

A COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS'
TIME SPENT IN HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES
AND FAMILY INTERACTION

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Historically children have been considered economic assets to the family. Phillipe Aries (1962), when speaking of fifteenth century families, stated:

The family at that time was unable to nourish a profound existential attitude between parents and children. This did not mean that the parents did not love their children, but they cared about them less for themselves, for the affection they felt for them, than for the contribution those children could make for the common task (p. 368).

Mechanization of agriculture and industry diminished the need for child labor until the family could no longer depend on economic contributions of the children. "As technically advanced societies became more affluent, they progressively devalued the potential contribution of children and adolescents to the economy" (Adams, 1976, p. 508).

The evolution of families from primary units of production into primary units of consumption also devalued the financial contributions of the children. As families' need for children's earnings lessened the children evolved into economic liabilities for the family and for the society.

Perhaps the simplest explanation would be to note that as a function of increased lifespans, technological and industrial development and exploding populations we have much less need for our youth. Their contributions to our society are no longer of economic importance (Adams, 1976, p. 3).

Therefore, the prescribed societal role of children as economic contributors to the family is presently in question. Apparently this society

is, of yet, unable to define a role for children in the family structure to replace that of economic contributor.

Children need to be able to perceive structure for the roles they are expected to fill. The structured aspects of their roles enable children to internalize the beliefs and values of their families (Dager, 1964).

As children move from childhood to adolescence they lose the structured role of childhood, but are unable to find a societally prescribed structure for the role of an adolescent within the family. "Society had been geared to deal with adolescents as workers. Social custom and institutional policies affecting the management of youth have often been bound to their roles as workers" (Adams, 1976, p. 490). The loss of the role of economic contributor through child labor laws and mandatory education, has contributed to the lack of role structure for adolescents today. The lack of prescribed role may be due also to the fact that adolescence has only recently been delineated by a separate phase of life. "Childhood and adolescence were not distinguished until late in the 19th century" (Aries, 1962, p. 25). Since adolescence has only recently been recognized as an age in the life cycle and since the function of that age apparently is no longer that of economic contributor to the family for either male or female adolescents, it appears that there is not a societally prescribed role for either male or female adolescents in this society at this time.

At a time when the adult roles of male and female within the family appear to be merging it is important to discover if there is a difference in the amount of time that male and female adolescents spend in household and leisure activities in the home and if there is a difference

in the amount of time that male and female adolescents spend with other family members. A description of the differences, if any, will be an important contribution toward a description of the role of male and female adolescents in the family. It is necessary that this role be described in order to more completely integrate adolescents into the nuclear family. Many of the problems concerning adolescents within the family might be alleviated if they felt more inclusive support from the family. This support could be more efficiently provided if role expectations for adolescents were clearly defined. Currently the roles are vague and undefined leaving both parents and adolescents confused about the function of the adolescent within the family. The conflict caused by this confusion could extend in a cyclic pattern for generations, through imitative modeling of parental expectation, unless a successful attempt is made to define the role of male and female adolescents within the family.

There is concern about changes within the nuclear families of industrialized societies. Change is threatening because it is impossible to cope efficiently without precise information. Therefore, a description of the role of male and female adolescents within the family will be a step in redefining the nuclear family in industrialized societies.

Purpose and Objectives

The prescribed familial role of male and female adolescents as economic contributors may no longer exist. Apparently American society has not evolved distinct roles for either male or female adolescents within the family to replace that of economic contributor. A description of the difference, if any, in amounts of time spent in household

activities by male and female adolescents and a description of the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent with other family members in household and leisure activities will provide some information concerning the roles of male and female adolescents within the family.

The following objectives guide the development of this research:

1. to measure the difference in the amounts of time spent in household activities by female and male adolescents,
2. to measure the difference in the amounts of time spent in contact with other family members by female and male adolescents,
3. to measure the difference in the amounts of leisure time spent with other family members by male and female adolescents,
4. to suggest avenues for further investigation of the problem.

Role Theory and Hypotheses

Role theories include two schools of thought. Structuralists feel that role descriptions are a result of cultural norms.

. . . role will be used to designate the sum total of the culture patterns associated with a particular status. It includes the attitudes, values and behavior ascribed by the society to any and all persons occupying the status (Linton, 1945, p. 77).

Interactionalists, on the other hand, feel that roles are descriptions of behavioral patterns that are regulated by the expectations of those occupying other roles, "role refers to a pattern which can be regarded as the consistent behavior of a single type of actor" (Turner, 1962, p. 25). The structuralists tend to apply their knowledge to formalized organizations or groups while the interactionalists apply their learnings to situations where roles are less structured in more informal

groups. The family lends itself well to either school of study because it has incorporated both organized structure and informal interaction (Nye and Gecas, 1976).

This research is being approached from the structuralist view. It is concerned with the behavioral expression of roles. The behavioral expectations for the role of male and female adolescents in the family, in this society, appear to be undifferentiated by sex and undefined as a whole. However, both male and female adolescents are described as spending little time in interaction with the family which, if true, indicates that male and female adolescents may lack sufficient opportunities to learn a familial role. It is proposed, therefore, that the following hypotheses, stated in the null, will differentiate, in part, the role of male and female adolescents within the family:

- H₁: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of time spent in household activities by male and female adolescents.
- H₂: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of time spent with other family members in household activities by male and female adolescents.
- H₃: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of leisure time spent with other family members by male and female adolescents.

Assumptions

The following assumptions need to be stated in view of the fact that the author was bound by the existing data from the research project, An Investigation of Time Use Among Urban/Rural Families in Oklahoma:

1. interview participants gave truthful and complete responses to the instruments,
2. the mother was able to respond adequately for all family members,
3. the families interviewed have adopted societal norms for familial role expectations and that family members had adequate role-taking abilities,
4. the week chosen to deliver the instrument was a typical week for each family, and
5. the families interviewed did have expectations that adolescents would be involved in household and leisure activities and would interact with other family members.

The researcher recognizes that the assumptions listed above could create some major obstacles to the validity of this project. Current literature discusses at length the feasibility of assuming that recall, by interview participants, is a reliable method of gathering data. Despite the questions being raised by experts, recall continues to be a widely used and accepted method of data collection in social science research. Given the limitations of time and funding for this project, recall appeared to be the best data collection method available. In order to check the reliability of the recall, two interviews were conducted for each family, one collected by recall information on Day I, the other collected information gathered by the respondent at short intervals during the day for Day II. A paired t -test was performed on the time spent by family members in each activity for Day I and Day II. No significant difference was discovered in the amount of time spent by

family members in the various activities on Day I or Day II except in personal care time.

Although the homemaker was designated the respondent by all the families interviewed in Oklahoma, interviewers reported that in most interviews spouses were active participants in the recall process. Older children also were often active contributors to the interview and many times were summoned, if not present initially, to the interview. Each respondent was requested to describe things such as weather, illness, and unusual events that had affected their families' time usage during the two time periods which were used for the time charts. In effect, the respondents were asked if this was typical time usage for their family for the yearly season in which the research was conducted. Because researchers are aware that time use varies according to seasonal conditions and events, the study was conducted for an entire year in an attempt to allow for these variations. It is also known that time use in families varies according to day of the week, so interviews were conducted on each of the seven weekdays in each of three seasonal segments.

After consideration of the assumptions which bound this research it was decided that the results are valuable and do have significance in the study of role descriptions of male and female adolescents within the nuclear family. It is believed that since this data was not concerned with attitudes or perceptions, but rather objective data, that there would be no bias in having the mother respond for other family members.

Limitations

This study is not intended to generalize to all adolescents in all families, nor is it intended to provide a complete description of the

familial role of male and female adolescents. This study is limited to a description of the household tasks performed by male and female adolescents, the amounts of time spent performing these activities, the amounts of time spent interacting with other household members, and the amounts of time these individuals spent in work and leisure activities with family members. The results of this investigation are limited statistically to the adolescents in two-parent, two-child families in Guthrie, Oklahoma, an urban area, and Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, a rural area. However, the sample was carefully selected to represent the segment of the adolescent population in this society who reside in similar families in small cities and rural areas of the midwestern United States; therefore, the conclusions will be applicable beyond this group.

Definitions

The following terms are defined as they were used in this research. Activities are defined as they were classified on the instruments that were designed to collect the data for this study.

General terms used to describe aspects of this research:

1. Family--A group of people residing in the same house, composed of two adults and two children under 19 (Walker, 1976).
2. Adolescent--A male or female between the ages of 12 and 19 who resides in a two-parent, two-child family.
3. Household activities--Activities pertaining to the maintenance of a house, food preparation, and care of clothing and linens in accordance with a family's standards (Walker, 1976).
4. Leisure time--An active mental state associated with discretionary time and pleasurable definition of the situation. It

is not non-work, not time left over from work, but a state of mind (Orthner, 1979).

5. Travel time--Time spent getting from one place to another by any means either as a driver or a passenger. Travel time is categorized in the activity the individual or group of individuals is traveling toward.
6. Secondary time--Time that is being spent in an activity at the same time that an individual's greatest concentration is being expended on another activity, secondary time activities require a minimum amount of concentration and attention.
7. Primary time--The time being spent on the activity that requires the most of that individual's attention, that which he is "mainly" doing.

Activities defined on the data collection instruments:

1. Food Preparation--All tasks relating to the preparation of food for meals, snacks, and future use (including canning and freezing).
2. Dishwashing--Washing and drying dishes, loading and unloading the dishwasher or drainer. Includes after meal clean-up of table, leftovers, kitchen equipment, and garbage.
3. Shopping--All activities related to shopping for food, supplies, services, furnishings, clothing, appliances and equipment (household, yard, and workshop), and whether or not a purchase was made. Includes shopping by telephone, mail, at home, or at the store.
4. Housecleaning--Any regular or seasonal cleaning of the house and appliances.

5. Maintenance of Home, Yard, Car, and Pets--Any repair and upkeep of home, appliances, and furnishings; daily and seasonal care of outside areas; maintenance and care of family motor vehicles; and feeding and care of pets, including trips to the kennel or veterinarian.
6. Care of Clothing and Household Linens--Washing by machine at home or away from home, including collecting and preparing items for washing, folding and putting away finished laundry, ironing and pressing, polishing shoes, taking and preparing items for commercial laundry or dry cleaners, seasonal storage and care of items, and hand washing items.
7. Clothing and Household Linen Construction--Making alterations or mending, making clothing and household accessories including sewing, embroidering, knitting, crocheting, and macrame.
8. Physical Care of Household Members--All activities related to physical care of household members other than self.
9. Nonphysical Care of Household Members--All activities related to the social and educational development of household members.
10. Management--Making decisions and planning, making bank deposits and checking bank statements, paying bills and recording expenses, figuring income taxes.
11. School--Classes related to present or future employment as well as time spent in preparation.
12. Paid Work--Paid employment and work-related activities.
13. Unpaid Work--Work or service done either as a volunteer or as an unpaid worker for relatives, friends, or anyone not a member of the immediate nuclear family.

