June 2, 1947

To the Committee on Graduate Study:

I am submitting to you a thesis written by Alma Beth Clark entitled "An Analysis of the Time Spent in Certain Homemaking Activities by University of Tennessee Home Management House Students and Selected Tennessee Homemakers, 1945 and 1946." I recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours credit in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Home Economics.

Major Professor

We have read this thesis
and recommend its acceptance:

Ella J. Day

Dorothea Kent

Accepted for the Committee

Dean of the Graduate School

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TIME SPENT IN CERTAIN HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSE STUDENTS AND SELECTED HOMEMAKERS, 1945 and 1946

A THESIS

Submitted to
The Committee on Graduate Study
of
The University of Tennessee
in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of
Master of Science

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by
Alma Beth Clark
June 1947

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Introduction

Homemaking has long been considered a science, but it is not usually recognized as a fine art, business or profession. Homemaking is a broad term which includes not only housekeeping but the development of individual personalities with worthy human values, the sharing of experiences and responsibilities, and it includes the art of living together and working toward common goals.

To attain satisfaction from homemaking it is important that a method or system of planning and organizing be used in solving the many problems that arise. This method or system is often referred to as home management. Nickell and Dorsey give the following definition of home management.[1]

> Home management is the natural outgrowth of human association in the home environment. As soon as the family is established and persons begin working for a common purpose, the need arises for the development of a plan of action, for the delegation of responsibility and for organizing and controlling the use of human and material resources of the home.

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[1]Paulena Nickell and Jean Dorsey, Management in Family Living (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1942), p. 27.

If this definition is accepted, which family member is responsible for planning and organizing the work that must be done? Those who consider homemaking merely housekeeping often feel that the wife and mother in the home should be given the responsibility of managing because often she does most of the housework. Indeed in many families homemaking is the sole responsibility of the wife and mother. This job is too important and affects too many people for one person to have complete charge. Until families realize that homemaking should be shared by all family members, the wife and mother will continue spending most of her time on housekeeping tasks. The problem, then, is to decrease the time and effort put into housekeeping so that time may be released for discovering other values of the home.

Because of the many activities involved homemakers are constantly faced with making decisions about what to do and what to leave undone. Which activity is more important? Will I have time to do this now? Should I wait until I have more time? When faced with such questions it is easy for the homemaker to see that time management is extremely important. Virtually everyone concerned with homemaking emphasizes the importance of time management in

the home. Gross and Lewis[2] point out that time management in the home is concerned not only with production but also with all phases of family life. Another contemporary author says, "The spending of time needs to be as carefully planned as the spending of money."[3] Many current magazines have a homemaking section which features suggestions for saving time in housekeeping tasks. Research studies that have been made on the use of the homemaker's time are discussed in another section of this report.

One of the interesting developments in the programs of universities and colleges is the home management house. Residence in the home management house is equivalent to a regular course on the college campus and carries a definite number of credit hours. One difference between the house experience and other courses is the manner in which it is taught. Students who live in the house carry on in so far as possible homemaking activities that normally occur in homes. They are responsible for planning and performing housekeeping jobs and for social and recreational activi-

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[2]Irma H. Gross and Mary E. Lewis, Home Management (New York: F. S. Crofts and Company, 1938), pp. 23-34.

[3]Milton B. Jenson, Mildred R. Jenson and Louise M. Ziller, Fundamentals of Home Economics (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1935), p. 376.

ties. At the University of Tennessee the responsibilities in the four home management houses are grouped into responsibilities for a hostess, housekeeper, cook, baby manager, maid and waitress. Each student takes her turn at discharging the duties that have been grouped into one of these jobs. She is not, therefore, responsible for all phases of homemaking at any one time, but for one specific group. During the three months of residence, each girl is assigned each "duty" twice. This plan makes it possible for the students to become acquainted with the facilities and equipment in the house, to study their own methods during the first effort, and to demonstrate improvement in their standards and/or in their ability during the second assignment. An attempt is made to encourage girls to use those methods of housekeeping which are time saving and effective in attaining desired standards, and at the same time to consciously establish their own standards.

Purpose

The general purpose of the present study was to learn how much time students in home management houses at the University of Tennessee have spent on certain housekeeping activities and to compare the time they have spent with the amount homemakers have found it necessary to spend on

the same tasks in their own homes. The specific purposes of this study were: (1) to determine the amount of time students in the home management houses spent in 1945 and 1946 on activities in the home management houses; (2) to collect data that could be useful in determining ways of decreasing the time required; (3) to learn the amount of time selected married graduates, their mothers and friends spent on certain tasks; (4) to determine how selected Knoxville homemakers distributed their time between housekeeping tasks and other activities.

The first step was to obtain information by the questionnaire method and from home management house records on the amount of time students and married graduates, their mothers and friends spent on certain tasks.

The second step was to learn through personal interviews how selected Knoxville homemakers distributed their time between housekeeping tasks and other activities, their likes and dislikes, the times of day activities were performed, the area of the house in which they were done and the people who helped the homemaker.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Interest in time expenditures of homemakers dates back as far as 1912 when the United States Department of Agriculture conducted a study of farm management. A part of this study was done by Ilena Bailey[1] who made one of the first efforts to obtain time records from homemakers for the purpose of determining how farm homemakers spent their time. This study included complete records of 13 farm women in central Illinois and central Indiana.

A record of time spent on activities and one of "produce and finances" were kept by the homemakers for one year. It was found that the homemakers averaged from 7 3/4 to 8 1/2 hours of sleep each night and that the working day averaged from 9 3/4 to 13 hours or 68 1/4 to 91 hours per week.

In another study by Bailey and Snyder in 1921[2] records were kept by 91 Michigan homemakers. They found that the average working day in summer was 13 hours and in

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[1]Ilena Bailey, "A Study of Management of Farm Homes," Journal of Home Economics, 7, 1915, p. 348.

[2]Ilena Bailey and Snyder, "A Survey of Farm Homes," Journal of Home Economics, 13, 1921, p. 346.

winter was 10 hours.

In 1917 Mary Rowe made a study[3] to determine the time required to do work in a 7 room house for a family of three. Only one family is included in this study. She found that cleaning required 1 hour 10 minutes per day; baking required 1 hour; dishwashing, 1 hour 10 minutes. Laundering, which was done weekly, required a total of 4 hours 45 minutes. Of this time 2 hours 45 minutes was spent washing and the other 2 hours was spent ironing.

Marion Woodbury[4] attempted to determine the amount of time children required of the homemaker. Her study in 1918 included one family of 5 consisting of the mother and father, one 4 year old, one 9 month old and a college student who worked for room and board. She found that the homemaker spent 5 hours a day on activities connected with the children; 3 hours 45 minutes on house care; 2 hours on cooking.

In 1925 the Purnell Act was passed by Congress appropriating money for research along many lines including

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[3]Mary Rowe, "The Time Necessary to do the Work in a 7 Room House for a Family of 3," Journal of Home Economics, 9, 1917, p. 569.

[4]Marion Woodbury, "Time Required for Housework in a Family of 5 With Small Children," Journal of Home Economics, 10, 1918, p. 226.

home economics. The committee on home management selected the subject "The Present Use of Time by Homemakers" as one of the proposed national projects.

Studies by Arnquist and Roberts, Crawford, Wasson and Wilson that are briefly reviewed here were made during the period from 1925 to 1930. The schedules for each of these studies were provided by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Ina Crawford's study was made in Idaho in 1927.[5] The study was based on 49 weekly records from farm homemakers and 32 from town homemakers. The activities of the homemakers were recorded in 5 minute units so that a detailed and complete record was available for the entire 24 hour day.

When these activities were classified Crawford found that the largest proportion of the homemakers' entire week was spent sleeping. Leisure claimed the next largest per cent of time, but it is important to note that leisure included religious activities, study, lectures, telephoning, correspondence, care of persons not members

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[5]Ina Z. Crawford, "Use of Time by Farm Women," Idaho Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin 146, 1927.

of one's household and social activities. Food was next, requiring 14.5 per cent of the week's time; the house took 9.4 per cent; clothing, 7.4 per cent; family, 3.7 per cent; management, 1.3 per cent; self, 3.3 per cent. These figures are averages for all farm and town women combined.

Time expenditure by farm homemakers in South Dakota was studied by Grace Wasson in 1930.[6] She reported that the average work week for 100 homemakers was 66 hours 10 minutes or 9 hours 27 minutes per day. The time spent on homemaking activities was 54 hours 13 minutes or about one-third of twenty-four hours. She found that nearly half of this time was spent in food preparation, 3 hours each day was spent in leisure activities and 8 hours 30 minutes was spent in sleep each night. The season of the year had no effect on the time distribution.

Arnquist and Roberts reported in 1929[7] that in Washington a farm homemaker's work week averaged a minimum of 42 hours and a maximum of 91 hours. This study also

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[6]Grace Wasson, "The Use of Time by South Dakota Farm Homemakers," South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 247, March 1930.

[7]Inez Arnquist and Evelyn Roberts, "The Present Use of Work Time of Farm Homemakers," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 234, 1929.

included rural non-farm and town homemakers and showed that the farm homemakers' work week averaged 14 hours more than that of the non-farm homemakers. The homemakers with children worked about 5 hours more per week than the ones without children. It was found in this study that the presence of children in a home increased the time spent in homemaking about 8 hours per week.

Food preparation, clearing away after meals and washing dishes required more time than all the other household tasks combined. Care of the house took about one-fifth of the total time spent in homemaking. Care of clothing and textile furnishings required about one-fourth; care of members of the household about one-tenth; household management one-eighteenth; miscellaneous about 1.2 hours.

