HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF THE OLDER HOMEMAKER AS A BASIS FOR EXPANDING A COUNTY HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION PROGRAM

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CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

Today, the average man can expect to live longer than in any other period of history. In the United States there are well over 16,000,000 persons who are 65 years of age or older. Not only has the number of older persons multiplied five times since 1900 but within the next 40 years, this number is expected to double. The number of persons over 75 years of age is increasing even more rapidly and is expected to triple within the next 40 years. While there continues to be more older people, the proportion they represent in the population has grown rapidly. The 65-and-older group now represents 9.2 per cent of the total population. While the total population increased 18.5 per cent from 1950 to 1960, the population of those 65 years of age and older enlarged by 34.7 per cent.²

The increase in older persons has not been uniformly distributed throughout the nation. Florida had a more rapid gain of people in this age group than any other state. Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and California also had substantial gains. Yet, while this redistribution of

Leonard Z. Breen, "On the Nature of Aging." Report of the American Home Economics Assn. Workshop on Aging (Lafayette, Indiana, April 29-May 2, 1962), p. 6.

²George Simpson, <u>People in Families</u> (New York, 1960), p. 446.

the population was taking place, these states do not have as high a proportion of older people as does Iowa, Missouri or Nebraska.³

Donahue and Tibbitts predicted that the middle-aged population, people between the ages of 45 and 64, will increase from 34 million in 1955 to 43 million by 1975, and to at least 53 million by the year 2000. They also predicted that by 1975 the older population will include approximately twelve million women and nine million men. 4

According to the 1960 census, the over-65 population in Mississippi was 187,543 or 8.6 per cent of the total population. Within the state's total population, nine per cent of the females and 8.2 per cent of the males were within this age group. The numbers and proportion of older people in Mississippi are increasing. A comparison of the 1960 population figures with those of 1950 shows that there was an increase of 34,579, or 1.6 per cent in this age group, during the ten year period. 5

An individual finds satisfaction in living to the extent that he can fulfill his needs and enjoy the circumstances of his times. While new developments have made longer life possible, older people have not yet learned to enjoy the added years to the fullest advantage.

There is probably a greater need for developing educational programs to help the older segment of the population meet and adjust to

³Ibid, p. 446.

⁴Wilma Donahue and Clark Tibbitts, <u>The New Frontiers of Aging</u> (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1957), p. 65.

⁵U. S. Bureau of the Census, <u>U. S. Census of Population</u>: 1960, Vol. 1, part 26, U. S. Government Printing Office, (Washington, D. C., 1962).

changing situations than for any other group. The writer believes that the developmental needs of older people, as outlined by such educational authorities as Havighurst, can be used as a framework for developing educational programs for this age group. She also believes that many of their needs can be met through the informal educational program of home economics extension work.

Therefore, this study is concerned with identifying the homemaking needs of two groups of older homemakers in Mississippi, comparing their needs and developing suggestions whereby home economics extension programs may provide educational opportunities to help them meet their needs.

Reasons for Selecting the Problem

The writer was influenced in the selection of this problem by the following reasons:

- An increasing number of people are living longer than ever before, and there is a need for developing educational programs designed to serve them.
- 2. Few studies have been made concerning the role of the Cooperative Extension Service in helping this segment of the population to meet their needs.
- 3. Adult leaders have given valuable assistance to home economics extension work at the county level. However, in many instances capable older people have been overlooked as leaders. Their services can be used in the teaching of some of the homemaking skills to 4-H club members, younger home demonstration club members and other adults.

4. County, district and state Extension personnel in Mississippi have indicated an interest in developing new programs and expanding present ones which are designed to help the older segment of Extension clientele to meet some of their needs.

Statement of the Hypotheses and Assumptions Related to the Study

The hypotheses of this study are:

- 1. The needs of older homemakers in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health, home management, and housing can be identified.
- 2. The needs of older home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members in these areas of homemaking are similar.
- 3. Information obtained about the homemaking needs of older homemakers can be used to develop suggestions for the home economics
 extension program so that it may more effectively help these
 people meet their needs.

The following assumptions underlie the hypotheses of the study:

- 1. The Cooperative Extension Service is an educational agency designed to help people help themselves.
- 2. The development of educational programs for the aging members of the population is one of the vital areas of responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service.
- 3. By identifying the needs of the aging clientele, assisting them in meeting their needs, and using their abilities in carrying out the extension program, county extension workers will be able to more effectively serve this segment of the population.

4. The developmental needs of later maturity can be used as a framework for developing educational programs in home economics extension work that will help older homemakers meet their needs.

Purposes of the Study

The purposes for undertaking this study were:

- 1. To identify the developmental needs of the older age group as presented in current literature.
- 2. To identify the homemaking needs of the older age group as presented in current literature.
- 3. To identify some of the homemaking needs of a group of older home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members in selected localities in Mississippi in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health and safety, home management and housing.
- 4. To compare the homemaking needs of these two groups of home-makers.
- 5. To determine whether age, place of residence, marital status, living arrangements, education and income have any effect upon the homemaking needs of older homemakers.
- 6. To develop proposals for educational programs in home economics extension work which are designed to help older homemakers meet some of their homemaking needs.

Definition of Terms

For purposes of clarification in this study the terms listed below are defined.

- 1. Cooperative Extension Service, Extension Service, or Extension is the off-campus system of education in partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture, the land-grant institutions and the local government for all people in the practical aspects of agriculture, home economics and related areas.
- 2. Home Demonstration Agent, Home Economics Extension Worker or

 County Extension Agent refers to the county extension personnel responsible for the planning, implementing and evaluating of the county home economics extension program.
- 3. Home Demonstration Club refers to an organized group of adult women whose educational program in personal, family and community living is carried on under the guidance of the home demonstration agent.
- 4. Home Demonstration Club Member refers to a member of a home demonstration club.
- 5. Aging or Aged in this study refers to those people who are 60 years of age or older.

Limitations of the Study

The data of this study were collected by mail questionnaire. The homemaking needs included in the questionnaire were in the areas of:

(1) clothing; (2) food and nutrition; (3) family relationships; (4) health and safety; (5) home management; and (6) housing.

The population sample was composed of two groups of homemakers; one group consisted of homemakers who were 60 years of age or over and were members of a home demonstration club. The second group consisted of homemakers who were 60 years of age or over and who were not members of a home demonstration club.

No attempt was made to use a statistical sampling survey design to select the homemakers used in the study. The methods used will be discussed in the following section describing the procedure.

The geographic area from which the data were collected included Bolivar, Holmes and Montgomery counties in Mississippi. Criteria used for their selection were: (1) the counties are located within the northwest extension district; (2) the home demonstration agents in the counties are interested in the study; and (3) the state staff of the Cooperative Extension Service in Mississippi approved the study.

The data were analyzed on the basis of home demonstration club member and non-home demonstration club member groupings and not according to the respective counties from which the data were collected.

The results of the study are limited to this sample which is non-representative of all homemakers who are 60 years of age or older. Moreover, it is limited to the information that can be obtained by the questionnaire method with all of the chances for error inherent therein. The author contends, therefore, that the findings are applicable only to the sample and not to the over-60 population as a whole. However, it is felt that the information obtained will be of value in developing and expanding extension home economics programs for this age group.

Procedure

The problem of this study was identified from a review of literature concerned with needs of the older age group. It also came about as a result of the writer's interest in homemaking tasks in general and in those problems which the older homemaker has in particular.

Six areas of homemaking needs and specific items in these areas

were identified from literature and from the writer's experience as a home demonstration agent in Mississippi.

A tentative questionnaire was developed and pretested with a group of homemakers in Stillwater, Oklahoma who were representative of the homemakers used in the study. Selected personnel of the Oklahoma and Mississippi Cooperative Extension Services and the Mississippi Council on Aging were asked to make suggestions concerning the questionnaire. Results of the pretest and suggestions from professional workers were used in revising the questionnaire.

The instrument was duplicated and sufficient copies mailed to the home demonstration agents in the three counties in Mississippi. The agents were asked to distribute the questionnaires and to collect them when they were completed.

The home demonstration agents distributed two copies of the questionnaire to each home demonstration club member who was 60 years of age and over. The club member was asked to fill out one questionnaire and give the second questionnaire to a non-home demonstration club member who was 60 years of age or over. She was also asked to return both questionnaires to the home demonstration agent.

The data were transferred to data processing cards and machine tabulated. The responses were compiled and transposed to percentages on the basis of the home demonstration club and non-home demonstration club groups.

The data were analyzed in terms of the variables outlined earlier.

Recommendations for extension program development were formulated.

This chapter has outlined the purposes, hypotheses, assumptions, procedure and other information relevant to the development of the

problem.

In Chapter II will be presented information concerning home economics extension work, the developmental task concept, and a review of related studies dealing with homemaking problems of the aging. The findings of the study and interpretation of the data are presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV deals with summary and conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER II

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION PROGRAM TO MEET THE NEEDS OF OLDER HOMEMAKERS

The Cooperative Extension Service is continuing to be concerned with adjusting program emphasis to meet the needs of various segments of the population, including the aging. This chapter will include an explanation of the Cooperative Extension Service as an educational organization, some of the needs and problems of the aged in our society, the developmental tasks of later maturity and a review of studies concerned with the homemaking needs of older homemakers.

Cooperative Extension Service

Probably the most influential educational movement for the masses of people in the United States during the twentieth century has been the Cooperative Extension Service. Various authorities point out that this organization has been quite instrumental in promoting improved family and community living.

Several important factors led up to and contributed to the establishment of the Cooperative Extension Service. The Morrill Act of 1862 provided for the establishment of the land-grant college system. This brought about an unique educational movement which concerns itself with the education of all people and with practical education. The basic educational belief resulting from the land-grant colleges was that the

use of knowledge and technical skills to enrich the daily living and occupation of all people was a public responsibility.

A second factor was the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture through the Organic Act of 1862. The primary purposes of the Department was to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects involving agriculture in the broadest interpretation of the word. Thus, from the beginning education was a major function of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The land-grant institutions and the United States Department of Agriculture were established independently. Each had its own functions and responsibilities; however, eventually the two united to provide an off-campus educational program for all people.

The Cooperative Extension Service centers around the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 and subsequent legislation. The original Act stipulated that the United States Department of Agriculture and the respective state land-grant institution would establish an informal educational program in agriculture and home economics for individuals not attending or resident in the land-grant college. The law further provided that this program would be conducted in such manner as mutually agreed upon between the Secretary of Agriculture and the respective land-grant institution.²

United States Department of Agriculture and Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Joint Committee Report in Extension Programs, Policies and Goals (Washington, August, 1948), p. 12.

²Lincoln David Kelsey and Cannon Chiles Hearne, <u>Cooperative Extension Work</u> (Ithaca, New York, 1955), pp. 27-37.

Since the original Smith-Lever Act of 1914, various legislative enactments have contributed to the expansion of the Cooperative Extension Service. The major function of the organization as stated in the amended Smith-Lever Act of 1953 is:

Cooperative Agriculture Extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics and subjects relating thereto to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications and otherwise, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing.³

From its beginning the Cooperative Extension Service has been an educational agency. While its efforts have been directed primarily toward improving farming and homemaking practices, its ultimate goal is the improvement of people. It is directed to helping them solve the various problems encountered from day to day. It is designed to help people of all ages and at all stages of life, from the youth to the oldest citizens.

In carrying out its educational function, the extension service is concerned with the most important local needs and opportunities. The Scope Report pointed out that extension joins with people in helping them to: (1) identify their needs, problems and opportunities; (2) study their resources; (3) become familiar with specific methods of overcoming problems; (4) analyze alternative solutions to their problems where alternatives exist; and (5) arrive at the most promising course of action in light of their own desires, resources and abilities. 4

³Ibid, p. 29.

land A. Miller, et. al., A Statement of Scope and Responsibility of the Cooperative Extension Service (Washington, April, 1958), p. 12.

In performing this educational function, professional extension workers bring to the local people available pertinent research information. They interpret and demonstrate the application of research to the immediate situations involved. They encourage application of this research in solving problems. The wide-spread participation of the people is stressed in both planning and conducting these informal educational efforts.

From its beginning, the extension service has used group organizations as a means of carrying out its educational endeavors. The earliest of these organized groups was with boys and girls for the purpose of demonstrating acceptable practices of agricultural production and homemaking. As pointed out earlier, home economics is recognized as an important phase of the Cooperative Extension Service. This is often referred to as home demonstration work or the extension family living program.

Home demonstration work was an outgrowth of girls' club work. It was a natural matter for the girls' club agent to become acquainted with the girls' mother and to assist her with homemaking problems. The original purpose of home demonstration work was to bring to the farm woman the same type of assistance in the home as the county agricultural agents were giving the farmers. The home economics program of the Cooperative Extension Service is designed to assist families in acquiring the knowledge, experience and understandings that will enable them to adjust to changing social and economic conditions of the world.

⁵Clarence Beaman Smith and Meredith Chester Wilson, The Agricultural Extension System of the United States (New York, 1930), p. 34.

Emphasis is on the development of the individual and his potentials and the opportunity to strengthen family living through helping families meet problems as they work to improve the quality of their life in the home and the local community. While home economics, as taught by the extension service, was originally directed to the rural population, there is now a growing understanding of the opportunities and need for work among homemakers in urban areas.

The Committee on Objectives and Future Directions of Home Economics in Land-Grant Colleges and Universities pointed out that home economics extension makes its most significant contribution to families in the following manner:

The optimum development of children, youth and adults as individuals and as members of a family and community.

The management of human and material resources to achieve goals the family considers important.

The assistance to family members in attaining a high level of competence in the needed homemaking skills and techniques.

The promotion and maintenance of good health, including the establishment and wise use of health facilities and services.

The assistance to family members in understanding the community and its organizations and services, and in participating in these organizations and services.

The further development of an informed leadership equipped to appraise and solve its own problems in a democratic society through effective individual and group participation in a solution of the various problems affecting the welfare of the family and community.

The orientation of programs towards interests and needs of all families-rural and urban. (These programs are to be adjusted to the stages and development of the family, such as the young homemaker, the working wife, the mother, the elderly person.)

⁶Lela O'Toole, et. al., Home Economics in Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities (Washington, 1960), p. 10-11.

Factors In The Aging Process

The term <u>aging</u> has been defined by various authorities. Breen described it as:

A process of physical deterioration; a continual process of change; a pathological sequence of events; a physiological response to social situations; a social superimposition of personality traits upon the natural physiological processes of change. One might conceive of aging, therefore, as a result of some of these changes, as a disease, a change of time, a variation in the manner by which persons present themselves to the rest of the world, or simply as a collection of personal problems seeking social solution.