14. Organization Participation--Attending and taking part in religious activities, civic and political organizations, and other clubs and organizations.
15. Social and Recreational Activities--Activities done either in or out of the home alone or in groups with comprise leisure or recreational activities.
16. Personal Care of Self--Sleeping, grooming and bathing, making appointments and going to the doctor, dentist, beauty shop, and other personal services. Meditation and religious study.
17. Other--Any activity not classified elsewhere.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter is a review of the literature concerning the involvement of male and female adolescents in household and leisure activity, both individually and with other family members. Studying involvement in these activities may provide a contribution to the description of the differences in the familial role of male and female adolescents. Adolescents' peer relationships are the subject of much research. Little is found, however, about adolescents' relationships within the nuclear family. The time spent in household activity, individually and with other family members, by male and female adolescents, is explored in the following literature review.

Family Relationships

Family relationships are complex networks of interaction that vary among individuals within the family. According to Dager (1964), family relationships are "highly organized and specific" (p. 757). Relationships among family members are goal oriented. Their function is to meet the needs of the individuals in the family and the needs of the family as a unit.

The difference in the relationships of male and female adolescents with members of the nuclear family seem to be vague and unorganized in contrast to those of other family members. The adolescent no longer

functions in the role of a child, nor does the adolescent usually function in the adult role of economic contributor to the family. Dager (1964) indicated that the ability to assume roles successfully is dependent upon the clarity of the individual's perception of his family's expectation for him. If families have no clearcut expectations for the male and female adolescent members of the family, the adolescents may be unable to assume organized roles in the family. Furthermore, they may be unable as future parents to express concise expectations of role behavior for male and female adolescents. This could cause a perpetuating cycle of adolescents who are, in effect, isolated from the nuclear family. Rice (1975) has found indications that adolescents and their parents do not have "accurate assessments of their perceptions of one another" (p. 236).

The role structure of male and female adolescents in the family begins with behavior in the family. Ideas about behaviors that are appropriate for male and female adolescents within the family were researched and found to be "not clearly specified" (Triandes, Vasso, and Nassiakou, 1975, p. 189). Whiting and Whiting (1971) found that expectations parents do have for male and female adolescents' behavior within the family were most often expressed in terms of household chores: "Modern mothers assign chores to their adolescent children because they hope to teach their children to be responsible and concerned with the welfare of the family" (p. 33).

Involvement of Adolescents in Household Activity

Studies of male and female adolescents' contributions to household chores indicate that most adolescents have a degree of involvement in

household activity. Clarifying that degree of involvement by male and female adolescents may provide clues that will help differentiate the roles of male and female adolescents within the nuclear family.

Four researchers found that adolescents do contribute time to household chores. In a study of two groups of teenagers, 12-14 and 15-17 years of age, O'Neil (1978) found that 80 percent of the adolescents did some housework. Nordenstadt and Walker (1966), too, found 96 percent of the girls and 69 percent of the boys in their sample contributed time to housework activities and Tengel (1964) remarkably had also found that 96 percent of the girls and 67 percent of the boys in her sample of 260 adolescents performed various kitchen and housecleaning tasks.

Walker's research in 1973 showed that adolescents contributed 20 percent of the time contributed to household work by family members other than the mother. These studies have shown that adolescents do consistently contribute to household activities.

Factors Influencing the Amount of Time
Spent by Male and Female Adolescents
in Household Activity

Studies have shown that the number of children in the family is a determining factor in the amount of time that male and female adolescents spent in household activity. Walker (1973) found that the amount of time spent by adolescents in household tasks has a positive correlation with the number of siblings in the family. In her study, Walker found that teenagers in a family of two children contributed an average of one hour per day per teenager. Whiting and Whiting (1971) also found that adolescents' contributions increased with the number of siblings, but only if

the siblings were younger. Therefore, it has been established that the more younger siblings there are in the family the greater the amount of time the adolescent male or female is likely to contribute to household activity.

The literature consistently reported that employment of the homemaker caused little or no change in the contributions to household work by adolescents. Wiegand (1954) first reported no difference between the contributions of children of employed mothers and the contributions of children of nonemployed mothers. Walker (1969), however, found a greater percentage of time contributed by adolescents to household work if the mother was employed, but she attributed the increased percentage to a decrease in the total amount of time the entire family spent in housework. The early literature, reported above, showed that the amount of time spent by adolescents in household work activity did not increase if the homemakers were employed. The more current literature reviewed indicated an increase in the percentage of total housework time contributed by adolescents; however, the total amount of time had decreased sufficiently so that there was no significant difference in the amount of time spent in household work by male and female adolescents of employed and nonemployed mothers.

Sex Differences in Household Activity

Participation by Male and

Female Adolescents

The literature consistently reported that sex role differentiation is a significant factor in determining participation in household activities by male and female adolescents. McCoby (1966) found that members

of each sex are assigned the tasks that are most relevant to the sex role stereotypes and that they are expected to be proficient in those tasks. Sex role stereotyping affects household task assignment and performance by male and female adolescents (Parker, 1966; Johannes, 1958; McCoby, 1966). However, Barry, Bacon, and Child (1957) qualified these findings when they suggested that there was more sex role differentiation among adolescents from the lower socio-economic strata of society. They stated, "It is also significant that the contributions favoring low sex differentiation appear to be more characteristic of the upper segments of our society in socio-economic and educational strata than of lower segments" (p. 331).

Female adolescents contribute greater amounts of time to household work activity than male adolescents (Lynch, 1975; Hoppen, 1966; Johannes, 1958). Lynch (1975) found that girls aged 9-17 did a greater number of tasks and spent more time, more regularly, than similarly aged males. Hoppen (1966) found that the boys in her study spent an average of 25 minutes per day on household tasks and girls spent an average of 67 minutes per day.

Wheeler (1978) studied male and female time contributions to the family in three ethnic groups--Puerto Rican, Black, and Caucasian. Her results also were consistent with those of Lynch, Hoppen, and Johannes with females contributing the most time. Her study showed that of the three groups, Black females contributed significantly more time to household work activities than Puerto Rican or Caucasian.

The consensus of the literature was that sex role stereotypes were the most common arbiters of household work participation by male and female adolescents. The literature consistently found that female

adolescents contributed more time to household work than male adolescents.

Household Tasks Performed by Male and Female Adolescents

Although male and female adolescents appear to consistently perform those household tasks assigned to their sex roles there is variation in individual task participation reported in the literature. Tengel (1964) and O'Neil (1978) reported that significant numbers of adolescents performed marketing tasks. Tengel (1964) reported that half of the adolescents she studied did marketing tasks. O'Neil (1978) also discovered shopping to be one of two categories receiving the greatest amount of time from adolescents. Shopping was also the only category in which O'Neil discovered no significant difference in the amount of time spent by male and female adolescents.

Johannes (1958) and Walker (1978) both established that male and female adolescents spent significant time in child care activities. Johannes reported 25 percent of 1,927 adolescents performed some child care and that it was usually non-physical care.

O'Neil (1978) was the only study which reported more time in home, car, yard, and pet maintenance for males than females. Eighty percent of the males in this study performed outdoor work and fewer than 50 percent of the females worked on outdoor areas of the home.

Parker (1966) was able to summarize that the largest contributions adolescents made to household work were made in the areas of food preparation and housing. The least amount of time was spent in caring for the family.

These studies have shown that both male and female adolescents spent significant time in shopping and in caring for younger children. Male adolescents spent more time than females in outdoor work at the home, but females spent more time in all other categories. Shopping was the only category reported that showed no significant difference in the amount of time contributed by male and female adolescents.

Interaction with Other Family Members by Male and Female Adolescents

The time that male and female adolescents spent with other family members could have additional significance in a description of the differences in the familial role of male and female adolescents. Dickersheid and Kirkpatrick (1972) discovered that there was more interaction in families in which all the siblings were of the same sex than in families that were composed of different sex siblings. This study also showed that male adolescents interacted significantly less than female adolescents with their mothers.

Both younger and older girls interact with female adults more frequently than boys. Older girls interact with infants significantly more than males. Boys interact less frequently with adults and infants proportionately and significantly more with peers and similar aged male siblings (Whiting and Edwards, 1973, p. 180).

Bowerman and Dobash (1974) found in their survey that females interacted more with siblings and exhibited a higher affect toward siblings than male adolescents.

Summary

In this search of the literature, a pattern has emerged which shows that the female adolescents spent more time in household activities than

male adolescents. The female adolescent performed more tasks than the male, and spent more time with other family members. Male adolescents were more likely to perform masculine tasks, and females, feminine tasks. The literature indicated that sex role stereotypes are a significant factor in determination of the male and female adolescents' familial role.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

This chapter describes the implementation of this study of the difference in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in household activities and leisure activities and time spent with family members. Included are: the type of research, the population studied, and selection of a sample. This chapter also contains a description of the instruments used, data collection procedures, and the statistical procedures for analyzing the data.

Kind of Research

In order to explore the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent in household and leisure activities and the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent with other family members, a survey of two-parent, two-child families was conducted. Trained interviewers utilized a prepared interview procedure to gather the data on instruments designed and implemented by K. Walker and M. Woods (1968) and M. Ghani (1976). This study of adolescents, derived from the data from the national project, was intended to be a descriptive study of the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent in household and leisure activities and the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent with family members.

Population and Sample

The Oklahoma study consisted of two populations: the urban-suburban population of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and the rural farm and non-farm population of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. A stratified sample of two-parent, two-child families was obtained for each population. To obtain this sample, school records were examined for students who listed two parents and two children in the family. City directories were also utilized in identifying possible families as well as hospital birth records of those mothers with a second live birth. The sample was then further stratified into five age groups according to the age of the youngest child. These age groups consisted of: (1) less than one year, (2) one year, but not yet two years, (3) two to five years, (4) 6 to 11 years, and (5) 12 to 17 years.

A random numbers table was used to select a family to be interviewed on each day of the week in each of the five age categories. This procedure was repeated for the rural population and the urban population for three seasonal segments--winter, summer, and fall. The total sample consisted of 210 families.

For this study of adolescents' time the data from all the families in the total sample with at least one family member aged 12-18 was included. The resulting subsample was 106 adolescents, 54 males and 52 females. Fifty-four of the adolescents were from rural Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, and 52 were from urban Guthrie, Oklahoma. The median age of the adolescents in the sample was 15.

Development of the Instruments

The data were derived from instruments which were developed for

An Investigation of Time Use Among Urban/Rural Families in Oklahoma, a contributor to the national project. This research was performed as a contributing project of the Northeast Regional Research Project #113 of the Science and Education Administration--Cooperative Research, United States Department of Agriculture, with funding from the Family Study Center through an Oklahoma State University Presidential Challenge Grant. The part of the study done at Oklahoma State University was conducted by S. Nickols. The instruments were originally developed for use in a similar study which was conducted at Cornell University in 1967. The study was directed by K. Walker and included 1,296 households. M. Abdel-Ghani developed the Leisure Time Instrument and K. Walker revised the time charts for the current study from the ones used in the original study at Cornell in 1967.

