

ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG FAMILIES

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Families have the task of caring for their members to promote mental growth and social development of the members. Additionally, families must meet physical needs for food, clothing, shelter, and other requirements essential to health and safety. Challenges families are facing in the 1980's in meeting these needs have been identified.

The economic well-being and security of families is dependent on their proficiency in getting, spending, saving, borrowing, sharing, and protecting their income. In addition to monetary resources, they need to effectively manage the human and natural resources available to them. Inflation, unemployment, higher divorce rates, more employed mothers, more single parents, and other changes in families make it harder for them to manage their resources in the 1980's than in the 1970's (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981a).

Other challenges facing contemporary families have to do with family needs as they are affected by economic conditions. Eating patterns are constantly changing and are influenced by factors such as food prices, income, food advertising and marketing, convenience of preparation, and family lifestyle. Food prices are continually rising. Furthermore, consumers face much confusing and conflicting information when purchasing food. Good nutrition affects the health of every

individual from conception to death, but families may not be adequately informed about what constitutes good nutrition (Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, 1980). Since health care costs are quickly rising, families want to prevent illness by seeing that their members are adequately nourished (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981a).

In addition, economic conditions have had a major effect on how families and individuals view clothing purchases. Clothing costs more, relative to other purchases, when families have less to spend. Consumers need skills in wardrobe planning, investment buying, and clothing construction. The energy crisis has also created a need for consumers to understand principles of textiles and clothing in relation to body comfort (Strickland, 1981).

Energy costs are expected to rise, further burdening the family budget. Families need information enabling them to apply energy saving principles and to take advantage of cost-effective strategies to reduce consumption in the home (Williams, 1981).

Financing adequate housing in a suitable living environment is a major problem for families today. Inflation has pushed home ownership out of the reach of many families. When families analyze their housing needs, they need information on housing alternatives and alternative mortgage plans. Families who own a home need skills in remodeling and household repairs (Herndon, 1981).

The Home Economics Cooperative Extension Service provides information in all of these areas. The mission of the Cooperative Extension Service is to disseminate practical and useful, research-based information to all people regardless of race, color, national

origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap in order to improve the quality of life. Knowledge, attitudes and skills enabling families and individuals to manage the challenges discussed above are benefits that may be gained through participation in Cooperative Extension Service programs.

Young families are particularly important as an audience for such programs because of the number of persons in this population and the life-influencing management decisions that the required during this stage of the family life cycle (Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, 1980). Each of the above problems has a current impact and may have lasting effects for young families. Young audiences represent years when families are first formed, homes established, and careers fashioned. Effective management of problems such as those mentioned above is believed to improve the quality of life for these families, their communities and the nation as a whole.

However, young families are often a population that is difficult to reach. Young homemakers are feeling pressures on time and human energy as work in the home is often juggled with work outside the home (Braun, 1981). In recent years large numbers of women have returned to or entered the workforce for the first time. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 64 percent of mothers 25 to 34 years of age were working or looking for work in 1979 (United States Department of Labor, 1980). A possible disincentive in participating in voluntary organizations may be the opportunity costs of time required for such participation. Young families may find it difficult to give up time and energy required by the organization that they are spending in other pursuits.

States in the West South Central Region of the United States (Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas) show a higher employment rate than other areas of the country. In recent years of rapid economic growth, employment in this area of the "sunbelt region" has been easier to find than in other parts of the United States. Young families have become mobile in order to obtain employment or to advance their current career. Relatively little is known about the characteristics of young families, a situation which makes it difficult for public agencies such as the Cooperative Extension Service to serve them.

The Cooperative Extension Service, previously described, uses several avenues to reach its clientele. One of the most successful methods of reaching homemakers has been through the Extension Homemaker organization. Through this organization homemakers have the opportunity to gain and apply new knowledge and skills. Self-confidence gained enables the homemaker to contribute substantially to the family, the community, and the nation (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981b).

Although membership in the Extension Homemaker organization is open to any homemaker, a nation-wide survey of membership in 1979 resulted in a profile that is not typical of the general population. The "typical" Extension Homemaker is female, lives on a farm or in a rural community, is married, and is over 45 years of age. She has a high school education. The children at home are older than 10 years of age. She is not likely to be employed outside the home (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981b). The National Extension Homemaker Council (NEHC) membership is heavily weighted in the over 65 age group. It also includes a higher percentage of members in the 45

to 64 age group than is found in the United States population. It also includes a higher percentage of members in the 45 to 64 age group than is found in the United States population. The NEHC membership has a lower percentage of homemakers 25 to 44 years of age than is found in the United States population, but the largest disparity of membership is in the 24 and younger age range (United States Department of Agriculture, 1981b).

Husbands and single males are becoming aware of their role and responsibility as homemakers. Married or single, men are taking part in the upkeep of the home, family member care, and financial decision making. In some instances, husbands are assuming the role of primary homemaker while the wife has a career outside the home. Although some men are becoming members of Extension Homemaker groups and taking a part in other home economics activities, the majority of the audience is female. Men have not traditionally been involved in home economics programs, but it has been suggested that they could benefit from learning skills traditionally taught only to women (Boen, 1954).

As early as 1954, Boen (1954) stated that men were accepting responsibility in the home for activities which had previously been considered "women's work". Reasons cited for this change were (1) increased numbers of women entering the workforce, (2) women seeking greater equality of rights, and (3) family mobility. Boen (1954) also states,

Boys first asked for admittance to girls' foods classes, or to have classes of their own, as early as 1916. Now they believe that they, as well as girls, should have the advantage of education to help them meet their personal and family problems (p. 7).

The need for men's involvement in homemaking responsibilities have not diminished since Boen's study in 1954. In fact, greater numbers of women have entered the workforce since that time. Women are gaining more equality through increased training and educational attainment. Families are becoming increasingly mobile in order to advance the careers of the wage earners.

Young homemakers not participating in the Extension Homemakers program may not be aware of the information available through the Cooperative Extension Service. Young homemakers lack of involvement may also be due to family responsibilities. Families with young children are in a very busy time-intensive stage of life. Each child has individual needs that must be met. Young children require a great amount of parental time for personal care. School-age children involve their parents in school and extra-curricular activity. In addition, parents must give time to their careers and personal interests. Time becomes extremely valuable in dual-career families.

Extension professionals need to know more about time use, socio-economic characteristics and needs of young families to effectively plan programs targeted for this group.

Questions that need to be addressed include: What time demands do young families face as they meet the obligations society expects them to meet? To what degree are young families participating in organized community groups? How are socio-economic characteristics of young husbands and wives related to their participation in organized groups?