According to J. O. Rankin,[8] Nebraska homemakers spent a little over 10 hours a day on their work in 1928. They spent 1.4 hours a day on meals, 3.6 hours a day in rest and recreation and 8.3 hours in sleep. This study presented material from three surveys. The basic one was a study of 342 unselected Nebraska farm homes and was made during the summer of 1924.

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[8]J. O. Rankin, "The Use of Time in Farm Homes," Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 230, 1928.

A study in 1929 by Maud Wilson[9] made in cooperation with the Bureau of Home Economics showed the average time spent in homemaking and other activities by 513 Oregon homemakers. The study was based on weekly time records kept by the homemakers during a typical week.

The 351 country homemakers were selected so that a representative rural group was obtained. Eighty-six per cent of the records of country homemakers were obtained by homemakers who were approached through local organizations whose membership included most of the women of the neighborhood. Records were also obtained from 154 non-country non-farm homemakers who had the same general living standards.

It was found that the average time spent by the farm homemakers was 73.7 hours per week. Of that time, 51.6 hours per week or 81 per cent involved homemaking activities; 18 per cent was farm work; 1 per cent was other work. The homemaking activities were distributed as follows: food activities, 47 per cent; house, 18 per cent; clothing and textiles, 22 per cent; care of members of household,

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[9]Maud Wilson, "Use of Time by Oregon Farm Homemakers," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 256, 1929.

7 per cent; management, 3 per cent; all others 2 per cent.

Probably the most widely known study on this subject is the one made by the Bureau of Home Economics in 1928.[10] It was based on weekly time expenditure records kept by 1500 rural and urban homemakers living in different parts of the United States. There were 559 farm homemakers and 249 other rural homemakers who were representative of medium income farm and village families. The 282 homemakers in cities under 100,000 and 410 homemakers in cities of 100,000 or more represented homemakers in moderately well-to-do families.

The total time spent on homemaking activities for each of these types of homemakers is given in Table I.

A more recent study by Jean Warren was made in New York in 1936 and published in 1940.[11] Records were obtained from 551 families who either owned or were tenants on the farms they operated and who received most of their income from farming. Homemakers used an average of 52 hours during the week for homemaking activities; they spent about 8 3/4 hours in sleep, 8 3/4 hours working,

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[10]Nickell and Dorsey, op. cit., pp. 55-65.

[11]Jean Warren, "Use of Time in Its Relation to Home Management," Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, 1940.

TABLE I

THE HOMEMAKERS' WORKING WEEK*

Activity	Average Time Spent by Farm Homemakers		Other Rural Homemakers		Homemakers in Cities under 100,000		Homemakers in Cities of 100,000 or over	
	Hr.	Min.	Hr.	Min.	Hr.	Min.	Hr.	Min.
Homemaking Purchasing and Management	2	10	2	45	4	40	5	29
Care of Family	3	55	4	43	10	18	9	29
Preparing Meals	15	14	13	54	10	49	9	14
Clearing Away Meals	7	36	6	45	5	11	4	30
Cleaning and Care of house	9	37	9	26	7	38	7	20
Laundering	5	16	5	11	3	18	2	54
Mending	1	34	1	27	1	39	1	24
Sewing	3	59	4	45	2	19	2	38
Other Homemaking	2	19	2	35	3	48	4	35
Total for Homemaking Activities	51	40	51	31	49	30	47	9
Farm or Other Work	9	35	4	28	2	4	2	5
Homemaker's Average Working Week	61	15	55	59	51	34	49	14
Average Size of Household	4.3		4.0		4.1		3.9	

*Nickell and Dorsey, op. cit., p. 55.

and the remaining 6 1/2 hours for all other activities such as leisure, personal care, and eating meals.

Food preparation and care of the house accounted for two-thirds of the time spent in homemaking. Care of clothing and household linens accounted for 13 per cent of the total homemaking time; care of members of the household accounted for 7 per cent of the average homemaking time.

Miss Warren attempted to measure the work loads by constructing work units as a basis for comparing methods and devices used in different households where there was a similar amount of work to be done, and in households with a large and small work load. She found that as the time used for homemaking activities increased, the labor efficiency of the household decreased. This indicates that a larger amount of time used for homemaking may not be associated with a larger accomplishment in the household.

In 1946 Marianne Muse working with 183 Vermont farm families[12] reported that the average time spent by the homemaker on homemaking activities during the

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[12]Marianne Muse, "Time Expenditures on Homemaking Activities in 183 Vermont Farm Homes," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 530, June 1946.

summer was 64 1/2 hours per week; sleeping, 59 1/4 hours; personal activities, resting and eating meals, 24 hours; farm work, 10 hours; other activities, 10 1/4 hours. Other people spent an average of 17 3/4 hours per week on homemaking activities.

As the household size increased the time spent on homemaking by the housewife and also by other persons increased. The hours spent by other persons contributing to homemaking tasks rose sharply indicating that they contributed more time to homemaking activities in the larger households.

As reported in the other studies food preparation and house cleaning, care and upkeep claimed the greatest amount of the homemakers' time. Dishwashing was included in house care, claiming 60 per cent of the total 75 per cent.

Miss Muse found that many of the homemakers interviewed used short cuts or ways of saving time in performing homemaking tasks. Some ways to save time that the homemakers used were combining tasks, eating in the kitchen, using trays, using ovenware dishes, serving leftovers, scalding dishes, washing dishes once or twice a day, and folding flat work as it was removed from the line.

In reporting the relationships between time ex-

penditures and accomplishments, and between time expenditures and some efficiency factors, it was found that the time spent on all activities tended to be greater as the household size increased and to be less as the age of the youngest child increased.

According to an Illinois survey on fatigue problems of rural homemakers by Perkins, Beyer, and Bane in 1940,[13] 41 per cent of the homemakers interviewed gave laundering as one of their problems; 25 per cent said family relations was a problem; 22 per cent listed house cleaning; 15 per cent, kitchen arrangement; 12 per cent, dishwashing; 10 per cent, planning and 6 per cent gave cooking. No time records were kept in this study so that there is no way of comparing amount of time spent with the attitude of the homemaker.

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[13]Nellie Perkins, Wilma Beyer, and Lita Bane, "A Survey of Some Fatigue Problems of Rural Homemakers," Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 514, 1940.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

The present study is based on data obtained from 111 Tennessee homemakers and 209 University of Tennessee home economics students. Of the 111 homemakers 55 were selected Knoxville homemakers and 56 were selected married graduates of the University of Tennessee, their mothers and friends.

The data from the students were obtained from records which were kept while they were living and working in the home management houses. The records for eight regular school quarters in 1945 and 1946 were investigated. Each girl's record of the work done and the time spent on each job was kept on forms, copies of which may be found in the Appendix. When the students performed each job they kept daily records of the time spent on each individual task. The jobs with the tasks included in them are listed below. There were some variations in the different houses depending on the size of the group of girls, the girls' preferences and on the house itself.

Jobs and Responsibilities Usually Included in Each:

Hostess - plans meals; purchases and stores food; furnishes directions and recipes for the cook, maid and waitress; is in general charge of the house;

arranges flowers; writes checks; keeps records of expenditures.

Host and Housekeeper - serves meals; is responsible for general house cleaning and special cleaning and for care of cleaning equipment.

Waitress - sets table; washes dishes; waits on table; cleans silverware.

Maid - prepares salads and beverages; helps wash dishes; assists waitress in waiting on table.

Cook - prepares meals; cares for equipment in kitchen; washes dishes used by cook.

Baby Manager - cares for nursery, cares for baby's clothes; is responsible for the baby from late afternoon through the night to early morning; prepares formula.

The average time spent by the students in activities was computed in the average number of minutes per day. The following tables give information concerning the average time spent both the first and second time each job was undertaken, the increase or decrease in time spent when the jobs were done the second time, the time spent in different seasons of the year and in different houses. No records were kept of the standards maintained by the students nor the speed at which they worked. This information would be helpful in evaluating the time spent.

In Table II the average time spent per day is given for each activity for the first and second series of jobs

TABLE II

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN SELECTED HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SERIES OF JOBS, 1945-46

Activity	Fall		Winter		Spring		Summer		Average
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
Setting Table									
Both	45.9	44.7	45.1	29.3	49.3	40.6	44.5	36.1	41.9
First	47.2	47.8	59.4	35.1	59.0	38.2	49.1	42.2	47.3
Second	39.4	43.1	38.8	28.4	46.8	41.9	37.6	36.1	39.0
Washing Dishes									
Both	67.8	57.6	65.1	53.1	71.1	49.9	49.6	58.5	59.1
First	71.9	57.9	66.5	59.3	82.1	52.4	45.9	58.3	61.8
Second	67.3	57.3	64.9	52.0	67.0	49.0	50.3	60.3	58.5
Cleaning Kitchen Equipment									
Both	18.3	17.5	16.8	26.1	22.9	24.2	18.9	20.0	20.6
First	22.6	11.4	23.7	28.6	22.7	29.9	17.7	26.4	22.9
Second	17.3	18.5	15.8	24.1	23.9	23.7	22.3	16.2	20.2
Polishing Silver									
Both	8.0	17.3	9.6	7.0	14.0	13.0	11.0	11.8	11.5
First	11.2	33.0	12.4	10.0	21.4	33.1	11.6	12.8	18.2
Second	7.9	12.1	8.0	6.8	11.3	12.2	10.4	10.7	9.9

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN SELECTED HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SERIES OF JOBS, 1945-46

