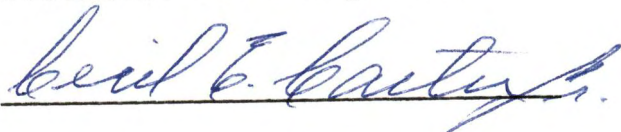


To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Sue Gibson Schlosshan entitled "The Influence of the 1972 Statewide Extension Clothing Practice Survey on Amounts of Staff Time Planned and Expended and Clientele Contacts with Selected Audiences and Teaching Methods, Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974." I recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Extension.

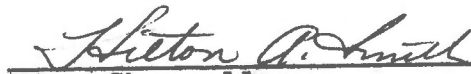

Robert Dotson, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:





Accepted for the Council:


Vice Chancellor
Graduate Studies and Research

THE INFLUENCE OF THE 1972 STATEWIDE EXTENSION
CLOTHING PRACTICE SURVEY ON AMOUNTS OF STAFF
TIME PLANNED AND EXPENDED AND CLIENTELE
CONTACTS WITH SELECTED AUDIENCES
AND TEACHING METHODS, FISCAL
YEARS 1972 AND 1974

A Thesis
Presented for the
Master of Science
Degree
The University of Tennessee

Sue Gibson Schlosshan

March 1975

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express her sincere appreciation to her major professor, Dr. Robert S. Dotson, for his guidance, assistance and encouragement in the writing of this thesis. Gratitude is also expressed to Dr. Cecil E. Carter and Professor Helen L. Rader.

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. Troy W. Hinton, Assistant Dean, Agricultural Extension Service, The University of Tennessee, for his help in obtaining the necessary information used in this study.

Finally, the author is most grateful to her family and friends for their encouragement and understanding throughout the study.

ABSTRACT

Data from the Tennessee Extension Management Information System (i.e., Agent days planned and spent and clientele contacts made) for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 were related to information from the summary of the 1972 Tennessee Extension Clothing Survey to determine whether the latter had influenced time planned and spent with appropriate homemaker audiences and teaching methods.

The relation between survey clothing practices and primary TEMIS clothing and textiles subjects was found to be satisfactory for study purposes. Recommended practices under the primary subjects "Clothing Records" and "Clothing Management and Planning" were found to be used the least by Tennessee homemakers suggesting need for program emphasis.

Percents of total Agent days planned and expended on the weak clothing and textiles subjects between 1972 and 1974 showed no appreciable increases. Percents planned with non-club audiences tended to decrease and with Home Demonstration Club Members to increase; while percents expended were the reverse from 1972 to 1974.

Regarding numbers of total Agent days planned for all clothing and textiles subjects, there was a marked decrease between 1972 and 1974. For total Agent days

spent, a relatively small decrease in total time was noted. Also, a decrease of more than 10 percent was noted in total clientele contacts recorded in the clothing area from 1972 to 1974.

Personal and Group methods were used the most in both years studied--mainly in "Clothing Production and Construction."

It was implied that factors other than the statewide survey had influenced Agent time planned and spent and contacts made for audiences and by methods studied.

Recommendations were made for further study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Study Background	1
Purpose of the Study	2
Definitions of Terms	3
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
III. METHOD AND PROCEDURE	9
IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY	11
Priority Clothing Construction, Buying and Textiles Practices and Related Subjects	11
Shifts in Agent Clothing Time Planned Comparing Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 . . .	29
Shifts in Agent Clothing Time Expended Comparing Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 . . .	37
Shifts in Agent Clothing Contacts Made Comparing Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 . . .	43
Numbers, Percents, and Shifts in Agent Teaching Methods Used Comparing Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974	50
V. SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS	62
Summary of Findings	63
Implications	66
Recommendations	66

CHAPTER	PAGE
BIBLIOGRAPHY	68
APPENDIXES	71
Appendix A	72
Appendix B	78
Appendix C	93
Appendix D	98
Appendix E	103
VITA	108

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Recommended Clothing Construction, Buying and Textiles Practices Arranged in Descending Order of Educational Priority Held as Determined by the 1972 Tennessee State Extension Survey According to Percents of Interviewees in Various Audiences Using the Practices and Showing TEMIS Primary Subject Relations	12
II. <u>Number</u> Increases or Decreases (Actual Shifts) Comparing Tennessee Extension Agent Days <u>Planned</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	30
III. <u>Percent</u> Increases and Decreases (Relative Shifts) Comparing Percents of Tennessee Extension Agent Days <u>Planned</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	34
IV. <u>Number</u> Increases and Decreases (Actual Shifts) Comparing Tennessee Extension Agent Days <u>Expended</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	38
V. <u>Percent</u> Increases and Decreases (Relative Shifts) Comparing Percents of Tennessee Extension Agent Days <u>Expended</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	41
VI. <u>Number</u> Increases and Decreases (Actual Shifts) Comparing Tennessee Extension Agent <u>Contacts Made</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	44

TABLE

VII.	<u>Percent</u> Increases and Decreases (Relative Shifts) Comparing Percents of Tennessee Extension Agent <u>Contacts Made</u> with Different Audiences from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	47
VIII.	<u>Number</u> of Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> in 1972 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	51
IX.	<u>Percent</u> of Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> in 1972 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	53
X.	<u>Number</u> of Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> in 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	55
XI.	<u>Percent</u> of Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> in 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	57
XII.	<u>Number</u> Increases and Decreases (Actual Shifts) in Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	59
XIII.	<u>Percent</u> Increases and Decreases (Relative Shifts) in Percents of Days Spent by Tennessee Extension Agents Using Different <u>Teaching Methods</u> from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 by Clothing Subjects Arranged in Order of Priority Need	60

TABLE

PAGE

XIV.	Characteristics of Tennessee Homemakers in Five Audience Groups and Their Use of Clothing Construction Practices (1972)	79
XV.	Characteristics of Tennessee Homemakers in Five Extension Districts	90
XVI.	Raw Data for Time Planned for All Districts in 1972 by Agent Days	94
XVII.	Raw Data for Time Planned for All Districts in 1974 by Agent Days	95
XVIII.	Raw Data for Time Planned for All Districts in 1972 by Percents	96
XIX.	Raw Data for Time Planned for All Districts in 1974 by Percents	97
XX.	Raw Data for Time Expended for All Districts in 1972 by Agent Days	99
XXI.	Raw Data for Time Expended for All Districts in 1974 by Agent Days	100
XXII.	Raw Data for Time Expended for All Districts in 1972 by Percents	101
XXIII.	Raw Data for Time Expended for All Districts in 1974 by Percents	102
XXIV.	Raw Data for Contacts Made for All Districts in 1972 by Agent Days	104
XXV.	Raw Data for Contacts Made for All Districts in 1974 by Agent Days	105
XXVI.	Raw Data for Contacts Made for All Districts in 1972 by Percents	106
XXVII.	Raw Data for Contacts Made for All Districts in 1974 by Percents	107

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. STUDY BACKGROUND

Program development is an important part of the whole Extension Service System. It is essential that planning be done so it may best meet the needs of the most people, and aid in the solving of problems that are real in the community.

Assisting in program development is the Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) designed to provide information for improved decision making. Information from TEMIS aids in pinpointing trends, concerns, and options and in analyzing possible outcomes in making program development decisions (9:8).^{*} Thus, the relationship between Extension program development and TEMIS is a mutual one. The ultimate aim of TEMIS related to program development is to provide useful and practical information for use in improved program planning.

The use of a recommended practice checklist for determining the needs of homemakers has been done in

^{*}Numbers in parentheses refer to numbered references in the bibliography; those after the colon are page numbers.

Tennessee over the past years to aid in program planning (see Appendix A). These recommended practice checklists have been developed by specialists through research and experience.

Both TEMIS and the statewide home economics practice checklist survey systems provide useful information. The former provides records of Agent days planned and spent, contacts made, and teaching methods used by subjects (e.g., Clothing) and the latter helps Agents and specialists identify the approved clothing and other home economics practices being used and not being used. Prior to this study, such data for clothing had not been systematically analyzed.

B. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The major purposes of this study were to identify clothing construction, buying, and textile needs based on a 1972 Survey of Characteristics of Tennessee Homemakers in Five Extension Districts and Their Use of Clothing Construction Practices and to relate these practices to TEMIS Primary Subjects. Another purpose of the study was to identify shifts in actual numbers and relative percents of Agent days planned and expended, and contacts made for clothing construction, buying and textiles with Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM) and other adult audiences and, to a limited degree, for teaching methods.

C. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Various audiences were used in this study and are defined as follows. All Other Adults are individuals generally 21 years of age, who cannot be more specifically categorized into one of the more specific audience types (1:12H).

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) is a program for low-income homemakers or individuals living in a rural or urban area who are responsible for planning and/or preparing the family's food (10).

A Home Demonstration Club Member (HDCM) is an individual who is enrolled in an active organization composed of homemakers working and learning ways and means to improve their home and family life and/or community through the Extension home economics educational program (1).

A Homemaker is an individual having the primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining the home environment in the family context (2:5H).

A Public Housing Tenant is an individual living in public housing (2:5H).

Young Nonclub Homemakers are homemakers with preschool children or married less than five years who are not HDCM's (2:5H).

Teaching methods analyzed in this study were categorized into three different areas. Personal and Group teaching methods included farm visits, home visits, other on-site visits, office visits, method demonstrations, conferences and workshops, lectures, tours, and other personal contacts.

Mass Media teaching methods included news stories, circular letters, radio, television, and publications. Other teaching methods included evaluation, planning, and exhibits.

The Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) was used as a basis for information used in this study. TEMIS is designed to provide information for purposes of improved decision making (1:1A). Documents used include the Annual Plan of Work and the Weekly Activity Report. They provide data for maintaining a current record of planned and unplanned activities. Information is provided for use in managing Extension's resources and in reporting to various groups. Number of contacts are reported in the Weekly Activity Report, also.

A concern level was set for use in this study. It is generally considered that if a practice is being used from 60 to 65 percent or less, there is need of improvement. For this study 62 percent or less use of a practice was considered of concern (i.e., concern level).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 gave authority for the United States Department of Agriculture and the state land grant colleges to join forces in establishing and maintaining an out-of-school educational program. The purpose of the program is "to aid men, women, and youth in applying research results and other accepted practices in improving their farm, homes and communities" (5:4).

Little relevant literature was available related to this study. Information related to recommended practices and different audiences was found in a few studies, while studies concerning TEMIS make up the latter part of the research.

Hurst (4), in a personal interview survey using a special form of the Tennessee Extension Recommended Clothing Construction Practice Checklist, collected data for use in Knox County program planning and to discover any differences that might exist in practice adoption between 45 Home Demonstration Club Members who had attended a clothing workshop and a random sample of 45 who had not attended. The findings showed that those who had participated in the workshops made higher practice adoption scores than

the nonparticipants. Also, participants used recommended buying practices more than nonparticipants.

Henry (3), through personal and group interviews, tried to determine the influence of selected characteristics, family patterns, economic standards and clothing problems of 100 low-income homemakers in Macon County on their participation in a clothing construction workshop. Another purpose was to determine changes in low-income homemakers' sewing skills brought about by attendance at a clothing construction workshop. Findings showed that participation in the workshop was not influenced by personal characteristics of the homemakers. Workshop participants were more active than nonparticipants in church work, work of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Home Demonstration Clubs. Low-income homemakers participating in the workshop made a significant improvement in test scores on the 15 clothing construction skills.

In 1972, a benchmark was established regarding how Tennessee County Extension personnel spent their time in Fiscal Year 1970 and 1971 according to district and state summaries. McBroom (7) also wanted to find out how the personnel had planned their time in Fiscal Year 1971 according to the state summary and to total projected allocation of Extension time through Fiscal Year 1975. It was found that there were wide variations between time

planned to be spent and actual time expended according to "elements." Extension personnel in Tennessee tended to underplan, while there were large increases in time spent and contacts made for "elements" from Fiscal Year 1970 and 1971. The element, "Family Living" and the subject "Clothing" were totaled among others.