Cameron defined aging and described some of the changes which take place within the individual in the following manner:

Aging is a gradually accelerating decline in the speed and precision of motor performances, of perception, and of learning and immediate recall. Sensory acuity eventually suffers in all spheres. Nueral and humoral coordinations, muscular and secretory responses are apt to show some decrement in deficiency. The somatic musculature begins to fatigue more easily and to recover more slowly after exertion. Tonic and phasic action becomes less steady and less well coordinated.

On the other hand, aging was seen by Howell as an irregular process. He stated that individuals do not age at the same rate, and that progress may be hastened or retarded by such factors as heredity, disease, emotion or past habits. 9

⁷Leonard Z. Breen, "On the Nature of Aging", Report of the American Home Economics Association Workshop on Aging (Lafayette, Indiana, April 29-May 2, 1962), p. 5.

Norman Cameron, "Neuroses of Later Maturity" in O. J. Kaplan, (editor) Mental Disorders in Later Life (Stanford, California, 1945), pp. 201-243.

⁹Leonard Z. Breen, "The Aging Individual" in Clark Tibbitts (editor)
Handbook of Social Gerontology (Chicago, 1960), p. 147.

Most current authorities tend to agree with Tibbitts' idea that the aging process involves numerous interrelated elements which are biological, psychological and sociological in nature. He classified aging into four categories. Each of these have varying degrees of discreteness and overlap. They are:

- l. Biological aging refers to a complex of progressive changes in cellular composition and capacity for growth; in tissue structure and function; in the speed, strength and endurance of the neuromuscular system; and in the reduction of the capacity to integrate organ systems. Parallel to these changes and no doubt related to them is an increasing prevalence of long-term, chronic diseases arising from cumulated insults to the organism. The results of a multiplicity of factors are seen in the slower rate of performance, the decline in energy reserve, and a variety of cosmetic and structural changes.
- 2. Psychological aging implies the changes in the sensory and perceptual capacities and in the ability to organize and utilize information. Attention is given to external influences, such as cultural expectations and environmental factors. Most of the changes in these areas are currently thought to be normal aging processes or functions of such processes. There is evidence, however, that maturation of some capacities may extend into middle adulthood and that declines are highly differential and usually very gradual. Psychologists are concerned also with changes in the personality and with the external behavior of the aging individual.

¹⁰Clark Tibbitts, Handbook of Social Gerontology (Chicago, 1960), p. 7.

- 3. <u>Sociological changes</u> have to do with a person's changing circumstances or situation as a member of a family, community and society. These may include completion of parental role; social attitudes and behavior toward the aging or aging individual; retirement from work or reduced income; restricted mobility induced by disease, disability, or loss of energy; need for special living arrangements; and loss of spouse.
- 4. Behavioral aspects of aging are concerned with the meaning given by the individual to the changes previously discussed and with the internal and external adjustments he makes to them. Interest lies in his inner reactions with regard to such matters as changing self image, feelings, efforts to maintain ego balance, maintenance or loss of mental well-being, and tolerance of stress. There is also interest in changing status and roles; relationship to family, work and others; and organization of behavior in terms of content and expansion or construction of life space.

It is generally conceded that the most acceptable chronological age that might be designated as that point in time when one becomes "old" is 65.11 There is nothing inherently dramatic in a sixty-fifth birthday that alters one's nature or ability to function. However, this is the age when a person is frequently retired, a dramatic work history event which may create serious problems as important changes in occupational and social activity occur.

The selection of age 65 as the time for retirement is a matter of

llLeonard Z. Breen, Report of the American Home Economics Association Workshop on Aging (Lafayette, Indiana, April 29-May 2, 1961),

historical nature. In the 1880's, Bismarck, a German, developed the first national system of institutionalized retirement as a program of reward to the "soldiers of labor", allocated to them at 65 years of age. This established age 65 as the point in time when social rewards would come to an individual.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the first broad retirement program was instigated in this country by the Carnegie Foundation. This organization designated 65 as retirement age, and the policy was soon accepted on a nation-wide basis. This was later codified through the Social Security Administration during the middle 1930's.

Even though age 65 has been designated as the age for retirement, various organizations, business firms and individual employers are recognizing the importance of helping individuals prepare for retirement, particularly in the financial aspect and the use of leisure time. The writer believes that adult education programs should be concerned with helping people prepare for such adjustments and for meeting the problems they will encounter in later years. Therefore, the population sample of this study is concerned with women who are 60 years of age and over.

Factors Which Influence The Problems of Older People

The older segment of the population is faced with various problems. Many people hold the attitude that an old person is in the way, that he has outlived his usefulness and that there is no longer a place for him or jobs for him to do. Younger people often do not have patience to spend time with him. In many instances he is not shown the respect to which he is entitled. Thus, he may have reason to wonder if a longer life span is good.

While new developments have made longer life possible, the aging have not yet learned to enjoy the added years to the fullest advantage. They encounter such problems as decline in health and adjustments to housing situations for their present needs and to reduced income. Physical changes often bring about additional problems in providing a proper diet. Changes in the figure may make it difficult to obtain clothing that fits properly, is easy to get into and out of, and is attractive. Old age often brings about problems in getting along with other members of the family.

One of the greatest problems encountered by older people is using their time to the best advantage. Many find that with the reduction of work and the accompanying free time, there is not enough to do to keep them occupied.

According to Hauser, the problems of aging and the social implications of an aging population are derived from changes in the roles of family members and in the increase in the proportion of the older people in the total population. Changes have accompanied the transition of society from an agricultural and pre-industrial society to present day living. Hauser also pointed out several specific factors which affect the problems of aging, and to which other leading authorities tend to agree. These factors include transition from rural to urban society, changes in the family structure, tempo of social change, economic organizational changes and revisions in government functions. They are

presented in the following discussion. 12

One factor has been the transition from a rural to an urban society. There are not as many problems of the aging in a rural area as in an urban setting. In the rural areas, the lives and roles of older people are integrated into the total social structure, while in the urban areas they seem to be less a part of the total social structure.

Because of the competitive impersonal and utilitarian character of urban social interaction, problems of the aging in contemporary life are becoming increasingly pressing. The city does not supply the homogeneous setting of the farm and rural community. The emphasis in urban life on rational rather than on traditional behavior, and on science rather than on experience tends to undermine the importance of the role of the senior citizen as a carrier of tradition, experience and wisdom.

A second factor affecting problems of the aging is changes which are taking place within the family. Today's urban family, as compared with the early rural family, is smaller and more mobile. It has little economic or social unity and is more frequently broken by divorce or separation. Standard facilities for family use are adapted to the parent-child type of organization, or the two-generation unit, rather than to the three or even four-generation unit. In lieu of the traditional living arrangements in which older persons spend their declining years with relatives, increasing proportions live apart from their family or relatives. The older person is increasingly faced with

¹²Philip M. Hauser, "Facing the Implications of an Aging Population", Social Services Review. XXVII (1953), pp. 162-176.

the necessity of living by himself, with the surviving spouse or with non-relatives.

The relationship of family members as a group of interacting personalities has been greatly altered in the urban setting. More emphasis is placed on the individuality of the family member than was the case in the rural setting. The bonds of solidarity, sentiment and affection are subjected to considerable strain. In such a setting, the gulf between parents and their married children may be one of physical distance and separate living arrangements and also of social distance.

Smaller family size tends to increase the financial burden placed on each child in providing support for the dependent aged. The modern family often cannot, even when it wishes to do so, provide security for its aging dependent members.

A third factor is the tempo of social change. The person of 70 has lived through profound technological and social changes. He has witnessed fundamental modifications in personal modes of conduct and thought. It has been virtually impossible for some older persons to adapt to the significant changes in society. Technological innovations have frequently resulted in the obsolescence of occupational skills that provided prestige, good psychological adjustment and economic security. Older people find it difficult to adapt to these changes.

A fourth factor affecting the aged is changes in our economic organization. In a competitive economy, all workers, including the older workers, are usually evaluated in terms of their productivity. This accounts for many of the problems of older workers such as high unemployment and underemployment, discriminatory hiring practices,

occupational down-grading and compulsory retirement. There is little doubt that the maintenance of income is a basic and critical problem of old age.

Changes in the economic situation have not been entirely adverse to the aged. A decline in the length of the work week has been significant in helping them improve their competitive position in the labor market. Technological advances have contributed to the lightening of manual tasks and to the lowering of physical requirements for the performance of many kinds of work. Higher rates of pay have increased the volume of savings, thereby permitting voluntary retirement from the labor force for many.

A fifth factor has been the changing functions of state and Federal governments. Governmental services in the form of provisions for the aged may be regarded as social inventions designed to deal with the problems of aging which are not being met by our culture and social institutions.

Government provisions have dealt primarily with the maintenance of income. More recently attempts have been made to approach the problems of old age in their entirety and to consider the non-economic as well as the economic problems of older people.

A few private programs are contributing to the needs of older people. These include the services of private welfare agencies, private homes for the aged, and industrial pension plans. There is evidence that such programs are increasing in number and in the scope of their operations.

Developmental Tasks of Later Maturity

Many educators have been concerned with the developmental processes of individuals at various stages of the life cycle. Several theories have been advanced by social psychologists. Probably the theory most widely accepted by educators is the developmental task or developmental goal concept as advocated by Havighurst. 13 It is upon this theory that the present study is based.

Havighurst defined a <u>developmental goal</u> as the objective to be obtained at a specific gradient of the growth spiral. He pointed out that an individual is capable of learning throughout life, and that there are certain tasks to be learned at various stages of the life cycle. An individual living in a modern society such as that in the United States has a long series of tasks to learn. When the tasks of each developmental stage are learned well, the individual enjoys satisfaction as his reward. Learning the tasks poorly brings unhappiness and social disapproval. Havighurst defined a developmental task as follows:

....a task which arises at or about a certain period in the life of the individual, successful achievement of which leads to happiness and to success with later tasks, while failure leads to unhappiness in the individual, disapproval by the society and failure with later tasks.

He also advocated that if a task is not learned at the time when the

¹³Robert J. Havighurst, <u>Developmental Tasks and Education</u> (New York, 1958).

¹⁴Ibid, pp. 1-4.

^{15&}lt;sub>Ibid</sub>, pp. 1-2.

individual is physically and psychologically ready- at the teachable moment - the tasks becomes difficult or even impossible to learn. 16

When a person becomes 65 years of age, he has reached the stage which Havighurst refers to as "later maturity," During this developmental stage, as in all the others, there are certain tasks to be learned and experiences to be met.

In discussing some of the changes that a person faces in later maturity, Havighurst stated:

The developmental tasks of later maturity differ in only one fundamental respect from those of other ages. They involve more of a defensive strategy - of holding on to life rather than of seizing more of it. In the physical, mental and economic spheres the limitations become especially evident. In the social sphere there is a fair chance of offsetting the narrowing of social contacts and interests by broadening others. In the spiritual sphere there is perhaps no necessary shrinking of the boundaries, and perhaps there is even a widening of them. 17

Havighurst lists six developmental tasks of later maturity. These tasks and a brief discussion of each are presented below. 18

l. Adjusting to Decreasing Physical Strength and Health - As the cells and cellular systems of the body ages, they accumulate useless or poisonous materials which cannot be expelled. The nutritional processes and the self-repairing abilities slow down. Thus, if a person has been spared from the things which might have taken his life at any age, such as accidents and diseases, his body will eventually wear away and give out. A large proportion of older people must adjust to some form or

¹⁶Ibid, p. 5.

¹⁷Ibid, p. 92.

¹⁸Ibid, pp. 92-98.

degree of invalidism which may be caused by heart diseases, arthritis or other crippling diseases or injuries. Fully half of the people who live to be 75 or over must adapt themselves to a period of invalidism before they die.

2. Adjusting to Retirement and Reduced Income - In the United States, a job is the axis of life for most men and many women. Many people lose the feeling of importance and usefulness when they no longer have a regular job. Yet, the occupation must be abandoned by a great majority of people between the ages of 60 and 70.

Some people fill the vacuum created by retirement with useful and interesting leisure-time activities. Others find a part-time job which keeps them busy and happy. Many fret and mope over their forced inactivity.

When retirement means a serious reduction in income, a person must adjust his expenditures accordingly. This often means the dropping of some activities and the narrowing of his social contacts.

3. Adjusting to the Death of Spouse - After a man and woman have lived together for many years, it is hard for one to get along without the other. Yet, death separates nearly every married man and woman. In most instances the husband dies before the wife. Between the ages of 65 and 70, there are as many widows as women living with their husbands.

If a woman loses her husband, she may have to move from her house to a smaller place, learn about business matters and learn to be alone.

A man has the same adjustment to make to loneliness. Also, he may have to learn homemaking tasks which were previously done by his wife.

The solutions of this task may be to live on alone in the old home,

move into a smaller place, live in a rooming house, move in with the children or other relatives, remarry, or go to a nursing home. Every solution requires relearning at a time when adjustments come harder than in the earlier years.

The nature of this task is to accept one's status as a member of the older group of society and to become a constructive participant.

Physical aging makes it difficult for an individual to maintain the tempo of life he followed during middle age. He tends to drop out of the activities of the middle aged group.

Until an individual reaches the period of later maturity, he has participated in occupational, social and religious groups in which age was not a problem and status was achieved on the basis of social position, economic power, talent and other factors that were largely independent of age. The aging person must now learn to participate in an age-graded group. Whether an individual who is 65 will participate in the group just younger than he (later middle age) or the group just older than he (early old age) depends to a large extent upon the way he regards the rewards and punishments attached to both groups.

Havighurst pointed out the fact that aging carries with it both rewards and punishments. Rewards of participating in the middle age group are: (1) a feeling of achievement and of something going on all the time; (2) satisfaction from the wielding of economic and social power; and (3) repetition of behavior patterns that are already well-learned.

Punishments of participating in the middle age group are: (1)

fatigue which comes from trying to keep up with a younger group; (2) being ignored or unintentionally insulted by references to increasing age and declining powers; and (3) embarrassment at the decrease of income and the loss of occupational responsibility.

Rewards of participating in the older age group are: (1) the tempo is slower and more comfortable; (2) companionship is more easily found in a group where people have more leisure time; and (3) prestige positions are available in organizations of older people, but not in organizations of middle-aged people.

Punishments of participating in the older age group are: (1) the admission of having grown old; (2) the general loss of status that is connected with aging; and (3) the difficulty of learning to participate in new groups.

5. Meeting Social and Civic Obligations - Plato suggested that people were not fit to govern in a democracy until they were past fifty, and then only if they studied philosophy. 19 Regardless of the truth of this statement, the increasing numbers of older people in the United States are becoming more responsible for the conduct of civic and political affairs, both as citizens and as office holders. Studies of the ages of holders of important offices show that the average age of such people has increased during the past century.