Data Collection Procedure

The interview method was used to collect the data for the National Time Study project. Each family selected by the stratified random sample method was sent a letter which explained the purpose and the procedure to be followed for the research and requested the family's participation (see Appendix A). Then the interviewer contacted each family to arrange an appointment in the home for the interview. In the Oklahoma sample, all the respondents were the wife/mother of the family. Interview dates were organized so that upon completion there was an interview conducted for each day of the week in each of the five age groups for each of the three seasonal segments.

During the initial interview a specially trained interviewer assisted the respondent to recall each family member's time use for the

previous 24-hour time period. These data were collected on a chart consisting of 17 categories divided into 240 10-minute segments (see Appendix C). Family members were represented by symbols. Symbols also represented secondary time, travel time, and time spent with other family members in each of the 17 categories. The respondent kept a second identical chart for the following 24-hour period for each family member.

The Leisure Activities Instrument was also used to gather information about families' use of leisure time. This instrument consisted of six groups of leisure activities and a grid for plotting the number of hours spent by individual family members and combinations of family members in each activity for the previous seven-day period (see Appendix D). After the second 24-hour period had passed, the interviewer returned to collect and verify the instruments.

For this study of adolescents, the amount of time spent by male and female adolescents in each of the 17 household activity categories was analyzed. The categories were divided into two segments for analysis; the 10 categories of household work were the first group and the seven other categories designated as activities that take place in the home, but are not considered household work, were the second group. The amounts of time that adolescents' family members spent with other individual family members and combinations of family members in each of the total 17 categories were described. The leisure activities were also analyzed. The Leisure Activities Instrument was analyzed to find the amount of leisure time adolescents spent with other family members.

Data Analysis

The statistical procedures used to analyze the data for this study

of adolescents were those most appropriate for achieving the objectives listed on page four. Since this study of adolescents is descriptive in nature, comparisons between males and females were made by looking at frequencies and percentages. Descriptive statistical procedures were used to examine the difference in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in the total 17 categories of household activities and of the leisure activities and the difference in the amounts of time spent with other family members by male and female adolescents in both household and leisure activities.

The difference in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in 17 categories of household activities was analyzed with a two-tailed t-test utilizing the method of pooled variances. Significance was determined at the .05 level. The difference in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in household and leisure activities with another family member, or group of family members, was also analyzed with a two-tailed t-test. Because many of the household and leisure categories did not have entries by a majority of the sample, the statistical mode for each household and leisure activity was extracted for comparison also. The mode was also determined for the time that adolescents spent with other family members in both household activities and leisure activities. The mean number of minutes of the two-day observation period for each activity category was used to perform the statistical tests.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

Description of Subjects

The purpose of the study was to compare the time spent by male and female adolescents in household and leisure activities and with other family members in the home. One hundred and six adolescents, ranging in age from 12 to 18 years, were studied. Table I presents a description of the subjects. Approximately half of the subjects were male (51 percent) and half were female (49 percent).

Fifty-two of the subjects (40 percent) were residents of an urban area, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Fifty-four of the subjects (51 percent) were residents of a rural area, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, and were from both farm and non-farm families.

Sixty-four (60 percent) of the 106 adolescents were employed for pay outside the home. The mean number of minutes worked for pay per day was $\bar{m} = 15$ minutes per adolescent.

Examination of Hypotheses and

Discussion of Results

Hypothesis I: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of time spent performing household activities by male and female adolescents.

TABLE I
DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECTS

	Number	Percent
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	54	50.94
Female	52	49.06
<u>Age</u>		
12	10	9.43
13	12	11.32
14	14	13.20
15	20	18.90
16	23	21.87
17	24	22.64
18	3	2.80
<u>Residence</u>		
Urban		
Male	26	24.50
Female	26	24.50
Rural		
Male	29	27.40
Female	25	23.60
<u>Employment Status</u>		
Employed		
Male	39	36.80
Female	25	23.58
Unemployed		
Male	15	14.15
Female	27	25.47

As shown in Table II, 10 categories of household tasks were studied. One category, construction of clothing and household linens (Activity 7), was statistically not comparable because none of the 54 male subjects spent any time in that activity on the days time was charted. There was a significant difference on the amount of time spent by male and female adolescents in one category (see Table II).

Female adolescents in this study spent significantly ($P < .05$) more time in dishwashing (Activity 2, Table II) activities than did male adolescents for the two days that were charted. The male group spent a mean number of minutes of 1.53 in dishwashing activities. The female group's mean number of minutes spent in dishwashing activities was 7.12.

An analysis of the total amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in the 10 household task categories showed that there was no significant difference in the amount of time spent by male and female adolescents in household tasks. The categories which were analyzed for the total were food preparation; dishwashing; housecleaning; maintenance of the home, car, yard, and pets; clothing construction; laundry; physical and non-physical care of family members; and management.

During the two days that each family charted time, a total of 23 male adolescents spent time preparing food. Most of the males who spent time preparing food spent 10 minutes in this activity. Female adolescents had 47 entries in food preparation. Equal numbers of the females who did spend time in food preparation spent 5 and 10 minutes in this activity.

A total of six males spent time washing dishes. Most of the males who washed dishes spent 15 minutes on this activity. A total of 29

TABLE II

T-TEST RESULTS OF TIME SPENT IN HOUSEHOLD TASKS

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mode	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Food Preparation	M	19	10	3.15	8.17	1.11	-3.56	N.S.
	F	47	5,10	15.72	24.15	3.35		
2. Dishwashing	M	6	15	1.53	8.29	1.13	-2.76	.05
	F	29	30	7.12	12.27	1.70		
3. Shopping	M	19	20,30	10.74	29.25	3.98	-1.21	N.S.
	F	26	0	17.40	27.52	33.82		
4. Housecleaning	M	23	15	6.53	16.83	2.29	-1.44	N.S.
	F	24	30	12.26	23.44	3.25		
5. Maintenance of Home, Car, Yard and Pet	M	18	5	27.09	48.05	6.54	0.99	N.S.
	F	34	10	17.70	48.16	6.68		
6. Laundry	M	7	5	2.96	12.59	1.71	-1.19	N.S.
	F	6	30,116	6.59	18.41	2.55		
7. Construction of Clothing and Linens	M	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.70	N.S.
	F	6	70	3.86	16.28	2.26		
8. Physical Care of Family Members	M	3	15,50,140	1.90	10.08	1.37	0.08	N.S.
	F	2	10,170	1.73	11.79	1.64		

TABLE II (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mode	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
9. Non-Physical Care of Family Members	M	3	5,15,65	0.79	4.53	0.62	-0.33	N.S.
	F	7	10	1.06	3.91	0.54		
10. Management	M	9	5,20	4.44	14.07	1.92	-0.01	N.S.
	F	8	20,30	4.47	24.03	3.33		
TOTAL	M	54		59.12	63.62	8.66	-2.14	N.S.
	F	52		88.13	75.32	10.45		

N.S. = No significance.

females washed dishes. Most of the female adolescents who washed dishes spent 30 minutes on that activity.

A total of 19 males spent time shopping. Equal numbers of male adolescents who did spend time shopping spent 20 and 30 minutes in shopping activities. A total of 15 females spent time shopping.

A total of 23 males spent time in housecleaning activities. Most of the males spent 15 minutes in housecleaning activities. Fourteen female adolescents cleaned house during the observation period. Most of them spent 30 minutes in this activity.

Eighteen males spent time in the activity maintenance of the home, car, yard, and pets. Most of the males who spent time in this activity spent five minutes. A total of 34 females spent time in maintenance of the home, car, yard, and pets. Most of the female adolescents who spent time in this activity spent 10 minutes.

Six males spent time doing laundry. Most of the male adolescents who spent time doing laundry spent five minutes. Six females did laundry. Equal numbers of the female adolescents who did laundry spent 30 and 110 minutes in this activity.

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, clothing construction activities were not applicable to the analyses because no male adolescents who were studied spent time in this activity. However, six female adolescents spent time in clothing construction (Activity 7, Table II). Most of the female adolescents who did spend time constructing clothing or linen spent 70 minutes in this category.

Three male adolescents spent time doing physical care for other family members. Equal numbers of the male adolescents who did spend time doing physical care of other family members spent 15, 20, and 140 minutes

in this activity. Two female adolescents spent time doing physical care of other family members. The females spent 10 or 170 minutes in this activity.

Three males spent time doing non-physical care of other family members. Males spent either 5, 15, or 65 minutes respectively in this category. Seven female adolescents spent time doing non-physical care of other family members. Most females who did spend time doing non-physical care of family members spent 10 minutes in this category.

Nine male adolescents spent time in management activities. Equal numbers of male adolescents who spent time in management activities spent 5 and 20 minutes in this category. Eight female adolescents spent time in management activities. Equal numbers of female adolescents who spent time in management activities spent 20 and 30 minutes.

Significant differences were found in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in four categories of household tasks. Female adolescents spent significantly more time in food preparation, dishwashing, housecleaning, and laundry. Male adolescents who were observed in this study did not spend more time than females in any household task. Females spent more time in eight of the 10 categories when compared to males in this study. However, more males spent time doing laundry activities and management activities than females.

Activities that were observed, but not listed in Table II, are listed in Table III (Other Activities). These activities are those that commonly include household members, but are not considered household tasks. These activities include school and school work, paid work, unpaid work, participation in organizations, social and recreational activities, personal care, and eating. There were no significant differences

TABLE III

T-TEST RESULTS OF TIME SPENT IN OTHER ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mode	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. School	M	54	465	192.22	177.13	24.11	-0.95	N.S.
	F	52	450,460	227.26	201.60	8.00		
2. Paid Work	M	34	30,240,750	110.00	189.43	25.78	0.79	N.S.
	F	30	90	84.38	143.60	19.91		
3. Unpaid Work	M	37	200	54.86	112.10	15.26	2.02	N.S.
	F	21	30	20.82	51.23	7.10		
4. Organization Participation	M	14	150	22.96	60.50	8.23	-1.51	N.S.
	F	23		50.39	116.73	16.19		
5. Social and Recreational	M	107*	300	352.24	159.01	21.64	1.29	N.S.
	F	101	150	313.61	157.48	21.84		
6. Personal Care	M	108*	550,630	585.83	84.40	11.49	-0.37	N.S.
	F	104	570	591.63	78.09	10.83		
7. Eating	M	107*	55	60.09	18.20	2.48	-0.21	N.S.
	F	101	30	61.08	28.35	3.93		

N = 54 males (M), 52 females (F); N.S. = no significance.

*One hundred and six adolescents observed for two days; therefore, total number of entries in each category could be 212.

found between the amount of time spent by males and females in any of these activities.