Itharat (6) established a benchmark regarding how Tennessee County Extension personnel planned and spent their time where radio was the primary teaching method to be used in Fiscal Years 1971-1973 at district and state levels. It was found that there were wide variations between radio time planned to be spent and actually expended according to purposes. According to primary subject code groupings, the radio time spent in Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972 was almost equal on the state level. There was a slight increase in the amount of radio time spent in Fiscal Year 1973. The subject Clothing was summed in terms of Agent time planned and spent using radio.

The relationships between background and training of Agents, county situational factors, knowledge, interest and attitude of Agents and use of recommended dairy practices and time spent by Agents with dairy clientele was the purpose of a study done by Northcutt in 1973 (8). The findings showed that neither the Agents' background and training nor their knowledge of dairy subject matter was significantly

related to the amount of time Agents devoted to their dairy Extension program or to the number of contacts made with dairy clientele. Positive relationships were observed between both the amount of time Agents spent on dairy subjects and the total number of contacts made with dairy clientele and several measures of the Agents' interest in dairying and their attitudes toward dairying. There was a high correlation with both time Agents spent on dairying and the number of contacts they made with dairymen. Such a study has not been conducted to date in Clothing or other home economics Extension subject matter areas.

In summary, it is noted that relatively few related studies were found, some looking at clothing practices, others at input data from TEMIS and one partially relating dairy practice use and time devoted and contacts made. However, no previous study was found having the same purposes as the present.

CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURE

Information pertaining to this study was collected from two different sources. First, a statewide summary of a survey taken in 1972 comparing five audiences of Tennessee homemakers regarding their use of clothing construction practices was used as the basis for identifying priority educational needs of the homemakers and for relating them to appropriate TEMIS subjects for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974.

Second, information from TEMIS printouts of Agent days planned, expended, contacts made and teaching methods used for clothing subjects was collected and arranged in order, according to clothing practice priorities, from least use to most use and, except for methods, for the various audiences.

Initially, the clothing recommended practices were categorized under one of nine major TEMIS clothing subjects. These subjects in turn were arranged in order from the least use of practices under each subject to the most use.

In this study the level at which each recommended practice was considered needing improvement in use was

62 percent and below. This was called the "concern level" in this study.

Later, the information from TEMIS was arranged in order of subject priority for the various audiences. Four different measures were considered in this study, namely Agent days planned, expended, contacts made, and teaching methods used.

Computations of increases or decreases in actual numbers of Agent days planned and devoted to various subjects studied were made by subtracting Fiscal Year 1974 data (see raw data tabled in Appendixes) from those for Fiscal Year 1972. Such figures, therefore, represent absolute changes from 1972 and 1974.

Computations for increases or decreases in relative percents of time planned and spent on various subjects studied were made by subtracting Fiscal Year 1974 percents (see raw data tabled in Appendixes) from those for Fiscal Year 1972. Consequently, such figures represent relative shifts in percents of time and are not comparable with data showing actual changes in numbers of Agent days planned and/or expended.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This chapter includes findings which identify audience clothing construction, buying, and textiles needs, relate these needs to TEMIS primary subjects, and identify shifts in numbers and percents of Agent days planned and expended, and contacts made for clothing construction, buying, and textiles with HDCM and other adult audiences and for teaching methods.

A. PRIORITY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION, BUYING AND TEXTILES PRACTICES AND RELATED SUBJECTS

Twenty-nine recommended clothing construction, buying and textiles practices included in the 1972 Tennessee Extension Clothing Practice Checklist Survey (see Appendix B for raw data) were grouped under seven primary Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) subjects in Table I. They are listed in the table in descending order of priority as problem areas.

Comparison by Subjects

The grand total average subject practice use was 64.2 percent. Total average percents using the various practices,

TABLE I

RECOMMENDED CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION, BUYING AND TEXTILES PRACTICES
 ARRANGED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF EDUCATIONAL PRIORITY HELD
 AS DETERMINED BY THE 1972 TENNESSEE STATE EXTENSION
 SURVEY ACCORDING TO PERCENTS OF INTERVIEWEES
 IN VARIOUS AUDIENCES USING THE PRACTICES
 AND SHOWING TEMIS PRIMARY
 SUBJECT RELATIONS

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
1. Clothing Records						
a. Kept a record of family clothing expenditures.	9.7	9.0	17.0	6.0	5.0	12.0
Subtotal	9.7	9.0	17.0	6.0	5.0	12.0
2. Clothing Management and Planning						
a. Had a written inventory of family clothing last year.	7.3	7.0	15.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
b. Used inventory as a basis for planning for needed clothing items and accessories	13.8	15.0	19.0	13.0	3.0	7.0
						12

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* (N=100)	Homemakers (N=61)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
2. c. Clothing repairs upkeep and storage were part of the spending plan	60.4	62.0	63.0	69.0	10.0	57.0
d. Planned wardrobe around one or two basic colors and bought items to "go with" these colors	70.4	73.0	60.0	48.0	44.0	72.0
e. Knew how to decide when money could be saved by either pur- chasing a garment ready-made or by making it	82.4	84.0	83.0	90.0	36.0	79.0
f. Had clothing suitable for functions and occasions in which individual normally participates	91.3	92.0	91.0	83.0	97.0	89.0
Subtotal	54.3	55.5	55.2	51.0	32.2	51.8

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
3. Clothing Production and/ or Construction						
a. Staystitched various areas of garment according to recommendation for individual fabrics	58.2	60.0	60.0	48.0	11.0	58.0
b. Altered patterns according to recom- mended methods before cutting garments	61.4	62.0	64.0	58.0	20.0	65.0
c. Used interfacing fabrics suitable for outer gar- ment fabric in areas of garment where needed	66.7	68.0	72.0	56.0	26.0	67.0
d. Understitched garments in areas where needed	67.8	69.0	74.0	57.0	13.0	70.0
e. Marked seamline, darts, center front, center back and special details by method appropriate for fabric	67.9	69.0	75.0	70.0	28.0	65.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)				Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)		EFNEP* Homemakers (N=100)		Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)		Other (N=375)	
		Percent				Using		Practice		---		---	
3. f. Finished seams of garment appropriate for garment and/or lining fabric.	68.3	70.0				69.0		55.0		11.0		72.0	
g. Constructed hems of garments so they were (1) level from floor, and (2) even in width with fullness eased evenly without pleats or tucks and (3) so hand stitches were inconspicuous from right side of garment.	73.1	74.0				78.0		67.0		28.0		75.0	
h. Applied zippers with even hand or machine stitching	76.1	76.0				83.0		84.0		33.0		78.0	
i. Selected patterns by body measurements and body types	79.0	81.0				82.0		71.0		35.0		76.0	
Subtotal	68.7	69.9				73.0		62.9		22.8		69.6	

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* Homemakers (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying						
a. Followed plan when purchasing wardrobe items	25.2	27.0	34.0	24.0	6.0	15.0
b. Bought garments which required large expendi- tures when they were on sale	54.9	55.0	58.0	46.0	30.0	59.0
c. Shopped often enough to know when sales were legitimate	76.9	78.0	85.0	65.0	54.0	74.0
d. Was aware of "gimmicks" used by stores to get customers to shop	81.4	83.0	86.0	80.0	52.0	76.0
e. Considered workmanship on each garment before purchasing	89.0	90.0	92.0	83.0	64.0	88.0
f. Shopped in reliable department or clothing stores	89.6	89.0	92.0	89.0	82.0	93.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
4. g. Checked for good fit, comfort and appearance by trying on each garment before purchasing	91.9	92.0	94.0	89.0	88.0	92.0
Subtotal	72.7	73.4	77.3	68.0	53.7	71.0
5. Textiles Selection and/or Buying						
a. Was aware of textile legislation passed by Congress to protect the consumer	51.8	55.0	43.0	35.0	18.0	49.0
b. Read board-end labels to determine fiber content, finishes used, performance claims and care recommendations before purchasing fabrics	79.9	82.0	77.0	67.0	41.0	80.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home	Young	EFNEP*	Housing	Other (N=375)
		Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	(N=100)	Project Homemakers (N=61)	
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
5. c. Read and understood labels and hangtags for fiber content, special finishes, shrinkage control, colorfastness, and care required before purchasing garment	87.1	88.0	85.0	84.0	82.0	85.0
Subtotal	72.9	75.0	68.3	62.0	47.0	71.3
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling						
a. Altered, renovated or remodeled garments to keep them in service longer as a matter of economy	74.0	76.0	73.0	89.0	47.0	64.0
b. Regularly repaired, mended or altered clothing items to keep in service	82.5	82.0	81.0	88.0	84.0	84.0
Subtotal	78.3	79.0	77.0	88.5	65.5	74.0

TABLE I (continued)

TEMIS Primary Clothing Subject and Related Recommended Practice	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP* (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Average Percent Using Practice ---						
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care						
a. Followed manufacturers instructions in caring for garments and fabrics	92.5	92.0	92.0	94.0	93.0	95.0
Subtotal	92.5	92.0	92.0	94.0	93.0	95.0
Grand Total Average	64.2	64.8	65.7	61.8	45.6	63.5

*Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

according to subject, ranged from 9.7 percent using Subject 1, Clothing Records, to 92.5 percent using Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care. Subject 1 had only a single related practice, Practice 1a, "Kept a record of family clothing expenditures," as did Subject 7, Practice 7a, "Followed manufacturers' instructions in caring for garments and fabrics."

The subtotal for Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, was 54.3 percent. Subject 2 had six related clothing practices ranging from Practice 2a, "Had a written inventory of family clothing last year," averaging 7.3 percent using, to Practice 2f, "Had clothing suitable for functions and occasions in which individual normally participates," averaging 91.3 percent. Two other practices, namely Practice 2b, "Used inventory as a basis for planning for needed clothing items and accessories," 13.8 percent using, and Practice 2c, "Clothing repairs, upkeep and storage were part of the spending plan," 60.4 percent using, were relatively low in Tennessee homemaker use in 1972 (i.e., 62 percent or lower).

The other practices related to Subject 2, that is Practice 2d, "Planned wardrobe around one or two basic colors and bought items to 'go with' these colors," 70.4 percent using and Practice 2e, "Knew how to decide when money could be saved by either purchasing a garment ready-made or by making it," 82.4 percent using, rated above the accepted concern level of 62 percent used in this study.

The subtotal for Subject 3, Clothing Production and/or Construction, was 68.7 percent. Subject 3 had nine related clothing practices ranging from Practice 3a, "Staystitched various areas of garment according to recommendation for individual fabrics," averaging 58.2 percent using, to Practice 3i, "Selected patterns by body measurements and body types," averaging 79 percent. One other practice, namely Practice 3b, "Altered patterns according to recommended methods before cutting garments," 61.4 percent using, was relatively low in Tennessee homemaker use in 1972.

The other practices related to Subject 3, that is Practice 3c, "Used interfacing fabrics suitable for outer garment fabric in areas of garment where needed," 66.7 percent using, Practice 3d, "Understitched garments in areas where needed," 67.8 percent using, Practice 3e, "Marked seamline, darts, center front, center back and special details by method appropriate for fabric," 67.9 percent using, Practice 3f, "Finished seams of garment appropriately for garment and/or lining fabric," 68.3 percent using, Practice 3g, "Constructed hems of garments so they were (1) level from floor, and (2) even in width with fullness eased evenly without pleats or tucks and (3) so hand stitches were inconspicuous from right side of garment," 73.1 percent using, and Practice 3h, "Applied zippers with even hand or machine stitching," 76.1 percent

using, rated above the accepted concern level of 62 percent used in the study.

