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/ FASHION AND CLOTHING PRACTICES OF HUTCHINSON
COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA, HOMEOWNERS /

By

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//

A PROBLEM

Submitted to
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INTRODUCTION

The Cooperative Extension Service always has been concerned about problems of families, and programs have been built on the expressed needs of families. However, it has been felt that the needs of the more vocal members of the community were the ones which were most often a part of the on-going program in any county.

On July 1, 1964, the Hutchinson County, South Dakota, Board of Commissioners appropriated sufficient funds to hire their first Home Economics Agent. For many years prior to this date, specialists from South Dakota State University had done a limited amount of teaching in Home Economics subject matter. Fifteen years ago, the county employed a county Agricultural Agent after an extended time without a man agent; this agent is still in the county. Without the help of this county agent, the Hutchinson County study would never have been possible; his support, suggestions, and guidance were invaluable. Without the mention of his name, interviews in some homes would not have been possible.

In 1964, the South Dakota Extension Home Economics program shifted from a state-based program to county-based programs. With this change, and the addition of a Home Economics Agent in Hutchinson County, the leadership of the Home Economics section of the Cooperative Extension Service

decided it was an opportune time to obtain answers from randomly selected homemakers to a pre-determined list of questions in Home Economics subject matter areas as a basis for future evaluations. The selected areas of Home Economics subject matter included: Foods and Nutrition; Textiles and Clothing (the area covered by this report); Family Life; Family Economics; Housing and Home Furnishings; and Household Equipment.

Assuming that all homemakers in Hutchinson County could be potential users of Extension Educational programs, the purpose of this Hutchinson County study was to analyze the information gathered concerning these families and their clothing practices.

The principal objectives of the part of the research for this study were:

1. To establish a benchmark for evaluation of teaching success in the area of Textiles and Clothing for Hutchinson County.
2. To describe the homemaker population of the County in terms of specific and general family characteristics.
3. To describe the practices now being used by these homemakers in the areas of Textiles and Clothing.
4. To analyze these characteristics of homemakers in relation to their age, income, education, and occupation of the male household head.
5. To draw some implications which would lead to a possible Textiles and Clothing program in Hutchinson County.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature reviewed reveals a number of relevant studies conducted in the 3150 counties of the United States. There are studies of certain selected audiences, such as the 1957 Northeast Kansas study (7); the 1959 National Study of Home Demonstration Members and Their Families (3); the Hillman study of "Clothing Expenditures and Practices of Young Ohio Farm Families" (4); the 1963 Boston South End Housing Development (1) and the follow-up study in 1965 (2); the 1965 Missouri Families in an Urban Enclave (5); and the 1965 Winakor and Else study of "Sources of Clothing Used by Families of 44 4-H Leaders in Two Iowa Counties." (8)

These studies were chosen because they relate to the present Hutchinson County study in methodology used, information sought, and description and experience of the population.

In a study of Northeast Kansas by Vaaskike (7), the Extension Service sought to find out the needs and problems of 300 randomly-selected Kansas homemakers, who they were, and where and how they lived. Researchers in this study consisted of 100 members of Extension Homemakers Clubs and 200 non-members. Of those studied, two-thirds reported not having a portion of all family clothing. Garments most often used were house dresses and sleeping garments.

studies and 75 per cent of the members did their laundry at home, while only 36 per cent of the non-members laundered at home.

A national study of Home Demonstration Members (3) was conducted to secure information to use as a guide for effective work with homemakers. This study was designed to get information about family clothing practices, and the homemaker's age, education, and income. Inquiry concerning previously taught Extension Home Economics programs was investigated. Findings in the clothing area showed that almost eight out of ten members did home-sewing--mostly dresses for themselves and their daughters. Twenty-two per cent had problems with clothing the family; these problems came under the broad general areas of selection and buying. However, fitting seemed to be a problem with both ready-to-wear and home-constructed garments.

Hillman (4) questioned young (homemakers were thirty-five years and younger) Ohio farm families concerning their clothing expenditures, practices in home sewing, and purchases of ready-to-wear. Results showed that a narrow majority of clothing worn was home-constructed. Usual garments made were housedresses, aprons, blouses, and skirts. Over half the homemakers indicated they did not know enough about construction and fitting to get a professional looking garment. Forty-two per cent of the 106 families interviewed believed it was cheaper to buy ready-to-wear clothing, even though most homemakers owned sewing machines. A high percentage of the homemakers used their machines for mending, altering, and making household items. Forty-nine per cent thought sewing was too time consuming.

... ..
families living in the Boston South End Housing Project. (1)
The 107 families were a population group brought together
because of economic needs, rather than by choice. Only 104
families were interviewed for the study. The purpose of the
study was two-fold: to help in the development of an edu-
cational program to meet the families' needs, and to serve
as a basis for measurement of program accomplishments.
Indicated educational needs for both adults and youths were
consumer buying, good grooming, and clothing construction.
Of the 104 homemakers interviewed, 68 per cent thought it
was harder to buy clothing at that time (1962), than it had
been a couple of years previously. One-third or more home-
makers sewed for themselves and their children, while over
half the families used handed-down clothing. Findings were
analyzed in relation to family size, income status, education,
and age of homemaker. Much of the information sought by
this study corresponds to that of the present Hutchinson
County study.

In 1964, a follow-up study of the Boston project (2)
was made to determine the progress made in meeting the needs
identified in the earlier study and to provide a basis for
decisions for future programs. One of the objectives was to
determine, wherever possible, any evidence of change in
attitudes and practices related to homemaking and family
living. According to the findings, learning to construct
clothes provided tangible economic benefits. It was also a
means of getting homemakers socially involved with others
who shared a common interest. Findings also showed further

education for those families who could no longer alter-
tires, techniques in making children's clothing and helping
homemakers get more for their clothing dollars.

A selected urban sample of predominantly low income,
aging Negro homemakers, over half of whom had only an 8th
grade education, was studied in Kansas City, Missouri. (5)
Through personal interviews, 149 homemakers were questioned
to determine their knowledge, attitudes, and practices in
relation to selected areas of home and family living. The
study was a follow-up of a benchmark study conducted in the
community in 1963. Sixty per cent thought the cost of
clothing had increased during the two previous years. A
large majority of homemakers selected their own clothing, as
did a majority of the male household heads.

Forty-four 4-H club leaders and their families were
studied by Winkler and Wise (6) to learn more about clothing
acquisition practices. Several of the proposed Iowa study
hypotheses correspond to issues of the present Hutchinson
County study--clothing the family through home construction
of garments and purchasing of ready-to-wear apparel. Almost
half of the 4-H leaders made dresses for themselves, with
a higher percentage constructed for their children. All
families purchased ready-to-wear garments. Families also
received clothing through gifts and handed down garments.

Although none of the research included in this
review was identical to the Hutchinson County study in
design or purpose, there were certain similarities which
were applicable to the present study, either through scientific
development, methods used, questions asked, or data received.

Additional information on this subject is discussed.

As a basis for such family development extension program, it appeared necessary to study certain factors relating to problems dealing with clothing the family. It was decided that the investigator would attempt to obtain information that could be classified under four major categories relating to family clothing practices: major sources of obtaining clothing, family satisfactions concerning clothing worn, criteria for clothing selection, and equipment available in the home for construction care and maintenance of clothing. Personal data concerning nationality background, family size, educational level of parents, occupation of head of the household, age classification of parents, and income level of the respondents were obtained.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE

After defining the purposes of the study and stating the objectives, the next task was to select a suitable method for collecting the data. Selltitz, et al. (6) indicate that the interview has greater flexibility and usually yields better information from the population than other survey data gathering methods. Many people are willing and able to cooperate in a study when all they have to do is talk. Also, the interviewer can repeat the question or use a non-directive probe when the questions are not understood. Another reason for using the interview method for the present study was because many of the interviewees could not read English. Thus, the interview technique seemed to be the most appropriate and satisfactory.

Developing the Interview Schedule

With this in mind, and using the schedule developed for the Boston South End Project (1) as a starting point, an interview schedule was developed for the present Hutchinson County study. Under the technical assistance of Dr. Starley Hunter, Research Specialist, FES, Home Economics, and the State Extension Staff (including the acting Dean of Home Economics, and a textile research person), a schedule was developed. In the textiles and clothing section, on

which this study is based, it was decided that all questions would deal with the problem of planning the family -- construction, buyship, family satisfactions, ease, and laundry equipment. Members of the family who made decisions about these items were to be determined.

Personal data questions were asked in relation to family characteristics, including family size, nationality background, occupation of male household head, family income, and homemaker's age and education. In most extension studies investigators have tried to delineate audiences for program content by using these six variables.

In the Hutchinson County study, 81 per cent of the homemakers and 70 per cent of the male heads were German, and family size was used in the family relations part of the study. Therefore, in the present Hutchinson County study only family income, male household head's occupation, and homemaker's age and education were used, in relation to the selected textiles and clothing questions. Questions were structured in an attempt to obtain the most accurate information from the greatest number of respondents, as they heard the question from the interviewer. At the same time, the schedule was pretested to determine if one question meant the same thing to several homemakers. Eight specialists from South Dakota State University conducted the pretest interviews on twenty families in Brookings County, South Dakota. After minor changes, the schedule was designed for use in Hutchinson County.

Substitution of Names

The population consisted of 3,500 families whose names appeared on township tax lists of Hutchinson County, South Dakota. This list included all adult persons in the county, as of the date the list was prepared (May 1, each year), since everyone over twenty-one years of age pays a one dollar school poll tax. To the best knowledge of the county assessor, all adults in the county were included. The sample was drawn in late August, 1964. A 10 per cent sample of households was randomly selected in a stratified manner from the tax list; the name on line four of each page of the tax list was chosen, instead of each person having an equal chance to be chosen. The Extension office secretary in Olivet selected the number of the line that would be used, by drawing it from a hat. It was decided beforehand that any company, corporation, or business that was selected would not be used, and the following name substituted.

The four corporation farms in the County belonging to the Menominites were eliminated, since it would have been impossible to talk to a Menominites home owner in this case. As it happened, no corporation farm was chosen for the sample. After the survey was legitimized by the Hutchinson County Extension Board, County Commissioners, and law enforcement officers, an article explaining the study being conducted with county families was published in the four county newspapers. This story did not list the names of the selected households. The interviews carried an interview-

before, letter of inquiry, the name of the study and the interviewer's identity, which in some instances was presented to the homemaker. Even though the County was having some problems with the National Farmers' Organization, there was very little resistance to the interview. Of the twenty-five schedules not completed, there were two refusals, three deaths, two severe family illnesses, nine moves out of the County, eight not located, and one on the Hutchinson County tax roll who was living and teaching school in Turner County.

Collection of Data

From the 353 households drawn in the sample, 328 interviews were obtained in seven days. The average completed interview took one hour. Each interviewer was instructed to ask the questions as written on the schedule so that all responses were based on homemaker's recall. The twenty individuals who conducted the interviews were State University Extension home economics administrators, specialists, preceptors, and county Extension home economists. All interviewers were trained under the direction of the state Extension home economics program leaders and Dr. Hunter. The author personally interviewed forty homemakers.

Editing of Data

The personal information and the responses to each of the selected Textile and Clothing questions received from the 328 interviews were edited and coded by Dr. Hunter, the state home economics program leaders, and specialists. The tabulations and recording of the data and correlations for

1974-1975 Hutchinson County study were done on the computer
by the University experiment station statistician.

The data collected should give a good picture of the
population of Hutchinson County.

CHAPTER III

STATISTICS

U.S. Census Description of Families in
Hutchinson County, South Dakota, 1950

The U.S. Bureau of Census (9) indicates that Hutchinson County is classified as rural and rural non-farm, about equally divided. Total county population in 1960 was 11,035. The county had a decreasing population: 3 per cent from 1950 to 1960. Between 1950 and 1960 South Dakota lost 93,000 people by out migration. These people were mainly in the twenty-one to thirty-nine age groups). (9) Five towns are located in the county; their populations are:

Freeman	1140	
Franklin	1514	
Clivet	134	County Seat
Moreau	837	
Tripp	837	

Population per county household, according to the Census, was 3.27. Median age of all county residents was 32.7, with a median age of 32.9 for families. For persons 25 years old and older, the median education completed was 8.7 years. Median family income (all occupations, 1959) was \$2,690; 55.3 per cent of the total families received incomes under \$3,000. As estimated by the Business Research Bureau, 47 per cent of the total personal family income in Hutchinson County comes from agricultural products such as livestock and crops.

The average value of the total net worth was \$10,000 and slightly less than the state average (\$11,000).

Examination of Families from 1960 in Hutchinson and Surrounding Areas

Examination of the data revealed there were 10 families in the sample without a female householder, 58 without a male household head, and 109 with no children under 21 living in the home. A total of 1,310 persons were in the sample, with an average of 3.4 individuals per household. These individuals lived either on the farm or in one of the county's five towns.

In terms of home ownership, 75 per cent of these families own their homes, 14 per cent rent, 8 per cent are making payments, and 3 per cent get their homes rent-free. These rent-free homes are provided by the churches and the one college in Hesperia.