Activity	Fall		Winter		Spring		Summer		Average
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
General Cleaning									
Both	111.0	116.7	120.0	120.3	138.1	138.4	100.3	119.1	120.4
First	108.0	116.2	130.2	127.6	147.7	126.3	103.7	119.8	122.4
Second	117.6	117.2	122.6	116.1	136.2	140.8	98.3	117.5	120.8
Special Cleaning									
Both	19.3	10.6	15.6	13.0	24.9	23.6	24.9	8.3	17.5
First	15.2	--	15.0	--	--	--	25.5	20.0	18.9
Second	20.6	10.6	16.2	13.0	24.9	23.6	7.0	6.4	15.3
Formula									
Both	56.4	42.2	42.5	50.1	45.8	41.7	35.6	45.3	45.0
First	85.4	48.3	49.7	56.0	47.1	45.6	39.4	49.8	52.7
Second	55.9	37.9	41.0	41.1	46.1	35.9	32.2	39.8	41.2
Cleaning Nursery									
Both	42.0	30.2	29.6	30.6	35.2	28.1	34.8	23.0	31.8
First	46.1	40.9	33.5	27.4	27.2	31.6	35.6	24.6	33.4
Second	32.3	19.8	27.2	30.4	41.9	23.2	34.0	22.0	32.0

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN SELECTED HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SERIES OF JOBS, 1945-46

Activity	Fall		Winter		Spring		Summer		Average
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
Feeding Baby									
Both	104.5	49.1	60.7	60.1	63.9	81.4	50.0	37.6	63.4
First	115.6	44.7	65.7	80.1	68.2	85.0	50.8	39.3	70.1
Second	92.0	47.6	57.5	51.8	54.8	69.0	41.9	35.9	56.3
Other Baby									
Both	41.8	50.1	25.2	36.4	37.7	42.7	39.6	40.1	39.2
First	29.0	41.4	38.5	30.6	41.5	44.6	39.7	48.9	39.3
Second	38.6	87.3	22.6	36.3	37.6	30.2	39.5	32.5	39.0
Planning Meals									
Both	52.2	58.5	47.3	60.4	88.9	83.6	60.6	54.8	63.2
First	77.7	78.1	56.8	87.7	136.2	117.5	63.7	72.0	86.2
Second	41.3	49.3	45.5	49.1	68.9	75.6	56.9	45.2	54.0
Shopping									
Both	54.3	57.4	60.6	59.5	80.6	66.0	58.7	60.7	62.2
First	59.2	69.3	65.9	75.5	93.4	66.9	69.1	69.2	71.1
Second	50.9	52.0	58.7	50.4	79.0	63.1	48.1	50.5	56.6

TABLE II (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN SELECTED HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SERIES OF JOBS, 1945-46

Activity	Fall		Winter		Spring		Summer		Average
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	
Keeping Records									
Both	47.9	29.6	16.3	40.3	44.3	25.9	41.0	28.2	34.1
First	80.0	43.8	28.6	65.6	50.5	60.4	51.2	28.6	51.1
Second	25.3	24.8	13.7	28.6	31.5	22.9	37.0	27.0	26.4
Arranging Flowers									
Both	15.5	9.7	17.0	12.3	31.0	20.0	21.7	13.5	17.6
First	17.4	13.9	18.8	17.1	38.7	23.9	17.3	15.8	20.4
Second	14.6	9.3	15.2	10.1	28.6	16.8	26.7	11.0	16.5
Preparing Salads and Beverages									
Both	50.3	59.9	42.1	56.4	65.5	60.4	51.4	44.7	53.7
First	51.0	53.4	61.7	64.1	87.1	52.8	49.9	49.7	58.7
Second	43.3	62.5	37.0	54.1	59.0	63.4	52.5	40.3	51.5
Meal Preparation									
Both	175.6	146.5	146.9	149.1	145.4	139.2	136.6	132.0	146.4
First	198.0	153.7	162.9	152.8	161.3	140.5	150.5	147.7	158.4
Second	132.4	145.5	140.4	148.5	144.5	136.0	132.6	131.1	138.9

and also the weighted average[1] for both series. In all activities there was a decrease the second time it was done. In 6 activities the decrease was more than 10 minutes per day. The time decrease in planning meals averaged 32.2 minutes a day and the total time spent on both series was about 65 minutes a day. This was the largest average decrease. The average decrease in the other activities was as follows: in meal preparation, 19.5 minutes; record keeping 24.7 minutes; in feeding the baby, 13.8 minutes; in shopping 14.5 minutes.

In the fall of 1946, as compared with the fall of 1945, almost all the activities were done in shorter average times except that of polishing silver which was almost double that of fall 1945. "General cleaning" and "other baby care" showed no appreciable difference. The age of the baby probably affected the variations in time spent on other activities connected with the baby, especially in feeding him.

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[1]The weighted average was obtained in the following manner: the total time spent on each activity for the first and second series was divided by the sum of days spent in the first and second series. This was found necessary because the usual practice was to spend only 2 days on the first series and from six to eight days on the second series.

The same tendency to spend less time in 1946 than in 1945 is also evident in the winter, spring and summer seasons but the largest difference was in the fall.

More time was spent on some activities during the spring than in any other season. A little less than twice as much time was spent in meal planning during the spring than during any of the other three seasons and shopping required about one-fourth more time in the spring. The average time spent in general house cleaning also increased during this season and during the winter it was 18 minutes less per day than in the spring. The same was true with feeding the baby. More time was spent during the spring and winter than the fall and summer.

The activity that proved to require the greatest amount of time was meal preparation. Students averaged 2 2/3 hours per day in this activity (Table II). This was about three times the amount used in setting the table and a little over twice as much as that spent in dish washing, planning meals or shopping.

The activities which required the least amount of time per day were polishing silver and arranging flowers. The average time spent on these activities was about one-tenth of that used for meal preparation.

In the home management houses two girls (the cook

and the maid) are usually concerned with preparing any meal. To determine the average time that was spent per day on meal preparation a weighted average was taken of the time spent preparing salads and beverages by the maid and the time the cook spent preparing the main part of the meal (Table II). The average time the cooks alone spent on meal preparation and the time the maids spent on their part of the preparation is given in Table III.

A comparison of the average time spent by cooks in the different houses indicates that the students in Temple spent about one-half hour more per day than those at Lewisohn and White and a little less than an hour more than the students living at New Temple. There are certain conditions in the four houses that could account for this difference. One is the fact that there were more students living at Temple. Ten girls and the director and baby resided at Temple, 8 at Lewisohn, 8 at White and 6 at New Temple. The equipment in all the houses was similar but the arrangement of the kitchens was different. Temple had a large and somewhat inconvenient kitchen. The wall space was divided by entrances which made a passageway directly through the center of the kitchen.

In all houses the average time spent in meal preparation was less the second time the job was done. The greatest decrease in the cooks' time was at Temple which

TABLE III

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY ON MEAL PREPARATION BY THE COOK AND MAID IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES, 1945-46

Job	Home Management Houses				
	Lewisohn	New Temple	Temple	White	All Houses
Cook					
First Time	195.6	172.6	224.1	196.3	197.2
Second Time	171.5	152.7	185.6	185.6	173.9
Increase or Decrease	-24.1	-19.9	-38.5	-10.7	-23.3
Weighted Average	172.9	171.2	196.0	193.5	183.4
Maid					
First Time	65.0	59.1	56.2	54.8	58.8
Second Time	54.9	45.2	53.2	47.2	50.1
Increase of Decrease	-10.1	-13.9	-3.0	-7.6	-8.7
Weighted Average	59.0	45.9	52.7	47.7	51.3

had the large kitchen. It occurred to the author that habits are formed when working in any kitchen. Even though the kitchen is inconvenient, these habits over a period of time may cause a slight decrease in the working time. For this reason a number of homemakers may not recognize a need for improving the arrangement of their kitchens.

The maid's part of meal preparation consisted of preparing the salad and beverage and the cook was in charge of all other preparation. The average time spent by the cooks was about three times that spent by the maids.

The students at White spent less time on the maid's jobs in the first series and the students at New Temple had the greatest decrease between the first and second series. The arrangement of the kitchen at White was probably an important factor here. It was divided by two double sinks into two separate work areas. One side of the room was used by the cook and the other by the maid, and each person worked independently with her own equipment, including a separate set of small equipment such as paring knives, measuring spoons and cups.

Considering all students the average time spent on table setting was 41.2 minutes a day for two meals (Table IV). The average time spent by the students at Temple, New Temple and White showed very little variation but the students at Lewisohn spent about 10 minutes a day more

TABLE IV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN TABLE SETTING AND CLEARING AWAY AFTER MEALS BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES, 1945-46

Job	Home Management Houses				
	Lewisohn	New Temple	Temple	White	All Houses
Setting Table					
First Time	58.6	45.6	38.7	45.5	47.1
Second Time	41.1	36.9	43.1	31.1	38.0
Increase or Decrease	-17.5	-8.7	+4.4	-14.4	-9.1
Weighted Average	47.5	40.1	40.2	37.2	41.2
Washing Dishes					
First Time	61.1	73.5	58.3	57.5	62.6
Second Time	55.4	65.8	55.6	56.0	58.2
Increase or Decrease	-5.7	-7.7	-2.7	-1.5	-4.4
Weighted Average	59.1	68.3	56.9	56.2	60.1

TABLE IV (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN TABLE SETTING AND CLEARING AWAY AFTER MEALS BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES, 1945-46

Job	Home Management Houses				
	Lewisohn	New Temple	Temple	White	All Houses
Cleaning Kitchen Equipment					
First Time	21.3	28.7	19.3	32.2	25.4
Second Time	13.9	20.7	17.5	34.8	21.7
Increase or Decrease	-7.4	-8.0	-1.8	+2.6	-3.7
Weighted Average	16.4	20.8	17.7	32.7	21.9
Polishing Silver					
First Time	22.7	12.4	23.2	14.2	18.1
Second Time	10.1	8.0	10.4	11.2	9.9
Increase or Decrease	-12.6	-4.4	-12.8	-3.0	8.2
Weighted Average	12.0	8.7	12.0	12.2	11.2

than those in the other houses.