The subtotal for Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, was 72.7 percent. There were seven clothing practices related to Subject 4 ranging from Practice 4a, "Followed plan when purchasing wardrobe items," averaging 25.2 percent using, to Practice 4g, "Checked for good fit, comfort and appearance by trying on each garment before purchasing," averaging 91.9 percent. Practice 4b, "Bought garments which required large expenditures when they were on sale," averaging 54.9 percent using, was relatively low in Tennessee homemaker use in 1972.

The other practices related to Subject 4 included Practice 4c, "Shopped often enough to know when sales were legitimate," averaging 76.9 percent, Practice 4d, "Was aware of 'gimmicks' used by stores to get customers to shop," averaging 81.4 percent, Practice 4e, "Considered workmanship on each garment before purchasing," averaging 89.0 percent, and Practice 4f, "Shopped in reliable department or clothing stores," averaging 89.6 percent. These practices rated above the accepted concern level.

Subject 5, Textiles Selection and/or Buying, had a subtotal of 72.9 percent using the three practices. These practices ranging from Practice 5a, "Was aware of textile legislation passed by Congress to protect the consumer," averaging 51.8 percent, to Practice 5c, "Read and understood

labels and hangtags for fiber content, special finishes, shrinkage control, colorfastness, and care required before purchasing garment," averaging 87.1 percent, were related to Subject 5.

The other practice related to Subject 5, namely, Practice 5b, "Read board-end labels to determine fiber content, finishes used, performance claims and care recommendations before purchasing fabrics," averaging 79.9 percent, rated above the accepted concern level.

The subtotal for Subject 6, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, was 78.3 percent. Subject 6 had two related clothing practices which were Practice 6a, "Altered, renovated or remodeled garments to keep them in service longer as a matter of economy," averaging 74 percent and Practice 6b, "Regularly repaired, mended, or altered clothing items to keep in service," averaging 82.5 percent, both above the accepted concern level.

Comparison by Audiences

Comparing audiences, it is noted that the average subject use ranged from Housing Project Homemakers, Subject 1, Clothing Records, 5 percent, to Other Homemakers, Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, 95 percent using. Grand totals for the audiences studied ranged from 45.6 percent for Housing Project Homemakers to 65.7 percent for Young Nonclub Homemakers.

Table I (page 12) divides the use of 29 recommended clothing construction, buying and textiles practices categorized into seven primary subjects, for the five audiences studied. The use of Practice 1a under Subject 1, Clothing Records, ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging only 5 percent using, to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 17 percent. All other audiences also fell under the concern level on Practice 1a, namely Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) averaging 6 percent, HDCM averaging 9 percent, and Other Homemakers 12 percent.

The subtotals for Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 32.2 percent, to HDCM averaging 55.5 percent. Other subtotals including EFNEP, averaging 51.0 percent, Other Homemakers 51.8 percent, and Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 55.2 percent, were within the concern level too.

Audiences under Practice 2a ranged from EFNEP and Housing Project Homemakers, both averaging 3 percent, to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 15 percent using. Other audiences under Practice 2a, namely HDCM and Other Homemakers, both averaged 7 percent and were within the concern level.

Under Practice 2b audience use ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 3 percent to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 19 percent. Other audiences included Other Homemakers 7 percent, EFNEP 13 percent and HDCM averaging 15 percent.

Audiences under Practice 2c ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 10 percent to EFNEP averaging 69 percent. Other Homemakers averaged 57 percent and HDCM averaged 62 percent under practice 2c, both still within the concern level.

The other audience under Practice 2c, Young Nonclub Homemakers averaged slightly higher, 63 percent, and was above the level of concern selected for this study.

Audiences using Practice 2d ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 44 percent to HDCM averaging 73 percent. The EFNEP audience, averaging 48 percent and Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 60 percent, fell within the concern level of this study. Other audiences using this practice were above the concern level.

Under Practice 2e the lowest audience use of the practice was Housing Project Homemakers averaging 36 percent, the highest being EFNEP averaging 90 percent. The other audiences averaged well above the concern level.

All of the audiences were using Practice 2f to a relatively high degree, the lowest being EFNEP averaging 83 percent, the highest Housing Project Homemakers averaging 97 percent using.

The subtotals under Subject 3, Clothing Production and/or Construction, ranged from 22.8 percent for Housing Project Homemakers to 73 percent for Young Nonclub Homemakers.

Other subtotals, namely EFNEP averaging 62.9 percent, Other Homemakers 69.6 percent, and HDCM 69.9 percent were all above the concern level.

Audiences under Practice 3a ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 11 percent, to HDCM and Young Nonclub Homemakers both averaging 60 percent. Other audiences included Other Homemakers averaging 58 percent and EFNEP averaging 48 percent, both within the concern level of this study.

Audiences under Practice 3b ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 20 percent to Other Homemakers averaging 65 percent. Other audiences within the concern level included EFNEP averaging 58 percent and HDCM averaging 62 percent. The Young Nonclub Homemaker audience was above the concern level.

Practice 3c included audiences ranging from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 26 percent use to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 72 percent in use. The EFNEP audience averaging 56 percent was the only other audience under Practice 3c below the concern level.

Under practice 3d the audiences ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 13 percent to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 74 percent. The other audience under Practice 3d within the concern level was EFNEP averaging 57 percent use.

Under Practice 3e the audience use ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 28 percent to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 75 percent, with Housing Project Homemakers being the only audience within the concern level.

Two audiences, namely Housing Project Homemakers averaging 11 percent and EFNEP averaging 55 percent rated low in use of Practice 3f, while Other Homemakers averaging 72 percent used the practice the most.

Housing Project Homemakers averaging 28 percent use was the only audience within the concern level regarding the use of Practice 3g.

Under Practice 3h and Practice 3i the Housing Project Homemaker audience averaging 33 percent and 35 percent respectively rated within the concern level, while all other audiences rated above this level.

Subtotals under Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 53.7 percent to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 77.3 percent. The subtotals of all other audiences averaged above the concern level.

Under Practice 4a the audience use ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 6 percent, to Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 34 percent. Other audiences included Other Homemakers averaging 15 percent, EFNEP averaging 24

percent, and HDCM averaging 27 percent, all within the concern level.

Audiences under Practice 4b ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 30 percent to Other Homemakers averaging 59 percent. Other audiences low in the use of Practice 4b included EFNEP 46 percent, HDCM 55 percent, and Young Nonclub Homemakers 58 percent.

Under Practices 4c and 4d the Housing Project Homemaker audience was the only audience low in use, averaging 54 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

All audiences rated high in the use of Practices 4e, 4f, and 4g. Therefore, these practices were not of concern in this study.

Subtotals for Subject 5, Textile Selection and/or Buying, ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 47 percent to HDCM averaging 75 percent. One other audience, namely EFNEP averaging 62 percent as a subtotal, fell within the concern level.

Audiences under Practice 5a ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 18 percent using, to HDCM averaging 55 percent. Other audiences low in use of Practice 5a included EFNEP, averaging 35 percent, Young Nonclub Homemakers averaging 43 percent, and Other Homemakers averaging 49 percent use.

The Housing Project Homemakers audience rated low in the use of Practice 5b, averaging 41 percent, while all other audiences rated high. All audiences used Practice 5c to a high percent.

Subtotals for Subject 6, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, ranged from Housing Project Homemakers averaging 65.5 percent to EFNEP averaging 88.5 percent. Under this subject there was only one group, namely Housing Project Homemakers, that averaged within the concern level, that being on Practice 6a averaging 47 percent.

All audiences rated high in the use of Practice 7a under Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care.

B. SHIFTS IN AGENT CLOTHING TIME PLANNED COMPARING FISCAL YEARS 1972 AND 1974

Comparison by Agent Days

Data in Table II present the numbers of Agent days increase or decrease between Agent time planned for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 by priority subjects and different audiences studied (see Appendix C for raw data for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974).

A comparison between total days planned by Agents in Clothing from 1972 to 1974 showed a net decrease (-) of 2,778 days, from 3,032 days in 1972 to 254 days in 1974. The biggest decrease as far as audience was concerned

TABLE II

NUMBER INCREASES OR DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING
 TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT DAYS PLANNED WITH
 DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972
 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS
 ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	HDCM*	Young Nonclub Home- makers	Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
			---Numbers of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Clothing Management and Planning	-21	-4	0	0	2	-17	-2
3. Clothing Production and Construction	-1,261	-229	-11	0	-65	-757	-199
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	-233	-62	0	0	-16	-149	-6
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-142	-58	0	0	-1	-63	-16
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	-54	-20	0	0	0	-31	-3
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-284	-90	0	0	6	-152	-48
8. All Other Clothing Areas	-440	-86	0	0	-29	-184	-141
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-343	-118	0	-4	-33	-123	-65
Total	-2,778	-667	-11	-4	-136	-1,480	-480
Total Agent Days, 1972	3,032	735	11	4	222	1,580	480
Total Agent Days, 1974	254	68	0	0	86	100	0

*Home Demonstration Club Members **Expanded Food and Nutrition Educ. Program

was in the Homemaker audience from 1,580 days in 1972 to 100 days in 1974, a decrease (-) of 1,480 days planned. A decrease (-) of 667 days planned was noticed in the HDCM audience from 735 days in 1972 to 68 days planned in 1974. There were 480 days planned in 1972 for All Other Adults, while there were no days planned in 1974 for this audience. There was no increase in any audience area in total days planned between Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974.

The biggest decrease in days planned according to subjects was in Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, a decrease (-) of 1,261 days. There was no increase found in any subject between days planned in Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974.

Subject 1, Clothing Records, showed no change in time planned from 1972 to 1974. Raw data in Appendix C show that there were no days planned in either 1972 or 1974, thus accounting for no change.

Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, showed a total decrease (-) of 21 days planned from 1972 to 1974, the biggest decrease (-) being in the Homemaker audience of 17 days.

The total decrease (-) in days planned for Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, was 1,261, the biggest decrease (-) being seen in the Homemaker audience

of 757. Two other large decreases (-) were in the HDCM audience, 229 days and the All Other Adult audience, 199 days.

The first three Practices being top in priority because of the low homemaker use of practices under these subjects, one might have expected there to be an increase in days planned from 1972, when the state survey was done, to 1974. Likewise, expectations would be for Subjects 4 through 9 to show a 0 or negative shift between 1972 and 1974 according to Table I (page 12) where practices under these subjects were shown to have been in relatively high rate of use.

Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, showed a 233 Agent day decrease (-) in time planned, with Homemakers being the audience with the largest decrease (-) of 149 days. Subject 5, Textile Selection and/or Buying, also showed a decrease (-) 142 days, with a decrease (-) of 63 days planned for Homemakers. There also was a decrease (-) in days planned for HDCM of 58 days. Subject 6, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, showed a decrease (-) in days planned of 54, with 31 less days being planned for Homemakers. Subjects 7, 8, and 9 also showed decreases (-) of 284, 440, and 343 days respectively, with Homemakers being the audience to have less days planned for. Fewer days were also planned for HDCM.

Comparison by Percents

Table III presents changes in the percent of time planned in 1972 and 1974 according to audiences. The change in percent of time planned ranged from a decrease (-) of 15.83 percent for All Other Adults to an increase (+) of 26.53 percent for the EFNEP audience. There was a decrease (-) in the percent of days planned in all audiences except EFNEP and HDCM.

The percentage of days planned from 1972 to 1974 for subjects ranged from a decrease (-) of 22.47 percent for Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, to an increase (+) of 11.10 percent for Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas.

Under Subject 1, Clothing Records, there was no change in days planned because there were no days planned in 1972 or 1974 in any audience (see Appendix C). There was no consequential change in percent of time planned for Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning.

