928
Michigan Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Price Index	1943-1945
Public School Teacher, Haslett, Michigan	1945-1946
Instructor, Michigan State College	1946-

Member of Omicron Nu, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Kappa Delta

PATTERNS OF FAMILY INTERACTION WITHIN THE HOME

By

Alice Cutler Thorpe

AN ABSTRACT

Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Michigan
State University of Agriculture and Applied Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

February, 1956

Approved

Charles R. Hoffer

ABSTRACT

This study is an analysis of the amounts and proportions of time spent in activities shared by various family members within the home during the active hours of the day. The primary data were gathered in 1948 and 1953 as part of a study of house usage in three southern Michigan counties. Fifty farm and 50 town families kept a clock record of the time and activities of each family member over the age of seven while he was in the house, from time of rising to time of retiring, on a Saturday, a Sunday, and a weekday. From graphs depicting the amounts of time and kinds of activities shared by family members, average amounts and proportions of the total were calculated. Differences between farm and town family members were tested for significance by means of the standard "t" test.

Findings showed that:

1. The whole family spent relatively little time together in shared activities, the largest amount being spent at meals.
2. Husbands and wives spent from 17 to 25 percent of their time at home in activities shared with each other exclusive of other family members. The usual activities shared were eating and leisure.
3. Fathers spent very little time in the house in activities shared with their children. Those which were shared were usually of a recreational nature.
4. Mothers spent more time in the house with their children than did fathers. Time spent with daughters was usually in routine household tasks.
5. Children spent little time in activities shared with each other exclusive of other family members. Those shared were usually recreational in nature.

The following significant differences between farm and town family members in amounts of time spent in shared activities were found:

1. On all three days farm families spent more time together than did town families.
2. Town couples spent more time together on Saturday than did farm couples.
3. Farm couples spent more time eating together on weekdays than did town couples.
4. On every day except Sunday, town couples spent more time together in leisure activities than did farm couples.
5. Non-television owning town couples spent more time entertaining guests on Saturday than either farm or television owning town couples.
6. On Saturday non-television owning town couples spent more time in leisure than farm couples but spent less than television owning town couples.
7. Town fathers spent more time on Sunday with their daughters than did farm fathers.
8. On weekdays town mothers spent more total time with their sons than did farm mothers as well as more time in eating and in leisure.
9. On all three days farm mothers spent more time with daughters in meal preparation than did town mothers. They spent more time in meal clearing tasks on Sunday. Farm mothers also spent more total time with daughters on every day except Saturday.
10. Town children spent more time eating together on Saturday than did farm children.

The following significant differences between farm and town family members in proportions of time spent in shared activities were found:

1. Town families spent larger proportions of time in shared leisure on weekdays than did farm families.
2. Farm couples spent larger proportions of time eating together on every day except Sunday than did town couples.

3. On every day except Sunday town couples spent larger proportions of time in shared leisure than did farm couples.
4. Town children spent larger proportions of time together in shared leisure on Saturday and Sunday than did farm children.

The findings of this study support the hypotheses that comparatively few activities and small amounts of time are shared in the home, thus limiting opportunities for family interaction, for the socialization of children, for the formation of children's images of parental roles, and for the building of emotional ties which may promote family solidarity. The differences found between farm and town families, partially negate the hypothesis that, due to industrialization and the mechanization of farming, there are no significant differences between these two residential groups.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Orientation to the Problem.....	3
Statement of the Problem.....	4
Technique Used.....	5
Theoretical Assumptions Underlying the Study.....	6
Hypotheses.....	9
Summary.....	11
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	12
Studies Relating to Measurement of Time Cost.....	13
Time Measurement in Studies of House Usage.....	21
Time Expenditures of Students, Employed, and Unemployed Persons.....	22
Studies of Leisure Time Activities.....	26
Other Studies Related to the Problem.....	31
III. METHODOLOGY.....	39
Selection of the Sample.....	39
Characteristics of the Sample.....	41
Instruments Used.....	43
Method of Analysis.....	44
IV. TIME SPENT BY THE FAMILY UNIT IN SHARED ACTIVITIES.....	49
Time Spent in All Shared Activities.....	49
Time Spent in Eating.....	51
Time Spent in Leisure.....	53
Summary.....	57
V. TIME SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS.....	59
Time Spent in All Shared Activities.....	61
Time Spent in Eating Together.....	64
Time Spent in Leisure.....	65
Summary.....	69
VI. TIME SPENT BY FATHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN.....	71
Time Spent in the Home by Fathers.....	72
Time Spent by Fathers with Sons.....	73

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

CHAPTER	PAGE
Time Spent by Fathers with Daughters.....	75
Time Spent by Fathers with Sons and Daughters Together	77
Summary.....	79
VII. TIME SPENT BY MOTHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN.....	81
Time Spent in the Home by Mothers.....	81
Time Spent by Mothers with Sons.....	84
Time Spent by Mothers with Daughters.....	88
Time Spent by Mothers with Sons and Daughters Together	92
Summary.....	93
VIII. TIME SPENT BY CHILDREN IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH EACH OTHER EXCLUSIVE OF PARENTS.....	95
Time Spent in the Home by Children.....	95
Activities Shared by Children.....	97
Time Spent in Leisure.....	99
Summary.....	100
IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	102
Findings.....	104
Implications of the Study.....	112
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	115
APPENDIX.....	121

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Average Age and Educational Level of Farm and Town Husbands and Wives.....	42
II. Numbers of Farm and Town Children According to Age.....	42
III. Numbers of Farm and Town Homemakers in Various Occupations Prior to Marriage.....	43
IV. Distribution of Days on Which Records Were Kept by Farm and Town Families.....	45
V. Average Time Spent Together in Activities Shared by The Entire Family Unit in Farm and Town Homes on Three Days...	50
VI. Average Time Spent in the House by Various Farm and Town Family Members and Percentages Which Were Spent in Activities Shared as A Family Unit on Three Days.....	51
VII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home in Certain Shared Activities by Farm and Town Families on Three Days.	52
VIII. Percentages of Total Shared Family Time Which Were Spent in Eating Together in Farm and Town Homes on Three Days...	53
IX. Percentages of Total Shared Family Time Which Were Spent in Shared Leisure in Farm and Town Homes on Three Days....	54
X. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home in Various Types of Shared Leisure Time Activities by Farm and Town Families on Three Days.....	56
XI. Average Time Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Couples in Activities Shared Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	62
XII. Average Time Spent in the House by Farm and Town Husbands and Wives and Percentages Which Were Spent Together in Activities Shared Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	62
XIII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in Various Shared Activities Within the Home by Farm and Town Couples Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	64

LIST OF TABLES - Continued

TABLE	PAGE
XIV. Percentages of Total Time Shared By Farm and Town Couples in the Home Which Were Spent in Eating Together Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	65
XV. Percentages of Total Time Shared by Farm and Town Couples in the Home Which Were Spent in Shared Leisure Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	66
XVI. Average Number of Minutes Spent in Various Kinds of Shared Leisure Within the Home by Farm and Town Couples Exclusive of Other Family Members on Three Days.....	67
XVII. Average Number of Hours Farm and Town Fathers Spent in the Home in Activities Shared With Their Children and in All Other Activities on Three Days.....	72
XVIII. Percentages of Total Time Spent in the House by Farm and Town Fathers Which Were Spent in Activities Shared With Their Children on Three Days.....	73
XIX. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers in Activities Shared With Their Sons on Three Days.....	74
XX. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers In Leisure Activities Shared With Their Sons on Three Days.....	76
XXI. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers in Various Activities Shared With Their Daughters on Three Days.....	77
XXII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers in Various Leisure Activities Shared With Their Daughters on Three Days.....	78
XXIII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers in Activities Shared With Both Sons and Daughters on Three Days.....	79
XXIV. Average Number of Hours Farm and Town Mothers Spent in the Home in Activities Shared With Their Children and in All Other Activities on Three Days.....	82
XXV. Percentages of Total Time Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Mothers Which Were Spent in Activities Shared With Their Children on Three Days.....	83

LIST OF TABLES - Continued

TABLE	PAGE
XXVI. Average Number of Hours Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Mothers and Fathers in Activities Shared With Their Children on Three Days.....	83
XXVII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in Various Shared Activities in Farm and Town Homes by Mothers with Their Sons on Three Days.....	84
XXVIII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in The Home In Various Shared Leisure Activities by Farm and Town Mothers With Their Sons on Three Days.....	86
XXIX. Average Number of Minutes Spent by Farm and Town Mothers and Fathers With Their Sons on Three Days.....	87
XXX. Average Number of Minutes Spent in Shared Activities in the Home by Farm and Town Mothers With Their Sons and Their Daughters on Three Days.....	88
XXXI. Percentages of Time Which Were Spent in Routine Activities in the Home by Farm and Town Mothers With Their Daughters on Three Days.....	89
XXXII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in Various Shared Activities in Farm and Town Homes by Mothers With Their Daughters on Three Days.....	90
XXXIII. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home in Various Kinds of Shared Leisure by Farm and Town Mothers With Their Daughters on Three Days.....	91
XXXIV. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home by Farm and Town Fathers and Mothers With Their Sons and Daughters Together on Three Days.....	92
XXXV. Average Number of Minutes Spent in the Home In Various Shared Activities by Farm and Town Mothers With Their Sons and Daughters Together on Three Days.....	93
XXXVI. Average Number of Hours Farm and Town Children Spent in the Home In Activities Shared Exclusively With Each Other and In All Other Activities on Three Days.....	96
XXXVII. Percentages of Total Time Spent In the Home by Farm and Town Children Which Were Spent in Activities Shared Exclusively With Each Other on Three Days.....	96

LIST OF TABLES - Continued

TABLE	PAGE
XXXVIII. Percentages of Total Time Shared in the Home by Farm and Town Children Exclusive of Parents Which Were Spent in Leisure on Three Days.....	97
XXXIX. Average Number of Minutes Spent Together by Children Exclusive of Parents in Various Activities in Farm and Town Homes on Three Days.....	98
XL. Average Number of Minutes Spent Together by Children Exclusive of Parents in Various Kinds of Leisure Activities in Farm and Town Homes on Three Days.....	100

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The family is the most basic of all human groups. As far as can be determined it has existed, in some form, as long as man has existed and is found in every known human society. Since the first experience of most individuals is in the family it is the most natural and familiar of all primary groups. As a field of study it has persistent and enduring appeal. Much attention has been focused on the family both as an institution and as a mode of living. As an institution its relation to society in general has been analyzed and the impact of various social forces described. It has been studied in terms of its growth and change over long periods of time and in many parts of the world. Social anthropologists have stressed its contribution to the preservation of societal continuity through the transmission of culture. As a psychosocial unit it has been studied as a system of roles and relationships which operates to influence and control its members. Research in the field of culture and personality points out the role of the family as a socializing agent and stresses the importance of early childhood training. This has been accompanied by a growing emphasis on parental responsibility for the healthy personality development of its members. Recently, high divorce rates and other manifestations of family disorganization have stimulated interest in finding means of promoting family solidarity and integration as well as ways

of reducing tension within the family circle. This has led to studies of the nature, needs, and problems of family life and of the factors which aid in its social adaptation.

The family, as a complete interactive system, is an excellent unit for study. A normal feature in our society, it provides a wealth of continuing and recurrent events with the same interacting personnel, living in the same dwelling, satisfying the same basic biological needs, and usually depending on the same source for economic support.¹⁻²

The home provides a physical setting for the family in interaction and helps structure the routines and events occurring within it. Merton recognized the influence of the house on its members when, in an article on the social psychology of housing, he stated,

The dwelling unit is the locus of the initial socialization of the child: it is there that his character structure is largely shaped. Not only are patterns of socialization typically enacted within the home, they appear in part to be oriented toward the house and its contents.³

Rierner, writing on social policy and social research in housing, states, "We need livability studies that will tell us exactly what American families do in their homes."⁴ He suggests that "we have to

¹ Cartwright, Darwin, and Alvin Zander, Group Dynamics Research and Theory, Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston, Illinois, 1953, p. 3.

² Bossard, James H. S., and Eleanor S. Boll, Family Situations, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1943, p. 41.

³ Dennis, Wayne, et al., Current Trends in Social Psychology, University of Pittsburg Press, Pittsburg, 1948, p. 181.

⁴ Rierner, Svend, "Architecture for Family Living," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1951, p. 145.

start with the recording of actual behavior in the course of the housing consumer's life."⁵

Bossard maintains that progress in the understanding of human behavior depends upon a study of the commonplace incidents of every day life and says: "The minutiae of life which we have been emphasizing need, however, to be considered in terms of a framework."⁶ It seems logical, therefore, to examine the family as it carries on its normal activities within its normal physical setting.

Orientation to the Problem

Prior to the industrial revolution the family was a nearly self-sufficient production unit. As such, a large family was an economic asset and often several family units, related by blood or marriage, lived in close proximity and cooperated in many and varied types of productivity. These shared experiences provided countless opportunities for many and varied interactions and formed the basis for enduring emotional relationships among family members. With the rapid changes in technology which have accompanied industrialization and the decline of cottage industries, the extended kinship type of family has nearly disappeared from the contemporary American scene. Today's family is a nuclear or immediate kinship unit and has comparatively few members. Where once it produced most of its physical necessities, educated its children, and provided for their spiritual and moral guidance, many of

⁵ Ibid., p. 148.

⁶ Bossard, James H. S., Parent and Child, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1953, p. 22.

these functions are now beyond its capacity to perform and have largely been taken over by factory, school, and church. This restriction in the functions of the family seems to be a necessary adjunct to the process of civilization as it takes away more and more of the activities formerly carried on in the home and puts them into the hands of specialized institutions.⁷

The divorcement of activities from the home has necessarily decreased the amount of time family members spend there. Thus the sheer opportunity for the interactive process and for the carrying on of family roles within the home is limited from the standpoint of time available as well as from the smaller number of interacting personnel.

Statement of the Problem

To aid in understanding contemporary family life we need much descriptive and factual material about it. We also need to develop new techniques for its study. Therefore this problem has two main purposes:

(1) to demonstrate the application of a technique which has been used principally in studying the individual to a study of the family unit, and

(2) to increase knowledge of one facet of family life, the activities which are shared by various family members in the home.

The study, through the use of detailed time records, shows the opportunities available for the interactive process, for the

⁷ Homans, George C., The Human Group, Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1950, pp. 276-278.

socialization of children, and for the carrying on of family roles from the standpoint of time spent in shared activities within the physical confines of the home. Because the influence of industrialization has extended into rural areas, differences between farm and town families are not as pronounced as they once were. In this study farm and town families in three selected Michigan communities are compared to see if there are differences between them in the time spent by family members in shared activities.

Technique Used

The focus of the study is on amounts of time and kinds of activities which are shared by the family unit as well as by various combinations of family members. The technique used is that of the time record. With this technique it is assumed that behavior can be measured on a time continuum.

The possibility of studying human relationships in terms of time span has been recognized by Chapple who writes,

It is evident that we may measure the duration of an event by taking the time at the origin of action and again at the end of the last unit of action in the event. This gives us a rough measure of the relationships between two individuals, and by comparing the measures secured from one pair with those secured from another, we find that the members of some pairs interact longer periods on the average than others.⁸

Chapple developed a special instrument which recorded the time span of an interaction. With it he measured the duration of actions

⁸ Chapple, Eliot D., "Measuring Human Relationships, An Introduction to the Study of the Interaction of Individuals," Genetic Psychology Monographs, Vol. 22, 1940, p. 31.

and inactions within events.⁹

Sorokin and Berger used the time record approach in a detailed analysis of the activities of individuals over a relatively long period. In the preface to their study they state,

It is said that a proper perspective of human behavior should enable one to see life steadily and to see it whole. Undoubtedly this does not imply a concern with the daily minutiae of existence, but in tracing the bolder designs in the fabric of life one may easily lose sight of the multitudinous strands of which it is woven. Seldom has any one bothered to make a detailed examination of all the activities with which people fill their time and to keep a record of them day after day for a twenty-four hour period.¹⁰

In this study the time record technique is applied not to individuals but to members of the family as they interact with one another through the medium of shared activities within the home.

Theoretical Assumptions Underlying the Study

It is recognized that all individuals may belong to many groups, of which the family is only one. It is further recognized that an individual will have different roles in the various groups to which he belongs and that his behavior at any time is influenced by the particular role he is carrying on at the moment.¹¹ This study focuses only on the members of one group--the family, in a particular setting--the home, and examines their behavior only as they interact in the

⁹ Chapple, Eliot D., "The Interaction Chronograph, Its Evolution and Present Application," Personnel, Vol. 25, 1949, pp. 295-307.

¹⁰ Sorokin, P. A., and C. Q. Berger, Time Budgets of Human Behavior, Harvard Sociological Studies, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1939, p. V.

¹¹ Newcomb, Theodore M., Social Psychology, The Dryden Press, New York, 1950, pp. 275-78.

carrying on of their respective family roles through the medium of shared activities. Its theoretical concepts are derived from the fields of small group dynamics and role theory.

In this study the family is conceptualized as a system of roles and relationships. According to Newcomb, "The ways of behaving which are expected of any individual who occupies a certain position constitutes the role associated with the position."¹² A family role is here defined as the expected behavior of a person in a certain position in the family relative to other family members. It is carried on through interaction with others in the family.¹³ Within the modern family circle the usual roles are those of husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, and child. Each role carries with it certain expected behavior patterns in the various relationships between interacting personnel. Among these relationships are those of husband-wife, father-son, father-daughter, mother-son, mother-daughter, and child-child. It is recognized that the behavior of particular individuals may vary from family to family as they occupy their roles. However, each person in interpreting his role is apt to follow the same behavior patterns he has previously followed if the elements of the situation and the persons interacting are the same.