If an older person is to have greater civic and political power, and to use it wisely, he must continually acquire knowledge. He must keep abreast of current affairs. To meet this task, agencies will need

^{19&}lt;sub>Ibid</sub>, p. 96.

to be created to help him meet his needs through study, and he must participate increasingly in adult education programs.

6. Establishing Satisfactory Physical Living Arrangements - The nature of this task involves finding living quarters which are comfortable and convenient. The high incidence of disease of the heart and limbs makes physical exertion dangerous or difficult for many. Climbing stairs and performing heavy housework becomes difficult. There is increasing danger from falls. A decreasing ability to masticate foods, with an increasing need for an adequate diet makes good food-selection and preparation necessary. Decreasing metabolic ability makes it difficult for older people to keep warm and requires good heating facilities.

The principal values that older people look for in housing are quietness, privacy, independence of action, nearness to relatives and friends, residence among own cultural group, economy and nearness to transportation facilities and communal institutions such as libraries, shops, movies and churches. These values vary among people. However, many older people tend to cling to established housing arrangements that may not be the most satisfactory.

Conference and Workshop on Aging

The homemaking problems encountered by older women are an outgrowth of the developmental stages of later maturity. The physical, psychological and sociological changes which come about when an individual reaches this stage in the life cycle tend to make adjustments more difficult.

The awareness of the growing numbers of older people in the nation has recently become of major concern to leaders in all walks of life, and especially to educators. The realization that public and private programs do not meet the concerns of older people resulted in congressional legislation in an effort to help them solve some of their problems. The White House Conference on Aging Act of 1958 stipulated a course of action to be taken cooperatively by the Federal government and the states.²⁰

The Act designated that a national conference on aging be held.

The conference was to develop recommendations and plans for action which will serve the purposes of:

- Assuring middle-aged and older persons equal opportunity with others to engage in gainful employment which they are capable of performing, thereby gaining for the economy the benefits of their skills, experience, and productive capacities;
- 2. Enabling retired persons to enjoy incomes sufficient for health and for participation in family and community life as self-expressing citizens;
- 3. Providing housing suited to the needs of older persons at prices they can afford to pay;
- 4. Assisting middle-aged and older persons to make the preparation, develop skills and interests and find social contacts which will make the gift of added years of life a period of reward and satisfaction and avoid unnecessary social cost of premature deterioration and disability;
- 5. Stepping up research designed to relieve old age of its burdens of sickness, mental breakdown and social ostracism.21

²⁰ The Nation and its Older People - Report of the White House Conference on Aging (Washington, January 9-12, 1961), pp. 3-7.

²¹Ibid, pp. 126-129.

The Act provided financial assistance for conducting surveys to obtain information about the existing situation. It directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish a conference committee composed of professional and public members, and as necessary, to establish technical advisory committees to advise and assist in planning and conducting the conference.

The conference group also developed and accepted recommendations for various types of programs to help older men and women fulfill their hopes and aspirations and meet their needs in a rapidly changing world.

An outgrowth of the White House Conference on Aging was the Workshop on Aging sponsored by the American Home Economics Association.

Prior to the White House Conference, the association established a

Committee on Aging to consider the problems of older people as they

relate to home economics. The committee was asked to prepare a state
ment of the association's activities with the aging.

Selected delegates from the American Home Economics Association participated in the White House Conference on Aging. Plans and arrangements were made for the Workshop on Aging which was held April 29 - May 2, 1962 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. 22

The purposes of the Workshop on Aging were to: (1) clarify the role of home economics in regard to aging; (2) help appropriate groups of the association develop programs, resources and ideas in regard to aging; and (3) develop a philosophy that determines the association's

Aging (Lafayette, Indiana, April 29 - May 2, 1962), p. 1.

course of action in relation to education and service in programs for the aging.²³

The Workshop participants recognized that since home economics is directly related to all areas of life, it could make significant contributions to the effective integration of extended later life into the total pattern of our society. 24

Workshop groups corresponding to the subject matter and professional areas represented developed recommendations for their contingents.

Regional groups of state home economics associations did likewise.

Each work group suggested activities that could be implemented within its professional program. Recommendations made by the extension service work group which have implications for this study include: (1) problems of aging be approached from the standpoint of the individual's needs rather than the subject matter approach; (2) in-service training which integrates problems of the aging in all areas of home economics be conducted for extension personnel; (3) workers provide leadership by helping clientele develop an awareness of the aging process, the problems of aging and possible solutions to the problems; (4) extension personnel continue to evaluate the contributions home economics can make to individuals and organizations working with aging; (5) an annotated list of references be prepared and distributed to extension

²³From the program of the American Home Economics Association Workshop on Aging, p. 2.

 $[\]frac{2 l_{1}}{\text{Report of the American Home Economics Association Workshop on Aging, p. ii.}}{\text{Association Workshop on Aging, p. ii.}}$

personnel; and (6) personnel be encouraged to approach aging as a natural and developmental sequence of the total life cycle.²⁵

Homemaking Problems of the Aging

A limited amount of research has been done concerning the homemaking problems of older homemakers. Several studies point out that
older homemakers have some of the same kinds of homemaking problems
that they had in earlier years. They also have problems that come
about as a result of the aging process. Those studies which have relevance to this investigation are summarized in the following discussion.

Bodily changes often occur which make the type of clothing worn at a younger age uncomfortable and/or impractical for older people.

Also, changes in activities may require different types of clothing.

Reduced income makes careful planning and purchasing more important than ever.

Senior citizens have a right to adequate and suitable clothing. Tate and Glisson pointed out that the older person of today usually takes a lively interest in his appearance. They suggest that this is because of a growing awareness that age itself need not put an end to a useful life, but that opportunities for service and resources for personal development are available to the individual as long as he lives. ²⁶

In discussing clothing needs for older people, Tate and Glisson

²⁵Ibid, p. 52.

²⁶Mildred Tate and Oris Glisson, Family Clothing (New York, 1961), pp. 337-349.

said:

Clothing for older people should be designed with their physical characteristics in mind. For example, garments that button down the front are a must for those who have difficulty in reaching back to open or close buttons or work a zipper, or in raising their arms high enough to pull a garment over the head. Similarly, old hands find it hard to manipulate little buttons or fasteners. Clothing measurements must be dictated by the changed proportions of the older man or woman, since garments that once fitted have become too long through the upper part of the body. 27

In a study of 50 older women in a small southern college town,
Tate and Glisson reported that with regard to style and fit, the complaint most often expressed was that garments from which older women
must select are poorly proportioned. In selecting both outergarments
and undergarments, most of these women gave primary consideration to
comfort and fit. They indicated much variation in the amount of money
spent on clothing, the total per individual ranging from nothing to
\$593. Fifty per cent spent \$86 or less for clothing during the year,
while 25 per cent spent more than \$200. The average expenditure was
approximately \$155.28

As a result of this and other research Tate and Glisson present a series of suggestions to help elderly persons obtain clothing more suited to their needs.29

Nutritionists have been concerned with the food and nutrition problems encountered by the aging. According to Fleck and Munves, the

^{27&}lt;sub>Ibid</sub>, p. 338.

²⁸ Ibid, pp. 344-346.

²⁹ Ibid, pp. 347-348.

nutritional needs of persons 65 and over and the recommended daily dietary allowances are similar to those of other adults; however, the caloric and thiamine intakes need to be reduced.³⁰ The lower caloric requirement demands special attention. When activity decreases, it is easy to gain weight. The intake of high caloric foods may need to be restricted by limiting the amount of energy foods, particularly carbohydrates and fats.

Interest in food may diminish with increasing age. Peyton suggested that this may be due to such problems as inability to chew foods because of lack of teeth or poor fitting dentures; difficulty with digestion; intense food prejudices; physical enfeeblement; chronic diseases which require special dietary attention; loneliness; and curtailing of activities. 31 Fleck and Munves pointed out that economic status and limited facilities for preparing food may also contribute to poor nutrition in older people. 32

Various guides for helping older people meet their food and nutrition needs have been developed by nutritionists in educational and research programs and in the United States Department of Agriculture.33

Many authorities place emphasis upon the desire of older people to live independently as long as possible, to have privacy and choice in

³⁰ Henrietta Fleck and Elizabeth Munves, <u>Introduction to Nutrition</u> (New York, 1962), p. 393.

³¹Alice B. Peyton, Practical Nutrition (Philadelphia, 1957), p. 155.

³²Fleck and Munves, p. 395.

³³Food Guide for Older Folks Home and Garden Bulletin No. 17, (Washington, 1959).

housing and to be located in neighborhoods near facilities having a practical relationship to community life. Hatcher reported that physical design aspects of many houses are now more in terms of older people's needs and capacities than previously, and that there is increasing awareness of the need for economical housing. 34

Hatcher also pointed out that community groups play an important function in helping older people achieve satisfying housing. She discusses several factors that have been important to community groups in planning housing for the elderly. Among them was the 1956 Housing Act, which set in motion a new stimulus to provide more housing for older people.35

Hatcher pointed out some ways in which organized groups can help older people with their housing problems. Those which have implications for extension include: consider the skills and knowledge about older people and their housing needs; work with community forces in joint ventures; help the community maintain interest in housing efforts so that they may more effectively serve their purpose; and inform builders of some of the safety and convenience features desirable in housing for older people. 36

In addition to legislation regarding housing for the aging, government agencies are attempting to determine the situation. However,

³⁴Flora Y. Hatcher, "Housing Older People", <u>Journal of Home Economics</u>, <u>LII</u>, (1960), pp. 336-339.

^{35&}lt;sub>Ibid</sub>, p. 337-338.

³⁶Ibid, p. 339.

little research has been devoted to helping solve the problem of housing the aged and less to the special housing needs of the rural aged.

Agan and Anderson studied the housing of the rural aged in Kansas. Seven hundred and thirty households in rural farm and rural non-farm areas in 15 counties were studied. The investigation showed that complications in living arrangements increased as the number of generations living in a house increased. However, an individual or couple who lived alone had poorer housing, fewer conveniences and safety features than did those who lived with relatives or with other people. Entertaining at company meals was a common occurrence, and most of the families had relatives and friends for overnight visits. It was significant to note that they participated in leisure time activities both at home and away from home, but they tended to receive more pleasure from the activities away from home.37

As an individual reaches retirement age, his resources of money and energy often become reduced. His income is usually smaller, thus he must adjust his spending habits. He may also find that he has less energy for performing routine tasks. On the other hand, there is usually more time available for his activities. Some authorities have suggested that one of the problems connected with growing old is too much free time which the older person has not learned to use effectively.

As a result of planning educational activities for older people in

³⁷ Tessie Agan and Elinor Anderson, Housing the Rural Aged in Kansas (Manhattan, Kansas, 1961), pp. 3-27.

the Missouri Cooperative Extension Service, Zimmerman pointed out that older people are interested in the management of money, time and energy. She suggested some implications for the role that extension may take in working with older people. These were: (1) extension must know and understand the work and plans of other groups and organizations concerned with aging; (2) it is important to locate and use their true accepted leaders, to become acquainted with their needs and interests and to cooperate with their representative organizations; (3) family economics is often a personal and touchy subject and must be handled with tact and respect for personal dignity; and (4) extension's role is to provide educational information as they work in cooperation with other groups.38

Summary

The Cooperative Extension Service has been instrumental in promoting improved family and community living. The establishment and development of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant institutions led to the beginning of extension as an informal educational program. The Extension Service assists people in five ways, namely, helping them to: (1) identify their problems, needs and opportunities; (2) study their resources; (3) become familiar with specific methods of overcoming problems; (4) analyze alternative solutions where alternatives exist; and (5) arrive at the most promising course of action in light of their own desires,

³⁸Katharyn Zimmerman, "Family Economics of Older Citizens," Journal of Home Economics, LIV, (1962), pp. 780-781.

resources and abilities.

The home economics program of the Cooperative Extension Service is designed to assist families in acquiring the knowledge, experience and understanding that will enable them to adjust to changing social and economic conditions of the world. The extension home economics program is concerned with helping older people prepare for adjustments that will be necessary as a result of growing older and for meeting the problems which they will encounter.

Several authorities in the fields of gerontology and geriatrics have developed a conceptual framework relating to the process of aging. Four categories of effects of aging, as presented in current literature, include biological aging; psychological aging; sociological changes which occur as a result of old age; and behavioral aspects of aging.

Older people face many and varied problems in our society. Some factors which influence these problems include: the transition from a rural to an urban society; changes which are taking place within the family; the tempo of social change; changes in the economic organization; and changing functions of state and Federal governments.

The framework for this study is based on the developmental task or developmental goal concept as presented by Havighurst. The six developmental tasks of later maturity are: (1) adjusting to decreasing physical strength and health; (2) adjusting to retirement and reduced income; (3) adjusting to the death of spouse; (4) establishing an explicit affiliation with one's age group; (5) meeting social and civic obligations; and (6) establishing satisfactory physical living arrangements.

Participants in the White House Conference on Aging, held in 1961, developed recommendations and plans of action to assist older people in the areas of work opportunities, health, family and community life and housing. The legislation which led to the Conference also provided financial assistance for conducting surveys in the various states to obtain information about the existing situation in regard to the aged.

As a follow-up, the American Home Economics Association sponsored a Workshop on Aging for the purposes of clarifying the role of home economics in regard to aging; helping appropriate groups of the Association develop programs, resources and ideas in regard to aging; and develop a philosophy that determines the Association's course of action in relation to education and service in programs for the aging.

Recommendations for action programs were developed by various home economics professional groups, including extension.

Some of the homemaking problems of older people as outlined in research, include problems in obtaining comfortable and appropriate clothing, in maintaining an adequate diet, in getting along with members of the family, in maintaining good health, in the management of time, energy and money and in providing satisfactory housing arrangements.

In the following chapter data obtained from responses to questionnaires by selected groups of homemakers who were 60 years of age or
older in three counties in Mississippi will be presented. The groups
include homemakers who are members of a home demonstration club and
homemakers who do not belong to a home demonstration club.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

A summary of the findings of the investigation is presented in this chapter. The writer believed that a study of a group of home demonstration club members and a group of non-home demonstration club members 60 years of age or over in Mississippi would make it possible to:

(1) identify some of the homemaking needs of a group of older home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members in selected localities in Mississippi in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health and safety and home management;

(2) compare the homemaking needs of these two groups of homemakers; and

(3) determine whether age, education, income, marital status, place of residence, living arrangements and length of time belonging to a home demonstration club have any effect upon the homemaking needs of older homemakers.