Homes in the sample are modern, too -- 76 per cent indicated they had a bathroom. Eighty-seven per cent of the sample have running water in their homes, while 91 per cent of the sample indicated the water was soft or softened. Three-fourths of the homes had telephones.

Hutchinson County families have means of keeping up with the outside world through television, radio, and newspapers (see Table 1).

When families were asked about organizational participation, the largest percentage (32 per cent) was church related. Only 3 per cent of the family members belonged to county 4-H clubs and 5 per cent were in Extension groups.

County Families

Type	Families who have		Families who do not have		No Response	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Telephone	246	75	82	25		
Television	274	84	44	13	10	3
Radio (1-7 in each family)	318	97	10	3		
Daily and weekly paper	196	60				
Daily only	56	17	24	7		
Weekly only	52	16				

N=328

In general, homes appeared to be well equipped. One prominent piece of equipment was a freezer. Seventy-five per cent had at least one freezer and 19 per cent had a locker at a locker plant.

In a "windshield tour" of the County, including towns, the interviewers found homes, in most cases, were well cared for and neat and clean. Highways and roads were also in good condition, in comparison with other counties in the state.

Analysis of the employment of male household heads confirms the fact that most of the county is dependent on agriculture. Eighty-three per cent of the male household heads were in some phase of agriculture, while the remaining 17 per cent were in other occupations (see Table 2).

Twelve per cent of the 270 male family heads had two jobs; of these, 3 per cent were laborers, 1 per cent service workers, 4 per cent operative-kindred, 2 per cent business and professional and other, and 2 per cent farm operators.

Education of Homemakers Sampled in Hutchinson
 County, South Dakota, 1964

Occupation	No.	%
Agriculture		
Owner - Operator of farm	132	49
Retired and unemployed	50	18
Business and Professional	42	16
Other Occupations		
Laborer	9	3
Service Worker	6	2
Operative-kindred*	24	9
Clerical, sales	7	3

N=270

*Skill type of jobs such as welders, etc.

Education is the purpose of the Extension Service. Therefore, extension workers need to know the income, age, and educational level of the homemakers in order to prepare teaching material to meet their needs.

There were twenty college students in these 328 families. Of the 318 homemakers interviewed (ten households were without homemakers), 161, or 49 per cent, had not attended high school (see Table 3).

Table 3. Education of homemakers sampled in Hutchinson County, South Dakota, 1964

Years Completed	No.	%
4th or less	23	7
5th to 8th grade	138	42
1st to 3rd yr. high school	31	9
4 yr. high school	62	19
Some beyond high school*	14	4
1 to 3 years of college	40	12
4 yr. college	9	3
No response	1	-
No homemaker in home	10	3

N=328

*Includes beauticians, vocational training, machines, etc.

... that only 10 per cent of the homemakers are over thirty-nine years old. One-fourth of the women are fifty to fifty-nine, and 27 per cent are sixty and over.

Table 4. Age of homemakers sampled in Hutchinson County, South Dakota, 1964

Age	No.	%
24 and under	15	5
25-29	26	8
30-39	47	14
40-49	63	19
50-59	77	24
60-69	44	13
70 and over	46	14
No Homemaker	10	3

N=328

Table 5 shows that 61 per cent of the households have incomes under \$5,000, and 28 per cent of these families have less than \$2,500 on which to live, each year.

Table 5. Incomes of families sampled in Hutchinson County, South Dakota, 1964

Yearly Income	Hutchinson County		South Dakota	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under \$2500	93	28	45,428	27.2
\$2500-\$4999	108	33	54,113	32.4
\$5000-\$7499	59	18	37,580	22.5
\$7500-\$9999	27	8	17,203	10.3
\$10,000 and over	25	8	12,693	7.6
Don't know and no response	16	5	--	-

N=328

Even though the income appears low, it must be remembered that 1959 was a drought year for agriculture in

South Dakota. That was the year for which data were available through agricultural census. Furthermore, the tax base in Hutchinson is exceeded by only five other counties in South Dakota: Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Minnehaha, and Pennington. Hutchinson County's tax base is over 55.5 million; even though the tax base is so established, the 1959 drought had a devastating effect on the economy of rural people in Hutchinson County.

In summary, the findings tell us that the "typical" Hutchinson County homemaker is between 40 and 60 years of age (43 per cent), with 8th grade education or less (49 per cent), has an income of \$5,000 or less (61 per cent), and her husband is in some phase of agriculture (83 per cent).

Description of Clothing Practices of Respondents

Many different areas of clothing practices were investigated. Inquiry by interviewers revealed that 93 per cent of the families had access to sewing machines. However, only 74 per cent liked to sew. Generally, the families were pleased with the home-constructed garments. Forty per cent of the homemakers said they made over or altered those garments which had been exchanged or handed down. When homemakers were asked how family members received their clothing, (Table 6) garments purchased new as ready-to-wear were a major source for the entire family, especially for adults (98 per cent). Table 6 also shows that homemakers sew for all members of the family.

ing, the investigator was interested in finding out who made decisions about clothing selection. Table 7 reveals that the mother selected 78 per cent of her own clothing. Thirty-eight per cent of the fathers selected their own clothing, and 46 per cent made choices in combination with the family members.

Table 6. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question on "Ways families get their clothing"

Ways*	Adults		Children			
	No.	%	Under 13		13 and over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sew at home (new)	153	47	67	20	45	14
Handed down in family	44	13	69	21	34	10
Exchange with family and friends	34	10	58	18	28	9
Buy ready made	311	98	112	34	89	27
As gifts (new)	141	43	73	22	50	15

*Respondents could give two answers, but not all gave two.

Table 7. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "Who selects and buys clothing?"

Clothing for: Who Chooses	Self		Father		Child 13-20yr.		Family Combination	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mother	248	78	2	1	3	2	60	19
Father	40	15	103	38	2	1	123	46
Children 13-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N=Mothers 318; Father 270; 456 Children were living at home in 179 families. However, through error in the development of schedule, this row cannot be used.

Eighty-one per cent of the homemakers were satisfied with the clothing they bought for themselves and 73 per cent said they were satisfied with the clothing they bought for their families.

When interviewers asked if they found it harder to buy clothing these days than two or three years ago, 45 per cent of the homemakers said it was about the same; 32 per cent said it was harder. Tables 8 and 9 reveal their responses and reasons.

Table 8. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "Do you think it is harder or easier to buy clothing these days than it was 2 or 3 years ago?"

Responses	No.	%
About the same	148	45
Harder	106	32
Easier	66	20
No response	8	3

N=328

selection and purchasing of clothing does create problems for Hutchinson County homemakers. When asked, 57 per cent wanted to know more about some kinds of clothing to help them with selection and buying, while 39 per cent were not interested in additional information. Table 10 shows the types of clothing those homemakers wanted to know more about for their selection and buying.

Two hundred forty-five, or 74 per cent of all homemakers sampled, said they liked to sew. Sewing habits were then investigated in relation to why 328 homemakers liked to sew or did not like to sew (see Table 11).

South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "Why do you think so?" (that clothing is easier-harder these days than it was 2 or 3 years ago)

Reasons	No.	%
Style and fit	52	21
Cost	60	25
New fabrics	10	4
Shopping problems*	38	16
Other	23	9
Wider selection	49	20
Better sizing	12	5

N=244 Each interviewee was asked for two reasons.

*No one problem was indicated. Example-technical, could not find what they had in mind, sizing for person who was not a regular size 14, etc.

Table 10. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "Do you want to know more about kinds of clothing to help in selection and buying?"

Kinds*	No.	%
Dresses for self	109	24
Women's coats and suits	63	14
Children's outer clothing	51	11
Hosiery and socks	31	7
Foundation garments	44	9
Boys' and men's coats and suits	55	12
Under clothes	28	6
Shoes	46	10
Other	32	7

N=459

*Respondents could give more than one answer.

Table 11. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Why do you like or not like to sew?"

Reason*	Yes and no answers	
	No.	%
Saves money	78	22
Creative outlet	132	37
Time consuming - No aptitude	45	12
Other†	104	29

N=359

*Respondents could give more than one answer.

†No one problem was indicated. Example--never learned how, do not like to sew, not satisfied with finished product, etc.

When asked what they liked to sew best, homemakers indicated clothes for children (28 per cent) and themselves (32 per cent) (see Table 12). Seventeen per cent of the homemakers also did the family's mending and patching.

Table 12. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "What do you like to sew best?"

Articles of clothing*	No.	%
Clothes for self	138	32
Clothes for children	119	28
Mending - patching	73	17
Draperies	24	5
Curtains	22	5
Slip covers	20	5
No choice	33	8

N=429

*Homemakers were given more than one choice.

After learning sewing preferences and habits of the homemakers, the investigator wanted to determine what they

responses.

Table 13. Responses of selected Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to the question, "What would you like to be able to sew better?"

Choices*	No.	%
Clothes for self	73	32
Coats and suits	30	13
Children's clothing	20	9
General clothing	44	20
Other	43	19
Slip covers and draperies	16	7

N=429

*Homemakers were given more than one choice.

The investigator was interested in knowing how the homemakers cared for the family's clothing. The laundry was done in the home by 90 per cent of the homemakers. Of these same women, 88 per cent did not find it difficult to care for the family's clothing. Three per cent had their laundry sent out. Further investigation shows that these ten individuals were primarily men and older women. Only three were homemakers who worked outside the home. The remaining seven were: three bachelors, two widowers, one retired homemaker, and one widow.

Conventional washing machines were used by 84 per cent of the homemakers; 39 per cent of the homemakers owned a dryer. Commercial dry cleaners were used by 79 per cent of the families, while 16 per cent used the coin-operated do-it-yourself cleaners.

Relationships of Sewing and Sewing Machines
in Relation to Variables

In the Hutchinson County study, eight questions related to clothing the family were examined in relation to four variables. (Refer to appendix for copy of interview schedule.) The questions selected were: 1. Why do you or do you not like to sew? 2. What do you like to sew best? 3. What would you like to be able to sew better? 4. What are the different ways people in family get their clothing? 5. Who selects and buys clothing for family members? 6. Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago? 7. What kinds of clothing would you like help with in selection and buying? and 8. Do you or do you not have a dryer? Clothing data from these eight questions were classified with four variables: family income, homemaker's age, husband's occupation, and homemaker's education. These variables help to describe the population; therefore, they were used as constants in relation to the textile and clothing data to give a more complete picture of the findings.

I. Why do you or do you not like to sew? Tables 14-17

When homemakers were asked the question, "Why do or do you not like to sew?" they listed three major reasons--two positive and one negative: "saves money," "creative outlet," and "time consuming." These answers made up three-fourths of the homemakers' first response to the question (Table 14). The largest group of women (94) in their first response indicated they sewed for a creative outlet.

over 50 per cent (39) of the 66 homemakers answering in their first response that sewing saved money had family incomes in the \$2500-\$7500 range. Of the 94 first responses given by women who said they like to sew for a creative outlet, 66 per cent (62) were those with incomes of \$5000 and under. Twenty-five of the 41 (61%) first responding that sewing was time consuming were women in that same income range (Table 14). From the 272 first responses, 163 (60%) of the women had incomes of \$5000 and under.

Women in all age categories said as a first response that they sewed to save money (Table 15). Almost 50 per cent (45) of the homemakers who answered in their first response that they sewed for a creative outlet were those between 40 and 60. Over one-fourth (11) of the first responses that sewing was time consuming were given by women between 50 and 60. From the total number of first responses 123 (45%) of the women were between 40 and 60.

Over one-half (39) of the homemakers who said in their first response that they sewed to save money were farm operators' wives (Table 16). Farmers' wives also represented over a third of those homemakers who first said sewing was a creative outlet for them. And 13 (44%) homemakers who felt sewing was time consuming were wives of farm operators. Even though more farm operators' wives (112) gave first responses to this question, three other homemaker groups were expressive: those with no male head (44), wives of professional men (41), and those whose husband was retired or unemployed (33).

and largest group of homemakers (26) who expressed, in their first response, that sewing saved money were either in fifth-eighth grade educational level or had completed high school (21) (Table 17). When women said they sewed for a creative outlet, 66 (70%) first responses were given by women who had an educational level between fifth grade and high school graduation. Of all homemakers who felt that sewing was time consuming, 16 (39%) of the 41 answers were given by those with a fifth to eighth grade education.

In summary, it would seem from data in Tables 14-17 that homemakers with family incomes of \$5000 and under thought sewing saved money, was a creative outlet, and was time consuming. All age groups said it saved money. However, those between 40 and 60 considered it a creative outlet and yet felt it was time consuming. Most homemakers had an educational level of fifth grade through completion of high school.

II. What do you like to sew best? Tables 18-21

Dresses for self and children's garments were the types of clothing most often mentioned when homemakers were asked, "What do you like to sew best?" (Table 18). Nearly two-thirds (87) expressing the choice to sew dresses for self had incomes under \$5000. Over one-half (66) of those who sewed children's clothing were homemakers with incomes under \$5000. From the 396 responses given, 242 were from those women with incomes under \$5000. As income increased above \$5000, fewer women sewed for self and children.

Twenty-seven (37%) of the homemakers who did the family mending and patching received incomes between \$2500 and \$5000.