It is within the home that family roles are most often assumed, and within the framework of the normal routines of the household that these roles are carried on. Roles may be learned through observation

¹² Ibid., p. 280.

¹³ Ibid., p. 311.

as well as in active participation. Thus children form their conceptions of what their future roles as father or mother will encompass from observation of and interaction with their parents, and from awareness of parent's activities as parental roles are carried on within the home.

The increased divorcement of activities from the home has limited the amount of time spent in the carrying on of family roles. Therefore the sheer opportunity for role playing and observation of the roles of others is limited from the standpoint of time available. Likewise, since it is probable that the sharing of activities is an important part of socialization and that many child rearing practices are a by-product of household routines, the decrease in time spent in such shared activities limits the time available within the home for the socialization process.¹⁴

Basic to this study is the assumption that emotional ties bind families together and that these ties are based on and strengthened through the sharing of routine and recreational activities. According to Homans a decrease in the shared activities of any group, with its decreased opportunities for interaction, leads to a decrease in the number of sentiments which interacting members have for one another. This decrease in number of sentiments has a cyclic effect resulting in still less desire for interaction with still fewer shared activities.¹⁵

¹⁴ Bossard, James H. S., The Sociology of Child Development, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1948, p. 162.

¹⁵ Homans, op. cit., pp. 259-262.

Because relatively few activities are being shared in the modern home, there are limited opportunities for interaction among family members. If the number of emotional ties between two or more individuals is a function of the activities they share, the reduction of these activities, by reducing opportunities for interaction, will in turn reduce the number of emotional ties holding family members together. Conversely, if shared activities form the basis for the development of emotional ties, then as more activities are shared, the greater will be the interaction among family members. They will feel a greater degree of affection for one another and will seek opportunities for further interaction through the medium of more shared activities.¹⁶

The family is a type of group living whose stability calls for the promotion of techniques which aid in the cooperative functioning of its members. If, as is assumed in this study, family ties are based on and strengthened through the sharing of activities, it is essential that we know what these activities are. When such activities are not only limited in time, but also in scope, those which do exist assume even more importance since greater dependence for the building of family solidarity rests on less time spent in a diminished number of activities.

Hypotheses

Based on the theoretical position which has just been stated and assuming that decreased time spent in the home is a logical consequence

¹⁶Ibid., pp. 110-119.

of industrialization, this study has been guided by the following four major hypotheses:

1. That comparatively few activities are shared and relatively small proportions of the total time spent in the house by family members during the waking hours are in shared activities, thus limiting the opportunities for interaction, for the socialization of children, and for the building of emotional ties which may promote family solidarity.

2. That the major portion of time spent in shared activities in the home is in routine rather than recreational activities, not only by the family as a whole but by various combinations of family members.

3. That children have limited opportunities within the home to learn what the father and mother roles encompass and that much of what they learn there must be dependent on casual observation of parental activities rather than through actual participation with them in such activities.

4. That due to the widespread influence of industrialization and the mechanization of farming, there are relatively few differences between farm and town families in the proportions and amounts of time and kinds of activities which are commonly shared by various family members, thus making findings of the study generally applicable to both types of family.

These hypotheses will be tested by use of the time record technique.

Summary

Based on the premise that family members carry on certain roles and learn the roles of others within the home through the medium of shared activities, and that the amount of time spent in such joint participation is a factor in the development of family solidarity, this study has the following focus:

1. To show the opportunities for the interactive process and for the carrying on of family roles within the home from the standpoint of time spent in shared activities.
2. To learn which family members most frequently share activities.
3. To learn which activities are most frequently shared.
4. To learn if such sharing differs between farm and town families.

While this study does not contribute new theoretical concepts, it is hoped that it will supply insights which will be valuable in the application of present theory to the problems of the family, and will demonstrate the utility of the time record as a technique for its study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Much of the present knowledge of small group behavior is derived from studies of groups other than the family. In examining both group structure and functioning many different approaches have been used. Moreno and Jennings have utilized the sociometric technique to measure the attraction and repulsion of members of a group for one another. Bales has studied and devised instruments to record the dynamics of the interactive process. Homans has analyzed group behavior in terms of the relationships among three basic elements, activity, interaction and sentiment. Bossard, Bales and others have studied the influence of the situation in which interaction takes place. Festinger, French and Miller have studied the interrelationships of group phenomena through the use of experimental situations in which variables can be measured.

Thus far the time record approach has not been applied to a study of small group interaction. Since this method represents a departure from the technique of other studies of small group behavior the following review will present in some detail studies which have utilized time measurement. Also presented are studies of leisure time, and of shared activities, as well as certain other studies which have a bearing on the problem.

Studies Relating to Measurement of Time Costs

Many studies using the time record approach have been for the purpose of measuring the time costs of various activities in relation to homemaking. Findings are usually reported empirically in terms of averages and percentages of time spent in homemaking tasks. As such they are not pertinent to this review. Aside from their historical interest their main contribution to this problem is in the methods used to obtain the data and in the classification of activities used. This section will therefore report briefly on these studies and will focus on method and classification schemes rather than on findings.

In a 1913 study of the management of the farm home, Bailey attempted to estimate the length and activities of the homemaker's working day by the use of records kept by homemakers for the period from rising to retiring. Fourteen kinds of activities were designated and the record was kept in 15 minute intervals. Work time and activities on weekdays were found to be different than those on Sunday.¹⁷

In a later study Bailey and Snyder used interviews with homemakers to obtain an estimate of the length of the farm homemaker's working day and the average daily time spent in dairy, poultry, garden, and laundry work.¹⁸

In the 1920's the Federal Bureau of Home Economics* of the United States Department of Agriculture planned a large cooperative study of

¹⁷Bailey, Ilena, "A Study of the Management of the Farm Home," Journal of Home Economics, 7:348-353, August, 1915.

¹⁸Bailey, Ilena M., and Melissa F. Snyder, "A Survey of Farm Homes," Journal of Home Economics, 13:346-356, August, 1921.

* Since renamed Household Economics Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service.

the time expenditures of farm homemakers. Under the direction of Hildegard Kneeland and Hazel Stiebling, the agricultural experiment stations of several states made a study of the amounts and proportions of time spent by farm homemakers in various household activities. Estimates of time expenditures were made by farm women for seven days. Two types of recording devices were used. The first consisted of two large circles, one for the hours from midnight to noon and the other for the hours from noon to midnight. The homemaker was asked to make segments in these circles at the end of each day to correspond roughly to the proportion of time she had spent in each activity. Because of difficulty of use this method was discarded in favor of a record type of approach in which at the end of each day the homemaker made a list of her activities for the past 24 hours with an estimate of the time spent in each activity. In both methods estimates were made in units of five minutes. Findings were reported in terms of a week's time span. Since their purpose was to ease the burden of the farm homemaker, these studies focused on physical homemaking activities. Large quantities of data were collected, many of which were never utilized. However, several experiment station bulletins and articles were published reporting some of the findings.¹⁹⁻²⁶ Of interest to this review

¹⁹ Arnquist, Inez F., and Evelyn H. Roberts, The Present Use of Work Time for Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 234, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, July 1929.

²⁰ Clark, Ruth M., and Greta Gray, The Routine and Seasonal Work of Nebraska Farm Women, Bulletin 238, University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska, January 1930.

²¹ Crawford, Inez Z., The Use of Time by Farm Women, Bulletin 146, University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, January 1927.

is the method used and the large amount of material found to be obtainable through time records. The accuracy of the findings is limited by the fact that they are based on recall. The samples also may have been biased in favor of the more intelligent homemakers who had the ability, time, and interest to keep the records required.

Along with the studies of farm homemakers, the Bureau of Home Economics gathered some comparable data of time expenditures of rural non-farm, small city, and urban women. Methods were the same as used in the studies of farm homemakers. In general, findings showed that rural non-farm homemakers spent less time in their housekeeping activities than did the farm women. Urban women spent still less time, especially those who lived in cities of over 250,000. Some analysis was made in terms of housekeeping, child care, and managerial functions, and applied to women with children under 15 years of age as compared

²² Kneeland, Hildegard, "Women on Farms Average 63 Hours Work Weekly in Survey of 700 Homes," United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1928, pp. 620-622.

²³ Richardson, Jessie F., The Use of Time by Rural Homemakers in Montana, Bulletin 271, Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, February 1933.

²⁴ Wasson, Grace E., The Use of Time by South Dakota Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 247, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota, March 1930.

²⁵ Whittemore, Margaret, and Berniece Neil, Time Factors in the Business of Homemaking in Rhode Island, Bulletin 221, Rhode Island State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, Rhode Island, September 1929.

²⁶ Wilson, Maud, The Use of Time by Oregon Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 256, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, November 1929.

to women with no children.²⁷⁻²⁹

Dickins, in a study of time expenditures in homemaking activities by white and negro town families, employed the same methods of obtaining records and type of analysis as used by the Bureau of Home Economics. For additional accuracy she employed home economics teachers to supervise the record-keeping. The sample consisted of two white and two negro income groups classified by housing value. Two major classifications of activities were used, work time and personal activities, with work time subdivided into homemaking activities and gainful work. Special attention was paid to those home activities having to do with food preparation. Although the study was primarily of homemakers, some attempt was made to determine the amount of assistance given in homemaking activities by husbands, children, and hired help in order to arrive at an estimate of total time expenditures in that area. Of special interest is the use of supervisors to obtain accurate records and to allow a more representative sample than was possible in the Bureau of Home Economics studies. The problem of error in recall was not solved.³⁰

²⁷ Kneeland, Hildegard, "Homemaking in This Modern Age," Journal of American Association of University Women, January 1934, pp. 77-79.

²⁸ Kneeland, Hildegard, "Is the Modern Housewife a Lady of Leisure?" Survey Graphic, June 1, 1929, p. 301.

²⁹ Kneeland, Hildegard, and Hazel Stiebling, "The Farm Business and The Farm Home," United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1933, pp. 385-397.

³⁰ Dickins, Dorothy, Time Activities in Homemaking, Bulletin 424, Mississippi State College and Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi, October 1945.

Warren, in a study of the use of time in its relation to home management, attempted to overcome the bias found in the Bureau of Home Economics studies by using trained interviewers who filled out records from the homemaker's chronological account of time spent in various activities on the preceding day and during the preceding week. The 400 different activities reported were classified according to six major categories. These were: home making, farm work, other work, personal care and eating meals, sleeping and resting, and leisure and miscellaneous other activities. The area relating to homemaking was further subdivided for special study, and an attempt made to measure and compare work loads in households by constructing work production units. Average times were reported on a weekly rather than daily basis although variations due to season and day of the week were noted. The use of skilled interviewers to obtain reports of time expenditures allowed for a more representative sample than in the Bureau of Home Economic's studies. However the problem of error in recall was still not solved.³¹

Warren's method was utilized in Wiegand's later study of the use of time by full-time and part-time homemakers in relation to home management. However, the interviewers asked cooperating homemakers to recall time expenditures for the preceding weekday, Saturday, and Sunday, rather than for an entire week. The homemaker's activities were classified under five categories. These were: total work,

³¹ Warren, Jean, Use of Time in Its Relation to Home Management, Bulletin 734, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, June 1940.

sleeping and resting, personal care, community activities, and leisure. Work activities were subdivided into four types. These were: homemaking, farm work, paid employment, and other. Homemaking activities were classified according to Warren's system. Comparisons were made among three groups: farm full-time homemakers, city full-time homemakers, and city employed homemakers. Findings were reported in terms of average numbers of hours spent daily in each kind of activity. An estimate of the amount of household help received from other family members was also obtained.³²

In a study of homemaking activities in Vermont farm homes, Muse used the same method of obtaining time estimates as Warren and a similar system of classification of activities except that she used 11 rather than six major categories in her analysis. These were: homemaking, farm work and business, gainful employment, gardening and grounds, neighborly and community, personal activities, eating, resting, sleep at night, illness, and miscellaneous. The major emphasis of this study was on the total time spent in homemaking, therefore the data were extended to include the time spent in housework by all persons in the household or by hired help rather than being limited to the homemaker. Results were reported by means of average amounts of time spent in the various homemaking activities.³³

³² Wiegand, Elizabeth, Use of Time by Full-Time and Part-Time Homemakers in Relation to Home-Management, Memoir 330, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, July 1954.

³³ Muse, Marianne, Time Expenditures on Homemaking Activities in 183 Vermont Farm Homes, Bulletin 530, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vermont, June 1946.

Gross, in comparing the contribution to homemaking activities of husbands of employed and non-employed mothers of young children, found that the employed mothers received more help with all phases of meal preparation and clearing than did the non-employed women, and also in hanging out clothes and care of children.³⁴

Van Bortel and Gross studied the use of time by two socio-economic classes of homemakers. Upper-lower and upper-middle class homemakers were selected by use of Warner's Index of Status Characteristics. On a time-space-interaction record the homemakers recorded their daily activities in 15 minute intervals for the period of one week, listing the activity, where it took place, other persons present, and the persons who shared in it. These time records were classified according to six mutually exclusive roles: manager, housewife, family member, mother, wife, and individual. A marked similarity between the two groups in their use of time was found. Including hours of sleep, over 50 percent of their time was spent in individual pursuits. The upper-lower homemakers spent slightly less time in the roles of manager, wife, family member, and housewife, and slightly more time in the roles of mother and individual than did the upper-middle class woman. Only the differences between the two groups in their roles of manager and individual were statistically significant.³⁵

³⁴Gross, Irma H. "Home Management of Working and Non-Working Homemakers with Young Children," Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, Vol. 37, No. 3, February 1955, pp. 324-334.

³⁵Van Bortel, Dorothy Greey and Irma H. Gross, A Comparison of Home Management in Two Socio-Economic Groups, Technical Bulletin 240, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, April 1954.

Several other time measurement studies have been made of specific household tasks. Wilson, using the Bureau of Home Economics technique of obtaining records, compared various amounts of time spent by homemakers in different methods of laundering.³⁶ She compared amounts of time spent on meal preparation by farm, rural non-farm, village, and city women.³⁷ Sater, using the same techniques, investigated the time expenditures in dishwashing and laundry of these four residential groups.³⁸⁻³⁹ Moser obtained records of the time spent in food activities by rural families and correlated these with dietary adequacy.⁴⁰ Cushman studied the time spent on dishwashing according to number of workers.⁴¹ Rust did a study of time spent in infant care.⁴²

³⁶ Wilson, Maud, "Laundry Time Costs," Journal of Home Economics, 22: 735-740, 1930.

³⁷ Wilson, Maud, "Time Spent in Meal Preparation," Journal of Home Economics, 24: 10-16, 1932.

³⁸ Sater, V. Enid, Time and Cost Evaluation of Dishwashing by Different Methods, Bulletin 303, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, July 1934.

³⁹ Sater, V. Enid, Time and Cost Evaluation of Home Laundry, Bulletin 317, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, 1935.

⁴⁰ Moser, Ada M., Food Consumption and Use of Time for Food Work Among Farm Families in the South Carolina Piedmont, Bulletin 300, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, 1935.

⁴¹ Cushman, Ella M., "A Study of Time Spent in Dishwashing," Journal of Home Economics, 22: 295, 1930.

⁴² Rust, Lucile, A Time Study of Infant Care, unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, 1925.

Time Measurements in Studies of House Usage

Time measurement was used by Thorpe and Gross in two studies of farm and small city use of homes. Homemakers kept a clock record of all time spent in the house by each family member over the age of seven. An individual's record began when he arose in the morning and continued until he retired at night. Since these were studies of the use of the home, only time spent inside the house was recorded. These records designated the rooms, length of time spent, and activities taking place in them, for each family member during the active hours of the day. Records were obtained for a Saturday, a Sunday, and a weekday during the winter and spring seasons. A weekly estimate of time spent was made by giving the week day figures a weight of five and adding to the Saturday and Sunday totals. In the analysis of data six categories of family members were used. These were husbands, wives, boys 7-12, boys 13-18, girls 7-12, and girls 13-18. Fifteen kinds of activities were distinguished. These were: house care, personal care, child care, laundry, sewing, farm chores, food preparation, eating, clearing away after meals, leisure alone, leisure with other family members, leisure with guests, resting during the day, studying and business activities, and miscellaneous. These studies were both activity and person oriented. Errors due to recall were overcome by the use of a running clock record of time expenditures. However the bias found in the Bureau of Home Economics studies toward using homemakers who had the ability, interest, and time to keep detailed records probably operated to some extent, although in an

attempt to gain wider interest in cooperating, homemakers were paid for record keeping.⁴³⁻⁴⁴

A later Pennsylvania farm housing study by Nolan and John used the same method of record-keeping as used by Thorpe and Gross, but for a week rather than for the three kinds of days. Data included both winter and summer records. In addition to calculating amounts of time spent, they counted the number of activities taking place in the various rooms and reported their findings in terms of percentages of both time spent and number of participating families. The study was activity oriented. Findings were similar to the Thorpe and Gross studies of use of farm homes in Michigan.⁴⁵

Time Expenditures of Students, Employed, and Unemployed Persons

In the 1920's several studies were made of students to determine the proportionate amounts of time spent in academic work, recreation, and other activities. At Mt. Holyoke, under the sponsorship of a class in statistics in the fall of 1924, half of the students kept records of their time and activities for a week. The records were filled in at the end of the day. Activities were classified under

⁴³ Thorpe, Alice C., and Irma H. Gross, Family Use of Farm Homes, Technical Bulletin 227, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, April 1952.