There is a need to identify demands on the time of the young family and to determine how they are related to the time spent in

organization participation. Results of such research can increase understanding of the time demands young families face in meeting their needs. This study makes use of data collected for the project titled "An Interstate Urban/Rural Comparison of Families' Time Use" conducted in 1977-78. The relationship between organization participation and time used for selected family responsibilities and socio-economic characteristics of young families is examined. Furthermore, recommendations for Cooperative Extension Home Economics programs based on the findings are made.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between selected socio-economic and time use variables and the participation of young homemakers in organizations. The following objectives guide this study:

1. To assess the time husbands and wives in young families spend in organization participation.
2. To determine the relationship between time spent in organization participation, selected socio-economic variables, and time spent in other activities by young wives.
3. To determine the relationship between time spent in organization participation, selected socio-economic variables, and time spent in other activities by young husbands.
4. To make recommendations for Cooperative Extension Home Economics programs based on findings of this study.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are explored in this study:

- H₁: There is no significant difference between husbands and wives in time spent in organization participation.
- H₂: There is no significant relationship between time spent in organization participation by wives and selected socio-economic variables (age of husband, age of wife, age of younger child, family income, wife's educational level, wife's occupation, and wife's hours of employment), time spent in family member care and time spent in household work.
- H₃: There is no significant difference between time spent in organization participation by husbands and selected socio-economic variables (age of husband, age of wife, age of younger child, family income, husband's educational level, husband's occupation, and husband's hours of employment), time spent in family member care and time spent in household work.

Assumptions

The following assumptions exist for this study:

1. The data from the Family Time Use Study are valid and accurate.
2. The homemaker has had an accurate recall of her own time use and was knowledgeable regarding time use of the spouse.
3. The days when data were collected are typical for each family.
4. The respondent can read, understand, and complete the instrument used for gathering the data.

Limitations

Limitations existing for this study are:

1. The geographic area in which the data were collected may not be representative of the West South Central area as a whole.
2. The sample is heavily, though not exclusively, weighted in the middle and upper-middle socio-economic strata due to response of the participants. Relatively few families from low-income groups have participated in the study.
3. Households with two adults and two children comprise the sample. Although the trend is toward this size family, it may not represent the region as a whole.
4. The wife/mother has been the respondent for all family members' use of time recorded on the time-use form pictured in Appendix A.

Definitions

The following definitions are used in this study:

1. Homemaker--men and women who assume responsibility for care and management of the home. These duties include, but are not limited to, food preparation, shopping, cleaning, clothing care, financial management, and maintenance of the home.
2. Young Homemaker--refers to homemakers, both men and women, whose youngest child is five years of age or younger.
3. Young Families--refers to families whose youngest child is five years of age or younger. Most family life scholars define stages of family life in terms of the oldest child. The presence of the other children is not explicitly

recognized. A clear-cut sequence of stages of family life seems only to occur in the one-child family. In families with more than one child, there are several years of overlap at various stages (Duvall, 1967). In terms of time-use, the family continues to spend time caring for young children, regardless of the age of the oldest child, and its responsibilities are not fulfilled until the youngest child passes through the developmental stages.

4. Cooperative Extension Home Economics programs--refer to total efforts designed to disseminate Home Economics related information to clientele. These include, but are not limited to, newspaper and radio features, demonstrations, educational groups, etc.
5. Organization--refers to religious, social, educational, or civic groups.
6. Participation--attending or taking part in activities of an organization.
7. Rural--refers to areas with a population of less than 2,500, including farms and open country, and nonfarm residents.
8. Urban--refers to cities of 100,000 or more population and the areas surrounding them with populations of 2,500 or more.
9. Family Member Care--refers to activities related to meeting physical, social, and educational needs of family members other than self.
10. Nonemployed--refers to persons not working out of the home and not currently looking for work.

11. Part-time employment--refers to working outside the home 34 hours or less per week.
12. Full-time employment--refers to working outside the home 35 hours or more per week.
13. Household Work--refers to productive activity to create goods and services for the family's consumption. See Appendix A for specific activities.

Summary

There is a need to identify time demands of young families and the relationship between socio-economic characteristics and organization participation of husbands and wives. A survey of time use in selected young families in Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana provides the data for the analyses of the hypotheses identified for this study. The population consists of two-parent, two-children families. Both children are under the age of 18 and at least one is five years of age or younger. This study examines what time demands are placed on young homemakers and to what degree young homemakers are participating in voluntary organizations. Data collected may provide some insight into young homemakers time use and help in planning programs targeted for this age group.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Studies relating to adult participation in organizations discussed not only personal characteristics of participants but also the discretionary time available to them. A variety of terms were used to describe the time in a person's day that can be used as the individual desires. This time was referred to as "leisure time", "free time", and "discretionary time". It is during this part of an individual's day that participation in organizations and other volunteer work has taken place. This review of literature summarized studies which have dealt with use of discretionary time and voluntary involvement in organizations.

Leisure Time Use and Human Resource Development

Both Kelly (1975) and Grizzell (1978) defined leisure time. It was that part of an individual's day which was not occupied by obligations to work, family, and to others. Activities performed during this time were left to the discretion of the individual. Kelly (1975) found that leisure styles change with new opportunities, new associations, and new roles.

It was during leisure time that individuals participated in voluntary organizations. Mueller (1975) hypothesized that when members of a family want a commodity that can be produced with an input derived

from volunteer activity, they allocated some time to doing volunteer work. She also stated that volunteers benefit from organization participation when their own stock of human capital, or accumulation of productive skills, may be increased through "on-the-job" training in the organization. Volunteers also received some noncollective output of the organization, the most common of which is prestige. And finally, Mueller proposed the volunteers' altruistic impulses may be satisfied.

Human resources were both the input and output for voluntary organizations. Human resources can be viewed primarily as a means to be utilized (the input) or as mainly end products to be created (the output), stated Liston (1975).

Personal Characteristics of Participants

Grizzell (1978) pointed out that families become actively involved in voluntary participation after they are permanently settled in their jobs and community and know people in the community. Reddy and Smith (1973b) cited the following general attitudes as conducive to voluntary participation. People were more likely to become involved in voluntary participation if they possessed any or all of the following characteristics.

1. A strong general sense of moral, civic, or social obligation to participate in voluntary participation and civic and social service activities.
2. A service orientation toward leisure time--an attitude that leisure time should not be simply used for self-gratification, but rather should be devoted partly to social service and human betterment.
3. Strongly positive attitudes towards one's local community, its people, organizations and activities.

4. A preference for formal, organized groups as a way of accomplishing goals in general (rather than unorganized, individual action or informal, unorganized, collective action).
5. Strongly positive attitudes toward the efficacy of voluntary associations.
6. Low degrees of alienation; few feelings of powerlessness and social isolation.
7. Perceptions that one's family, friends, and "significant others" generally approve of voluntary participation and one's participation in it (Reddy and Smith, 1973b, pp. 35-36).