Questionnaires were mailed to the home demonstration agents in the three selected counties in Mississippi. A copy of the questionnaire and accompanying letters are shown in Appendix A. The agents distributed 236 questionnaires. They collected and returned 167 questionnaires. Of those returned, 13 did not contain sufficient responses to be usable and are not included in the sample of the study. Responses to the 154 questionnaires comprise the data on which the findings of this study are based. Eighty-five of these were from home demonstration club members

and 69 from non-home demonstration club members.

Questionnaires were distributed to home demonstration members who were 60 years of age and over by the home demonstration agents in the respective counties. A letter from the writer was attached to the questionnaires explaining the purposes of the study. This letter also gave instructions which they were asked to follow. Each club member was requested to complete a questionnaire herself, and to ask a homemaker who was 60 years of age or over and did not belong to a home demonstration club to complete one. The club member was asked to return both questionnaires to the home demonstration agent. A letter from the agent in the county was also attached giving further instructions.

Part I of the questionnaire was concerned with general information about the homemakers. They were asked to check the space for the appropriate responses to each item.

Characteristics of the Homemakers Included in the Study

Characteristics which will be used to describe the sample include: membership in a home demonstration club, age, educational level, income, marital status, place of residence, living arrangements, length of time lived in present house, methods of keeping up with current events, use of leisure time and attitude toward leisure time. Later in the chapter, the homemaking needs will be analyzed according to the following variables: (1) age; (2) educational level; (3) income; (4) marital status; (5) place of residence; (6) living arrangements; and (7) length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club.

Participation in a Home Demonstration Club

Eighty-five of the respondents were members of a home demonstration

club. A summary of the number of years of participation in home demonstration clubs is given in Table I. More than one-half of the members had belonged to a club 15 years or longer. A relatively few had recently joined a club.

NUMBER OF YEARS OF PARTICIPATION IN HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS
AS REPORTED BY 85 HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

18	21.2
10	
17	20.2
47	55.3
3	3.5

Age

Table II shows a breakdown of the age of the home demonstration club members and non-club members. More than one-half of the home-makers in both groups were less than 70 years of age. A larger portion of the club members were in the younger age group than were non-club members. The proportion of non-club members in the age groups 70 - 74 and 75 and over was nearly a third more than that of the members.

TABLE II

AGE OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN THREE
COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-H Demonstr Club Mem N-69	ation bers	Total N-154	N-154		
Age	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent		
60-64 years	34	40.0	20	29.0	54	35.1		
65-69 years	21	24.7	18	26.1	39	25.3		
70-74 years	16	18.8	17	24.6	33	21.4		
75 years and over	13	15.3	14	20.3	27	17.5		
No Response	1	1.2	0		1	.6		

Educational Level

Table III indicates that a larger percentage of club members than non-club members had high school training, while a greater portion of the non-club members had attended college. Upon consideration of the age of the respondents and the limited educational opportunities formerly available, it was interesting to note that 76.4 per cent of the club members and 70.9 per cent of the non-club members had training at the high school level or beyond. A comparison of those who had an eighth grade education or less shows the two groups to be similar.

TABLE III

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstr Club Mem N-85	ation bers	Non-F Demonstr Club Men N-69	ration nbers	Total N-154	
Educa- tional Level	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent
Sth grade or less	20	23.5	18	26.1	38	24.7
1-3 years high school	25	29.4	14	20.3	39	25.3
Completed high school	29	34.1	19	27.5	48	31.2
Education beyond high school	11	12.9	16	23.1	27	17.5
No Response	0	Ann Asp	2	2.9	2	1.3

Income

An examination of Table IV shows that on the whole the respondents had low incomes. More than one-half of both groups received less than \$3,000 in 1962. Since the sample was composed of homemakers who were of or near retirement age, this is to be expected. The income of 31.8 per cent of the club members was over \$3,000, while for the non-members this percentage was 23.5. Only five per cent of the entire sample had income of \$10,000 or over.

TABLE IV

INCOME LEVEL OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-H Demonstr Club Mem N-69	ation bers	Total N-154			
Income	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent		
\$999 or less	22	25.9	21	30.4	43	27.9		
\$1,000 - \$2,999	25	29.4	18	26.1	43	27.9		
\$3,000 - \$4,999	9	10.6	19	27.5	28	18.2		
\$5,000 or over	11	12.9	5	7.2	16	10.3		
No Response	18	21.2	6	8.7	24	15.6		

Marital Status

Table V indicates that 55.5 per cent of the home demonstration club members had a living husband, compared to 39.1 per cent of non-club members. Over one-half of the non-club members were widows. It was interesting to note that only one homemaker in each group was divorced or separated.

TABLE V

MARITAL STATUS OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69		Total N-154	
	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent
48	56.5	27	39.1	75	48.7
31	36.5	37	53.6	68	44.2
4	4.7	2	2.8	6	3.9
2	2.4	3	4.3	5	3.2
	Demonstr Club Mem N-85 Number Report- ing 48 31	Demonstration Club Members	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Club Members N-85 N-69 Number Number Report-Per ing cent ing Report-ing 48 56.5 27 31 36.5 37 4 4.7 2	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Club Members N-85 N-69 Number Number Report- Per Report- Per ing cent 27 39.1 31 36.5 37 53.6 4 4.7 2 2.8	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Total N-85 N-69 N-1 Number Number Number Report- Per ing cent Report- Per ing cent Report- ing 48 56.5 27 39.1 75 31 36.5 37 53.6 68 4 4.7 2 2.8 6

Place of Residence

The place of residence as given in Table VI shows that over one-half of the respondents in both groups lived in rural areas, and few lived in large towns. However, a larger percentage of non-club members lived in an urban area than did the club members. In the counties where the data were collected, there was only one town with a population of 10,000 or over.

TABLE VI
PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstr Club Mem N-85	ation be rs	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69		Tota N-1	
Place of Residence	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent
Farm	39	45.9	27	39.1	66	42.9
Rural Non-farm	24	2 8.2	14	20.3	38	24.7
Urban	21	24.7	27	39.1	48	31.1
No Response	1	1.2	1	1.4	2	1.3

Living Arrangements

The living arrangements of the homemakers are given in Table VII. The author indicated previously that there were more women with living husbands in the club groups than in the non-club groups. One-half of the club members lived with their husbands, compared to 34.8 per cent of non-club members living with their husbands. The proportion who lived alone was similar in the two groups. A greater percentage of non-club members lived with children or other relatives than did club members. Few in either group lived with non-relatives.

TABLE VII

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF 154 HOMEMAKERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69		Total N-154	
Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent
17	20.0	16	23.2	33	21.4
43	50.6	24	34.8	67	43.5
10	11.8	15	21.7	25	16.2
15	17.6	14	20.2	29	17.7
	Demonstr Club Mem N-85 Number Report- ing 17 43	Demonstration Club Members	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Club Members N-85 N-69 Number Number Report-Per ing cent ing Report-ing 17 20.0 16 43 50.6 24 10 11.8 15	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Club Members N-85 N-69 Number Report-Per ing cent 17 20.0 16 23.2 43 50.6 24 34.8 10 11.8 15 21.7	Demonstration Demonstration Club Members Club Members Total N-85 N-69 N-1 Number Number Number Report- Per Report- ing cent ing 17 20.0 16 23.2 33 43 50.6 24 34.8 67 10 11.8 15 21.7 25

Number of Years Lived in Present House

The figures in Table VIII indicate that there was low mobility among the respondents. More than 50 per cent of the club members and 40 per cent of the non-club members had lived in the present house 20 years or over.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN PRESENT HOUSE AS REPORTED BY
154 HOMEMAKERS IN THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Demonstration Demo		Demonstr Club Mem	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69		1
Number of Years	Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent
Less than l Year	2	2.4	5	7.2	7	4.5
1 - 9 Years	20	23.5	1.3	18.8	33	21.4
10 - 19 Years	1.1.	12.9	20	29.0	31	20.1
20 years or over	47	55.3	29	42.0	76	49.4
No Response	5	5.9	,2	2.9	7	4.5

Ways of Keeping Up with Current Events

Responses indicated that the homemakers included in the sample use various means of keeping up with current events. Table IX shows that a high percentage of both groups keep up through daily and weekly newspapers, radio, television and magazines. The methods of keeping up used by the two were similar, but a slightly higher percentage of club members said that they used the methods listed above. Under the response "other," some respondents listed the telephone as a means of keeping up. A higher percentage of club members than non-club members did not keep up with the news.

TABLE IX

WAYS OF KEEPING UP WITH CURRENT EVENTS AS REPORTED BY 154
HOMEMAKERS IN THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-H Demonstr Club Mem N-69	ation bers	Total N-154		
Ways of Keeping Up	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	
Read Daily Newspaper	75	88.2	52	75.4	127	82.5	
Read Weekly Newspaper	53	62.4	46	66.7	99	64.2	
Listen to Radio	74	87.1	53	76.8	127	82.5	
Watch Tele- vision	77	90.6	58	84.1	135	87.7	
Read Maga- zines	72	84.7	45	65.2	117	76.0	
Do not keep up	9	10.6	4	5.8	13	8.4	
Other	5	5.9	0	-	5	3.2	
No Response	0	AND NO	2	2.9	2	1.3	

Attitude Toward and use of Leisure Time

Table X indicates that only 3.5 per cent of the club members and 10.0 per cent of the non-club members reported having too much free time. More than one-half of the club members said that they "just kept busy," while four out of ten non-members reported the same. Nearly one-half of the respondents in both groups reported that they do not

have enough time to do all that they want to do. Some current research has pointed out that one of the problems faced by older people is that of having too much idle time, but this study does not bear this out.

TABLE X

ATTITUDE TOWARD LEISURE TIME AS REPORTED BY 154 HOMEMAKERS
IN THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

Attitude	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Demonstr Club Mem N-69	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69		Total N-154	
Toward Leisure Time	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	Number Report- ing	Per c ent	
Too much free time	3	3.5	7	10.1	10	6.5	
Just keep busy	45	52.9	28	40.6	73	47.4	
Not enough time to do a I want to do	34	40.0	33	47.8	67	43.5	
No Response	3	3.5	1	1.4	4	2.6	

There were similarities in both groups in the ways of spending leisure time. Approximately 75 per cent of both groups listed church activities and watching television. However, more club members than non-club members reported visiting, sewing, crafts and other handwork, reading and church activities as means of keeping busy. There was considerable difference in participation in community activities by the two groups. More than one-half of the club members took an active part

in such activities while slightly less than one-fourth of the non-club members did.

The reader will recall that one-half of these women lived in rural areas. The discrepancy in these findings could be that rural homemakers of all ages have Chores that occupy much of their time, thus they may not have too much free time. Table XI discusses the ways in which the respondents spent their leisure time.

TABLE XI

USE OF LEISURE TIME AS REPORTED BY 154 HOMEMAKERS IN
THREE COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85		Non-H Demonstr Club Mem N-69	ation	N-154	Total N-154	
Use of Leisure Time	Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Pe r cent	Number Report- ing	Per cent	
Watching Television	e 65	76.5	52	75.4	117	76.0	
Visiting	64	75.3	37	53.6	101	65.6	
Sewing, craf or other handwork	ts 63	74.1	36	52.2	99	64.3	
Reading	67	78.8	41	59.4	108	70.1	
Church Activities	71	83.5	46	66.7	117	76.0	
Community Activities	49	57.6	17	24.6	66	42.9	
Othe ${f r}$	17	20.0	4	5.8	21	13.6	
No Response	0		1	1.4	1	.6	

Homemaking Needs as Indicated by Respondents

A summary of the homemaking needs as reported by the 154 homemakers are presented in the following discussion. In the questionnaire, items 1-14 were concerned with clothing; items 15-28, food and nutrition; items 29-38, family relationships; items 39-44, health and safety; items 45-54, home management; and items 55-59, housing.

Part II of the questionnaire was concerned with homemaking activities. The respondent was asked to read the items carefully and to check each item in the column that applied to her. She was asked to respond in the following manner by checking in column:

- MUCH if you feel that you need a great deal of information about or help with the item.
- SOME if you feel that you know a little about the item, but would like to have more information about or help with it.
- NONE if you do not need any information about or help with the item, or if it does not apply to you.
- NOT SURE if you do not know whether you need additional information about or help with, or if you do not understand the item.

In studying the data, it seemed desirable to combine the responses of <u>Much</u> and <u>Some</u> and to use these as the basis for interpretation rather than the <u>Much</u> or the <u>Some</u>. Since the responses asked for were subjective in nature, the respondents may have interpreted the meanings differently. Therefore, the responses were combined.

Table XXV in Appendix B presents a summary of the homemaking needs as reported by the 154 homemakers.

The following section contains a discussion of the responses as made by the home demonstration club members and the non-home demonstration club members.

Clothing

The respondents in the home demonstration club and the non-home demonstration club groups indicated that they needed much or some information about or help with all items that dealt with being comfortably and attractively dressed and well groomed. This is given in Table XII. However, a slightly higher percentage of club members than non-club members indicated these needs. More of the homemakers in both groups said that they needed information about selecting becoming styles of clothing than for any other item. The percentages who thought that this was a problem was 75.3 for club members and 72.5 for non-club members. Slightly more than 70 per cent of the club members expressed a need for information about or help with the selection of appropriate accessories while two out of three non-club members expressed this need. Selecting clothing for dress-up occasions was high on the list of needs for the club members (69.4%). The selection of becoming colors and good grooming was high on the list for both groups. This may help to support the claim of recent research that very little consideration is given to the designing and fit of attractive and comfortable clothing for older women.

The fact that the proportion of both groups who asked for information about or help with the selection of foundation garments and under clothing was quite low while other items concerning grooming and style was high may indicate that they do not recognize the relationship of these garments to style, fit and grooming.

Both groups indicated that having clothing altered to fit was a problem. The other clothing items, in order of the intensity of the need expressed by the respondents were: storing out-of-season clothing,

TABLE XII

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN CLOTHING AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

Item*	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85 % Responding	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Responding
Selection	•	•
Becoming styles (1) Becoming colors (2) Outer clothing that fits (3) Undergarments (4) Foundation garments (5) House dresses (7) Dress-up clothing (8) Clothing that is easy to get into and out of (9) Sleeping garments (10) Comfortable shoes (12) Accessories	75.3 68.2 56.5 32.9 49.4 34.1 69.4 43.5 27.1 54.1 70.6	72.5 63.8 44.9 33.3 31.9 26.1 60.9 52.2 23.2 46.4 66.7
Grooming		·
Being well groomed (14)	68.2	63.8
Alterations		
Having clothing altered to fit (6)	62.4	60.9
Storage		
Out-of-season clothing (13)	55.4	0.0

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

selecting outer clothing that fits, comfortable attractive shoes, foundation garments, clothing that is easy to get into and out of, housedresses, undergarments and sleeping garments.