When analyzing data in Table 19, the investigator found that almost one-half (68) of the interviewees who said they preferred to sew dresses for themselves were from 40-60 years of age. A classification of children's clothing by homemaker's age showed that 58 (48%) homemakers between 30 and 50 said they preferred to sew for children. Of those who did mending and patching, nearly one-fourth (21) were from 50-60 years old.

When occupation of the husband was used to classify what homemakers like to sew best, the results indicated that most responses came from women with husbands who were employed as farm operators (173), professionals (48), or were retired or unemployed (48). Sixty-seven homes were without a male household head. Of all the homemakers who sewed their own dresses, 56 (41%) were wives of farmers (Table 20). Twenty-one (15%) of the women who sewed dresses for themselves were in families where there was no father or he was retired. Of all the children's clothing sewn, one-half (59) of the garments were done by farm operators' wives. Forty-five per cent (33) of all the respondents who did mending and patching were farmers' wives (Table 20).

Sixty-two (45%) of the women who sewed dresses for themselves had fifth to eighth grade education (Table 21). Children's clothing was made by 43 (36%) interviewees with five to eight years of education, while 30 (25%) of those educated through high school made children's clothing.

women with less than eighth grade education or less like to sew their own clothing better than children's clothing. Those with over eighth grade like to sew children's clothing about as well as their own. Almost one-half (34) of all women who did the family's mending and patching were those with five to eight years of education.

In summary, it would seem from Tables 18-21 the data show that women with incomes under \$5000 liked to sew best dresses for themselves, children's clothing and do mending and patching. Most dresses were sewn by women between 40-60, while women between 30-50 years of age sewed for children.

III. What would you like to be able to sew better? Tables 22-25

The investigator was also interested in what homemakers "would like to be able to sew better." When interviewees were asked this question, most responses were dresses for self, coats and suits, and general clothing.

To some extent all income levels were interested in sewing better all items mentioned. However, it must be remembered that 61 per cent (201) of all the homemakers sampled have incomes of \$5000 or less--consequently the largest number in these groups (Table 22). When incomes were \$7500 or under nearly three-fourths (54) of the 73 homemakers interviewed wanted to sew better clothing for themselves. However, the largest number (21) (29%) were those women with incomes between \$2500 and \$5000. When

homemakers with incomes of \$2500 and \$7500, one-half (15) of the homemakers wanted to sew better coats and suits. As the income increased to \$7500, the number of women wanting to sew better coats and suits increased. From the 20 homemakers who were interested in sewing better children's clothing, eight (40%) had incomes from \$2500-\$5000 (Table 22).

When asked what they would like to sew better, more women between the ages of 30 and 60 stated they would like to sew all items listed (Table 23). Most responses were given by women (157) between 30 and 60. Data in Table 23 indicate that, of all homemakers wanting to sew better clothing for themselves, 22 (30%) were from 50-60 years old. As the age increased to age 60, so did the number of women wanting to sew clothes for self, with the exception of a slight drop for those between 40 and 50. More women (23) between ages 30 and 60 wanted to sew better coats and suits than other groups choosing this item. Number of women wanting to sew coats and suits increased to age 50, where it decreased. Even though some women in all age groups wanted to sew better children's clothing, almost one-half (9) of those who responded were 30 and under.

Table 24 illustrates what items women would like to sew better in relation to husband's occupation. Wives of farm operators would like to be able to sew better all clothing items mentioned. One hundred and eighteen of the responses are in this category. Over one-half (42) of all women who responded that they sewed clothing for themselves were wives of farm operators (Table 24). When homemakers

of clothing, 13 (53%) were farm operators' wives.

A comparison of what they would like to sew better and homemakers' education showed that 33 (45%) of those stating clothing for self had only five to eight years of education (Table 25). Of those women wanting to sew better coats and suits, the largest number (11) (37%) were homemakers having completed high school. These two education categories have the highest number of responses: fifth-eighth grades (80) and four years of high school (55). Although every age group wanted to sew children's clothing, eight (40%) were in the fifth-eighth grade level.

The data in Tables 22-25 indicate homemakers with incomes \$5000 and under with either fifth to eighth grade education or had completed high school wanted to be able to sew better clothing for themselves and children plus make coats and suits. Every age group sewed clothing for themselves and children. And women 30-60 sewed coats and suits. However, Tables 18-21 show that women liked to sew children's clothing about as well as dresses for self, but Tables 22-25 show they are much more concerned about sewing better on their own clothes than they are for children's clothing.

IV. Different ways people in family get their clothing. Tables 26-29

After determining the extent of sewing practices done in families, the investigator wanted to find out how people get their clothing. In looking at Tables 26-29

it can be noted that the majority of families purchased ready-to-wear for adults (311) and children (112) and sewed (153) and received gifts (141) for adults. However, families did receive clothing through gifts, handing down in families, and exchanging with family and friends.

In looking at the income of those who sewed for adults at home, one finds that as income increases, the amount of sewing for adults decreases (Table 26). Data also indicate that more homemakers with incomes between \$2500 and \$5000 sewed at home for their children than in other income levels. From the 1308 responses given, 447 are in the same income group. However, 108 of the 328 homemakers interviewed are in this same income level. About an equal number (283-285) of responses were in the income levels of \$2500 and under, or \$5000-\$7500.

One-third (23) of the women who said they handed down clothing for their children 13 and under had incomes between \$2500 and \$5000. Almost one-half (23) of those who exchanged clothing with family and friends for children 13 and under were in this same \$2500-\$5000 income group.

Ready-to-wear clothing was purchased for almost all adults in the 328 families interviewed regardless of the income. Of all homemakers who purchased ready-to-wear for adults, 190 (61%) were in those families with incomes of under \$5000. Over one-third (42) of the women selecting clothing for children under 13 had incomes between \$2500 and \$5000.

Gifts of clothing were received by 113 adults with incomes under \$7500.

homemakers between 40 and 50 (379) followed by those 30-40 (274) and women 50-60 (265).

When homemaker's age is related to the different ways families receive clothing, the number of homemakers sewing for adults increases until age 50, then drops, with the largest number between 30-50. Of those women who sewed for children under 13, 43 (64%) were between 30-50, while one-half (36) of the homemakers who sewed for children over 13 were between 40-50 years of age.

The data in Table 27 indicate that from all age levels handing down clothing for children 13 and under, 46 (66%) were those homemakers ranging in age between 30-50.

All members of the family exchanged clothing with family and friends, regardless of the homemaker's age.

Purchase of ready-to-wear clothing for adults increased as the homemaker's age increased to age 60, when it decreased. One hundred and thirty-seven (44%) of these homemakers were between the ages of 40-60. Seventy-four (66%) women between 30-50 purchased ready-to-wear for their children 13 and under. Almost one-half (42) of all women who purchased ready-to-wear for their children 13 and over were between 40-50 years of age.

Number of adults receiving clothing as gifts increases as homemaker age increases until 60, when it drops. Children under 13 received clothing gifts in 45 (62%) families where the homemaker was between 30-50. Of the families receiving gifts of clothing for children over 13,

group (Table 27).

Data in Table 23 show that 62 (40%) of those who sew for adults were wives of farmers. Most responses (679) were in this farm occupational group, with professional men's wives having 190 responses.

When clothing was handed down in the family almost one-half (20) of the adults who said they received clothing this way lived on farms. Children of farm operators also wore handed down clothing.

When homemakers exchanged clothing with family and friends for their children under 13, 36 (62%) of the 58 responses were from farm operators' wives.

Ready-to-wear was purchased for almost all adults regardless of the husband's occupation.

When families received clothing as gifts, again, the largest numbers were those families of farm operators (Table 29).

Further investigation shows that nearly one-half (71) of all homemakers sewing for adults have five to eight years of education. However, one-third (23) of those who sewed clothing for children under 13 were high school graduates. Nineteen (42%) of those homemakers who sewed for children over 13 received five to eight years of education, followed by 12 (26%) high school graduates.

One-half (23) of the women who handed down adult clothing had received five to eight years of education. Approximately two-thirds of the children 13 and under who received handed-down clothing had mother with either

...high school (25). Over one-half (21) of the families who said they handed down clothing for children 13 and over had homemakers with fifth to eighth grade education.

One hundred and thirty-four (43%) homemakers with five to eight years of school also were the largest group buying ready-to-wear for adults.

Most adults received gifts of clothing regardless of women's educational level, with the highest number (52) being those with a fifth-eight grade education (Table 29).

Data in Tables 26-29 indicate the highest number of families with few exceptions fell into the \$5000 and under income bracket. Purchasing of ready-to-wear for adults increased as homemaker age increased to age 60, while sewing for adults decreased as income rose. Nearly one-half of all women sewing for adults have five to eight years of education.

V. Who selects and buys clothing for family members? Tables 30-33

Data in Tables 30-33 reveal that mothers (248) select their own clothing, and fathers (103) select their own clothing and the family's (123). Children's clothing is selected in combination (73) with all family members.

When inquiry was then made comparing who selects and buys clothing for family members with income, data show that 242 families receive incomes of \$2500-\$5000 while 152 have incomes under \$2500 (Table 30).

... (33) of the mothers who choose their own clothing have incomes under \$5000. One-half (30) of those women who helped in selection of family clothing and had incomes of \$5000 or less had help by their husbands in choosing their own clothing. Data in Table 30 show that nearly one-third (33) of the husbands with incomes between \$2500-\$5000 choose their own clothing. When asked if they helped with all family clothing selection, 50 (40%) of those fathers with incomes between \$2500-\$5000 said they did. Most children, regardless of income level, selected their own clothing with the help of their parents.

When comparisons were made, the data in Table 31 show that mother selects her own clothing in all age levels, with the number of women doing so increasing until age 60, when it decreases. More women answering this question were between the ages of 40-60. Of all the fathers selecting their own clothing, the number doing so increased with the age of the homemaker until 60, when it decreased. Almost one-half (49) of all fathers whose wives were from 40-60 selected their own clothing. Table 31 indicates that father had some part in selection of all family clothing regardless of wife's age. Selection of children's clothing seemed to be a family decision when comparing how children received their clothing regardless of the homemaker's age.

In looking at data from Table 32, the investigator found that mother selects her own clothing regardless of husband's occupation; however, 96 (38%) were farm opera-

these studies. Three hundred and thirty-seven of the responses were given by farm women, while 109 were received from professional men's wives. Farm operators represent one-half (53) of the fathers who said they selected their own clothing. When father selected clothing in combination with other family members, 68 (55%) of those doing so were farm operators. As data indicated in Table 32, children usually selected their own clothing in combination with other family members.

Data in Table 33 show that most responses were by women with five to eight years of education (286) followed by those having completed high school (157).

A comparison of who selects and buys clothing with educational level of homemakers, shows that most women in all education levels choose their own clothing. In the fifth to eighth grade range 111 (45%) women selected their own clothing. When mothers said they took part in selection of other family members' clothing, one-third (22) had only five-eight years of school, while nearly one-fourth (13) had completed high school. To some degree father made decisions about all family clothing. Of all husbands selecting their own clothing, 41 (40%) had wives with five-eight years of education. Children's clothing was selected in combination with all family members (Table 33).

Data in Tables 30-33 show that mother usually selects her own clothing, father selects his own clothing and has some part in selection of all family clothing, while selection of children's clothing appears to be a family decision.

VI. Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago? Tables 34-37

Data in Tables 34-37 show that from the 320 responses, 148 women said that buying clothing these days was about the same, 106 said it was harder, and 66 thought it was easier.

In classifying "Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago?" by income, the investigator found that 41 (38%) of the 106 who said it was harder had family incomes of \$2500 or less and 34 (32%) in the income range of \$2500 to \$5000 (Table 35). From the 320 families responding, 194 received incomes under \$5000.

Classification of the same question by age group (Table 35), reveals that 79 (74%) of those who said it was harder to buy clothes these days were 40 years of age or older.

Data in Table 36 indicate that all homemakers, regardless of husband's occupation, said it was harder to purchase clothes these days than two or three years ago. However, 39 (37%) were farm operators' wives.

Almost one-half (52) of those homemakers who felt clothing selection was harder these days had a fifth to eighth grade education (Table 37).

From Tables 34-37 it would appear that of the 106 women who found it more difficult to buy clothes these days the greatest number were 40 and older with fifth-eighth grade education and had incomes under \$5000. Proportionally

same number (140) said buying clothing was about the same than those who felt it was easier or harder.

VII. What kinds of clothing would you like help with in selection and buying? Tables 38-41

When homemakers were asked what they would like help with in selection and buying, the largest category was dresses for self (109). About an equal amount of interest was shown in women's coats and suits (63), children's outer clothing (51), and boys' and men's coats and suits (55).

In a comparison of family income with kinds of clothing homemakers wanted help with in selection and buying, most responses were given by women with incomes between \$2500 and \$5000, regardless of item (Table 38). However, 197 responses were by those with \$2500-\$5000 incomes and 103 were in the \$5000-\$7500 range.

Forty-seven (43%) of the 197 responses from homemakers between \$2500-\$5000 indicated they would like help in selecting and buying their own dresses; 52 (40%) wanted help with purchasing their own coats and suits; 20 (39%) said they would like help in selecting children's outer clothing; and 25 (45%) indicated help with boys' and men's coats and suits (Table 38).

