

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO GROUPS OF HIGH SCHOOL
WOMEN GRADUATES, ONE WITH AND THE OTHER
WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION IN
HIGH SCHOOL

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF TABLES	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	6
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	7
Review of Literature	8
Purpose of the Study	10
II. PROCEDURE	11
Subjects	11
Collection of Data	12
Analysis of Data	12
III. RESULTS	14
Subjects	14
Personal Data	14
Household Activities	17
Leisure Time Activities	19
Social Activities	19
Home Relations	19
Personal and Educational Improvement	20
Problems of Homemakers	21
Interests of Homemakers	24
Husband's Opinion of Wife as a Homemaker	26
Johnson Temperament Analysis for Wives	28

CHAPTER	PAGE
Johnson Temperament Analysis for Husbands	30
Comparison of the Personality Scores of the Husbands and Wives of the Two Groups	32
IV. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	34
Summary	34
Conclusions	37
Recommendations	37
V. BIBLIOGRAPHY	38
VI. VITA	39
APPENDIX	40
APPENDIX A. Interests, Problems and Activities of Homemakers	1
APPENDIX B. Husband's Opinion of Wife as a Homemaker .	11
APPENDIX C. Johnson Temperament Analysis	xxv
APPENDIX D. Defining Probability	xxxiii

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1. A Summary of the Personal Data Concerning Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School	15
2. A Comparison of the Household Activities of Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School	18
3. A Comparison of the Problems Encountered by Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School	22
4. A Comparison of the Interests of Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School..	25
5. A Comparison of the Husband's Opinion of his Wife as a Homemaker for Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School	27
6. A Comparison of Certain Traits as Measured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis for Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School .	29

TABLE

PAGE

7. A Comparison of Certain Traits as Measured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis for the Husbands of Two Groups of Homemakers: Group I With Home Economics Education in High School; Group II Without Home Economics Education in High School	31
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since the middle of the nineteenth century, certain subject-matter and experiences, now known as home economics, have been a part of the public school curriculum, first in elementary grades and later in high school.

The earlier work was vocationally slanted. Girls were allowed to spend some time cooking, sewing, laundering, and in other household tasks. As the high school movement developed in the United States, home economics became a part of the school curriculum and gradually moved from a tool subject to an integrated homemaking curriculum. Although the emphasis in home economics in high school classes has shifted from training in the skills to preparation for homemaking, learning to cook, to sew, and to perform household tasks are still of major interest to the girls and their parents for them in homemaking classes.

In a homemaking curriculum centered on preparing high school girls to meet the needs of today's families, all aspects of family living are taught in a well-balanced program. The program is supposed to deal with all types of family problems, and to recognize the changing technological, social, and economic conditions which affect every area of family living.

The question frequently is raised as to the comparative home-making abilities of young women with and without home economics in high

school. In other words are homemakers with home economics training in high school performing at a higher level of success than those without this training?

Since homemaking is a fairly expensive program, its justification centers in helping young people do a better job of establishing and running a home and family.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are very few studies in the published literature which throw any light on this question.

Beverage¹, who made a study entitled, "A Comparative Study of Home Economics and Non-Home Economics Girls", found little difference in wardrobe content, attitude toward clothing, and clothing practices of home economics and non-home economics girls in the high schools studies. The home economics girls, however, rated significantly better on personal appearance than did the non-home economics girls. Also the home economics girls scored slightly better on total adjustment than non-home economics girls.

¹Beverage, Lucinda Hiner, A Comparative Study of Home Economics and Non-Home Economics Girls, M. S. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1951.

Reid's² study of the clothing practices of urban high school senior girls found few differences existing between the home economics and non-home economics majors. More of the home economics majors liked to sew and did sew than was true of non-majors. The adequacy of the clothing care practices was in favor of the home economics majors, but there was not enough difference to be significant.

Hulst's³ study of wives of students at Virginia Polytechnic Institute found that there were only slight differences in the home-making practices of those with home economics training as compared to those without. Her group was highly selective and represented only 45 in number.

Livesay's⁴ study of the activities and adjustment of 4-H Club and non-4-H Club members indicated that 4-H Club girls of the sophomore and junior high school age belonged to and participated in organized youth groups and household activities to a greater extent than did the non-club girls.

²Reid, Doris Jean, A Study of Clothing Practice of Urban High Senior Girls, M. S. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1951.

³Hulst, Dorothy Clark, A Study of the Problems of Homemaking Practices of Wives of Students at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, M. S. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1957.

⁴Livesay, Lillian Roberts, The Activities and Adjustments of 4-H Club and Non-4-H Club Young Women of Amherst County, M. S. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1949.

The club girls were significantly better adjusted and had a wider variety of interest than the non-club girls.

Although 4-H Club work is not a part of the homemaking program in high school it has many similarities to the high school program.

In view of the almost complete dearth of studies on the effect of homemaking education on homemaking and the extensiveness of the program, a study of the comparative homemaking abilities of home economics and non-home economics trained high school girls is apropos at this time.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this investigation was to study the adjustment and home management practices of two groups of homemakers, namely those with and those without homemaking education in high school. The two groups of homemakers were compared in the following activities:

1. Home Management Practices.
 - a) Use of Money.
 - b) Use of Time.
 - c) Division of Labor.
 - d) Responsibility for Decision Making.
 - e) Responsibility for Family Activities.
2. The adjustment of the homemaker and her husband.
3. Homemakers adequacy as reflected in
 - a) Feeding the family.
 - b) Housing the family.
 - c) Level of living.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE

SUBJECTS

The subjects used in this study were 31 young married homemakers living in Richmond, Virginia, all of whom graduated from John Marshall or Thomas Jefferson High School in the year 1949-50, none of whom attended college. Group I consists of the 18 homemakers who studied home economics in high school. Group II is made up of the 13 homemakers who did not have home economics training in high school.

Out of a possible sample of 100, 31 subjects completed all parts of the questionnaire, and therefore data for only 31 subjects were used in this study. Some possible reasons why more subjects did not complete the schedules are:

1. The length of time required for filling out the questionnaire for the data was from five to six hours.
2. Several subjects moved and changed addresses.
3. After completion, the data were mailed to the author, and five of the subjects' data were lost in the mail.
4. The author was living in Blacksburg, Virginia and the subjects in Richmond, Virginia.
5. An accident encountered by the author hospitalized her at the time the data were being collected.

COLLECTION OF DATA

The data were gathered during the summer of 1958 through the interview method and are composed of the following:

1. Activities, problems, and interests of homemakers.
2. Personality inventories of homemaker and her husband.
3. Husband's opinion of wife as a homemaker.

The data on the interests, problems, and activities of the homemakers, and the husband's opinion of his wife as a homemaker were recorded on schedules especially developed for this purpose. A copy of these schedules is included in the appendix.

The data on personality adequacy of husbands and wives were secured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis Inventory⁵.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

After the schedules were collected, the information was tabulated and summarized. Wherever advisable, the summarized data were analyzed statistically for significance by use of the chi square for goodness of fit⁶. The Johnson Temperament Analysis Inventory was analyzed by the

⁵Johnson, Roswell H., Manual of the Johnson Temperament Analysis, California Test Bureau, 5916 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 28, California, 1944.

⁶Goulden, C. H., Methods of Statistical Analysis, Second Edition, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1952, pp. 353-368.

use of the Manual of the Johnson Temperament Analysis.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

SUBJECTS

The subjects used in this study were 31 young married homemakers living in Richmond, Virginia, all of whom graduated from John Marshall or Thomas Jefferson High School in the year 1949-50, none of whom attended college. Group I consists of the 18 homemakers who studied home economics in high school, Group II is made up of the 13 homemakers who did not have home economics training in high school.

PERSONAL DATA

Personal data concerning the two groups of subjects has been summarized in Table 1.

The average length of time the homemakers in this study have been married are as follows: Group I, with home economics training in high school, was six years; Group II, without home economics training in high school, was five years. The average length of time the homemakers in this study knew their husbands before marriage was: Group I, three years; Group II, four years. The average age of the wife in Group I was 26 years and the average age of the husband was 28. Group II: the average age of the wife was 25 years; the average age of the husband was 27. All of the subjects and their husbands in both groups were born in a city except one; she listed her birth as occur-

TABLE 1

**A SUMMARY OF THE PERSONAL DATA CONCERNING TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS: GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING
IN HIGH SCHOOL: GROUP II WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL**