The averages for washing dishes were for the time spent by the cook, maid and waitress. In all the houses except New Temple parts of these jobs were done by three people. Because of the fewer number of girls in this house the maid and waitress jobs were combined and done by one person. The time spent, on the average, at New Temple was about 10 minutes more than the average time spent in the other houses. In the other three houses variations in average time spent were only 2.9 minutes a day.

The students at White used more time in cleaning kitchen equipment. The additional time was probably spent in cleaning the extra sink. The decrease when the job was repeated was about the same for all house groups except White. Here there was no appreciable change.

As Table IV indicates, polishing silver took, on the average, 11.2 minutes for all houses. Silver was not polished every day. The average time spent for the days it was done was about 30 minutes. Lewisohn and Temple students who averaged more time during the first series of jobs spent about the same amount of time as New Temple and White during the second series.

The greatest single decrease in the average amount

of time spent on any activity the first and second time was by the students at White in planning meals (Table V). Although the students at White had a three-fourths hour decrease the second time, when the weighted average is considered they spent about 15 minutes more per day than the other groups. The students in this house also had the largest decrease in time spent in keeping records the second time the job was done. The variation of time spent in the arrangement of flowers was very slight.

The information in Tables III, IV, and V indicates that the students at White spent more time, on the average, in planning and organizing than did the students in the other houses. They spent less time in jobs such as table setting and dishwashing; in meal preparation they spent more time, on the average, than Lewisohn and New Temple and about the same amount as the students at Temple.

To compare the average time students spent with the average time homemakers actually spent on the same activities it was necessary to ask a group of homemakers to keep daily time records of these tasks. Recently married graduates of the University's School of Home Economics were selected. It was felt that these homemakers could contribute valuable information to a study of this type.

Letters and forms which are included in the Ap-

TABLE V

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN PLANNING MEALS AND ORGANIZING BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES, 1945-46

Job	Home Management Houses				
	Lewisohn	New Temple	Temple	White	All Houses
Planning Meals					
First Time	84.9	63.6	91.4	105.7	86.4
Second Time	54.7	57.1	51.2	60.9	56.0
Increase or Decrease	-30.2	-6.5	-40.2	-44.8	-30.4
Weighted Average	59.1	59.4	59.9	74.5	63.2
Shopping					
First Time	67.5	67.8	66.6	79.5	70.3
Second Time	58.4	62.4	52.4	60.2	58.3
Increase or Decrease	-9.1	-5.4	-14.2	-19.3	-12.0
Weighted Average	61.8	65.6	58.3	64.8	62.6

TABLE V (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY IN PLANNING MEALS AND ORGANIZING BY 209 STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSES, 1945-46

Job	Home Management Houses				
	Lewisohn	New Temple	Temple	White	All Houses
Arranging Flowers					
First Time	21.7	22.0	20.7	19.9	21.1
Second Time	15.2	19.4	18.3	11.2	16.0
Increase or Decrease	-6.2	-2.6	-2.4	-8.7	-5.1
Weighted Average	17.1	19.7	19.7	14.2	17.7
Keeping Records					
First Time	46.6	37.3	55.7	62.9	50.4
Second Time	23.5	22.8	30.8	29.5	26.6
Increase or Decrease	-23.1	-14.5	-24.9	-33.4	-23.8
Weighted Average	32.7	26.4	35.3	42.8	34.3

pendix, were sent to 151 graduates who were married between January 1940 and October 1946. Each was asked to send the name of her mother and of one friend if she found these people would be willing to cooperate in the study. Of the 151 graduates contacted 62 per cent responded and about 20 per cent indicated ability and willingness to cooperate. Weekly records were kept by 56 homemakers. Of the 56 records approximately three-fifths were those of graduates, one-fifth were from mothers and one-fifth from friends.

The time records this group of homemakers kept included activities similar to those for which student records were kept in the home management houses. There is no record of time spent in washing, ironing, sewing, family activities, personal time, sleeping, eating or community activities.

Of the 56 families who kept records 31 lived in urban homes, 14 in apartments, 7 in rural non-farm homes and 4 in rural farm homes. The size of house ranged from 2 to 13 rooms and usually housed families of 2, 3 or 4 members. These homes were conveniently equipped. Over half of the families had a vacuum cleaner and 5 families had an electric floor waxer. Three families used an ice refrigerator and all the others had automatic refrigerators.

Fourteen families had an electric mixer, 35 had toasters and 36 had coffee makers. The majority of homemakers reported using electricity for cooking but gas was used by 8 families and oil by 2 families.

The income for the entire group was high with 41.8 per cent of the families having incomes of $4000 and over, 29.9 per cent with incomes of $3000 but under $4000. The remaining 18.3 per cent had incomes of less than $3000.

When asked to list the special conditions that affected the time spent on household tasks the homemakers gave ways they used to reduce time expenditure. Several homemakers reported saving time in table setting by setting the breakfast table at night when drying the dinner dishes. One homemaker said her husband set the table and several others said their husbands did the major part of the shopping for groceries. Another homemaker reported that her oil furnace reduced the cleaning of curtains and walls by 50 per cent. Other ways of saving time that were listed were serving food from the kitchen, keeping electrical appliances in good repair, using a pressure saucepan and washing dishes once a day.

The time expenditures of these homemakers for the selected activities is given in Tables VI and VII. The homemakers spent 30.2 per cent of 24 hours on the house-

TABLE VI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT BY 56 MARRIED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, THEIR MOTHERS AND FRIENDS ON CERTAIN HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES IN THE FALL OF 1946

Activity	Number of Homemakers	Average for Homemakers Who Engaged in Activity	
		Minutes	Per Cent of 24 Hrs.
Planning Meals	40	6.3	.4
Shopping	53	23.0	1.6
Preparing Meals	56	96.2	6.7
Setting Table	56	13.2	.9
Washing Dishes	56	58.2	4.0
Cleaning Kitchen Equipment	53	11.0	.8
Polishing Silver	38	6.2	.4
Other Kitchen	45	18.6	1.3
General Cleaning	55	37.4	2.6
Other Cleaning	217	35.4	2.3
Formula	7	18.7	1.3
Cleaning Baby's Room	20	15.5	1.1
Bathing Baby	22	16.3	1.1
Preparing Baby's Food	22	48.4	3.4
Other Baby	15	41.4	1.5
Keeping Records	33	4.8	.3
Arranging Flowers	45	6.6	.5

keeping jobs reported but this did not include all the jobs that are included in homemaking. The largest amount of this time was spent in meal preparation which claimed 6.7 per cent of 24 hours. Keeping records averaged 4.8 minutes a day which was the smallest amount of time spent in any activity. The amount of time the students spent in keeping records was about 8 times greater than that spent by the homemakers. According to the records 35 homemakers had lived in a home management house where a definite system of record keeping was used. About 80 per cent of the homemakers who had lived in a home management house kept records and only 33 per cent of the homemakers who had not lived in a home management house reported doing this. The data seem to indicate that the experience in a home management house is partly responsible for the practice of keeping records. However, there are too few cases and not enough data to support a definite statement on this point. The kind of records kept by the homemakers would need to be investigated also.

There was considerable difference in the time spent by the homemakers from the time spent by the students in all housekeeping activities. The time spent in meal planning was 10 times greater for the students than the homemakers. In the home management houses the students were required to plan meals in advance while 15 homemakers reported no

planning at all. One homemaker said she planned her meals while she was in the market shopping for groceries--an excellent way of attaining efficiency by combining jobs if the resulting meals are satisfactory. The time spent by homemakers on cleaning kitchen equipment, polishing silver, preparing the baby's formula, cleaning the baby's room and arranging flowers was a little less than half the time spent by the students.

Families without children spent about the same amount of time on housekeeping activities as those with children with the exception of the time spent in child care (Table VII). The data show that there was little difference between the time spent by the homemakers with one child less than 4 years of age and that spent by homemakers with 2 or 3 children. According to a study by Warren[2] about the same amount of time was used where there was one child as where there were 2 or more children of about the same age. Muse[3] reported the same trend. In families having 2, 3, or 4 children there was a tendency

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[2]Jean Warren, "Use of Time in Its Relation to Home Management," Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 734, Ithaca, New York, 1940, p. 50.

[3]Marianne Muse, "Time Expenditures on Homemaking Activities in 183 Vermont Homes," Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 530, June 1946.

TABLE VII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT BY 56 MARRIED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, THEIR MOTHERS AND FRIENDS ON CERTAIN HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO FOUR CLASSES* IN THE FALL OF 1946

Activity	Class I	Class II			Class III	Class IV	Average
		A	B	C			
Planning Meals	5.8	5.7	6.5	5.1	5.0	9.8	6.3
Shopping	26.7	19.5	30.2	18.1	19.2	24.3	23.0
Preparing Meals	83.6	81.7	92.1	115.2	108.5	95.8	96.2
Setting Table	12.6	12.7	14.7	12.4	10.2	16.5	13.2
Washing Dishes	56.1	58.3	63.5	64.2	54.2	55.9	58.2
Cleaning Kitchen Equipment	8.3	10.5	10.6	8.4	12.8	15.3	11.0
Polishing Silver	3.6	6.9	8.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	6.2
Other Kitchen	18.4	17.5	20.1	21.0	17.8	17.0	18.6

*Class I Families without children
Class II
A Families with one child 4 years or less
B Families with 2 or 3 children
C Families with children 16 years or older
Class III Families where homemaker was pregnant
Class IV Families where homemaker worked full or part time

TABLE VII (CONTINUED)

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT BY 56 MARRIED GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, THEIR MOTHERS AND FRIENDS ON CERTAIN HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO FOUR CLASSES* IN THE FALL OF 1946

Activity	Class I	Class II			Class III	Class IV	Average
		A	B	C			
General Cleaning	31.4	32.5	40.0	47.7	17.9	55.1	37.4
Other Cleaning	27.4	26.4	36.9	23.4	23.8	74.7	35.4
Formula		15.7	15.5			25.0	18.7
Cleaning Baby's Room		11.3	13.3			21.9	15.5
Bathing Baby		12.8	18.5			17.5	16.3
Preparing Baby's Food			19.6			23.2	21.4
Other Baby		54.2	47.0		57.9	34.5	48.4
Keeping Records	3.4	5.2	6.7	.7	3.5	5.6	4.8
Arranging Flowers	5.8	4.0	6.1	7.7	7.9	8.3	6.6

*Class I Families without children
Class II
A Families with one child 4 years or less
B Families with 2 or 3 children
C Families with children 16 years or older
Class III Families where homemaker was pregnant
Class IV Families where homemaker worked full or part time

for the children to entertain one another and this reduced the time the homemakers spent in child care.