Data in Table 39 indicate as the age of the homemaker increases, so does the number of women wanting help with selection of their own dresses until age 60, when it decreases. However, over one-half (61) of these same women were between the ages of 40 and 60. The largest

group. Thirty-seven (50%) homemakers between the ages of 40-60 wanted help in purchasing women's coats and suits. When selection of children's outer clothing was the response, over one-half (27) were homemakers between 30-50. Selection of boys' and men's suits was the answer given by over one-half (31) the women who were between 40-60.

When classifying occupation of the husband with kinds of clothing homemaker wants help with selection and buying, the investigator noted that most women were farmers' wives (Table 40). From the 239 responses in this occupational group, nearly one-fourth (53) of the homemakers wanted help in selecting dresses for themselves; 33 (14%) said they needed help in purchasing women's coats and suits; 26 (11%) wanted help choosing children's outer clothing and 32 (13%) indicated help was needed in selection of boys' and men's coats and suits.

When analyzing the question (Table 41) with homemaker's education, the investigator found that most responses were by women with five to eight years of education (151) and when they had completed high school (128).

Dresses for self was the response given by over one-third (40) of the homemakers with a fifth to eighth grade education. Of all women wanting to know more about selection of women's suits and coats, 26 (41%) had fifth to eighth grade education and 15 (24%) high school. When interviewees responded that they wanted help in choosing children's clothing, 12 (41%) of the homemakers had fifth

completed high school. Table 41 also shows that 16 (25%) of the answers given that help was needed in buying boys' and men's coats and suits were by women with an education of five to eight years and by 13 (24%) homemakers having completed high school.

Data from Tables 38-41 seem to imply that women with incomes between \$2500 and \$5000 and between the ages of 30-60 with a fifth to eighth grade education or had completed high school, want to know particularly more about selection of dresses for self, children's clothing, and coats and suits for women, men and boys.

VIII. Do you or do you not have a dryer?
Tables 42-45

One further question the investigator wanted to know was whether or not the family had a dryer. From the 326 responses given, 196 families did not own a clothes dryer.

Data in Table 42 show that nearly three-fourths (138) of the homemakers without dryers were in those homes having incomes under \$5000. In those homes with dryer, over one-half (75) of the families had incomes between \$2500 and \$7500.

Sixty-eight (52%) of the women between the ages of 30-50 stated they had a dryer (Table 43). Of all homemakers indicating they did not have a dryer, 93 (47%) were between the ages of 50 and 70. The highest number of women (140) were between 40-60.

... among the main part of the husband with ownership of a dryer, the investigator found that almost one-half (64) of the women having dryers were wives of farmers and nearly one-fourth (28) were professional men's wives (Table 44). When women indicated they had no dryer, one-fourth (48) were in those families with no father, over one-third (69) were in homes where the family head was a farm operator, and almost one-fourth (43) were in homes where the father was retired or unemployed.

Data from Table 45 indicate that over one-half (101) of the women not having a dryer were those with an education between fifth and eighth grade. Sixty per cent (78) of the families having dryers were in those homes where the homemaker had either a fifth to eighth grade education or had completed high school.

It can be assumed from Tables 42-45 that most women from 30-60 with a high school education and \$2500-\$5000 incomes have dryers; while women with five to eight years of education and incomes of \$2500 and less have no dryer.

Table 14. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Why do you or do you not like to sew?" classified by family income

Number of Respondents	Family Income			Total
	(93) \$2500 and Under No.	(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.	(59) \$5000 to \$7499 No.	
			(16)	(328)
			No Response	Total No.
<u>First response*</u>				
<u>"Yes" answers</u>				
Saves money	12	19	20	13
Creative outlet	28	34	15	13
				2
				4
<u>"No" answers</u>				
Time consuming	10	15	9	7
Other+	20	25	10	12
Total	70	93	54	45
				4
				10
<u>Second response*</u>				
<u>"Yes" answers</u>				
Saves money	1	7	4	5
Creative outlet	5	13	14	5
				1
				1
<u>"No" answers</u>				
Time consuming	7	1	3	4
Other+ a	13	17	5	9
Total		38	26	1

*Respondents could give more than one response.
 +Other - No one problem was indicated. Example-never learned how, do not like to sew, not satisfied with finished product, etc.

Table 15. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Why do you or do you not like to sew?", classified by age of husbands

	Homemakers' Age							Total No.	
	(10) No Home- maker No.	(15) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to No.	(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.	(44) 60 to 69 No.		(46) 70 and Over No.
<u>First response</u>									
<u>"Yes" answers</u>									
Saves money	-	2	10	17	15	14	7	1	66
Creative outlet	2	5	5	13	22	23	12	12	94
<u>"No" answers</u>									
Time consuming	-	2	4	7	7	11	4	6	41
Other	-	4	1	8	10	21	14	13	71
Total	2	13	20	45	54	69	37	32	272
<u>Second response</u>									
<u>"Yes" answers</u>									
Saves money	-	-	1	2	6	1	2	-	12
Creative outlet	-	1	6	9	9	7	3	3	38
<u>"No" answers</u>									
Time consuming	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
Other	-	-	5	6	5	11	3	3	33
Total	-	1	12	18	23	19	8	6	87

Table 16. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Why do you or do you not like to sew?", classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation							Total No.	
	(58) No Male Head No.	(9) L No.	(6) S & W No.	(24) O-K No.	(132) F No.	(7) C & S No.	(42) P No.		(50) R & U No.
<u>First response</u>									
<u>"Yes" answers</u>									
Saves money	5	2	1	6	39	-	7	6	66
Creative outlet	12	3	1	12	33	-	17	16	94
<u>"No" answers</u>									
Time consuming	8	1	-	3	18	-	6	5	41
Other	19	2	1	5	22	-	11	11	71
Total	44	8	3	26	112	-	41	38	272
<u>Second Response</u>									
<u>"Yes" answers</u>									
Saves money	2	1	-	1	6	-	2	-	12
Creative outlet	7	2	-	5	19	-	3	2	38
<u>"No" answers</u>									
Time consuming	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Other	4	1	-	-	20	3	2	3	33
Total	13	4	-	6	49	3	7	5	87

Key to headings for main work of male household head as used by the U.S. Census:
 Laborer = L.
 Service Worker = S & W
 Operative-Kindred = O-K. Skill type of jobs such as welders, etc.
 Farm Operator = F Clerical and Sales = C & S Professional = P
 Retired and Unemployed = R & U

Table 17. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Why do you or do you not like to sew?", classified by education of homemaker

	(23) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	Homemakers' Education				(9) 4 Year Col.	(11) No Home- makers & Not Apply	(328) Total No.
			(31) 1-3 Year HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Year Col. No.	(62) 4 Year HS No.			
<u>First response</u>									
"Yes" answers									
Saves money	1	26	5	1	11	1	-	66	
Creative outlet	8	39	12	3	12	3	2	94	
"No" answers									
Time consuming	1	16	5	5	5	3	-	41	
Other	10	33	4	5	6	1	-	71	
Total	20	114	26	14	34	8	2	272	
<u>Second response</u>									
"Yes" answers									
Saves money	-	5	1	-	3	1	-	12	
Creative outlet	1	14	5	1	7	1	-	38	
"No" answers									
Time consuming	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Other	4	14	2	2	2	-	-	33	
Total	5	36	8	3	12	2	-	87	

Table 18. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What do you like to sew best," classified by family income

	Family Income				Total No.	
	(93) \$2500 & Under No.	(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.	(59) \$5000 to \$7499 No.	(52) \$7500 and Over No.		(16) No Responses No.
Dresses for self	42	45	25	21	5	138
Clothes for children	30	36	23	22	8	119
Mending and patching	17	27	11	15	3	73
Drapery	4	10	3	6	1	24
Curtains	5	10	3	4	-	22
Slip covers	7	9	2	2	-	20
Total	105	137	67	70	17	396

Table 19. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What do you like to sew best," classified by age of homemaker

	Homemakers' Age										Total No.
	(10) No Home- maker No.	(15) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to 29 No.	(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.	(44) 60 to 69 No.	(46) 70 and Over No.	(328)		
Dresses for self	-	9	10	12	30	38	20	19	138		
Clothes for children	-	8	12	27	31	21	12	8	119		
Mending and patching	3	-	4	10	13	21	11	11	73		
Drapery	-	1	1	5	8	3	3	3	24		
Curtains	-	-	2	4	6	5	3	2	22		
Slip covers	-	-	1	2	6	2	5	4	20		
Total	3	18	30	60	94	90	54	47	396		

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Table 20. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What do you like to sew best," classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation							Total	
	(58) No Male Head	(9)	(6)	(24) (132) (7)	(42)	(50)	(328)		
	No.	L No.	SW No.	O-K No.	F No.	C&S No.	P No.	R&U No.	Total No.
Dresses for self	25	3	1	13	56	2	17	21	138
Clothes for children	15	5	2	10	59	1	17	10	119
Mending and patching	18	3	-	4	33	1	5	9	73
Drapery	2	1	1	3	10	-	4	3	24
Curtains	2	1	1	3	9	-	3	3	22
Slip covers	5	1	2	2	6	-	2	2	20
Total	67	14	7	35	173	4	48	48	396

Table 21. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What do you like to sew best," classified by education of homemaker

	Homemakers' Education							Total	
	(23) 4th or less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	(31) 1-3 Years HS No.	(62) 4 Years HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Years Col. No.	(9) 4 Years Col. No.		(11) No Home- maker and Not Apply No.
Dresses for self	16	62	14	24	4	14	3	1	138
Clothes for children	7	43	17	30	4	17	1	-	119
Mending and patching	6	34	4	14	2	6	3	4	73
Drapery	4	5	4	8	1	2	-	-	24
Curtains	4	7	3	7	-	1	-	-	22
Slip covers	4	7	2	3	2	2	-	-	20
Total	41	158	44	86	13	42	7	5	396

Table 22. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What would you like to be able to sew better," classified by family income

	Family Income					Total
	(93) \$2500 and Under	(108) \$2500 to \$4999	(59) \$5000 to \$7499	(52) \$7500 and Over	(16) No Response	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Clothes for self	18	21	15	17	2	73
Coats and suits;	4	7	8	8	3	30
Children's clothing	2	8	4	6	-	20
General clothing	7	16	12	7	2	44
Other	11	13	12	6	1	43
Slip covers and draperies	2	8	4	1	1	16
Total	44	73	55	45	9	226

Table 23. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What would you like to be able to sew better," classified by age of homemaker

	Homemakers' Age						Total		
	(10) No Home- maker No.	(15) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to 29 No.	(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.		(144) 60 to 69 No.	(46) 70 and Over No.
Clothes for self	-	3	11	15	12	22	7	3	73
Coats and suits	-	2	3	8	9	6	1	1	30
Children's clothing	-	5	4	4	4	2	1	-	20
General clothing	-	1	3	9	13	10	5	3	44
Other	-	1	2	12	13	8	5	2	43
Slip covers and draperies	-	2	3	3	4	3	1	-	16
Total	-	14	26	51	55	51	20	9	226

Table 24. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What would you like to be able to sew better," classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation								Total
	(58) No Male Head No.	(9) L No.	(6) S & W No.	O-K No.	(24) F No.	(132) C & S No.	(7) F No.	(42) R & U No.	
Clothes for self	6	1	1	4	42	1	10	8	73
Coats and suits	3	1	-	-	17	-	7	2	30
Children's clothing	1	2	-	3	14	-	-	-	20
General clothing	6	3	-	6	15	-	8	6	44
Other	4	1	2	5	23	-	5	3	43
Slip covers and draperies	2	1	-	2	7	-	4	-	16
Total	22	9	3	20	118	1	34	19	226

Table 25. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What would you like to be able to sew better," classified by education of homemaker

	Homemakers' Education								Total
	(22) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	(31) 1-3 Years HS No.	(62) 4 Years HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Years Col. No.	(9) 4 Years Col. No.	(11) No home- maker and Not Apply No.	
Clothes for self	2	33	8	14	8	8	-	-	73
Coats and suits	1	5	4	11	1	6	2	-	30
Children's clothing	-	8	2	3	2	5	-	-	20
General clothing	1	11	8	12	1	8	3	-	44
Other	2	17	5	11	2	4	2	-	43
Slip covers and draperies	-	6	2	4	1	2	1	-	16
Total	6	80	29	55	15	33	8	-	226

Table 26. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Different ways people in family get their clothing," classified by family income

	(93)		(108)		Family Income		(16)		(200)	
	No.	%	No.	%	\$5000 to \$7499	\$7500 and over	No.	%	No.	%
Sew at Home (new)										
Adults	40	47	26	21	7	7	47	14	311	141
Children under 13	11	27	12	12	3	3	11	6	112	72
Children 13 and over	4	15	11	11	1	1	4	6	89	54
Handed Down										
Adults	12	16	11	9	2	2	12	7	141	67
Children under 13	10	13	19	19	2	2	10	6	112	72
Children 13 and over	4	10	11	11	1	1	4	6	89	54
Exchanged with family and friends										
Adults	10	12	4	3	1	1	10	6	112	72
Children under 13	9	23	17	17	1	1	9	6	112	72
Children 13 and over	3	8	3	3	1	1	3	4	37	17
Buy ready made										
Adults	60	104	57	50	14	14	60	37	311	141
Children under 13	13	42	24	27	6	6	13	8	112	72
Children 13 and over	9	30	22	22	6	6	9	6	89	54
As gifts (new)										
Adults	1	1	30	19	9	9	1	1	141	67
Children under 13	1	3	10	14	3	3	1	1	112	72
Children 13 and over	1	3	13	13	3	3	1	1	89	54

Table 27. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Different ways people in family get their clothing," classified by age of homemaker

	(10) No. Home- maker	(15) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to 29 No.	Homemakers' Age			(44) 60 to 69 No.	(46) 70 and Over No.	(328) Total No.
				(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.			
Sew at Home (new)									
Adults	-	10	12	21	36	33	18	23	153
Children under 13	-	6	14	23	20	4	-	-	67
Children 13 and over	-	-	-	8	23	13	1	-	45
Handed Down									
Adults	-	3	4	8	8	13	4	4	44
Children under 13	-	6	14	25	21	3	-	-	69
Children 13 and over	-	-	1	6	15	12	-	-	34
Exchanged with family & friends									
Adults	-	3	2	6	6	12	2	3	34
Children under 13	-	4	12	24	15	3	-	-	58
Children 13 and over	-	-	-	5	16	7	-	-	28
Buy ready made									
Adults	-	15	26	47	62	75	44	42	311
Children under 13	-	9	20	38	36	9	-	-	112
Children 13 and over	-	-	3	14	42	29	-	1	89
As gifts (new)									
Adults	-	9	14	21	30	32	20	15	141
Children under 13	-	8	16	23	22	4	-	-	73
Children 13 and over	-	-	2	5	27	16	-	-	50
Total	-	73	140	274	379	265	89	88	1308

Table 25. Budget for all Institutions (Group). South Dakota, beneficiaries to question, "What kind of gifts program is provided for the children," classified by category of institution.