	With Home Economics Exp.		Without Home Economics Exp.	
	Average		Average	
1. How long have you been married?	6 yrs.		5 yrs.	
2. How long did you know your husband before you married him?	3 yrs.		4 yrs.	
3. Average age of wife	26		25	
4. Average age of husband	28		27	
5. Place of Birth	City		City	
6. Total number of children, girls	12(18 families)		10(13 families)	
7. Total number of children, boys	18(18 families)		8(13 families)	
8. Type of work wife did before marriage	No.	%	No.	%
Professional and managerial	0	0	2	15
Semiprofessional	1	6	0	0
Clerical and Sales	13	72	11	85
No work	2	11	0	0
No information	2	11	0	0
9. Occupation of husbands				
Professional and managerial	4	22	3	23
Managerial and official	4	22	3	23
Clerical and Sales	1	6	3	23
Printing	1	26	0	0
Electrician and Occupation of Electric equipment	4	22	1	8
Construction occupation	3	16	3	23
Unskilled occupation	1	6	0	0
10. Approximate income:				
3,500 to 4,499	7	39	2	15
4,500 to 5,499	3	17	5	38
5,500 to 6,499	5	27	2	15
6,500 to 8,500	1	6	3	23
No information	2	11	1	9
11. Occupation of wife after marriage				
Homemaker	17	94	11	84
Professional and managerial	0	0	1	8
Clerical and Sales	1	6	1	8
12. Where do you live?				
One-family home	13	72	11	84
An apartment	3	17	1	8
In parents home	2	11	0	0
Renting a home	0	0	1	8
13. Do you own your home?	0	0	0	0
14. Are you buying a home?	13	72	10	76
Not buying a home	5	28	3	24
15. Approximate cost:				
7,600 to 10,500	6	46	3	27
11,000 to 12,500	3	23	4	37
13,000 to 14,500	4	31	3	27
Over 15,000	0	0	1	9
16. What was the down payment on your home?				
300.00 to 500.00	4	31	1	10
600.00 to 800.00	3	23	1	10
900.00 to 1,000	3	23	2	20
1,200 to 3,000	3	23	6	60
17. What is the monthly payment on your home?				
49.50 to 59.50	4	31	1	10
60.00 to 79.50	7	54	8	80
80.00 to 90.50	2	15	1	10
18. Are you renting?	3		2	
19. What is the monthly rent? Average	\$55.00		\$65.00	
20. Do you have charge accounts?	No.	%	No.	%
Lay Away	0		1	8
Installment	6	33	7	54
Budget	8	45	8	62
Do not charge	4	22	0	0
21. What articles do you charge?				
Household equipment				
Clothes				
22. Do you carry insurance?				
Property	10	55	9	61
Fire	14	78	9	61
Life	18	100	12	92
Educational	3	16	2	15
Hospitalization	15	83	12	92
Health	1	5	1	8
Retirement	4	22	3	23
Accident: Car	14	78	6	46
Personal	9	50	6	46
23. What property do you own?	2	11	1	8
24. How much do you have invested in Government bonds?	5	28	5	37
25. What other investments do you have? Stock	4	22	3	23
26. Do you have a savings account?	10	55	12	92
27. Do you have a checking account?	11	61	12	92

ring in a town. The total number of children of Group I was 30; for Group II this number was 18. The type of work engaged in by the wife before marriage is shown in Table 1.

Group I	No.	%
Professional and Managerial	0	0
Semi-professional	1	6
Clerical and Sales	13	72
No Work	2	11
No Information	2	11
Group II		
Professional and Managerial	2	15
Semi-professional	0	0
Clerical and Sales	11	85

The occupation of the husbands of the two groups of homemakers is also shown in Table 1.

Group I		
Professional and Managerial	4	22
Managerial and Official	4	22
Clerical and Sales	1	6
Printing	1	6
Electrician and Occupation of Electric		
Equipment	4	22
Unskilled Occupation	1	6
Group II		
Professional and Managerial	3	23

	No.	%
Managerial and Official	3	23
Clerical and Sales	3	23
Electrician and Occupation of Electric Equipment	1	8
Construction Occupation	3	23

Ninety-four percent of the women surveyed in Group I and 84 percent in Group II were full-time homemakers after marriage. Other information concerning income, housing, charge accounts, insurance and investment is given in Table 1.

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

Table 2 is a summary of the household activities of the two groups.

A larger percent of those subjects who had home economics training in high school planned their housework by the week or by the month, than those who did not have home economics training in high school. Six percent more women in Group I enjoyed housework than in Group II. Women in Group I rated themselves more efficient in cooking and sewing. Ten percent more in Group I than Group II ate breakfast with their husbands. Fifteen percent more women in Group I than Group II prepared a hot lunch when they ate alone or with the children. Eighteen percent more women in Group II employed household help than in Group I.

TABLE 2

A COMPARISON OF THE HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES OF TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS: GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING
IN HIGH SCHOOL: GROUP II WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

	With Home Economics Exp.		Without Home Economics Exp.	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Do you plan your housework?				
Daily plan	9	50	8	62
Weekly plan	6	33	3	23
Monthly plan	3	17	2	15
2. Do you like housework?				
Yes	15	83	10	77
No	3	17	3	23
3. In what phases are you the most efficient?				
General cleaning	6	33	6	46
Cooking	7	38	4	30
Washing	4	22	3	23
Ironing	3	17	2	15
Sewing	3	16	1	8
All	2	11	2	15
No information	2	11	0	0
4. In what phases are you the least efficient?				
General cleaning	6	33	4	31
Cooking	1	5	2	15
Ironing	3	18	3	24
Washing	0	0	0	0
Sewing	1	5	2	15
No information	7	39	2	15
5. Do you fix your husband's breakfast?				
Yes	14	78	10	77
No	3	17	2	15
Sometime	1	5	1	8
6. Do you eat breakfast with your husband?				
Yes	13	72	8	62
No	5	28	1	8
Sometime	0	0	4	30
7. Does your husband come home for lunch?				
Yes	1	6	1	8
No	17	94	9	69
Sometime	0	0	2	15
No information	0	0	1	8
8. Do you fix a hot lunch when you eat alone or with the children?				
Yes	7	38	3	23
No	9	50	8	62
Sometime	2	12	2	15
9. Do you have hired help in the home?	1	5	3	23
10. What time do you usually go to bed?	10:00 to 11:00		10:00 to 11:00	
11. What time do you usually get up in the morning?	6:30 to 7:00		6:30 to 7:00	
12. Do you take a nap in the daytime?				
Yes	1	5	0	0
No	10	56	6	46
Sometime	7	39	7	54
13. When and for how long?				
After lunch	1-2 hr.		30 min. to 1 hr.	
14. How often do you go to commercial place for:				
Lunch	1 to 4		1 to 4	
Dinner	1 to 4		1 to 4	
15. Do you feel you have:				
Too much work to do?	3	17	2	15
Just enough or the right amount?	15	83	11	85
Too little work to do?	0	0	0	0

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

A section of the questionnaire which the respondents were asked to complete in the study was devoted to leisure time activities. The information obtained was not sufficient to analyze. The reading material of the two groups in kind and amount of time spent in reading was approximately the same. The amount of time spent on vacations was approximately the same, and the vacation was usually spent with the family. The amount of leisure time per day was approximately the same and the manner in which leisure time was spent was the same. The daily pattern for leisure time was from none to seven hours and usually consisted of watching television, reading, sewing, relaxing, and playing with the children.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A section of the questionnaire was devoted to social activities, but the data were not sufficiently detailed to analyze. Little or no differences were found in the social activities of the two groups. However the women in Group I took a more active part in church work, including regular church attendance for themselves, their husbands, and children, and also regular Sunday School attendance for family members.

HOME RELATIONS

When asked if they and their husbands enjoyed similar activities, 16 of the respondents in Group I and all of the respondents in Group II

answered in the affirmative. All of the subjects in Group I and 12 of the subjects in Group II enjoyed the things that they did with their husbands better than the things they did alone. Agreement of the husband and wife most often occurred in the area of child development and handling of money. Seventy percent of the subjects of Group I and 80 percent of the subjects of Group II were completely satisfied with their marriage.

PERSONAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

When asked the question "why did or didn't you study homemaking in high school?", the following answers were obtained:

Group I (studied homemaking)

To learn to be a good homemaker	22%
Learn to cook	11%
Liked it	50%
Interested	33%
No information	11%

Group II (did not study homemaking)

Not interested	30%
Schedule would not permit	30%
Didn't feel the need	8%
Didn't realize the value of it	8%
Don't know, or no information	25%

These percentages do not add up to 100 percent, as some respondents gave more than one answer. Prior to 1948, major emphasis in home-

making was on clothing and foods; therefore it is not surprising that when the respondents were asked "what areas they found most helpful", they listed clothing and foods. Group I listed the following areas in which they did not receive help and in which they needed assistance: home management, budgeting, home and family relations, infant care, home nursing, interior decoration, and hobbies. Less than half of the subjects in Group I had work in child care in their home economics work in high school. Most of the subjects in both groups stated they had problems in feeding their children.

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS

In Table 3 are listed the problems encountered by homemakers in the two groups.

Question 1, "Shyness in meeting people", as measured by the chi square test, was more often a problem for subjects in Group I than Group II. The same is true for question 4, "Attempting more than you can do", and question 6, "Loneliness". Group II more often found question 8, "Answering demands of the family and relatives", a problem. Group I more often found question 9, "Lack of intimate friends", a problem. Group II more often found question 10, "Quarrels with neighbors or associates", a problem. The same is true of question 13, "Getting tired or fatigued", and question 14, "In-law problems". Group I more often found question 15, "Budgeting time for recreation", a problem. Group II more often found question 17, "Feeling failure easily", a problem.