In addition, Reddy and Smith (1973b) went on to say that individuals were more likely to join and participate actively in a particular kind of voluntary participation or group if they held any or all of the following attitudes toward that group:

1. A strong sense of commitment to the goals and aims of the particular group; loyalty to the group; a sense of identification with the fortunes of the group.
2. An attitude that the specific group is attractive, worthwhile, generally rewarding; a feeling that the group has a good image or status in the community or larger society.
3. An attitude that the group is or will be personally rewarding to the individual; that the benefits of participation far outweigh the various costs involved.
4. A feeling of social, civic, or moral obligation to join and participate in the particular group.
5. A sense of personal "fit" with the specific group and its activities; matching of one's own needs, demands, roles and opportunities provided by the group.
6. An attitude that the specific group has been effective in the past and will be effective in the future in achieving its goals or performing its services and activities.
7. A feeling that one's family, friends, and "significant others" generally have a positive attitude toward the group and one's participation in it.

8. A personal sense of social support, belongingness and fellowship from within the group itself and its members/ participants (p. 36).

Granzin and Willians (1978) described specific personality traits of those involved in clubs or associations. They contended that participants usually had a negative association with playing team sports. This group exhibited a greater intellectual or cultural preference. In comparison, this group was more business-like and indulgent and more prone to like new and different things.

Participants in voluntary organizations often belonged in order to meet achievement needs (Heinze, 1973). Often high need achievers turned to new jobs or to volunteer work in order to satisfy the need to achieve.

Reddy and Smith (1973a) also identified personality traits that were compatible with membership in organizations. A summary of these traits were:

1. Extroversion, sociability, friendliness, social confidence.
2. Ego-strength, psychic adjustment, satisfaction optimism, good self-image, self-confidence.
3. Dominance, aggressiveness, personal autonomy, leadership, assertiveness.
4. Achievement motivation, efficacy, competence, perseverance.
5. Flexibility, adaptability, readiness to change.
6. Morality, superego strength, altruism (p. 37).

Some evidence suggested that social skills were a key to active participation.

Employment and Occupation

Robinson (1977) found that full-time homemakers (women) were more likely to participate in organizations that employed women. Non-employed women spent almost twice as much time as employed men in organizational activities. Dolan (1980) found similar involvement of the non-employed homemaker. In addition, she found that employed men recorded more leisure time than employed women. Similarly, Chapin (1974) found that employed men participated in organizations more often than employed women.

Adults with orderly career patterns were more likely to participate in voluntary associations (Reddy and Smith, 1973a). Those who "job hop", have irregular hours, or were frequently unemployed were less likely to participate. The more settled and secure the occupational life, the more time and energy a person had to devote to volunteer activity.

Kelly (1975), Adams and Stone (1977), and Granzin and Williams (1978) all related occupation to leisure time activities. Persons unable to satisfy achievement needs on the job were likely to do so in their leisure time activities (Adams and Stone, 1977). Organization affiliation increased with occupational prestige. Professionals seemed to be most likely to engage in leisure that was similar in form to their work and that may contribute to it. There were suggestions, also, that blue collar workers chose leisure activity that compensated for their less satisfying, routine employment.

Age

Age was shown to make a difference in organization participation

for men and women. Arrington (1966) found a larger percentage of "young husbands" participated in community activities than "older husbands". On the other hand, women in the 50 to 66 age category had a higher frequency of participation than any other group of women. Later, Robinson (1977) obtained similar results--employed men showed greatest organization participation in the 30 to 39 age range, while employed women had greatest participation from age 50 to 65. Eitzen (1970) found that middle age persons had slightly fewer organizational memberships than either younger or older persons.

Sex

Booth (1972) and Babchuck and Booth (1969) both concluded that men show greater number of memberships in organizations. However, women exceeded men in the time involved with these organizations to which they belonged.

Reddy and Smith (1973a) found little difference in amount of time men and women engaged in organization participation. They did find that women engaged in charitable, health, and welfare forms of volunteer action, while men were more involved with political and economic groups. Among low-income groups Lewis (1971) found 70 percent of the women participated in educational groups, whereas, only 60 percent of the men took advantage of opportunities offered by educational organizations.

Community Size

Babchuck and Booth (1969) found that community size had no relation to adults' affiliation with organizations. However, other

researchers found such a relationship. Lewis (1971) discovered that in low-income populations 70 percent of urban residents participated in educational organizations as compared to 60 percent of rural or suburban residents.

Young families in rural areas were not involved in formal organizations to any great extent (Settles and Hillman, 1969). Both men and women in this study were members in a mean 1.6 organizations. Eitzen (1970) also found residents in rural towns had fewer organizational memberships than those in urban cities and towns.

Social Class

Social class was directly related to association membership. This observation was confirmed by Arrington (1966), Babchuck and Booth (1969), and Kelly (1975). Members of the higher socio-economic class spent more money on leisure activities and were affiliated with more organizations. Robinson (1977) found that the middle class is the "backbone" of most organizations. Participation was less in both low and high income levels, compared to the middle class level. Findings of Reddy and Smith (1973b) were similar. Middle class individuals were most active in voluntary groups. Lower class individuals were less likely to join voluntary organizations than those with higher socio-economic status. However, once members, the lower-class was very active in their organization. This was especially true if the affairs were social, recreational or religious in nature.

Education

As Chapin (1974) pointed out, those with lower educational attainment had greater discretionary time. However, those with greater educational levels were more likely to participate in organizations. This finding was consistent with studies by Lewis (1971), Kelly (1975), Robinson (1977), Grizzell (1978), and Dolan (1980). It was clear that there was a high correlation between educational level and organization affiliation.

Age and Number of Children

Kelly (1975) stated that

. . . leisure is not an unchanging set of activities that is once learned and seldom altered. Rather, leisure has a career that changes with new opportunities, altered social roles, and in ways quite unanticipated (p. 187).

He went on to say that the birth of children produced the most dramatic change in the leisure time of parents. In addition, it reduced the free and flexible time of both parents and required a reallocation of financial resources. At times this resulted in withdrawal from group memberships.

Duvall (1977) was of the opinion that parents are "pressured" into community organizations because of their children's activities and the need to perform parental responsibilities. Examples cited were scouts, PTA, 4-H, athletics. Reddy and Smith (1973a) seemed to agree with Duvall. They found that participation of parents increased with the number of children in the family. They also found the ages of the children had a great impact on the wives' participation, especially when all children were pre-school age.

Robinson (1977) stated that the number of children did not seem to affect men's participation or that of non-employed women. However, children dramatically reduced the participation of employed women.

Chapin (1974) and Robinson (1977) both found that age of children affected the amount of discretionary time for parents. At all ages, children reduced women's leisure time more than that of men (Robinson, 1977).

Summary

Participation in voluntary organizations can be of value to adults educationally, socially, and emotionally. Individuals can gain much from actively participating in an organization that can serve their needs and, in turn, they can serve the needs of the organization and the community.

Many factors influence such participation. Amount of leisure time available, personal characteristics, employment and occupation, age, sex, community size, social class, education, and children all have been shown to be related to leisure time available for participation as well as desire to participate.

Home economists trying to involve adults in programs of a voluntary nature need to take these factors into consideration. In order to be successful, programs need to be planned with the specific population and their needs in mind.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

This study was made possible through data gathered in the project titled "An Interstate Urban/Rural Comparison of Families' Time Use" conducted in 1977-78. Researchers from 11 states cooperated to collect data from two-parent, two-children families in urban and rural areas. Lovingood (1981) provided a complete explanation of the interstate study. This specific study focused on Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana families with at least one preschool child.