The unpaid work category was showed because rural male adolescents spent significant amounts of time doing work on the family farm for which they were not remunerated. Therefore, the majority of the male adolescents who spent time in this category were residents of rural areas working in family-owned agricultural enterprises. However, there was no significance found in the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent in this category.

Fifty-four males spent time in school or school activities. Most males who did spend time in this activity spent 465 minutes. Fifty-two females spent time in school or school activities. Equal numbers of female adolescents spent 450 and 460 minutes in this activity.

Because the interview schedule was arranged to include three seasonal segments of the year, a portion of the interviews took place during times when school was not in session. Therefore, not all adolescents of school age who were studied spent time in school and school activities. However, adolescents who did chart time in school activities could have charted those activities on two days making the possible totals 108 males and 104 females.

Thirty-four male adolescents spent time in paid work. Of the males who spent time in this category, most spent 90 minutes.

Thirty-seven male adolescents spent time in the unpaid work category. Most males who spent time in this category spent 200 minutes. Twenty-one female adolescents spent time in unpaid work. Most females who spent time in this category spent 30 minutes.

Fourteen male adolescents spent time in organization participation. Most of the male adolescents who spent time in this category spent 150 minutes. Twenty-three females spent time in organization participation. Equal numbers of females spent 120, 140, 145, 150, and 115 minutes in this activity.

A total of 107 male adolescents spent time in social and recreational activities. This included 54 males whose time was charted for two days. Most males spent 300 minutes in this category. One hundred and one female adolescents spent time in social and recreational activities. (This included 52 females whose time was charted for two days). Most females spent 150 minutes in this activity.

All of the male adolescents studied spent time doing personal care on both days that were charted. Equal numbers of male adolescents spent 550 and 630 minutes in this activity. Fifty-two females, the total number of female adolescents studied, spent time in personal care on both days charted. Most females spent 570 minutes in this category. The personal care activity included the time individuals spent sleeping, as well as grooming and health care, which explains why all of the sample had time in the category on both charted days.

A total of 107 male adolescents spent time eating. This included 54 males whose time was charted for two days. Most males spent 55 minutes eating. A total of 101 females spent time eating. This included 52 females whose time was charted for two days. Most of the females spent 30 minutes eating.

There was more total participation of both males and females in the non-housework categories than in the household work categories. There was also less difference in the amounts of time spent in the non-work

activities by males and females in this study. The results of the analysis of the difference in the amounts of time male and female adolescents spent in household work and non-work activities are consistent with most of the literature that was previously reviewed.

Hypothesis II: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of time spent with other family members in household activities by male and female adolescents.

In order to analyze this hypothesis, the time that male and female adolescents spent with their mother, father, sibling, mother and father together, mother and sibling together, father and sibling together, and the entire family was analyzed in each of the 10 household work categories and the seven non-work household activities. Since, as illustrated in the discussion of Hypothesis I, most adolescents did not spend any time in any of the household work activities, 38 (54 percent) of the 70 possible household work analyses have no entries. Twelve (38 percent) of the 32 household work entries do not have entries of both male and female adolescents and, therefore, are not applicable for analysis of the difference in the amounts of time spent in those categories by male and female adolescents. Nineteen (39 percent) of the 49 non-work household activities did not have entries. Seven (23 percent) of the 30 non-work entries were not applicable for analysis because only males or only females had an entry in that activity with a particular family member or group of family members.

Table IV describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in each of the 10 household work activities with each possible combination of family members. The mean number of minutes males spent cleaning house with a

TABLE IV

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF TIME SPENT
IN HOUSEHOLD TASKS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Food Preparation with Sibling	M	8	31.88	26.72	9.45	1.40	N.S.
	F	3	10.00	8.66	5.00		
2. Dishwashing with Mother	M	2	15.00	0.00	0.00	-0.30	N.S.
	F	9	17.22	11.21	3.37		
3. Dishwashing with Sibling	M	2	17.50	17.68	12.50	0.01	N.S.
	F	3	16.67	12.58	7.27		
4. Shopping with Mother	M	3	50.00	17.32	10.00	-0.60	N.S.
	F	8	61.88	33.37	11.80		
5. Shopping with Sibling	M	2	35.00	35.36	25.00	-1.40	N.S.
	F	5	95.00	56.79	25.40		
6. Shopping with Mother and Sibling	M	2	55.00	35.46	25.00	0.60	N.A.
	F	1	30.00	0.00	0.00		
7. Shopping with Entire Family	M	3	56.67	55.08	31.80	0.27	N.S.
	F	2	45.00	21.21	15.00		
8. Housecleaning with Mother	M	1	10.00	0.00	0.00	-1.04	N.A.
	F	2	55.00	35.36	25.00		

TABLE IV (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
9. Housecleaning with Sibling	M	6	18.33	20.90	8.53	1.42	N.S.
	F	9	8.22	4.71	1.57		
10. Housecleaning with Mother and Sibling	M	2	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
	F	1	120.00	0.00	0.00		
11. Maintenance with Mother	M	2	27.50	17.68	12.50	-1.51	N.S.
	F	3	63.33	29.30	16.92		
12. Maintenance with Father	M	4	38.75	16.00	8.00	-33.10	N.A.
	F	1	630.00	0.00	0.00		
13. Maintenance with Sibling	M	3	25.00	8.66	5.00	-1.80	N.S.
	F	4	53.75	26.26	13.13		
14. Maintenance with Father and Sibling	M	1	115.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
	F	1	60.00	0.00	0.00		
15. Maintenance with Family	M	2	90.00	42.43	30.00	0.60	N.A.
	F	1	60.00	0.00	0.00		
16. Laundry with Sibling	M	2	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
	F	1	60.00	0.00	0.00		
17. Physical Care of Family Member with Mother	M	1	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	N.A.
	F	2	32.50	31.82	22.50		

TABLE IV (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
18. Management with Mother	M	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	N.A.
	F	2	15.00	7.07	5.00		
19. Management with Mother and Sibling	M	1	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
	F	1	30.00	0.00	0.00		
20. Management with Entire Family	M	1	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.
	F	1	30.00	0.00	0.00		

sibling was 18. The mean number of minutes spent cleaning house with a sibling for female adolescents was eight (see Table IV, Activity 9). The male and female adolescents who were observed in this study did not spend significantly different amounts of time doing household work activities with family members.

Table V describes the number of male and/or female adolescents and the mode of the amount of time spent by them in each household work activity with each possible combination of family members. No male adolescents spent time doing clothing construction with any family member and, therefore, this category is not included in the discussion.

This analysis shows that female adolescents who did spend time in food preparation spent more time doing food preparation with other family members than male adolescents. Most females prepared food with their mothers. More male adolescents, however, prepared food with their siblings than did female adolescents. Nineteen female adolescents spent time preparing food with their mothers. Most of the 19 females spent 20 minutes in this activity with their mothers. Nine male adolescents spent time preparing food with their sibling. Equal numbers spent 10, 20, and 60 minutes preparing food with their sibling.

Female adolescents in this sample spent more time washing dishes with other family members than male adolescents. Most of the female adolescents who washed dishes with another family member did so with their mothers. Nine adolescent girls spent time washing dishes with their mothers. Most of these nine females spent 10 minutes washing dishes with their mothers.

More female adolescents spent time shopping with other family members than male adolescents. More female adolescents shopped with their

TABLE V

MODE ANALYSES OF TIME MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS SPENT DOING
HOUSEHOLD WORK TASKS WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mother	<u>n</u>	Father	<u>n</u>	Sibling	<u>n</u>	Mother/ Father	<u>n</u>	Mother/ Sibling	<u>n</u>	Father/ Sibling	<u>n</u>	Family
Food Preparation	M	0	0	0	0	9	10,20,60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	9	10,20	0	0	3	5	2	5,60	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dishwashing	M	2	15	0	0	2	5,30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	9	10	0	0	3	5,15,30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shopping	M	3	60	0	0	2	10,60	0	0	2	30,80	0	0	3	20,30,120
	F	8	80	2	20,45	5	150	3	10,60,90	1	30	0	0	2	30,60
Housecleaning	M	1	10	0	0	6	5,15	0	0	2	60	0	0	0	0
	F	3	15,30,80	0	0	9	5	0	0	1	120	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	M	2	15,20	4	45	3	30	0	0	1	20	1	115	2	60,120
	F	3	30,75,85	1	630	4	70	0	0	0	0	1	60	1	60
Laundry	M	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing Construction	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	6	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical Care	M	1	45	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	10,55	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE V (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mother	<u>n</u>	Father	<u>n</u>	Sibling	<u>n</u>	Mother/ Father	<u>n</u>	Mother/ Sibling	<u>n</u>	Father/ Sibling	<u>n</u>	Family
Non-Physical Care	M	0	0	0	0	1	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	3	10,20,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30,60	0	0
Management	M	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	30
	F	2	10,20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	30

entire family than any other combination of family members. However, more male adolescents shopped with their mother and sibling than female adolescents who shopped with their mother and sibling. Two male adolescents spent time shopping with their mother and their sibling together. Respectively, they spent 30 and 60 minutes in this activity. Twelve female adolescents spent time shopping with the entire family. Equal numbers of them spent 30 and 60 minutes shopping with the entire family.

More female adolescents than male adolescents cleaned house with another family member. Both male and female adolescents cleaned house with their sibling more often than any other combination of family members. Six male adolescents spent time cleaning house with their sibling. Equal numbers of them spent 5 and 15 minutes cleaning house with the sibling. Nine female adolescents spent time cleaning house with their sibling. Most of them spent five minutes in this activity.

More male adolescents than female adolescents spent time doing maintenance of the home, car, yard, and pets with another family member. Most male adolescents did home maintenance with their fathers; most females did maintenance of the home, car, yard, and pets with their sibling. Four male adolescents spent time in maintenance with their fathers. Most of them spent 45 minutes in this activity with their fathers. Four female adolescents spent time doing home maintenance with their sibling. Most of them spent 70 minutes in this activity with their sibling.

More male adolescents than female adolescents in this sample did laundry with another family member. Males did laundry most often with their sibling. Two male adolescents spent time doing laundry with their sibling. They both spent five minutes in this activity.

Two female adolescents spent time doing physical care for another family member with their mothers. Respectively, they spent 10 and 55 minutes in this activity with their mothers. More female adolescents did physical care of family members with another family member than male adolescents. Most female adolescents spent time in this activity with their mothers.

More female adolescents than male adolescents spent time doing non-physical care of family members with another family member. There was no possible combination of family members in which both male and female adolescents spent time doing non-physical care of family members.

More female adolescents spent time in management activities with family members than male adolescents. Most of the females did management activities with their mother. Most males who spent time in management activities with a family member spent 30 minutes. Two female adolescents did management activities with their mothers. Respectively, they spent 10 and 20 minutes in this activity with their mothers.