There was a total decrease (-) in percent of time planned between 1972 and 1974 of 22.47 percent for Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction. The range was from a 14.16 percent decrease (-) for Homemakers to an increase (+) for EFNEP of 6.16 percent. There also was a decrease (-) in the percent of time planned for HDCM of 7.55 percent and All Other Adults of 6.56 percent.

TABLE III

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING
PERCENTS OF TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT DAYS PLANNED WITH
DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED***

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	HDCM*	Young			Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
			Nonclub Home- makers	Percent of Agent Days ---	Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Clothing Management and Planning	0.39	-0.13	0	0	0	0.79	-0.20	-0.07	-0.07
3. Clothing Production and Construction	-22.47	-7.55	-0.36	0	0	6.16	-14.16	-6.56	-6.56
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	8.91	-2.04	0	0	0	5.97	5.18	-0.20	-0.20
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-0.72	-1.91	0	0	0	1.41	0.32	-0.53	-0.53
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	4.71	0.79	0	0	0	4.32	-0.30	-0.10	-0.10
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	6.15	0.64	0	0	0	7.41	-0.33	-1.58	-1.58
8. All Other Clothing Areas	11.10	14.84	0	0	0	0.48	0.43	-4.65	-4.65
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-8.07	-2.09	0	-0.13	-0.01	-0.01	-3.70	-2.14	-2.14
Total	0	2.55	-0.36	-0.13	26.53	-12.76	-15.83		

*Home Demonstration Club Members

**Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

TABLE III (continued)

***Percents represent the relative shifts from 1972 and 1974 between the percents of time planned for each year by the subtraction of percents in 1972 from percents in 1974 (see Appendix C for raw percentage data).

Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, showed a relative increase (+) of 8.91 percent. There was an increase (+) of 5.97 and 5.18 percent, respectively, in percent of time planned for EFNEP and Homemaker audiences under Subject 4, while the largest decrease (-) was 2.04 percent for HDCM.

There was not a consequential percent shift in percent of time planned between 1972 and 1974 for Subjects 5 or 6.

Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, showed an increase (+) of 6.15 percent in percent of time planned, ranging from an increase (+) of 7.41 percent for the EFNEP audience to a decrease (-) of 1.58 percent for All Other Adult audiences.

There was an increase (+) in percent of time planned between 1972 and 1974 for Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, of 11.1 percent. The range was from a decrease (-) of 4.65 percent for All Other Adults to an increase (+) of 14.84 percent for HDCM. There was a decrease (-) of 8.07 percent in percent of time planned for Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas.

C. SHIFTS IN AGENT CLOTHING TIME EXPENDED
COMPARING FISCAL YEARS 1972 and 1974

Comparison by Agent Days

Data in Table IV present the numbers of Agent days increase or decrease between Agent time expended for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 by priority subjects and different audiences studied (see Appendix D for raw data for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974).

Comparing the total days expended in 1972 and 1974 in Clothing there was a decrease (-) of 256.26 days from 3,550.34 days in 1972 to 3,294.08 days in 1974. The biggest single decrease according to audiences was a decrease (-) of 415.68 days expended on HDCM from 997.84 days in 1972 to 582.16 in 1974. The largest increase was within the Homemakers audience of 212.67 days increase (+) in days expended, from 935.4 days in 1972 to 1,148.07 days in 1974.

Under Subject 1, Clothing Records, there was a total increase (+) of days expended from 1972 to 1974 of 11.52 days, this being largely in the audiences of HDCM, 3.27 days and Homemakers, 3.51 days.

Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, showed an increase (+) of 60.36 days expended. The increase (+)

TABLE IV

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING
TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT DAYS EXPENDED WITH
DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972
TO FISCAL YEAR 1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	HDCM*	Young Nonclub Home- makers	Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
			--- Numbers of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	11.52	3.27	1.75	0	0	3.51	2.99
2. Clothing Management and Planning	60.36	21.55	2.51	0	1	28.15	7.15
3. Clothing Production and Construction	-79.06	-237.13	14.82	-9.43	-23.74	46.20	130.22
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	53.80	4	2.41	0	-7.04	52.42	2.01
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-37.79	-9.81	0.01	-0.75	-1.13	-12.22	-13.89
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	37.55	-1.54	0.63	0.38	-1.28	13.31	26.05
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-114.60	-28.80	0	-0.13	0.85	-26.48	-60.04
8. All Other Clothing Areas	-80.03	-99.23	9.78	4.78	-13.55	100.37	-82.27
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-108.01	-67.99	-2.14	0.88	-33.27	7.41	-12.90
Total	-256.26	-415.68	29.77	-4.18	-78.16	212.67	-0.68
Total Agent Days, 1972	3,550.34	997.84	54.32	16.09	164.52	935.40	1,382.17
Total Agent Days, 1974	3,294.08	582.16	86.09	11.91	86.36	1,148.07	1,381.49

*Home Demonstration Club Members

**Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

was also in the audiences of HDCM, 21.55 days and Homemakers, 28.15 days. These first two subjects being top in priority need according to practice use, one might have expected there to be an increase in days expended between 1972 and 1974.

Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, showed a decrease (-) in days expended of 79.06. The audience range under this subject was from a decrease (-) of 237.13 days expended for HDCM to an increase (+) of 130.22 days expended for All Other Adults.

There was an increase (+) in days expended on Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, of 53.80, the range from a decrease (-) of 7.04 days for the EFNEP audience to an increase (+) of 52.42 days for Homemakers.

There was a total decrease (-) in days expended for Subject 5, Textile Selection and/or Buying, of 37.79. The largest decreases (-) were in the Homemaker and All Other Adult audiences of 12.22 and 13.89 respectively.

Subject 6, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, showed an increase (+) of days expended of 37.55 days, the range from a decrease (-) for HDCM of 1.54 days to an increase (+) of 26.05 days expended for All Other Adults.

The total decrease (-) of days expended for Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, was 114.60 days, with large audience decreases (-) in All Other Adults of 60.04, HDCM of 28.80 and Homemakers of 26.48 days expended.

There was a decrease (-) of days expended from 1972 to 1974 of 80.03 for Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas. The audience range was from a decrease (-) of 99.23 days for HDCM to an increase (+) of 100.37 days for Homemakers. Another large decrease (-) was in the All Other Adults audience of 82.27 days expended.

Under Subject 9, All Other Textile Areas, there was a decrease (-) of 108.01 days expended between 1972 and 1974. The audience range was from a decrease (-) of 67.99 days for HDCM to an increase (+) of 7.41 days for Homemakers.

Comparison by Percents

Table V shows the percent of increase or decrease between the percent of days expended in 1972 and 1974 for different audiences. The biggest relative decrease (-) was in the HDCM audience of 10.43 percent, with an increase (+) of 8.49 percent for the Homemaker audience.

The range according to subjects was from a decrease (-) of 3.07 percent for Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, to an increase (+) of 2.07 percent for Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying.

TABLE V

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING
PERCENTS OF TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT DAYS EXPENDED WITH
DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR
1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF
PRIORITY NEED***

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	HDCM*	Young Nonclub Home- makers	Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
		---	Percent of Agent	Days	---		
1. Clothing Records	0.37	0.10	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.11
2. Clothing Management and Planning	1.87	0.66	0.07	0	0.03	0.87	0.24
3. Clothing Production and Construction	1.47	-6.10	0.53	-0.25	-0.55	2.63	5.21
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	2.07	0.24	0.09	0	-0.19	1.69	0.24
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-0.93	-0.21	0	-0.02	-0.03	-0.31	-0.36
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	1.22	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.43	0.80
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-3.07	-0.76	0	0	0.04	-0.71	-1.64
8. All Other Clothing Areas	-0.51	-2.52	0.31	0.15	-0.36	3.38	-1.47
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-2.49	-1.82	-0.05	0.02	-0.93	0.40	-0.11
Total	0	-10.43	1.02	-0.09	-2.01	8.49	3.02

*Home Demonstration Club Members

**Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

TABLE V (continued)

***Percents represent the relative shifts from 1972 to 1974 between the percents of time expended for each year by the subtraction of percents in 1972 from percents in 1974 (see Appendix D for raw percentage data).

There was not a consequential percent (9 percent) shift in percent of time expended between 1972 and 1974 for any of the Clothing subjects. Subject 1 and 2, which are of concern in this study, showed only slight increases (+) of .37 percent and 1.87 percent respectively, for percent of time expended.

D. SHIFTS IN AGENT CLOTHING CONTACTS MADE
COMPARING FISCAL YEARS 1972 AND 1974

Comparison by Numbers of Contacts Made

Data in Table VI present numbers of increase or decrease between Agent contacts made for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974 by priority subjects and different audiences studied (see Appendix E for raw data for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974).

Total contacts made from 1972, 113,786, to 1974, 100,957, showed a net decrease (-) of 12,829. The biggest change was in the All Other Adult audience where there was a shift from 57,159 contacts in 1972 to 45,831 contacts in 1974, a total decrease (-) of 11,328. There was also a decrease (-) of 10,931 contacts made for HDCM from 30,449 in 1972 to 19,518 contacts made in 1974. However, there was a large increase (+) in contacts made for the Homemaker audience of 10,418 contacts, from 23,376 contacts made in 1972 to 33,794 contacts made in 1974.

The biggest decrease (-) in contacts made was in Subject 3, 11,837, with decreases (-) also in Subject 9, 8,209 and

TABLE VI

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS) COMPARING
 TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT CONTACTS MADE WITH DIFFERENT
 AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF
 PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	HDCM* ---	Young	Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
			Nonclub Home- makers				
1. Clothing Records	253	103	8	0	0	99	43
2. Clothing Management and Planning	1,136	449	44	0	38	688	-63
3. Clothing Production and Construction	-11,837	-7,260	107	-148	-466	2,333	-6,403
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	3,523	63	10	0	-70	2,770	750
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-755	42	0	0	-15	-373	-409
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	1,977	329	6	13	-46	810	865
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-5,375	-1,898	-2	-3	61	-1,369	-2,164
8. All Other Clothing Areas	6,458	847	66	81	-184	6,298	-3,297
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-8,209	-3,606	-46	0	-442	-818	-3,297
Total	-12,829	-10,931	193	-57	-1,124	10,418	-11,328
Total Contacts, 1972	113,786	30,449	545	293	1,964	23,376	57,159
Total Contacts, 1974	100,957	19,518	738	236	840	33,794	45,831

*Home Demonstration Club Members

**Expanded Food and Nutrition Educ. Program

Subject 7, 5,375. There were large increases (+) in Subject 8, 6,458 contacts, Subject 4, 3,523 contacts, and Subject 6 of 1,977 contacts made.

Subject 1, Clothing Records, showed an increase (+) of contacts made from 1972 to 1974 of 253. The big increases (+) were in the HDCM audience of 103 contacts and the Homemaker audience of 99 contacts.

Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, also showed an increase (+) in contacts made of 1,136, with large increases (+) in the Homemaker audience, 668 contacts and HDCM of 449 and a decrease (-) of 63 contacts made in the All Other Adults audience. The first two subjects, being top on the need or priority list, showed an increase in contacts made between 1972 and 1974.

A large decrease (-) in the number of contacts made was seen under Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, of 11,837. Large decreases (-) were in the audiences of HDCM of 7,260 and All Other Adults of 6,403, with an increase (+) of 2,333 contacts made in the Homemaker audience.

Under Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, there was an increase (+) in contacts made of 3,523, with the range being from a decrease (-) of 70 for EFNEP to an increase (+) of 2,770 contacts made for Homemakers. Subject 5, Textile Selection and/or Buying, showed a decrease (-)

of 755 contacts made, this being due to a decrease (-) of 409 contacts made with All Other Adults and 373 contacts made with Homemakers.