⁴⁴ Thorpe, Alice C., and Irma H. Gross, How Homes are Used on Farms and In Small Cities, Technical Bulletin 254, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Michigan, December, 1955.

⁴⁵ Nolan, Francena L., and M. E. John, Use of Rooms in Farm Houses, Bulletin 566, The Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pennsylvania, April 1953.

the following general headings: sleep, meals, academic appointments, study, religious, remunerative, outdoor exercise, extra-curricular, entertainment, other recreation, reading not required, talking, personal, and miscellaneous.⁴⁶ In 1926 students at Vassar filled out records each night of the hours and fractions of hours spent in academic and non-academic activities, sleep, and exercise.⁴⁷ Similar studies were done at the University of Chicago and Bryn Mawr.⁴⁸⁻⁴⁹ Findings in general indicated that the students had adequate time for a well rounded program of activities.

An early study of use of time by farm people was made by Rankin who utilized the 1919 and 1924 findings of two rural economic surveys conducted for other purposes to obtain an estimate of the length of the farm day for farm people of Nebraska and the proportions of time spent by them in work, meals, sleep, rest, and recreation. No differentiation was made between days of the week. Data were analyzed in terms of season, tenure, and area differences. The study is of interest chiefly because it represents one of the early attempts to measure the time costs of certain broad categories of activities for men, women, and children during a 24 hour span. Because of the manner in which

⁴⁶ Comstock, Alzada, "Time and The College Girl," School and Society, March 1925.

⁴⁷ Gambrille, M., K. Pollak, et al., "Vassar College Time Survey," Vassar Journal of Undergraduate Studies, Vol. 1, 1926.

⁴⁸ Harvard Crimson, "Time Survey at the University of Chicago," January 7, 1926.

⁴⁹ College News, "Bryn Mawr Time Survey," March 3, 1926.

the data were obtained, the results were necessarily only rough estimates of time expenditures.⁵⁰

Lindstrom, as part of his study of forces affecting participation of farm people in rural organizations, recorded the time spent by various farm family members in different social and economic pursuits. By means of questionnaires he obtained estimates of the number of hours spent at home in work on the farm, sleep, rest and refreshment, and trips away from home, for a year. Findings reported a typical farm work day in terms of average number of hours spent in various activities.⁵¹

Bakke, in studying the use of time by the unemployed man, followed the same method of obtaining records as used by the Bureau of Home Economics. A record was used which allowed space for entering time to the nearest quarter of an hour with the activity opposite it. The activities designated were: meals, sleep, looking for work, reading, recreation, meetings, visiting, political gatherings, and school attendance. Bakke found that much of the unemployed man's time was spent in looking for work and in useful tasks.⁵²

⁵⁰ Rankin, J. O., The Use of Time in Farm Homes, Bulletin 230, University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska, December 1928.

⁵¹ Lindstrom, D. E., Forces Affecting Participation of Farm People in Rural Organizations, Bulletin 423, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, May 1936.

⁵² Bakke, E. Wight, The Unemployed Man: A Social Study, E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1934.

Sorokin and Berger used the time record technique in an analysis of human behavior. The purpose of their study was to obtain a picture of the structure or composition of human behavior, the activities of which it consists, the percent of persons participating in them, the time expenditures for each activity, and the frequency of occurrence. One hundred relief workers of the Works Progress Administration kept continuous records of time and activities for 24 hours a day during a four week period. Time was recorded when an activity began and again when it ended, using a five minute time span. Fifty-five kinds of overt activities were classified under eight major headings: satisfying physiological needs, economic and chore, societal, religious, intellectual, artistic, love and courtship, and miscellaneous pleasurable activities. Significant variations in activities and in their duration according to age, sex, and days of the week were noted. Tuesday was used as the typical week day, although each day had its own characteristics and there appeared to be a regular weekly rhythm. In their findings Sorokin and Berger state:

If the importance of these activities is determined by the expenditure of time per participant, the pleasurable, societal, economic, and physiological needs are first; if determined by the percent of participants, then physiological needs, economic, and societal activities are dominant. Again if we judge by the average time per member of the whole group, then physiological needs and economic activities stand far ahead of the others; the pleasurable, intellectual, and societal come next.⁵³

They defined importance in terms of amount of time spent and dominance in terms of percent of participation. If importance and dominance

⁵³ Sorokin and Berger, op. cit., p. 76.

could be combined in a single index they thought they might get a referential basis for establishing the comparative factorial or causative importance of each kind of activity in the behavior of the group. Their findings indicated that the family group played a constant role in behavior and that eating, reading, and listening to the radio were the activities individuals most often shared as members of the family group.

Studies of Leisure Time Activities

Of the literature that has been written concerning leisure time activities and recreation, little pertains to the family as an interacting group, and even less has been written that is based on systematic research. A pioneer study of the workingman's use of leisure time was made by Bevans in 1913. Bevans wanted an estimate of the amount of time workingmen spent with their families and other social groups. To obtain this he used a record which listed activities on the left and the days of the week across the top. The approximate number of hours spent in each activity per day was entered in the proper place. This was at best a crude measure of time spent. Bevans himself suggested that the records would have been much more valuable if a small group of men had agreed systematically to keep accurate accounts of hours during one week.⁵⁴

Frayser used a simple form of time record in a study of the use of leisure among rural families in South Carolina. She listed some

⁵⁴ Bevans, George Escras, How Working Men Spend Their Spare Time, Columbia University Press, New York, 1913.

30 kinds of leisure time pursuits in a column on the left and across the top used four spans of time; evening, Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and other times. During an interview the estimated number of hours per week were entered in the proper spaces. Estimates were obtained for four seasons of the year.⁵⁵

In order to find out how business girls spent their leisure time, Janet Fowler Nelson of the International Young Women's Christian Association gathered records of the weekly time expenditures of 500 business girls connected with that organization. She found that about 48 hours per week were spent in productive labor, six in other duties, 32.5 in pleasure, 56 in sleep, and 24 in eating, personal care and miscellaneous other activities.⁵⁶

The figures Fowler obtained were later used by Thorndike in an attempt to determine the psychological wants which are satisfied in every day behavior by participation in various activities. From a list of 55 wants, a jury of six psychologists tried to deduce the motives behind all activities other than work for wages, sleep, and transportation to and from work place, and to estimate the proportions of time spent in each kind of want satisfaction. In addition to the Fowler data, time estimates from records by professional, sales, and factory workers in a large telephone company were used. Thorndike reported

⁵⁵ Frayser, Mary E., The Use of Leisure in Selected Rural Areas of South Carolina, Bulletin 263, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, March 1930.

⁵⁶ Nelson, Janet Fowler, Leisure Time Intervals and Activities of Business Girls, unpublished data from International Young Womens Christian Association survey made in 1934.

an average of 40 hours per week left free for adults to carry out their own desires.⁵⁷

Lundberg, Komarovsky, and McInerny, in a suburban study of leisure, used time schedules for one to seven consecutive days during a seven month period. Their technique of obtaining these records was the same as used by the Bureau of Home Economics. However, they limited their records to estimates of time spent in activities taking 30 or more minutes. Although they tried to include a Saturday, Sunday, and weekday, the high time minimum employed excluded many short time activities and did not give a complete picture of how time was spent. In their analysis of data 14 activity categories were subsumed under leisure or non-leisure. Leisure was subdivided into eating, visiting, reading, public entertainment, sports, radio listening, and motoring. The average number of hours spend in each kind of leisure was calculated, with the three days being given equal weight. Averages were used to describe the pattern of behavior representative of the daily life of the entire sample. Various occupational groups were compared. These were labor, white collar, professional and executive, unemployed, housewives, high school students, and college students. An undue proportion of students included in the sample were probably a source of considerable bias. Among other findings, the study reported that families were together most often at meal time, that they gathered more for leisure pursuits than any other type of activity and that Sunday was not a "family" day in the sense of

⁵⁷ Thorndike, E. L., "How We Spend Our Time and What We Spend It For," Scientific Monthly, May 1937, pp. 464-469.

large amounts of time being spent in activities shared by family members.⁵⁸

As part of a social survey of Mereyside, England, Jones included a time estimate of how workingmen spent their leisure hours.⁵⁹

Riley made a study of formal non-family leisure by analyzing the society columns of newspapers over a period of 75 years, from 1857 to 1935. This was a form of time record which enabled him to note changes in types of formal group leisure over a long span of time.⁶⁰

The National Recreation Association did a study of the leisure hours of 5000 people. They used questionnaires on which were listed 94 kinds of leisure time activities. Each person was asked in which kinds he had participated during the preceding year, how often, and whether more or less often than before. The purpose of the study was to note changes in the popularity of various kinds of leisure over time.⁶¹

A Rhode Island study of rural housing and family leisure, in an attempt to determine the basic space and equipment requirements for adult leisure and recreation, children's activities and play, and the

⁵⁸ Lundberg, George, Mirra Komarovsky, and Alice McInerney, Leisure: A Suburban Study, Columbia University Press, New York, 1934.

⁵⁹ Jones, David Caradog, The Social Survey of Mereyside, Vol. 3, University Press of Liverpool, London, 1934.

⁶⁰ Riley, John W., Jr., Social Leisure: Dynamics of Non-Family Group Leisure, unpublished Ph. D. thesis, Harvard University Library, 1936.

⁶¹ National Recreation Association, The Leisure Hours of Five Thousand People, New York, 1934.

entertaining of guests, had five families keep records of all leisure activities of each family member for four consecutive weeks. In addition, five families kept records for a ten month period. All records were kept daily by the homemaker and checked weekly by a supervisor. They did not include the time spent in each activity but instead noted each activity as it occurred. Findings were presented in terms of percentages of families of various types who participated in each kind of leisure. Factors found to influence participation and type of leisure were economic level, farm as compared to non-farm residence, size of family, and age of children. Families with children reported a larger variety of shared activities than those without.⁶²

Hawkins and Walters studied the family recreation activities of 85 families in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Their major purpose was to develop a reliable instrument for measuring family recreation patterns. Data were obtained by use of a questionnaire. Husbands and wives were asked to check separately from a list of 88 recreational activities, those in which two or more members of their family had participated together at least once during the past year. In addition they were asked to compare their families with others and rate them with respect to the following items relating to family relationship: participation in family leisure time and recreational activities outside the home, amount of entertaining of friends and relatives in the house, getting

⁶² Grady, Mrs. Ethyl R., Miss Grace H. Smith, and Mrs. Blanche M. Kuschke, Rhode Island Rural Housing and Family Leisure, Bulletin 315, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, April 1953.

along with marriage partner, getting along with children, punishing children, cooperation of family members, tension in the home, agreement of parents on discipline, dominance of father in the home, and attendance of husband and wife together at social functions. Three ratings were used: more, average, or less than most families. Correlations were made between the family relationship items and numbers of recreational activities shared by family members. These correlations were consistently low. The authors suggested that a comparison of the amount of time spent, rather than number of activities shared, might have produced higher correlations with family relationship factors.⁶³

Other Studies Related to the Problem

Thurrow obtained autobiographies from 200 college students. From these she worked out a measure of family integration in which she related amounts of tension and satisfaction in the home to degree of participation in certain social activities, as well as to other family characteristics. All ratings were in terms of much, medium or little participation. She found the commonest joint family activity was eating. There was less tension and higher satisfaction in homes in which many activities were shared, and in which families ate and celebrated holidays and birthdays together. Much participation of family members in common activities and in the entertaining of friends in the home was associated with happy relationships between brothers and sisters. Little tension in the home and high satisfaction were

⁶³ Hawkins, Harold, and James Walters, "Family Recreation Activities," Journal of Home Economics, 44: 623-626, October 1952.

associated with much family affection, much entertainment of both parent's and children's friends, much attendance of social functions together, higher level of education, much consensus in discipline, little father dominance, medium to much family counselling, little to medium discipline, and medium supervision of children.⁶⁴

Beers studied family relationships in a group of New York farm families. He checked on the number of family members who participated in 12 selected activities, mostly recreational, and constructed an index for each family in which the number of activities actually shared was divided by the number which could be shared. He found that fathers and sons, and mothers and daughters, shared more work than recreational activities, and that the sharing of home activities was associated with leadership of the wife in extra-family groups. He used Thurow's measure of family integration and concluded that if the index of shared activities in any family is high, if affection is demonstrated, if there is absence of coercive dominance, if there is a lack of tension, and if family members express attitudes of satisfaction in their family life, then it is a well integrated family.⁶⁵

Hill, in a modification of Cavan's scale of family integration,

⁶⁴ Thurow, Mildred B., A Study of Selected Factors in Family Life as Described in Autobiographies, Memoir 171, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1935.

⁶⁵ Beers, Howard W., Measurements of Family Relationships in Farm Families of Central New York, Memoir 183, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1935.

used as one of his five measures of family solidarity, the amount of joint activity of family members.⁶⁶

Jansen, in a study of family solidarity, found that the amount of joint activity in families correlated highly with other indicators of family solidarity.⁶⁷

Roethlisberger and Dickson, in their Hawthorne industrial study, found that persons who interacted frequently tended to like one another.⁶⁸

Snow attempted to develop a technique for determining the amount of time and type of activities which family members shared. She classified family members who might share activities into four groups. These were: whole family, husband-wife, parent-child, and child-child. The latter two groups were subdivided into mother-daughter, mother-son, father-daughter, father-son, brother-brother, sister-sister, and brother-sister groups. Families kept a daily record of the activities in which two or more family members participated from time of rising in the morning to time of retiring at night. They noted the family members, time of day, and length of time involved in each activity. Nine categories of shared activities were used: eating, doing household activities, doing outdoor activities, going on errands, having

⁶⁶ Hill, Reuben, Families Under Stress, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1949, pp. 130-132, 426-428.

⁶⁷ Jansen, Luther T., "Measuring Family Solidarity," American Sociological Review, Vol. 17, No. 6, December 1952, pp. 727-733.

⁶⁸ Roethlisberger, F. J., and William J. Dickson, Management and the Worker, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1939.

fun or playing, going to community affairs, making plans and discussing problems, taking care of personal needs, and miscellaneous. Records were made of each family twice a day for a week. Snow found that the whole family shared activities an average of 1.78 hours per day, that 27.03 percent of them shared only one activity during the week, and that only 11 percent shared as many as four of the nine categories of activities. At least once a week all members of the family ate together, but only 67.57 percent spent leisure together, and only 37.84 percent went on errands together. From the standpoint of amount of time spent in shared activities, 44.2 percent was spent in eating, and 29 percent in leisure. When the days of the week were compared, there was a marked similarity among weekdays in time spent in leisure and eating. Time spent in shared household activities was highest on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. More shared activities occurred on Saturday and Sunday than during the week. Eating together was most usual at the morning and evening meals, and was participated in the most number of times. For 24.32 percent of the group it was the only activity shared by the whole family. Leisure was most apt to be shared in the evening. The majority of household tasks shared were in connection with the preparing and serving of meals. About 47 percent of the husbands shared housework with their wives, usually dishwashing. Fathers did not share in as wide a variety of activities with children as did mothers. Mothers shared more activities with daughters than with sons, and fathers shared more with sons than with daughters. Snow concluded that records of actual time spent together and activities shared by family groups form descriptive and concrete material

on which to base an understanding of contemporary family life.⁶⁹

Snow's findings on the importance of mealtime from the standpoint of time spent together were reinforced by Bossard who, from data obtained in experimental studies sponsored by the William T. Carter foundation, concluded that many family members under the stress of different interests get together only at mealtime and that much of the family's interactive process takes place during the eating of meals.⁷⁰

That the amount of time spent by fathers and mothers with their children may be an important factor in the attitudes developed was one of the conclusions of Hartshorne and May. In a study of knowledge of right and wrong in which they correlated scores of fathers and mothers with their children in a morals knowledge test, they found that the mother's influence was considerably greater than the father's as regards the moral judgments of their children, the correlation of test scores of mother and child (father constant) was .33 and that of the father and child (mother constant) was only .12. They concluded that this was a logical finding when one considers the differences in amounts of time each parent spends with the children.⁷¹

Relative amount of time spent with mothers as compared with fathers might also be a factor in Gibson's findings on the aspirational

⁶⁹ Snow, Carolyn Baldwin, A Study in the Development of a Technique for Determining the Amount of Time and Types of Activities Which Family Members Share, unpublished Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 1950.

⁷⁰ Bossard, Sociology of Child Development, op. cit., pp. 161-176.

⁷¹ Hartshorne, Hugh, and Mark A. May, "Testing the Knowledge of Right and Wrong," Religious Education, Vol. 21, October 1926, pp. 539-554.

level of high school senior boys. He found that their aspiration levels more closely coincided with those that the mother had for them than those of the father's, although their expectational levels were more like the father's.⁷²

Some general studies in the field of housing may be cited which indicate that sheer opportunity for the interactive process plays an important part in the development of close personal relationships. Festinger, Schlacter, and Back, in a study of a student housing project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found that persons who had a high opportunity for interaction because of residential proximity, were more apt to be friends than those who were less accessible, and that even the distance between houses and the way the houses faced, by influencing the number of possible contacts between families, were determinants of the closeness of the personal relationships which developed among them.⁷³⁻⁷⁵

Caplow and Forman in a similar study of neighborhood interaction in a student housing project found accessibility had an almost mechanical effect upon intimacy.⁷⁶

⁷² Gibson, Duane L., unpublished data from a 1950 study.