The findings of this study tend to support other research which points out that older women are interested in their appearance. Their main clothing problems, according to this study, seem to be in finding attractive styles and colors, buying clothing that fits properly or having it altered to fit and selecting appropriate accessories.

Food

From a review of current literature concerning homemaking problems of older women, the writer was led to believe that their major problems in food and nutrition would be: maintaining the recommended body weight; planning well-balanced meals; and preparing food in small quantities. The findings of this study tend to support this.

Table XIII shows that the largest proportion of both groups felt that the selection of food to maintain the recommended body weight was a need. Information about or help with the planning and preparation of well-balanced meals was expressed by 58.8 per cent of the club members and 53.6 per cent of the non-club members.

The respondents in both groups were interested in quick and easy ways of preparing meals as was shown by the high percentages who wanted information about or help with the use of partially prepared foods or mixes and meals that are easy to prepare. They also were interested in entertaining. More than 50 percent of both groups indicated that the perparation of food in small quantities was a problem. Planning economical meals was a problem pointed out by 58.8 per cent of the club members and 53.6 per cent of the non-club members. Sixty percent of the club

TABLE XIII

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN FOOD AND NUTRITION AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

H Item*	ome demonstration Club Members N-85 % Responding	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Responding
Toem	% weshouding	% weshounting
lanning		
Balanced meals (15)	58.8	53.6
Meals to maintain recommended body weight (18)	69.4	59.4
Meals within the budget (20)	58.8	53.6
Easy-to-prepare meals (21)	62.4	55.1
Easy-to-eat meals that have sufficient roughage (22)	60.0	43.5
Food for entertaining (24)	56.5	47.8
Grocery order for weekly shopping(28) 44.7	43.5
reparation_		
Balanced meals (16)	52.9	49.3
Food that is tasty and easy to eat	(17) 60.0	55.1
Food to maintain recommended body weight (19)	60.0	50.7
Food in small quantities (23)	58.8	50.7
Using partially prepared foods (25) 55.3	52.2
Food for freezing (26)	57.6	52.2
Jellies, preserves, pickels, relishes (27)	49.4	33.3

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

members and 43.5 per cent of the non-club members indicated that planning meals with sufficient roughage that were easy to eat was a problem.

More than one-half of the homemakers in both groups said that they needed information about preparing food for freezing, but a considerably smaller number expressed this need in regard to making jellies, preserves, pickles and relishes. This was expected because of the age and the homemaking experience of the respondents. Shopping for food items apparently was not a problem for the homemakers in either group.

Family Relationships

Needs in family relationships are given in Table XIV. There appeared to be a much greater intensity of need for information about or help with most items in this classification among club members than among non-club members. However, a greater proportion wanted <u>some</u> rather than <u>much</u>. The greatest need expressed by both groups was for information about or help with needlework and/or crafts, the percentages being 76.2 for club members and slightly more than 50 per cent for non-club members.

Planning recreational activities for the individual alone and with the family was seen as a greater problem for club members than for non-club members. Their interest in performing community service was indicated by the fact that 50 per cent of the club members and 33.3 per cent of the non-club members said that they wanted information about or help with learning about volunteer agencies where they could be of help to others. Fifty-one per cent of the club members were interested in taking part in community activities, while only 28 per cent of the non-club members said this. A smaller percentage in both groups said that getting along with family members was a problem. Club members

TABLE XIV

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

Item*	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85 % Responding	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Responding
Recreation		
Activities alone (29)	54.1	18.8
Activities with family (30)	51.8	21.7
Needlework and crafts (31)	76.5	50.7
Community Service		
Serving others (32)	50.6	33.3
Using available services (33)	47.1	29.0
Community activities (34)	50.6	27.5
Organizing groups and activit	ies (35) 44.7	26.1
Family Relationships		
Getting along with family (3	6) 30.6	15.9
Getting along with children (37) 30.6	21.7
Getting along with teenagers	(38) 42.4	24.6

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

seemed to be fairly interested in organizing groups and activities for members of their age group while non-club members were not very interested. However, it was pointed out in the previous discussion concerning the attitude toward leisure time that a large percentage of the respondents kept busy much of the time.

Health and Safety

The needs of the homemakers in the area of health and safety are given in Table XV. The need for information about or help with health and safety practices was expressed more often by club members than by non-club members except for the item "safety practices in and around the home." Approximately one-half of the club members expressed need on the items concerning health and hospital insurance, regular physical examinations, health services available in the community and nursing homes. The percentages on these items for non-club members were considerably lower. A slightly higher proportion of non-club members than club members showed interest in learning about first aid and home nursing.

Home Management

The greatest need expressed by both groups in the area of home management was that of learning about social security, old age assistance and other financial assistance. This is shown in Table XVI. This was expected because of the age of the respondents and so many of them were in low income classifications.

Nearly one-half of the club members and 36.2 per cent of the nonclub members wanted information about tax laws, and similar proportions

TABLE XV

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN HEALTH AND SAFETY AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

Item*	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85 % Responding	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Responding
Learning about:		
Hospital and health insurance (39)	47.1	20.3
Semi-annual physical examinations (40)	45.9	30.4
Using health services (41)	45.9	24.6
First aid and home nursing (42)	44.7	47.8
Nursing homes (43)	43.5	37.7
Safety practices (44)	61.2	68.1

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

TABLE XVI

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN HOME MANAGEMENT AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

Item*	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85 % Reporting	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Reporting
Job opportunities		
For self (45)	36.4	21.7
For husband (46)	14.1	10.2
Beginning businesses (51)	27.1	13.1
Financial management	i e	
Planning for investments (47)	24.7	27.6
Social security, old age assistance and other financial assistance		50.7
Making a will (49)	36.5	36.2
Making a spending plan (50)	33.0	30.4
Securing reliable legal advice (5	2) 45.9	33.4
Learning about tax laws (53)	27.0	36.2
Other		
Easier housekeeping methods (54)	70.6	58.0

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

wanted to learn about ways of obtaining reliable legal advice. Thirtysix per cent of the club members and 22 per cent of the non-club members
were interested in learning about job opportunities available to them,
but only 14 and 10 per cent respectively were interested in job opportunities for their husbands. The fact that 37.7 per cent of the respondents were widows probably explains this fact. Relatively few in
each group wanted to learn about making a will and developing a spending plan. Also, a small proportion of both groups indicated a need
for information about making a spending plan.

Nearly three-fourths of the club members indicated that easier housekeeping methods was a need, 38.8 per cent answering <u>much</u> and 31.8 answering <u>some</u>. Fifty-eight per cent of the non-club members had this need.

Housing

Table XVII shows that a greater percentage of club members than non-club members wanted information about or help with easier and more convenient ways of keeping house, although both groups indicated high interest. This item received the highest responses in this area.

More than 60 per cent of the club members expressed the need for arranging kitchen equipment for easier meal preparation and serving, while for non-club members this figure was 60.0 per cent. Sixty-one per cent of the club members and 45.3 per cent of the non-club members indicated that they needed help with arranging furniture for comfort and convenience.

Over 60 per cent of the club members and 49.3 per cent of the nonclub members wanted information about safety features for the house, and

TABLE XVII

A COMPARISON OF NEEDS IN HOUSING AS REPORTED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS

Item*	Home Demonstration Club Members N-85 % Reporting	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members N-69 % Reporting
Providing good lighting (55)	60.0	49.3
Arranging furniture for comfort and convenience (56)	61.2	46.3
Arranging kitchen equipment for easier meal preparation (57) 63.6	58.0
Selecting furniture that is comfortable and easy to care for (58)	58.8	47.8
Installing safety features in the house (59)	61.2	58.0

^{*}The number following the descriptive term refers to the corresponding number of the item in the questionnaire.

similar percentages wanted information about good lighting. Approximately one-half of both groups indicated that the selection of comfortable, easy-to-care-for furniture was a problem.

Summary

Both the home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members indicated a need for information about or help with all of the items in the subject matter areas included in the study, namely: clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health, home management and housing. However, a larger proportion of both groups expressed a greater need in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition and housing than in the other three areas. On the whole, a larger percentage of the club members indicated more homemaking needs than did the non-club members.

Comparison of the Homemaking Needs of Home Demonstration
Club Members and Non-Home Demonstration Club
Members According to Selected Factors

This section of the findings will deal with a comparison of the homemaking needs of the home demonstration club members and the non-home demonstration club members as they are affected by such factors as: age; marital status; place of residence; living arrangements; educational level; income; and length of time belonging to a home demonstration club. As in the previous section, the responses of <u>much</u> and <u>some</u> were combined for analyzing the data. For comparisons in this section, only those items responded to in this manner by 50 per cent or more of the respondents in the classification are given consideration.

Table XXVI, Appendix B, presents a summary of the responses of the home demonstration club members and non-club members according to age.

Table XVIII indicates the items which 50 per cent or more of the respondents indicated a need for information about or help with, according to the age classifications.

On the whole, the younger the home demonstration club members, the more items checked by one half or more of them. As the age of the respondents increased, the proportion expressing need decreased. This was true of all subject-matter areas with the exception of clothing and family relationships. Half or more of the 65-69 year age category responded to more items in these two areas than any other age category. A majority of the 75 and over age classification did not check any items in the areas of family relationships, health, home management and housing, and checked only a few in the areas of clothing and food and nutrition.

The intensity of the needs expressed by non-home demonstration club members according to age classification followed a different pattern from the home demonstration club members. More items were checked by half or more of those respondents 65-69 years of age, with the 60-64, 75 and over and 70-74 categories in descending order. This pattern held true with all areas except family relationships. The 60-64 years of age classification was the only one in which half or more of the respondents checked items in this area.

Educational Level

A summary of the responses according to the educational level of the respondents is presented in Table XXVII, Appendix B. Table XIX

TABLE XVIII

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

	Home 1	Demonstratio	on Club Memb	oe rs	Non-Hom	ne D emonstra	tion Club	Members
A	60-64. ye ars	65 – 69 ye ars	70-74 years	75 years of age	60 - 64 ye ars	65 – 69 y ea rs	70-74 years	75 years of age
Area	of age	of age	of age	and over	of age	of age	of age	and over
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	2,3,5,6, 8,11,12, 13,14	1,2,3,5, 6,8,9,11, 12,13,14	6,11,	2,3,8,12, 14	1,2,6,8, 13,14	1,4,6,8, 9,11,12, 13,14		1,2,3,4, 6,8,9,12, 13,14
Percentage of items	(64.3)	(78.6)	(50.0)	(35.7)	(50.0)	(64.3)	(50.0)	(71.4)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,28	18,19,20, 21,22,23,	18,19,20, 21,22,23, 27	18,19	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 22,23,24, 25,26	18,19,20,	18,21	16,20,21, 23,25,26, 28
Percentage of items	(100.0)	(92.9)	(50.0)	(14.3)	(78.6)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(50.0)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38) Items checked	29,30,31, 32,33,34, 35		29,30,31		31,34			
Percentage of items	(70.0)	(80.0)	(30.0)		(20.0)			

Table XVIII (Continued) .

- GEA AND THE WAY THE CONTRACT OF THE SECURITY	Home D	emonst ra tion	n Club Memb	ers	Non-Hon	ne Demonstra	tion Club	Members
Area	60-64 years of age	65-69 years of age	70-74 years of age	75 years of age and over	60-64 years of age	65-69 years of age	70-74 years of age	75 years of age and over
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	40,41,42, 43,44	39,40,42, 44	42,44		42,43,44	42,44	44	42,43,44
Percentage of items	(83.3)	(66.7)	(33.3)		(50.0)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(50.0)
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	45,48,52, 53,54	52 , 53 , 54	54		48,49,53, 54	48,54		48,49,54
Percentage of items	(50.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)		(40.0)	(20.0)	·	(30.0)
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	56,57,58		55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	57	56,57,58, 59
Percentage of items	(100.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	Home	Demonstrati	on Club Men	nbers	Non-Hom	e Demonstra	tion Club I	Members
Area	8th grade or less	1-3 years high school	Completed high school	Education beyond high school	8th grade or less	1-3 years high school	Completed high school	Education beyond high school
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,2,6,8,	1,2,3,5, 6,8,11, 12,14	1,2,3,5, 6,8,11, 12,13,14	2,3,6,8,9 11,12,13, 14	1,2,6,9, 11,12,13, 14	1,2,3,6, 8,12,13, 14	1,2,6,8, 12,14	1,2,3,5,6, 7,8,9,11, 12,13,14
Percentage of items	(50.0)	(64.3)	(71.4)	(64.3)	(57.1)	(57.1)	(42.9)	(85.7)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	18,19,20, 22,23	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,28	18,19,21, 22,23,24,	18,19,20,	15,16,17, 20,21,26, 28			18,19,20,
Percentage of items	(35.7)	(100.0)	(85.7)	(71.4)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(78.6)	(71.4)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38) Items checked	31,33,34	29,30,31, 32,33,35	29,30,31	29 , 30 , 31 34		31		31
Pe rc enta g e of items	(30.0)	(60.0)	(30.0)	(40.0)		(10.0)		(10.0)

Table XIX (Continued)

	Home	Demonstrati	on Club Mer	nbe rs	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members				
Area	8th grade or less	l-3 years high school	Completed high school	Education beyond high school	8th grade or less	l-3 years high school	Completed high school	Education beyond high school	
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	39,40,42	39 , 41 , 42	42,43,44	41,42,44	40,42,43 44	42 , 44	44	44	
Percentage of items	(60.0)	(80.08)	(60.0)	(60.0)	(80.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	54	48,52,53, 54	48,53,54	54	48,52,54	48,49,50, 52,53,54	54		
Percentage of items	(10.0)	(40.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(60.0)	(10.0)		
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	57	55,56,57, 58	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	57,58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	57 , 59	
Percentage of items	(20.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(40.0)	

includes the items which 50 per cent or more of the respondents indicated a need for information about or help with, according to educational level.

Within the home demonstration club member group, a majority of those who had completed eight grades or less of school indicated fewer needs in all of the subject matter areas than those in any other educational level. For the respondents within the other educational levels, the needs decreased as their level of education increased. The areas in which 50 per cent or more of the club members checked the greatest proportion of items were food and nutrition and housing. At all educational levels, there were fewer needs expressed for information about or help with the items in the area of home management than in the other areas.

When examined as a whole, the educational level did not appear to make a difference in the intensity of the needs expressed by non-home demonstration club members. However, within the subject matter areas, a difference was observed. Fifty per cent or more of the non-club members who had training beyond high school indicated need for more items in the area of clothing. In the area of food and nutrition the greatest need was expressed by the respondents who had completed high school. A larger percentage of items in the areas of health, home management and housing was expressed by those who had less than a high school education. Little need was indicated by the majority of the non-club members for information about or help with the items in family relationships, regardless of the extent of their education.