This chapter describes general procedures of the overall project and procedures followed for this specific study. Included is information on these topics: research type, population and sample, instrumentation, data collection and statistical procedures for analysis of the data.

Type of Research

The study was one of descriptive research. Best (1981) stated that descriptive research describes what is. Further,

It involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of conditions that exist. It involves some type of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover relationships between existing nonmanipulated variables (Best, 1981, p. 25).

Personal interviews, conducted by trained interviewers, were conducted with participating families. Since the families were asked

to supply data pertaining to their own time use, the survey was considered a valid method of obtaining necessary data to accomplish the objectives.

Population and Sample

Data used in this study were collected from families in urban and rural areas. Urban areas selected were East Baton Rouge Parish in southern Louisiana, Lubbock in northwestern Texas, and Guthrie in central Oklahoma. Rural areas included Lubbock County in northwest Texas and Alfalfa County in northwest Oklahoma.

Researchers in each state were responsible for identifying and cataloging eligible families in these rural and urban areas. School census records, birth records and published birth announcements, city and telephone directories, knowledgeable persons and organizations, and general area mailings were used as a source of potential respondents.

Families thus identified were stratified into age groups according to the age of the younger child. These age groups were less than 1 year old, 1 year old, 2 to 5 years old, 6 to 11 years old, and 12 to 17 years old. From each age group in both urban and rural areas, 21 families were randomly selected. Because interest focused on young families, only families with a younger child less than six years of age were chosen from the larger project, yielding a potential sample of 315 families.

In examining the data from these young families, one family was found to have employment characteristics and husband/wife roles that were different from the other families in the sample. Another family

consisted of a husband who was somewhat older than the others in the sample. For these reasons data collected from these two families were not considered valid for the purposes of this study and were not used, leaving a net sample of 313 families.

Instrumentation

The instruments used for the 1977-78 study, "Interstate Urban/Rural Comparison of Families' Time Use", were modified from a similar study conducted in New York State by Cornell University researchers in 1967-68 (Walker and Woods, 1976). Instruments used in this study included a time-use chart and a questionnaire. See Appendix A for a photocopy of the time-use chart and Appendix B for a list of questions taken from the questionnaire to be used in this analysis. Activities recorded on the time-use chart included housework activities and management of the home, personal and family member care, time in paid work, and nonwork activities. Time spent in each of these activities was recorded in a prescribed manner in five-minute blocks of time on the time-use chart.

The questionnaire was used to collect information about the family's demographic characteristics, need-related activities, housing environment, level of household technology, use of household help other than family members, and special circumstances that may have affected time use on record days. To insure consistency in data collection techniques, interviewers became familiar with a manual of procedures and a video cassette program developed by Cornell University researchers.

Data Collection

Initial contact with participants was by mail or telephone. This contact explained the purpose of the study, determined eligibility, and solicited willingness to participate. Four attempts to contact the family were made before the name was dropped from the sample.

Families participating in this study were interviewed during one of three segments of the year. These segments were Winter/Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The scheduling of interviews by each day of the week and seasonal segments incorporated the effects of environmental and seasonal factors.

Data were obtained through the use of a time-use chart and a questionnaire completed during the two interviews with the homemaker in each household. The first interview included presenting an explanation of the instruments and recording procedures to the homemaker. The homemaker completed the first time chart reporting each adult family members' time use for the previous day in 10-minute segments. Color-coded symbols were used to designate each person's time use. Portions of the questionnaire dealing with meal preparation for the previous day and socio-economic background data of the family were also completed.

A second time chart was left for the homemaker to record family activities for the day following the initial interview. The interviewer scheduled a second interview for two days later. When the interviewer returned for the second interview, remaining items of the questionnaire were administered and the time charts were scanned for errors.

Analysis of Data

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between participation of young homemakers--both husbands and wives--in organizations and selected socio-economic and time use variables. Background data describing personal and family socio-economic characteristics were analyzed by descriptive methods such as means, ranges, and frequencies.

The dependent variable, organization participation, was treated as both an interval and a nominal measure. To compare husband and wife leisure time, mean minutes of time in organization participation were compared using the t-test. As a nominal measure, respondents who had no time in organization participation on the time record for either day were assigned "0"; those who had 2.5 mean minutes or more of organization participation on the two record days were assigned "1".

The independent variables were measured nominally, ordinally, and interally. See Table I for a list of variables, level of measurement, and the statistical technique used to test for a significant relationship between the independent and dependent variable. Residence was measured as a nominal variable with rural and urban being the two categories. Education, age of the younger child, occupational status, age of wife, age of husband, and family income were measured ordinally. Education was classed into four categories of educational attainment. Age of the younger child had three categories--less than one year, one year, and two-to-five years. Occupation has four categories. They were (1) service worker, laborer, operative; (2) craftsman, clerical, sales, homemaker; (3) manager/administrator, professional/technical; and (4) farmer. Nilson (1978) and Nickols and Fox (1983) agreed that

TABLE I
VARIABLES WITH RESPECTIVE CATEGORIES AND STATISTICAL TESTS

Variable	Level of Measurement	Categories	Statistical Test
Organization Participation	Nominal and Interval	0 = no time 1 = some time	(Dependent Variable)
Residence	Nominal	1 = rural 2 = urban	Chi-square
Education	Ordinal	1 = High School or less 2 = Vocational Training 3 = B.S. Degree 4 = Advanced College Degree	Chi-square
Occupation	Ordinal	1 = Service worker/Laborer/Operative 2 = Craftsman/Clerical/Sales/Homemaker 3 = Manager, Administrator/Professional, Technical 4 = Farmer	Chi-square
Age of Younger Child	Ordinal	1 = Less than one year old 2 = One year old 3 = Two-to-five years old	Chi-square
Family Income	Ordinal	1 = Less than \$15,000 2 = \$15,000 to \$19,999 3 = \$20,000 and over	Chi-square

TABLE I (Continued)

Variable	Level of Measurement	Categories	Statistical Test
Age of Wife	Ordinal	1 = 25 years and younger 2 = 26 to 30 years 3 = 31 to 35 years 4 = 36 to 40 years	Chi-square
Age of Husband	Ordinal	1 = 25 years and younger 2 = 26 to 30 years 3 = 31 to 35 years 4 = 36 to 40 years 5 = 41 to 45 years	Chi-square
Paid Employment During Previous Week	Interval	Hours	T-test
Time in Household Work	Interval	Minutes	T-test
Time in Household Management	Interval	Minutes	T-test
Time in Family Member Care	Interval	Minutes	T-test

the homemaker was appropriately assigned the same category as sales, clerical, and craftsman in terms of occupational status. Family income had three categories--less than \$15,000, \$15,000 to \$19,999, and \$20,000 and over. Age of husband and wife was measured in years, ranging from 25 years of age or less to 45 years of age for the husbands, and from less than 25 years to 40 years of age for wives.