⁷³ Festinger, Leon, Stanley Schacter, and Kurt Back, Social Pressures in Informal Groups, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1950.

⁷⁴ Festinger, Leon, "Architecture and Group Membership," Journal of Social Issues. Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2, 1951, pp. 152-153.

⁷⁵ Cartwright and Zander, op. cit., pp. 92-101.

⁷⁶ Caplow, Theodore, and R. Forman, "Neighborhood Interaction in a Homogenous Community," American Sociological Review, 15: 357-366, 1950.

Merton and Salter found close personal relationships to be largely a product of residential propinquity and concluded that it was a major factor in determining the pattern of personal associations.⁷⁷

There is some indication that propinquity fosters closer relationships between dissimilar populations. Deutsch and Collins in a study of interracial housing found greater intimacy between negro and white housewives in integrated than in segregated projects, and more neighborly relations, and concluded that physical proximity, by providing informal contacts, was a primary factor in determining the people one gets to know and with whom one makes friends.⁷⁸

Similar conclusions were reached by Wilner, Walkley, and Cook in their study of bi-racial housing. They found that physical proximity of negro and white families led to more encounters under conditions conducive to recognition, greeting, and conversation, and that repeated chance encounters led to the beginnings of friendliness and increased liking. Those who lived closer to one another extended their contacts in the direction of increased intimacy. The fact that in both these studies the families probably had more favorable attitudes to begin with as indicated by their willingness to live in bi-racial projects, may have biased the findings.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ Dennis, et al., op. cit., p. 204.

⁷⁸ Deutsch, Morton, and Mary Evans Collins, Interracial Housing: A Psychological Experiment, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1951.

⁷⁹ Wilner, Daniel M., Rosabelle Price Walkley, and Stuart W. Cook, "Residential Proximity and Intergroup Relations in Public Housing Projects," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1952, pp. 45-69.

The review of research here presented has cited examples of the use of the time measurement technique in studies of homemaking and housing, analyses of time expenditures of students, employed, and unemployed persons, studies of leisure time, and certain other research projects which tend to support a basic assumption of the study, namely, that the time spent by family members in shared activities, by providing opportunities for the interactive process, is a factor in the development of family solidarity.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The data for this problem were gathered as part of two previously published studies of house usage in southern Michigan.⁸⁰ One hundred farm and town homemakers assisted with the study during the winter and spring seasons of 1948 and 1953. The major source of data was provided through time records kept by the cooperating homemakers. Additional information was obtained through personal interviews.

Pretesting of the schedule and record forms was carried on prior to active collection of data and any deficiencies which appeared in the pretesting period were corrected.

Selection of the Sample

The rural sample consisted of 50 farm families living within 30 miles of Lansing, Michigan. The sampling area was selected by using a detailed highway map upon which was drawn a circular band surrounding the city, its inner circumference ten miles and its outer circumference 30 miles from the center of the city. This area included parts of three counties, Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham. Since county maps showed that the sections of the counties included were about equally populated, 17 farm families were selected in each of Ingham and Eaton counties, and 16 in Clinton County.

⁸⁰ Thorpe and Gross, Technical Bulletins 227 and 254, op. cit.

The sample from each of these geographical areas was randomly selected from farm families with the following qualifications:

1. Each family consisted of a husband, wife, and at least two children living at home.
2. No other persons, related or non-related, lived with the family.
3. The family belonged to a middle income group.
4. The principle source of income was farming.
5. The wife was a full time homemaker.
6. She was native born.
7. The family had lived in their present home at least a year.

Many rural non-farm families live in the areas surrounding Lansing. To facilitate the selection of the necessary 50 farm families having the required characteristics, the county agricultural agents of the three counties were consulted. These agents had been serving their respective counties for a number of years and were familiar with the farm families in the portion of their counties included in the study. With their help a list was made of all full-time or nearly full-time farmers in the area. From their knowledge, and from school census data supplied by the county superintendent of schools, it was possible to eliminate names of many families who did not meet one or more of the criteria essential for inclusion in the sample. However the names of any families about whom information was lacking were retained pending further investigation. Families were then selected from the list on the basis of geographical distribution in the area. If a family did not wish to be a part of the study or.

did not meet all of the criteria for selection it was replaced in the sample with another family in the immediate vicinity.

The town sample consisted of 50 families living in the county seats of the three counties from which the farm sample was chosen. These were small cities with a population of 3500 to 7000 persons. Selection of a family depended on the same criteria as in the farm sample with the exception of source of income. The school census in each town was consulted and with the help of the school superintendent lists were made of all families living within the city limits who had children 18 years of age or younger. From this list it was possible to eliminate names of many families who did not meet one or more of the criteria necessary for inclusion in the sample. Final selection was made on the basis of geographic distribution in the town. If a family thus chosen did not wish to be a part of the study or did not meet the selection criteria it was replaced in the sample with an eligible family in the same or next block. The number of families selected in each town corresponded to the number of farm families chosen for that county.

Characteristics of the Sample

Because of the criteria used in selection, the two samples represented families which might be presumed to be similar in age, composition, and income level, but who differed in source of income and place of residence. Following is a comparison of certain characteristics of the two groups.

With one exception the farm group was composed of full-time farmers. In the town group the family income was earned in the

professions (13), in business (22), and in semi-skilled or skilled labor (15). A comparison of the average age and educational level of the husbands and wives showed the farm group to be slightly older and somewhat less well educated than the town group. See Table I.

TABLE I
AVERAGE AGE AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF FARM AND TOWN
HUSBANDS AND WIVES

	Age (Years)		Formal Education (Years)	
	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives
Farm	40.5	36.4	11.3	12.5
Town	38.1	35.7	13.5	13.1

The numbers of children in the two groups were approximately the same. The distribution according to age is shown in Table II.

TABLE II
NUMBERS OF FARM AND TOWN CHILDREN ACCORDING TO AGE

	Years			Total
	0-6	7-12	13-18	
Farm	37	71	37	145
Town	35	81	28	144
Total	72	152	65	289

The homemakers' occupational experiences prior to marriage were similar for the two groups. See Table III.

TABLE III
NUMBERS OF FARM AND TOWN HOMEMAKERS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS
PRIOR TO MARRIAGE

	None	Housework	Business	Teaching	Nursing	Dietetics	Total
Farm	10	4	17	17	2	0	50
Town	12	4	16	14	3	1	50
Total	22	8	33	31	5	1	100

Instruments Used

Since this was a quantitative study of time spent in shared activities within the physical confines of the home, it was essential to obtain detailed records of its use by each family member on the same days. Cooperating homemakers kept a record on three different days of all time spent in the house during the waking hours of the day by all family members over the age of seven, pretests of the instrument having shown that, due to the detail required, it was difficult for homemakers to record the activities of younger children. It also appeared that small children were with their mother when she and they were at home, unless they were sleeping, and that individualistic use of the house was negligible until they had learned to read and conduct other activities by themselves.

The records were kept on mimeographed forms (See Appendix page 124). There were three for each person, one for each of the three days. Across the top of the form each room in the house was listed with a column underneath to record the activities taking place there. A column at the left was used to indicate the time when an activity began and the time when it ended. In this way a running record was kept of the time, place, and activity of each family member while he was in the house. An individual's record began when he arose in the morning and continued until he retired at night. Whenever he left the house it ceased and was resumed only when he returned. A Saturday, Sunday, and weekday were selected for record-keeping since findings of previous studies indicated that the use of the home would be different on these three kinds of days. The homemaker could select any weekday, Saturday, and Sunday that were convenient as long as she kept records for all family members on the days selected. She was also asked to choose a Saturday, Sunday, and weekday that she considered to be typical of her family's use of the home on that day. Although the homemaker usually did all of the record-keeping, in some cases the husband and the older children kept their own records under her supervision. Each homemaker was paid five dollars for her cooperation. A total of 499 farm and 482 town usable daily records was obtained.

Method of Analysis

In order to get an objective understanding of a family's home activities on a Saturday, a Sunday, and a weekday, a family graph was prepared from the records of the individual members of that family on

each of these days. On a single day's graph the home activities of all record-keeping members of a family were shown from time of rising to time of retiring. Whenever the graph showed that two or more members were in the same room at the same time their records were consulted to find out what they were doing and the amount of time thus spent. It was assumed that if both indicated the same activity, for example, listening to the radio or eating, that this was a shared experience. From 981 individual time and use records it was possible to prepare 268 family graphs, 138 for the farm and 130 for the town families. The distribution of records among the days was as follows:

TABLE IV
DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS ON WHICH RECORDS WERE KEPT BY
FARM AND TOWN FAMILIES

	Farm	Town	Total
Saturday	45	44	89
Sunday	45	43	88
Weekdays	48	43	91
Total	138	130	268

When the graphs were examined there appeared to be 12 kinds of activities which were sometimes shared by family members. These were: house care, personal care, child care, laundry, sewing, farm chores, food preparation, eating, meal clearing (including dishwashing), leisure, studying or business activities, and miscellaneous.

Laundry included the collecting, sorting, washing, dampening, ironing, folding and putting away of clothes. Sewing included only the actual making or mending of garments. Farm chores commonly carried on in the house included the washing of the milking machine, pasteurizing milk, the sorting, candling, cleaning and crating of eggs for market, and preparing food or caring for animals in the house. If more than one person in the family listened to the same radio program, this activity was classified as leisure with other family members, as were also carrying on conversations with one another, and playing games or musical instruments together. Carrying on of individual hobbies or handicrafts, such as making scrapbooks or knitting, was classified as leisure alone. Also included in this category were such activities as listening to the radio by one's self, reading, smoking, or playing with pets. Studying and business included the practicing of music lessons and doing of homework by school children as well as any business activities carried on by any family member. This covered not only planning and farm record-keeping by husbands and wives, but also similar activities entailed by membership in adult or youth groups such as 4-H or Extension clubs or Sunday School classes. Miscellaneous activities were composed of all those which did not seem to fit into any of the other categories. Some of these were "mixing paint," "praying," "sorting clothes to be given away," and "telephoning." The latter was put in this category because there was no check as to the purpose of the telephone calls--whether for business or pleasure. House care, personal care, child care, food preparation, eating, clearing away after meals, and resting are self-explanatory. Although the person

keeping the record jotted down the specific activity being carried on, it was comparatively easy to classify these according to the foregoing plan. Thus "baking a pie" was classified as food preparation and "bathing the baby" as child care.

The data were analyzed according to the following classification of family members who shared these activities. They were: all record keeping family members, husbands and wives, fathers and sons, fathers and daughters, fathers and children, mothers and sons, mothers and daughters, mothers and children, and children. In addition both fathers and mothers shared a few activities with only part of their children. (See Table A, Appendix, page 121).

The average amount of time spent in each kind of shared activity by each of the above combinations of family members was computed for farm and for town families for each of the three days. The two groups were compared and the differences between them tested by using the standard "t" test for significance of differences between means and proportions. Differences at the .05 level were considered to be significant.⁸¹

Findings are presented according to the different combinations of family members who shared activities. In some instances shared time is compared to the total time spent in the house by individual members of the family. Throughout this report findings which were found to be significant at the .05 level of probability are indicated by the use of one asterisk (*). Significance at the .01 level is shown by the

⁸¹Hagood, Margaret Jarman, and Daniel O. Price, Statistics for Sociologists, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1952, pp. 316-323.

use of two asterisks (**), and at the .001 level by three asterisks (***).

CHAPTER IV

TIME SPENT BY THE FAMILY UNIT IN SHARED ACTIVITIES

If the emotional ties binding families together are strengthened, and the socialization process is aided, by the sharing of routine and other activities within the physical confines of the home, the question arises as to the opportunities for such sharing in terms of actual time thus spent by the family as a unit, as well as to the nature of the activities which are shared.

In this section three major hypotheses of the study will be tested in relation to the family unit. These are: (1) that few activities are shared in the home and that relatively small proportions of time are spent together by the family unit in shared activities, thus limiting the opportunity for interaction, for the socialization of children, and for the building of emotional ties which may promote family solidarity; (2) that the major portion of the time that is spent together by the entire family in shared activities is of a routine rather than a recreational nature; and (3) that farm and town families are not significantly different in the relative amounts of time and kinds of activities which are shared by the family as a unit.

Time Spent In All Shared Activities

The amount of time family members spent together in activities carried on as a family unit was small. On any day the farm family spent more time together in shared activities than did the town family.

For both groups Sunday was the peak day for time spent together, the least amount of time being spent on weekdays. See Table V.

TABLE V
AVERAGE TIME SPENT TOGETHER IN ACTIVITIES SHARED BY THE ENTIRE
FAMILY UNIT IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Families	Time (Minutes)	Number of Families	Time (Minutes)
Saturday	35	60.3	38	46.7
Sunday	35	71.7	37	54.3
Weekdays	38	39.9	37	33.2

When the total time spent in the house by different family members was compared with the time they spent in activities shared as a family unit, it was found that shared time represented only small proportions of the total. Some differences among family members and days appeared. Mothers spent more time in the house on any day than any other family members but the proportions of the total which they spent in family-centered activities were least. They spent a higher proportion of their time with the family on Sunday than on other days. Fathers spent the highest proportion of their total time in family-centered activities on Saturday and the lowest on weekdays. Town fathers spent more time in the house on all three days than did farm fathers, in spite of the fact that one thinks of the farmer as working at home while the city man works elsewhere, but the proportions of the total which were spent

by town fathers in activities shared with the family were less. Town children spent less time in the house on weekends and more on weekdays than farm children and smaller proportions of their total time in family centered activities. However, none of the differences between corresponding members of the two groups was large enough to be significant. See Table VI.

TABLE VI

AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN THE HOUSE BY VARIOUS FARM AND TOWN FAMILY MEMBERS AND PERCENTAGES WHICH WERE SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED AS A FAMILY UNIT ON THREE DAYS

	Farm			Town		
	Number of Cases	Total Time (minutes)	Shared Time (percent)	Number of Cases	Total Time (minutes)	Shared Time (percent)
<u>Saturday</u>						
Fathers	35	292.2	20.0	38	358.8	13.0
Mothers	35	731.4	8.2	38	756.6	6.2
Children	51	422.7	14.3	54	401.9	11.6
<u>Sunday</u>						
Fathers	35	404.4	17.6	37	457.8	11.9
Mothers	35	673.8	10.6	37	606.6	9.0
Children	51	428.3	16.6	52	378.1	14.4
<u>Weekdays</u>						
Fathers	38	261.0	15.1	37	296.4	11.2
Mothers	38	732.6	5.4	37	805.2	4.1
Children	54	259.3	15.4	52	287.6	11.5

Time Spent in Eating

On all three days both groups participated as a family unit in only two activities, eating and leisure. Of the two, the bulk of time was spent in eating. Farm families spent more time together in eating than

did town families. Here the differences between the two groups were significant at the .01 level on Saturday and Sunday, and at the .05 level on weekdays. Both groups spent more time together at meals on Saturday than on Sunday and spent the least amount of time eating together on weekdays. See Table VII.

TABLE VII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME IN CERTAIN SHARED ACTIVITIES BY FARM AND TOWN FAMILIES ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Families	35	38	35	37	38	37
Activity:						
Eating	51.1	34.7 ^{**a}	47.8	30.9 ^{**}	36.9	25.5 [*]
Leisure	8.1	11.7	23.0	22.8	2.6	7.7
All Other	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.4	.0
All Activities	60.3	46.7	71.1	54.3	39.9	33.2

^a See pages 47 and 48 in Chapter on Methodology for various designations of levels of significance. These symbols will indicate significance in all subsequent tables.

The proportion of the total shared activity time which was spent in eating also differed between the two groups. Farm families on all three days spent a larger proportion of their total shared time in eating together than did town families. However, none of these differences in proportion was large enough to be significant. See Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SHARED FAMILY TIME WHICH WERE SPENT IN
EATING TOGETHER IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Families	Percent	Number of Families	Percent
Saturday	35	84.8	38	74.3
Sunday	35	67.2	37	56.9
Weekdays	38	92.5	37	76.8

Although the data in this study cannot be used to test such an assumption, there might be a possibility that the increased amount of time spent by farm families in eating reflects a ritualistic function which food and eating may have for the farm family. Since the production of food is the main business of farmers, perhaps mealtime and eating are especially significant to them and thus command larger amounts of their time. It is also possible that farm families are under less time pressure than are town families, and thus are able to spend more time together at meals.

Time Spent in Leisure

Recently there has been considerable stress on the importance of shared family recreational activities for the achievement and maintenance of happy family relationships. In this study shared leisure was the second ranking activity for both groups from the standpoint of amount of time spent by the family as a unit. Although town families

spent slightly more time together on Saturday and weekdays in shared leisure than did farm families the amounts were not significantly greater. On Sunday both groups spent considerably more time in shared leisure than on other days. The proportions of total shared time which were spent in leisure varied between the two groups on all three days. Only the difference on weekdays was statistically significant. See Table IX.

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SHARED FAMILY TIME WHICH WERE SPENT IN SHARED LEISURE IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Families	Percent	Number of Families	Percent
Saturday	35	13.5	38	25.1
Sunday	35	32.4	37	42.1
Weekdays	38	6.6	37	23.2 ^{*(a)}

(a) The difference between farm and town families on weekdays was statistically significant at the .05 level.

Leisure activities which can be shared in the home may be of many different types. They range from passive enjoyment of a radio or television program to active participation in games and imaginative play. When the data were collected for the farm families none of them had television sets. However, somewhat more than half of the town families had acquired television by the time the town data were gathered.