Income

A comparison of homemaking needs by areas as checked by 50 per cent

or more of the respondents according to income is presented in Table XX.

A summary of the responses according to this factor—is presented in Table XXVIII, Appendix B.

The needs, as indicated by home demonstration club members according to income, did not follow a certain pattern, but varied among the different income levels. Fifty per cent or more of the club members in the \$3,000 - \$4,999 income category indicated the largest proportion of needs in the areas of clothing and food and nutrition. The majority of those at the \$999 category or below expressed more needs in family relationships, health and home management. The most needs in housing were indicated by those who received less than \$999 in income and by those in the \$3,000 - \$4,999 category. More items were checked by a majority of the respondents in all income categories in the area of clothing than in any other area.

The same proportion of items (64.3%) were indicated by a majority of non-club members in the income categories of \$999 or less and \$3,000 - \$4,999 as a need in the area of clothing. The highest percentage of need expressed by non-club members was by the \$5,000 and over income group in the area of clothing. The same proportions (33.3%) indicated needs in all income categories except the \$3,000 - \$4,999 level in the area of health. The greatest proportion of homemaking needs reported by a majority of the non-club members in the areas of home management and housing was by those in the lowest income classification. A relatively small proportion of this group expressed needs in the area of family relationships.

TABLE XX

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO INCOME

**************************************	Home	Demonstrati	on Club Mer	ıbe rs	Non-Hor	ne Demonstra	tion Club M	lembers
Area	\$999 or less	\$1,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$4,999	\$5,000 or over	\$999 or less	\$1,000- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$4,999	\$5,000 or over
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,2,6,8, 11,12,13, 14	1,2,3,6, 8,11,12, 14	1,2,3,6, 8,9,12, 13,14	1,2,3,5, 6,8,12, 14	1,2,3,6, 8,9,12, 13,14	1,2,3,6, 8,12	1,2,6,8, 9,11,12, 13,14	1,5,6,8, 12,13
Percentage of items	(57.1)	(57.1)	(64 . 3)	(57.1)	(64.3)	(42.9)	(64.3)	(42.9)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,26	17,18,19, 20,21,24, 25	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,23,24, 25,27	17,18,20, 21,25	18,24,25, 28	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 25,26	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27
Percentage of items	(78.6)	(50.0)	(92.9)	(78.6)	(35.7)	(28.6)	(78.6)	(92.9)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38) Items checked	29,30,31, 33,34	31	31,32	29,31,33 34	31	31		32 , 33
Percentage of items	(50.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)		(20.0)

Table XX (Continued)

	Home	Demonstrat	Home Demonstration Club Members				Non-Home Demonstration Club Members			
Area	\$999 or less	\$1,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$5,000 or over	\$999 or less	\$1,000 <u>-</u> \$2,999	\$3,000- \$4,999	\$5,000 or over		
Health		, , , , ,			ι –					
(Items 39-44) Items checked	42, 40, 49, 44, 44, 44	42,44	44	40,42,44	42 و 44	42,44	44	42,44		
Percentage of items	(83.3)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(33.3)		
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	48,52,53, 54	54	48,50,54	48 , 54	48,49,52	48	54	49 , 54 ~		
Percentage of items	(40.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)		
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	55,56,57, 58,59	56,57,59	55,56,57, 58,59	56,57,58, 59	55,56,57, 58,59		56,57,58, 59	55,56,59		
Percentage of items	(100.0)	(60.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)		(80.0)	(60.0)		

Marital Status

Table XXIX, Appendix B, presents a summary of the responses according to marital status. Table XXI indicates the items which 50 per cent or more of the respondents indicated need for information about or help with, according to marital status.

Among the home demonstration club members, more items were checked by one-half or more of the homemakers who were married than by those who were in the widowed, or single, separated and divorced categories. The majority of respondents who were single, separated or divorced indicated more needs in clothing than in the other areas. Their needs in the remaining areas were considerably less than the respondents in the other marital classifications.

The largest proportion of needs indicated by the non-home demonstration club members was in the single, separated or divorced classification. Fifty per cent or more of these women expressed need for all items listed in the area of housing and for 92.9 per cent of the items in the area of clothing. They also expressed more needs in the other subject matter areas than did respondents in the other classifications. The needs expressed by the married non-club members were greater than those reported by the widowed. Only one item was indicated as a need by 50 per cent or more of the married respondents in the areas of family relationships, health and home management. Few needs were also expressed in these areas by a majority of the respondents in the other two categories. As a whole, the married respondents indicated more needs in the six areas of homemaking than did those in the other two classifications; however, their greatest indication of need was in the areas of food and nutrition and housing,

TABLE XXI

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS

	Home Dem	onstration Clu	b Members	Non-Home	Demonstration	Club Members
Area	Married	Widowed	Single, Separated Or Divorced	Married	Widowed	Single, Separated or Divorced
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,2,3,5, 6,8,9,11, 12,13,14,	1,2,6,8, 12,13,14	1,2,3,6, 10,11,12, 13,14,	1,2,3,6, 8,12,13, 14	1,2,6,8, 9,12,14	1,2,3,5, 6,7,8,9, 10,11,12, 13,14
Percentage of items	(78.6)	(50.0)	(64.3)	(57.1)	(50.0)	(92.9)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,28	15,17,18, 19,21,22, 23,24,25, 26	15,18,19, 20,24,25	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26	15,18,21, 26	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 25,26,28
Percentage of items	(100.0)	(71.4)	(42.9)	(85.7	(28.6)	(85.7)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38_ Items checked	29,30,31, 32,33,34, 35	29,30,31, 32	31,23,33	31		31,36
Percentage of items	(70.0)	(50.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)		(20.0)

Table XXI (Continued)

CCC650000000000000000000000000000000000	Home Dem	onstration Club	Members	Non-Home	Demonstration	Club Members
Area	Married	Widowed	Single Separated or Divorced	Married	Widowed	Single Separated or Divorced
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	40,41,42, 43,44	44	39 ,40	42	44	40,42,43, 44
Percentage of items	(83.3)	(16.7)	(33.3)	(16.7)	(16.7)	(66.7)
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	48,52,53, 54	48,54	54	54	48,54	45,48,49, 52,54
Percentage of items	(40.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(20.0)	(50.0)
Housing Items 55-59) Items checked	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57	57,58,59	57,59	55,56,57, 58,59
Percentage of items	(100.0)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(60.0)	(40.0)	(100.0)

where one-half or more of the respondents checked 100 per cent of the items. A greater proportion of needs as expressed by 50 per cent or more of the widowed club members than by those who were single, separated or divorced. Their greatest needs were in the area of housing (100%), while food and nutrition was also an area of need for them.

Place of Residence

Table XXX in appendix B presents a summary of the responses according to place of residence. Table XXII indicates the items which 50 per cent or more of the respondents indicated need for information about or help with, according to place of residence.

Among the home demonstration club members, more items were checked by one-half or more of the rural non-farm residents than by the urban or the farm residents. About the same percentage of items were checked by one-half or more of the respondents in the three residential classifications in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition and housing. Only one item in the area of home management, "easier ways of doing housework," was checked by a majority of the respondents in the farm and in the urban residence categories.

A different pattern was formed in the responses made by the non-home demonstration club members. More items were checked by a majority of the urban, farm and rural non-farm in descending order. This holds true in all subject matter areas except clothing, with more items in this area checked by the farm residents. When the responses of the non-club members were broken down according to the place of residence, none of the items in the area of home management were checked by one-half or more of the respondents in any residential category. It was

TABLE XXII

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Home Demo	nstration Club M	lembers	Non-Home De	emonstration Cl	ub Membe r s
Area	Rural	Rural Non-Farm	Urban	Rural	Rural Non-Farm	Urban
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,2,3,5, 6,8,11, 12,13,14	1,2,3,6, 8,9,11, 12,13,14	1,2,3,5, 6,8,11, 12,13,14	1,2,4,6, 8,9,11, 12,13,14	1,2,3,6, 8,12,14	1,2,6,8, 9,12,13, 14
Percentage of items	(71.4)	(71.4)	(71.4)	(71.4)	(50.0)	(57.1)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,28	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25,26, 27,28	15,18,21, 25,26,28	20,26,28	15,16,17, 18,19,20, 21,22,23, 24,25
Percentage of items	(85.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(42.9)	(21.4)	(78.6)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38) Items checked	29 , 30 , 31 , 32	29,30,31, 32,33,34, 35	31,33,34, 35		31,32	31
Percentage of items	(40.0)	(70.0)	(40.0)		(20.0)	(10.0)
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Table XXII (Continued)

	Home Demo	nstration Club M	lembers	Non-Home Demonstration Club Me			
Area	Rural	Rural Non-Farm	Urban	Rural	Rural Non-Farm	Urban	
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	40,41,42, 44	41,42,44	42,44	42,44	42,44	44	
Percentage of items	(66.7)	(50.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	(16.7)	
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	54	47,48,52, 53,54	54				
Percentage of items	(10.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)		•		
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	56,57,58, 59	56,57,59	55,57,58, 59	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	55,56,57, 58,59	
Percentage of items	(80.0)	(60.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	

significant to note that all five items in the area of housing were checked by a majority of the respondents in the farm, rural non-farm and urban categories.

Living Arrangements

A comparison of homemaking needs by areas as indicated by 50 per cent or more of the respondents is presented in Table XXXII. Table XXXI, Appendix B, presents a summary of the responses according to living arrangements.

The homemaking needs which were indicated by 50 per cent or more of the home demonstration club members varied according to living arrangements. One-half or more of the club members who lived with "husbands only" indicated the highest proportion of needs, followed by the classifications "other," "live with children," or "live alone," in that order. The areas in which the greatest needs were indicated were housing, food and nutrition and clothing, while fewer needs were reported in family relationships, health and home management.

Those who lived alone expressed few needs in clothing, food and nutrition and home management. This tends to support other research which has pointed out that older women who live alone do not have as much interest in homemaking, meal preparation or dressing attractively as do those who live with their husbands, children or others.

A similar pattern was formed by the non-home demonstration club members, with 50 per cent or more of the homemakers who lived with their husbands only checking the greatest number of items. Responses of those who were in the classifications of: live with children, other, and live alone, followed in that order. The greatest needs indicated by members of this group was in housing, food and nutrition and clothing.

TABLE XXIII

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS AND NON-HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

		Demonstrati		bers		e Demonstrat		embers
Area	Live Alone	Live with Husband only	Live with Children	Othe r	Live Alone	Live with Husband only	Live with Children	Other
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,6,8,14	1,2,3,5, 6,8,9,11, 12,13,14		1,2,3,5, 6,8,12, 13,14	1,2,3,6, 8,12,14	1,2,3,6, 8,12,13, 14	1,2,6,8, 9,11,12, 13,14	1,6,9, 11,12
Percentage of items	(28.6)	(78.6)	(71.4)	(64.3)	(50.0)	(57.1)	(64.3)	(35.7)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	22,23,24, 25		15,17,18, 19,20,21, 22,26,27		17,18,19, 23,24	15,16,17, 18,20,21, 22,23,24, 25,28		15,16,17 ,18,19,20 21,22,23 26
Pe rc entage of items	(28.6)	(100.0)	(64.3)	(71.4)	(35.7)	(78.6)	(28.6)	(71.4)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38) Items checked	31,32,33, 35	29,30,31, 32,33,34	31	29,30,31	31 , 32	31		
Percentage of items	(40.0)	(60.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(20,0)	(10.0)		

Table XXIII (Continued)

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	Home	Demonstrati	on Club Mem	bers	Non-Home Demonstration Club Members			
Area	Live Alone	Live with Husband only	Live with Children	Othe r	Live Alone	Live with Husband only	Live with Children	Other
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	39,40,42, 44	41,42,43, 44		42,43,44		44	42,44	42 , 44
Percentage of items	(66.7)	(66.7)		(50.0)		(16.7)	(33.3)	(33.3)
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked	54 54	48 , 53 , 54	53 , 54	48,52,53, 54	48	54	48,52,54	54
Percentage of items	(10.0)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	55,56,57, 59	55 , 56 ,5 7, 58 , 59	56,57,58, 59	55,56,57, 58,59	· •	55,56,57, 58,59	56,57,59	55,57,59
Percentage of items	(80.0)	(100.0)	(80.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)	(60.0)	(60.0)

They indicated few needs in the remaining three areas.

Length of Time of Belonging to a Home Demonstration Club

A summary of the responses according to length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club is presented in Table XXXII, Appendix B. Table XXIV gives the items which 50 per cent or more of the respondents indicated need for information about or help with, according to the length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club.

On the whole, little difference in homemaking needs was indicated by a majority of the club members, regardless of the length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club. However, 50 per cent or more of those who had been club members from 6 - 14 years indicated a greater need in all of the subject matter areas than did those who had belonged five years or less, or 15 years and more. The greatest proportion of needs expressed by the majority of those who had been a club member 6 - 14 years were in the areas of food and nutrition, housing, clothing and health. A smaller percentage of them expressed needs in home management. The needs indicated in the area of family relationships was low for all members except for those in the 6 - 14 year category.

The respondents who had been a club member five years or less indicated more needs than did those in the 15 years and over group in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition and family relationships.

This pattern was reversed in the areas of health, home management and housing.

A COMPARISON OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS BY AREAS AS CHECKED BY ONE-HALF OR MORE OF THE
HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME
OF BELONGING TO A HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

Area	5 Years or less	6-14 Years	15 Years and over
Clothing (Items 1-14) Items checked	1,2,3,5,6,8,11,12,13, 14	1,2,3,5,6,8,9,11, 12,13,14	1,2,3,6,8,12,13, 14
Percentage of items	(71.4)	(78.6)	(57.1)
Food and Nutrition (Items 15-28) Items checked	15,16,17,18,19,21, 22,23,24,26,27	15,16,17,18,20,21,22, 23,24,25,26,27,28	15,16,17,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25,26
Percentage of item	(78.6)	(92.9)	(85.7)
Family Relationships (Items 29-38 Items checked	29,31,34,35	29,30,31,32,33,34,38	30,31
Percentage of items	(40.0)	(70.0)	(20.0)

Table XXIV (Continued)

Area	5 Years or less	6-14 Years	15 Years and over
Health (Items 39-44) Items checked	39,44	44, 42, 44, 49, 99	42,43,44
Percentage of items	(33.3)	(83.3)	(50.0)
Home Management (Items 45-54) Items checked		48,53,54	48,54
Percentage of items		(30.0)	(20.0)
Housing (Items 55-59) Items checked	55,56,58,59	55,56,57,58,59	55,56,57,58,59
Percentage of items	(80.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Summary

Certain factors such as age, educational level, income, marital status, place of residence and living arrangements seemed to have some association with the homemaking needs of homemakers 60 years of age and over. Length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club was also a factor which appeared to have some effect upon the needs of the proportion of homemakers who belonged to a club.