	Frequency of Gifts						Frequency of Institution			Total No.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	No. of Institutions	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	
Over 25 beds (cont.)										
Adults	26	0	0	15	0	1	18	25	153	
Children under 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	67	
Children 13 and over	2	1	1	1	1	-	8	2	45	
Under 25 beds:										
Adults	4	2	1	1	1	-	4	10	44	
Children under 13	1	4	1	1	1	1	13	1	69	
Children 13 and over	3	1	-	3	1	1	4	1	34	
Emergency with family & friends:										
Adults	4	3	-	1	1	-	2	8	34	
Children under 13	1	4	-	6	1	1	10	1	59	
Children 13 and over	3	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	28	
Day ready care:										
Adults	57	9	5	24	131	3	42	40	311	
Children under 13	1	4	3	11	64	2	24	3	112	
Children 13 and over	3	2	1	7	56	1	16	3	89	
As gifts (new):										
Adults	21	4	3	7	66	2	16	22	141	
Children under 13	1	3	1	6	48	1	12	2	73	
Children 13 and over	2	1	-	1	37	1	7	1	50	
Total	126	50	20	106	679	16	190	121	1,308	

Table 29. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Different ways people in family get their clothing," classified by education of homemaker

	Homemakers' Education							(11) No Home- maker and Not Apply No.	(328) Total No.
	(23) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	(31) 1-3 Year HS No.	(62) 4 Year HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Year Col. No.	(9) 4 Year Col. No.		
Sew at Home (new)									
Adults	13	71	15	29	6	16	2	1	153
Children under 13	1	16	11	23	-	14	2	-	67
Children 13 and over	-	19	4	12	1	8	1	-	45
Handed Down									
Adults	1	23	4	7	1	7	1	-	44
Children under 13	1	21	7	25	-	10	5	-	69
Children 13 and over	-	21	1	5	-	6	1	-	34
Exchanged with family & friends									
Adults	2	18	4	4	1	4	1	-	34
Children under 13	-	14	7	26	-	8	3	-	58
Children 13 and over	-	11	1	9	1	6	-	-	28
Buy ready made									
Adults	22	134	31	61	14	39	9	1	311
Children under 13	-	28	15	38	1	24	6	-	112
Children 13 and over	1	35	6	26	4	13	4	-	89
As gifts (new)									
Adults	9	52	14	34	4	23	5	-	141
Children under 13	-	14	10	30	1	13	5	-	73
Children 13 and over	-	19	2	14	-	12	3	-	50
Total	50	496	132	343	34	203	48	2	1308

Table 30. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Who selects and buys clothing for," classified by family income

	(93) \$2500 and Under No.		(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.		Family Income (59) (52) \$5000 to \$7499 No.		(16) No Responses No.		(328) Total No.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mother	78	80	42	36	12	248				
Mother										
Father	-	1	-	1	-	2				
Children 13-20	1	-	-	1	1	3				
Combination	6	24	14	13	3	60				
Father	11	13	9	6	1	40				
Mother	20	33	23	18	9	103				
Children 13-20	1	1	-	-	-	2				
Combination	21	50	22	26	4	123				
Children 13-20	5	9	6	2	2	24				
Mother										
Father	-	1	-	-	-	1				
Children 13-20	3	9	5	3	1	21				
Combination	6	21	19	23	4	73				
Total	152	242	140	129	37	700				

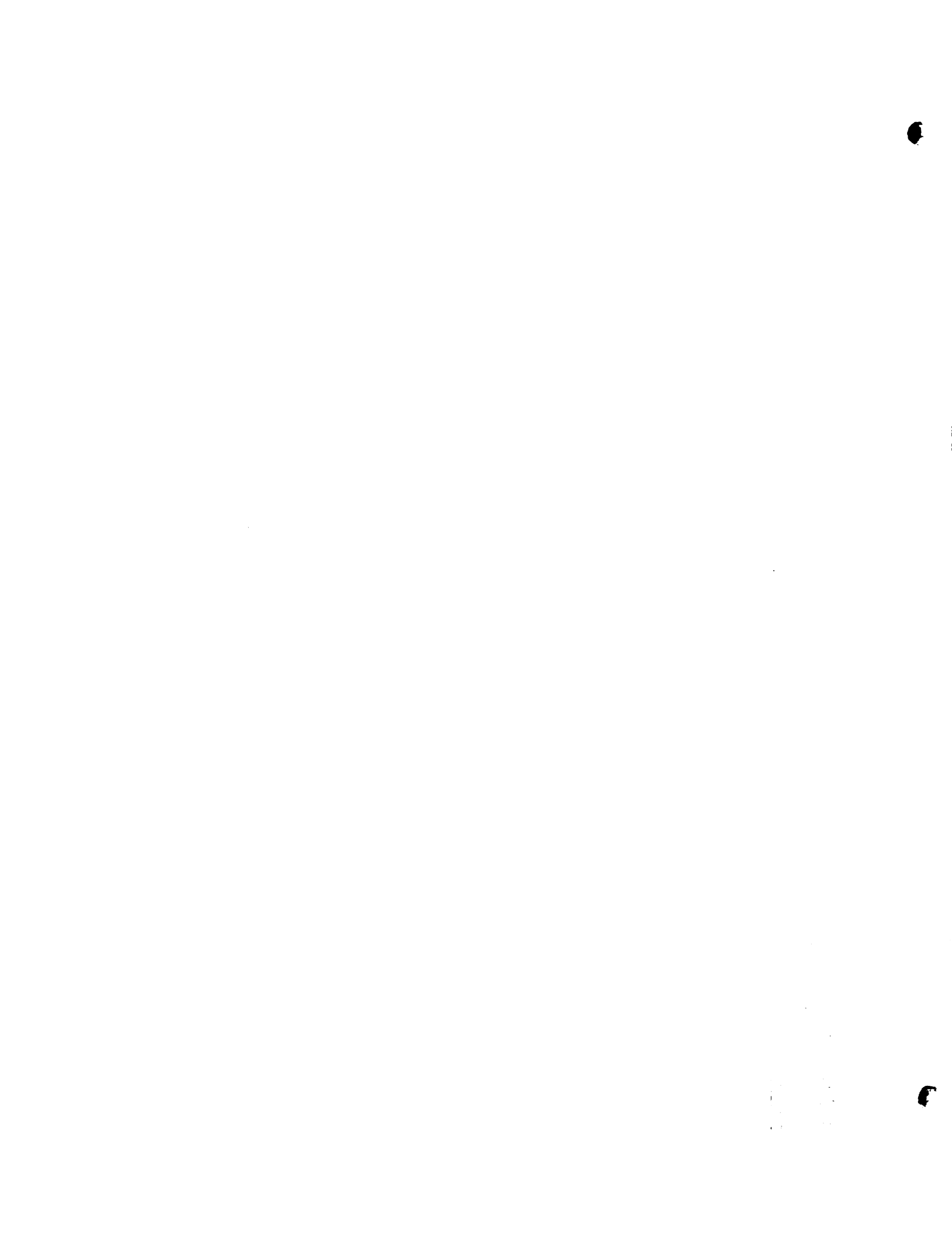


Table 31. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Who selects and buys clothing for," classified by age of homemaker

	(10) No. Home- maker No.	(15) and Under No.	(26) to No.	Homemakers' Age					(46) 70 and Over No.	(328) Total No.
				(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.	(44) 60 to 69 No.			
Mother	-	11	21	34	46	59	40	37	248	
Father	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	
Children 13-20	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	
Combination	-	4	5	11	16	14	4	6	60	
Father	5	3	3	7	8	10	2	2	40	
Mother	4	7	9	15	22	27	12	7	103	
Father	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	
Children 13-20	-	5	13	24	29	39	13	10	123	
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Children 13-20	-	2	-	9	9	4	-	-	24	
Mother	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Father	-	1	-	1	10	8	1	-	21	
Children 13-20	1	-	2	15	34	21	-	-	73	
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	10	33	53	119	174	176	73	62	700	

Table 32. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Who selects and buys clothing for," classified by occupation of husband

	(58) No Male Head	(9)	(6)	(24) (132)	Husband's Occupation				(50)	(328)
					(7)	(42)	(7)	(42)		
	No.	L	S & W	O-K	F	C & S	P	R & U	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Mother	54	7	4	18	96	2	33	34	248	
Mother	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Father	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
Children 13-20	3	2	1	5	34	1	4	10	60	
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Father	-	2	1	7	12	2	7	9	40	
Mother	1	2	2	8	53	-	20	17	103	
Father	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Children 13-20	2	5	2	8	68	1	14	23	123	
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Children 13-20	-	1	-	3	14	-	6	-	24	
Mother	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Father	3	-	1	2	12	-	3	-	21	
Children 13-20	3	1	-	2	45	2	18	2	73	
Combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	66	20	11	53	337	8	109	96	700	

Table 33. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Who selects and buys clothing for?" Classified by education of homemaker

	HOMEWORKER EDUCATION										Total No.
	(23) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	(31) 1-3 Year HS No.	(22) 4 Year HS No.	(14) beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Year Col. No.	(9) 4 Year Col. No.	(11) No Home- maker and Not Apply No.	(328)		
Mother	18	111	24	48	9	30	7	1	243		
Father	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2		
Children 13-20	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3		
Combination	4	22	6	13	4	9	2	-	60		
Father	2	11	3	8	2	7	2	5	40		
Mother	3	41	2	24	3	16	3	5	103		
Children 13-20	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2		
Combination	6	43	14	28	6	12	4	-	123		
Children 13-20	1	11	1	5	1	5	-	-	24		
Mother	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Father	-	7	1	5	1	5	2	-	21		
Children 13-20	-	26	7	24	1	12	2	1	73		
Combination	34	295	65	157	27	97	22	12	700		

Table 34. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago?", classified by family income

	Family Income				Total No.	
	(93) \$2500 and Under No.	(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.	(59) \$5000 to \$7499 No.	(52) \$7500 and Over No.		(16) No Responses No.
About Same	35	49	28	26	10	148
Harder	41	34	13	15	3	106
Easier	13	22	18	10	3	66
Total	89	105	59	51	16	320

Table 35. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago?", classified by age of homemaker

	Homemakers' Age										Total No.
	(10) No Home- makers No.	(15) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to 29 No.	(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.	(44) 60 to 69 No.	(46) 70 and Over No.	(328) Total No.		
About Same	5	6	8	25	31	31	24	18	143		
Harder	3	6	8	10	18	29	11	21	106		
Easier	1	2	9	12	13	17	7	5	66		
Total	9	14	25	47	62	77	42	44	320		

Table 36. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago?", classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation							Total No.	
	(58) No Male Head	(9)	(6)	(24) (132)	(7)	(42)	(50)		(323)
	No.	L	S & W	O-X	F	C & S	P	R & U	Total No.
About Same	36	2	3	3	67	1	16	24	148
Harder	21	3	1	6	48	2	12	20	106
Easier	12	2	1	3	26	1	14	5	66
Total	57	6	4	23	137	3	40	49	320

Table 37. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you think it is harder to buy clothes these days than two or three years ago?", classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation							Total No.
	(23) 462	(138) 306	(31) 143	(62) 276	(9) 40	(11) 48	(11) 48	
	No.	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Total No.
About Same	9	17	1	1	1	1	1	27
Harder	12	17	1	1	10	1	1	47
Easier	3	19	1	1	13	1	1	40
Total	23	47	2	2	24	2	2	100