Variables measured as intervals included time in various activities--employment in previous week, household work, household management, and family member care. Time measures were the mean of minutes spent on the activity on the two record days.

Chi-square was used to test for significant relationships between the dependent variables and the independent variables measured nominally or ordinally. T-test was used to test for significant relationships between the dependent variable and independent variables measured interally.

The .05 level of significance was chosen to accept or not accept the null hypotheses. A significant value indicated that variables were not independent and that the relationship was a result of something other than what would have been observed by chance of sampling error.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This study is designed to determine the relationship between young husbands' and wives' time in organizations and selected socio-economic and time-use variables. Young husbands and wives are defined for this study as those who have children five years of age or younger. This chapter discusses characteristics of the husbands, wives, and families in the sample. It also includes a report of findings from testing the three hypotheses of this study.

Characteristics of the Sample

Using the Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana data available from the 11 state study of family time use, 313 urban and rural families fit the criteria of being young families. Each family consists of two parents and two children with the younger child 5 years of age or younger.

Characteristics of the husbands and wives are shown in Table II. The age range of husbands and wives is similar, although the husbands tend to be a little older than the wives. As expected, given the sampling criteria, over 90 percent of the husbands and wives are 35 years of age or younger.

The majority of both husbands and wives have more than a high school education (74.2 and 66.6 percent for husbands and wives, respectively). Thirty percent of the husbands have received some

TABLE II
CHARACTERISTICS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

Category	Husbands		Wives	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age				
25 years and younger	40	12.8	73	23.3
26-30 years	143	45.7	161	51.5
31-35 years	102	32.6	68	21.7
36-40 years	21	6.7	11	3.5
41-45 years	7	2.2	0	0
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Education				
High School or less	81	25.8	105	33.5
Vocational Training	95	30.4	108	34.5
B.S. Degree	93	29.7	74	23.7
Advanced College Degree	44	14.1	26	8.3
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Occupation				
Service Worker	15	4.8	31	9.9
Laborer	18	5.8	2	0.6
Operative	27	8.6	5	1.6
Craftsman	51	16.3	3	1.0
Clerical	10	3.2	24	7.7
Sales	28	8.9	9	2.9
Manager/Administrator	36	11.5	2	0.6
Professional/Technical	90	28.8	38	12.1
Homemaker	0	0.0	199	63.6
Farmer	36	11.5	0	0.0
Student	2	0.6	0	0.0
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Employment				
Not Employed	8	2.6	193	61.7
Part-Time Employment	22	7.0	62	19.8
Full-Time Employment	283	90.4	58	18.5
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>

vocational/technical training and 44 percent have college degrees. Of the wives, 34 percent have vocational/technical training beyond high school and 32 percent have college degrees.

The largest percentage (28.8 percent) of husbands are in professional/technical occupations, followed by 16.3 percent who are craftsmen. Homemaker is the occupation of nearly two-thirds (63.6 percent) of the wives in the sample, followed by 12 percent who have professional/technical occupations and 10 percent who are service workers.

Full-time employment has been defined as working for pay 35 hours a week or more during the last week and part-time employment refers to working less than 35 hours during the previous week (United States Department of Labor, 1980). Sixty-two percent of the wives are not employed, while 90 percent of the husbands are employed full-time. About one-fifth of the wives report being employed part-time.

Of the 313 families in this study, 35 percent report a yearly income of \$20,000 and over (see Table III). The next highest frequency response is a yearly income of \$15,000 or less. The smallest group of respondents are families with yearly incomes of \$15,000 to \$19,999. They comprise 27.2 percent of the sample.

Sixty percent of the families in the sample live in urban areas. The other 40 percent live in rural areas. Over 81 percent of the families own their home, while 15.3 percent are renting housing for their families. Other arrangements for housing have been made by 3.2 percent of the sample.

Respondent families are fairly evenly distributed among the three age of younger child categories. One hundred four (33.2 percent)

children are less than 1 year old, 102 (32.6 percent) are one year old, and 107 (34.2 percent) are 2 to 5 years old. This distribution is expected given the sampling design.

TABLE III
CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

Category	Number	Percent
Income		
Under \$15,000	102	32.6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	85	27.2
\$20,000 and over	108	35.0
Unknown, not given	18	5.8
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Area		
Rural	125	39.9
Urban	188	60.1
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Age of Younger Child		
Less than one year	104	33.2
One year old	102	32.6
Two to five years	107	34.2
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Housing Tenure		
Own	255	81.5
Rent	48	15.3
Other	10	3.2
	<u>313</u>	<u>100.0</u>

In comparing this sample to Current Population Reports taken in 1975-77 several variables are representative of the population while other are not. Education of the husbands in the sample is a little

lower than that of men heading families in the general population under 45 years of age with children less than 18 years of age. The sample contains 25.8 percent with high school education, whereas the census report shown 31.1 percent. College graduates comprise 29.7 percent of the sample and the census reveals 30.8 percent (United States Bureau of the Census, 1977a).

Occupations of the husbands in the sample very closely resemble those of men with children less than 18 as reported in the 1976 population report (United States Bureau of the Census, 1977c). Service workers laborers, operatives, and farmers total 30.7 percent in the sample and 31.3 percent in the population; craftsman, clerical and sales comprise 28.4 percent of the sample and 28.7 percent of the population; managers, administrators, professional, and technical workers total 40.3 percent of the sample and 39.8 percent of the population.

Part-time or full-time employment of the mothers with at least one child less than six years of age is reported in the sample by 38.3 percent of the respondents and 1976 Bureau of the Census data reveal 40 percent of the mothers with children less than five are employed (United States Bureau of the Census, 1982). Unemployment of husbands maintaining families in the 1977 population report shows 3.9 percent unemployed while 2.6 percent of the husbands in the sample are unemployed (United States Bureau of the Census, 1977b).

Respondents in the sample seem to have a higher income than those two-parent families in the population in 1975. Of the families in the sample 33 percent have incomes less than \$15,000 whereas 50.6 percent of the husband-wife families in the population show incomes of less than \$15,000 (United States Bureau of the Census, 1977c).

Time Spent in Organization Participation

By Husband and Wife

Hypothesis one explores the difference between husband's and wife's time spent in organizations. To test this hypothesis, mean minutes of time spent in organization participation on two record days are compiled for both husband and wife. Comparison of the difference between husband's and wife's organization participation time shows a mean difference of 21 minutes. Paired T-test, matching husband and wife of the same family, indicates that this difference is significant at the .001 level ($t=3.36$). Table IV shows the statistics related to this hypothesis. The wife spends significantly more time in organization participation than her husband.

TABLE IV

HUSBANDS AND WIVES ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION TIME IN MEAN MINUTES

	Mean	Mean Difference	T-value	Significance Level
Husband	42.5			
		21.0	3.36	.001
Wife	63.6			

Relationship of Selected Variables and Wives'

Organization Participation Time

Time spent in organization participation and its relationship to

selected socio-economic variables, time for family member care, and time for household work is explored for hypothesis two. Eight of the ten variables are not significantly related to the dependent variable at the established .05 level. These eight variables are area of residence, educational level, family income, age, occupation, employment, time in home management, and time in family member care.