Fifty-two male adolescents in this sample did household work tasks with another family member. More males spent time doing household work tasks with their sibling than any other combination of family members. One hundred and three female adolescents (52 individuals who charted time on two different days) spent time doing household work tasks with another family member. More of the work tasks were done with the mother than with any other family member. Therefore, more female adolescents did housework tasks with another family member than male adolescents. Most female adolescents spent time doing household work tasks with their mother; most male adolescents did household work tasks with their siblings.

Table VI describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the mean number of minutes spent in other activities by male and female adolescents during the two days during which time was charted. Other activities are activities commonly done in the home, or with family members, but not considered household tasks. These activities were accounted for during the interviews, but not included in Table IV.

Male and female adolescents were shown to have spent significantly different amounts of time in one category of household activity that is not work with other family members. Only those categories in which both male and female adolescents spent time are shown on Table VI.

Male adolescents spent significantly ($P < .05$) more time in social and recreational activities with their father than female adolescents. Males spent 109.60 mean minutes in this activity with their father. Females spent 51.33 mean minutes in social and recreational activities with their father.

Female adolescents spent significantly ($P < .05$) more time doing social and recreational activities with their sibling than male adolescents. Females spent 177.04 mean minutes in this activity with their sibling. Males spent 98.41 mean minutes in social and recreational activities with their sibling (Table VI, Activity 13). Male adolescents, however, spent significantly ($P < .01$) more time doing social and recreational activities with their father than females.

More adolescents spent more time with more different combinations of family members in the non-work activities than in the household work activities. Female adolescents appear to have spent more time in non-work activities with family members than male adolescents. Females appear to have spent more time with their mother than any other family

TABLE VI

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF
TIME SPENT IN OTHER ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. School with Sibling	M	3	61.70	64.29	37.12	-1.43	N.S.
	F	2	130.00	0.00	0.00		
2. Paid Work with Mother	M	2	50.00	14.14	10.00	-35.22	N.A.
	F	1	660.00	0.00	0.00		
3. Paid Work with Sibling	M	5	228.00	151.23	67.63	1.32	N.S.
	F	3	106.70	41.63	24.04		
4. Unpaid Work with Father	M	4	416.25	386.40	193.20	0.63	N.S.
	F	2	220.00	286.70	190.00		
5. Unpaid Work with Sibling	M	4	35.00	12.30	6.12	-1.10	N.A.
	F	1	50.00	0.00	0.00		
6. Unpaid Work with Mother and Father	M	2	240.00	254.56	180.00	1.10	N.S.
	F	3	85.00	61.44	35.47		
7. Organization Participation with Sibling	M	2	90.00	56.60	40.00	-0.22	N.A.
	F	1	105.00	0.00	0.00		
8. Organization Participation with Mother and Father	M	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	N.A.
	F	2	120.00	84.90	60.00		
9. Organization Participation with Mother and Sibling	M	2	67.50	95.45	67.50	-1.11	N.S.
	F	3	123.33	5.77	3.33		

TABLE VI (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
10. Organization Participation with Family	M	3	145.00	40.00	23.10	-0.30	N.S.
	F	5	151.00	20.43	9.14		
11. Social and Recreational Activities with Mother	M	10	37.00	25.19	7.70	-1.30	N.S.
	F	19	80.00	106.25	24.40		
12. Social and Recreational Activities with Father	M	11	109.60	65.44	19.73	2.90	.01
	F	15	51.33	37.90	9.80		
13. Social and Recreational Activities with Sibling	M	22	98.41	74.14	15.81	-2.00	.05
	F	27	177.04	174.90	33.66		
14. Social and Recreational Activities with Mother and Father	M	5	51.00	41.89	18.74	-1.10	N.S.
	F	11	81.36	55.95	16.90		
15. Social and Recreational Activities with Mother and Sibling	M	10	52.50	46.92	14.84	-1.00	N.S.
	F	8	71.25	60.64	21.44		
16. Social and Recreational Activities with Father and Sibling	M	13	92.69	77.58	21.52	1.30	N.S.
	F	2	20.00	7.07	5.00		
17. Social and Recreational Activities with Family	M	16	105.00	74.72	18.68	-1.40	N.S.
	F	19	149.21	106.71	24.48		
18. Eating with Mother	M	11	18.18	9.29	2.80	-2.00	N.S.
	F	11	33.64	24.00	7.23		

TABLE VI (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
19. Eating with Father	M	7	32.14	23.60	8.92	1.00	N.S.
	F	7	25.71	11.70	4.42		
20. Eating with Sibling	M	27	37.96	41.10	7.91	0.10	N.S.
	F	24	37.29	30.93	6.31		
21. Eating with Mother and Father	M	11	40.00	68.85	20.76	-1.50	N.S.
	F	16	97.20	128.06	32.02		
22. Eating with Mother and Sibling	M	15	30.70	16.78	4.33	0.20	N.S.
	F	8	28.80	31.40	11.09		
23. Eating with Father and Sibling	M	10	39.50	37.80	11.94	1.00	N.S.
	F	6	25.00	15.50	6.32		
24. Eating with Family	M	48	40.10	20.50	3.00	-2.00	N.S.
	F	45	52.80	42.39	6.32		

member. Males seem to have spent the most non-work activity time with their father or with their father and sibling together.

Table VII describes the number of male and female adolescents who did household non-work activities with another family member and the mode amount of time spent in each category with each possible combination of family members.

The sibling was the only family member that male and female adolescents both spent time with doing school activities. Three adolescent males spent time in school or school related activities with their sibling.

Male and female adolescents spent time doing paid work with their fathers, mothers, siblings, mother and father, and mother and sibling. More males than females spent time doing paid work with another family member. Males also spent more time than females doing paid work with family members. Both males and females spent more time doing paid work with their sibling than with any other family member. Five male adolescents did paid work with their sibling. Most of these spent 370 minutes in this activity. Three female adolescents did paid work with their sibling. Respectively, they spent 60, 120, and 140 minutes doing paid work with their sibling (Table VII, Activity 2).

More males than females did unpaid work with another family member. Equal numbers of male adolescents did unpaid work with their father and with their sibling. Although fewer female adolescents did unpaid work with another family member, those who did spend time spent greater amounts of time than male adolescents. Equal numbers of female adolescents did unpaid work with their mother and with their mother and sibling together (Table VII, Activity 3).

TABLE VII

MODE ANALYSIS OF TIME SPENT BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS IN OTHER ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Mother	Father	Sibling	Mother/ Father	Mother/ Sibling	Father/ Sibling	Family
1. School	M	0	0	N=3 MO=15,35, 135	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	N=3 MO=130	0	0	0	0
2. Paid Work	M	N=2 MO=40,60	N=1 MO=345	N=5 MO=370	N=1 MO=460	0	0	0
	F	N=1 MO=660	0	N=3 MO=60,120, 140	0	N=1 MO=15	0	0
3. Unpaid Work	M	0	N=4 MO=55,170, 530, 910	N=4 MO=25	N=2 MO=60,140	0	0	0
	F	N=3 MO=115	N=2 MO=30,410	N=1 MO=50	N=3 MO=40,60, 155	0	0	0
4. Organization Participation	M	0	0	N=2 MO=50,130	N=1 MO=100	N=1 MO=135	0	N=3 MO=105, 145, 185
	F	N=2 MO=75,120	N=1 MO=80	N=1 MO=105	N=2 MO=60,180	N=3 MO=120	0	N=5 MO=135, 150

TABLE VII (Continued)

Activity	Sex	Mother	Father	Sibling	Mother/ Father	Mother/ Sibling	Father/ Sibling	Family
5. Social and Recreational Activities	M	N=10 MO=30	N=11 MO=50	N=22 MO=22,30	N=5 MO=30	N=10 MO=15,45	N=13 MO=60	N=16 MO=30, 70
	F	N=19 MO=10,15, 45	N=15 MO=30	N=27 MO=90	N=11 MO=0	N=8 MO=30	N=2 MO=25,15	N=19 MO=30
6. Personal Care	M	0	N=2 MO=15,20	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Eating	M	N=13 MO=15	N=7 MO=15	N=27 MO=15	N=11 MO=20	N=15 MO=30	N=10 MO=30,55	N=47 MO=30
	F	N=11 MO=15	N=7 MO=30	N=24 MO=15	N=16 MO=30,75	N=8 MO=15	N=6 MO=30	N=44 MO=30

More female adolescents than male adolescents spent time participating in an organization with another family member. Female adolescents spent more time participating in organizations with their entire family than with any other individual or group of individuals in their family. More male adolescents also spent more time participating in organizations with their entire family than any other individual or group of family members (Table VII, Activity 4).

More female than male adolescents in this study spent social and recreational time with another family member. However, both male and female adolescents spent some social and recreational time with every possible combination of family members. Most of the social and recreational time spent with other family members by both male and female adolescents was in the company of the adolescent's sibling. Twenty-two male adolescents spent social and recreational time with their sibling. Equal numbers of them spent 20 and 30 minutes in this activity with their sibling. Twenty-seven female adolescents spent time doing social and recreational activities with their sibling. Most of them spent 90 minutes in this activity with their sibling. More male adolescents than female adolescents spent social and recreational time with their father and sibling together; this was the only possible combination of family members in which the number of male participants exceeded the number of female participants (Table VII, Activity 5).

Two male adolescents spent time doing personal care with another family member. No female adolescents performed personal care activities with another family member during the two days that time was charted (Table VII, Activity 6).

More male than female adolescents spent time eating with other family members. More male and female adolescents ate with their entire family than with any other family member or combination of family members. Forty-seven male adolescents spent time eating with their entire family. Most of them spent 30 minutes in this activity with their entire family. Forty-four female adolescents spent time eating with the entire family. Most of the females, as well as males, spent 30 minutes eating with the entire family (Table VII, Activity 7). Equal numbers of male and female adolescents ate with their fathers. However, more female than male adolescents ate with their mother and father together.

More male and female adolescents participated in non-work household activities with more different combinations of family members than participated in household work activities with another family member. In the non-work category, more adolescents ate with other family members than any other activity. More male adolescents and female adolescents ate with their entire family than any other combination of family members. The second greatest number of both male and female adolescents ate with their sibling.

Many adolescents also spent time with other family members in social and recreational activities. More female adolescents than male adolescents spent social and recreational time with another family member. More male and female adolescents spent social and recreational time with their sibling than any other combination of family members.

Both male and female adolescents in this study spent most of their time with other family members in non-household work activities with either their sibling or their entire family. Five of the seven activities show that more male and female adolescents spent time in that

activity with their sibling than any other combination of family members. Both male and female adolescents spent more time participating in organizations and eating with their entire family than any other combination of family members.

The results of this study do not show any significant difference in the number of male and female adolescents who spent time doing non-work household activities with another family member. Female adolescents, however, did spend significantly more time in non-work household activities than male adolescents.

Hypothesis III: There will be no significant difference in the amounts of leisure time spent with other family members by male and female adolescents.