TABLE 3

A COMPARISON OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS: GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL; GROUP II WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Problem	With Home Economics Exp.						Without Home Economics Exp.						Significance Level
	Always		Some-		Never		Always		Some-		Never		
	or		times		or		or		times		or		
	Usually	No. %	No. %	No. %	Rarely	No. %	Usually	No. %	No. %	No. %	Rarely	No. %	
Shyness in meeting people	2	11	9	51	7	38	0	0	8	62	5	38	$\chi^2_{12} = 9.74$ p = 0.01
Nervousness	1	6	14	77	3	17	1	8	10	77	2	15	
Difficulty in making decisions	0	0	13	72	5	28	0	0	9	69	4	31	
Attempt more than you can do	1	6	6	33	11	61	0	0	10	77	3	23	$\chi^2_{12} = 4.78$ p = 0.01
Not being able to do the things that you wish most to do	1	6	9	50	7	38	0	0	7	54	6	46	
Loneliness	0	0	9	50	8	44	0	0	3	23	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 11.28$ p = 0.01
Worry	1	6	12	66	5	28	1	8	11	84	1	8	$\chi^2_{12} = 13.54$ p = 0.01
Answering demands of the family and relatives	2	11	8	46	7	38	5	38	5	38	2	16	$\chi^2_{12} = 25.78$ p = 0.01
Lack of intimate friends	1	6	1	6	12	66	0	0	2	15	7	54	$\chi^2_{12} = 10.90$ p = 0.01
Quarrels with neighbors or associates	0	0	0	0	15	83	0	0	0	0	9	69	
Not being accepted by the social group of your choice	0	0	1	6	12	67	0	0	1	8	9	69	
Poor health	0	0	1	6	9	50	0	0	2	15	9	69	
Getting tired or fatigued	0	0	11	62	7	38	0	0	12	92	1	8	$\chi^2_{12} = 25.40$ p = 0.01
In-law problems	1	5	3	11	11	61	1	8	3	23	7	54	
Budgeting time for recreation	2	11	3	17	10	55	0	0	5	38	6	47	
Carrying out necessary household routines	2	11	7	38	8	45	3	23	8	62	2	15	$\chi^2_{12} = 24.03$ p = 0.01
Feeling failure easily	0	0	4	22	12	67	1	8	4	31	6	46	$\chi^2_{12} = 13.44$ p = 0.01
Health of husband	1	6	4	22	9	50	2	15	2	15	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 5.81$ p = 0.05
Lack of self-confidence	1	6	12	66	5	28	0	0	5	38	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 26.38$ p = 0.01
Too much time on hands	0	0	1	6	14	77	0	0	0	0	13	100	$\chi^2_{12} = 6.20$ p = 0.05
Fear of not meeting expectations of husband	0	0	3	17	11	61	0	0	4	30	8	62	
Lack of conveniences or unsatisfactory housing conditions	0	0	3	17	8	43	0	0	1	8	10	77	$\chi^2_{12} = 10.06$ p = 0.01
Insufficient money for self	0	0	9	50	5	28	0	0	3	23	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 22.37$ p = 0.01
Insufficient money for family needs	0	0	8	46	7	37	0	0	5	38	6	47	
Fear of nervous breakdown	0	0	0	0	11	63	0	0	1	8	9	69	$\chi^2_{12} = 8.49$ p = 0.05
Fear of becoming bored with marriage	1	6	1	6	11	65	0	0	1	8	10	77	$\chi^2_{12} = 6.46$ p = 0.05
Not having own income	1	6	4	22	7	39	0	0	1	8	10	77	$\chi^2_{12} = 22.03$ p = 0.01
Unemployment of husband	0	0	1	6	7	39	0	0	1	8	9	69	
Lack of common interest or mutual friends with husband	0	0	3	17	9	50	1	8	1	8	9	69	$\chi^2_{12} = 10.06$ p = 0.01
Disagreement with husband over handling family income or money	0	0	2	12	10	55	1	8	4	31	6	46	
Difficulty with in-laws	0	0	3	16	11	62	1	8	3	23	6	46	
Finding outlet for personal interest in religion	0	0	2	12	10	55	0	0	1	8	9	69	
Changing religious views	0	0	0	0	8	45	0	0	0	0	9	69	
Disagreement with husband over religious problems or views	0	0	1	6	8	45	0	0	0	0	11	85	$\chi^2_{12} = 12.53$ p = 0.01
Guidance of children	1	6	5	28	9	50	0	0	3	23	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 34.99$ p = 0.01
Demands of children	1	6	7	38	5	28	0	0	5	38	6	47	$\chi^2_{12} = 8.42$ p = 0.01
Disagreement with husband over handling children	2	11	5	28	8	45	0	0	3	23	8	62	$\chi^2_{12} = 15.11$ p = 0.01
Husband not carrying his load	0	0	2	11	10	55	0	0	1	8	9	69	
Use of alcoholic beverage by husband	0	0	0	0	6	33	0	0	0	0	8	62	
Use of alcoholic beverage by wife	0	0	0	0	5	28	0	0	0	0	8	62	
Use of alcoholic beverage by relatives	0	0	2	11	6	33	0	0	4	31	5	38	
Personal behavior of husband	0	0	1	6	8	44	1	8	1	8	7	53	

The same is true of question 18, "Health of husband". Group I more often found question 19, "Lack of self-confidence", a problem. The same is true of question 20, "Lack of convenience or unsatisfactory housing conditions", and question 23, "Insufficient money for self". Group II, more often found question 25, "Fear of nervous breakdown", a problem. Group I more often found question 26, "Fear of becoming bored with marriage", a problem. The same is true with question 27, "Not having own income". Group II more often found question 29, "Lack of common interest or mutual friends with husband", a problem. Group I more often found question 34, "Disagreement with husband over religious problems or views", a problem. The same is true with question 35, "Guidance of children", question 36, "Demands of children", question 37, "Disagreement with husband over handling children".

The problems most often encountered by the subjects in Group I were listed as (1) shyness in meeting people, (2) attempt more than you can do, (3) loneliness, (4) lack of intimate friends, (5) budgeting time for recreation, (6) lack of self-confidence, (7) too much time on hands, (8) lack of convenience or unsatisfactory housing conditions, (9) insufficient money for family needs, (10) fear of becoming bored with marriage, (11) not having own income, (12) disagreement with husband over religious problems or views, (13) guidance of children, (14) demands of children, and (15) disagreement with husband over handling children.

The problems most often encountered by the subjects in Group II were listed as, (1) quarrels with neighbors or associates, (2) getting

tired or fatigued, (3) in-law problems, (4) feeling failure easily, (5) health of husband, (6) fear of a nervous breakdown, and (7) lack of common interest or mutual friends with husband.

INTERESTS OF HOMEMAKERS

Table 4 is a comparison of the interests of the homemakers in the two groups.

Question 3, "To be able to understand other people's motives", as measured by the chi square test was more often of greater interest to the subjects of Group I than Group II. The same is true for question 6, "How much the husband should help with household activities to make for the most satisfying homelife"; question 11, "In what an individual should invest his money to insure a reasonably safe return"; question 14, "When should children be permitted to buy their own clothes"; question 15, "How much spending money children should have at various age levels"; question 16, "How to get children to eat the foods they should eat"; question 17, "What effect the wife working outside the home has upon successful family relationships"; question 18, "What the vocational opportunities for married women are"; question 23, "How to plan recreation for the family"; and question 25, "When and how to give sex training to young children".

In all cases where there was a significant difference as measured by the chi square test, it was due to increased interest of Group I of these items of interest. Since all of these items are topics of discussion in some areas of home economics, it is probable that these

TABLE 4

A COMPARISON OF THE INTERESTS OF TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS: GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL; GROUP II WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Interests	With Home Economics Experience										Without Home Economics Exp.										Significance Level
	None		Little		Medium		Much		Very Much		None		Little		Medium		Much		Very Much		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. To adjust yourself to different social group easily	3	16	5	28	8	24	1	6	1	6	5	46	0	0	7	54	0	0	0	0	
2. To gain entrance into the social group of your choice	7	39	4	23	5	28	1	6	1	6	5	46	0	0	6	46	0	0	1	8	
3. To be able to understand other people's motives	1	6	2	11	7	38	5	28	3	17	1	11	1	11	6	46	0	0	4	32	$x^2 = 35.07$ $p = 0.01$
4. In being able to live more satisfactorily with members of your family	1	6	3	16	4	22	5	28	5	28	0	0	2	15	5	46	1	11	4	32	
5. To be a good homemaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	14	78	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	15	10	77	
6. How much the husband should help with household activities to make for the most satisfying homelife	2	12	2	11	6	33	2	11	6	33	1	9	2	15	3	27	4	34	2	15	$x^2 = 22.84$ $p = 0.01$
7. How the family income should be spent to make for the most satisfying homelife	2	11	2	11	3	17	5	28	6	33	1	8	0	0	1	8	6	49	4	35	
8. What part of the income should be saved	2	12	2	11	4	22	4	22	6	33	0	0	1	8	3	23	3	23	5	38	
9. How much insurance a father of a family should carry	2	11	3	17	5	28	1	6	7	38	0	0	0	0	1	10	7	55	4	35	
10. Whether parents should carry insurance on their children	3	17	4	22	2	11	4	22	5	28	0	0	1	10	3	26	4	32	4	32	
11. In what an individual should invest his money to insure a reasonably safe return	3	17	5	28	4	22	2	11	4	22	0	0	2	16	4	30	3	28	1	10	$x^2 = 15.87$ $p = 0.01$
12. What one should know about young children	1	6	0	0	3	17	3	17	11	60	2	16	1	10	3	25	0	0	8	65	
13. How much work children should be expected to do in the home for the most satisfactory family life	0	0	2	11	6	33	2	11	8	45	0	0	2	18	5	41	0	0	5	41	
14. When should children be permitted to buy their own clothes	2	12	2	11	6	33	2	11	6	33	0	0	1	10	6	46	2	17	1	10	$x^2 = 15.96$ $p = 0.01$
15. How much spending children should have at various age levels	1	6	2	11	6	33	2	11	7	37	2	17	1	10	4	32	5	38	1	10	$x^2 = 31.74$ $p = 0.01$
16. How to get children to eat the foods they should eat	1	6	1	6	6	33	1	6	9	49	1	10	0	0	3	27	3	27	5	56	$x^2 = 20.74$ $p = 0.01$
17. What effect the wife working outside the home has upon successful family relationships	6	33	0	0	0	0	2	11	10	56	1	10	1	10	4	32	0	0	3	26	$x^2 = 63.118$ $p = 0.01$
18. How you can improve your vocational opportunities	9	50	3	17	1	6	1	6	4	21	4	32	2	18	4	32	0	0	2	18	
19. What the vocational opportunities for married women are	9	50	0	0	1	6	3	17	5	27	4	32	3	27	4	32	0	0	1	9	$x^2 = 74.93$ $p = 0.01$
20. How much affection there should be in the home	2	10	1	6	3	17	3	17	9	50	4	32	0	0	1	9	3	28	7	54	
21. How to plan household activities to reduce fatigue	2	11	1	6	2	11	2	11	11	61	1	9	0	0	4	36	1	10	7	54	
22. What social activities are best suited for the development of a healthy, well-adjusted child	2	11	0	0	2	11	2	11	12	67	0	0	0	0	2	18	3	28	7	54	
23. How to plan recreation for the family	1	6	1	6	5	28	3	16	8	44	0	0	0	0	8	64	2	18	2	18	$x^2 = 37.10$ $p = 0.01$
24. How much supervision young children should have	3	17	1	6	1	6	6	33	7	38	0	0	1	10	2	18	4	34	5	38	
25. When and how to give sex training to young children	1	6	0	0	4	21	1	6	12	67	0	0	1	0	3	28	2	16	6	46	$x^2 = 25.53$ $p = 0.01$

interests were quickened or formed from the study of home economics.