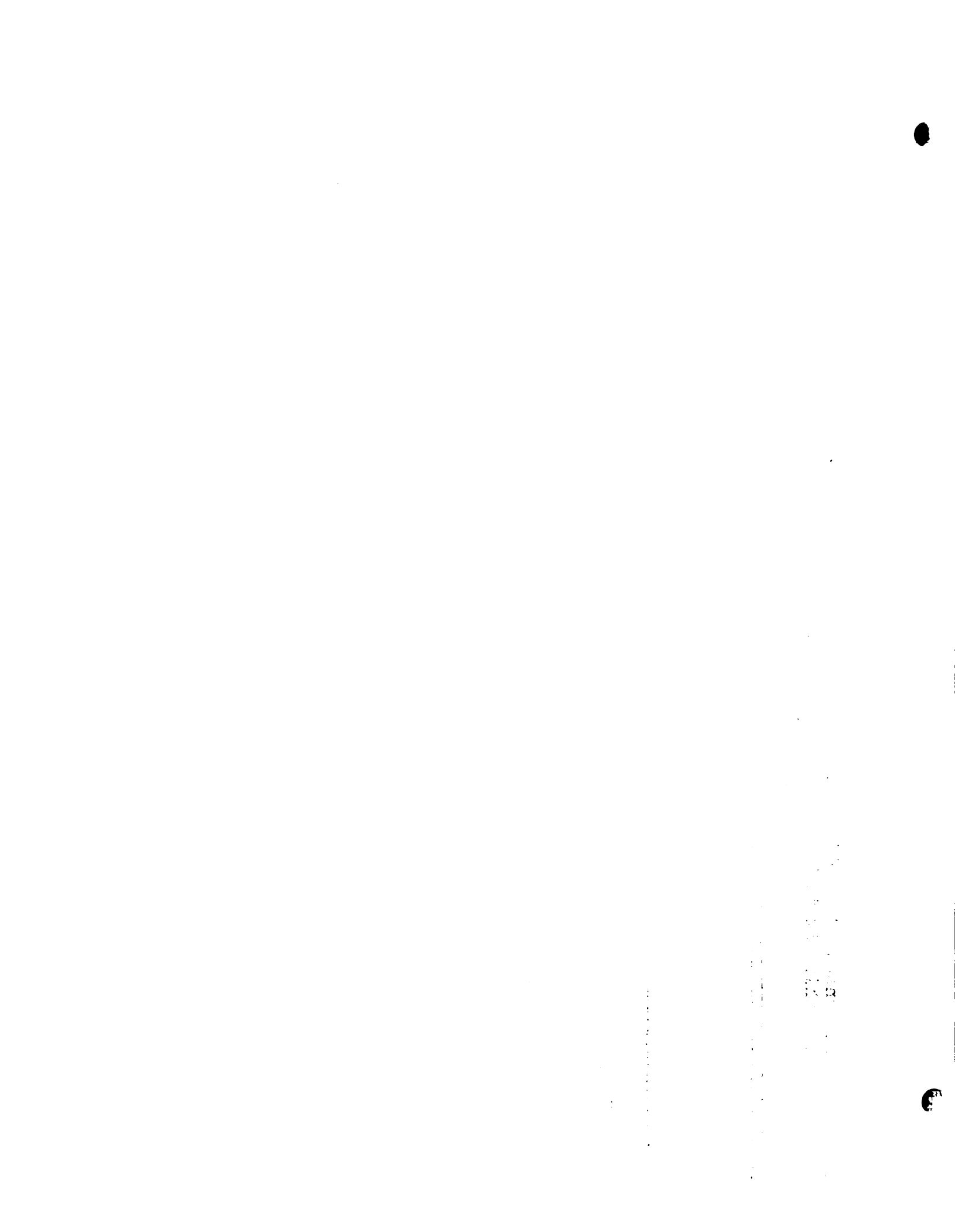


Table 38. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What kinds of clothing would you like help with in selection and buying," classified by family income

	Family Income					Total No.
	(93) \$2500 and Under No.	(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.	(59) \$5000 to \$7499 No.	(52) \$7500 and Over No.	(16) No Response No.	
Dresses for Self	20	47	20	18	4	109
Women's Coats and Suits	10	25	14	12	2	63
Children's Outer Clothing	5	20	12	11	3	51
Hosiery and Socks	4	13	11	3	-	31
Foundation Garments	4	22	9	8	1	44
Boys' and Men's Coats and Suits	6	25	12	10	2	55
Under Clothing	2	14	7	5	-	28
Shoes	9	18	10	8	1	46
Other	5	13	8	4	2	32
Total	65	197	103	79	15	459

Table 36. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, respondents to question, "What kinds of clothing would you like help with in collection and disposal, if classified by age of respondent."

	Respondent Age										Total No.
	(10) No	(15) 24 and under	(20) 25 to 29	(25) 30 to 34	(30) 35 to 39	(35) 40 to 44	(40) 45 to 49	(45) 50 to 54	(50) 55 to 59	(55) 60 to 64	
Dresses for Self	-	6	13	15	15	27	34	10	4	109	
Women's Coats and Suits	-	3	4	15	18	19	19	5	2	63	
Children's Outer Clothing	-	6	9	16	11	7	2	2	-	51	
Hosiery and Stocks	-	2	5	3	10	10	1	1	-	31	
Foundation Garments	-	2	4	5	13	15	4	2	1	44	
Boys' & Men's Coats & Suits	2	5	4	10	14	17	4	2	1	55	
Under Clothing	-	1	2	5	5	10	1	1	-	28	
Shoes	-	2	3	9	11	11	1	1	2	46	
Other	-	4	3	3	14	4	1	3	1	32	
Total	2	32	57	78	123	127	29	29	11	459	

Table 40. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What kinds of clothing would you like help with in selection and buying," classified by occupation of husband

	Husband's Occupation										Total No.
	(58) No Male Head No.	(9) L No.	(6) S & W No.	(24) O-K No.	(132) F No.	(7) C & S No.	(42) P No.	(50) R & U No.	(328)		
Dresses for Self	19	3	1	10	53	2	15	6	109		
Women's Coats and Suits	10	1	-	5	33	1	9	4	63		
Children's Outer Clothing	3	3	1	6	26	1	11	-	51		
Hosiery and Socks	2	-	-	4	19	1	4	1	31		
Foundation Garments	6	2	1	2	23	1	5	4	44		
Boys' & Men's Coats & Suits	4	-	-	5	32	1	10	3	55		
Under Clothing	3	1	-	3	14	1	4	2	28		
Shoes	5	-	-	5	26	1	5	4	46		
Other	3	2	1	6	13	-	5	2	32		
Total	55	12	4	46	239	9	68	26	459		



Table 41. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "What kinds of clothing would you like help with in selection and buying," classified by education of homemaker

	Homemakers' Education											Total No.
	(23) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	(31) 1-3 Year HS No.	(62) 4 Year HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Year Col. No.	(9) 4 Year Col. No.	(11) No home-maker and Not Apply No.	(328)			
Dresses for Self	2	40	14	25	5	20	2	-	109			
Women's Coats & Suits	1	26	4	15	3	12	2	-	63			
Children's Outer Clothing	-	12	5	19	2	11	2	-	51			
Hosiery and Socks	-	12	2	8	1	7	1	-	30			
Foundation Garments	-	15	4	11	2	10	2	-	54			
Boys' & Men's Coats & Suits	-	16	5	13	3	13	2	3	57			
Under Clothing	-	7	1	13	3	4	2	-	28			
Shoes	1	13	6	15	1	9	1	-	56			
Other	-	10	4	9	4	5	-	-	32			
Total	4	151	45	128	24	91	13	3	459			

Table 42. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you or do you not have a dryer," classified by family income

	Family Income				Total No.
	(93) \$2500 and Under No.	(108) \$2500 to \$4999 No.	(59) \$5000 to \$7499 No.	(52) \$7500 and Over No.	
Yes	16	45	30	32	130
No	77	61	29	20	196
Total	93	106	59	52	326
			No Response	No Response	Total No.
			7	9	16

Table 43. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you or do you not have a dryer," classified by age of homemaker

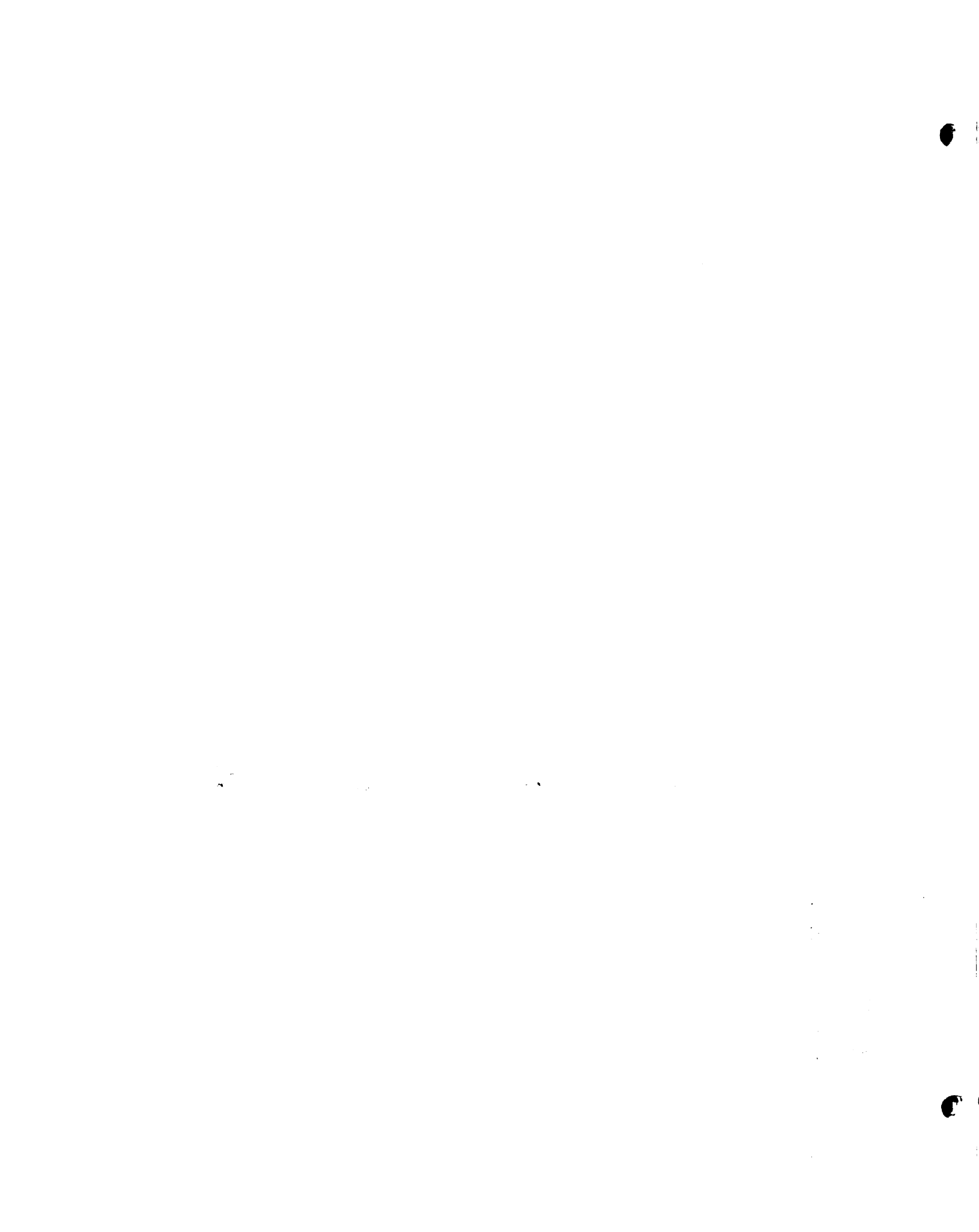
	Homemakers' Age										Total No.
	(10) No Home- maker No.	(14) 24 and Under No.	(26) 25 to 29 No.	(47) 30 to 39 No.	(63) 40 to 49 No.	(77) 50 to 59 No.	(44) 60 to 69 No.	(46) 70 and Over No.	(13) 4	(33) 39	
Yes	1	6	15	38	30	23	4	13	130		
No	9	9	10	9	33	54	39	33	196		
Total	10	15	25	47	63	77	43	46	326		

Table 44. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you or do you not have a dryer," classified by occupation of husband

	(58) No Male Head No.	(9) L No.	(6) S & W No.	Husband's Occupation					Total No.
				(24) O-K No.	(132) F No.	(7) C & S No.	(42) P No.	(50) R & U No.	
Yes	13	4	1	12	64	1	28	7	130
No	48	5	3	12	69	2	14	43	196
Total	61	9	4	24	133	3	42	50	326

Table 45. Responses of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers to question, "Do you or do you not have a dryer," classified by education of homemaker

	(23) 4th or Less No.	(138) 5th to 8th No.	Homemakers' Education					Total No.	
			(31) 1-3 Year HS No.	(62) 4 Year HS No.	(14) Some Beyond HS No.	(40) 1-3 Year Col. No.	(9) 4 Year Col. No.		
Yes	4	36	15	42	7	19	6	1	130
No	19	101	16	20	7	21	3	9	196
Total	23	137	31	62	14	40	9	10	326



CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

An interview schedule was designed to gather information about homemaking practices of Hutchinson County, South Dakota, homemakers in areas of textiles and clothing as a benchmark for evaluation of future home economics Extension programs. The interview schedule was pretested in Brookings County, South Dakota.