The instrument used to gather data for Hypothesis III differs from the instrument used for Hypotheses I and II in that the instrument recorded activities for a seven-day week rather than a 24-hour day. The leisure activities instrument, therefore, obtained a number of observations for each activity, as well as the number of male and female adolescents who participated in that activity. Many times an individual respondent participated several times in an activity during the seven days that were charted. The number of observations made and the number of different adolescent males and females who participated are recorded in Table VIII.

The t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of time that male and female adolescents spent in leisure sports activities with other family members can be seen in Table VIII. There were 29 sports activities represented on the instrument. Male and female adolescents spent time in 15 of those activities with family members. There were no

TABLE VIII

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE
 ADOLESCENTS IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	n	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Fishing	M	7	634.3	996.1	376.5	0.40	N.S.
	F	10	462.0	858.6	271.5		
2. Hunting	M	1	180.0	0.0	0.0	1.63	N.A.
	F	5	132.0	26.8	12.0		
3. Playing Football	M	1	300.0	0.0	0.0	-0.32	N.A.
	F	9	406.7	320.0	106.7		
4. Playing Basketball	M	12	248.8	122.1	35.2	-0.70	N.S.
	F	13	280.4	112.8	31.3		
5. Playing Baseball	M	9	164.4	101.4	33.8	-2.20	N.S.
	F	12	318.3	189.4	54.7		
6. Playing Soccer	M	1	120.0	0.0	0.0	-0.50	N.A.
	F	3	140.0	34.6	20.0		
7. Playing Tennis	M	12	160.0	89.9	25.9	-0.10	N.S.
	F	11	163.6	93.3	28.1		
8. Spectator Sports	M	15	119.0	71.8	18.5	-2.00	N.S.
	F	12	168.8	93.4	27.0		

TABLE VIII (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
9. Swimming	M	17	208.2	144.1	34.9	-0.20	N.S.
	F	26	216.9	150.0	29.4		
10. Horseback Riding	M	11	162.8	141.0	42.5	1.00	N.S.
	F	12	75.0	21.2	15.0		
11. Bowling	M	9	140.0	75.0	25.0	-1.20	N.S.
	F	4	195.0	86.6	43.3		
12. Water Skiing	M	4	210.0	34.6	17.3	0.40	N.S.
	F	3	200.0	34.6	20.0		
13. Hiking	M	3	100.0	69.3	40.0	-0.40	N.S.
	F	4	120.0	69.3	34.6		
14. Roller Skating	M	6	145.0	29.5	12.0	0.20	N.S.
	F	3	140.0	69.3	40.0		
15. Other Sports	M	8	280.0	89.0	31.1	2.00	N.S.
	F	7	191.4	108.2	40.9		

significant differences found in the amount of time that male and female adolescents spent in any of those 15 leisure sports activities with other family members.

Table IX describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of leisure time that male and female adolescents spent with family members in entertainment activities. There were 14 entertainment activities represented on the instrument. Male and female adolescents reported time spent with other family members in 11 of those 14 entertainment activities. There was no significant difference found between the amount of time male and female adolescents spent in any of these activities.

Table X describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of leisure time spent by male and female adolescents with family members in institutional activities during the seven days that were charted. There were nine institutional activities represented on the instrument. Male and female adolescents spent leisure time in five of those activities with family members. There was no significant difference found in the amounts of leisure time spent in any institutional activities with family members by male or female adolescents.

Table XI describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of leisure time spent by male and female adolescents with family members in craft and hobby activities during the seven days that were charted. There were 12 craft and hobby activities represented on the instrument. Males and females spent leisure time with family members in eight of those 12 activities. No significant difference was found in the amount of leisure time that male and female adolescents spent with

TABLE IX

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE
 ADOLESCENTS IN ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Television	F	119*	600.9	642.1	58.9	1.50	N.S.
	M	120	498.8	392.5	35.8		
2. Movies	F	37	140.3	52.9	8.7	0.20	N.S.
	M	38	138.2	49.2	9.3		
3. Parties	F	10	246.0	139.9	44.2	0.82	N.S.
	M	8	198.8	96.1	34.0		
4. Dancing	F	10	186.0	62.9	19.9	1.41	N.S.
	M	8	142.5	67.6	23.9		
5. Reading	F	42	271.4	228.4	35.2	0.62	N.S.
	M	36	306.7	273.5	45.6		
6. Listen to the Radio	F	50	548.1	457.5	64.7	-1.31	N.S.
	M	50	682.5	562.5	79.6		
7. Listen to Records and Tapes	F	50	502.2	404.4	57.2	0.30	N.S.
	M	52	482.9	347.6	48.2		
8. Play an Instrument	F	26	254.4	176.2	34.6	0.82	N.S.
	M	16	209.1	171.2	42.8		

TABLE IX (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
9. Visit Family and Friends	F	39	598.1	619.3	99.2	1.30	N.S.
	M	39	447.3	372.0	59.6		
10. Play Cards	F	11	177.3	82.1	24.8	0.53	N.S.
	M	5	95.0	49.3	22.0		
11. Play Board Games	F	8	161.3	65.5	23.2	0.53	N.S.
	M	4	135.0	75.5	37.7		

*One hundred and six adolescents observed for seven days; therefore, total could be 742.

TABLE X

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE
 ADOLESCENTS IN INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Agricultural Clubs	F	3	60.0	0.0	0.0	-1.44	N.S.
	M	7	98.6	44.9	17.0		
2. Civic Clubs	F	3	140.0	69.3	40.0	0.11	N.S.
	M	4	135.0	57.4	28.7		
3. Church	F	43	186.3	176.0	26.8	-0.63	N.S.
	M	36	214.0	222.0	36.0		
4. Family Reunions	F	1	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	N.A.
	M	1	210.0	0.0	0.0		
5. Volunteer Work	F	1	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	N.A.
	M	1	60.0	0.0	0.0		
6. Attend Dramas, Debates, Plays	F	3	270.0	238.1	137.5	0.00	N.S.
	M	3	270.0	238.1	137.5		

TABLE XI

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE
 ADOLESCENTS IN CRAFT AND HOBBY ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Tend Flowers	F	5	65.0	49.3	22.1	0.24	N.S.
	M	5	58.0	57.2	25.6		
2. Garden	F	1	230.0	0.0	0.0	1.50	N.A.
	M	5	120.0	73.5	32.9		
3. Sewing	F	5	183.0	116.4	52.1	1.04	N.S.
	M	3	0.0	0.0	0.0		
4. Woodward	F	1	420.0	0.0	0.0	0.60	N.A.
	M	2	360.0	84.9	60.0		
5. Painting	F	4	240.0	138.6	69.3	0.60	N.S.
	M	2	180.0	0.0	0.0		
6. Drawing Sketches	F	3	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	N.S.
	M	3	180.0	0.0	0.0		
7. Collecting Coins	F	3	40.0	0.0	0.0	-1.00	N.A.
	M	1	60.0	0.0	0.0		
8. Other Crafts	F	2	180.0	84.9	60.0	0.50	N.S.
	M	3	140.0	91.7	52.9		

family members in any craft or hobby activity during the seven days that were charted.

Table XII describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of leisure time spent by male and female adolescents in recreation activities with family members. There were 13 recreation activities represented on the instrument. Male and female adolescents spent time in seven of those 13 activities with family members. No significant statistical difference was found in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents with family members in any of the seven recreation activities.

Table XIII describes the t-test analysis of the difference in the amounts of leisure time spent by male and female adolescents with family members in other leisure activities. There were 13 activities represented on the instrument. Male and female adolescents spent time in 11 of those 13 activities. Females spent a mean of 577 minutes in casual conversation with family members during the seven days that were charted. Male adolescents spent a mean of 460 minutes with family members in casual conversation.

Male adolescents, however, spent significantly ($P < .05$) more leisure time playing informally with family members than female adolescents during the seven days that were charted. Male adolescents spent a mean of 810 minutes playing informally with family members. Female adolescents spent a mean of 300 minutes playing informally with family members during the seven days that were charted.

Female adolescents spent significantly ($P < .05$) more leisure time writing letters with family members than male adolescents. Female

TABLE XII

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
 IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Indoor Games	F	12	220.0	193.3	55.8	0.45	N.S.
	M	9	180.0	226.0	75.3		
2. Outdoor Games	F	9	340.0	171.7	57.2	0.30	N.S.
	M	7	317.7	185.6	70.2		
3. Walks	F	6	225.0	116.6	47.6	1.10	N.S.
	M	5	140.0	143.0	63.9		
4. Skate Board	F	2	22.5	10.6	7.5	-1.10	N.S.
	M	6	172.5	192.5	78.1		
5. Boating	F	2	150.0	127.3	90.0	0.00	N.S.
	M	2	150.0	127.3	90.0		
6. Picnic	F	1	840.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	N.A.
	M	2	180.0	0.0	0.0		
7. Spending Time in a Pool Hall	F	1	120.0	0.0	0.0	-1.00	N.A.
	M	6	180.0	93.0	38.0		

TABLE XIII

T-TEST ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNTS OF LEISURE TIME
 SPENT WITH FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
 IN OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
1. Casual Conversation	F	93*	577.5	546.0	56.7	2.00	N.S.
	M	77*	460.7	404.0	46.0		
2. Play Informally	F	7	300.0	84.9	32.1	-3.00	.05
	M	4	810.0	519.7	259.9		
3. Shopping	F	18	211.7	194.8	45.9	0.52	N.S.
	M	14	180.0	137.7	36.8		
4. Caring for Pets	F	40	142.5	152.5	24.1	-1.10	N.S.
	M	26	185.2	166.7	32.7		
5. Tinkering in Workshop	F	4	360.0	259.2	129.6	0.00	N.S.
	M	4	360.0	259.2	129.6		
6. Going to the Library	F	8	69.4	34.9	12.3	-0.30	N.S.
	M	5	75.0	45.0	20.1		
7. Eating Out	F	35	98.6	69.8	11.8	-1.00	N.S.
	M	35	111.9	96.4	16.3		
8. Riding in the Car for Pleasure	F	6	300.0	390.7	159.5	-1.00	N.S.
	M	15	404.0	460.0	118.8		

TABLE XIII (Continued)

Activity	Sex	<u>n</u>	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	t-Value	P
9. Write Letters	F	5	564.0	481.1	215.2	3.00	.05
	M	6	25.8	19.1	7.8		
10. Take Naps	F	28	288.2	371.2	70.2	-1.20	N.S.
	M	30	417.0	457.9	83.6		
11. Affectionate Behavior	F	9	213.3	216.6	72.2	1.00	N.S.
	M	11	130.9	190.6	60.7		

*One hundred and six adolescents observed for seven days; therefore, total could be 742.

adolescents spent a mean of 25 minutes writing letters with family members during the seven days that were charted.

Table XIV describes the number of observations made and the mode amount of time spent in sports activities with family members. More female adolescents spent leisure time with family members than male adolescents in seven sports activities. More male adolescents spent leisure time with family members in nine sports activities than female adolescents. Male adolescents spent greater mode amounts of leisure time with family members than females in all sports activities except the other sports category. Females spent a greater mode amount of time in other sports than male adolescents.