HUSBAND'S OPINION OF WIFE AS A HOMEMAKER

Table 5 is a comparison of the husband's opinion of his wife as a homemaker for the two groups of homemakers.

The husband was asked his opinion of his wife as a homemaker, as measured by 32 items. Of the 32 items there was a significant difference in the manner in which the husbands scored the homemakers of the two groups. In 18 cases Group I scored significantly higher on item 1, "Your wife handles money wisely"; item 2, "Your wife takes advantage of money saving opportunities"; item 5, "Your wife seems satisfied with your job and the money you earn"; item 8, "You and your wife agree on the disciplining of your children"; item 9, "Your wife greets you in a pleasant, affectionate manner when you return home from work"; item 12, "Your wife enjoys the activities which you enjoy"; item 13, "Your wife is considerate of your parents"; item 15, "Your wife is a good cook"; item 17, "Your wife assumes the responsibility for religious activities of the family"; item 18, "Your wife discusses family matters with you before decisions are made"; item 19, "Your wife enjoys discussing business affairs with you"; item 30, "Your wife observes special days and anniversaries in the family"; item 31, "Your wife expects you to help with the housework"; and item 32, "Your wife approves of you as a husband".

TABLE 5

A COMPARISON OF THE HUSBAND'S OPINION OF HIS WIFE AS A HOMEMAKER OF TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS:
 GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL; GROUP II WITHOUT
 HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Statement	With Home Economics Experience			Without Home Economics Experience			Significance Level
	Usually	Some-	Never	Usually	Some-	Never	
	or	times	or	or	times	or	
	Always	No. %	Rarely	Always	No. %	Rarely	
1. Your wife handles money wisely.	16 88	1 6	0 0	9 69	3 23	0 0	$\chi^2 = 13.26$ $p \approx 0.01$
2. Your wife takes advantage of money saving opportunities.	15 83	2 11	1 6	5 38	6 46	1 8	$\chi^2 = 38.90$ $p \approx 0.01$
3. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the buying of food, clothing and household equipment.	12 63	5 27	1 6	9 70	2 15	2 15	
4. Your wife is seldom satisfied with the amount of money she has to spend for the family.	7 39	3 17	2 11	6 46	4 31	2 15	
5. Your wife seems satisfied with your job and the money you earn.	16 88	1 6	1 6	5 38	4 31	4 31	$\chi^2 = 37.58$ $p \approx 0.01$
6. Your wife makes a neat and tidy appearance.	15 83	3 17	0 0	11 85	2 15	0 0	
7. Your wife is conscientious in her care of the children.	14 78	0 0	0 0	13 100	0 0	0 0	
8. You and your wife agree on the disciplining of your children.	14 78	1 6	0 0	6 46	7 54	0 0	$\chi^2 = 30.67$ $p \approx 0.01$
9. Your wife greets you in a pleasant, affectionate manner when you return home from work.	13 72	5 28	0 0	7 54	5 38	1 8	$\chi^2 = 12.00$ $p \approx 0.01$
10. Your wife is affectionate with the children.	14 78	0 0	0 0	12 92	1 8	0 0	$\chi^2 = 8.39$ $p \approx 0.01$
11. Your wife is easily upset and complains frequently.	1 6	9 50	7 38	3 23	5 38	4 31	$\chi^2 = 11.22$ $p \approx 0.01$
12. Your wife enjoys the activities which you enjoy.	13 72	2 11	3 17	4 31	7 54	2 15	$\chi^2 = 39.23$ $p \approx 0.01$
13. Your wife is considerate of your parents.	17 94	1 6	0 0	10 77	2 15	1 8	$\chi^2 = 13.56$ $p \approx 0.01$
14. Your wife seldom complains about or seems suspicious of your activities	7 38	1 6	9 50	4 31	3 23	6 46	
15. Your wife is a good cook.	17 94	1 6	0 0	11 84	1 8	1 8	$\chi^2 = 8.84$ $p \approx 0.05$
16. Your wife spends too much time on outside activities.	0 0	1 6	15 83	1 8	0 0	9 69	$\chi^2 = 14.11$ $p \approx 0.01$
17. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the religious activities of the family.	9 50	6 33	2 11	5 38	4 31	4 31	$\chi^2 = 12.03$ $p \approx 0.01$
18. Your wife discusses family matters with you before decisions are made.	16 88	1 6	1 6	9 69	4 31	0 0	$\chi^2 = 17.81$ $p \approx 0.01$
19. Your wife enjoys discussing business affairs with you.	13 72	4 22	1 6	4 31	5 38	4 31	$\chi^2 = 44.99$ $p \approx 0.01$
20. Your wife enjoys having your friends in the home.	17 94	1 6	0 0	12 92	0 0	1 8	
21. Your wife spends so much time with the children that she neglects you.	0 0	3 18	9 50	1 8	0 0	10 77	
22. Your wife blames you for family mishaps.	1 6	7 38	9 50	1 8	2 15	8 62	
23. Your wife consults you before planning activities for herself.	11 62	6 32	1 6	7 54	5 38	1 8	
24. You are satisfied with the way your wife behaves in social groups.	16 88	1 6	0 0	11 88	2 15	0 0	
25. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the sex training of the children.	5 28	1 6	0 0	3 23	2 15	0 0	
26. Your wife gets along with the neighbors and relatives.	17 94	1 6	0 0	12 92	1 8	0 0	
27. Your wife is inclined to be domineering	0 0	3 17	11 62	1 8	4 31	6 46	
28. Your wife complains about having too much housework to do.	1 6	8 44	8 44	1 8	5 38	5 39	
29. Your wife spends more than her share of the family income on herself	0 0	1 6	15 83	0 0	0 0	11 85	
30. Your wife observes special days and anniversaries in the family	17 94	1 6	0 0	10 77	2 15	1 8	$\chi^2 = 12.75$ $p \approx 0.01$
31. Your wife expects you to help with the housework	2 11	10 56	6 33	0 0	8 62	5 38	$\chi^2 = 10.48$ $p \approx 0.01$
32. Your wife approves of you as a husband	17 94	1 6	0 0	10 77	2 15	1 8	$\chi^2 = 12.55$ $p \approx 0.01$

JOHNSON TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS FOR WIVES

Table 6 is a comparison of certain traits as measured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis for two Groups of Homemakers.

Nervousness

As measured by the chi square test, the homemakers with home economics training scored significantly higher. Fifty-six percent were rated as "excellent" in regards to this trait; only 30 percent of the homemakers without home economics rated as "excellent" in regards to this trait.

Depressiveness

Likewise the homemakers in Group I showed much more acceptable behavior in regards to this trait than the homemakers in Group II.

Active

No significant difference was found concerning this trait as measured by the chi square test.

Cordial

A highly significant difference was found between the two groups for this trait. Thirty-three percent in Group I scored "excellent"; only 18 percent in Group II received this score.

Sympathetic

Thirty-eight percent in Group I scored "excellent" in this trait; only 32 percent in Group II scored "excellent" in this trait.

Subjective

The subjects in Group II scored significantly better in this

TABLE 6

A COMPARISON OF TEMPERAMENT TRAITS AS MEASURED BY THE JOHNSON TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS FOR A GROUP OF WIVES WHO STUDIED HOME ECONOMIC IN HIGH SCHOOL WITH A GROUP OF WIVES WHO HAD NOT STUDIED HOME ECONOMICS IN HIGH SCHOOL

Traits	Rating With Home Economics Experience								Rating Without Home Economics Experience								Significance Level
	Excellent		Acceptable		Improvement Desirable		Improvement Urgent		Excellent		Acceptable		Improvement Desirable		Improvement Urgent		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Nervousness	10	56	7	38	1	6	0	0	4	30	8	62	0	0	1	8	$\chi^2_p = 27.61$ $\chi^2_p = 0.01$
Depressive	7	39	7	39	4	22	0	0	4	31	3	24	6	45	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 12.63$ $\chi^2_p = 0.01$
Active	15	83	2	11	1	6	0	0	11	84	1	8	1	8	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 0.48$ $\chi^2_p = 0.99$
Cordial	6	33	11	61	0	0	1	6	1	8	8	62	4	30	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 52.50$ $\chi^2_p = 0.01$
Sympathetic	7	38	9	50	1	6	1	6	4	32	7	56	2	12	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 8.86$ $\chi^2_p = 0.05$
Subjective	6	33	9	50	3	17	0	0	5	39	6	45	1	8	1	8	$\chi^2_p = 12.89$ $\chi^2_p = 0.05$
Aggressive	9	50	8	44	0	0	1	6	5	39	7	53	0	0	1	8	$\chi^2_p = 2.07$ $\chi^2_p = 0.50$
Critical	9	50	6	33	1	11	1	6	7	54	6	46	0	0	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 17.82$ $\chi^2_p = 0.01$
Self-Mastery	10	56	7	38	1	6	0	0	7	54	6	46	0	0	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 6.8$ $\chi^2_p = 0.10$

area than Group I. Thirty-nine percent in Group II scored "excellent"; only 33 percent in Group I.

Critical

The subjects in Group II received a better score, highly significant in this area.

Self-Mastery

No significant difference was found in this area.