There were only 3 cases in which the homemaker was pregnant at the time the records were kept. The writer feels that there were too few cases to allow any general statements about their practices but it is interesting to note that the time for all activities was about the same as for other homemakers except that the time spent in general house cleaning was about 30 or 40 minutes less than the average of other homemakers. This is one of the housekeeping jobs that seems to be left undone by homemakers who are not in good physical health perhaps because of the amount of energy it requires.

It is surprising to note that working homemakers spent about 20 minutes more per day in general cleaning than the other homemakers. The time spent on the other activities varied only slightly. In checking the cleaning equipment that working homemakers had, a little less than half owned a vacuum cleaner and about the same number had an electric floor waxer.

There seemed to be very little if any relationship between the amount and kind of equipment and the time spent in housekeeping. The women in Class II-C who spent the most time on meal preparation had more electrical kitchen equipment than did those in Class II-A who spent the least amount of time in meal preparation.

Approximately half of the homemakers had some hired help during the week. In these cases the hired person took charge of such jobs as cleaning, washing, ironing and in one case of the cooking. The time spent by the housewife on housekeeping activities when she had help was about the same as when she did not have help, except for baby care. The homemakers with help spent approximately 55 minutes more per day in this activity than those homemakers without help.

To gain an impression of how these homemaking tasks fitted into a homemaker's whole day, 55 homemakers in Knoxville were interviewed. In selecting the families to to visit, an attempt was made to choose a section of Knoxville that was typical of the upper middle class of wage earners because this income group is similar to that of a large proportion of University students.

After the section of town was selected the streets to be covered were marked on a map of the city of Knoxville which is included in the Appendix. Two houses in each block were visited. There were a number of blocks in this section in which there were only three houses so that the first, second, or third house from the northwest corner was visited plus one other house in the block. Table VIII gives the number of houses visited and their location in the block counting from the northwest corner.

TABLE VIII

A SUMMARY OF KNOXVILLE FAMILIES THAT WERE VISITED IN THE FALL OF 1946

Those With Activity Diaries		Those Without Diaries	Total
House No.	No. Houses	No. Houses	No. Houses
1	5	7	12
2	5	3	8
3	3	5	8
4	4	2	5
5	1	1	2
6	2	1	3
7	4	1	5
8	2	1	3
9	1	2	3
10	1	1	2
11	1	0	1
12	1	0	1
13	1	0	1
14	0	0	0
15	0	1	1
Total	30	25	55

All visits were made at as convenient a time as it was possible to determine. The visits were unannounced and if a homemaker was busy she was asked to continue her work during the interview. An attempt was made to keep the interviews informal and spontaneous, and to help the homemaker realize she was contributing much needed information. In schools where people are trained to help homemakers, it is desirable to obtain information of this sort from housewives. If people are to spend years studying for the purpose of learning how to improve homemaking they need to know and understand the problems of real homemakers in real homes.

In the first interviews the homemakers were asked to give general information about their families, their working habits and equipment. They were then asked to keep a record of the time spent on activities for the next week on the special form provided. This form is included in the Appendix.

Second visits were made to collect the diaries and complete any questions on the general information sheets that had been omitted. During these visits the homemakers were very friendly and talked freely. One homemaker asked for an opinion of the arrangement of a floor plan that she and her husband had drawn for a new home. Another remarked, "I didn't realize I did so many things during the day until

I kept this record."

General information was obtained from 55 Knoxville homemakers and detailed activity diaries were kept by 30 of them. Among the homes visited there were only three who refused to cooperate. In two of the cases the women felt they were too busy to be interrupted and the third objected to the questioning. Ten homemakers who said they would keep a time record found they could not do so. In the majority of these cases some unexpected event occurred such as visitors or illness of a member of the family. It would have been impossible to consider time records kept by these homemakers because they could not be considered accurate records of homemakers' usual practices.

The size of the immediate family of the women interviewed ranged from 2 to 7 members with the average size being 3.3 members. In 14 homes from 1 to 2 other people were living in the household. Of the homemakers interviewed 12 had attended elementary grades only, 36 had attended high school and 7 had attended college for one year or more. Only one homemaker in this group had lived in a home management house.

When asked if they liked doing certain housekeeping jobs and why, the majority of the homemakers readily answered yes or no but many gave no reason other than that it had to be done or they had always done it.

Over three-fourths of the homemakers said they liked

to cook and one-fifth said they disliked it. Eleven homemakers who answered yes to this question said they enjoyed it because they liked to please other people and 6 homemakers said they liked to work with food. Twenty-five housewives could give no reason for liking to cook. These housewives seemed to take the attitude that it had to be done so that they did it without special feeling one way or the other. The reasons given by the homemakers who disliked it were that it was tiring, monotonous and a waste of time, and two women felt that in their homes the irregularity of meals had something to do with their dislike.

Two of the most common reasons given by 35 homemakers for liking to wash dishes were: (1) pride in having a clean kitchen and, (2) it was routine and automatic. Several of the older homemakers expressed a very strong dislike for having dirty dishes around in the kitchen and said they never left their house until the dishes were washed. Only 4 of the 18 people who did not like dishwashing gave a reason. The reasons they gave were laziness on their part and the monotony of doing it so often.

A larger proportion of housewives reported that they preferred washing to ironing because ironing took too much time and was tiring. Only 9 of the 55 homemakers reported sitting while ironing. The only reason given by homemakers for liking both washing and ironing was pride in having

clean clothes. Thirty-one of the 42 people who reported that they liked to wash gave no reason and 18 who said they did not like to iron gave no reason.

More than three-fourths of the homemakers reported that they liked to sew but only 4 gave reasons. The reasons they gave were that they enjoyed handwork and that it was much cheaper than buying ready made articles.

Diaries were kept by 30 of the homemakers. These included the time of day each activity was begun, remarks, a record of the people who helped with the housekeeping jobs and any short cuts or means of saving time that were used. The schedules that were used may be found in the Appendix.

Homemaking activities claimed on the average, 512.8 minutes or 8 1/2 hours per day (Table IX). This amounted to 35.6 per cent of their total time and 58.7 per cent of their waking time. One-third of the housewives spent between 5 1/2 and 8 hours on these activities and the remaining two-thirds spent between 8 1/2 and 11 hours.

The homemakers averaged about 8 hours sleep at night. All but one recorded time for rest during the day. Resting time included naps, reading and listening to the radio if it was done alone. If other members of the family listened also it was classed as a family activity under homemaking.

TABLE IX

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT BY 30 KNOXVILLE HOMEMAKERS ON EIGHT TYPES OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FALL OF 1946

Classification of Activity	Number of Homemakers	Average for Homemakers Who Engaged in Activity	
		Minutes	Per Cent of 24 Hrs.
Personal	25	37.8	2.6
Sleep at Night	30	478.9	33.3
Neighborly	28	46.1	3.2
Relaxation, Reading, Rest	29	87.9	5.9
Community	18	58.3	4.0
Eating Meals	30	69.8	4.9
Homemaking	30	512.8	35.6
Other	25	62.1	4.3
Unaccounted for Time		87.5	6.1

In the 8 types of activities the average time spent per day on all activities except sleep and homemaking varied about 50 minutes. The least time was spent in personal activities which included dressing, writing letters, washing hair and paying visits to a dentist or physician for treatment of self.

Approximately one-half of the housewives engaged in some community activity. In these cases the time was spent attending church on Sunday and other church functions during the week as well as meetings at school.

Time Expenditures on Certain Homemaking Activities

Food preparation consumed the most time averaging 124.4 minutes per day or 8.6 per cent of the homemakers day (Table X). Almost as much time (6.4 per cent) went to housecleaning and care and dishwashing accounted for 5.1 per cent. Child care, fancy work and family activities each claimed about half as much time as food preparation.

A third of the homemakers said they planned meals just before preparing them, one-fifth planned at least one day in advance and about two-fifths planned several days in advance. Shopping for groceries was done by most of the homemakers each day. In the majority of cases staples and large quantities of food were bought once a week and such foods as milk, bread and meat were bought daily. The

TABLE X

AVERAGE DAILY TIME SPENT ON CERTAIN HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES BY 30 KNOXVILLE HOMEMAKERS IN THE FALL OF 1946

Homemaking Activity	Number of Homemakers	Average for Homemakers Who Engaged in Activity	
		Minutes	Per Cent of 24 Hrs.
Child Care	13	60.4	4.2
Helping Adults	5	10.5	.7
Ironing	30	44.0	3.1
Mending	12	16.8	1.2
Sewing	12	45.9	3.2
Washing	28	36.3	2.5
Fancy Work	8	62.4	4.3
Breakfast Dishes	28	31.1	2.2
Luncheon Dishes	23	22.9	1.6
Dinner Dishes	29	29.2	2.2
Family Activities	23	59.0	4.1
Breakfast Preparation	29	29.7	2.1
Luncheon Preparation	29	42.4	2.9
Dinner Preparation	28	58.6	4.1
Daily Cleaning	30	67.3	4.7
Weekly Cleaning	14	19.5	1.4
Special Cleaning	15	31.5	2.2
Bedmaking	22	13.4	.9
Firebuilding	4	24.5	1.7
Marketing and Household Business	23	24.3	1.7

average time used in this activity was about 25 minutes a day.