There was an increase (+) in contacts made under Subject 6, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, of 1,977. Large increases (+) were seen with All Other Adult audiences of 865 and with Homemakers of 810 contacts made.

A large decrease (-) was seen from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 in contacts made for Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, of 5,375. The audiences where the biggest decreases (-) were seen were 2,164 less contacts with All Other Adults, a decrease (-) of 1,898 with HDCM and a decrease (-) of 1,369 with Homemakers.

Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, showed an increase (+) of 6,458 contacts made between 1972 and 1974 with the range from a decrease (-) of 3,297 for All Other Adult audiences to an increase (+) of 6,298 contacts made with Homemakers.

There was a decrease (-) of 8,209 contacts made under Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas, with large decreases (-) appearing with HDCM of 3,606, All Other Adults of 3,297 and Homemakers of 818 less contacts made.

Comparison by Percents of Contacts Made

Data in Table VII present the percent of increase or decrease between percent of Agent contacts made for Fiscal

TABLE VII

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE SHIFTS) COMPARING
PERCENTS OF TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENT CONTACTS MADE WITH
DIFFERENT AUDIENCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL
YEAR 1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED***

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Total	Young			Public Housing Tenants	EFNEP**	Home- makers	All Other Adults
		HDCM*	Nonclub Home- makers	Percent of Contacts				
		---		---				
1. Clothing Records	0.25	0.10	0.01	0	0		0.10	0.04
2. Clothing Management and Planning	1.21	0.46	0.05	0	0.03		0.67	0
3. Clothing Production and Construction	-6.29	-5.72	0.14	-0.11	-0.37		3.68	-3.91
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	4.09	0.27	0.01	0	-0.05		2.90	0.96
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-0.44	0.20	0	0	-0.01		-0.30	-0.33
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	2.05	0.36	0.01	0.01	-0.03		0.83	0.87
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-4.56	-1.63	0	0	0.06		-1.18	-1.81
8. All Other Clothing Areas	10.42	1.58	0.07	0.08	-0.16		6.85	2.00
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-6.73	-3.04	-0.04	0	-0.40		-0.59	-2.66
Total	0	-7.42	0.25	-0.02	-0.93		12.96	-4.84

*Home Demonstration Club Members

**Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program

TABLE VII (continued)

***Percents represent the relative shifts from 1972 to 1974 between the percents of contacts made for each year by the subtraction of percents in 1972 from percents in 1974 (see Appendix E for raw percentage data).

Years 1972 and 1974 by priority subjects and different audiences studied (see Appendix E for raw data for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974).

The largest relative decrease (-) according to audiences was in the HDCM audience of 7.42 percent, with the largest increase (+) being 12.96 percent for Homemakers. There was also a decrease (-) in the audience of All Other Adults of 4.84 percent.

The shift in percent of contacts made according to subjects ranged from a decrease (-) of 6.73 percent on Subject 9 to an increase (+) of 10.42 percent on Subject 8. A large decrease (-) of 6.29 percent was also seen for Subject 2.

Subject 1, Clothing Records, and Subject 2, Clothing Management and Planning, showed only small increases (+), .25 percent and 1.21 percent respectively, in percent of contacts made.

There was a decrease (-) in the percent of contacts made for Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, between 1972 and 1974 of 6.29 percent, with the largest decreases (-) being in the audiences of HDCM 5.72 percent and All Other Adults 3.91 percent. There was an increase (+) in percent of contacts made for the Homemaker audience of 3.68 percent.

Subjects 4-7 showed no consequential percentage shift between percent of contacts made in 1972 and 1974.

Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, with an increase (+) of 10.42 percent, had a decrease (-) in percent of contacts made of .16 percent for EFNEP with increases (+) in the HDCM audience of 1.58 percent and the Homemaker audience of 6.85 percent. Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas, showed a decrease (-) of 6.73 percent for percent of contacts made from 1972 to 1974.

E. NUMBERS, PERCENTS, AND SHIFTS IN AGENT
TEACHING METHODS USED COMPARING FISCAL
YEARS 1972 AND 1974

Agent Days Spent in 1972

Data in Table VIII present the number of days spent by Agents in 1972 according to various teaching methods used. The largest number of days, 2,759.66 was spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, while only 163.68 days were spent using Mass Media as a primary teaching method.

According to subjects the range was from 26.13 days spent on Subject 2 to 2,034.34 days spent on Subject 3. Under Subject 8 there were 1,166.94 days spent in 1972.

There was not a consequential amount of days spent on Subjects 1 and 2. A total of 2,034.34 days was spent on Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, with 1,400.51 days being spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, and 586.21 days using All Other methods.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION
AGENTS USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN
1972 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Numbers of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	8.04	3.66	.25	4.13
2. Clothing Management and Planning	26.13	15.98	1.13	9.02
3. Clothing Production and Construction	2,034.34	1,400.51	47.62	586.21
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	227.28	151.90	16.93	58.45
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	101.53	78.92	5.86	16.75
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	35.68	27.28	.51	7.89
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	203.18	135.89	27.56	39.73
8. All Other Clothing Areas	1,166.94	659.81	42.28	464.85
9. All Other Textiles Areas	379.11	285.71	21.54	71.86
TOTAL	4,182.23	2,759.66	163.68	1,258.89

Under Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, there were 227.28 days spent, 151.90 days using Personal and Group teaching methods, while only 16.93 days spent using Mass Media. Subjects 5, 6, and 7 did not have an appreciable number of days spent on them. The largest amount of time was spent using Personal and Group teaching methods in all three subjects.

Under Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, there were 1,166.94 days spent, with 659.81 spent using Personal and Group teaching methods and 464.85 days spent using Other teaching methods. With a total of 379.11 days spent on Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas, the teaching method used the most again was Personal and Group, 285.71 days.

Percent of Time Spent in 1972

Table IX presents percents of time spent in 1972 by Agents using various teaching methods. There was a range of total use from 3.73 percent use of Mass Media teaching methods, 27.40 percent use of Other teaching methods, to 68.77 percent use of Personal and Group teaching methods.

The largest percent of the total time was used on Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, 47.72 percent and Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, 28.84 percent.

There was not an appreciable percent of time spent on Subjects 1 or 2. Under Subject 3, 35.8 percent of the

TABLE IX

PERCENT OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION
AGENTS USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN
1972 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Percents of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	.11	.09	.01	.01
2. Clothing Management and Planning	.63	.37	.03	.23
3. Clothing Production and Construction	47.72	35.80	1.17	10.75
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	5.44	3.57	.41	1.46
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	2.43	1.96	.13	.34
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	.85	.57	.01	.27
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	4.66	3.38	.34	.94
8. All Other Clothing Areas	28.84	16.21	1.08	11.55
9. All Other Textiles Areas	9.22	6.82	.55	1.85
TOTAL	100.00	68.77	3.73	27.40

total time was spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, with 10.75 percent spent using Other teaching methods.

Subjects 4, 5, 6, and 7 did not show a consequential amount of use. There was 28.84 percent of the total time spent on Subject 8, with 16.21 percent spent using Personal and Group teaching methods and 11.55 percent using Other methods.

Under Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas, with 9.22 percent of the time spent, 6.82 percent was spent using Personal and Group teaching methods.

Agent Days Spent in 1974

Table X presents the amount of time spent in 1974 by Agents using various teaching methods according to clothing subject priorities.

With 4,212.46 days being spent by Agents in 1974 on Clothing subjects, 2,809.51 days were spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, 1,181.61 days were spent using Other teaching methods and only 221.34 days were spent using Mass Media teaching methods.

The most time was spent on Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, 2,107.03 days and Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, 1,212.64 days. There was not an appreciable amount of time spent on either Subjects 1 or 2.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION
AGENTS USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN
1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Numbers of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	16.92	13.28	0	3.64
2. Clothing Management and Planning	85.59	56.22	9.82	19.55
3. Clothing Production and Construction	2,107.03	1,430.08	57.08	619.87
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	316.64	224.38	30.72	61.54
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	63.36	47.73	5.69	9.94
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	73.77	60.97	1.14	11.66
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	77.28	56.30	6.30	14.68
8. All Other Clothing Areas	1,212.64	761.45	91.15	360.04
9. All Other Textiles Areas	259.23	159.10	19.44	80.69
TOTAL	4,212.46	2,809.51	221.34	1,181.61

Under Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, there were 2,107.03 days spent, with 1,430.08 spent using Personal and Group teaching methods and 619.84 days spent using Other teaching methods.

Subjects 4, 5, 6, and 7 did not have a consequential amount of time spent on them. Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, with 1,212.64 days spent, had 761.45 days spent using Personal and Group teaching methods and 360.04 days spent on Other methods. Only a small amount of time, 259.23 days, was spent on Subject 9, All Other Textiles Areas.

Percent of Time Spent in 1974

Table XI presents the percents of time spent by Agents in 1974 using various teaching methods according to priority Clothing subjects.

There was 68.52 percent of the total clothing time spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, while 26.06 percent was used on Other methods and 5.42 percent used on Mass Media teaching methods.

There were only two subjects, 3 and 8, that had a consequential percent of the total time spent. Under Subject 3, Clothing Production and Construction, with 49.35 percent, there was 35.54 percent of the time spent using Personal and Group teaching methods with 12.32 percent of the time spent using Other methods, and only 1.39 percent using Mass Media methods.

TABLE XI

PERCENT OF DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION
AGENTS USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS IN
1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Percents of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	.42	.30	0	.12
2. Clothing Management and Planning	2.05	1.31	.24	.50
3. Clothing Production and Construction	49.35	35.54	1.39	12.32
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	6.93	4.65	.73	1.55
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	1.72	1.15	.14	.25
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	1.74	1.49	.02	.23
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	1.87	1.33	.16	.38
8. All Other Clothing Areas	29.92	18.99	2.24	8.69
9. All Other Textiles Areas	6.18	3.76	.50	1.92
TOTAL	100.00	68.52	5.42	26.06

Under Subject 8, All Other Clothing Areas, 18.99 percent of the total 29.92 percent, was spent using Personal and Group teaching methods, 8.69 percent with Other methods, and 2.24 percent spent using Mass Media.

Comparison by Agent Days

Table XII presents time spent increase or decrease by Agents from 1972 to 1974 using various teaching methods according to priority Clothing subjects.

There was a total increase (+) of only 30.23 days spent on Clothing subjects from 1972 to 1974, with the range being from a decrease (-) of 77.28 days spent using Other teaching methods, to an increase (+) of 49.85 days spent using Personal and Group methods and 57.66 days spent using Mass Media teaching methods.

The biggest shift according to subjects ranged from a decrease (-) of 125.9 days spent using Subject 7, Clothing Maintenance and Care, to an increase (+) of 89.36 days spent using Subject 4, Clothing Selection and/or Buying. There was no consequential shift in the use of any subject or any teaching method from 1972 to 1974.