In order to isolate the influence of this new type of entertainment, the town group was divided into television and non-television owning families. Comparisons were then made between the farm and the non-television town families, and also between the television and non-television town groups. The data were examined to determine the amounts of time spent in the home in various kinds of shared recreational activities by these three groups. Eight kinds of leisure pastimes were found to be shared. These were visiting, reading aloud, playing games, entertaining guests, playing musical instruments or singing together, pursuing hobbies, listening to the same radio program, and viewing television together.

Although none of them were statistically significant, certain differences appeared among the three groups. See Table X. On all three days the television owning town families spent more time together in shared leisure than did the other two groups, and the non-television owning town families spent the least. However, when the kinds of leisure activities were differentiated, the bulk of the time spent by the television owning families was in television viewing. In other types of shared leisure the amounts of time spent by television owning families were similar to those of the non-television owning town group. Thus it appeared that among town families the advent of television had not materially detracted from the time spent in other types of shared leisure but was in addition to them.

Farm families as compared to non-television owning town families, spent more time together in shared leisure pursuits on any day.

TABLE X

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME IN VARIOUS TYPES OF
SHARED LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES BY FARM AND TOWN FAMILIES
ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday			Sunday			Weekday		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
Number of Families	35	16	22	35	16	21	38	15	22
Activity:									
Visiting	1.3			4.7		(a)	(a)		
Reading		(a)							
Playing	2.3	2.8		4.4	1.9	3.6		1.0	
Radio	(a)			1.9	(a)		1.4		
Guests	3.7			11.0	5.0	2.6	(a)		
Hobbies									
Music	(a)			(a)					
Television			17.5			28.3			12.3
Miscellaneous									
All leisure	8.1	3.8	17.5	23.0	7.2	34.8	2.6	1.0	12.3

(a) Less than one minute.

On Sunday, time spent as a family in entertaining guests accounted for nearly half of their total. It also accounted for the major portion of leisure time spent by the non-television town families on that day.

A recent publication of the National Project in Agricultural Communications indicates that on week days the number of families reporting

that they entertained guests had dropped from 25 to 10 percent after television was acquired.⁸²

Summary

The data presented in this section support the hypothesis that few activities are shared in the home by the family as a unit. In both farm and town homes only two activities were commonly shared by the entire family. These were eating together and participating in leisure. Of the two, the eating of meals together took the bulk of time, thus supporting the hypothesis that routine rather than recreational pursuits account for most of the time that is spent in activities shared by the entire family.

The hypothesis that farm and town families are not significantly different in the kinds of activities shared and relative amounts of time spent in them was partially supported by the data. The shared activities of both farm and town families were alike but there were differences in the proportions of time spent in them. Farm families spent more time in eating meals together than town families. The differences in amounts of time thus spent were statistically significant on all three days.

Farm families spent smaller amounts of time in leisure activities than town families. Because television had changed the leisure time activities of part of the town group, they were subdivided into television and non-television owning families. Farm and non-television

⁸²

National Project in Agricultural Communications -- "Living with Television," Agrisearch, Vol. 1, No. 3, August 1955.

town families were compared as were also the non-television and television owning town families. Although statistically significant differences were not found, farm families did spend more time together and in a greater variety of activities than did non-television owning town families. Entertainment of guests was particularly important to farm families on Sunday. Television owning town families were similar to non-television owning town families in time spent in leisure activities exclusive of television viewing. When television time was added it greatly increased the time spent in leisure together by these families as compared to the other two groups. Thus among town families television viewing had apparently not replaced other types of shared family leisure but rather had been added to them.

CHAPTER V

TIME SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED BY HUSBANDS AND WIVES EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

The high divorce rate of the past few years has occasioned considerable speculation as to the reasons underlying it. Workers in the field of family life have advanced many possible explanations. One of these is that the modern husband and wife lack the large community of interests which formerly served to bind them together. A husband's work life has become increasingly isolated from his home life. For the wife, too, many activities formerly important in her role as homemaker have been taken over by outside agencies. At the same time modern inventions have decreased the time necessary for the routine activities of homemaking, allowing a woman time to pursue a variety of other interests either inside or outside the home. The increase in the number of women in the labor force probably reflects this release from routine household tasks.

Linton has pointed out that one of the characteristics of modern civilization is the rapidly diminishing number of cultural universals it contains. As former universal ideas, habits and conditioned emotional responses move into the area of cultural alternatives, there is a smaller core of shared experiences and beliefs to hold the members of a society together and the culture increasingly loses pattern and coherence.⁸³

⁸³ Linton, Ralph, The Study of Man, D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1936.

In modern marriages the life style of marriage partners has been changing rapidly. This shift in pattern has probably been accompanied by an increasing amount of instability in the husband-wife relationship.

The loss of shared activities within the home forces the modern husband and wife to rely more and more on sex gratification and companionship as the stabilizing factors in their marriage. Where mates once were selected on the basis of family ties, property, or the possession of skills essential for family survival,--the so-called familistic interests--young people today select each other on the basis of romantic love and when this fades they must increasingly depend upon their activities as companions to maintain the emotional ties essential to hold their marriage together. Although recent research on the association between mutual interests and marriage adjustment indicates that the type rather than the number of interests shared may be a factor in marital success--a large number of shared familistic interests being positively associated with marriage stability--⁸⁴ this does not preclude the possibility that instability in the husband-wife relationship may also result from the decreased amount of time now being spent in shared activities in the modern marriage.

If, as is assumed in this study, interest in the home and the strength of the husband-wife relationship are a function of the time they spend there together in shared activities, it is important to learn the extent and nature of such sharing. In this chapter two major

⁸⁴ Benson, Purnell, "The Common Interest Myth in Marriage," Social Problems, July 1955.

hypotheses are tested in relation to the activities shared by husbands and wives in the home exclusive of other family members. These are:

1. That relatively few activities and small proportions of time are spent by husbands and wives in activities shared with each other in the home, thus limiting their opportunities for interaction and for the development of the common interests which are a stabilizing factor in present day marriage.
2. That farm and town husbands and wives are not significantly different in the kinds or relative amounts of time they spend in the various activities which they share.

Time Spent in All Shared Activities

When the two groups were compared it appeared that town husbands and wives spent more time together exclusive of other family members in the sharing of activities in the home than did farm husbands and wives. This difference was statistically significant at the .01 level on Saturday. In both groups Sunday was the peak day for time spent together in shared activities with the least amount of time on weekdays.⁸ See Table XI.

Relatively small proportions of the total time spent in the house by either farm or town husbands and wives during the day were spent in activities shared with each other. The proportions were somewhat higher for the town than for the farm couples. In no case were these differences in proportion large enough to be statistically significant. See Table XII.

TABLE XI

AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN COUPLES IN ACTIVITIES
SHARED EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Couples	Minutes	Number of Couples	Minutes
Saturday	45	40.2	44	92.3 ^{**} (a)
Sunday	45	62.9	43	103.8
Weekdays	48	47.0	43	67.9

(a) The difference between farm and town couples on Saturday was statistically significant at the .01 level.

TABLE XII

AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN THE HOUSE BY FARM AND TOWN HUSBANDS AND WIVES
AND PERCENTAGES WHICH WERE SPENT TOGETHER IN ACTIVITIES SHARED
EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

	Farm			Town		
	Number of Cases	Total Time (Minutes)	Shared Time (Percent)	Number of Cases	Total Time (Minutes)	Shared Time (Percent)
<u>Saturday</u>						
Husbands	45	287.5	14.0	44	372.0	24.8
Wives	45	738.0	5.4	44	753.6	12.2
<u>Sunday</u>						
Husbands	45	396.3	15.9	43	467.1	22.2
Wives	45	677.2	9.3	43	623.4	16.7
<u>Weekdays</u>						
Husbands	48	253.9	18.5	43	293.3	23.2
Wives	48	748.6	6.3	43	803.5	8.5

Although farm husbands and wives shared in five different daytime activities within the home, the two chief ones were eating and leisure. They spent additional small amounts of time together in house care, child care, and clearing away after meals, including dishwashing. Town husbands and wives shared these same five activities as well as spending time together in food preparation and in various business activities. As with the farm group, however, eating and leisure accounted for the major part of their shared time.⁹ On all three days town couples spent more time together in shared leisure activities than in eating, but for farm couples the time spent in eating together exceeded that spent in shared leisure except on Sunday. Town husbands gave their wives more help in the preparation and clearing away of meals than did farm husbands. The latter at no time assisted in meal preparation and helped with meal clearing tasks only a small amount of time on Sunday. This may be an indication that the traditional roles of men as the breadwinners and women as the homemakers are more sharply defined among farm people. See Table XIII. Recent findings of a Detroit area survey sponsored by the Institute of Social Science Research at the University of Michigan also show that city husbands assist more often with household tasks than farm husbands,¹⁰ a Chi-square analysis indicating a difference statistically significant at the .001 level.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ Blood, Robert O., Jr., Unpublished data from the Detroit Area Study, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1955.

TABLE XIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN VARIOUS SHARED ACTIVITIES
WITHIN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN COUPLES EXCLUSIVE OF
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Couples	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	45	44	45	43	48	43
Activity:						
House care	1.3				1.3	
Child care	1.3	(a)	1.1	(a)	(a)	1.7
Food preparation		1.5		5.9		1.8
Eating	20.6	21.8	20.4	20.6	31.3	19.8*
Meal, clearing		3.2	1.3	4.4		1.1
Leisure	15.6	65.3**	38.6	71.2	14.7	40.1*
Business				1.2		(a)
Miscellaneous	1.1		1.6		(a)	1.7

(a) Less than 1 minute.

Time Spent in Eating Together

In comparing the two groups of husbands and wives, the average amounts of time they spent together at meals exclusive of other family members were found to be almost identical on Saturday and Sunday. On weekdays, however, the farm couples spent 11.5 minutes more together at meals than did the town couples, a difference which was significant^{1/} at the .05 level. Here it should be pointed out that farm children often travel long distances to school and are unable to return home

for the noon meal thus probably increasing the amount of time spent by farm couples eating together with the children absent. On the other hand, town husbands frequently eat the noon meal away from home thus decreasing time spent eating with other members of the family.

On all three days, the proportions of their total shared time that were spent in eating together were higher for farm than for town couples. These differences in proportion were significant at the .01 level on Saturday and at the .001 level on weekdays. See Table XIV.

TABLE XIV

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SHARED BY FARM AND TOWN COUPLES IN THE HOME WHICH WERE SPENT IN EATING TOGETHER EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Couples	Percent	Number of Couples	Percent
Saturday	45	51.3	44	23.6 ^{**(a)}
Sunday	45	32.4	43	19.8
Weekdays	48	66.5	43	29.2 ^{***}

(a) The differences between farm and town couples were statistically significant at the .01 level on Saturday and at the .001 level on weekdays.

Time Spent in Leisure

On all three days town husbands and wives spent much more time together in leisure activities than did farm couples. These differences in time between the two groups were statistically significant at the .01

level on Saturday and at the .05 level on weekdays. When the proportions of their total time which were spent in shared activities were compared, town couples spent larger proportions in shared leisure than did farm couples. These differences in proportion were statistically significant at the .001 level on Saturday and at the .01 level on weekdays. See Table XV.

TABLE XV

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SHARED BY FARM AND TOWN COUPLES IN THE HOME WHICH WERE SPENT IN SHARED LEISURE EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Couples	Percent	Number of Couples	Percent
Saturday	45	38.7	44	70.7 ^{**(a)}
Sunday	45	61.3	43	68.6
Weekdays	48	31.3	43	59.2 ^{**}

(a) The difference between farm and town couples was statistically significant at the .01 level on Saturday and weekdays.

In order to isolate the effect of television viewing on the amounts of time spent in leisure, the town group was divided into television and non-television owning couples. The farm and non-television owning town couples were compared as were television and non-television owning town couples. See Table XVI.

TABLE XVI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN VARIOUS KINDS OF SHARED LEISURE
WITHIN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN COUPLES EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER
FAMILY MEMBERS ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	City		Farm	City		Farm	City	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
Number of Couples	45	17	27	45	17	26	48	16	27
Activity:									
Visiting	5.4	8.2	6.7	8.0	12.1	4.4	4.5	7.8	5.4
Games									(a)
Radio	2.0	(a)		6.3	10.6		4.3	10.3	
Guests	8.1	53.2**	9.8*	23.9	11.8	29.4	5.9	7.5	
Television			50.6			54.4			42.3
Miscellaneous				(a)					
All leisure	15.6	62.4**	67.1	38.6	34.4	95.2*	14.7	25.6	48.7

(a) Less than one minute.

On Saturday the chief difference between farm and non-television owning town couples was in the larger amount of time spent by the latter in entertaining guests. Here a difference of 45.1 minutes per couple was significant at the .01 level. When the 62.4 minutes spent by non-television owning town couples in leisure was compared to the 15.6 minutes spent by farm couples that difference was also significant at^{1 2} the .01 level.

Television owning town couples resembled farm couples more than they did the non-television owning town couples in leisure activities engaged in on Saturday, if one excludes the time they spent in television viewing. Time spent on Saturday with guests by the non-television owning town couples was greater than that spent by the television owners, with significance at the .05 level. However the 50.6 minutes spent together by the latter in watching television brought the total time they spent in shared leisure to a slightly higher average than for the non-television owning town couples. Here it would appear that on Saturday, at least, television viewing had replaced time formerly spent in entertaining guests.¹³

On Sunday the farm couples spent more time together entertaining guests and somewhat less time in visiting with each other and listening to the radio together than did the non-television owning town couples. However the total time spent in all shared leisure activities was similar for the two groups and none of the differences was statistically significant.

The television owning town couples differed somewhat from non-television owning town couples on Sunday in the amount of time they spent in shared leisure activities other than television viewing. They spent less time in visiting together but more time in games than the non-television owning couples while the time they spent entertaining guests was more nearly like that of the farm families. When television time was added to the total, a significant difference at the .05 level was found between the 95.2 minutes spent per television owning couple

and the 34.4 minutes spent by the non-television owners. On Sunday it appeared that television had not replaced other shared leisure activities for these town husbands and wives but was in addition to them.

On weekdays farm and non-television owning town couples were fairly similar in their leisure activities although the latter spent slightly more time in visiting, radio listening and entertaining guests, making their total shared leisure time somewhat higher. The television owning town couples spent most of their shared leisure time on weekdays in television viewing. In this case television appeared to have replaced time spent by town husbands and wives in other types of shared leisure. ¹⁴

Summary

Although there were several daytime activities in which husbands and wives sometimes participated together exclusive of other family members, eating and leisure were the two accounting for the bulk of their shared time, thus supporting the hypothesis that relatively few activities are shared by husbands and wives in the home. Also supported was the hypothesis that husbands and wives spend relatively small proportions of their total time in sharing activities with each other in the house during the waking hours of the day, for on no day did the proportion exceed 25 percent for the husbands or 17 percent for the wives. The hypothesis that farm and town couples are not significantly different in kinds of activities and amounts of time thus spent was only partially supported by the data. Although the bulk of the time they shared was in the same two activities, eating and leisure, the

amounts of time spent varied significantly between the two groups. Town husbands and wives spent more time together on all three days than did the farm couples. This difference was significant at the .01 level on Saturday. On weekdays the farm couples spent significantly more time together at meals than did the town couples. On the other hand, the latter spent more time in leisure than did the farm group. On Saturday and weekdays this difference was statistically significant at the .01 and .05 percent levels respectively. On Sunday time spent by television owning town couples in watching television was in addition to that spent together in other leisure activities. On Saturday it appeared to replace time formerly spent with guests. On weekdays it was almost the only source of shared leisure time.

CHAPTER VI

TIME SPENT BY FATHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN

In this study it has been assumed that shared activities play an important part in the socialization of children. It has also been assumed that children learn what the father role encompasses through observation of and shared activities with their fathers. The manner in which the father carries on his role in the home provides at least the basis for his children's understanding of that role. Probably all children are more or less aware of the general role played by the father in the home and of the general aspects of the father-child relationship. But the question arises as to how much actual contact they have with their fathers in the home, and how much time they spend together in joint participation in routine or recreational activities.

One of the hypotheses of the study was that there are limited opportunities in the home for the socialization of children through the medium of shared activities. A second hypothesis was that children have relatively few opportunities within the home to learn what the father role is like and that much of what they learn there is through casual observation of their father's activities rather than through active participation in them. It was further hypothesized that there are no significant differences between farm and town fathers in the amounts and proportions of time they spend in activities shared with their children. It is the purpose of this chapter to deal with these

hypotheses by investigating and comparing the proportions of the total time that farm and town fathers were at home which were spent in activities shared with their children, and to examine further the amounts of time they spent in shared activities with sons or daughters exclusive of other family members or with both sons and daughters when the mother was absent.

Time Spent in the Home by Fathers

Of the total time that fathers spent in the house during the waking hours of the day, a relatively small amount was spent in activities shared with any of the children. Although town fathers spent more total time in the house on all three days than farm fathers, they spent less of it with the children. Both farm and town fathers were in the house more on Saturday and Sunday than during the week and the amounts of time spent with the children on the weekend were also somewhat higher. On weekdays neither farm nor town fathers spent as much as an hour a day in activities shared with any of the children. See Table XVII.