Data obtained were analyzed in relation to face data: homemaker's age, income, education, and occupation of male household head. Other face data collected included family size, nationality background, and social participation.

The sample was drawn from the Hutchinson County township 1964 tax lists. From the 353 households drawn, 328 were interviewed. Ten of these households had no female homemaker and 58 had no male household head. There were no children under 21 living at home in 149 households. The majority of the families indicated German ancestry.

Most of the County was dependent upon agriculture, as indicated by occupation of male household head.

About one-half of the homemakers had gone to high school. However, there were 20 students attending college

Interviews were conducted in 1941, 1942, and 1943, and the interviews were done.

The majority of the families received incomes under \$5000.

For every member of the family ready-to-wear clothing ranked highest as a source of new clothing. Home sewing was done by most families, and generally the families were pleased with the results. Forty per cent of the homemakers indicated they altered-to-fit garments exchanged or handed down.

In all households the entire family usually had a hand in selecting the children's clothing. However, mothers selected 70 per cent of their personal clothing. Half of the fathers selected their own clothing, while the other half selected their clothing in combination with the homemaker. Most homemakers were satisfied with the clothing they purchased for themselves and their families.

A creative outlet and a money saver were the two most frequently mentioned factors for homemakers sewing. Homemakers stated they liked to sew best garments for themselves and children. Inquiry into what women would like to sew better showed clothes for self and children. Family mending and patching were done by one-third of the homemakers.

Ninety per cent of the homemakers did their laundry at home. Conventional machines were used by most families, and 39 per cent of them owned a dryer. As a whole most homemakers did not find it difficult to care for their family's clothing. Commercial dry cleaners were used by

77 per cent on the low end, then 16 per cent using
the coin-operated do-it-yourself cleaners.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Implications for Cooperative Extension Service Clothing Programs

From an analysis of the homemakers' responses to clothing practices in relation to income, education, age, and the occupation of household head, the following implications could be drawn.

Age and income correlate. As homemakers get older, total family income increases until retirement. Younger homemakers with less income do more sewing at home than women with higher incomes. For clothing construction workshops young homemakers are a potential audience. When homemakers were asked, "What do you like to sew or want to sew better?" they indicated clothes for self and children. These homemakers tended to be in the younger age bracket and have incomes of \$5000 or less. However, there does seem to be a need of lessons in construction of coats and suits for women, boys and men. When analysing the question of who selects or buys clothing for the family, the interviewer discovered that homemakers with \$2500 and under found it harder to buy clothing these days than two or three years ago. This would also indicate consumer information is needed for these homemakers.

... of the study... of... for adults and children at home, while those with four years of high school indicated they would like to see coats and suits better. Women who have not completed high school are the greatest potential sources of program participation in either clothing construction or consumer information.

Main work of husband makes little difference as to whether or not women sew at home or buy ready-to-wear clothing for their families. This could imply that in a rural setting, whether one lives in town or on a farm, these interests of women are similar.

In terms of planning Extension programs every possible means of reaching all family members should be given consideration.

Information would have to be geared to homemakers of all ages. Most of the homemakers have family incomes of \$2500 to \$5000; therefore, Extension should consider programs concerned with better management of all resources as they relate to clothing construction and consumption.

The relatively low educational level of homemakers (fifth to eighth grade education) in this study points up the fact that publications and teaching material will need to have a sixth grade reading level. It could also imply that radio and television Extension programs would need to be geared to this same educational level.

The data indicate that educational information should be presented to the Hutchinson County women on both clothing construction and consumer buying, particularly for children's clothing and homemakers' dresses.

...of the state, it would appear that direct mail would be the best method of reaching these families. This could be supported through agent columns in the weekly newspapers. Also short courses, workshops, and open meetings would be continued in the count, but on a special interest basis.

Implications for Further Research and Program Planning

The investigator recognizes that the present study was of a general nature. It did point up the need for more research in greater depth in the area of family spending patterns in relation to clothing. For example, where people buy their clothing---i.e., mail order, at home in a small town, or in a secondary shopping center--a proportionate amount of the clothing dollar is spent on various family members at different ages, and a proportionate amount of the clothing dollar is spent on garments made at home.

This matter of knowing where complete shopping centers are and should be, and where other shopping areas can serve families in South Dakota, is certainly important. How far do families drive for various clothing items and why? Answers to questions of this nature would suggest areas for economic development in the state, as well as provide convenient consumer services to families. Enterprizes

planned so that they have sufficient value to survive contribute to the economic development of the state.

Program research on where families buy various items for family living is in progress in South Dakota at the present time by the economics department of South Dakota State University on a state-wide basis.

Program planning in future South Dakota clothing programs needs to consider data supplied by the Hutchinson County study; i. e., what groups of homemakers want information on consumer buying, on clothing construction for themselves, alteration of hand-me-downs and ready-to-wear, and selection of dresses for the homemaker.

Finally, the schedule used in the present study has to be revised to eliminate ambiguous questions, to include areas not covered by this study, and to rewrite questions that did not communicate the same to all interviewers and interviewees. This schedule could be used on a broader basis in South Dakota.

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LITERATURE CITED

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APPENDIX

HUTCHINSON COUNTY PROJECT
SOUTH DAKOTA

September 1964

Name of Household Head _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number _____ Enumerator's Name _____

Date	Time		What Happened
	Start	Stop	
Call # 1	_____	_____	_____
Call # 2	_____	_____	_____
Call # 3	_____	_____	_____

Do not write in these spaces

Schedule Number	Code			Col. #
	()	()	()	
1. How many children in the following age groups live in your home? (Give number of <u>Unmarried</u> in each group.)				
<u>Age Group</u>				
<u>Number</u>				
None	_____		()	
5 and under	_____		()	
6 - 9	_____		()	
10 - 14	_____		()	
15 - 19	_____		()	
20 - 21	_____		()	
No Response	_____		()	
2. How many adult children do you have (either married or single) living away from home? _____			()	

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3. In what age group are you (your Husband?)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Homemaker (f)</u> (Check One)	<u>Husband</u> (Check One)
None	_____ (1)	_____
19 and under	_____ (2)	_____
20 - 24	_____ (3)	_____
25 - 29	_____ (4)	_____
30 - 39	_____ (5)	_____
40 - 49	_____ (6)	_____
50 - 59	_____ (7)	_____
60 - 69	_____ (8)	_____
70 and over	_____ (9)	_____
No Response	_____ (y)	_____

4. In which age groups do other adults living in your household belong: (Include married children.) Give NUMBER in each group.

	Children G.Child.	Mother and/or Father	Other Relative	Non- Relative
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
None				
20 - 29	_____	_____	_____	_____
30 - 39	_____	_____	_____	_____
40 - 49	_____	_____	_____	_____
50 - 59	_____	_____	_____	_____
60 - 69	_____	_____	_____	_____
70 and over	_____	_____	_____	_____
Don't Know	_____	_____	_____	_____
No Response	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. DO NOT FILL IN THE FOLLOWING:
(Total Number in Family) _____

()

6. What is the highest grade you (your Husband) got to complete school?

<u>School Year Completed</u>	<u>Homemaker (f)</u> (Check One)	<u>Husband</u> (Check One)
4th or less	_____	(1) _____
5th - 8th	_____	(2) _____
1 - 3 yrs. high school	_____	(3) _____
4 years high school	_____	(4) _____
Some beyond high school	_____	(5) _____
1 - 3 years college	_____	(6) _____
4 years college	_____	(7) _____
Don't Know	_____	(X) _____
No Response	_____	(Y) _____

7. What is you (your Husband's) nationality background?

	<u>Homemaker (f)</u>	<u>Husband</u>
Austrian	_____	(1) _____
Canadian	_____	(2) _____
Czechoslovakia (Polish)	_____	(3) _____
English	_____	(4) _____
German	_____	(5) _____
Hungarian	_____	(6) _____
Scandinavian	_____	(7) _____
Russian	_____	(8) _____
Other	_____	(9) _____

8. How many rooms do you have here (Don't include bath)?

Number _____

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9. Do you (Check One):

- Own (1) _____
- Rent (2) _____
- Make Payments (buying) (3) _____
- Rent Free (4) _____
- No Response (Y) _____

10. Do you have a complete bathroom--that is; a stool,
basin, and bath tub or shower:

- Yes (1) _____
- No (2) _____
- No Response (Y) _____

11. Do you have a half-bath with: (Check what you have)

- | | Yes (1) | No (2) | No Res. (Y) | |
|---------------|---------|--------|-------------|-----|
| Stool | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |
| Basin | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |
| Tub or Shower | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |

12. If "No Stool" ask: Do you have an outside private toilet?

- Yes ___ (1); No ___ (2); Not Apply ___ (0); No Res. ___ (Y) ()

13. Do you have running water:

- Yes ___ (1); No ___ (2); No Response ___ (Y) ()

14. If "yes" ask: Do you have it in: (Check)

- | | Cold(1) | Hot(2) | Both(3) | None(4) | Not Apply(0) | |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-----|
| Kitchen | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |
| Bathroom | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |
| Basement | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | () |

15. Is your water soft or softened:

- Yes ___ (1) No ___ (2) Not Apply ___ (0) ()

16. Now, we would like to know something about the equipment you have in your home:

Do you have one or more of the following:

	<u>Number</u>	
Television	_____	()
Radio	_____	()
Range		
Gas or Electric	_____	()
Wood, Coal, Kerosene	_____	()
Combination	_____	()
Refrigerator	_____	()

17. Do you have a car (cars)? Number _____ ()

18. Do you have a truck (trucks)? Number _____ ()

19. Do you have a driver's license?
 Yes ___ (1) No ___ (2) No Response ___ (Y) ()

20. If "yes" ask: Do you drive? (Check One)

Seldom	(1) _____	
Often	(2) _____	
Regularly	(3) _____	()
Not Apply	(0) _____	
No Response	(Y) _____	

21. Who in your family is employed for pay?

AMOUNT OF TIME

	None (1)	Full (2)	Part (3)	Not App. (0)	No Res. (Y)	
You						()
Husband						()
Other Adult						()
Children 13 & Over						()

Code Col. #

29. Do you have your own milk?

Yes ____ (1); No ____ (2); No Response ____ (Y)

30. If "yes" about how much do you save out every day for family use? (Number of quarts) _____

31. How much did you buy or get last week, if any, of the following: (Give Numbers)

(1) Dry Powdered Milk: Pounds _____, Large box _____, Medium box _____, Small box _____

(2) Evaporated Milk: Large cans _____, Small cans _____.

(3) Fresh Milk: Quarts _____, Half Gallons _____.

32. Is the milk you use pasteurized?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

33. Do you ever take "country cream" to pot luck or community meals?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

34. What did your family eat at home yesterday? (Give kind of meat, fruits, vegetables)

BREAKFAST

NOON MEAL

Code	Col. #
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EVENING MEAL

SNACKS (Any Time)

35. Do your children get milk at school?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Does not apply _____ (0)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

()

36. Do your children usually: (Check One)

Get lunch at the school lunch room _____ (1)

Buy lunch away from school (cafes,
grocery store, drive-in, etc.) _____ (2)

Come home for lunch _____ (3)

Carry a lunch packed at home _____ (4)

Does not apply _____ (0)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

()

37. For breakfast, do you usually serve any of the
following: Fruit, Fruit or vegetable juices)

Yes _____ (1); No _____ (2); No Response _____ (Y).

()

Code	Col. #
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44. What foods do you freeze, if any: (Read)
(Check each item given.)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Vegetables | _____ | (1) | () |
| Fruits | _____ | (2) | () |
| Meats | _____ | (3) | () |
| Dairy Products | _____ | (4) | () |
| Baked Goods | _____ | (5) | () |
| Hot Casserole dishes | _____ | (6) | () |
| No Response | _____ | (Y) | () |
| Does Not Apply | _____ | (0) | () |

45. Do you own or have a steam pressure canner to use?

Yes____(1); No____(2); No Response____(Y). ()

46. About how much did you spend for groceries last week?

Amount \$ _____

47. How much of the week's grocery money was spent on non-food items last week, if any: (Estimate)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| None | \$ _____ |
| Cigarettes | \$ _____ |
| Soft Drinks (Kool-aid, Shasta, pop, kolas, etc.) | \$ _____ |
| Soaps, detergents, bleaches | \$ _____ |
| Cosmetics | \$ _____ |
| Paper goods | \$ _____ |
| Other | \$ _____ |
| Don't Know | _____ |
| TOTAL | \$ _____ |

Code	Col. #
------	--------

DO NOT ASK: Will be filled in by editor

48. Amount actually spent for food:

- Under \$5 _____ (1)
- \$5 - 9 _____ (2)
- \$10 - 14 _____ (3)
- \$15 - 19 _____ (4)
- \$20 - 24 _____ (5)
- \$25 - 29 _____ (6)
- \$30 - 34 _____ (7)
- \$35 and over _____ (8)
- None _____ (9)

49. Before you go shopping do you usually write out a list of the groceries you want?

Yes____(1); No____(2); No Response____(Y).