Comparison by Percents

Table XIII presents changes in the percent of time expended from 1972 to 1974 using various teaching methods according to priority Clothing subjects. There was a

TABLE XII

NUMBER INCREASES AND DECREASES (ACTUAL SHIFTS)
 IN DAYS SPENT BY TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS
 USING DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM
 FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR 1974
 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS ARRANGED IN
 ORDER OF PRIORITY NEED

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Numbers of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	8.88	9.62	-.25	-.49
2. Clothing Management and Planning	59.46	40.24	8.69	10.53
3. Clothing Production and Construction	72.69	29.57	9.46	33.66
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	89.36	72.48	13.79	3.09
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-38.17	-31.19	-.17	-6.81
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	38.09	33.69	.63	3.77
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-125.90	-79.59	-21.26	-25.05
8. All Other Clothing Areas	45.70	101.64	48.87	-104.81
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-119.88	-126.61	-2.10	8.83
TOTAL	30.23	49.85	57.66	-77.28

TABLE XIII

PERCENT INCREASES AND DECREASES (RELATIVE
 SHIFTS) IN PERCENTS OF DAYS SPENT BY
 TENNESSEE EXTENSION AGENTS USING
 DIFFERENT TEACHING METHODS FROM
 FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO FISCAL YEAR
 1974 BY CLOTHING SUBJECTS
 ARRANGED IN ORDER OF
 PRIORITY NEED*

Priority Subject (Ranked)	Teaching Method			
	Total	Personal and Group	Mass Media	Other Methods
--- Percents of Agent Days ---				
1. Clothing Records	.31	.21	-.01	.11
2. Clothing Management and Planning	1.42	.94	.21	.27
3. Clothing Production and Construction	1.63	-.26	.22	1.57
4. Clothing Selection and/or Buying	1.49	1.08	.32	.09
5. Textile Selection and/or Buying	-.71	-.81	.01	-.09
6. Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	.89	.92	.01	-.04
7. Clothing Maintenance and Care	-2.79	-2.05	-.18	-.56
8. All Other Clothing Areas	1.08	2.78	1.16	-2.86
9. All Other Textiles Areas	-3.04	-3.06	-.05	.07
TOTAL	0	-.25	1.69	-1.44

*Percents represent the relative shifts from 1972 to 1974 between the percents of time spent for each year by the subtraction of percents in 1972 from percents in 1974.

relative shift from a decrease (-) of 1.44 percent in the percent of time spent using Other teaching methods to an increase (+) of 1.69 percent in the percent of time spent using Mass Media teaching methods.

There was not an appreciable shift from Fiscal Years 1972 to 1974 in the percent of time spent for any subject according to teaching methods used.

Data from Appendix B provide raw data regarding sources of information homemakers found to be helpful to them, taken from the practice checklist survey (Appendix A) done in 1972.

Of all the sources of information used by homemakers related to Mass Media, magazines were the most helpful, as reported by 60.92 percent. Under the category of Personal and Group sources, the Extension Agent was considered the most helpful by 70.85 percent of the homemakers interviewed.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

Since program planning is an important part of the Tennessee Extension Service, it is essential that it be done so that the needs of the most people are met. The use of the Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) for pinpointing trends, concerns and options, can be related to data from practice checklist surveys which help determine the needs of homemakers for more accurate planning. The major purposes of this study were to identify clothing construction, buying, and textile needs based on a practice checklist survey done in 1972 with Tennessee homemakers and to relate these practices to TEMIS primary subjects. Another purpose was to identify shifts in numbers and percents of Agent days planned and expended and contacts made in the clothing construction, buying and textiles practice areas with Home Demonstration Club Members (HDCM) and other adult audiences and, to a limited degree, for teaching methods.

A review of available literature revealed few studies that were related to the present one. Information related to recommended practices, different audiences, and TEMIS represent the research done.

Information from a statewide survey taken in 1972, comparing five audiences of Tennessee homemakers regarding their use of clothing construction practices, was used as the basis for identifying priority educational needs of the homemakers and relating them to appropriate TEMIS subjects for Fiscal Years 1972 and 1974. Information collected from TEMIS printouts, then, included Agent days planned and expended, and contacts made. Data were assembled according to the audiences and teaching methods selected. Tabled information was arranged according to clothing practice priorities.

The "concern" level in this study was set at 62 percent. Clothing subjects having 62 percent or less in average homemaker use were considered to be of "concern."

A. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

From the 1972 practice checklist survey it was found that several practices were low in use by homemakers, thus needing improvement and educational attention. Only a small percent (9.7) of the homemakers interviewed kept clothing records, while only 7.3 percent had a written inventory of family clothing. After categorizing 29 recommended clothing and textiles practices under seven TEMIS primary subject headings, it was found that two subjects, Clothing Records and Clothing Management and Planning, averaged low

in homemaker use. Under Clothing Records, all audiences rated extremely low in practice use, while under Clothing Management and Planning the audiences averaged 54.3 percent, which was well below the 62 percent concern level set in this study. Average use of other subjects (i.e., Clothing Production and Construction, Clothing Selection and/or Buying, Textile Selection and/or Buying, Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling, Clothing Maintenance and Care) by homemakers was above 62 percent. Therefore, these two subjects were seen to be of greatest concern in this study.

It was found that there was a large actual decrease (2,778 days) in time planned from the 3,032 total Agent days in Fiscal Year 1972 to 254 in 1974, with the largest decrease in the Clothing Production and Construction primary subject area. The largest actual decreases in days planned as far as audiences were concerned were those for Homemakers, a decrease of 1,480 Agent days, and HDCM, a decrease of 667 days.

For time expended by Agents on all clothing and textiles primary subjects, it was found that there was only a relatively slight statewide decrease (256.26 days) from 1972 to 1974. Thus, there appeared to be no consequential increase or decrease.

When relative percents of time expended in 1972 and 1974 were compared by audiences, it was found that a 10.43

percent decrease for HDCM was largely offset by an increase of 8.49 percent for Homemakers.

There was a decrease (12,829) in the number of contacts made between 1972 (113,786) and 1974 (100,957), mainly under the subject of Clothing Production and Construction.

When relative percents of contacts made in 1972 and 1974 were compared by audiences, it was found that contacts with Homemakers increased 12.96 percent, while those with HDCM decreased 7.42 percent.

Examining teaching methods used by Agents in 1972 and 1974, it was found that Personal and Group Teaching Methods were used both years the most in all subjects, the largest being in Clothing Production and Construction. There was not a consequential increase or decrease (i.e., 9 percent or more) in the use of any teaching method for any subject from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974.

There was little or no increase in time planned for the subjects Clothing Management and Planning and Clothing Records from 1972 to 1974. Also, there were only slight increases in expended time and contacts made for these two subjects.

Looking at teaching methods it was seen that there was an increase between 1972 and 1974 in the use of Personal and Group teaching methods on the two subjects mentioned above.

B. IMPLICATIONS

Since few shifts were identified in time planned, expended and clientele contacts made from Fiscal Year 1972 to Fiscal Year 1974 for selected adult audiences and for teaching methods, it would appear that the influence of the 1972 statewide clothing practice survey either was minimal, other factors were more influential, or that data available did not measure the influence.

It appeared that statewide administrative-supervisory or other influences were operating to cause the relatively drastic reduction in time planned for Clothing Extension work in 1974 and for minor changes in time expended and contacts made the same year.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Efforts should be made to sharpen the data collected by the clothing practice checklist survey regarding individual, group and mass media contacts so preferred methods might be better identified and compared with TEMIS information.

2. If it is desired to relate practice checklist surveys and TEMIS data, efforts should be considered to make practices (i.e., individually or in bundles) and subjects more comparable. Similar attention should be

given to exploring ways of reporting more precisely when two or more practices or groups of practices are being taught so Agent days and contacts would be retrievable.

3. Studies similar to the present might be conducted in other work areas of importance to the Tennessee Extension program.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Handbook, Tennessee Extension Management Information System. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, 1972.
2. Handbook, Tennessee Extension Management Information System. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, 1974.
3. Henry, Madeline L., "Relationship Between Participation in A Clothing Construction Workshop and Selected Characteristics and Sewing Skills of Low-Income Homemakers in Macon County, Tennessee." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1972.
4. Hurst, Janice J., "Some Selected Clothing Construction Practices of Two Selected Home Demonstration Club Member Groups in Knox County, Tennessee," Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1967.
5. Ideas To Help You Explain, Teach, Expand, Extend Home Demonstration Programs. Federal Extension Service United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular 510, March, 1957.
6. Itharat, Choochai, "A Study of Time Planned and Expended in Radio Broadcasting by Tennessee County Extension Personnel During Fiscal Years 1971-1973." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1974.
7. McBroom, Charles T. Jr., "An Analysis of Selected Tennessee Extension Management Information System (TEMIS) Data." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1972.
8. Northcutt, Sherwin Dean, "Influence of Selected Personal Characteristics and County Situational Factors on Time Allocated to Dairy Subject By Extension Agents In Selected Tennessee Counties." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1973.
9. Program Development Ad Hoc Committee, Extension Program Development and Its Relationship to Extension Management Information Systems. Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University, Ames, August, 1973.

10. Tennessee's Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program. Agricultural Extension Service, The University of Tennessee, June, 1972.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

1972
TENNESSEE
CLOTHING SURVEY

COUNTY TEMIS CODE NUMBER FOR FY 1973

(1) (2) (3)

(4)

AUDIENCE: 1=HD Club members; 2=Young
nonclub homemakers; 3=EFNEP;
4=Housing project homemakers;
5=Other (please name)

NAME OF HOMEMAKER _____

ADDRESS _____

(5)

AGE GROUP: 1=20-29, 2=30-39, 3=40-49,
4=50-59, 5=60 and over

Directions=Code highest number applicable

1. 2=Sources of textiles and clothing
information received last year which
were particularly helpful; 1=Sources
but not particularly helpful; 0=Not
a source last year.

Radio

(6)

Television

(7)

Newspaper

(8)

Magazine

(9)

Other (please specify _____)

(10)

2. 2=Sources of textiles and clothing
instruction received last year which
were especially helpful; 1=Sources but
not especially helpful; 0=Not a source
last year.

Extension agent

(11)

- Home economics teacher
 (12)
- Commercial sewing class
 (13)
- Home demonstration leader
 (14) conducted meetings
- Other (please specify _____)
 (15)
3. 5=Has both straight stitch and zig-zag sewing machines in working order; 4=Has working zig-zag machine; 3=Has working straight-stitch sewing machine; 2=Has zig-zag machine but not operational; 1=Has straight-stitch nonoperational; 0=Doesn't have sewing machine.
- Straight-stitch or automatic
 (16) (zig-zag) sewing machines
4. 2=Has operational pressing equipment item; 1=Has nonoperational pressing equipment item; 0=Does not have item.
- Steam iron
 (17)
- Pressing ham
 (18)
- Sleeve roll
 (19)
- Point presser
 (20)
5. Is homemaker employed outside the
 (21) home? 2=Yes; 1=No; 0=No Response.
6. Is family high (\$7,500 or more),
 (22) medium (\$3,000-\$7,500) or low
 (less than \$3,000) annual income?
 3=High; 2=Medium; 1=Low; 0=No
 Response.
7. Homemaker's educational level:
 (23) 0=No Response; 1=0 through 7;
 2=8 through 11; 3=12 or more.