The two variables found to have a statistically significant relationship below the .05 level with organization participation of wives are time spent in housework and age of the younger child. For time spent in housework, the t-test analysis shows a t-value of 2.19 and a probability of .029, indicating significance below the .05 level.

The relationship between organization participation and age of the younger child is tested using Chi-square analysis. The resulting Chi-square value is 7.54 with 7 degrees of freedom and a significance level of .023, indicating a significant relationship below the .05 level. Tables V and VI show results of the Chi-square and t-test analyses for each of the variables and wives' organization participation.

Relationship of Selected Variables and Husbands' Organization Participation

Hypothesis three tests the relationship between selected socio-economic variables, time for family member care, time for household work, and organization participation by husbands. The ten variables tested are employment hours, time in housework, time in home management, time in family member care, area of residence, educational attainment, occupation, age, age of the younger child, and family

TABLE V

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF WIVES' ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION BY SELECTED VARIABLES

	No Organization Participation Mean (Std. Dev.) n=206	Some Organization Participation Mean (Std. Dev.) n=107	t-value	Probability
Wife's Employment Hours in Previous Week	10.57 (16.80)	10.61 (16.94)	-.02	N.S. (.986)
Minutes Per Day in Home Management	17.26 (27.47)	13.88 (24.47)	1.07	N.S. (.285)
Minutes Per Day in Housework	286.36 (118.43)	255.91 (112.87)	2.19	.029*
Minutes Per Day in Family Member Care	158.16 (94.58)	146.19 (83.67)	1.10	N.S. (.271)

* Significant at the .05 level.

income. These variables are analyzed using the appropriate t-test and Chi-square analysis. None of the variables are found to be significantly related at the .05 level. Results of these analyses are found in Tables VII and VIII.

TABLE VI
WIFE'S PERSONAL VARIABLES AND ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION

Variable	Chi-square Value	Degree of Freedom	Significance Level
Area of Residence	.185	1	N.S. (.6670)
Wife's Educational Level	5.01	3	N.S. (.1712)
Age of Younger Child	7.54	2	.023*
Family Income ^a	.838	2	N.S. (.6574)
Wife's Occupation	.014	2	N.S. (.9931)
Wife's Age	2.42	3	N.S. (.4893)

* Significant at the .05 level.

^an=295 due to 18 missing cases on income.

Summary

This chapter presents results from the analyses of data. The three hypotheses are tested by Chi-square and t-test analysis. The

TABLE VII

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF HUSBAND'S ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION BY SELECTED VARIABLES

	No Organization Participation Mean (Std. Dev.) n=246	Some Organization Participation Mean (Std. Dev.) n=67	t-value	Probability
Husband's Employment Hours in Previous Week	50.76 (19.65)	48.51 (16.13)	.86	N.S. (.388)
Minutes Per Day in Home Management	76.23 (84.97)	55.67 (70.02)	1.82	N.S. (.070)
Minutes Per Day in Housework	9.39 (23.85)	6.36 (17.57)	1.17	N.S. (.243)
Minutes Per Day in Family Member Care	41.17 (44.76)	53.13 (54.97)	-1.64	N.S. (.104)

first hypothesis deals with the difference in time between husbands and wives in organization participation. The second hypothesis deals with the relationship of wives' organization participation and socio-economic variables, time in family member care, and household work. The third hypothesis tests the relationship between husbands' time in organization participation and socio-economic variables, time in family member care, and household work.

TABLE VIII
HUSBANDS' PERSONAL VARIABLES AND ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION

Variable	Chi-square Value	Degree of Freedom	Significance Level
Area of Residence	.005	1	N.S. (.9423)
Husband's Educational Level	3.57	3	N.S. (.3113)
Age of Younger Child	.566	2	N.S. (.7534)
Family Income ^a	1.512	2	N.S. (.4695)
Husband's Age	2.42	3	N.S. (.4893)
Husband's Occupation ^b	.791	3	N.S. (.8516)

^an=295 due to 18 missing cases on income.

^bn=311 due to 2 missing cases on occupation.

Results show husbands and wives spend significantly different amounts of time in organization participation, with the wife spending more time than the husband. Also significantly related to whether or not they participate in organizations is the time wives spend in household work and the age of the family's younger child.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

This study investigates the relationship between selected socio-economic and time use variables and the participation of young homemakers in organizations. Young homemakers are defined as those parents whose youngest child is five years of age or younger.

The objectives of this study are to:

1. Assess the time husbands and wives in young families spend in organization participation.
2. Determine the relationship between time spent in organization participation, selected socio-economic variables, and time spent in other activities by young wives.
3. Determine the relationship between time spent in organization participation, selected socio-economic variables, and time spent in other activities by young husbands.
4. Make recommendations for Extension Home Economics programs based on findings of this study.

The sample is comprised of 313 families in rural and urban areas of Texas and Oklahoma and an urban area of Louisiana. These families are all two-parent, two-children families with at least one child five years of age or younger. The study examines time young homemakers spend in voluntary organizations, including but not limited to Cooperative Extension Service programs.

Data collected for the "Interstate Urban/Rural Comparison of Families' Time Use" conducted in 1977-78 are used for this study. Instruments used for data collection include a time-use chart and a questionnaire. Homemakers have recorded activities of adult family members for two days on the time-use chart. The questionnaire has been used to collect information about the families' demographic characteristics, need-related activities, housing environment, level of household technology, use of household help other than family members, and special circumstances that may affect time use on the two recorded days. Only those items that pertain to the objectives of the present analysis are used in this study of organization participation in young families.

Families participating in this study have been scheduled for interviews on different days of the week and different seasons of the year. This scheduling incorporates the effects of environmental and seasonal factors.

Major Findings

Hypothesis one examines the difference between husbands and wives in time spent in organization participation. Comparison of husband and wife organization participation time shows a mean difference of 21 minutes. Paired t-test indicates this is significant at the .05 level.

Hypothesis two explores the relationship between time spent in organization participation by wives and selected socio-economic variables, time spent in family member care, and household work time. Time spent in household work and age of the younger child are found to be significantly related to participation in organizations at the .05 level. Wives with children less than one year of age are less likely

to participate in organizations than those with children one to five years of age. Participation is greater with children one year of age and less when the younger child is two to five.

Wives who do not participate in organizations spend more time in housework than those who participate in organizations. Those who do not participate in organizations spend 30 minutes more per day in housework, on the average, than those wives who do participate.

Hypothesis three tested the relationship between time spend in organization participation by husbands and selected socio-economic variables, time spent in family member care, and household work time. Variables are tested using t-test and Chi-square. None of the variables are found to be significant at the .05 level.