50. Do you usually plan your meals?

- No plan _____ (1)
- Plan around meat _____ (2)
- Plan vaguely _____ (3)
- Plan complete meals_____ (4)
- No Response _____ (Y)

51. If "no" on 50, Skip to Question 53.

Do you ever write out meal plans?

Yes____(1); No____(2); No Response____(Y).

Code	Col. #
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52. If you plan meals when do you do it? (Check)
- As you make out your grocery list? _____ (1)
- While you are in the store shopping? _____ (2)
- In the morning for the rest of the day? _____ (3)
- After you go into the kitchen to get the meal? _____ (4)
- Other _____ (5)
- No Response _____ (Y)
- Not Apply _____ (0)

53. How many meals did members of your family buy away from home last week?

Number _____, Don't Know _____(X), No Response _____(Y)

54. About how many times did your family go to an eating place for a meal this past month?

Number _____

Don't Know _____ (X) (X)

No Response _____ (Y) (Y)

TIME and ENERGY

55. Would you like some help with time and energy savers for household work?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

No Response _____ (Y)

Don't Know _____ (X)

56. What things would you enjoy doing if you had more time?

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Code	Col. #
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HOME FURNISHINGS

57. Are there any home furnishings changes you would like to make next year?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

58. If "yes," what? _____

59. Now, we would like to talk a little about family living in your community.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT and FAMILY LIFE

59. What two things do you think families or individuals are most concerned about where children five years of age and under are involved?

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

60. Children six to twelve years?

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

61. Older Children?

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

62. What things are you concerned about for yourself?

(1) _____

(2) _____

Code

Col. #

() ()

63. What are your greatest concerns for marriage?

(1) _____

(2) _____

() ()

64. Schools?

(1) _____

(2) _____

() ()

65. Your neighborhood or community?

(1) _____

(2) _____

() ()

66. Your County?

(1) _____

(2) _____

() ()

67. Other?

(1) _____

(2) _____

() ()

68. Would you like to learn more about how children grow, develop, and behave?

Yes ___(1); No ___(2); Don't Know ___(X); _____

No Response (Y).

()

69. Would you like to learn more about how to understand and improve relationships between people?

Yes ___(1); No ___(2); Don't Know ___(X);

No Response ___(Y).

Code

Col. #

()

70. Does your family as a group discuss family affairs?

Often ___(1); Occasionally ___(2); Usually not ___(3);

No Response ___(Y).

()

71. Generally, who in your family makes most of the decisions about children, such as:

	You (1)	Hus- band (2)	Both (3)	Both & Older Child. (4)	Child, Only (5)	Don't Know (X)	Not App. (0)	No Resp. (Y)
Work in the home								
Discipline								
Activ. outside the home								
Time to get in at night								
Use of the car								
Use of allowance								
Use of earnings								
Choice of Life work								
Choice of Train. or education								
No Children								

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72. Do any of the children have plans or hopes for some special kind of work or occupation when they are grown?

Yes____(1); No____(2); Don't Know____(X);

No Response____(Y).

Comments:

Code Col. #

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73. If "yes": Do you have any plans for helping them to do this?

Yes____(1); No____(2); Not Apply____(0);

No Response____(Y).

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74. Look at this card and tell us which of these are:

	Avail. in Co. (1)	Don't Know (2)	Need or Could Improve (3)	Don't Know (4)	No. Resp. (Y)
Library					
Kindergarten					
Spec. Classrooms for Handicapped					
Family Relations Course in H.S.					
Pre-Natal Classes					
Care for Senior Citizens					
Senior Citizen Org. Groups					
Available Recreation Older					
Middle Age					
Youth					
Children					
Other					

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TEXTILES and CLOTHING

75. Do you have a sewing machine available for your use?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Sometimes _____ (3)

No Response _____ (Y)

()

76. What is the condition of this machine?

Excellent _____ (1)

Good _____ (2)

Poor _____ (3)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

()

77. Do you know how to:

Yes(1) No(2) No Resp.(Y)

Oil the machine _____

()

Adjust Stretch Length _____

()

Adjust Tensions _____

()

78. Do you like to sew?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

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79. Why (do you or do you not like it)?

() ()

Code	Col. #

80. What do you like to sew best?

- Clothes for self _____ (1)
- Clothes for children _____ (2)
- Mending--Patching _____ (3)
- Draperies _____ (4)
- Curtains _____ (5)
- Slip-Covers _____ (6)
- No Choice _____ (7)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

81. Are you usually pleased with the things you sew?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- Not Apply _____ (0)
- No Response _____ (Y)

82. Are your children usually pleased with the things you sew?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- Not Apply _____ (0)
- No Response _____ (Y)

83. If you or your children are not pleased with the things you sew at home, what do you think are the reasons?

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87. Who selects and buys:

Clothing For:	You (1)	Father (2)	Child. 13-20 (3)	Combina. (4)	Other (5)	Do not Buy (6)	No Resp. (Y)	Don't Know (X)
Mother								
Father								
Children 13-20								
Combina-tion								
Other								

Code

Col. #

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88. Are you usually satisfied with the clothing you buy for yourself?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

No Response _____ (Y)

()

For your family?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

No Response _____ (3)

()

89. Do you think it is harder to buy clothing these days than it was two or three years ago?

About the same _____ (1)

Harder _____ (2)

Easier _____ (3)

No Response _____ (Y)

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90. Why do you think so?

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91. Would you like to know more about some kinds of clothing to help you with selection and buying?

Yes _____(1)

No _____(2)

Don't Know _____(X)

No Response _____(Y)

92. If so, what kind? (Check each one mentioned)

Dresses for yourself _____(1)

Womens coats and suits _____(2)

Childrens outer clothing _____(3)

Hosiery and socks _____(4)

Foundation Garments _____(5)

Boys and Mens coats and suits _____(6)

Under clothing _____(7)

Shoes _____(8)

Other (specify) _____(9)

Don't Know _____(X)

No Response _____(Y)

93. Do you find it hard to care for the family's clothing these days?

Yes _____(1)

No _____(2)

No Response _____(Y)

94. Why do you think it is hard?

95. Where is your laundry done?

- At home _____ (1)
- Sent out _____ (2)
- Laundromat (Wash and Dry) _____ (3)
- No Response _____ (Y)

96. What kind of a washing machine do you have, if any?

- Automatic _____ (1)
- Conventional _____ (2)
- None _____ (3)
- No Response _____ (Y)

97. Do you have a dryer?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- No Response _____ (Y)

98. How do you get most of the dry cleaning done?

- Commercial dry cleaners _____ (1)
- Coin Operated--Do it yourself _____ (2)
- At home _____ (3)
- Do no dry cleaning _____ (4)
- No Response _____ (Y)

FAMILY ECONOMICS

99. Do you think that managing your money is:

- Easy _____ (1)
- Hard _____ (2)
- Fairly Easy _____ (3)
- Other (Specify) _____ (4)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

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100. Are you and your family satisfied with the way you are using your money?

Degree of Satisfaction							
	Very (1)	Fairly (2)	Not Very (3)	Not At All (4)	Don't Know (X)	No Resp. (Y)	Not Apply (0)
You							
Husband							
Sons							
Daughters							

101. Generally, who in your family makes most of the decisions about using money for the following expenditures:

	You (1)	Husband (2)	Parent(s) and/or Older children (3)	No Resp. (Y)
Food				
Car				
Furniture				
Clothing				
Recreation of family				

102. Who if anyone in your family keeps records of the money that is spent, individually and for the family?

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (X)	No Response (Y)
You				
Husband				
Older Sons				
Older Daughters				

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106. Who makes the decisions about buying insurance for the family?

- You _____ (1)
- Husband _____ (2)
- Both _____ (3)
- No Response _____ (Y)

107. How does your family pay for most of the things it buys?

- Cash _____ (1)
- Charge Account _____ (2)
- Installment _____ (3)
- Other _____ (4)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

108. Are you now making or have you in the last two or three years made installment payments on:
(Check all that apply)

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (X)	No Response (Y)
Automobile				
Furniture (TV and Radio)				
Household Equipment				
Washing Machine				
Clothing				
Groceries				
Medical Care				
Dental Care				
Farm Equipment				
Other (Specify)				

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109. Do you have any loans besides the things listed under the above questions which you are now paying on?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

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110. Which of these are you now using or have you used in the past for loans or installment buying?

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (X)	No Response (Y)
Retail Stores				
Auto Finance Co.				
Banks-Sav. & Loans				
Credit Unions				
Personal Finance				
Life Ins. Co.				
Mail Order houses				
Co-Ops				
Individuals				
Other (Specify)				

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111. Do you think it costs more to buy on the installment plan?

Yes _____ (1)

No _____ (2)

Don't Know _____ (X)

No Response _____ (Y)

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112. Do you (husband) have a will?

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (X)	No Response (Y)
You				
Husband				

113. Are you as a family saving for any particular thing now?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

114. In the future, what do you expect to save for?

115. Do you expect to live here (in this house) for say:
(Check One)

- Less than 5 years _____ (1)
- 5 to 10 years _____ (2)
- Indefinitely _____ (3)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

116. Are you making or have you made plans for retirement?

- Yes _____ (1)
- No _____ (2)
- Don't Know _____ (X)
- No Response _____ (Y)

MASS MEDIA

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117. Do you get a newspaper? If "yes," what papers do you get?

Daily _____ (1)

Weekly _____ (2)

Both _____ (3)

No Response _____ (Y)

118. Do you have a radio?

Yes____(1); No____(2); No Response____(Y).

119. What stations do you listen to regularly?

120. What programs do you listen to regularly?

121. What TV Stations can you get?

122. What TV Programs do you watch regularly?

123. Have you ever contacted the County Extension Office?

Yes____(1); No____(2); No Response____(Y).

124. If "no" on question 123, disregard 124.

If "yes," How?

Office Visit____(1); By Letter____(2);

By Telephone____(3); No Response____(Y).

125. Did you receive satisfaction from this contact?

Yes____(1); No____(2); Somewhat____(3);

No Response____(Y).

126. Do you read the county agent's column?

Regularly____(1); Not at all____(2);

Sometimes____(3); No Response____(Y).

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INCOME CLASS

127. Get a - b - c - or - d:

Now, this is the last question. Would you please give me some idea of what your family income was the past year after taxes were paid. Just look at this card and give me the number which covers your income class.

a. Under \$2500 _____ (1)

\$2500 - \$4999 _____ (2)

\$5000 - \$7499 _____ (3)

\$7500 - \$9999 _____ (4)

\$10,000 and over _____ (5)

()

b. Weekly pay: \$ _____

Pay every two weeks: \$ _____

Was the worker(s) out of work (unemployed or layed off) any time during the past year?

Yes____; No____.

If "yes," ask: How long? _____

c. Monthly pay: \$ _____

Did the worker get paid 12 months this past year?

Yes____; No____.

If "no": How many (give number of months)

Number _____

d. How long did he work in the past year?

Number of: Weeks____; Months____.

128. Did you receive any income other than salary and wages, Such as: (get week or month)

	Week (1)	Month (2)	
Pension	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Social Security	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Investments	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Welfare	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Childrens Aid	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Other (Family, etc.)	\$ _____	\$ _____	()
Don't Know		_____ (X)	
No Response		_____ (Y)	

Information wanted:

OBSERVATION SHEET OF THE HOMEMAKER,
HER HOME AND HER SURROUNDINGS

129. Appearance of homemaker: Yes (1) No (2)

Neat and Clean _____ ()

130. Attitude of homemaker:

Friendly _____ ()

Interested _____ ()

Comments:

() ()

131. General appearance of home:

Clean, neat (1) _____

Untidy (2) _____

Ill kept (unclean) (3) _____ ()

Did not see inside (4) _____

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132. General appearance of house: Yes (1) No (2)

House in good condition (1) _____

House in fair condition (2) _____

House in poor condition (3) _____

133. General appearance of yard and surroundings:

Yard kept well (1) _____

Yard kept poorly (2) _____

Effort made to keep yard (3) _____

Comments: _____

134. Controlling flies, insects, bugs:

Screens on all windows and doors (1) _____

Some windows and doors screened (2) _____

No screens on windows and doors (3) _____

135. Stagnant ponds visible near house:

Yes _____(1)

No _____(2)

Comments: _____

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136. Homemaker's sense of color, design:

	Yes(1)	No (2)	Did not see(3)
Room was pleasing to eye	_____	_____	_____
Too much design, too busy	_____	_____	_____
Room seems drab	_____	_____	_____
Too many knickknacks, crowded, cluttered	_____	_____	_____

Comments: _____

137. Safety Features in and out of home:

	Good Resp. (1)	Safe (2)	Unsafe (3)	Don't Have (4)
Porch steps	_____	_____	_____	_____
Hand rail on porch	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sidewalks	_____	_____	_____	_____

Comments: _____

138. Is there evidence of electricity?

Yes_____ (1); No_____ (2)

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MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARIES



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