8. Did you construct clothing items for yourself or family member last year? How many of each of the following garments did you make last year at home? (actual numbers)

Coats for women? (24) For children? (25)

For men (jackets)? (26)

Pajamas for women? (27)

For children? (28) For men? (29)

Dresses for women? (30)

For children? (31)

Suits for women? (32)

Skirts for children? (33)

Pants for women? (34)

Pants for children? (35)

Slacks for men? (36)

Blouses for women? (37)

Blouses for children? (38)

Shirts for men? (39)

Robes for women? (40)

For children? (41) For men? (42)

Gowns for women? (43)

Ties for men? (44)

Total number of garments made for (45) women? (Code 9=9 or more items)

Total number of garments made for (46) children? (Code 9=9 or more items)

Total number of garments made for
 (47)men? (Code 9=9 or more items)
 Grand total number of all garments
 (48)made? (Code 9=9 or more items)

9. RECOMMENDED PRACTICE (2=Yes; 1=No; 0=DNA or Blank=NR)

- (49) 1. Had a written inventory of family clothing last year.
- (50) 2. Used inventory as a basis for planning for needed clothing items and accessories.
- (51) 3. Followed plan when purchasing wardrobe items.
- (52) 4. Planned wardrobe around one or two basic colors and bought items to "go with" these colors.
- (53) 5. Had clothing suitable for functions and occasions in which individual normally participates.
- (54) 6. Shopped in reliable department or clothing stores.
- (55) 7. Bought garments which required large expenditures when they were on sale.
- (56) 8. Shopped often enough to know when sales were legitimate.
- (57) 9. Was aware of "gimmicks" used by stores to get customers to shop.
- (58) 10. Considered workmanship on each garment before purchasing.
- (59) 11. Checked for good fit, comfort and appearance by trying on each garment before purchasing.
- (60) 12. Read and understood labels and hangtags for fiber content, special finishes, shrinkage control, colorfastness, and care required before purchasing garment.
- (61) 13. Knew how to decide when money could be saved by either purchasing a garment ready-made or by making it.
- (62) 14. Clothing repairs, upkeep and storage were part of the spending plan (clothing budget).
- (63) 15. Altered, renovated or remodeled garments to keep them in service longer as a matter of economy.
- (64) 16. Regularly repaired, mended or altered clothing items to keep them in service.
- (65) 17. Was aware of textile legislation passed by Congress to protect the consumer.
- (66) 18. Read board-end labels to determine fiber content, finishes used, performance claims and care recommendations before purchasing fabrics (piece goods).

RECOMMENDED PRACTICE (continued)

- (67) 19. Followed manufacturers instructions in caring for garments and fabrics.
- (68) 20. Selected patterns by body measurements and body types.
- (69) 21. Altered patterns according to recommended methods before cutting garments.
- (70) 22. Marked seamline, darts, center front, center back and special details by method appropriate for fabric.
- (71) 23. Staystitched various areas of garment (neckline, shoulder, armseye, side seams, waistline, etc.) according to recommendation for individual fabrics.
- (72) 24. Used interfacing fabrics suitable for outer garment fabric in areas of garment where needed (neckline, collar, facing area, etc.).
- (73) 25. Understitched garments in areas where needed (necklines, collars, pockets, facings, etc.).
- (74) 26. Applied zippers with even hand or machine stitching
- (75) 27. Finished seams of garment appropriately for garment and/or lining fabric.
- (76) 28. Constructed hems of garments so they were (1) level from floor, and (2) even in width with fullness eased evenly without pleats or tucks and (3) so hand stitches were inconspicuous from right side of garment.
- (77) 29. Kept a record of family clothing expenditures.
- (78) TO AGENT: (79) Record here the total number of Yes answers from the practice checklist of 29 practices above.

9. What do you consider to be your main problems in clothing construction?

- (80) 10. Would you be interested in receiving instruction in any of the following areas? (2=Yes; 1=No; 0=No Response - If Yes, please check specific area below.)
- _____ A. Clothing construction
- _____ B. Clothing purchase
- _____ C. Clothing care
- _____ D. Other (Please specify _____)

APPENDIX B

TABLE XIV

CHARACTERISTICS OF TENNESSEE HOMEMAKERS IN FIVE
AUDIENCE GROUPS AND THEIR USE OF CLOTHING
CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES (1972)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
---- Percents ----						
1. Had a written inventory of family clothing last year						
No response		2	2	6	0	1
No		91	83	91	97	92
Yes		7	15	3	3	7
Total	7.3	100	100	100	100	100
2. Used inventory as a basis for planning for needed clothing items and accessories						
No response		30	27	18	48	24
No		55	54	69	49	69
Yes		15	19	13	3	7
Total	13.8	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
---- Percents ----						
3. Followed plan when purchasing wardrobe items						
No response		25	17	18	48	19
No		48	49	58	46	66
Yes	25.2	27	34	24	6	15
Total		100	100	100	100	100
4. Planned wardrobe around one or two basic colors and bought items to "go with" these colors						
No response		2	1	4	0	2
No		25	39	48	56	26
Yes	70.4	73	60	48	44	72
Total		100	100	100	100	100
5. Had clothing suitable for functions and occasions in which individual normally participates						
No response		1	1	1	0	1
No		7	8	16	3	10
Yes	91.3	92	91	83	97	89
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home		Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)		Other (N=375)
		Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)						
---- Percents ----								
6. Shopped in reliable department or clothing stores								
No response		2		1	2	0		2
No		9		7	9	18		5
Yes	89.6	89		92	89	82		93
Total		100		100	100	100		100
7. Bought garments which required large expenditures when they were on sale								
No response		3		3	9	3		3
No		42		39	45	67		38
Yes	54.9	55		58	46	30		59
Total		100		100	100	100		100
8. Shopped often enough to know when sales were legitimate								
No response		2		1	1	2		2
No		20		14	34	44		24
Yes	76.9	78		85	65	54		74
Total		100		100	100	100		100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
---- Percents ----						
9. Was aware of "gimmicks" used by stores to get customers to shop						
No response		2	2	0	0	2
No		15	12	20	48	22
Yes	81.4	83	86	80	52	76
Total		100	100	100	100	100
10. Considered workmanship on each garment before purchasing						
No response		2	1	4	0	1
No		8	7	13	36	11
Yes	89	90	92	83	64	88
Total		100	100	100	100	100
11. Checked for good fit, comfort and appearance by trying on each garment before purchasing						
No response		2	1	4	0	2
No		6	5	7	12	6
Yes	91.9	92	94	89	88	92
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices		Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
			--- Percents ---				
12. Read and understood labels and hangtags for fiber content, special finishes, shrinkage control, colorfastness, and care required before purchasing garment	No response		1	2	2	0	1
	No		11	13	14	18	14
	Yes		88	85	84	82	85
	Total	87.1	100	100	100	100	100
13. Knew how to decide when money could be saved by either purchasing a garment ready-made or by making it	No response		4	2	1	11	4
	No		12	15	9	53	17
	Yes		84	83	90	36	79
	Total	82.4	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
---- Percents ----						
14. Clothing repairs, upkeep and storage were part of the spending plan (clothing budget)						
No response		6	2	4	5	6
No		32	35	27	85	37
Yes	60.4	62	63	69	10	57
Total		100	100	100	100	100
15. Altered, renovated or remodeled garments to keep them in service longer as a matter of economy						
No response		2	1	0	0	2
No		22	26	11	53	34
Yes	74.0	76	73	89	47	64
Total		100	100	100	100	100
16. Regularly repaired, mended or altered clothing items to keep in service						
No response		1	1	0	0	1
No		17	18	12	16	15
Yes	82.5	82	81	88	84	84
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

[illegible]

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
----- Percentages -----						
20. Selected patterns by body measurements and body types						
No response		9	3	5	62	10
No		10	15	24	3	14
Yes	79.0	81	82	71	35	76
Total		100	100	100	100	100
21. Altered patterns according to recom- mended methods before cutting garments						
No response		12	7	12	64	11
No		26	29	30	16	24
Yes	61.4	62	64	58	20	65
Total		100	100	100	100	100
22. Marked seamline, darts, center front, center back and special details by method appropriate for fabric						
No response		11	5	8	64	12
No		20	20	22	8	23
Yes	67.9	69	75	70	28	65
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
--- Percents ---						
23. Staystitched various areas of garment (neckline, shoulder, armscye, side seams, waistline, etc.) according to recommendation for individual fabrics						
No response		12	7	8	64	11
No		28	33	44	25	31
Yes	58.2	60	60	48	11	58
Total		100	100	100	100	100
24. Used interfacing fabrics suitable for outer garment fabric in areas of garment where needed (neckline, collar, facing area, etc.)						
No response		12	7	9	64	11
No		20	21	35	10	22
Yes	66.7	68	72	56	26	67
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home	Young	EFNEP	Housing	Other
		Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	(N=100)	Project Homemakers (N=61)	(N=375)
---- Percents ----						
25. Understitched garments in areas where needed (necklines, collars, pockets, facings, etc.)						
No response		12	6	9	64	10
No		19	20	34	23	20
Yes	67.8	69	74	57	13	70
Total		100	100	100	100	100
26. Applied zippers with even hand or machine stitching						
No response		12	6	6	64	10
No		12	11	10	3	12
Yes	76.1	76	83	84	33	78
Total		100	100	100	100	100
27. Finished seams of garment appropriately for garment and/or lining fabric						
No response		12	6	11	64	11
No		18	25	34	25	17
Yes	68.3	70	69	55	11	72
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XIV (continued)

Clothing Construction Practices	Total (N=2688)	Home Demonstration Club Mem. (N=1973)	Young Nonclub Homemakers (N=179)	EFNEP (N=100)	Housing Project Homemakers (N=61)	Other (N=375)
---- Percents ----						
28. Constructed hems of garments so they were (1) level from floor, and (2) even in width with fullness eased evenly without pleats or tucks and (3) so hand stitches were inconspicuous from right side of garment						
No response		11	5	11	64	10
No		15	17	22	8	15
Yes		74	78	67	28	75
Total	73.1	100	100	100	100	100
29. Kept a record of family clothing expenditures						
No response		3	2	10	8	3
No		88	81	84	87	85
Yes	9.7	9	17	6	5	12
Total		100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XV
CHARACTERISTICS OF TENNESSEE HOMEMAKERS
IN FIVE EXTENSION DISTRICTS

Sources of Helpful Information	District				
	I (N=562)	II (N=623)	III (N=450)	IV (N=450)	V (N=603)
--- Percents ---					
<u>Radio</u>					
Not a source	69	67	63	65	67
Not particularly helpful	17	20	21	13	23
Particularly helpful	14	13	16	22	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Television</u>					
Not a source	37	29	28	35	26
Not particularly helpful	22	18	19	22	22
Particularly helpful	41	53	53	43	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Newspaper</u>					
Not a source	33	26	33	29	27
Not particularly helpful	21	21	28	24	21
Particularly helpful	46	53	39	47	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Magazine</u>					
Not a source	27	18	21	24	23
Not particularly helpful	14	20	20	11	17
Particularly helpful	59	62	59	65	60
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XV (continued)

Sources of Helpful Information	District				
	I (N=562)	II (N=623)	III (N=450)	IV (N=450)	V (N=603)
--- Percents ---					
<u>Other Sources</u>					
Not a source	78	68	85	80	81
Not particularly helpful	3	5	5	2	1
Particularly helpful	19	27	10	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Extension Agent</u>					
Not a source	30	11	18	32	20
Not particularly helpful	5	7	9	9	8
Particularly helpful	65	82	73	59	72
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Home Economics Teacher</u>					
Not a source	91	92	85	90	87
Not particularly helpful	3	4	9	4	7
Particularly helpful	6	4	6	6	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Commercial Sewing Class</u>					
Not a source	94	92	91	91	95
Not particularly helpful	2	5	6	4	1
Particularly helpful	4	3	3	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Home Demonstration Leader Conducted Meetings</u>					
Not a source	41	33	34	65	45
Not particularly helpful	8	11	24	9	6
Particularly helpful	51	56	42	26	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XV (continued)

Sources of Helpful Information	District				
	I (N=562)	II (N=623)	III (N=450)	IV (N=450)	V (N=603)
--- Percents ---					
<u>Other Sources Helpful</u>					
Not a source	82	77	84	91	88
Not particularly helpful	2	4	7	2	1
Particularly helpful	16	19	9	7	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX C

TABLE XVI

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences		
	Total	34	35	38	40		43	
				--- Number of Agent Days ---				
5249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5231	24	4	0	0	0	18	2	
5244	1,314	229	11	0	88	787	199	
5252	279	62	0	0	34	177	6	
5352	153	58	0	0	5	74	16	
5250	72	24	0	0	12	33	3	
5230	327	100	0	0	14	165	48	
All Other 5200's	511	135	0	0	33	202	141	
All Other 5300's	352	123	0	4	36	124	65	
Total	3,032	735	11	4	222	1,580	480	