JOHNSON TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS FOR HUSBANDS

Table 7 is a comparison of certain traits, as measured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis, of the husbands of two groups of homemakers. The husbands were divided into two groups: Group I were husbands of the wives with home economics training in high school; Group II were husbands of the wives without home economics training in high school.

Nervousness

Like their wives the husbands in Group I scored significantly better for this trait.

Depressiveness

Also like their wives the husbands in Group I showed better adjustment in this area.

Active

Husbands in Group I scored significantly more acceptable concerning the temperament trait "active".

Cordial

Husbands in Group I were significantly more cordial than those

TABLE 7

A COMPARISON OF TEMPERAMENT TRAITS AS MEASURED BY THE JOHNSON TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS FOR THE HUSBANDS OF TWO GROUPS OF HOMEMAKERS: GROUP I WITH HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL; GROUP II WITHOUT HOME ECONOMICS TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Traits	Rating With Home Economics Experience								Rating Without Home Economics Experience								Significance	
	Excellent		Acceptable		Improvement Desirable		Improvement Urgent		Excellent		Acceptable		Improvement Desirable		Improvement Urgent			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
																	Level	
Nervousness	8	72	3	28	0	0	0	0	4	36	7	64	0	0	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 26.08$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Depressive	9	82	2	18	0	0	0	0	5	46	4	36	2	18	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 66.84$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Active	10	91	1	9	0	0	0	0	7	64	1	9	3	27	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 18.34$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Cordial	1	9	9	82	1	9	0	0	1	9	6	55	2	18	2	18	$\chi^2_p = 24.39$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Sympathetic	4	36	6	55	1	9	0	0	1	9	8	73	1	9	1	9	$\chi^2_p = 29.36$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Subjective	2	19	8	72	1	9	0	0	4	36	7	64	0	0	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 11.90$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Aggressive	5	46	4	36	1	9	1	9	4	36	6	55	1	9	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 15.40$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Critical	7	64	4	36	0	0	0	0	8	73	2	18	1	9	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 16.86$ $n^2 = 0.01$	
Self-Mastery	3	28	8	72	0	0	0	0	5	46	6	54	0	0	0	0	$\chi^2_p = 6.94$ $n^2 = 0.10$	

in Group II.

Sympathetic

Husbands in Group I more often rated "excellent" in this trait than did the husbands in Group II.

Subjective

Like their wives the husbands in Group II scored significantly more acceptable in this area of "subjectivity".

Aggressive

Although there was no significant difference in "aggressiveness" of the two groups of wives, the husbands of women in Group I scored significantly better in regards to this trait.

Critical

Like their wives the husbands in Group II showed a significantly better rating in regards to this temperament trait.

Self-Mastery

There was no significant difference between the two groups in the measurement of this temperament trait.

COMPARISON OF THE PERSONALITY SCORES OF THE HUSBANDS AND WIVES OF THE TWO GROUPS

Scores for the husbands and wives of each group for each trait were similar except in the following instances:

1. No difference was found for the temperament trait "active" for the wives of both groups. For the husbands, the men in Group I rated significantly higher.

2. No difference was found between the women in Group I and Group II regarding "aggressiveness". The behavior of the husbands of wives in Group I was scored significantly better.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The purpose of this investigation was to study the adjustment and home management practices of two groups of homemakers, namely those with and those without home economics education in high school. The two groups of homemakers were compared for, (1) home management practices, (2) adjustment of the homemaker and her husband, and (3) homemaking adequacy as reflected in feeding and housing the family and level of living.

The subjects used in this study were 31 young married homemakers living in Richmond, Virginia, all of whom graduated from John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson High School in the year 1949-50, none of whom attended college. The subjects have been divided into two groups; Group I consists of 18 homemakers who studied home economics in high school, Group II is made up of the 13 homemakers who did not have home economics training in high school.

The data were collected during the summer 1958 through the interview method and are composed of, (1) interests, problems and activities of homemakers, (2) personality inventories of the homemaker and her husband, and (3) husband's opinion of wife as a homemaker. The data on activities, problems, and interests of the homemakers and the husband's opinion of his wife as a homemaker were recorded on schedules

especially developed for this purpose. The data on personality adequacy of husbands and wives were secured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis Inventory, A. After the schedules were collected the information was tabulated, summarized, and analyzed statistically for possible significance. The Johnson Temperament Analysis was analyzed by the use of the manual⁵ provided for this purpose, and then the results were analyzed statistically.

The two groups of women were similar in age, education, and number of children. The household activities of the subjects in Group I were rated superior to those of the subjects in Group II. The leisure time, and social activities of the two groups were very similar. Home relations of the two groups were also similar.

The subjects in Group I felt that a wider range of subject matter in their high school home economics courses would have been beneficial. This group of women listed the following additional areas of home economics in which they needed assistance: home management, budgeting, home and family relations, infant care, home nursing, interior decoration, and hobbies.

The problems most often encountered by the subjects in Group I were: (1) shyness in meeting people, (2) attempt to do more than you can do, (3) loneliness, (4) lack of intimate friends, (5) budgeting

⁵Johnson, Roswell H., Manual of the Johnson Temperament Analysis, California Test Bureau, 5916 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 28, California, 1944.

time for recreation, (6) lack of self-confidence, (7) too much time on hands, (8) lack of conveniences or satisfactory housing conditions, (9) insufficient money for family needs, (10) fear of becoming bored with marriage, (11) not having own income, (12) disagreement with husband over religious problems or views, (13) guidance of children, (14) disagreement with husband handling children.

The problems most often encountered by the subjects of Group II were: (1) quarrels with neighbors or associates, (2) getting tired or fatigued, (3) in-law problems, (4) feeling failure easily, (5) health of husband, (6) fear of a nervous breakdown, and (7) lack of common interests or mutual friends with husband.

Of the 25 items listed as considered to be of interest to homemakers, in 10 items the homemakers in Group I expressed a significantly higher interest than the homemakers in Group II.

The husbands were asked to score the homemaking ability of their wives using 32 items. In 18 cases the subjects in Group I were rated significantly higher than the subjects in Group II.

When the temperament of the two groups of women were measured by use of the Johnson Temperament Analysis, the traits of "nervousness", "depressiveness", "cordiality", and "sympathetic" were rated as significantly more acceptable for the women in Group I. The traits of "subjectivity", and "critical" were rated as being significantly more acceptable for subjects in Group II. No significant differences were found between the two groups for the traits, "active", "aggressive" and "self-mastery".

When the husbands of the two groups of women were scored for personality using the same test, the husbands scores were similar to those of their wives except that the husbands in Group I rated significantly better for the traits "active", and "aggressive".

CONCLUSION

If the responses of these subjects are typical of the responses of other homemakers, home economics education at the high school level has a marked beneficial influence on homemakers in their personal, home and family life.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

1. Since the schedules used in this study were so lengthy the writer recommends that they be revised, so that the homemaker may furnish pertinent information with less time involved. This revision would be a great help in getting response from a larger number of subjects.
2. Since such a small sample was obtained in the study, the investigator would recommend the use of a larger sample and a sample from rural as well as urban schools.
3. Since the teaching of home economics at the high school level has been considerably broadened in the past 10 years, a study of homemakers who have graduated more recently than the ones used in this study is recommended.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

INTERESTS, PROBLEMS, AND ACTIVITIES OF HOMEMAKERS

I Personal Data:

How long have you been married? _____

How long did you know your husband before you
married him? _____

Age of wife. _____

Age of husband. _____

Place of birth: _____

City _____

Town _____

County _____

Children: _____

No. of girls _____

No. of boys _____

Ages _____

Fill in the following information for work you have done outside
the home.

Type of work	No. of yrs. you did this work	Monthly income from this work	Did you like this work?	Reasons for stopping this work
Before Marriage				
After Marriage				

How many persons, outside the family, live in your home? _____

Who? _____

How long have they lived here? _____

Occupation of husband. _____

Approximate income monthly _____

yearly _____

Occupation of wife _____

Approximate income monthly _____

yearly _____

Where do you live? One-family home _____

An apartment _____

In parents' home _____

Do you own your home? _____

Approximate cost of home. _____

Are you buying a home? _____

What was the down payment on your home? _____

What is the monthly payment on your home? _____

Are you renting? _____

What is the monthly rent? _____

Check the following information about your home:

Number of bed rooms _____

Number of bathrooms _____

Living room _____

Dining room _____

Kitchen _____

Den. _____

Game room _____

Number of closets _____

Other rooms _____

Check the following equipment you have in your home.

Electric toaster _____

Vacuum cleaner _____

Refrigerator Ice _____

Electric _____

Sewing machine Treddle _____

Electric _____

Waffle iron _____

Electric iron Steam _____

Dry _____

Combination

Steam and dry _____

Washing machine _____

Clothes dryer _____

Ironer or mangle _____

Television _____

Radio _____

Record player _____

Food freezer _____

Do you have space for storing seasonal clothing?

Winter _____

Spring _____

Summer _____

Do you have storage space for china? _____

Glassware _____

Kitchen utensils _____

Silver _____

Vacuum _____

Do you have space for storing children's toys? _____

Do you have storage space for canned food and staples? _____

Does your family have an automobile? _____

Is it paid for? _____

If not, how much do you owe? _____

What is the monthly payment? _____

Do you buy a new car each year? _____

Do you buy a new car every two years? _____

How often do you buy a car? _____

Do you always buy a special make car? _____

Do you have charge accounts? _____

Lay away? _____

Installment? _____

Budget? _____

What articles do you charge?

Groceries? _____

Clothes? _____

Household equipment? _____

Refrigerator? _____

Stove? _____

Vacuum? _____

Television? _____

Radio? _____

Dishes? _____

Linens? _____

Do you carry insurance?