TABLE XVII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS FARM AND TOWN FATHERS SPENT IN THE HOME
IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND IN ALL OTHER
ACTIVITIES ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Fathers	35	38	35	37	38	37
Hours spent:						
Shared	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	.9	.9
All other	3.4	4.8	4.9	6.0	3.5	4.0
Total	4.9	6.0	6.7	7.6	4.4	4.9

The proportions of the total time that fathers were in the home which were spent with their children were larger for the farm than for the town fathers. However none of these differences was large enough to be significant. See Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SPENT IN THE HOUSE BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS WHICH WERE SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Fathers	Percent	Number of Fathers	Percent
Saturday	35	30.0	38	20.5
Sunday	35	26.9	37	20.3
Weekdays	38	20.0	37	18.7

Time Spent by Fathers with Sons

There may be opportunities for fathers to share activities outside the home with their sons and through this sharing not only to further the socialization process and to demonstrate the father role but also to strengthen the ties of mutuality deemed to be desirable in the father-son relationship. Because of greater opportunity for shared work experiences it is possible that farm fathers and sons spend more time together outside the home than do town fathers and sons. But within the home the time they spend together in shared activities, exclusive of other family members, may or may not differ.

The data indicated that the amount of time spent in activities shared in the home by fathers and sons exclusive of other family members was very small. It was somewhat larger for the town than for the farm group although none of the differences was statistically significant. On Saturday and weekdays the farm fathers averaged only about three minutes a day with their sons, but on Sunday spent 15.5 minutes with them, 10.4 minutes of it being in leisure. The leisure activities they shared were playing together and listening to the radio. Town fathers spent 13.8 minutes with their sons on weekdays, 15.3 minutes on Saturday and 19.0 minutes on Sunday, most of it in leisure. See Table XIX.

TABLE XIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR SONS ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Fathers	25	29	24	28	26	28
Activity:						
Child care		1.0		(a)		(a)
Farm chores			(a)		(a)	
Eating	1.6	(a)	4.6	(a)	1.9	2.4
Meal clearing				(a)		
Leisure	1.4	8.3	10.4	13.1	(a)	10.4
Studying				1.1		(a)
Miscellaneous		1.0	(a)	2.9	(a)	
All activities	3.0	15.3	15.5	19.0	3.1	13.8

(a) Less than one minute.

When the types of leisure that television and non-television owning town fathers shared with sons were compared, on Saturday time spent by the non-television owning fathers with sons in radio listening was similar to that spent by the television owners in hobbies. The latter spent less than four minutes together on Saturday in watching television. On Sunday the non-television owning town fathers and sons spent an average of 14 minutes together in reading, radio listening and hobbies. The television owning fathers and sons spent all of their time together on Sunday, 12.3 minutes, in watching television. On weekdays the non-television owning town fathers and sons spent very little time together in leisure. The television owning fathers and sons however spent 16.9 minutes together, 10.9 of which were in watching television. In this case television had apparently only partially replaced time spent together by fathers and sons in other leisure pastimes. See Table XX.

Time Spent by Fathers with Daughters

If fathers spent comparatively little time in the house with their sons they spent even less time with their daughters, the only exception being on Saturday when the farm fathers spent more time in the house with their daughters, an average of about 13.7 minutes, than with their sons, an average of only three minutes. This was more time than town fathers and daughters spent together on Saturday. On Sunday and weekdays, however, the town fathers and daughters spent more time together than the farm group, the difference being significant at the .05 level on Sunday. See Table XXI.

TABLE XX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS IN
LEISURE ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR SONS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Fathers	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
	25	13	16	24	13	15	26	12	16
Activity:									
Visiting	(a)			(a)			(a)		
Reading					1.2				
Playing			(a)	8.1	4.2				
Radio		9.6		1.9	5.8			(a)	
Guests	1.2			(a)					
Hobbies			10.0		2.1			1.3	2.2
Television			3.8			12.3			10.9
Miscellaneous									3.8
All leisure	1.4	9.6	14.7	10.4	14.0	12.3	(a)	1.7	16.9

(a) Less than one minute.

On all three days leisure was the chief shared activity for the town group. It was also the main shared activity for the farm group on Saturday when the farm fathers spent small amounts of time playing, listening to the radio, and entertaining guests with their daughters. On Sunday and weekdays, however, the farm fathers spent very little time with their daughters in any type of activity. For television owning town fathers, watching television was the major type of leisure

TABLE XXI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS
IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Fathers	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	26	25	26	24	28	25
Activity:						
Child care				(a)		1.6
Food preparation		1.2	(a)		1.0	
Eating	1.0	(a)	(a)	3.3	(a)	1.6
Meal clearing		(a)		(a)		
Leisure	9.0	2.0	1.9	6.3	(a)	2.4
Studying						1.6
Miscellaneous	3.7					
All activities	13.7	4.4	2.7	10.8*	2.9	7.2

(a) Less than one minute.

shared with their daughters. The non-television owning town fathers spent no time with their daughters in leisure on Saturday and weekdays, and only very small amounts of time in playing and entertaining guests with them on Sunday. See Table XXII.

Time Spent by Fathers with Sons and Daughters Together

Fathers spent very little time in activities shared with sons and daughters together when the mother was absent. For farm fathers the amount involved was less than three minutes on Saturday and almost

TABLE XXII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS
IN VARIOUS LEISURE ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS
ON THREE DAYS

Number of Fathers	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
	26	12	13	26	12	12	28	12	13
Activity:									
Visiting	(a)			1.2					
Reading									1.2
Playing	1.7			(a)	2.1				
Radio	5.8						(a)		
Guests	1.2				2.5				
Television			3.8			7.9			3.5
All leisure	9.0	-	3.8	1.9	4.6	7.9	(a)	-	4.6

(a) Less than one minute.

none on weekdays. On Sunday, farm fathers spent three minutes eating with sons and daughters and five minutes with them in leisure. The town fathers ate with sons and daughters five minutes on Saturday and spent about three minutes with them in leisure. On Sunday town fathers spent less than five minutes with sons and daughters in eating and leisure combined, and ate with them only five minutes on weekdays. See Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS
IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH BOTH SONS AND DAUGHTERS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Fathers	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	16	16	15	15	16	16
Activity:						
Eating	(a)	5.0	3.0	2.7	-	5.0
Leisure	2.5	3.1	4.9	2.0	(a)	(a)
All activities	2.8	8.1	7.9	4.7	(a)	5.9

(a) Less than one minute.

Summary

In general the data of this chapter support the hypothesis that there are limited opportunities in the home for the socialization of children through the medium of activities shared with fathers. Also supported is the hypothesis that children have relatively few opportunities within the home to learn what the father role is like and that a major portion of what they learn there must be indirectly through casual observation of the father's activities rather than through active participation in them.

Fathers spent little time in the house with their sons exclusive of other family members, even less time with their daughters alone, and still less with sons and daughters together with the mother absent. When they did share activities with any of the children, these were usually of a recreational nature, radio listening, television viewing,

and hobbies being the types that town fathers shared with their children, and playing together and radio listening being usual for the farm fathers. Thus it would appear that in the home there is relatively little sharing of activities by fathers with their children, and that those which are shared are generally of a recreational nature.

The only significant difference found between farm and town fathers was in the larger amount of time spent by the latter with their daughters on Sunday, thus supporting the hypothesis that differences between farm and town fathers in amounts of time spent with their children in shared activities are seldom large enough to be significant.

CHAPTER VII

TIME SPENT BY MOTHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN

If fathers spend relatively little of their time at home in activities shared with their children, the question arises as to whether the same is true of mothers. Are children given opportunities to form their concept of the mother role through active participation with her in routine and recreational activities or must they again, as in the case of the fathers, rely principally on casual observation of that role? Do mothers, through the sharing of activities with their children, play a larger part in the socialization process than do fathers?

In this chapter the hypothesis that relatively small proportions of a mother's total time in the home is spent in activities shared with her children is tested. Amounts of time thus spent are compared with those of the father. Also tested is the hypothesis that the major portion of mother-child shared time is spent in routine rather than recreational activities. The amounts of time mothers spent with sons or daughters exclusive of other family members, or with both sons and daughters when the father was absent are examined. Farm and town mothers are compared to see if they were alike or different in amounts of time spent with their children.

Time Spent in the Home by Mothers

Of the total time that mothers were in the house during the waking hours of the day, a relatively small amount was spent in activities

shared with any of the children. Town mothers spent more total time in the house on Saturday and weekdays but less on Sunday than the farm mothers. However, on all three days the amounts of time spent in activities shared with the children were somewhat less for the town than for the farm mothers. As would be expected, in both groups mothers spent more time with the children on weekends than on weekdays when the children were attending school. See Table XXIV.①

①
TABLE XXIV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS SPENT IN THE HOME IN
ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN AND IN ALL OTHER
ACTIVITIES ON THREE DAYS

	<u>Saturday</u>		<u>Sunday</u>		<u>Weekdays</u>	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Mothers	35	38	35	37	38	37
Hours spent:						
Shared	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.5
All other	9.7	10.4	8.3	8.1	10.4	11.9
Total	12.2	12.6	11.2	10.1	12.2	13.4

The proportions of the total time that mothers spent in the home which were spent with their children were larger for the farm than for the town group although none of the differences was statistically significant. See Table XXV.②

When the time mothers spent with children in shared activities in the home was compared to that spent by fathers, on all three days

TABLE XXV

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS
WHICH WERE SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN
ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Mothers	Percent	Number of Mothers	Percent
Saturday	35	20.2	38	17.3
Sunday	35	25.9	37	20.0
Weekdays	38	14.8	37	11.2

mothers spent more time with the children. The difference was approximately an hour more on all three days for the farm mothers. For the town mothers, although the difference was one hour on Saturday, it was somewhat less on Sunday and weekdays. See Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI 3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS
AND FATHERS IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH THEIR CHILDREN
ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Cases	35	38	35	37	38	37
Family members:						
Mother-Children	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.5
Father-Children	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	.9	.9
Difference	1.0	1.0	1.1	.4	.9	.6

Time Spent by Mothers with Sons

When the time spent by mothers with sons exclusive of other family members was studied, on all three days town mothers spent more time with their sons in shared activities than did the farm mothers. On weekdays a difference of 23.6 minutes was significant at the .01 level. However, all the amounts of time were small, ranging from a low of 9.4 minutes for the farm mothers and sons to a high of 33 minutes for the town group. See Table XXVII.

TABLE XXVII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN VARIOUS SHARED ACTIVITIES IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES BY MOTHERS WITH THEIR SONS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Mothers	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	35	29	24	28	26	28
Activity:						
House care		1.0				3.0
Child care	2.5	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.7	3.4
Laundry			(a)			
Food preparation	2.4	2.6	1.0	2.5	(a)	
Eating	2.4	5.2	1.9	3.4	1.5	7.9*
Meal clearing	2.4	(a)	1.7	(a)		(a)
Leisure	6.0	13.4	13.5	18.6	4.4	17.7*
Studying		(a)	1.3	(a)	1.2	
All activities	15.7	27.1	22.9	26.8	9.4	33.0**

(a) Less than one minute.

The numbers and kinds of activities shared were similar for the two groups of mothers and sons. Both spent some time together in child care, food preparation, eating, meal clearing, leisure, and studying. The town mothers and sons also spent a little time together in house care. Of those activities which were shared, time spent in leisure was more for the town than for the farm mothers and sons. On Saturday, the proportion of time spent in routine activities exceeded that spent in leisure by about 24 percent for the farm group but was only slightly higher for the town group. On Sunday, in both groups, time spent in leisure exceeded that spent in routine activities. For the farm mothers and sons it represented 59 percent and for the town group 69 percent of the total shared time. On weekdays time spent in routine activities exceeded that spent in leisure by about 14 percent for the farm mothers and sons but for the town group time spent in leisure exceeded that spent in routine by about eight percent. On weekdays the amounts of time spent in eating and in leisure were higher for the town than for the farm mothers and sons with statistical significance at the .05 level for both activities.

The amounts of time spent in leisure activities shared by mothers and sons exclusive of other family members were compared between farm and non-television owning town families. See Table XXVIII.⁵ On Saturday and weekdays the non-television owning town mothers and sons spent more leisure time together than the farm group but spent less time together on Sunday. The non-television owning town mothers spent more time in leisure activities with sons on weekdays than on other days,

TABLE XXVIII ⁵

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME IN VARIOUS SHARED LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS WITH THEIR SONS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Mothers	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
	25	13	16	24	13	15	26	12	16
Activity:									
Visiting	1.0		1.3	1.3	1.2		1.5	1.3	(a)
Reading	3.4		1.6	1.3		2.3		6.3	1.9
Playing		3.1		4.6	1.5	1.0		5.0	1.3
Radio	1.6	7.8		4.2	5.4		2.9	2.9	
Television			11.9			22.0			15.3
Miscellaneous			(a)						
All leisure	6.0	10.8	15.6	13.5	10.8	25.3	4.4	15.5	19.4

(a) Less than one minute.

whereas, the farm mothers and sons spent more time together on Sunday. The non-television owning town mothers and sons listened together to the radio more on Saturday than did the farm group, but on Sunday and weekdays spent approximately the same amount of time in this activity. The farm mothers played games with their sons only on Sunday, whereas the non-television owning town mothers played games with them on all three days. Farm mothers read aloud to their sons on the weekend but the non-television owning town mothers read to them during the week instead of on the weekend.

In comparing the two groups of town mothers and sons,--the television as contrasted to the non-television owners--, on every day time spent in leisure by the television owners exceeded that spent by non-television owners by from four to 14 minutes, the largest part of time spent together by the former being in television viewing--Saturday, 76 percent; Sunday, 87 percent; weekdays, 79 percent. Thus television viewing had apparently in large measure replaced time formerly spent by town mothers and sons in other types of leisure.

When time spent by mothers in activities shared with sons was compared to that spent by fathers with sons, it appeared that on all three days, mothers and sons spent slightly more time together. The differences were not large, ranging from a low of 6.3 minutes more for the farm mothers and sons to a high of 19.2 minutes more for the town group. See Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS
AND FATHERS WITH THEIR SONS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Cases	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	25	29	24	28	26	28
Family members:						
Mother-Son	15.7	27.1	22.9	26.8	9.4	33.0**
Father-Son	3.0	15.3	15.5	19.0	3.1	13.8
Difference	12.7	11.8	7.4	7.0	6.3	19.2

Time Spent by Mothers with Daughters

As reported earlier, with the exception of the farm group, on Saturday, fathers spent less time in the house with daughters than with sons. With the mothers, however, the reverse was usually true. Mothers in both groups spent more time in the house in activities shared with daughters than with sons, the only exception being the town mothers on weekdays. See Table XXX. ⁷

TABLE XXX ⁷

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN SHARED ACTIVITIES IN THE HOME
BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS WITH THEIR SONS AND WITH THEIR
DAUGHTERS ON THREE DAYS

	<u>Saturday</u>		<u>Sunday</u>		<u>Weekdays</u>	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Family Members:						
Mother-Son (a)	15.7	27.1	22.9	26.8	9.4	33.0
Mother-Daughter(a)	80.1	68.7	85.6	33.8	67.1	31.6

(a) See Tables XXIX ⁶ and XXXI ⁸ for numbers of cases in each category.

On all three days the bulk of time spent by mothers with daughters was in routine rather than recreational activities. See Table XXXI. The numbers and kinds of activities shared were similar for the two groups of mothers and daughters. Both spent some time together in house care, personal care, child care, laundry, sewing, meal preparation, eating, meal clearing, leisure and study. See Table XXXII. ⁹ The greatest

8
TABLE XXXI

PERCENTAGES OF TIME WHICH WERE SPENT IN ROUTINE ACTIVITIES IN THE
HOME BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Mothers	Percent	Number of Mothers	Percent
Saturday	26	85.0	25	85.7
Sunday	26	81.5	24	84.6
Weekdays	28	76.3	25	90.5

difference between the two groups was in the larger amounts of time spent together by farm mothers with their daughters in tasks connected with meal preparation and meal clearing. The differences in time spent in meal preparation were significant at the .05 level on Saturday, the .01 level on Sunday, and the .001 level on weekdays. On Sunday a difference of 24 minutes more spent by the farm mothers with their daughters in meal clearing tasks was significant at the .001 level.

The total time spent by farm mothers with daughters exceeded that spent by the town group on all three days. On Sunday a difference of 51.8 minutes was significant at the .001 level, and on weekdays a difference of 35.5 minutes was significant at the .05 level. The farm mothers and daughters spent more time together in nearly all tasks than did the town mothers and daughters. The only exceptions were that the town group spent more time together in child care on all three days than did the farm group and also spent more time together doing

9
TABLE XXXII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN VARIOUS SHARED ACTIVITIES IN FARM
AND TOWN HOMES BY MOTHERS WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS ON THREE DAYS

Number of Mothers	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	26	25	26	24	28	25
Activity:						
House care	5.7	5.5			1.6	
Personal care	1.2		1.9		1.6	
Child care	6.9	15.8	2.3	10.6	2.4	4.0
Laundry		7.4			4.5	1.0
Serving	(a)		1.3		4.6	1.0
Farm chores					(a)	
Meal preparation	25.1	7.6*	30.6	8.4**	15.7	2.4***
Eating	5.0	7.8	7.9	3.5	2.8	7.2
Meal clearing	23.7	13.7	24.6	4.6***	16.6	8.2
Leisure	12.0	9.8	15.8	5.2	15.9	3.0
Studying		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	4.8
All activities	80.1	68.7	85.6	33.8***	67.1	31.6*

(a) Less than one minute.

laundry on Saturday and eating on Saturday and weekdays. These findings indicate that the traditional pattern of a daughters learning household routines by helping her mother is more prevalent in farm than in town homes.