Audience Code:	34=Home Demonstration Club Members 35=Young Nonclub Homemakers 38=Public Housing Tenants 40=Disadvantaged 43=Homemakers	Clothing Subject Code:	5249=Clothing Records 5231=Clothing Management and Planning 5244=Clothing Production and Construction 5252=Clothing Selection and/or Buying 5352=Textiles Selection and/or Buying 5250=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling 5230=Clothing Maintenance and Care All Other 5200's=All Other Clothing Areas All Other 5300's=All Other Textiles Areas

TABLE XVII

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	Total	23	27	25	18	
---- Number of Agent Days ----						
3825	0	0	0	0	0	0
3815	3	0	0	0	2	1
3820	53	0	0	0	23	30
3827	46	0	0	0	18	28
3927	11	0	0	0	4	7
3826	18	4	0	0	12	2
3814	43	10	0	0	20	13
All Other 3800's	71	49	0	0	4	18
All Other 3900's	9	5	0	0	3	1
Total	254	68	0	0	86	100

Audience Code:		Clothing Subject Code:	
23=Home Demonstration Club Members		3825=Clothing Records	
27=Young Nonclub Homemakers		3815=Clothing Management and Planning	
25=Public Housing Tenants		3820=Clothing Production and Construction	
18=Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program		3827=Clothing Selection and/or Buying	
24=Homemakers		3927=Textiles Selection and/or Buying	
		3826=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling	
		3814=Clothing Maintenance and Care	
		All Other 3800's=All Other Clothing Areas	
		All Other 3900's=All Other Textiles Areas	

TABLE XVIII

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences	
	Total	34	35	38	40		43
		--- Percent of Agent Days ---					
5249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5231	0.79	0.13	0	0	0	0.59	0.07
5244	43.34	7.55	0.35	0	2.90	25.97	6.56
5252	9.20	2.04	0	0	1.12	5.84	0.20
5352	5.05	1.91	0	0	0.17	2.44	0.53
5250	2.38	0.79	0	0	0.40	1.09	0.10
5230	10.78	3.30	0	0	0.46	5.44	1.58
All Other 5200's	16.85	4.45	0	0	1.09	6.66	4.65
All Other 5300's	11.61	4.06	0	0.13	1.19	4.09	2.14
Total	100.00	24.23	0.36	0.13	7.33	52.12	15.83

TABLE XIX

RAW DATA FOR TIME PLANNED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences	
	Total	23	27	25	18		24
		--- Percent of Agent Days ---					
3825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3815	1.18	0	0	0	0.79	0.39	0
3820	20.86	0	0	0	9.06	11.80	0
3827	18.11	0	0	0	7.09	11.02	0
3927	4.34	0	0	0	1.58	2.76	0
3826	7.09	1.58	0	0	4.72	0.79	0
3814	16.93	3.94	0	0	7.87	5.12	0
All Other 3800's	27.95	19.29	0	0	1.57	7.09	0
All Other 3900's	3.54	1.97	0	0	1.18	0.39	0
Total	100.00	26.78	0	0	33.86	39.36	0

APPENDIX D

TABLE XX

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	Total	34	35	38	40	43
		---- Number of Agent Days ----				
5249	4.77	0	0	0	0	0
5231	19.72	3.77	0.25	0	0	4.64
5244	1,758.14	498.63	35.97	14.70	76	560.24
5252	213.34	55.68	5.29	0	13.07	56.25
5352	99.52	40.49	0.25	0.75	1.13	27.06
5250	33.43	11.82	0.50	0	9.80	8.66
5230	188.74	52.09	0.89	0.13	8.17	43.71
All Other 5200's	872.55	222.76	4.77	0.26	21.45	154.65
All Other 5300's	360.13	112.60	6.40	0.25	34.90	80.19
Total	3,550.34	997.84	54.32	16.09	164.52	935.40
						1,382.17

Audience Code:	34=Home Demonstration Club Members 35=Young Nonclub Homemakers 38=Public Housing Tenants 40=Disadvantaged 43=Homemakers	Clothing Subject Code:
		5249=Clothing Records
		5231=Clothing Management and Planning
		5244=Clothing Production and Construction
		5252=Clothing Selection and/or Buying
		5352=Textiles Selection and/or Buying
		5250=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling
		5230=Clothing Maintenance and Care
		All Other 5200's=All Other Clothing Areas
		All Other 5300's=All Other Textiles Areas

TABLE XXI

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	Total	23	27	25	18	24
		--- Number of Agent Days ---				
3825	16.29	3.27	1.75	0	0	3.51
3815	80.08	25.32	2.76	0	1	32.79
3820	1,679.08	261.50	50.79	5.27	52.26	606.44
3827	267.14	59.68	7.70	0	6.03	108.67
3927	61.73	30.68	0.26	0	0	14.84
3826	70.98	10.28	1.13	0.38	8.52	21.97
3814	74.14	23.29	0.89	0	9.02	17.23
All Other 3800's	792.52	123.53	14.55	5.13	7.90	255.02
All Other 3900's	252.12	44.61	4.26	1.13	1.63	87.60
Total	3,294.08	582.16	84.09	11.91	86.36	1,148.07
						1,381.49

Audience Code:	23=Home Demonstration Club Members 27=Young Nonclub Homemakers 25=Public Housing Tenants 18=Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program 24=Homemakers	Clothing Subject Code:
		3825=Clothing Records
		3815=Clothing Management and Planning
		3820=Clothing Production and Construction
		3827=Clothing Selection and/or Buying
		3927=Textiles Selection and/or Buying
		3826=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling
		3814=Clothing Maintenance and Care
		All Other 3800's=All Other Clothing Areas
		All Other 3900's=All Other Textiles Areas

TABLE XXII

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	Total	34	35	38	40	
--- Percent of Agent Days ---						
5249	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.13
5231	0.56	0.11	0.01	0	0	0.31
5244	49.51	14.04	1.01	0.41	2.14	16.13
5252	6.04	1.57	0.15	0	0.37	2.34
5352	2.80	1.14	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.84
5250	0.93	0.33	0.01	0	0.28	0.07
5230	5.32	1.47	0.03	0	0.23	2.36
All Other 5200's	24.57	6.27	0.13	0.01	0.60	13.20
All Other 5300's	10.14	3.17	0.18	0.01	0.98	3.54
Total	100.00	28.10	1.53	0.45	4.63	38.92

TABLE XXIII

RAW DATA FOR TIME EXPENDED FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences	
	Total	23	27	25	18		24
--- Percent of Agent Days ---							
3825	0.50	0.10	0.05	0	0	0.11	0.24
3815	2.43	0.77	0.08	0	0.03	1.00	0.55
3820	50.98	7.94	1.54	0.16	1.59	18.41	21.34
3827	8.11	1.81	0.24	0	0.18	3.30	2.58
3927	1.87	0.93	0.01	0	0	0.45	0.48
3826	2.15	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.26	0.67	0.87
3814	2.25	0.71	0.03	0	0.27	0.52	0.72
All Other 3800's	24.06	3.75	0.44	0.16	0.24	7.75	11.73
All Other 3900's	7.65	1.35	0.13	0.03	0.05	2.66	3.43
Total	100.00	17.67	2.55	0.36	2.62	34.86	41.94

APPENDIX E

TABLE XXIV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	Total	34	35	38	40	43
---Number of Agent Days ---						
5249	30	0	0	0	0	30
5231	722	123	3	0	0	571
5244	48,663	13,111	314	277	904	21,734
5252	5,415	1,845	55	0	158	1,986
5352	2,775	1,410	1	0	15	716
5250	603	278	2	0	113	105
5230	6,793	2,244	18	3	55	2,957
All Other 5200's	36,162	6,668	89	13	257	23,686
All Other 5300's	12,623	4,770	63	0	462	5,374
Total	113,786	30,449	545	293	1,964	57,159

Audience Code:	34=Home Demonstration Club Members 35=Young Nonclub Homemakers 38=Public Housing Tenants 40=Disadvantaged 43=Homemakers	Clothing Subject Code:
		5249=Clothing Records
		5231=Clothing Management and Planning
		5244=Clothing Production and Construction
		5252=Clothing Selection and/or Buying
		5352=Textiles Selection and/or Buying
		5250=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling
		5230=Clothing Maintenance and Care
		All Other 5200's=All Other Clothing Areas
		All Other 5300's=All Other Textiles Areas

TABLE XXV

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY AGENT DAYS

Clothing Subject Code	Total	Audience Code				All Other Adult Audiences
		23	27	25	18	24
		--- Number of Agent Days ---				
3825	283	103	8	0	0	99
3815	1,858	572	47	0	38	693
3820	36,826	5,851	421	129	438	14,656
3827	8,938	1,908	65	0	88	4,141
3927	2,020	1,452	1	0	0	260
3826	2,580	607	8	13	67	915
3814	1,418	436	16	0	116	147
All Other 3800's	42,620	7,515	155	94	73	11,747
All Other 3900's	4,414	1,164	17	0	20	1,136
Total	100,957	19,518	738	236	840	33,794

Audience Code:	23=Home Demonstration Club Members 27=Young Nonclub Homemakers 25=Public Housing Tenants 18=Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program 24=Homemakers	Clothing Subject Code:	3825=Clothing Records 3815=Clothing Management and Planning 3820=Clothing Production and Construction 3827=Clothing Selection and/or Buying 3927=Textiles Selection and/or Buying 3826=Clothing Renovation and/or Remodeling 3814=Clothing Maintenance and Care All Other 3800's=All Other Clothing Areas All Other 3900's=All Other Textiles Areas

TABLE XXVI

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1972
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Total	Audience Code				43	All Other Adult Audiences
		34	35	38	40		
--- Percent of Agent Days ---							
5249	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.03
5231	0.63	0.11	0	0	0	0.02	0.50
5244	42.77	11.52	0.28	0.24	0.79	10.84	19.10
5252	4.76	1.62	0.05	0	0.14	1.20	1.75
5352	2.44	1.24	0	0	0.01	0.56	0.63
5250	0.51	0.24	0	0	0.10	0.08	0.09
5230	5.97	1.97	0.02	0	0.05	1.33	2.60
All Other 5200's	31.79	5.86	0.08	0.01	0.23	4.79	20.82
All Other 5300's	11.10	4.19	0.06	0	0.41	1.72	4.72
Total	100.00	26.75	0.49	0.25	1.73	20.54	50.24

TABLE XXVII

RAW DATA FOR CONTACTS MADE FOR
ALL DISTRICTS IN 1974
BY PERCENTS

Clothing Subject Code	Audience Code					All Other Adult Audiences
	23	27	25	18	24	
--- Percent of Agent Days ---						
3825	0.28	0.10	0.01	0	0.10	0.07
3815	1.84	0.57	0.05	0	0.69	0.50
3820	36.48	5.80	0.42	0.13	14.52	15.19
3827	8.85	1.89	0.06	0	4.10	2.71
3927	2.00	1.44	0	0	0.26	0.30
3826	2.56	0.60	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.96
3814	1.41	0.34	0.02	0	0.15	0.79
All Other 3800's	42.21	7.44	0.15	0.09	11.64	22.82
All Other 3900's	4.37	1.15	0.02	0.01	1.13	2.06
Total	100.00	19.33	0.74	0.23	33.50	45.40

VITA

Sue Gibson Schlosshan was born on June 19, 1953, in Loudon County, Tennessee. She graduated from Farragut High School, Concord, Tennessee, in 1971, and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Home Economics in the area of Textiles and Clothing, Merchandising, at the University of Tennessee in March 1974. As part of her graduate work Sue participated in Extension field training the summer of 1974 in Loudon County. After completing her study she plans to work for the Extension Service.