<u>Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Property _____	_____
Fire _____	_____
Life _____	_____
Educational _____	_____
Hospitalization _____	_____
Health _____	_____
Retirement _____	_____
Accident	
Car _____	_____
Personal _____	_____

What property do you own? _____

How much do you have invested in Government bonds? _____

What other investments do you have?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Do you have a savings account? _____

Amount? _____

Do you have a checking account? _____

Amount? _____

Do you own sterling silver? _____

Value in money _____

Do you own stainless steel? _____

Value in money _____

What is the pattern of your best china? _____

Value in money _____

What is the pattern of your second best china? _____

Value in money _____

What is the pattern of your best crystal? _____

Value in money _____

What is the pattern of your second best crystal? _____

Value in money _____

II Household Activities

Do you plan your housework?

Daily plan _____

Weekly plan _____

Monthly plan _____

Do you like housework? _____

If not, why? _____

In what phases are you the most efficient? _____

Least efficient _____

Do you fix your husband's breakfast for him? _____

If not, why? _____

Do you eat breakfast with your husband? _____

Does your husband come home for lunch? _____

Do you fix a hot lunch when you eat alone or with the children? _____

Do you have hired help in the home? _____

Cost _____

What time do you usually go to bed? _____

What time do you usually get up in the morning? _____

Do you take a nap in the day time? _____

When and for how long? _____

How often per month do you go to commercial places for meals?

Lunch _____

Dinner _____

Do you feel you have (1) too much work to do? _____

(2) just enough or the right amount? _____

(3) too little work to do? _____

III Leisure Time Activities

List the amount of time you spend in each of the following activities. If you do not take part in these activities please give your reason for not taking part.

Activity	No. hours per day	No. hours per week	No. hours per month	Reasons for not taking part
Listening to radio				
Watching TV				
Playing cards				
Attending lectures, art galleries				
Playing outdoor games				
Indoor games				
Giving parties				
Going to parties				
Going to show or movies				
Going to plays				
Playing with children				
Visiting with friends and neighbors				
Visiting with fam- ily members				
Do handwork, such as knitting and crocheting				
Sports				
Others				

Do you like to read books? _____

How many did you read last year?_____

List in order the books you enjoyed most._____

Do you like to read magazines?_____

List the magazines you read?_____

How many hours a week do you spend reading magazines?_____

What parts of the magazine do you usually read?_____

Do you like to read newspapers?_____

List the newspapers you have in your home._____

How much time a day do you spend each day reading the newspaper?_____

What sections of the newspaper do you read?_____

Did you have a vacation away from home during the past year?_____

How many days?_____

Did you have a vacation with your husband?_____

Did you have a vacation with your husband and children?_____

Did you have a vacation alone?_____

Where did you go?_____

Do you usually have a vacation during the year?_____

How much time do you have each day free from work activities?_____

How is this time used?_____

How would you like to use it?_____

IV Social Activities:

Fill in the desired information about the following.

Name of Club	Are you a member now?	Hours spent a month	Have you been a member at sometime?	Why did you drop out?	If you hold an office in any club, give name of office
Y.W.C.A.					
Card Club					
Literary Club					
Opera Group					
Musicians Club					
Garden Club					
Women's Club					
Women's Church Circle					
Lodges					
P.T.A.					
Others					

How many times per month do you have friends or relatives to meals at your home? _____

How many times per month do you have meals in homes of friends or relatives? _____

How many times per month do you attend dances? _____

How many times per month do you give dances? _____

How many times per month do you attend teas? _____

How many times per month do you give teas? _____

How many times per month do you attend study groups? _____

What kinds of study group do you attend?

How many lectures do you attend per month? _____

What types of lectures do you attend? _____

Fill in the desired information about the following:

	Times per Week		
	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Visit with neighbors in morning	_____	_____	_____
afternoon	_____	_____	_____
at night	_____	_____	_____
Neighbors visit you in morning	_____	_____	_____
afternoon	_____	_____	_____
at night	_____	_____	_____
Play bridge at home with husband	_____	_____	_____
without husband	_____	_____	_____
Play bridge away from home with	_____	_____	_____
husband	_____	_____	_____
without husband	_____	_____	_____

Church affiliation of wife _____

of husband _____

Do you belong to a church?_____

Name of church _____

How often do you attend church services?_____

How often do you attend Sunday School? _____

How often do the children attend church services? _____

How often do the children attend Sunday School? _____

Office held in the church during the past five years?

Husband _____

Wife _____

Amount of time, weekly, besides regular church service, given to church activities.

Husband _____

Wife _____

Children _____

If you do not attend church regularly, would you like to go more often?

Why don't you go more often? _____

Do you feel the church is helping you meet certain needs in life? _____

If not, why or in what way is it not meeting these needs? _____

V. Home Relations:

Do you and your husband enjoy similar activities? _____

Do you like the things you do together better than those you do alone?

On what subjects do you and your husband usually agree? _____

On what subjects do you and your husband usually disagree? _____

To what extent are you satisfied with your marriage?

Completely? _____

More often satisfied than dissatisfied? _____

More often dissatisfied? _____

Do you plan to have more children? _____

How many? _____

How much time does your husband spend at home? _____

Weekly? _____

No. of nights? _____

No. of afternoons? _____

Whole days? _____

Whole mornings? _____

VI Personal and Educational Improvement

1. Educational

Did you study homemaking in high school? _____

Why did or didn't you study homemaking in high school? _____

What areas of homemaking did you study? _____

What areas did you find most helpful? _____

What areas did you find least helpful? _____

Why were these areas least helpful? _____

What specific homemaking activities have been the most helpful to you since marriage? _____

What specific homemaking activities do you need help in, which

was not given you in your homemaking classes? _____

What specific help did you get from your courses other than home economics in preparing you for marriage? _____

What help do you need that your courses outside of home economics could have given you? _____

Are you continuing your education going to night school? _____

Hours per week _____

Attending study groups _____

Hours per week _____

Others? _____

Did you have a course in family relationship and marriage in high school? _____

If so, what special help did you get from the course? _____

If not, do you think a course in family relationship and marriage would have helped you in your adjustment in marriage? _____

Why? _____

Did you have a course in child care and development in high school? _____

If so, what special help did you get from the course? _____

If not, do you think such a course would have helped you in understanding your children? _____

Are you having feeding problems with your children? _____

Are any of these problems?

1. Accepting new foods _____

2. Food jags _____

3. Food allergies _____
4. Poor appetite _____
5. Eating green vegetables _____
6. Other _____

Did you have a course in home management in high school? _____

If so, what specific help did you get from the course? _____

If not, do you think such a course would have helped you in spending the family income more wisely? _____

and running your home more smoothly? _____

2. Personal Improvement:

Do you take health classes at the YWCA? _____

What types of health classes do you take? _____

VII Problem:

After each practice listed, check in the column marked "always or usually", "sometimes", "never or rarely", "does not apply", the one which most nearly describes your practice or attitude.

Problem	Always or Usually	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
<u>Shyness in meeting people</u>				
<u>Nervousness</u>				
<u>Difficulty in making decisions</u>				
<u>Attempt more than you can do</u>				

Problem	Always or Usually	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
Health of husband				
Lack of self-confidence				
Not being able to do the things that you wish most to do				
Loneliness				
Worry				
Answering demands of the family and relatives				
Lack of intimate friends				
Quarrels with neighbors or associates				
Not being accepted by the social group of your choice				
Poor health				
Getting tired or fatigued				
In-law problems				
Budgeting time for recreation				
Carrying out necessary household routines				
Feeling failure easily				
Too much time on hands				
Fear of not meeting expectations of husband				
Lack of conveniences or unsatisfactory housing conditions				
Insufficient money for self				
Insufficient money for family needs				

Problem	Always or Usually	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
<u>Fear of nervous breakdown</u>				
<u>Fear of becoming bored with marriage</u>				
<u>Not having own income</u>				
<u>Unemployment of husband</u>				
<u>Lack of common interest or mutual friends with husband</u>				
<u>Disagreement with husband over handling family income or money</u>				
<u>Difficulty with in-laws</u>				
<u>Finding outlet for personal interest in religion</u>				
<u>Changing religious views</u>				
<u>Disagreement with husband over religious problems or views</u>				
<u>Guidance of children</u>				
<u>Demands of children</u>				
<u>Disagreement with husband over handling children</u>				
<u>Husband not carrying his load</u>				
<u>Use of alcoholic beverage by husband</u>				
<u>Use of alcoholic beverage by wife</u>				
<u>Use of alcoholic beverage by relatives</u>				
<u>Personal behavior of husband</u>				

VIII Interest: After each interest listed, check in the column marked
 "none", "little", "medium", and "very much", the one which most

nearly describes your interest.

Interests	None	Little	Medium	Much	Very Much
To adjust yourself to different social groups easily					
To gain entrance into the social group of your choice					
To be able to understand other people's motives					
In being able to live more satisfactorily with members of your family					
To be a good homemaker					
How much the husband should help with household activities to make for the most satisfying homelife					
How the family income should be spent to make for the most satisfying home life					
What part of the income should be saved					
How much insurance a father of a family should carry					
Whether parents should carry insurance on their children					
In what an individual should invest his money to insure a reasonably safe return					
What one should know about young children					
How much work children should be expected to do in the home for the most satis- factory family life					
When should children be permitted to buy their own clothes					
How much spending money children should have at various age levels					

Interests	None	Little	Medium	Much	Very Much
How to get children to eat the foods they should eat					
What effect the wife working outside the home has upon successful family relationships					
How you can improve your vocational opportunities					
What the vocational opportunities for married women are					
How much affection there should be in the home					
How to plan household activities to re- duce fatigue					
What social activities are best suited for the development of a healthy, well adjusted child					
How to plan recreation for the family					
How much supervision young children should have					
When and how to give sex training to young children?					

SCHEDULE FOR FAMILY HOMEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Time	Day	Activity	Who*
			M. F. B. G.