The preparation of three daily meals averaged 124.4 minutes or a little more than 2 hours a day. To compare the time spent by students with that spent by homemakers, the time spent in preparation of the noon meal was omitted from the homemakers' records because students in the home management houses prepared only breakfast and dinner. The housewives averaged 57.3 minutes per day which was about 1 1/2 hours less per day than the average time spent by the students. Some conditions that probably caused this difference in time spent were: (1) students' inexperience; (2) the learning process and the formation of new habits by the students; and (3) students unfamiliarity with the kitchen (especially at first).

The homemakers who spent the most time on meal preparation gave the following list of inconveniences in their kitchens: lack of cabinet space, lack of work space, poor arrangement of equipment and lack of equipment. The homemakers who spent less time in meal preparation listed the following conveniences in their kitchens that saved time: electrical equipment such as a range, hot plate, mixer, toaster, coffeemaker, waffle iron; non-electrical equipment such as potato peeler, mop wringer, pressure saucepan; arrangement of kitchen; height of working surface.

Questions concerning time saving methods used in cooking brought a variety of answers. One of the most frequently mentioned practices was "dovetailing" or combining other tasks such as sewing, mending or dishwashing with cooking. Another time saver suggested was to clean and pare vegetables on a paper which can be rolled up and thrown away. Some homemakers who had coal ranges burned the garbage. Two homemakers said that, when possible, they cooked enough of one food so that it would be served several times during the week. Potatoes and beans were the two foods they reported cooking in quantity.

Scarcely any variation was evident in the average time spent in breakfast and dinner preparation by the three age groups (Table XI). Elderly homemakers spent about 20 minutes more per day in dinner preparation than did the other groups.

Homemakers spent, on the average, about 2 hours per day in house cleaning which was the approximate time students spent in general house cleaning. About one hour a day was spent in daily cleaning, 30 minutes in special cleaning and 20 minutes in weekly cleaning. Housewives usually began this activity in the morning after the breakfast dishes were washed. All of the homemakers felt that this job should be done first. Special cleaning such as waxing floors, cleaning walls or washing woodwork was

TABLE XI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES SPENT PER DAY ON HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO AGE OF THE HOMEMAKER BY 30 KNOXVILLE HOMEMAKERS IN THE FALL OF 1946

Homemaking Activity	Age Groups			
	Young	Middle Age	Elderly	Average
Child Care	71.5	35.5		63.5
Helping Adults	9.6	11.0		10.3
Ironing	36.7	47.5	37.8	40.7
Mending	16.7	10.0	28.9	18.5
Sewing	46.8	52.4	30.3	43.2
Washing	43.2	31.0	33.8	36.0
Fancy Work	44.0	46.3	113.0	67.8
Breakfast Dishes	31.6	33.3	27.3	30.7
Luncheon Dishes	26.4	19.6	23.3	23.1
Dinner Dishes	30.8	25.9	33.3	30.0
Family Activities	48.2	74.4	42.4	55.0
Breakfast Preparation	31.5	26.2	32.8	30.2
Luncheon Preparation	47.8	34.5	46.2	42.8
Dinner Preparation	53.0	58.0	73.0	61.3
Daily Cleaning	67.2	63.1	76.1	68.8
Weekly Cleaning	11.3	20.7	20.1	17.4
Special Cleaning	23.9	34.7	56.8	38.5
Bedmaking	16.0	9.9	14.5	13.5
Firebuilding and Care	27.2	21.9		24.6
Marketing and Household Business	30.0	27.4	13.4	23.6

usually done in the afternoon.

Those homemakers in the high income group averaged about 20 minutes more per day in daily cleaning than did any of the other groups (Table XII). The housewives who liked all phases of homemaking spent more time, on the average, in daily cleaning than housewives who disliked some or all phases of homemaking tasks (Table XIII). Six homemakers who owned a vacuum cleaner averaged about the same amount of time as those without this equipment.

The average time spent in dishwashing for students and homemakers was about one hour. This time included breakfast and dinner dishes only. When the time spent by homemakers in washing luncheon dishes was included the time increased to about 75 minutes a day. There was a slight variation in average time spent per day by homemakers in the different age groups, in income groups and attitude groups.

Washing and ironing took about the same average amount of time per day. These two activities were not carried on every day. The average for the days they were performed was 149.9 minutes for ironing and 125.7 minutes for washing. This amounts to on the average about 2 hours a week for washing and about 2 1/2 hours a week for ironing. One half of the homemakers washed once a week and ironed once a week, one-third twice a week, and one-sixth three and four times a week. In 3 cases the washing and ironing

TABLE XII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT ON HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO INCOME* BY 30 KNOXVILLE HOMEMAKERS IN THE FALL OF 1946

Homemaking Activity	Income Classes			Average
	A	B	C	
Child Care	17.6	77.9	54.6	50.0
Helping Adults	3.0	15.4		9.2
Ironing	43.4	41.7	33.0	39.4
Mending	20.9	11.3	19.3	17.2
Sewing	28.8	55.6	20.0	34.8
Washing	35.7	34.7	43.1	37.8
Fancy Work	78.5	46.3		62.4
Breakfast Dishes	29.5	32.3	31.3	31.0
Luncheon Dishes	23.6	21.6	30.7	25.3
Dinner Dishes	33.0	29.2	25.4	29.2
Family Activities	51.7	61.8	64.1	59.2
Breakfast Preparation	33.1	26.9	32.4	30.8
Luncheon Preparation	66.5	56.2	43.9	55.5
Daily Cleaning	68.0	63.4	80.0	70.5
Weekly Cleaning	12.8	9.9	36.9	19.9
Special Cleaning	27.1	35.8	30.0	31.0
Bedmaking	14.6	12.2	14.2	13.7
Firebuilding and Care	42.1	18.7		30.4
Marketing and Household Business	20.7	24.4	35.0	26.7

*A. Eleven families with incomes of $1000 - 1999
B. Fifteen families with incomes of $2000-3999
C. Four families with incomes of $4000 and over

TABLE XIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINUTES PER DAY SPENT ON HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMEMAKING TASKS BY 30 KNOXVILLE HOMEMAKERS IN THE FALL OF 1946

Homemaking Activity	Attitude			Average
	Like All Phases of Homemaking	Like Some Phases of Homemaking	Dislike Everything About Homemaking	
Child Care	64.0	65.4	9.2	46.2
Helping Adults	50.0	20.3	1.7	24.0
Ironing	48.8	31.4	44.4	41.5
Mending	17.9	12.4	8.6	13.0
Sewing	45.6	36.5	35.0	39.0
Washing	35.5	36.9	39.0	37.1
Fancy Work	60.2	25.7	112.5	66.1
Breakfast Dishes	30.4	32.7	27.9	30.3
Luncheon Dishes	10.8	26.0	36.1	24.3
Dinner Dishes	31.0	30.7	21.3	27.7
Family Activities	47.6	62.6	52.0	57.4
Breakfast Preparation	31.1	28.0	30.2	30.0

were done 4 times a week. In one of these families the homemaker washed nurse's uniforms for her sister. Her time averaged 169.8 minutes on the days the work was done. An average of 101.9 minutes was spent by the homemaker who washed for a 4 month old baby and in the other family which included 5 children between the ages of 5 and 15 the average time spent was 180.0 minutes. In homes where washing and ironing were done three times a week there were 2 or 3 children from 8 to 14 years of age. In these homes 125.0 minutes per day were spent in this activity. The average time spent in 4 cases where curtains were washed was 167.7 minutes. Twenty-five homemakers who owned washing machines averaged 33.6 minutes a day, and those who did not have machines averaged 52.6 minutes a day. All the families used electric hand irons and one family owned an ironing machine. The most common wash day was Monday and the most common place to wash was the kitchen. In the homes where it was recorded ironing was done either in the bedroom or in the kitchen. On "wash day" the homemakers usually eliminated cleaning house so that they could begin early. The time at which ironing was begun varied somewhat but most of the homemakers started in the morning. Several waited until after lunch and two women ironed at night.

The most common means of saving time in ironing was

the elimination of part of the job. Several women said they did not iron sheets, towels, underwear, pillowcases or pajamas. Some who reported ironing sheets and towels folded them first and then ironed each side. Other time savers suggested for washing and ironing were folding articles as they were taken from the line, folding towels when run through the wringer, hanging clothes on the line straight and so that those to be sprinkled were together.

Elderly homemakers spent more time in mending and in fancy work and middle aged homemakers spent more time in sewing than the other age groups. Many homemakers said they put aside the pieces that needed mending as they ironed. During the next few days they kept them in a handy place so that when they sat down to rest or listen to the radio they could work on their mending. This is an excellent practice because it combines two activities and thus allows more time for other things. In this way homemakers can accomplish more and participate in more activities during the day.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The author undertook this analysis of time spent on tasks in home management houses and in homes in order to try to see what relation there is between time used in performing tasks in the learning situation in houses and time spent in performing tasks in real homes.

Time expenditures of University of Tennessee students, who were living in home management houses, and of two groups of Tennessee homemakers were analyzed. The time expenditures were related especially to those homemaking activities that were stressed in the home management houses. The University group of homemakers spent approximately one-half the time that students spent in these activities, and the Knoxville group of homemakers spent approximately two-thirds the time that students spent.