Approximately equal numbers of male and female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in sports activities in this study. However, male adolescents consistently spent greater mode amounts of leisure time with family members in sports activities.

Table XV describes the number of observations made and the mode amount of time of adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in entertainment activities. More female than male adolescents spent leisure time with family members in 10 entertainment activities. More male adolescents than female adolescents spent leisure time with family members participating in two entertainment activities.

Female adolescents spent greater mode amounts of time than males going to parties, dancing, and playing a musical instrument with family members. Male adolescents spent greater mode amounts of time sightseeing, reading, and visiting family and friends with family members. Male and female adolescents spent equal mode amounts of time in five entertainment activities with family members. These activities were watching

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT
WITH FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE
ADOLESCENTS IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Fishing	F	7	180
	M	10	90
2. Hunting	F	1	180
	M	5	120
3. Play Football	F	1	300
	M	9	360
4. Play Basketball	F	12	120,270,300
	M	13	240
5. Play Baseball	F	9	120
	M	12	540
6. Play Soccer	F	1	120
	M	3	120
7. Play Tennis	F	12	120
	M	11	120
8. Spectator Sports	F	15	180
	M	12	180
9. Swimming	F	17	120
	M	26	120
10. Ride Horseback	F	11	60
	M	2	60,90
11. Bowling	F	9	90
	M	4	120,170
12. Water Ski	F	4	180,240
	M	3	180
13. Hike	F	3	60
	M	4	60,80
14. Roller Skate	F	6	120
	M	3	180

TABLE XIV (Continued)

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
15. Wrestle	F	0	0
	M	5	60
16. Other Sports	F	8	300
	M	7	120

television, going to movies, listening to records and tapes, and playing board games. Although more female than male adolescents spent leisure time with family members in entertainment activities, there is very little difference in the total amount of time spent with family members in entertainment activities by male and female adolescents.

Table XVI describes the number of observations and the mode amounts of time of adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in institutional activities. More male adolescents than female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in three institutional activities. Equal numbers of male and female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in three institutional activities. Approximately equal amounts of leisure time with family members were spent in institutional activities by male and female adolescents with two exceptions: males spent greater mode amounts of time in civic organizations than females, and females spent greater mode amounts of time in family reunions with family members than males. In this study it appears that there was little difference in the number of male and female adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in institutional activities or in the

TABLE XV
 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT WITH
 FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
 IN ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Watch Television	F	36	120
	M	21	120
2. Go to Movies	F	36	120
	M	21	120
3. Go to Parties	F	9	120,240,270,480
	M	7	60,240,270
4. Dance	F	9	240
	M	7	90
5. Sightsee	F	0	0
	M	1	240
6. Read	F	41	60,80
	M	35	60,240
7. Listen to Radio	F	49	120
	M	9	120
8. Listen to Tapes and Records	F	49	420
	M	69	420
9. Play an Instrument	F	41	300
	M	15	180
10. Visit Family and Friends	F	46	120
	M	38	60,480,1260
11. Play Cards	F	10	90
	M	4	60,90
12. Play Board Games	F	8	120
	M	4	120

TABLE XVI
 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT WITH
 FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
 IN INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Agricultural Clubs	F	3	60
	M	7	60
2. Civic Clubs	F	3	80
	M	4	180
3. Church	F	43	120
	M	36	120,180
4. Family Reunions	F	1	300
	M	1	210
5. Volunteer Work	F	1	60
	M	1	60
6. Attending Debates, Dramas, and Plays	F	3	90,180,540
	M	3	90,180,540

mode amounts of time those adolescents spent with family members in institutional activities.

Table XVII shows the number of observations and the mode amounts of time of adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in craft and hobby activities. There were 12 craft and hobby activities represented on the instrument. Male and/or female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in 11 of those activities. Only female adolescents spent leisure time with family members sewing, doing needlework, knitting or crocheting, and collecting stamps. Only male adolescents spent leisure time with family members doing metalwork. More female adolescents painted and collected coins with family members than male adolescents. More male adolescents gardened and did other crafts with family members than female adolescents. Equal numbers of male and female adolescents tended flowers and sketched or drew with family members. Female adolescents spent greater mode amounts of time gardening, painting, and in other crafts. Males spent more time with family members sketching and collecting coins. More female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in craft and hobby activities than male adolescents. Although more females participated in craft and hobby activities with family members than males, the male adolescents spent more time with family members in craft and hobby activities. Therefore, it appears that in this study male adolescents spent more leisure time with family members doing hobbies and crafts than female adolescents.

Table XVIII describes the number of observations and mode amounts of time of adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in recreational activities. There were 15 recreation activities represented

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT WITH
FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
IN CRAFT AND HOBBY ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Tend Flowers	F	5	30
	M	5	10,120
2. Garden	F	1	240
	M	5	60,120
3. Sew	F	5	30
	M	0	0
4. Needlework	F	4	180
	M	0	0
5. Knit and Crochet	F	1	240
	M	0	0
6. Metalwork	F	0	0
	M	1	420
7. Painting	F	4	120,360
	M	2	180
8. Sketch and Draw	F	3	150
	M	3	180
9. Collect Stamps	F	1	90
	M	0	0
10. Collect Coins	F	3	30
	M	1	60
11. Other Crafts	F	2	120,240
	M	3	60,120,240

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT WITH
FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Indoor Games	F	11	120
	M	9	120
2. Outdoor Games	F	8	150,240,600
	M	6	120,540
3. Walk	F	5	300
	M	5	35
4. Skateboard	F	2	15,130
	M	6	60
5. Boating	F	2	60,240
	M	2	60,240
6. Picnic	F	1	840
	M	2	180
7. Camp	F	0	0
	M	2	880
8. Spend Time at a Pool Hall	F	1	120
	M	6	120
9. Biking	F	0	0
	M	4	15,840
10. Jogging	F	2	300,480
	M	0	0

on the instrument. Male and/or female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in 10 of those activities. In this study only male adolescents spent leisure time with family members camping and biking. Only female adolescents in this study spent leisure time with family members jogging. Equal numbers of male and female adolescents spent leisure time with family members walking and boating. More female adolescents spent leisure time with family members playing indoor games and outdoor games than male adolescents. More male adolescents spent leisure time with family members skateboarding, picnicing and going to the pool hall. Female adolescents in this study spent more leisure time with family members playing outdoor games, taking walks, and picnicing than male adolescents. More male adolescents than female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in recreation activities. Male adolescents spent greater mode amounts of leisure time with family members than females in recreation activities.

Table XIX describes the number of observations and the mode amounts of time of adolescents who spent leisure time with family members in other leisure activities. There were 13 activities represented on the instrument. Male and/or female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in all 13 of the other leisure activity categories. Only male adolescents spent leisure time with family members studying nature and building models. Equal numbers of male and female adolescents spent leisure time with family members tinkering in the workshop and eating out. Male adolescents spent more leisure time with family members than female adolescents in casual conversation, shopping for pleasure, eating out, riding in the car for pleasure, writing letters, napping or relaxing, and in affectionate activity. Female adolescents spent more leisure

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND MODE AMOUNTS OF TIME SPENT WITH
FAMILY MEMBERS BY MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS
IN OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Activity	Sex	Number of Observations	Mode Analysis of Minutes
1. Casual Conversation	F	92	240
	M	76	600
2. Playing Informally	F	7	240
	M	4	960
3. Shopping	F	17	60
	M	19	120
4. Care for Pets	F	39	60
	M	25	60
5. Study Nature	F	0	0
	M	5	120
6. Tinker in Workshop	F	4	0
	M	4	0
7. Go to Library	F	7	60
	M	5	60,120
8. Build Models	F	0	0
	M	1	120
9. Eat Out	F	34	60
	M	34	60
10. Ride in the Car	F	6	240
	M	14	300
11. Write Letters	F	5	300
	M	6	30,60
12. Nap or Relax	F	27	60
	M	29	60
13. Affectionate Behavior	F	8	120
	M	10	30,120

time than males with family members playing informally, caring for pets, and going to the library. Male adolescents spent a greater mode amount of time in casual conversation, playing informally, shopping for pleasure, and riding in a car for pleasure. Female adolescents spent a greater mode amount of leisure time than male adolescents with family members writing letters. A greater number of male adolescents than female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in other leisure activities. Male adolescents also spent greater mode amounts of time with family members in other leisure activities than female adolescents in this study.

Statistical results of this study show that there does not appear to be a significant difference in the amounts of time that male and female adolescents spend with family members in leisure activities.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The main purpose of this research was to examine the difference in the amounts of time that male and female adolescents spent in the home in household and leisure activities with family members. Another purpose was to utilize this information in describing the role of male and female adolescents within the nuclear family. The study included 106 adolescents: 54 males and 52 females. Approximately half of the males and half of the females were from an urban district and the other half from a rural area. All adolescents were members of two-parent two-child families. The families were contacted through personal interviews. Family names were obtained through city directories, church and social records and various civic organizations.

Two instruments were used to gather data for this research; the Twenty-Four Hour Time Chart revised by K. Walker and the Leisure Time Activities Inventory designed by A. Ghany, both to be used for the National Urban Rural Family Time Use Study. The data were collected for two days and the mean time for the two days was utilized in the household work and non-work time analysis. The leisure activities instrument gathered data for a seven-day period. The analysis separated the number of observations in each category and the actual number of male and female adolescents who participated.

t-Tests were performed on the difference in the mean amounts of time spent by males and females in various household and leisure activities and for time spent with family members in those activities. A mode analysis of time was also performed on the time in various activities to provide a clearer view of individual adolescents' participation in household and leisure activities with family members.

The results and conclusions of the study were as follows:

1. There was no significant difference in the amount of time that male and female adolescents spent performing household tasks. Male adolescents spent significantly less time than female adolescents in all activities that were charted except management.
2. Most adolescents, both male and female, in this study did not spend any time in household work activities during the charting period.
3. More adolescents, both male and female, participated in activities that are not household tasks and spent more time in those activities than in household task activities. There was little difference found in the amounts of time spent by male and female adolescents in activities that were not household tasks.
4. More female adolescents did household work tasks with a family member than did male adolescents.
5. Most female adolescents did household work tasks with their mother. Most male adolescents did household work tasks with their sibling.
6. Male and female adolescents spent more time with family members doing household activities that were not household tasks.

Females spent more time with family members than males.

Females spent the most time in activities that were not household tasks with their mother and males spent equal time with their father and their father and sibling together.

7. There was no significant difference in the number of male and female adolescents who spent time in activities that were not household tasks with family members, but female adolescents spent more time in those activities than male adolescents.
8. There was no significant difference in the amount of leisure time spent in entertainment activities with family members by male and female adolescents.
9. No significant difference was found in the amount of leisure time that male and female adolescents spent in sports activities.
10. There was no significant difference in the amount of leisure time that male and female adolescents spent in institutional activities with family members, hobby and craft activities, or in recreation.
11. Male adolescents who did spend leisure time with family members in activities spent more time than females.
12. More female adolescents than males spent leisure time with family members in entertainment activities, but there was no significant difference in the mode amounts of time that male and female adolescents spent in leisure entertainment with family members.
13. There was no difference in the number of male and female adolescents who spent leisure time in institutional activities with

family members.