M-mother, B-boy
F-father, G-girl

MENUS FOR ONE WEEK

Date:

Sunday: Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

Monday: Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

Tuesday: Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

Wednesday: Breakfast

Lunch

Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

MENUS FOR ONE WEEK
continued

Thursday: Breakfast Lunch Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

Friday: Breakfast Lunch Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

Saturday: Breakfast Lunch Dinner

Between Meal Snacks

Bedtime Snacks

APPENDIX B

HUSBAND'S OPINION OF WIFE AS A HOMEMAKER

After each statement listed below check in the column marked "usually or always", "sometimes", "never or rarely", "does not apply", the one which most nearly describes your wife.

Statement	Usually or Always	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
1. Your wife handles money wisely.				
2. Your wife takes advantage of money saving opportunities.				
3. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the buying of food, clothing and household equipment.				
4. Your wife is seldom satisfied with the amount of money she has to spend for the family.				
5. Your wife seems satisfied with your job and the money you earn.				
6. Your wife makes a neat and tidy appearance.				
7. Your wife is conscientious in her care of the children.				
8. You and your wife agree on the disciplining of your children.				
9. Your wife greets you in a pleasant, affectionate manner when you return home from work.				
10. Your wife is affectionate with the children.				

Statement	Usually or Always	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
11. Your wife is easily upset and complains frequently.				
12. Your wife enjoys the activities which you enjoy.				
13. Your wife is considerate of your parents.				
14. Your wife seldom complains about or seems suspicious of your activities.				
15. Your wife is a good cook.				
16. Your wife spends too much time on outside activities.				
17. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the religious activities of the family.				
18. Your wife discusses family matters with you before decisions are made.				
19. Your wife enjoys discussing business affairs with you.				
20. Your wife enjoys having your friends in the home.				
21. Your wife spends so much time with the children that she neglects you.				
22. Your wife blames you for family mishaps.				
23. Your wife consults you before planning activities for herself.				
24. You are satisfied with the way your wife behaves in social groups.				

Statement	Usually or Always	Some- times	Never or Rarely	Does not Apply
25. Your wife assumes the responsibility for the sex training of the children.				
26. Your wife gets along with the neighbors and relatives.				
27. Your wife is inclined to be domineering.				
28. Your wife complains about having too much housework to do.				
29. Your wife spends more than her share of the family income on herself.				
30. Your wife observes special days and anniversaries in the family.				
31. Your wife expects you to help with the housework.				
32. Your wife approves of you as a husband.				

JOHNSON TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS

Devised by Roswell H. Johnson

Directions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU HAVE READ ALL OF THESE DIRECTIONS

1. *You are not to write or mark on this booklet in any way*, but you will indicate your answers on the machine-scoring answer sheet as explained below.
2. All of the questions of this analysis refer to the person about whom they are being answered. **This person** is called **S**, or the **subject**. These questions do **not** apply to any other person who may be describing **this person, S, the subject**.
3. The words, "he" "him" or "his", mean the **subject**, whether a man or woman.
4. Be sure you understand each question; read it twice if necessary. Please answer every question; you can give your opinion if you are uncertain about the answer.
5. Do not think too long about any one question; answer as soon as you have thought it through and then go on with the next question. Consider **this person** from the viewpoint of "knowing him as I do, I think that in the given situation, the answer would be" and then mark it.
6. When an answer would be different if one considered the past rather than the present, answer as of the present, unless the question expressly refers to the past.
7. On the answer sheet you are given three columns in which to mark your answer as follows:

PLUS (+) means "decidedly yes" or "mostly so".
MID. means "undecided"; neither definitely yes nor no.
MINUS (—) means "decidedly no" or "mostly not so".

Please do not mark the MID. column, unless the answer really belongs there to describe **this person, S, the subject**.
8. Your answer to each question is indicated by making a pencil mark within the pair of dotted lines in the column which will show your answer. Be sure that the number on the answer row is the same as the number of the question in the booklet.
9. Keep your answer sheet on a smooth, hard surface while marking your answers. Each pencil mark should be a heavy, black line filling the space within the pair of dotted lines. *When the answers are to be machine scored, you will be supplied with a special electrographic pencil which is required for this purpose.*
10. If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
11. Explanations or other comments are desirable and may be recorded on the reverse of the answer sheet, but not elsewhere.
12. Now, you are to write clearly or print your name and other requested data in the spaces provided on the answer sheet;—then, you will open the booklet to the first question; find answer row number 1 on your answer sheet; and proceed until you have finished the booklet.

Questions

Mark your answers on the answer sheet. Do not mark on this booklet. Write any comment you care to make on the back of the answer sheet.

1. Does S want no more than two children in his family even though his health and income are satisfactory.
2. Is one motive for S to go places so that he can talk about having been there?
3. Is S relatively calm when others are getting rattled?
4. Does S think the government is spending too much on relief and pensions?
5. Does S resent efforts of others to tell him what to do?
6. Does S make a considerable use of the telephone, dictionary, or atlas when not necessary?
7. Does S sometimes have sudden unexpected jerks of some of his muscles even though nothing has happened?
8. Is S very eager to have his own business, or be an independent professional man, or if in an organization to be in a position to give orders rather than to take them?
9. Does S write in for samples, catalogs, solve puzzles, or submit questions to radio programs at times?
10. Is S easy-going in the matter of discipline?
11. Does S tend to say what comes to mind without enough thought as to whether it would be better left unsaid?
12. When hunting or fishing is S free from concern about the pain he inflicts on game, live bait, or fish?
13. Does S usually try to avoid being made a chairman of a committee or an officer of an organization?
14. Does S give in or stop during a controversy to "keep the peace"?
15. Does S have a voice that flows evenly and smoothly?
16. Is S inclined to say little except in response?
17. Does S have jerking motions of some muscles when unexpected things happen?
18. Is S considerate in his demands on employees, relatives, or pupils?
19. Does S talk slowly (making due allowance for age)?
20. Does S sometimes surprise his acquaintances by unexpected actions?
21. Would S buy an article at the cheaper price if he noticed that the clerk has asked less than the price tag indicates, apparently having misread it?
22. Does S act deliberately rather than impulsively?
23. Does S often keep his views to himself because they do not seem important enough to tell others?
24. Does S move about a good deal at a social gathering?
25. Can S make a speech or public performance without stage fright?
26. Is S likely to stay on the veranda by preference when some of the others go for tennis or a swim?
27. Does S have phobias, i.e., an unwarranted and disturbing hatred or fear of any object or group of objects or situations?
28. Is S good at "breaking the ice" in a social gathering?
29. Does S have the same religion, politics, or philosophy as his parents?
30. Is S constantly careful to protect his health?

31. Is S so sure of himself that it sometimes annoys others?
32. Does S quickly recover his composure after an accident or similar disturbing incident?
33. Is S less attentive than most individuals to things going on around him?
34. Is S rather indifferent to maintaining the dignity and privileges of his job or place in life?
35. Can S work in a room with many others talking and work efficiently without strain?
36. Does S maintain uniformly, courteous behavior to other members of his family?
37. Is S the kind of a person one might call a "self starter"?
38. Can S enjoy a rest when there are distracting noises and movements about?
39. Does S love to travel and when on a trip does he seek new experiences characteristic of the country?
40. Does S chew pencils or bite fingernails?
41. Does S sometimes say things that are dominating so that peoples' feelings are sometimes hurt?
42. Does S have few interests or activities of his own choosing?
43. Does S "stick-to-it" at the cost of much inconvenience rather than give up?
44. Does S have some thought pressing itself on his attention too much of the time to his annoyance?
45. Does S eat slowly (making due allowance for age)?
46. Is S as much influenced in his behavior by consideration of general welfare as by considerations of his own advantage?
47. Does S sleep well?
48. Does S take responsibility with reluctance, because he is doubtful of his fitness for it?
49. Does S think that modern prisons coddle the prisoner too much so as to interfere with needed punishment?
50. Would you consider S a "go-getter"?
51. Is S so sympathetic with those he sees in pain as to want to do something about it?
52. Is S likely to give way to the wishes of others rather than to seek to have his own way?
53. Would S feel sympathetic with conscientious objectors in time of war, where it is a war of invading other countries by one's own country?
54. Does S try to convert people to his views in several fields in which he is not an expert?
55. Does S prefer to take a passive role in the clubs to which he belongs?
56. Does S become disturbed by harmless rattles, crickets or the wind?
57. Does S make a practice of offering help to motorists who need help, but do not ask for it?
58. Does S use all reasonable precautions to prevent accidents?
59. Does S accept defeat easily without any evidence of his disappointed feeling?
60. Would S probably resort to corporal punishment in the case of deliberate disobedience by his own child at age ten?

61. Does S get into scrapes occasionally?
62. Does S have a habit of blinking eyes or pulling at ears?
63. Does S fail to finish what he sets out to do, often enough to be a bother to him?
64. Does S incline to ride rather than walk when the distance is intermediate?
65. Do S's "teeth get on edge" when hearing some noises?
66. Does S buy on credit to excess?
67. Is S emphatic in voice and manner?
68. Can S get along with children of various ages without becoming irritated by them?
69. Has S made more than one loan out of kindheartedness in which he was "worked" and never repaid?
70. Can S relax easily when sitting or lying down?
71. Does S favor zoning the city to control residence areas for negroes or orientals?
72. Does S become so scared or apprehensive at times so as to feel hot, or shivering or have skin get goose-pimples, (goose-skin, goose-flesh)?
73. Is S impatient with a child's strong desire for a worthless object?
74. Does S feel strongly convinced of the correctness of his views when in a controversy, excluding those in which he is expert?
75. Does S worry more than the circumstances warrant?
76. Does S sometimes get quite "keyed-up" (exclusive of drinking)?
77. Does S make plans well in advance of the event and carry them out?
78. Does S often get so wakeful as to be disinclined to go to bed at the usual time?
79. Does S tend to put off doing things past the time that would be best?
80. Does S take necessary risks of misfortune without undue worry?
81. In traveling does S watch out to help the aged, infirm, or those with children rather than leave such acts to the officials?
82. Does S talk less than his share when with others?
83. Does S break out in more explosive action or words than would be expected from the cause?
84. Does S stand by and avoid protecting an animal from needless suffering?
85. Does S think less well of his ability than the facts warrant?
86. Is S opposed to the parole system for criminals?
87. Does S try to "get things going" in the community to which he belongs?
88. Is S almost always truthful to others?
89. Is S lively enough so someone might refer to him as "always-on-the-go"?
90. In an automobile accident in which S is involved does he really try to see that any damage he did is made good?