The larger proportion of time spent by students in the selected homemaking activities may have been caused by: (1) students' inexperience; (2) the division of tasks among several students; (3) the learning and formation of new habits by the students; (4) the necessity of becoming adjusted to the house and equipment arrangement; and (5) the larger group of people in the home management houses. In the University group, which spent the least

amount of time in certain homemaking activities, the majority of homemakers had lived in home management houses and had experienced other home economics training. This may indicate that special training on homemaking tasks is more important in reducing time spent than experience in these activities.

The activities which claimed the most time by all three groups of homemakers were food preparation, house cleaning and dishwashing. Students spent approximately three-eights of all homemaking time in these activities, the University group one-half and the Knoxville group one-third. Other studies made in this field show that the time spent on all homemaking ranged from 47.9 to 64 1/2 hours per week. The studies the author reviewed also showed that food preparation, house care, and dishwashing were the three homemaking activities that averaged the most time. In child care the students spent over twice as much time as did the homemakers. Only a few homemakers had children under one year of age and in all the home management houses the babies were under one year. This indicates that children under one year require more time than do older ones. The findings here correspond to those of other studies.

There seemed also to be a relationship between the time spent in planning and organizing and the time spent in other activities. As the time spent in planning and

organizing increased the time spent in other activities decreased.

There seemed to be a decided advantage in having the students participate in each activity twice. The time spent on all jobs assigned averaged one-fifth less when performed for the second time. The largest decrease in activities was in planning meals and in keeping records.

Since only a limited number of cases was included in this report these statements indicate only probabilities or tendencies. Further investigation would be necessary as a basis for definite conclusions.

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APPENDICES

Definitions of Terms Used

Activity---Any process which a person carried on or participated in.

Child care---Feeding, bathing, dressing; washing baby's clothes; getting child ready for school, church, play, visiting; helping with school work; reading, telling stories, amusing; directing play.

Community activity---Attendance at any church or school function.

Dishwashing---Clearing the table, storing leftover foods, washing and drying dishes.

Family---A group of people living under the same roof, sharing meals and income.

Family Activity---Any activity in which more than one member of the family participated; educational, musical, recreational and social activities. Family activities took place at home and away from home.

Fire building and care---Building fire in furnace, caring for furnace; chopping kindling, building fire in cook stove.

Food Preparation---The actual cooking of foods. It does not include buying or planning.

Homemaker---The woman in the household who was responsible for the management of the house and family. In all cases she did the major part of the housekeeping. Synonomous with "housewife."

Homemaking activity---In this study homemaking activities refer to only housekeeping tasks or activities connected with the home. It does not refer to sleep, relaxation, eating meals, community or neighborly activities.

House cleaning, care, and upkeep---Sweeping, dusting, mopping, vacuuming, washing windows and woodwork, waxing floors and furniture, bedmaking. These tasks were classed as daily, weekly and special according to the frequency with which they were done.

Ironing---Sprinkling and ironing clothing and household furnishings such as curtains.

Marketing and household business---Keeping accounts and other records for the house and family. Planning shopping lists, buying food and other household supplies, writing checks.

Neighborly activities---Visiting friends and relatives, entertaining friends and relatives in the home. Making sick calls.

Personal activity---Bathing, washing hair, dressing, visits to a beauty parlor or doctor.

Relaxation, reading, rest---Sleeping or relaxing during the day. Listening to the radio when done alone, otherwise it was listed as a family activity. Reading, listening or playing the piano.

APPENDIX A

Schedule Used in Obtaining Data From Students

HOME MANAGEMENT HOUSE
SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

NAME_____ WORK_____

Day	Work Done	Hours Spent	Reference Used	Comments and Suggestions

APPENDIX B

Schedules and Forms Used in Obtaining Data From the University Homemakers

Knoxville, Tennessee
August 19, 1946

Dear

At the School of Home Economics we need to know how much time various housekeeping tasks require. You are one of our recent graduates and are married, and therefore, one who would be able to give us important help along this line.

We have worked out the attached sheet in such a way that we hope it will require only a small portion of your time. We should like to get this information from you and one friend and your mother, if possible. Will you look over the enclosed sheet and let me know if you are willing to cooperate? If a friend and your mother will help us, we should appreciate their names and addresses.

To make the home management program fit the needs of the students, we depend on getting such information as this from real people in real homes. We hope that through your cooperation this study will be a successful one.

Of course the information from individuals is absolutely confidential. We will only use averages in our summary.

Cordially yours,

Elisabeth L. Speer
Professor of Home
Management

ELS:abc
Enc. 1

University Group

1. a. I shall be willing to cooperate in the time study. ___
   b. I shall be unable to cooperate in the time study. ___
2. a. I have asked my mother and she can cooperat in the study. ___ Her name and address is

   b. She cannot cooperate. ___
3. a. I have asked a friend and she can cooperate in the study. ___ Her name and address is

   b. She cannot cooperate. ___
4. I will be responsible for getting forms to my mother and friend. ___

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. In what type home do you live? Rural farm____; Rural non-farm____; Urban____; Apartment____.

2. How many rooms are there in your house? Give the number____.

3. How many members are there in your family? Husband____; Wife____; Boys (give ages)____; Girls (give ages)____; Mother____; Father____; Aunt____; Uncle____; Others____.

4. Check the equipment to which you have access.
Vacuum cleaner___ Coffeemaker___ Mixer___
Electric floor waxer___ Automatic refrigerator___
Toaster___ Electric dishwasher___ Ice refrigerator___
Running hot and cold water___

5. What type of fuel is used for cooking? Electricity___; Wood___; Kerosene___; Coal___; Others___.

6. What type of fuel is used for heating the house? Electricity___; Wood___; Kerosene___; Coal___; Others___.

7. Do you have hired help? Yes___; No___.

8. What do they do? Clean house___; Care for children___; Plan meals___; Market___; Cook___; Other work (specify) _____.

9. Have you ever lived in a home management house? Yes____; No___.

10. What other aids do you use in housekeeping? Magazines__; Books___; Newspaper articles___; Neighbors___; Radio___; Mother___; School___; Others___.

11. Check the income level that is approximately your family's yearly income. Under 1000___; 1000 and under 2000___; 2000 and under 3000___; 3000 and under 4000___; 4000 and over___.

12. List special conditions that affect the length of the time you spend on household tasks.

RECORD TIME SHEET

Work Done	TIME SPENT IN MINUTES						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Meal Preparation							
Set table for breakfast							
Prepared breakfast							
Cleared away and washed dishes after breakfast							
Set table for noon meal							
Prepared noon meal							
Cleared away and washed dishes after noon meal							
Set table for night meal							
Prepared night meal							
Cleared away and washed dishes after night meal							
Kitchen Cleaning							
Cleaned and polished silverware							
Cleaned equipment in kitchen							
Other work in kitchen							
Routine Cleaning							
Dusted							
Swept walks and porches							
Used vacuum cleaner on rugs							
Used vacuum cleaner on upholstery and draperies							

RECORD TIME SHEET

Work Done	TIME SPENT IN MINUTES						
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Routine Cleaning (continued) Emptied vacuum cleaner bag							
Dry mopped floors							
Wet mopped floors							
Other work pertaining to housecare							
Work with Baby Prepared baby's formula							
Cleaned baby's room							
Prepared food for baby							
Bathed baby							
Other work for baby							
Management Planned meals							
Bought food and household supplies							
Stored food							
Kept records							
Paid bills							
Arranged flowers							

APPENDIX C

Schedules and Forms Used in Obtaining Data From Knoxville Homemakers

#1

Map of

KNOXVILLE

TENNESSEE

STREET INDEX

A

Ave. A — H-5
Ave. A — D-9
Abbey Rd. — H-4
Abner St. — J-5
Acker St. — G-3
Ackers Pl. — F-6
Acuff St. — G-3
Adair Ave. — G-4
Adams Ave. — G-5
Adcock Ave. — D-3
Addison St. — H-6
Agawela Dr. — B-6
Agee St. — F-7
Agusta St. — E-7
Augusta Ave. — E-7
Ailor Ave. — D-5
Alabama Ave. — E-4
Alamo Ave. — H-8
Albers Pl. — G-5
Albert Ave. — G-3
Alexander St. — F-5
Alice St. — J-5
Allen Ave. — G-8
Alma Ave. — K-5
Alpha Ave. — D-5
Alta Vista Way — B-6
Alvin Ave. — G-6
Ambrister St. — D-5
Ambrose St. — D-3
American Ave. — J-5
Amherst Ave. — G-6
Anderson Ave. — E-5
Andes St. — J-5
Andrews St. — E-7
Angelina Dr. — E-9
Angle Ave. — E-6
Ansley St. — F-8
Arbor Pl. — H-3
Arch St. — H-5
Armstrong Ave. — F-5
Arnold St. — G-8
Arrowhead Tr. — B-6
Arthur St. — E-5
Ashland Ave. — J-5
Ash St. — E-5
Ashwood Ave. — G-4
Atchley St. — F-7
Atkin St. — E-5
Atlantic Ave. — F-3
Auburn St. — G-4
Ault St. — K-5
Austin St. — G-5
Aviation Ave. — H-3
Avondale Ave. — H-3
Azlia Ave. — C-4