The kinds of leisure activities mothers and daughters shared were examined. See Table ¹⁹XXXIII. On all three days the farm mothers spent

¹⁰
TABLE XXXIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME IN VARIOUS KINDS OF
SHARED LEISURE BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS
ON THREE DAYS

	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
Number of Mothers	26	12	13	26	12	12	28	12	13
Activity:									
Visiting	(a)	1.9	7.3				5.7	(a)	
Reading	1.2					2.1			
Playing					5.0	3.3		3.8	
Radio	9.4						4.1		
Guests	(a)			6.0			5.4		
Hobbies				2.3					
Music				(a)					
Television			16.9						1.9
Miscellaneous							(a)		
All leisure	12.0	-	18.8	15.8	5.0	5.4	15.9	3.8	2.3

(a) Less than one minute.

more time with their daughters in leisure than the non-television owning town mothers. The latter spent no time with their daughters in leisure on Saturday. They spent only five minutes on Sunday and less than four

minutes on weekdays playing games with them. The television owning mothers spent 18.8 minutes with their daughters on Saturday--6.8 minutes more than the farm group--, the bulk of it being spent in television viewing. They spent only 5.4 minutes together on Sunday in reading stories and playing games, and on weekdays spent only 2.3 minutes together, most of it in watching television. Thus it would appear that the sharing of recreational activities by mothers and daughters in the home is not important from the standpoint of amount of time thus spent.

Time Spent by Mothers with Sons and Daughters Together

Fathers spent comparatively little time with sons and daughters together when the mothers were absent. Mothers usually spent somewhat more time with sons and daughters together when the father was not present, the only exception being in the farm homes on Sunday. See Table XXXIV.¹¹ The activities shared by both farm and town mothers with

TABLE XXXIV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN FATHERS AND MOTHERS WITH THEIR SONS AND DAUGHTERS TOGETHER ON THREE DAYS

	<u>Saturday</u>		<u>Sunday</u>		<u>Weekdays</u>	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
Number of Cases	16	16	15	15	16	16
Family Members:						
Father-Sons and Daughters	2.8	8.1	7.9	4.7	(a)	5.9
Mother-Sons and Daughters	6.0	21.3	7.0	22.4	6.6	13.2

(a) Less than one minute.

sons and daughters together were child care, meal preparation, eating and leisure. Only the town group indicated that on Saturday meal clearing tasks were also shared. For the farm mothers leisure was the activity usually shared with sons and daughters together, but for the town group both eating and leisure were indicated. See Table XXXV.¹²

TABLE XXXV¹²

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN THE HOME IN VARIOUS SHARED
ACTIVITIES BY FARM AND TOWN MOTHERS WITH THEIR SONS AND
DAUGHTERS TOGETHER ON THREE DAYS

Number of Mothers	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	16	16	15	15	16	16
Activity:						
Child care			(a)	2.7	(a)	
Meal preparation		1.9	(a)			(a)
Eating	1.9	9.1		9.7	(a)	8.4
Meal clearing		2.2				
Leisure	4.1	7.5	6.0	10.0	4.7	4.1
Other		(a)			(a)	
All activities	6.0	21.3	7.0	22.4	6.6	13.2

(a) Less than one minute.

Summary

The data presented in this chapter support the hypothesis that children are given limited time and opportunities to learn the mother role in the home through active participation with her in routine and

recreational activities. However their opportunity is not as limited as in the case of the learning of the father role. Although the proportions of the mother's total time that were spent with the children were usually somewhat less than that of the fathers, the actual amounts of time involved were larger--mothers spending from nearly half an hour to over an hour more with the children than did the father. Thus it appears that, from the standpoint of time spent in shared activities in the home, mothers have a greater opportunity to influence the socialization of their children than do fathers.

The hypothesis that the bulk of time shared by mothers and children is in routine rather than recreational activities was only partially supported in the case of mothers and sons. It proved to be true on Saturday and weekdays for the farm group only. On Sunday time spent in leisure exceeded that spent in routine for both groups. On all days town mothers and sons spent as much or more time together in leisure as in routine activities. In the case of the mothers and daughters, the hypothesis was strongly supported. In all instances time spent together in routine activities far exceeded that spent in leisure.

The hypothesis that there would be no significant differences between farm and town mothers in time spent in shared activities with children was not entirely upheld by the data. Farm mothers and daughters spent significantly more time together on Sunday and weekdays than did the town group, while town mothers and sons spent significantly more time together on weekdays than did the farm group.

CHAPTER VIII

TIME SPENT BY CHILDREN IN ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH EACH OTHER EXCLUSIVE OF PARENTS

In this study it has been assumed that one of the devices for building rapport among family members is the sharing of routine and recreational activities. Do children in the home have opportunities to share with each other common tasks and pleasures and thus to build up stronger feelings of sibling solidarity? It is the purpose of this chapter to present findings showing amounts of time and kinds of activities shared by children in the home exclusive of parents and to test the hypothesis that they spend relatively little time together. As in previous chapters farm and town groups will be compared to test the hypothesis that there are no significant differences between the two in the amounts of time spent by the children with each other in shared activities.

Time Spent in the Home by Children

Of the total time that children were in the house during their waking hours relatively small amounts were spent in activities shared exclusively with each other. On Saturday and weekdays town children spent somewhat more time together than did the farm children. See Table XXXVI. The proportions of the total time that children were in the house which were spent in activities shared with each other were somewhat higher for the town children, but none of the differences was large enough to be statistically significant. See Table XXXVII.

TABLE XXXVI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS FARM AND TOWN CHILDREN SPENT IN THE HOME
IN ACTIVITIES SHARED EXCLUSIVELY WITH EACH OTHER AND IN ALL
OTHER ACTIVITIES ON THREE DAYS

Number of Cases	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	29	20	29	19	31	20
Hours spent:						
Shared	.7	1.2	.7	.7	.5	.6
All other	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.6	3.8	4.2
Total	7.0	6.7	7.1	6.3	4.3	4.8

TABLE XXXVII

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SPENT IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN CHILDREN
WHICH WERE SPENT IN ACTIVITIES SHARED EXCLUSIVELY WITH EACH
OTHER ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Cases	Percent	Number of Cases	Percent
Saturday	29	10.0	20	17.9
Sunday	29	9.9	19	11.1
Weekdays	31	11.6	20	12.5

Activities Shared by Children

The only activities in the home which were shared by children when the parents were absent were eating, meal clearing, and leisure. Of these the largest amount of time was spent in leisure. On all three days town children spent a higher proportion of their shared time together in leisure than did the farm children. The differences in proportion were found to be significant at the .01 level on Saturday, and at the .001 level on Sunday. See Table XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXVIII

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TIME SHARED IN THE HOME BY FARM AND TOWN
CHILDREN EXCLUSIVE OF PARENTS WHICH WERE SPENT IN
LEISURE ON THREE DAYS

	Farm		Town	
	Number of Cases	Percent	Number of Cases	Percent
Saturday	29	54.6	20	77.6** (a)
Sunday	29	55.1	19	82.4***
Weekdays	31	52.9	20	59.3

(a) The differences between farm and town children were statistically significant at the .01 level on Saturday and at the .001 level on Sunday.

In addition to eating, meal clearing, and leisure, small amounts of time were spent together in house care, child care, and studying. The farm children also spent additional small amounts of time together in sewing, personal care, and farm chores. The only difference

between the two groups which proved to be statistically significant was in the larger amount of time spent by the town children eating together on Saturday where a significant difference at the .01 level was found. See Table XXXIX.

TABLE XXXIX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT TOGETHER BY CHILDREN EXCLUSIVE OF PARENTS IN VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES ON THREE DAYS

Number of Cases	Saturday		Sunday		Weekday	
	Farm	Town	Farm	Town	Farm	Town
	29	20	29	19	31	20
Activity:						
House care	2.8	(a)	(a)		(a)	(a)
Personal care	(a)					
Child care			(a)	1.1		
Sewing	(a)		(a)			
Farm chores	(a)					
Food preparation	3.9	(a)	1.4		(a)	
Eating	2.4	8.3**	5.6	5.8	6.9	9.3
Meal clearing	9.3	5.5	10.0		4.4	5.5
Leisure	23.6	54.7	23.4	35.1	14.7	21.9
Study		1.3	1.6		(a)	
Miscellaneous					(a)	
All activities	43.2	70.5	42.5	42.6	27.8	36.9

(a) Less than one minute.

Time Spent in Leisure

On Saturday, in the non-television owning town families, the children spent considerably more time playing together than the children in the farm group and also spent more time listening to the radio--thus showing a larger amount of time spent together in leisure. However the differences were not large enough to be statistically significant. The children of television owning town families spent nearly an hour together on Saturday watching television. They spent considerably less time playing together than did the non-television town children. Thus it appeared that television had in this instance partially replaced other kinds of shared leisure. See Table XL.

On Sunday, the total amounts of time spent in all kinds of leisure exclusive of television were nearly the same for the two town groups. An additional 32.9 minutes was spent by the children of television owners in watching television. The farm children spent about the same amount of time together in leisure as the non-television town children but indicated a greater variety of activities, although the chief one was radio listening whereas for the town group it was playing together.

On weekdays, the total amounts of time spent in shared leisure by the farm and non-television town groups were about the same. However, the latter spent more time in radio listening and less time in playing together than the farm children. Nearly all of the time spent by the television owning town children was in television viewing, about three times that spent by the non-television town group in listening to the radio. In this case apparently television had replaced one kind of passive entertainment for another.

TABLE XL

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT TOGETHER BY CHILDREN EXCLUSIVE OF PARENTS IN VARIOUS KINDS OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN FARM AND TOWN HOMES ON THREE DAYS

Number of Cases	Saturday			Sunday			Weekdays		
	Farm	Town		Farm	Town		Farm	Town	
		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV		Non-TV	TV
	29	12	8	29	12	7	31	12	8
Activity:									
Visiting	(a)	(a)		2.2	1.2		1.1		
Reading	(a)								
Playing	15.5	32.6	13.8	2.4	14.8	23.6	7.4	2.7	1.9
Radio	4.5	7.5		13.1	6.7		3.9	10.0	
Guests		(a)		(a)					
Hobbies				1.0			1.0		1.3
Music				3.8			1.3		
Television			59.0			32.9			32.5
Miscellaneous	2.6								
All leisure	23.6	42.6	72.8	23.4	22.7	56.4	14.7	12.7	35.6

(a) Less than one minute.

Summary

The hypothesis that children spend relatively little time together in activities shared among themselves in the home was confirmed by the data. Of the total time spent by children in the home during their waking hours only from about ten to eighteen percent was spent in activities shared exclusively among siblings. The hypothesis that

there would be no significant difference between farm and town children was only partially supported by the data. The larger amount of time town children ate together on Saturday was significant at the .01 level. The proportions of time spent in all shared leisure activities were larger for the town group on all three days. On Saturday and Sunday the differences in proportion were significant at the .01 and .001 levels respectively. Although several kinds of leisure activities were indicated, most of the shared leisure time of farm children on Saturday and weekdays was in playing together while on Sunday it was spent in radio listening. The non-television town children spent the bulk of shared leisure time in playing together on Saturday and Sunday and in radio listening on weekdays. The children of television owning town families spent the largest amount of their leisure time together in television viewing.

Thus differences found in kinds of shared leisure were probably attributable to the new entertainment medium provided by television rather than to residence on farms or in town.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Many studies have been made of the family both as an institution and as a mode of living. In the latter approach the family may be viewed as a system of roles and relationships. That is the approach used in this study.

Rapid and drastic changes in technology over the past few decades have been accompanied by corresponding changes in family life. In contrast to the large kinship units of earlier times, the family of today is small with relatively few members, and with many of its former functions separated from the home. As activities once carried on at home have been increasingly taken over by outside agencies, the opportunities for the interactive process, for the socialization of children, and for the carrying on of family roles within the home have become correspondingly limited, both from the standpoint of time available as well as from the decreased number of interacting personnel.

In this study attention is focused on the family as a complete interactive system. It is designed to show the opportunities available for the interactive process, for the socialization of children, and for the carrying on of family roles, as indicated by the amount of time spent in shared activities within the physical confines of the home. Basic to the study is the assumption that emotional ties bind families together and that these ties are strengthened through the

sharing of routine and recreational activities within the home. In the technique used, that of the time record, it is also assumed that there is a relationship between amounts of time spent in shared activities and the development of feelings of family solidarity. It was not the purpose of the study to test either of these assumptions. Rather, the purpose was to demonstrate the applicability of the time record technique to a study of the family and in so doing to supply information concerning the amounts of time and kinds of activities which are commonly shared by family members in the home during the active hours of the day.

The study was guided by four major hypotheses:

1. That comparatively few activities are shared and relatively small proportions of the total time spent in the house by family members during the waking hours are in shared activities thus limiting the opportunities for interaction, for the socialization of children, and for the building of emotional ties which may promote family solidarity.
2. That the major portion of time spent in shared activities in the home is in routine rather than recreational activities not only by the family as a unit but also by various combinations of family members.
3. That children have limited opportunities within the home to learn what the father and mother roles encompass and that much of what they learn there must be dependent on casual observation of parental activities rather than through actual participation with them in such activities.

4. That, due to the widespread influence of industrialization and the mechanization of farming, there are relatively few differences between farm and town families in the proportions and amounts of time and kinds of activities which are commonly shared by various family members.

The data used to test these hypotheses were gathered as part of a study of house usage in southern Michigan. Fifty farm and fifty town families kept records of the time and activities of each family member over seven years of age while he was in the house. The records were kept for a Saturday, a Sunday, and a weekday from the time of rising to retiring.

Graphs prepared from each family's time records showed the amounts of time and kinds of activities shared by various family members. Differences between farm and town families were tested by means of the standard "t" test with differences at the .05 level considered to be significant.

Findings

Following are the main findings of the study:

1. The whole family unit spent relatively little time together in shared activities, the only two commonly shared being eating and leisure. Of these the bulk of time spent together was in eating. The farm families spent significantly more time eating together than did the town families.
2. Town families spent more time together in leisure on Saturday and weekdays than did farm families. However, when the town

families were divided into television and non-television owners, the latter spent less time together on all three days than did the farm families, none of whom had television, whereas the television owning town families spent more time in leisure together than the other two groups. An analysis of kinds of leisure participation showed that the additional amount of time spent together by television owning families was in television viewing. Since time spent together in other leisure activities by both groups of town families was similar, it appeared that television in the town homes had not replaced other types of shared family leisure but rather had been added to them.

3. Husbands and wives spent from 17 to 25 percent of their waking hours at home in activities shared with each other exclusive of other family members. The town husbands and wives spent significantly more time together in the house on Saturday than the farm husbands and wives. The principal shared activities for both groups of husbands and wives were eating and leisure. For the farm husband and wife time spent together at meals exceeded that spent in leisure on Saturday and weekdays. On Sundays, however, they spent more time together in leisure than in eating. On all three days, the town husband and wife spent far more time together in leisure than in eating. On Saturday and weekdays the differences between the farm and town husbands and wives in proportions of time

spent in leisure were significantly higher for the town couples while the larger proportions of time spent by farm husbands and wives in eating together on these same days were significantly higher than for the town couples.

4. When farm and non-television owning town husbands and wives were compared in their choices of shared leisure time activities, on Saturday the latter spent significantly more time together, the bulk of it being in entertaining guests in the home. The television owning town couples, on the other hand spent significantly less time in entertaining guests on Saturday than the non-television owning town couples. Instead they spent the bulk of their Saturday leisure time together in watching television. Sunday was the day on which farm couples and television owning town couples were most likely to entertain guests. In addition the television owners spent much time in television viewing. When the two town groups were compared as to total time spent in all types of shared leisure the television owners spent significantly more time together on Sunday. On weekdays the bulk of time spent by the television owners was in watching television, an activity which apparently had replaced other types of leisure shared by husbands and wives during the week.
5. Town fathers on all three days spent more time in the house than farm fathers but spent smaller proportions of it in activities shared with any of their children. Fathers spent

very little time with their sons. They spent even less time with their daughters (except the farm fathers on Saturday). When activities were shared by fathers and children they were usually of a recreational nature such as radio listening, television viewing, and hobbies for the town fathers, with playing together and radio listening being usual for the farm fathers.

6. Mothers spent more time in the home in activities shared with children than did fathers, farm mothers spending more time than town mothers. However farm mothers spent less time with their sons than did the town mothers, the difference being significant on weekdays. On the other hand farm mothers spent more time with their daughters than did the town mothers with a significant difference on Sunday and weekdays.
7. The activities shared by mothers with their sons varied between the two groups. Town mothers spent more time with sons in leisure activities than the farm mothers. Although on Saturdays time spent in routine activities exceeded that spent in leisure for both groups, on Sunday and weekdays town mothers and sons spent more time together in leisure than in other activities whereas only on Sunday did farm mothers spend more time with sons in leisure than in routine tasks. The difference in amount of time spent in leisure was significantly higher for the town mothers and sons on weekdays. Town mothers also spent significantly more time on weekdays eating with their

sons. On all three days almost the entire time spent in leisure by the television owning town mothers and sons was in watching television. For the non-television owning town mothers and sons listening to the radio was the most frequent leisure activity on weekends but on weekdays they spent time together in reading stories and playing games.