91. Is S inclined to have a few select friends rather than a large circle of friends and speaking acquaintances?
92. Is it very hard for S to take blame, so that he seeks to avoid it?
93. In social contacts is S thought of as warm-hearted?
94. Do his failures come hard to S?
95. Is S usually able to steady a difficult situation where "others lose their heads"?
96. Does S put into his conversation quite a few "knocks" about others?
97. Is singing or whistling often started by S out of the joys of life?
98. Does S express his emotions readily?
99. Is S independent in making a judgment uninfluenced by whether he likes or dislikes the leading supporter of the proposal in question?
100. Is S really fond of only a few people?
101. Does S make efforts to get others to laugh and smile?
102. Is S much interested in the affairs of other people?
103. Does S refrain from complaining, when the other is late to an appointment?
104. Is S sometimes thought of as a "wet blanket"?
105. Is S considered cheery by some people?
106. Does S think that someone is definitely unfriendly to him and works against him?
107. Does S nearly always find it easy to take an interest in other peoples' interests in conversation?
108. When S does criticize, is it always tactful and really meant to be helpful?
109. Does S give judgments only after a weighing of the pros and cons?
110. Is S relatively unaffected in listening to emotional music?
111. Does S think less well of rivals than they deserve?
112. Does S express his satisfaction when he sees beautiful things?
113. Does S give very little time in his conversation to the criticism of people and things?
114. Does S sometimes think people are looking at him or talking about him when they are really not doing so?
115. Does S pay his debts and keep his promises when it is possible?
116. Does S get over bad news quickly?
117. Does S take criticism easily without resentment?
118. Do various satisfactions keep S's life so full that life seems very much worth living?
119. Does S find it easy to be impartial when called on to judge?
120. Does S "put his foot in it" often (make a tactless blunder)?

121. Is S hearty in greeting people?
122. Is S almost free from being suspicious of the actions of others?
123. Does S sometimes get the experience in hearing speakers of thinking that the speaker is referring to S?
124. Does S have a tendency to do some things beyond what good judgment would indicate?
125. Does S tend to exaggerate his grievances?
126. Does S adapt readily to new difficult conditions and situations?
127. Do death, sickness, pain, and sorrow enter largely into S's dreams?
128. Does S live an easy-going life with only few enthusiasms to express?
129. Does S think as well of those with whom he has a disagreement, as before?
130. Does S often ponder on the misfortunes of his past?
131. Does S show a uniform rather than a varied expression in talking?
132. Is S hard to please?
133. Does S carry out assignments promptly and systematically?
134. Is S likely to be jealous?
135. Is S rather optimistic about opportunities for young people?
136. Is S "touchy" on several things about himself?
137. Is S bothered at times with the idea that nobody cares for him?
138. Does S look ahead and fail to smile and show interest when passing a beautiful child?
139. Is S well pleased with life and so never considered committing suicide?
140. Is S prejudiced in favor of his own club, college, state, etc.?
141. Does S smile much?
142. Does S find that a minor failure or poor showing of his can be quickly forgotten?
143. Is S unsuccessful in acting, impersonating or relating incidents effectively?
144. Is S logical and scientific in his thinking?
145. Does S comment on many shortcomings in the shows he sees and the books he reads?
146. Does S find that the memories of illness or pain pass out of mind fairly soon?
147. Does S feel abused not being able to do something, instead of adapting to it by some substitute activity?
148. Does S prefer to be with adults nearly all the time rather than with children part of the time?
149. Does S only seldom express any grievances?
150. Does S have his opinions influenced by looking at things from the standpoint of his experience, occupation, or training?
151. Do companions like to be with S?
152. Does S often have the blues?
153. After seeing a tragic motion picture or drama, does S quickly return to normal, rather than continue being disturbed for a while?

154. Are personal interests unable to sway S from sound decisions?
155. Does S when on a picnic find himself sometimes unable to share the good spirits of the others?
156. Does S think well of most people, as to only rarely speak slightly of them?
157. Does S show a cordial attitude only to close friends if at all?
158. Does S think someone does not like him and speaks critically about S to others?
159. Does S smile or laugh a good deal?
160. Can S see things as others see them, when he wishes to?
161. Does S, when he has a grievance straightened out, continue disgruntled for a while?
162. In voting does S study the personalities and issues, sometimes voting for a candidate of the other party, rather than regularly voting the same party ticket straight?
163. Does S refrain from giving a kiss, hug, pat on the back or otherwise manifesting pleasure in meeting friends, except as needed for politeness, after an absence of a fortnight or so?
164. When S loses something, is he almost free from the tendency to think that some one else stole or mislaid it?
165. Does S give too high an importance to his own interests and fields of knowledge in comparison with others?
166. Does S find it hard to get started on a task that needs to be done?
167. Does S find it annoying to have any criticism made of himself even though justified and from which he could profit?
168. Can S "stand-up" under adversity well?
169. Does S often feel sad because of his inferiority in some respects?
170. Does S show a friendly attitude in his voice or expression?
171. Does S prefer not to pass a cemetery, so as not to be reminded of death?
172. Does S spend only very little time or no time grumbling about the condition of his work?
173. Does S succeed in preventing his emotions swaying his judgment much?
174. Is S appealed to strongly by young lovers who are hampered by opposition?
175. In disagreements with associates does S find it hard to understand how the other can possibly differ from him, so very one sided does the matter seem?
176. Does S find that grief over war victims and refugees comes to mind often?
177. Does S spend too freely in view of his income?
178. Does S think he has many warm friends?
179. Does S estimate his friends too favorably, in comparison with others whom he judges more severely?
180. Is S almost free from being disturbed by either his immaturity or aging?
181. Does S have spells of liveliness (lasting at least several days) rather than staying at about the same level?
182. Does S have spells of being sad and depressed (lasting at least several days) rather than staying at about the same level?

Now look back over your answer sheet to make sure you have an answer for every question. If you do not know, make the best guess you can.

Be sure to look to make sure you filled in the blanks at top of answer sheet showing your name, etc.

APPENDIX D

DEFINING PROBABILITY

For calculating the probability that the association between the qualities or the instance of the degree of qualities of two or more factors may or may not be due to chance alone, the method of χ^2 or the sum of relative difference is used. In doing this, it is necessary to compare the actual frequencies of the degrees of the factors with the distribution expected to be found if the factors were independent and unrelated.

After the observed values are inserted in a table, the first step is to find the independence value for each cell. In the following example, these values (exp.) represent the number of each of the two groups, which one should expect to find in the absence of any actual association between two groups of homemakers, Group I with home economics education in high school, Group II without home economics education in high school.

For example the actual number of homemakers in Group I in the sample thirty-one was eighteen. If there were no association between interests women with home economics education and without home economics education, one should expect to find $\frac{49 \times 100}{200}$ or 24 subjects, women with home economics training. The "independence" values have been calculated for each cell, the next step is to find the difference (d) between the (obs) actual value and independence value (exp.). Each difference (d)

is then squared (d^2) and the square is divided by each particular independent value ($d^2 \div \text{exp.}$). These quotients are called the relative difference. The sum of the relative difference is called χ^2 . The probability that χ^2 in the sample table could be due to chance alone is less than .001. This means that there are .001 chances in one hundred that the association could be due to chance alone. For χ^2 to be significant, the probability must be less than .05.

INTEREST

To be able to understand other peoples motives						
	Very Much	Much	Med.	Little	None	Total
With home economics experience	ob.	17	28	38	11	6
	Exp.	24	14	42	11	8
	d	7	14	4	0	2
	d ²	49	196	16		4
	rd	2.04	14.00	0.38		0.50
Without home economics experience	ob.	32	0	46	11	11
	Exp.	24	14	42	11	8
	d	8	14	4	0	3
	d ²	64	196	16	0	9
	rd	2.67	14.00	0.38	0	1.12
		49	28	84	22	17
						200

$$\chi^2 = 35.09$$

$$p \approx 0.01$$

ABSTRACT

This investigation is a study of adjustment and home management practices of two groups of homemakers, those with and without home economics education in high school. The two groups were compared for (1) home management practices, (2) adjustment of homemaker and husband, and (3) homemaking adequacy as reflected in certain practices.

Subjects used were 31 young married homemakers living in Richmond, Virginia, all graduates of Richmond High Schools in 1949-50, none of whom attended college. Subjects were divided into two groups; Group I, 18 homemakers who studied home economics in high school; Group II, includes 13 homemakers without home economics training.

The data, collected during 1958 through the interview method, include (1) interests, problems and attitudes of homemakers, (2) personality inventories, and (3) husband's opinion of wife as a homemaker.

The two groups were similar in age, number of children, leisure time, social activities and home relations. Household activities and husbands opinion of his wife as a homemaker of subjects in Group I were rated superior to those in Group II.

Group I subjects felt that a wider range of subject matter in their high school home economics courses would have been beneficial.

Group I subjects considered 13 of 42 problem items used to be problems significantly more often than subjects in Group II. In 10 of 25 possible interest items listed, Group I homemakers expressed a significantly high interest.

Significantly better scores were received by Group I subjects than by Group II subjects on the Johnson Temperament Analysis for four traits, and by Group II on two traits. Husbands temperament scores were similar to their wives.

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