B

Ave. B — D-9
Ave. B — H-5
Baldwin St. — E-8
Ball Camp Pike — C-4
Banks Ave. — F-4
Barber St. — F-7
Barker Ave. — H-6
Barton St. — G-4
Battery Ave. — C-5
Baxter Ave. — E-5
Beaman St. — J-5
Bearden Pl. — F-5
Beaumont Ave. — E-4
Bedford Ave. — J-5
Bell St. — G-6
Bellaire Ave. — E-5
Bellview St. — H-3
Belmont St. — D-5
Belmont Hts. — D-5
Belvedere Ave. — H-8
Ben Hur Ave. — H-6
Bentley St. — J-5
Bernard Ave. — F-5
Bertie Rand St. — G-7
Betrand St. — G-5
Bethel Ave. — G-6
Biddle St. — H-6
Birchfield St. — G-7
Birdsong St. — H-7
Bishop St. — D-3
Blaine St. — E-5
Blankenship St. — G-7
Blenheim Ave. — K-5
Blount St. — F-7
Blount Ave. — E-7
Blows Ferry Rd. — B-7
Bluff St. — F-4
Bluff Dr. — C-6
Boggs Ave. — F-7
Bond St. — F-4
Bonnie View Ave. — J-5
Bonny Ave. — D-3
Booker St. — E-5
Boone St. — G-4
Booth St. — C-5
Boright Ave. — H-3
Boruff St. — G-5
Boyce St. — E-4
Boyd St. — B-5
Boyd St. — E-5
Boyds Bridge Rd. — H-6
Bradford St. — G-8
Bradley St. — F-5
Brady St. — E-8
Bragg St. — D-4
Branner St. — F-4
Branson Ave. — G-4
Bridge St. — D-9
Brice St. — G-4
Brigham Ave. — F-6
Bright St. — G-6
Briscoe Ave. — G-5
Britton Hts. — F-7
Broadway — F-5
Brock Ave. — C-5
Brooks Ave. — H-6
Brooks Rd. — J-6
Brookside Ave. — E-5
Brookside Village — E-5
Brown Ave. — G-4
Browning Ave. — C-5
Brumback St. — G-3
Brunswick St. — H-3
Buchanan Ave. — G-3
Buckner St. — E-8
Buffat Ave. — H-4
Buffat Mill Rd. — H-4
Burgess Ave. — E-5
Burkhart St. — C-6
Burleson St. — C-5
Burnes St. — K-5
Burnside St. — E-4
Burwell Ave. — F-4
Butte St. — F-3
Byrd Ave. — F-3

C

Ave. C — D-9
Caldwell Ave. — F-4
Caledonia La. — D-6
Calhoun St. — C-5
Calloway St. — E-5
Calumet — A-6
Cambridge St. — E-7
Campbell Ave. — F-6
Candora Ave. — E-8
Candora Rd. — D-8
Cansler Ave. — E-5
Cardwell St. — F-6
Carnation Ave. — C-4
Carpenter Ave. — D-5
Carr St. — A-6
Carrick St. — E-5
Carroll Ave. — E-8
Carson Ave. — H-4
Carty St. — E-9
Cary St. — C-6
Castle St. — J-6
Caswell Ave. — F-5
Catalpa Ave. — J-5
Cate Ave. — B-5
Cavalier Ave. — H-6
Cecil Ave. — G-4
Cedar Ave. — F-3
Cedar La. — B-6
Cedar Hill Rd. — B-7
Center Ave. — H-6
Central St. — F-5
Central Pike — E-3
Century St. — D-5
Chamberlain Blvd. — F-8
Chamberlain St. — E-5
Chambliss Ave. — B-6
Chandler Ave. — G-8
Chapel La. — E-8
Chapman Pl. — G-8
Charles St. — F-6
Charlotte Ave. — G-5
Chelsea St. — E-4
Cheoah Dr. — A-6
Cheoah Circle — C-6
Cherokee Dr. — B-6
Cherokee Blvd. — C-6
Cherokee Rd. — D-7
Cherry St. — H-5
Cherry St. — G-7
Cherry Hill Ave. — J-6
Chester Ave. — H-6
Chestnut St. — H-5
Chicago Ave. — G-4
Chicamauga Ave. — F-3
Childress St. — E-8
Chilhowee Ave. — H-7
Chillicothe St. — D-4
Chipman St. — G-5
Church Ave. — F-6
Church Pl. — F-5
Churchill Ave. — F-4
Circle St. — G-8
Circle Park — E-7
Citico St. — D-5
Claibourne Pl. — G-4
Clancy Ave. — E-7
Clark St. — E-5
Claude St. — F-7
Clay St. — G-4
Cleage Ave. — E-9
Clearview St. — G-3
Cleo St. — G-4
Clifford — G-7
Clifton St. — C-4
Clinbook Ave. — D-5
Clinch Ave. — F-6
Cline Ave. — E-4
Clyde St. — D-6
Cockrum St. — H-3
Coffee St. — E-8
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Watson Pl. — G-8
Waverly St. — C-4
Waycross St. — C-5
Wayland — H-6
Weaver St. — G-3
Webster Ave. — D-5
Webb St. — F-8
Welcker Ave. — F-6
Wells Ave. — G-5
West Ave. — C-6
Western Ave. — E-5
Westerwood Ave. — B-6
Westley Ave. — K-5
Westover Ave. — F-3
Westview Ave. — D-5
Wheeler St. — G-5
Whitaker Ave. — B-6
White Ave. — D-6
White Spgs. Rd. — H-3
Whitlow Ave. — B-7
Wilder Pl. — G-6
Wilkins St. — D-5
Williams St. — F-5
Willis Pl. — H-8
Willow Ave. — F-6
Wilson Ave. — H-6
Wilton Dr. — H-6
Wimpole Ave. — J-6
Windgate St. — B-7
Winfrey St. — E-3
Winona St. — G-5
Winstead St. — E-9
Woodbine Ave. — H-5
Woodbury St. — E-6
Woodside St. — B-7
Woodhill Pl. — B-6
Woodlawn St. — F-8
Woodland Ave. — F-4
Woodland Dr. — C-7
Woodland Pike — F-8
Woodward Ave. — E-4
Worth St. — F-4
Wray St. — F-5
Wright — G-5
Wyckoff — D-3
Wynn Ave. — G-8
Wyoming Ave. — G-6

Y

Yale Ave. — D-7
Yankee St. — K-5
Yardley Pl. — F-6
Yarmouth St. — G-3
Yarnell Ave. — F-7
Yeager St. — F-6
Young Ave. — E-9

Z

Zelda St. — G-4
Zenia St. — J-5

Numerical Streets—
4th Ave. to 9th — G-4
9th Ave. to 12th — G-5
10th St. to 20th — E-6
21st St. to 25th — D-6
N. 3rd Ave. to N. 6th Ave. — F-5

TIME EXPENDITURE STUDY

1. How many members of your immediate family live at home? ____ Ages____

2. Do any other people live in your home?____How many?_____

3. How long have you been keeping house?_____

4. Schooling

	Yes	Home Economics
Elementary		
High School		
College		

5. Where did you learn to cook?_____To sew?_____
To clean house?_____

6. How far in advance do you plan your meals? One week___;
Several days___; Just before time to cook___

7. Is your kitchen in any way uncomfortable or inconvenient?
Yes___; No___ In what way?

8. What conveniences do you have in your kitchen that save time? In what way?_____

9. What conveniences do you have in your kitchen that make work easier?

10. What do you usually have for breakfast?
Fruit___Cereal___Eggs___Bacon___Milk___Coffee___Bread___
Jelly___Butter or oleo___

11. What do you usually have for dinner?
Meat___One vegetable___Two vegetables___Salad___Bread___
Dessert___Milk___Coffee___Butter or oleo___

12. What do you usually have for supper?
Leftovers___Meat___Vegetable___Salad___Bread___Sandwiches
___Dessert___Butter or oleo___

13. Do you ever use recipes in cooking? Always___Sometimes__
Never___

14. Do you like to cook?___Why?

15. Do you dislike cooking?____ Why?

16. What day of the week do you usually wash?_____

17. How often is your family wash done?_____

18. Where is the laundry done?_____

19. Do you have a washing machine? Yes___; No___

20. What is your source of water for washing?_____

21. Do you like to wash? Yes___; No___ Why?

22. Do you dislike washing? Yes___; No___ Why?

23. What kind of iron do you use?_____

24. Do you have an ironer?_____

25. If so, does it save time in ironing?____In what way?

26. Do you stand up while ironing?_____

27. Do you like to iron?_____ Why?

28. Do you dislike ironing?_____ Why?

29. Who does the mending for the family?_____

30. When do they mend? When it needs to be done_____
Once a week___ Once a month___ Other times_____

31. Where is sewing done?_____

32. Do you like to sew?_____ Why?

33. Do you dislike sewing?_____ Why?

34. How many beds are in use every night?_____

35. How do you make a bed? (a) Tuck each piece all way around before putting on another one_____ (b) Make one side completely then do other side_____

36. How do you dust? With one hand___ With both hands at same time_____

37. How do you clean rugs?_____

38. Do you have a closet in which to keep cleaning equipment?_____

39. If not, where do you keep cleaning supplies?_____

40. Number the house cleaning jobs below in the order that you like them best. Dusting Vacuuming Dry mopping Sweeping Wet mopping Waxing floors or furniture Washing windows

41. What time of day do you usually clean house? Early morning___Mid-morning___Early afternoon___Late afternoon___Night___ Why?

42. Do you make out a market order for grocery shopping?___

43. If so, when do you do it? Before going to the store___ At the store____

44. How often do you shop for groceries? Once a day____ Oftener than once a day___Weekly___Every two weeks___ Twice a week___Monthly___Other___

45. How often do you wash dishes a day?_____

46. Do you like to wash dishes?___ Why?

47. Do you dislike washing dishes?___ Why?

48. What are some things in the construction of the house that affect the time it takes to clean?

Floors	Size of house
Wall finish	Special materials
Finish of woodwork	Other things

ACTIVITY DIARY

Day and time started	Activity	Do not write here	For household jobs tell who did it	If more or less time than usual was used state possible reasons	Short cuts used