Those home demonstration club members who reported more need for information about or help with the items in the homemaking areas were in the following categories: 60 - 64 years of age; 1 - 3 years of high school; \$3,000 - \$4,999 annual income; married; rural non-farm residents, lived with husbands only; and had belonged to a home demonstration club 6 - 14 years.

A larger proportion of the non-home demonstration club members who indicated more needs for information about or help with items in the homemaking areas were in the following categories: 65 - 69 years of age; had training beyord high school; had an annual income of \$3,000 - \$4,999; married; lived in an urban area; and lived with their husbands only.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

Summary and Conclusions

The average person can expect to live longer today than in any other period in history. There are five times as many people 65 years of age or older in the United States now as compared to 1900 and the proportion of older people in the population is expected to increase. Educators recognize the importance of the older people in the society and many have taken steps to help alleviate some of their problems. This study was conducted to determine some of the homemaking needs of older homemakers who are home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members.

The writer believes that the findings of this study tend to validate the hypotheses, which were:

- 1. The needs of older homemakers in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health, home management and housing can be identified.
- 2. The needs of older home demonstration club members and nonhome demonstration club members in these areas of homemaking are similar.
- 3. Information obtained about the homemaking needs of older homemakers can be used to develop suggestions for the home economics extension program so that it may more effectively help these people meet their needs.

This decision was based on the extent to which each of the following purposes of the study were achieved. The first purpose of this study was to identify the developmental needs of the older age group. Literature in gerontology and related fields was reviewed. Various authorities agree that the process of aging involves numerous interrelated elements which can be classified into four categories, namely, biological, psychological, sociological and behavioral.

Most authorities tend to agree with the developmental goal concept as advocated by Havighurst. He pointed out that an individual learns throughout life, and that certain tasks are learned at various stages of the life cycle. An individual gets satisfaction when the tasks of each developmental stage are learned well. The conceptual framework upon which this study is based is the developmental tasks of later maturity.

To identify some of the homemaking needs of the older age group as presented in current literature was the second purpose of the study. A limited amount of research has been done concerning the homemaking problems of older homemakers. Problems which they encounter in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health, home management and housing were selected for consideration in this study.

The third purpose of the study was to identify some of the homemaking needs of a group of older home demonstration club members and
non-home demonstration club members in selected localities in Mississippi. To obtain information needed in this investigation, a questionnaire was developed from a review of literature concerning the homemaking problems of older homemakers. The questionnaires were sent to
the home demonstration agents in the three selected counties in

Mississippi. The agents distributed the questionnaires to home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members who were 60 years of age and over. Usable returns were received from 85 home demonstration club members and 69 non-home demonstration club members.

To compare the homemaking needs of home demonstration club members and non-home demonstration club members was the fourth purpose of the study. On the whole, the home demonstration club members reported more needs than did the non-home demonstration club members. This was true in all of the subject matter areas included in the study. However, there was more similarity in the proportion of needs indicated by the home demonstration and non-home demonstration club members in the areas of clothing, foods and nutrition and housing than in the areas of family relationships, health and home management. The writer believes that since home demonstration club members have been involved in an educational program in home economics through home demonstration work, they may be more aware of their homemaking needs than the non-home demonstration club members. This difference may bear out the writer's belief that the home demonstration program has placed more emphasis on the three areas which were checked by the larger number of respondents than upon the others. This may indicate that there is need for more educational work in the areas of family relationships, health and home management than the other areas.

The fifth purpose was to determine whether age, place of residence, marital status, living arrangements, education, income and length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club have any effect upon the homemaking needs of the older homemakers. These factors do seem to have some association with the needs which the homemakers indicated that they have.

Home demonstration club members in the younger (60-64 years) and older (75 years and over) age classifications indicated the largest proportion of needs. Among the non-home demonstration club members, the 65 - 69 year old classification indicated the largest proportion of needs.

Within the home demonstration club member group, those who were rural non-farm residents indicated more needs than those who lived on farms or in urban areas. The urban residents indicated the largest proportion of needs in the non-home demonstration club member group.

The home demonstration club members who were married reported a larger proportion of needs than the widowed or single, separated or divorced. Among the non-club members, the single, separated or divorced indicated the most needs.

Within the living arrangement classification, the home demonstration club members who live alone reported more needs than those who lived with their husbands only, lived with children, or had other living arrangements. The non-club members in the other living arrangement category indicated more needs than those in the other categories.

The home demonstration club members who had 1 - 3 years in high school reported the largest proportion of needs in the educational level category. As a whole, the educational level did not appear to make a difference in the intensity of the needs among the non-home demonstration club members. However, a difference was observed in the areas in which needs were expressed according to the amount of education the respondents had.

The needs of the home demonstration club members according to

income varied among the different income levels. The largest proportion of needs as reported by the non-home demonstration club members was in the highest income classification \$5,000 and over.

Length of time of belonging to a home demonstration club appeared to make little difference in the needs indicated by the club members, except that there was a slightly higher proportion of needs reported by those in the 5 - 14 year category than by the 1 - 5 year or 15 years and over category.

Presented as the sixth purpose of the study was: to develop proposals for educational programs in home economics extension work which are designed to help older homemakers meet some of their homemaking needs. These will be presented in the following section.

Proposals

From the findings of this study, the writer has formulated the following suggestions for home economics extension programs to help older homemakers meet some of their homemaking needs.

- 1. Incorporate into the total extension program learnings which will help people of all ages develop an understanding of the aging process, develop desirable attitudes toward older people and prepare themselves for their later years.
- Develop educational programs in home demonstration clubs which will help older homemakers become aware of some of their needs and possible solutions to their problems.
- 3. Plan and conduct "special interest" programs for older homemakers who do not belong to a home demonstration club. This
 may be done through meetings, workshops, discussion groups
 or mass media. Since the older man may have homemaking
 problems similar to those of the older woman, some of these
 may be suitable for a mixed audience.
- 4. Prepare bulletins, leaflets and other teaching materials specifically designed for older homemakers in the areas of clothing, food and nutrition, family relationships, health,

home management and housing.

5. Develop more effective means for identifying and using the abilities of older homemakers as leaders in home demonstration, 4-H club and non-extension groups.

If further studies are conducted concerning the homemaking needs of older homemakers, the writer suggests that consideration be given to investigations which involve: (1) depth studies dealing with the homamaking needs in a specific subject matter area; (2) the planning, conducting and evaluating of educational programs in home economics designed specifically for older homemakers; and (3) determining the amount and kind of preparation that younger families are making for the later years.

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APPENDIX A

Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma

February, 1963

Dear Home Demonstration Club Member:

At present, I am working on a Master's Degree in Home Economics Education at Oklahoma State University. I am making a study to identify some of the homemaking needs of a selected group of homemakers 60 years of age or over in the areas of food and nutrition, clothing, health, housing, home management, and family relationships in three counties in Mississippi.

In the study, I am trying to determine the kinds of information and programs for which homemakers in this age group have a need. National studies have shown that a large number of people with whom the home demonstration agent works are 60 years of age or older. According to the 1961 state summary of homemakers records, there were more home demonstration members in this age group in Mississippi than in any other age group. It has been our concern that the kind of programs that have been offered may not best meet the needs of those of you in this age group.

In order for the home demonstration agent to plan programs that will more nearly meet your needs, we need your assistance. I would like for you to fill out the enclosed questionnaire, following the instructions that are given with the questionnaire.

In order for my study to meet the needs of as many homemakers as possible, I will need information from some who are not home demonstration club members. Will you take the extra copy of the questionnaire and ask a homemaker who is 60 years of age or older and who does not belong to a home demonstration club to fill it out? When both have been completed, return them to your home demonstration agent and she will send them to me. When the questionnaires are all returned, I will have a basis for developing plans for home demonstration programs in the future.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this project. I will appreciate very much your giving it your prompt attention, and returning the questionnaire to your home demonstration agent as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jewell McGinty

JM:es Encl.

Oklahoma State University Stillwater, Oklahoma

February, 1963

Dear Homemaker:

At present, I am working on a Master's Degree in Home Economics Education at Oklahoma State University. I am making a study concerned with identifying the homemaking needs of a selected group of homemakers 60 years of age or over in the areas of food and nutrition, clothing, health, housing, home management, and family relationships in three counties in Mississippi.

In the study, I am trying to determine the kinds of information and programs for which homemakers in this age group have a need. National studies have shown that a large number of people with whom the home demonstration agent works are 60 years of age or older. It has been our concern that the kinds of programs that have been offered may not best meet the needs of those of you in this age group.

I have asked home demonstration club members in Mississippi who are 60 years of age or over to help in this study by filling out a questionnaire, and by asking another homemaker in the age group who does not belong to a home demonstration club to fill out a questionnaire. I will appreciate very much your filling out this questionnaire and returning it to the club member at your earliest convenience. She will return it to the home demonstration agent in your county, who will send it to me.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this project. I will appreciate very much your giving it your prompt attention, and returning the questionnaire to the home demonstration club member as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jewell McGinty

JM:es

QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY NEEDS OF HOMEMAKERS

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

		questions are general in you please check the space			
l.	Name of c	ounty		Salanus	
2.	Are you a	home demonstration club	nembe	er? Yes	No
	If yes, h	ow many years have you be	en a	member? (Check one)
	(1)	Less than 2 years		(4)	11 - 15 years
	(2)	2 - 5 years		(5)	16 - 20 years
	(3)	6 - 10 years		(6)	20 years or over
3.		ere you on your last (Check the group	4.	What is y (Check on	our marital status? e)
		60 - 64		(1)	Married
				(2)	Widowed
		65 - 69		(3)	Divorced or
	(3)	70 - 74			separated
	(14)	75 and over		(4)	Single
5.	Where do one)	you live now? (Check	6.		have you lived in ent house?
	(1)	Farm		•	
	(2)	Rural area, but not		\$100 B	Less than one year
		on farm		(2)	1 - 9 years
	(3)	Town 2,500 - 9,999		(3)	10 - 19 years
	(4)	Town 10,000 or over		(4)	20 years or over
7.	What are	your living arrangements?	Do	you - (Che	ck one)
	(1)	Live alone?		<u> (</u> 4)	Live with other relatives?
	(2)	Live with husband only?	· ·	(5)	Live with non- relatives?

7.	(Continue	d)		•
	(3)	Live with children?	(6)	Other (explain)
8.	What is t	he highest year in school you	have compl	eted? (Check one)
	(1) (2)	8th grade or less	(4)	l - 3 years college
	*	• •	(5)	Completed college
	(3)	Completed high school	(6)	Any other, such as business college, practical nurses training, etc. (Explain)
9.	What was that appl	your family's cash income las-	t year? (C	heck the group
	(1)	Less than \$500	(4)	\$3,000 - \$4,999
	(2)	\$ 500 - \$ 999	(5)	\$5,000 - \$9,999
	(3)	\$1,000 - \$2,999	(6)	\$10,000 or over
10.	How do yo or more)	u keep up with what's going or	n in the wo	rld? (Check one
		Read daily newspaper	(6)	Do not keep up with news
	(2)	Read weekly newspaper	(7)	Other (Explain)
	(3)	Listen to radio		
	(4)	Watch television		
	(5)	Read magazines		
11.	How do yo	u spend your leisure time? (Check as ma	ny as apply to
	(1)	Watching television	(6)	Participating in
	(2)	Visiting		community activ- ities. (Name

	(3)	Sewing, crafts, or other handwork		
	(4)	Reading		
	(5)	Church activities -	(7)	Other
12.		ı feel about your ime? (Check one)		
	(1)	Too much free time		
	(2)	Just keep busy		
	(3)	Not enough time to do all I want to do		

PART II: HOMEMAKING NEEDS

INSTRUCTIONS: This section contains a list of items that a homemaker might need information about or help with. As you read the item, check in the column that applies to you.

Check the column MUCH if you feel that you need a great deal of information about or help with the item.

Check the column SOME if you feel that you know a little about the item, but would like to have more information about or help with it.

Check the column NONE if you do not need any information about or help with the item, or if it does not apply to you.

Check the column NOT SURE if you do not know whether you need additional information about or help with, or if you do not understand the item.

For Example:

Preparing well balanced meals

Preparing food that is tasty and easy to eat

MU C H	SOME	NONE	SURE
V			
	~		

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I NEED INFORMATION ABOUT OR HELP WITH:

- 1. Selecting styles of clothing that are becoming to me
- 2. Selecting colors that are becoming to me
- 3. Buying outer clothing that fits
- 4. Selecting comfortable, well fitting undergarments (slips, panties)
- 5. Selecting foundation garments (girdles, bras)
- 6. Having clothing altered to fit

MUCH	SOME	NONE	NOT SURE
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Т	MEED	INFORMATION	≬ BOIT	ΩD	UTT D	TATE OF LE
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- 7. Selecting comfortable clothing for housework
- 8. Selecting clothing for dress-up occasions
- 9. Selecting clothing that is easy to get into and out of
- 10. Selecting comfortable, easy-tocare-for sleeping garments
- 11. Selecting comfortable, attractive shoes
- 12. Selecting appropriate accessories (purses, gloves, hats, etc.)
- 13. Storing clothing out of season
- 14. Being well-groomed
- 15. Planning well-balanced meals
- 16. Preparing well-balanced meals
- 17. Preparing food that is tasty and easy to eat
- 18. Selecting food to maintain recommended body weight
- 19. Preparing food to maintain recommended body weight
- 20. Planning balanced meals within the budget
- 21. Planning meals that are easy to prepare
- 22. Planning meals with sufficient roughage that are easy to eat
- 23. Preparing food in small quantities
- 24. Planning and serving food for entertaining

	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NOT SURE
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I NE	ED INFORMATION ABOUT OR HELP WITH:	MUCH	SOME	NONE	NOT SURI
25.	Using partially prepared foods, packaged mixes, etc.			·	
26.	Preparing food for freezing				************
27.	Making jellies, preserves, pickles, relishes				
28.	Planning grocery order for weekly shopping				
29.	Planning recreational activities that I can do by myself		·		
30.	Planning recreation with my family and friends				
31.	Working with needlework or craft projects				
32.	Learning about volunteer agencies where I can be of service to others		<u> </u>		
33.	Taking advantage of services available in community (such as clubs, library service, etc.)				
34.	Taking part in community activities		-		
35.	Organizing groups and activities for my age group	ŕ			
36.	Getting along with members of my family		****		
37.	Getting along with young children				
38.	Getting along with teen-agers		-		
39.	Carrying hospital and health insurance				
40.	Having semi-annual physical examinations				
щ.	Using health services available in the community				
42.	Learning about first aid and home nursing				

I NEED INFORMATION ABOUT OR HELP WITH:

- 43. Learning about nursing homes
- 44. Following safety practices in and around the house
- 45. Finding out about job opportunities available to me
- 46. Finding out about job opportunities available to my husband
- 47. Planning for investments such as insurance, bonds, etc.