14. More female adolescents spent leisure time with family members in craft and hobby activities than males, but males spent greater amounts of time in this activity with family members.
15. More male adolescents spent leisure time with family members in recreation activities and male adolescents also spent greater amounts of time in this activity with family members.
16. More male adolescents spent leisure time with family members in other leisure activities than females. Males also spent greater amounts of time with family members in this activity than did female adolescents.

Discussion

This study indicates that most adolescents do not spend time doing household work. Female adolescents do seem to contribute more time to household work than male adolescents. It appears that household work done by adolescents follows traditional sex role patterns. Both adolescent males and females spent more time doing non-work tasks in the home than work tasks. Male and female adolescents spent more equal amounts of time doing activities that were not household tasks in the home also.

More adolescents did household task activities with family members than alone; again though, the majority of the adolescents did not do any household work. More females than males did participate with other family members in household work. Females also spent more time in household work with family members than males. Females most often did household work with their mother and males with their sibling.

Apparently adolescents in this population have little or no responsibility for household tasks. The rate of employment for this population is not great enough to be a factor in the lack of participation. Neither apparently are participating in school organization activities as shown by time spent in those activities.

Both male and female adolescents spent a great deal more time in activities that were not household tasks and leisure activity with family members than in work activity.

This seems to indicate that adolescents do spend a significant amount of time with family members and in the home. The leisure and non-work activities also appear to follow a traditional sex role pattern for participation by adolescents as well as the household work pattern.

Therefore, the conclusion of this study is that very few adolescents contribute time to household work either alone or with family members. Females contribute slightly more time to household work than males and the work that is done by adolescents follows traditional sex role patterns. Adolescents, both male and female, spend significant amounts of time in the home doing non-work and leisure activities with family members.

It is not known if the distribution of time is a result of parental expectation or adolescent performance. This study seems to validate the proposition that adolescents do not have a clearly defined role in the nuclear family at this time in this society. This seems particularly pertinent in view of the fact that adolescents are remaining in the parental home until an older age than ever before.

Areas of Possible Future Study

This study indicates a need for additional research: to assess the adolescent's conception of his place in the family; to assess the expectations, both conceived and operational, of adolescent's parents; and the congruence between the adolescent's conception of his role and the parent's conception of the adolescent's role. The literature indicated that family size is an influence in the household task assignments to adolescents. Further research needs to be conducted with control groups of different sized families because this research was limited to families of the identical composition of two adults and two children. Research needs to be conducted to determine if the adolescent's lack of responsibility in the home is due to undefined expectations and role behaviors or a function of developing an individual identity separate from the nuclear family.

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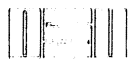
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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

LETTER OF EXPLANATION TO FAMILIES



Oklahoma State University

FAMILY STUDY CENTER

SHILWATER, OKLAHOMA 74074
HOME ECONOMICS WEST
(405) 624-6696 or 6697

Dear

A family time use research project, financed by the Family Study Center and the Department of Housing, Design and Consumer Resources at Oklahoma State University is being conducted in Guthrie, Oklahoma. This research on time use will provide important information for family life education, community planning for family needs, and the ways in which rural and urban families differ in their use of time.

We would very much appreciate your helping with this research. Your family has been selected by chance to represent the size and age composition of families we need to study. The information we are requesting is not personal in nature and will be used for no purpose other than the research. Your family will not be personally identified in reports of the study in any way. The experience of participating in the study may provide some benefits to you if you are wondering "Where does my time go?"

What we are asking is that you provide information for two days about your family's work load, both in the home and in paid work, and in leisure activities. Ann Hardesty, a graduate student in Home Economics, will be doing the interviewing in Guthrie. She will contact you soon about a convenient time to talk with you. The first interview will take approximately one and one-half hours; a second interview will take approximately one hour.

We hope you will want to take part in our study.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Sharon Y. Nickols
Principal Researcher

Dr. Mary C. Rainey
Director, Family Study Center

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APPENDIX B

INTAKE INFORMATION FORM

Sampling Code

Household Code

FAMILY TIME USE: AN INTERSTATE RURAL/URBAN COMPARISON

• Name _____ Telephone _____
• Address _____ rural/ farm _____
 (number) (street) nonfarm _____
• _____ urban/suburban _____
 (city) (state) (zip code)

How many children under 18 are living in your home? _____

CONTINUE INTERVIEW IF ONLY 2 CHILDREN

How many persons 18 and over are living in your home? _____

CONTINUE INTERVIEW IF THERE ARE ONLY 2 ADULTS

Who is primarily responsible for the operation of your household? _____

We will call this person "Homemaker". What is the birthdate of the homemaker?

INTERVIEWER FILL IN HOMEMAHER SPACE BELOW -- LISTING MONTH, DATE AND YEAR OF BIRTH

Who is the adult in the household? _____

What is his/her birthdate? CONTINUE INTERVIEW IF A TWO-PARENT HOUSEHOLD

Starting with the oldest child under 18 living at home, (Child 1) please tell me for each child if it is a boy or girl and the child's birthdate. LIST IN BOX BELOW

	FAMILY MEMBER	SEX	BIRTHDATE (mo., date, year)	AGE	CODE
ADULT	Homemaker	m f			H
	Spouse	m f			S
CHILD		m f			
	1	m f			
	2	m f			
		m f			
		m f			

INTERVIEWER: CODE AGE OF EACH CHILD USING CODE FROM CHART BELOW AND MAKE CERTAIN NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CODED AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD FITS SAMPLE CODE BEFORE ARRANGING FOR INTERVIEW.

Code for age of children

- 1 = under 1 year
- 2 = 1 year
- 3 = 2-5 years
- 4 = 6-11 years
- 5 = 12-17 years

• The sample code is _____.

• Records should be for days _____ and _____.

Sampling Code _____

• Letter mailed _____
(date)

Household Code _____

• RECORD OF CALLS

Date	Day of the week	Time	This call was made		
			day-time	even-ing	week-end
1		am			
		pm			
2		am			
		pm			
3		am			
		pm			
4		am			
		pm			

NONINTERVIEW REASON

- _____ does not fit sample
- _____ no one at home after 4 calls
- _____ refused
- _____ vacant
- _____ moved out of sampling area
- _____ other _____

• Interview arranged for:

Day 1 _____ Day 2 _____
Date _____ Date _____
Time _____ Time _____

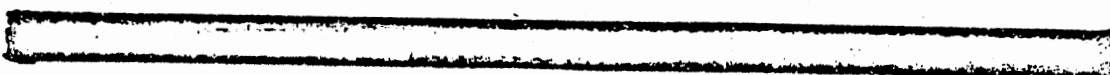
	Date Interview Taken	By Whom	Data reported for		Time Interview Began	Time Interview Ended
			day of week	and date		
First day						
Second day						

Structure is:

- _____ a detached single family house
- _____ two family house
- _____ row house (3 or more units)
- _____ a building with 3 or 4 apartments
- _____ a building with 5 or more apartments
- _____ mobile home
- _____ other _____

Apartment is located on the _____ floor

Building has an elevator Yes _____ No _____



Interviewer's Comments _____

APPENDIX C

TIME CHART

APPENDIX D

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES GRID

Direction: Circle the activities in which you or any member of your family have participated during the past week.

SPORTS

Fishing	Swimming	Scuba diving	Wrestling
Hunting	Golf	Sailing	Judo
Football	Horseback riding	Hiking	Karate
Basketball	Bowling	Ice skating	Boxing
Baseball	Snow skiing	Roller skating	Canoeing
Soccer	Water Skiing	Handball	Rowing
Tennis	Skindiving	Racquetball	Other sport

Attending athletic events as a spectator

ENTERTAINMENT

Watching TV	Reading books, magazines	Visiting family, friends
Attending movies	Going to exhibits	Playing cards
Attending parties	Listening to radio	Playing board games
Dancing	Listening to records, tapes	(chess, monopoly)
Sightseeing	Playing musical instrument	Going to museum, gallery

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Attending club meetings	Attending church activities
Agricultural clubs	Family reunions
Civic clubs	Volunteer work
Fraternal lodges	Attending debates, dramas, plays
Military clubs	
Professional clubs	

CRAFTS AND HOBBIES

Tending flowers	Knitting, crocheting	Drawing, sketching
Gardening	Woodworking	Collecting stamps
Sewing (recreational)	Metal working	Collecting coins
Needlework (recreational)	Painting	Other crafts

RECREATION

Playing indoor games	Boating	Spending time in pool hall
Playing outdoor games	Croquet	Spending time in tavern, lounge
Taking walks	Badminton	Park activities
Skateboarding	Picnicking	
Going to races	Camping	

OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Casual conversation	Tinkering in workshop	Writing letters
Playing informally	Going to library	Taking naps or relaxing
Shopping for pleasure	Constructing models	Engaging in affectionate
Caring for pets	Eating meals out	or sexual activity
Studying nature	Riding in auto (for pleasure)	

VITA²

Anna P. Hardesty

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: A COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS' TIME SPENT IN HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES AND FAMILY INTERACTION

Major Field: Family Relations and Child Development

Biographical:

Personal Data: Born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 25, 1950, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hardesty.

Education: Graduated from Owasso High School, Owasso, Oklahoma, in May, 1968; received the Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics Education from Oklahoma State University in 1972; completed extension courses in Special Education at Alamosa State Teacher College and The University of Northern Colorado in 1974; completed a class in Evaluations in Home Economics at Colorado State University in 1974; completed requirements for certification as a telephone crisis intervention counselor at the Contact Center in 1977; completed requirements for continuing education credit in Suicide Assessment and Management at The Medi Center in 1978; completed requirements for the Master of Science degree at Oklahoma State University in December, 1979.

Professional Experience: Vocational Home Economics teacher, F.H.A. and sophomore class sponsor, Olney High School, 1972-73; Vocational Home Economics and Family Living teacher, F.H.A. and sophomore and junior class sponsor, basketball cheerleaders chaperone, Lamar High School, 1973-76; member Cosmetology Advisory Committee, Lamar Community College, 1976; Nutrition Instructor Continuing Education, Lamar Community College, 1976; graduate research assistant, Family Study Center, Oklahoma State University, 1978; graduate teaching assistant, Family Relations and Child Development, Oklahoma State University, 1979; designer and implementer of curriculum, Teaching Pre-Natal Care and Parenting Skills to Pregnant Adolescents, Payne County Health Department, 1978-79; panel member in

Seminar in Children Rearing Children, in Seminar, Partners in Responsible Parenting, 1979; Psychiatric Assistant, Stillwater Municipal Hospital, 1976-present.