Implications

Young families face many challenges in meeting the physical, emotional, mental, and social needs of their members. Home economists employed by the Cooperative Extension Service are in a position to help these families. Assistance is available for these families who desire educational information. However, young families are difficult to reach with group meetings. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between socio-economic and time use variables and the participation of young homemakers in organizations. Data collected may provide some insight into young homemakers time use and help in planning programs targeted for this age group. Home Economists who are trying to reach young families may be more successful if the following techniques are utilized:

1. Make plans for child care to be available at or near the meeting place. This would be particularly important if the meeting is intended to attract both husbands and wives.
2. Plan activities at a time when one parent can care for the children while the other parent is gone from home.
3. Educate homemakers on time management techniques enabling them to effectively manage their home and make available free time to pursue their personal interests.
4. Expand current efforts to make available study-at-home courses and other educational materials intended for mailing so that young families have opportunities to learn without leaving the home.
5. Increase use of all technological avenues available to reach men who spend significantly less time in organizations than women. This may include radio, newspapers, and television. In the future home computers may be a method useful to reach young families.
6. Develop new avenues to reach men and women while at work. This may include lunch and learn programs, and peg boards for distribution of printed bulletins.

Recommendations

Home Economics educators can help young families in their efforts to fulfill all the needs of their families. However, with so many demands on their time, these families can be hard to reach. This study is limited in scope and cannot exhaust all possible reasons for lack of organizational participation among young families.

Additional research may be helpful in further investigating causes for low participation in organizations among young husbands and wives.

Therefore, the author recommends that:

1. Research be conducted among those families who show no organizational participation. Perhaps open-ended questions would give further insight into needs of young families that could be met through organizations.
2. Studies examining the difference in time use of young husbands and wives be conducted to determine the reason for higher organization participation time among young wives than young husbands.
3. Studies examining organizations with high participation of young husbands and wives be conducted in order to determine what attracts this age group.
4. A replication of this study be done to see if organization participation among young husbands and wives has changed since 1977-78.
5. Studies of organization participation of families other than two-parent, two-children families be conducted. Comparative studies of families with different structures, for example three generation, one parent, and two parent households could provide additional insight.
6. Case studies of families at various stages be conducted to examine the influence of family life cycle stages on organization participation.

In summary, few young husbands and wives are taking part in organizations available to them. Whether these organizations are

educational, social, or religious in nature they can be beneficial to those who participate. Since young adults are not participating in large numbers, these organizations may become more successful by making adjustments to meet the needs of young husbands and wives.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
TIME-USE INSTRUCTIONS, DEFINITIONS,
AND RECORD FORM

AN INTERSTATE URBAN/RURAL COMPARISON
OF FAMILIES' TIME USE

Interviewer's Instructions for
Time-Use Recording

We need to have a record of how each family member used his/her time for two days. While you are in the home, you will show the homemaker how to keep the record, for which the homemaker will recall "yesterday's" use of time. The homemaker will then record each family member's use of time for the second day. Ask that the homemaker check with the spouse and children the accuracy of time reported on both time charts.

On the left and on the right side of the time record, household work and other activities are listed; across the top of the record, the 24 hours of the day are listed. Each hour is divided into six ten-minute periods to simplify recalling and recording time. However, time may be recorded in units of 5 minutes.

Recording Time of Family Members

A combination of colors and letters or numbers will be used to record each household member's time. All females are represented by the color red and all males are represented by the color blue. The homemaker, symbol "H", is the adult with major responsibility for operating the household. Write in red if the homemaker is female, blue if the homemaker is male. The spouse (S) of the homemaker is also either blue or red. Children are shown on the time chart by their age written in either red for girls or blue for boys.

Activities will be coded by the definitions listed on the following sheets. When the homemaker indicates what is done, check together how that activity would be coded. You will need to study in detail the definitions to assist in quickly coding the activity in the correct category. If you are unable to determine the correct category, check for the activity in the activity dictionary; if the activity cannot be defined, record the time in "other" and write in the activity.

You, as the interviewer, will have to aid the homemaker in recalling activities of the individual family members by suggesting time reference points.

Primary Time

Primary time is time used by a person actively involved in something that is requiring his/her main or "primary" attention. For

example, time used in washing dishes, packing lunches, or cleaning. Using the person's symbol, record the amount of time spent in the specific activity, at the time the activity was done. For example, if the female homemaker prepared breakfast from 8:00 to 8:10 a.m., write a red H in the first 10-minute block after 8 a.m.

For longer, continuous activities, an arrow and line may be drawn from the time of starting the activity to the time of completing it, placing the person's symbol at each end (H \leftrightarrow H). For example, a half-hour activity by homemaker.

For intervals of approximately 5 minutes, draw a line to divide the 10-minute time block in half and write the person's symbol in the block.

If the activity took over $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or if what was done is not self-evident from the heading, then write in the specific activity above the line. For example, if the spouse cleaned the garage, according to definitions this is recorded as "Maintenance of Home". If it took from 10:10 to 11:40, place an S in the second block after 10 a.m. with an arrowed line to block at 11:40 a.m. and write "cleaned garage" over the line.

Time recorded is active time use: that is time involved in getting ready for the job, working at the job, and cleaning up after the job; but it does not include the time required for a machine to function or food to cook without your full attention.

Travel Time

Time spent in traveling to and from an activity should also be recorded. Include transportation time with the activity for which the trip was made with a T after the individual's symbol to indicate the approximate time used to travel. For example, the homemaker traveled for 20 minutes to the store, shopped for 40 minutes, and then traveled home.

If more than one thing was done on a trip, include the time enroute to the activity of the first stop and assign the time for the return trip to the last activity. In the above example, if the worker did not return home directly from shopping, but went to the bank before returning home the additional time and travel would be recorded under management.

Key to Symbols

Sex of the individual will determine the color of the symbol used: red if female, blue if male.

Homemaker	H	Paid worker	P
Spouse	S	Unpaid worker	U
Children	Age	Travel time	T

We have told you about the time-use records, the code to be used for recording the time of each worker, the type of activities to be coded and how to record length of time. But in order to have an accurate time record you must help the homemaker in recalling the previous day's activities for each family member. Each of you will develop your own techniques. One of the simplest ways is to follow the homemaker's activities through the day. Start the recall process by asking, "Were you, the homemaker, in bed at midnight night-before-last?" If "yes", enter red penciled "H" in the first block after midnight. Then ask, "What did you do after you got out of bed?" Code this activity and proceed with probing. Remember to use time reference points that occur on a regular daily basis. These could be school bus pick-up and discharge, mail delivery, a special TV program, or husband leaving or returning from work.

After completing the time record for the homemaker, systematically follow the same procedure for each household member. Be sure to complete 24 hours for one family member before asking the probing questions for each additional family member.

After completing the scanner questionnaire on your second visit, check very carefully that all 10-minute blocks in each 24 hours of both days have been recorded for each family member. If any blocks of time cannot be identified, code time under "Other".

Oklahoma State University
Family Study Center
Department of Housing, Design and Consumer Resources

FAMILY TIME USE STUDY

Definition of Activities of Household Members

FOOD

1. Food Preparation

All tasks relating to the preparation of food for meals, snacks, and future use, including canning and freezing.