8. Mothers in both groups spent far more time with their daughters in routine than in recreational activities. On all three days the farm mothers and daughters spent significantly more time together in meal preparation than did the town mothers and daughters. They also spent significantly more time together in meal clearing on Sunday.
9. Children spent comparatively little time together in shared activities. The town children on Saturday and weekdays spent more time together than did the farm children, the difference in proportions of time being significantly higher on Saturday and Sunday. Some time was spent together by both groups of children in routine activities. However, the only significant difference found in such activities was in the larger amount of time spent by the town children eating together on Saturday. Leisure was the most usual kind of sharing for both groups of children. The type of leisure shared was strongly influenced by whether or not the family had television, for on every day except Sunday, this formed the principal recreation for those who had access to television sets. Both the farm and

non-television town children spent much more time playing together on Saturday than did the television owners. On Sunday, radio listening was the principal shared activity for the farm children while on weekdays it was the usual recreation for the non-television owning town children. Both town groups spent more time playing together on Sunday than did the farm children. The latter played together most on Saturday.

In general these findings support the hypothesis that comparatively few activities are shared and that relatively small proportions of the total time spent in the house by family members during the waking hours are in shared activities thus limiting the opportunities for interaction, for the socialization of children, and for the building of emotional ties which may promote family solidarity.

The hypothesis that the major portion of time spent in shared activities in the home is in routine rather than recreational activities was only partially substantiated by the data. It was true in the case of the entire family considered as a unit, for eating together was by far the most usual type of family shared activity. However in the case of town husbands and wives more time was spent in shared leisure than in eating. This was true for farm husbands and wives only on Sunday, for on every other day they spent more time eating meals together than in any other activity. Fathers were more apt to share leisure than routine activities with their sons and daughters. This was not always true of mothers. Farm mothers spent more time with their sons in routine than in recreational activities on every day except Sunday.

but town mothers and their sons spent more time together in recreation than in routine, the only exception being on Saturday.

In the case of both farm and town mothers and daughters, time spent together in routine tasks far exceeded that spent in leisure. However children in both groups spent more time together in leisure than in routine activities.

The hypothesis that children have limited opportunities within the home to learn what the father and mother roles encompass and that much of what they learn there is dependent on casual observation of parental activities rather than through active participation in them was overwhelmingly supported in the case of the father role. Children, however, had more opportunity to learn the mother role through a sharing of activities with her in the home. This was especially true in the case of the girls.

Although many likenesses appeared between farm and town groups in their sharing of activities, the number of statistically significant differences which did appear partially negated the hypothesis that there is little difference between farm and town families in this regard.

The following statistically significant differences between farm and town family members in amounts of time spent in shared activities were found:

1. On all three days farm families spent significantly more time eating together than town families.
2. Town couples spent significantly more total time together on Saturday than did farm couples.

3. Farm couples spent significantly more time eating together on weekdays than did town couples.
4. On every day except Sunday, town couples spent significantly more time together in leisure activities than did farm couples.
5. Non-television owning town couples spent significantly more time entertaining guests on Saturday than either farm or television owning town couples.
6. On Saturday non-television owning town couples spent significantly more time in all types of leisure than farm couples but spent significantly less than television owning town couples on Sunday.
7. Town fathers spent significantly more time on Sunday with their daughters than did farm fathers.
8. On weekdays town mothers spent significantly more total time with their sons than did farm mothers as well as more time in eating and in leisure.
9. On all three days farm mothers spent significantly more time with daughters in meal preparation than did town mothers. They also spent significantly more time in meal clearing on Sunday. The total time spent with daughters by farm mothers was significantly higher than that of the town mothers on every day except Saturday.
10. Town children spent significantly more time eating together on Saturday than did farm children.

The following statistically significant differences between farm and town family members in proportions of time which were spent in

shared activities were as follows:

1. Town families spent a significantly larger proportion of time in shared leisure on weekdays than did farm families.
2. Farm couples spent significantly larger proportions of time in eating together on every day except Sunday than did town couples.
3. On every day except Sunday town couples spent significantly larger proportions of time in shared leisure than did farm couples.
4. Town children spent significantly larger proportions of time together in shared leisure on Saturday and Sunday than did farm children.

Implications of the Study

Since the family is a project in group living, its stability calls for the promotion of techniques which aid in the cooperative functioning of its members. Descriptive data such as are here presented add to our knowledge of family patterns of interaction as they take place within the physical structure of the home. If family ties are strengthened through the sharing of activities within the home it is essential that we know what these activities are. When, as this study indicates, such activities are limited in time and scope, those which do exist assume increased importance for the building of family solidarity and in the development of family rapport. For example, one might speculate on the importance of a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere at meal times. As this study shows, it is at the dining table that

family members have their chief opportunity for family interaction and for the exchange of ideas, especially farm families. It is probable that this interaction often takes place in crowded or cluttered surroundings because, from data collected during the study, it appears that many families spend more time eating meals in the kitchen than in the dining room. Perhaps if parents realized that meal time provides an important opportunity for developing feelings of family solidarity and rapport, they might expend greater effort to make the family meal a pleasant experience instead of the hurried affair it sometimes is.

Mechanization of many home tasks is probably responsible for the large amount of time being spent by various family members in leisure. Technology has removed much of the drudgery formerly connected with routine household activities, freeing time for other pursuits. The question arises as to what use is being made of the time thus freed. Do family members use it for individual or for familistic interests either inside or outside the home? Television has definitely influenced the use of leisure time in those homes which have sets. In some cases it has supplanted other types of shared recreation. In other cases it has been added to those which already exist. What influence, if any, will this shift in pattern of home leisure have on the building of family rapport?

Although this study was made of farm and town families in southern Michigan, results may be generalized to other families of the types represented. That the study has many inadequacies is obvious.

✓ The fact that it is confined to shared activities which occur within the home limits its applicability. It does, however, demonstrate the value of the use of time records as a technique for the investigation of patterns of family interaction. A further research study might well utilize this method in combination with other types of interaction analysis to obtain a more complete understanding of family behavior than is possible with one technique alone.

This study has shown that opportunities within the home for the socialization of children, for the formation of the images children have of the father and mother roles, and for the building of family solidarity, are limited from the standpoint of time spent there in shared activities. Is this also true of activities shared by family members outside the home? Are there perhaps wider opportunities for the achievement of these goals in locales other than the home? It is suggested that at some future time a study be made which will include the total time shared by family members both inside and outside the home. Correlations between amounts of time spent in various kinds of shared activities and some measure of family solidarity would probably yield meaningful results.

It is hoped that this study has achieved its two major purposes, to demonstrate the applicability of the time record technique in a study of the family, and to increase knowledge of one facet of family life, the activities which are shared by various family members in the home.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Bakke, E. Wight, The Unemployed Man: A Social Study, E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1934.
- Bevans, George Escras, How Working Men Spend Their Spare Time, Columbia University Press, New York, 1913.
- Bossard, James H. S., and Eleanor S. Boll, Family Situations, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1943.
- Bossard, James H. S., Parent and Child, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1953.
- Bossard, James H. S., The Sociology of Child Development, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1947.
- Cartwright, Darwin, and Alvin Zander, Group Dynamics Research and Theory, Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston, Illinois, 1953.
- Dennis, Wayne, et al., Current Trends in Social Psychology, University of Pittsburg Press, Pittsburg, 1948.
- Deutsch, Morton, and Mary Evans Collins, Interracial Housing: A Psychological Experiment, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1951.
- Festinger, Leon and Stanley Schacter, and Kurt Black, Social Pressures in Informal Groups, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1950.
- Hagood, Margaret Jarman, and Daniel O. Price, Statistics for Sociologists, Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1952.
- Hill, Reuben, Families Under Stress, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1949.
- Homans, George C., The Human Group, Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1950.
- Jones, David Caradog, The Social Survey of Mereyside, Vol. 3, University Press of Liverpool, London, 1934.
- Linton, Ralph, The Study of Man, D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1936.

- Lundberg, George, Mirra Komarovsky, and Alice McInerney, Leisure, A Suburban Study, Columbia University Press, New York, 1934. ✓
- Newcomb, Theodore M., Social Psychology, The Dryden Press, New York, 1950.
- Roethlisberger, F. J., and William J. Dickson, Management and the Worker, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1939.
- Sorokin, P. A., and C. Q. Berger, Time Budgets of Human Behavior, Harvard Sociological Studies, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1939. ✓

Bulletins

- Arnquist, Inez F., and Evelyn H. Roberts, The Present Use of Work Time For Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 234, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, July 1929.
- Beers, Howard W., Measurements of Family Relationships in Farm Families of Central New York, Memoir 183, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1935.
- Clark, Ruth M., and Greta Gray, The Routine and Seasonal Work of Nebraska Farm Women, Bulletin 238, University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska, January 1930.
- Crawford, Inez Z., The Use of Time by Farm Women, Bulletin 146, University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow, Idaho, January, 1927.
- Dickins, Dorothy, Time Activities in Homemaking, Bulletin 424, Mississippi State College and Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Mississippi, October 1945.
- Frayser, Mary E., The Use of Leisure in Selected Rural Areas of South Carolina, Bulletin 263, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, March 1930.
- Grady, Mrs. Ethyl R., Miss Grace H. Smith, and Mrs. Blanche M. Kuschke, Rhode Island Rural Housing and Family Leisure, Bulletin 315, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, April 1953.
- Lindstrom, D. E., Forces Affecting Participation of Farm People in Rural Organizations, Bulletin 423, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, May 1936.

- Moser, Ada M., Food Consumption and Use of Time for Food Work Among Farm Families in the South Carolina Piedmont, Bulletin 300, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina, 1935.
- Muse, Marianne, Time Expenditures on Homemaking Activities in 183 Vermont Farm Homes, Bulletin 530, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vermont, June 1946.
- Nolan, Francena L., and M. E. John, Use of Rooms in Farm Houses, Bulletin 566, The Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pennsylvania, April 1953.
- Rankin, J. O., The Use of Time in Farm Homes, Bulletin 230, University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska, December 1928.
- Richardson, Jessie F., The Use of Time by Rural Homemakers in Montana, Bulletin 271, Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, February 1933.
- Sater, V. Enid, Time and Cost Evaluation of Dishwashing by Different Methods, Bulletin 303, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, July 1934.
- Sater, V. Enid, Time and Cost Evaluation of Home Laundry, Bulletin 317, State College of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington, 1935.
- Thorpe, Alice C., and Irma H. Gross, Family Use of Farm Homes, Technical Bulletin 227, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, April 1952.
- Thorpe, Alice C., and Irma H. Gross, How Homes Are Used on Farms and In Small Cities, Technical Bulletin 254, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Michigan, December 1955.
- Thurrow, Mildred B., A Study of Selected Factors in Family Life as Described In Autobiographies, Memoir 171, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1935.
- Van Bortel, Dorothy Greey and Irma H. Gross, A Comparison of Home Management in Two Socio-Economic Groups, Technical Bulletin 240, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, April 1954.
- Warren, Jean, Use of Time in Its Relation to Home Management, Bulletin 734, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, June 1940.

- Wasson, Grace E., The Use of Time by South Dakota Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 247, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings, South Dakota, March 1930.
- Whittemore, Margaret, and Berniece Neil, Time Factors in the Business of Homemaking in Rhode Island, Bulletin 221, Rhode Island State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, Rhode Island, September 1929.
- Wiegand, Elizabeth, Use of Time by Full-time and Part-time Homemakers in Relation to Home Management, Memoir 330, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, July 1954.
- Wilson, Maud, The Use of Time by Oregon Farm Homemakers, Bulletin 256, Oregon State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon, November 1929.

Special Articles

- Bailey, Ilana, "A Study of the Management of the Farm Home," Journal of Home Economics, 7:348-353, August 1915.
- Bailey, Ilana M. and Melissa F. Snyder, "A Survey of Farm Homes," Journal of Home Economics, 13:346-356, August 1921.
- Benson, Purnell, "The Common Interest Myth in Marriage," Social Problems, July 1955.
- Caplow, Theodore, and R. Forman, "Neighborhood Interaction in a Homogenous Community," American Sociological Review, 15:357-366, 1950.
- Chapple, Eliot D., "Measuring Human Relationships, An Introduction to the Study of the Interaction of Individuals," Genetic Psychology Monographs, Vol. 22, 1940.
- Chapple, Eliot D., "The Interaction Chronograph, Its Evolution and Present Application," Personnel, Vol. 25, 1949.
- College News, "Bryn Mawr Time Survey," March 3, 1926.
- Comstock, Alzada, "Time and The College Girl," School and Society, March 1925.
- Cushman, Ella M., "A Study of Time Spent in Dishwashing," Journal of Home Economics, 22:295, 1930.
- Festinger, Leon, "Architecture and Group Membership," Journal of Social Issues. Vol. 7, Nos. 1 and 2, 1951.

- Gambrille, M., K. Pollak, et al., "Vassar College Time Survey," Vassar Journal of Undergraduate Studies, Vol. 1, 1926.
- Gross, Irma H. "Home Management of Working and Non-working Homemakers With Young Children," Quarterly Bulletin, Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan, Vol. 37, No. 3, February 1955.
- Hartshorne, Hugh, and Mark A. May, "Testing the Knowledge of Right and Wrong," Religious Education, Vol. 21, October 1926.
- Harvard Crimson, "Time Survey at the University of Chicago," January 7, 1926.
- Hawkins, Harold, and James Walters, "Family Recreation Activities," Journal of Home Economics, 44:623-626, October 1952.
- Jansen, Luther T., "Measuring Family Solidarity," American Sociological Review, Vol. 17, No. 6, December 1952.
- Kneeland, Hildegard, "Women on Farms Average 63 Hours Work Weekly in Survey of 700 Homes," United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1928.
- Kneeland, Hildegard, "Homemaking in This Modern Age," Journal of American Association of University Women, January 1934.
- Kneeland, Hildegard, "Is the Modern Housewife a Lady of Leisure?" Survey Graphic, June 1, 1929.
- Kneeland, Hildegard and Hazel Stiebling, "The Farm Business and The Farm Home," United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook, 1933.
- National Project in Agricultural Communications--"Living with Television," Agrisearch, Vol. 1, No. 3, August 1955.
- National Recreation Association, "The Leisure Hours of Five Thousand People," New York, 1934.
- Rierner, Svend, "Architecture for Family Living," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2, 1951.
- Thorndike, E. L., "How We Spend Our Time and What We Spend It For," Scientific Monthly, May 1937.
- Wilner, Daniel M., Rosabelle Price Walkley and Stuart W. Cook, "Residential Proximity and Intergroup Relations in Public Housing Projects," Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 8, No. 1, 1952.

Wilson, Maud, "Laundry Time Costs," Journal of Home Economics,
22: 735-740, 1930.

Wilson, Maud, "Time Spent in Meal Preparation," Journal of Home Economics 24: 10-16, 1932.

Unpublished Material

Blood, Robert O., Jr., Unpublished data from the Detroit Area Study, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1955.

Gibson, Duane L., unpublished data from a 1950 study.

Nelson, Janet Fowler-- Leisure Time Intervals and Activities of Business Girls. Unpublished data from International Young Womens Christian Association survey made in 1934.

Riley, John W., Jr., Social Leisure: Dynamics of Non-Family Group Leisure, unpublished Ph. D thesis, Harvard University Library, 1936.

Rust, Lucile, A Time Study of Infant Care, unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, 1925.

Snow, Carolyn Baldwin, A Study in the Development of a Technique for Determining the Amount of Time and Types of Activities Which Family Members Share, unpublished Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 1950.

APPENDIX

TABLE A
AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT IN SHARED ACTIVITIES IN FARM AND
TOWN HOMES BY FATHERS AND MOTHERS WITH PART OF THEIR
CHILDREN ON THREE DAYS

Number of Cases	Saturday		Sunday		Weekdays	
	Farm 29	Town 20	Farm 29	Town 19	Farm 31	Town 20
Eating	15.4	12.3	12.3	16.5	9.4	5.8
Leisure	1.2	4.0	14.2	13.2	1.1	1.5
Other	-	1.0	-	-	-	(a)
Total	16.6	17.3	26.5	29.7	10.5	8.0

(a) Less than one minute.

Case No.
Date

122

Study of Use of Rooms
in Farm Dwellings

Part I
Introduction

I Composition of Family

<u>Family Members</u>		(within 10 yrs for parents)	Highest Grade Completed or	<u>Children</u>	
		Age last	Grade attend-	<u>Living at</u>	
<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>birthday</u>	<u>ing</u>	<u>Home</u>	
				<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>

II Special Training and Experience of Homemaker

A. Home Economics Classes

1. In school Number of years

a. Elementary

b. High school

c. College

2. Extension classes

3. Other

B. Employed before marriage (at least 6 months)

Yes _____

No _____

If yes, what sort of work?

III Income

A. Did you receive a gross income between \$2000-\$5000 this past year? Yes _____ No _____

B. Did more than half of it come from farming? Yes _____ No _____

IV Type of Farm

A. In what types of farming do you engage?

Case No.
Date

Comparison of Functional Use of Rooms
in Farm and City Homes

1

Part I

Introduction

I. Composition of Family

Family Members		(Within 10 yrs. for parents) Age last birthday	Highest grade completed or grade attend- ing	Children Living at home	
Names	Relationship			Yes	No

II. Special Training and Experience of Homemaker

A. Home Economics Classes

1. In school

Number of years

a. Elementary

b. High school

c. College

2. Extension classes

3. Other

B. Employed before marriage (at least 6 months)

Yes _____

No _____

If yes, what sort of work?

III. Income

A. Did you receive an income before taxes of between \$3000-\$6000
this past year? Yes _____ No _____

IV. Husbands Occupation

Day _____ Date _____

[illegible]