Include time spent setting the table and serving the food.

2. Dishwashing

Washing and drying dishes, loading and unloading dishwasher or dish drainer.

Include after-meal clean-up of table, leftovers, kitchen equipment and garbage.

SHOPPING

3. Shopping

All activities related to shopping for food, supplies, services, furnishing, clothing, appliances and equipment (household, yard and workshop), and whether or not a purchase was made.

Include shopping by telephone, by mail, at home, or at the store. Also include:

Comparison shopping
Putting purchases away
Getting or sending of mail and packages
Time spent in hiring of services (cleaning, repair, maintenance, or other)

HOUSE

4. Housecleaning

Any regular or seasonal cleaning of house and appliances, including:

Mopping, vacuuming, sweeping, dusting, waxing
 Washing windows or walls
 Cleaning the oven; defrosting and cleaning the
 refrigerator or freezer
 Making beds and putting rooms in order

5. Maintenance of Home, Yard, Car and Pets

Any repair and upkeep of home, appliances, and furnishings
 such as:

Painting, papering, redecorating, carpentry
 Repairing equipment, plumbing, furniture
 Putting up storm windows or screens
 Taking out garbage and trash
 Care of houseplants, flower arranging

Daily and seasonal care of outside areas such as:

Yard, garden
 Sidewalks, driveways, patios, outside porches
 Garage, tool shed, other outside areas
 Swimming pool

Maintenance and care of family motor vehicles (car, truck,
 van, motorcycle, boat)

Washing, waxing
 Changing oil, rotating tires and other maintenance
 and repair work
 Taking motor vehicle to service station, garage, or
 car wash

Feed and care of pets. Also include trips to kennel or
 veterinarian.

CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS

6. Care

Washing by machine at home or away from home, including:

Collecting and preparing soiled items for washing
 Loading and unloading washer or dryer
 Hanging up items and removing from the line
 Folding, returning to closets, chests and drawers
 Hand washing
 Ironing and pressing
 Getting out and putting away equipment
 Polishing shoes
 Preparing items for commercial laundry or dry cleaning
 Seasonal storage of clothing and textiles

7. Construction

Making alterations or mending
 Making clothing and household accessories (draperies,
 slipcovers, napkins, etc.) include such activities as:

Sewing
 Embroidering
 Knitting, crocheting, macrame

If these activities are to make product for self,
 immediate family members or to give as gift,
 include under number 7.

If activity is primarily to produce product for sale,
 include time under "paid work" number 12.

If activity is primarily recreation, include time
 under "recreation" number 15.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

8. Physical Care

All activities related to physical care of household members
 other than self such as:

Bathing, feeding, dressing and other personal care
 First aid or bedside care
 Taking household members to doctor, dentist, barber

9. Nonphysical Care (Other Activities)

All activities related to the social and educational development
 of household members such as:

Playing with children
 Helping children with homework, teaching skills, talking
 Reading aloud
 Driving children to or going with children to social
 and educational activities
 Attending functions involving your child

MANAGEMENT

10. Management

Making decisions and planning such as:

Thinking about, discussing, and searching for choices
 Looking for ideas and seeking information
 Determining what you have available (space, time,
 money, etc.)

Planning--family activities, vacations, menus, shopping lists, purchases, and investments
 Overseeing and coordinating activities
 Checking plans as they are carried out
 Thinking back to see how plans worked
 Financial activities such as:

Making bank deposits and checking bank statements
 Paying bills and recording receipts and expenses
 Figuring income taxes

WORK (OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD)

11. School

School
 Classes related to present or future employment

Include time spent in preparation for each of the above.
 For example, work or reading done at home or at the library relating to job or classes.

12. Paid

Paid employment and work-related activities, such as work brought home, professional, business and union meetings, conventions, etc.
 Paid work for family farm or business, babysitting, paper route, yard care for pay.

13. Unpaid

Work or service done either as a volunteer or as an unpaid worker for relatives, friends, family business or farm, social, civic, or community organizations.

NONWORK

14. Organization Participation

Attending and taking part in:

Religious activities and services
 Civic and political organizations
 Other clubs and organizations

15. Social and Recreational Activities

Reading (not required for school or work)
 Watching TV
 Listening to radio, stereo, etc.
 "Going out" to movies, car shows, museums, sporting events, concerts, fairs, etc.

Participating in any sport, hobby or craft
Taking a class or lesson for personal interest
Walking, cycling, boating, "taking a ride", training animals
Talking with friends or relatives, either in person or by
telephone
Entertaining at home or being entertained away from home
Writing letters, or cards to friends, relatives
Playing games, musical instruments, etc. (If adult is playing
with child include such activities under "nonphysical care"
number 9.)

PERSONAL MAINTENANCE

16. Personal Care of Self

Sleeping
Bathing, getting dressed, other grooming and personal care
Making appointments and going to doctor, dentist, beauty
shop, barber and other personal services
Relaxing, loafing, resting alone
Meditation

17. Eating

Eating any meal or snack, alone, with family or friends at
home or away from home.

OTHER

18. Other

Any activity not classified in categories 1 through 17.
Any time block for which you cannot recall, do not know,
or do not wish to report

TIME-USE RECORD FORM

		12 midnight	1am	2 am	3am	4 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm			
FOOD	Food Preparation										Food Preparation	FOOD
	Dishwashing										Dishwashing	
SHOPPING	Shopping										Shopping	SHOPPING
HOUSE	Housecleaning										Housecleaning	HOUSE
	Maintenance of Home, Yard, Car, and Pets										Maintenance of Home, Yard, Car, and Pets	
CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS	Care										Care	CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS
	Construction										Construction	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	Physical Care										Physical Care	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
	Nonphysical Care										Nonphysical Care	
MANAGEMENT	Management										Management	MANAGEMENT
WORK (other than household)	School										School	WORK (other than household)
	Paid										Paid	
	Unpaid										Unpaid	
NONWORK	Organization Participation										Organization Participation	NONWORK
	Social and Recreational Activities										Social and Recreational Activities	
PERSONAL MAINTENANCE	Personal Care (of self)										Personal Care (of self)	PERSONAL MAINTENANCE
	Eating										Eating	
OTHER	Other										Other	OTHER

APPENDIX B

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SELECTED ITEMS FROM THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Page 3:

1. Do you own or rent your home?

Own or buying Rent Other _____

Page 7:

1. What was the highest grade in school you completed?
(If degree mentioned note) Homemaker Spouse
2. Last week were you employed? Yes No Yes No
3. Was this for pay? (CODE 1) 1 2 3 1 2 3
For pay, but not at work,
example, illness or
vacation? (CODE 2)
Without pay, example, family
farm or business? (CODE 3)
4. What kind of work did you do?
(If more than 1 job, ask
following questions about the
first or primary job)
5. What kind of industry or
business were you employed in?
6. How many hours did you work for
pay last week?

VITA 2

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Master of Science

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