MUCH	SOME	NONE	NOT SURE
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	*		
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APPENDIX B

TAPLE XXV

A SUMMARY OF HOMENAKING NEEDS AS REPORTED BY 15L HOMENAKERS
IN THREE SELECTED COUNTIS IN MISSISSIPPI

		Ho	me Dem	onstrati	on Clu	Member	•						Non-H	ome Demo	ns trat	ion Club	Member 1	ers		
				N =	85			OT		NO					N = 0	69	N	TO	N	0
_	м	CH	30	OME	N	ONE		RE		SPONSE	м)CH	S	OME	No.	ONE	SUI			PONSE
tem	No.	1	No.	1	No.	1	No.		No	. \$	No.	1	No.	. 5	No.	×	No.	*	No.	*
	18	21.2	46	54.1	16	18.8	3	3.5	2	2.4	12	17.4	38	55.1	17	24.6	2	2.9	0	
	15	17.7	143	50.6	18	21.2	6	7.1	3	3.5	12	17.4	32	46.4	22	31.8	1	1.5	2	2.5
	12	14.1	36	42.4	28	32.9	2	2.4	7	8,2	. 7	10.1	5/1	34.8	33	47.8	4	5.8	1	1.
	5	5.9	23	27.1	ы	57.7	2	2.4	6	7.1	3	14.14	20	29.0	43	62.3	2	2.9	1	1.
E.,	15	17.7	27	31.8	36	42.4	4	4.7	3	3.5	6	8.7	16	23.2	46	66.7	0		1	1.
	17	20.0	36	42.4	24	28.2	. 5	2.4	6	7.1	10	14.5	32	46.4	26	37.7	1	1.5	0	
	4	4.7	25	29.4	48	56.5	3	3.5	5	5.9	3	4.4	15	21.7	47	68.1	2	2.9	2	2.
	17	20.0	42	49.4	19	22.4	4	4.7	3	3.5	9	13.0	33	47.8	23	33.3	2	2.9	2	2.
	8	9.4	29	34.1	42	49.4	2	2.4	4	4.7	9	13.0	27	39.1	31	44.9	0		2	2.
0	5	5.9	18	21.2	54	63.5	3	3.5	5	5.9	1	1.5	15	21.7	50	72.5	0		3	4.
1	18	21.2	28	32.9	34	40.0	1	1.2	4	4.7	7	10.1	25	36.2	35	50.7	0	-	2	2.
2	24	28.2	36	42.4	16	18.8	4	4.7	5	5.9	10	14.5	36	52.2	21	30.4	0	-	2	2.
3	15	17.7	32	37.7	29	34.1	4	4.7	5	5.9	8	11.6	29	42.0	28	10.6	2	2.9	2	2.
4	20	23.5	38	44.7	. 20	23.5	4	4.7	3	3.5	10	14.5	34	49.3	21	30.4	1	1.5	3	4.
5	16	18.8	34	40.0	29	34.1	2	5.1	4	4.7	12	17.4	25	36,2	29	12.0	0		3	4.
6	12	14.1	33	36.8	29	34.1	5	2.4	9	10.6	11	15.9	23	33.3	32	46.h	0	-	3	4.
7	15	17.7	36	42.4	27	31.8	1	1.2	6	7.1	11	15.9	27	39.1	28	10.6	1	1.5	2	2.
6	28	32.9	31	36.5	19	22.4	4	4.7	3	3.5	24	20.3	27	39.1	25	36.2	1	1.5	2	2.
	21	24.7	30	35.3	24	28.2	4	4.7	6	7.1	11	15.9	514	31,.8	29	42.0	2	2.9	3	4.
0	23	27.1	27	31.8	24	28.2	5	5.9	6	7.1	12	17.4	25	36.2	29	42.0	1	1.5	- 2	2.
1	20	23.5	33	38.8	24	28.2	3	3.5	5	5.9	13	18.8	25	36.2	29	42.0	0		2	2.
2	20	23.5	31	36.5	28	32.9	5	2.4	4	4.7	11	15.9	19	27.5	33	47.8	4	5.8	2	2.
3	21	24.7	29	34.1	29	34.1	3	3.5	3	3.5	15	21.7	20	29.0	30	43.5	0		4	5.
4	24	28.2	24	28.2	27	31.8	3	3.5	7	8.2	10	14.5	23	33.3	31	44.9	2	2.9	3	4
5	11	12.9	36	42.4	30	35.3	3	3.5	5	5.9	8	11.6	28	40.6	29	42.0	1	1.5	3	4
5	20	23.5	29	34.1	29	34.1	2	2.4	5	5.9	10	14.5	26	37.7	29	42.0	1	1.5	3	4.
1	14	16.5	28	32.9	36	42.4	3	3.5	4	4.7	6	8.7	17	24.6	42	60.9	2	2.9	2	2.
8	12	14.1	26	30.6	38	44.7	4	4.7	5	5.9	6	8.7	24	34.8	35	50.7	1	1.5	3	4.
9	18	21.2	28	32.9	27	31.8	5	5.9	7	8.2	7	10.1	6	8.7	51	73.9	3	4.4	2	2.
)	13	15.3	31	36.5	29	34.1	2	2.4	10	11.8	2	2.9	13	18.8	47	68.1	4	5.8	3	4.
1	27	31.8	38	hh-h	14	16.5	1	1.2	5	5.9	10	14.5	25	36.2	28	40.6	3	4.4	3	4.
2	17	20.0	26	30.6	29	34.1	6	7.1	7	8.2	6	8.7	17	24.6	111	59.4	2	2.9	3	h.
3	8	9.4	32	32.7	35	17.5	4	4.7	6	7.1	3	4.4	17	24.6	lsls	63.8	5	2.9	3	4.
	16	18.8	27	31.8	33	38.8	1	1.2	8	9.4	2	2.9	17	24.6	44	63.7	1	1.5	5	7.
	21	24.7	17	20.0	35	14.2	6	7.1	6	7.1	4	5.8	14	20.3	146	66.7	0		5	7.
	9	10.6	17	20.0	50	58.8	2	2.4	7	8.2	3	4.4	8	11.6	56	81.2	1	1.5	1	1.
	9	10.6	17	20.0	47	55.3	5	5.9	7	8.2	3	4.4	12	17.4	51	73.9	2	2.9	1	1.
	10	11.8	16	18.8	44	51.8	6	7.1		10.6	3	4.4	14	20.3	47	68.1	3	4.4	2	2.
	9	10.6	31	36.5	34	40.0	4	4.7	7	8.2	2	2.9	12	17.4	47	68.1	7	10.1	1	1.
	7	8.2	32	37.7	33	38.8	7	8.2	6	7.1	4	5.8	17	24.6	46	66.7	0		2	2.
	8	9.4	31	36.5	32	37.7	5	5.9		10.6	3	4.4	14	20.3	50	72.5	0		2	2.
	18	21.2	30	35.3	25	29.4	5	5.9	7	8.2	6	8.7	27	39.1	32	46.h	1	1.5	3	4.
	18	21.2	19	22.4	35	11.2	6	7.1	7	8.2	7	10.1	19	27.5	38	55.1	2	2.9	3	4.
	19	22.4	33	38.8	21	24.7	4	4.7	8	9.4	11	15.9	36	52.2	20	29.0	0	*	2	2.
	20	23.5	11	12.9	46	54.1	5	2+11	6	7.1	4	5.8	11	15.9	47	68.1	3	4.4	4	5.
	4	4.7	8	9.4	50	58.8	2	2.4	21	24.7	3	4.4	4	5.8	50	72.5	2	2.9	10	14.
	8	9.4	13	15.3	145	52.9	6	7.1	13	15.3	3	4.4	16	23.2	42	60.9	3	4.4	5	7.

TABLE XXV (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS AS REPORTED BY 154 HOMEMAKERS
IN THREE SELECTED COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI

		Но	me Demo	nstrati	on Club	Member	8					Non-Home Demonstration Club Members								
-				h =	85															
	MU	СН	sc	DME	NC	NE	100	IOT IRE		ONSE	М	СН	sc	ME .	NC	ONE .	NO		N RESP	ONSE
Item	No.	16	No.	16	No.	16	No.	16	No.	*	No.	%	No.	1	No.	2	No.	16	No.	8
18	21	24.7	24	28.2	33	38.8	1	1.2	6	7.1	16	23.2	19	27.5	29	42.0	1	1.5	4	5.8
19	16	18.8	15	17.7	46	54.1	4	4.7	4	4.7	6	8.7	19	27.5	38	55.1	2	2.9	4	5.8
50	9	10.6	19	22.4	49	57-7	5	5.9	3	3.5	4	5.8	17	24.6	39	56.5	4	5.8	5	7.3
51	9	10.6	14	16.5	53	62.4	2	2.4	7	8.2	1	1.5	8	11.6	54	78.3	2	2.9	4	5.8
52	15	17.7	24	28.2	140	47.1	3	3.5	3	3.5	5	7-3	18	26.1	42	60.9	0	-	4	5.8
53	16.	18.8	24	28.2	- 40	47.1	0	-	5	5.9	10	14.5	15	21.7	40	58.0	1	1.5	3	4.4
54	3 3	38.8	27	31.8	19	22.4	3	3.5	3	3.5	14	20.3	26	37-7	26	37-7	2	2.9	1	1.5
55	24	28.2	27	31.8	27	31.8	2	2.4	5	5.9	12	17.4	22	31.9	28	40.6	4	5.8	3	4.4
56	20	23.5	32	37.7	28	32.9	2	2.4	3	3.5	7	10.1	25	36.2	32	46.4	4	5.8	1	1.5
57	23	27.1	31	36.5	26	30.6	2	2.4	3	3.5	5	7.3	35	50.7	27	39.1	1	1.5	1	1.5
88	25	29.4	25	29.4	28	32.9	3	3.5	4	4.7	7	10.1	26	37.7	34	49.3	1	1.5	1	1.5
59	25	29.4	27	31.8	22	25.9	6	7.1	5	5.9	14	20.3	26	37.7	24	34.8	2	2.9	3	4.4

TABLE XXVI

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 154 HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ACCORDING TO AGE

							Н	ome Demo	nstra	tion Cl	ub Me	mbers											Non-i	lome De	monstra	tion Clu	b Memb	ers				
		60 - 61	l Year	3	ϵ	65 - 69	Years			70 - 74	Year	ъ.	75	Years	and 0	ver		60 - 61	Year	\$		65 - 69	Years		٠.	70 - 74	Years		75 Y	lears an	d Ove	r
		N:	34			ΝΞ	2)			N =	16	•		<u>N</u> =	13			<u>N</u> =	20		•	. <u>N</u> =	18			N =	17			N =	14	
		SUCH:		SOME	M	JCH	S	OME	Y	UCH	S	Chif.	M	исн	s	ONL		UCH	S	OME	, N	UCH	50	OME	HU	CH	s	OME	MU	CH		SOME
Iter	a No	. %	No.	. 3	No.	1	No.	<u> </u>	No.	ź	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	1_	No.	_\$	No.	18	No.	Į,	No.	1	No.	%
1	7	20.6	23	67.7	6	28.6	10	47.6	3	18.8	. 6	37.5	2	15.4	6	46.2	2	10.0	11	55.0	4	22.2	10	55.6	5	29.1	8	47.1	1	7.1	9	64.3
2	, 7	20.6	19	55.9	4	19.1	10	47.6	3	18.8	7	43.8	1	7.7	6	46.2	. 3	15.0	11	55.0	3	16.7	5	27.8	Į.	23.5	10	58 .8	2	14.3	6	42.9
3	6	17.7	.13	38.2	4	19.1	- 8	38.1	2,	12.5	7	43.8	0	-	7	53-9	2	10.0	7	35.0	2	11.1	. 3	16.7	3	17.7	7	41.2	0	_	7	50.0
4	. 2	. 5.9	. 10	29.4	2	9.5	.8	38.1	1	6.3	3	18.8	0	· -	1.	7•7.	1	5.0	3	15.0	1	5.6	9	50.0	0	-	2	11.8	ı .	7.1	6	12.9
5	9	26.5	11	32.4	3	14.3	10	17.6	. 2	12.5	3.	18.8	0		3	23.1	1	5.0	- 4.	20.0	2	11.1	5	27.8	1	5.9	L L	23.5	2	14.3	. 3	21.4
6	8	23.5	16	47.1	6	28.6	9	42.9	3	16.8	-6	37.5	0	-	4	30.8	3	15.0	10	50.0	3:	16.7	8	հեր հ	1	5.5	7	11.2	3.	21.4	7	50.0
7	1	2.9	12	35.3	2	9.5	4	19.1	1	6.3	. 4	25.0	0	-	4	30.8	1	5.0	5	25.0	1	5.6	5	27.8	. 0 .	.	3	17.7	1	7.1	2	14.3
. 8	7	20.6	20	58.8	4	19.1	12	57.1	3	18.8	4	25.0	2	15.4	6	46.2	2	10.0	11	55.0	4	22.2	7	38.9	2	11.8	8	47-1	. 1	7.1	7	50.0
,9	1	2.9	12	35.3	4	19.1	. 8	38.1	2	12.5	5	31.3	1	7.7	3	23.1	1	5.0	5	25.0	2	11.1	9	50.0	3	17-7	7	41.2	3	21.4	6.	42.9
10	2	5.9	6	17.7	1	4.8	5	23.8	2	12.5	3	18.8	0	· -	3	23.1	1	5.0	5	25.0	.0-	-	3	16.7	0	-	. 2	11.8	0	-	. 5	35.7
11	9	26.5	10	2 9. կ	4	1 9.1	8	38.1	3	18.8	5	31.3	2	15.4	. 4	30.8	3	15.0	6	30.0	1	5.6	8	با جابا	2	11.8	6	35-3	1	7.1	5	35.7
12	. 10	29.4	16	47-1	4	19.1	12	57.1	6	37.5	4	25.0	3	23.1	L	30.8	. 5	25.0	10	50.0	2	11.1	10	55.6	3	17.7	7	41.2	0	-;	9	64.3
13	1,	11.8	17	50.0	5	23.8	8	31.1	4	25.0	1,	25.0	2 .	15.4	. 5	15.4	1	5.0	10	50.0	. 6	33.3	6	33.3	o	-	h	23.5	1	7.1	9	64.3
14	7	20.6	20	58.8	5	23.8	11	52.4	5	31.3	2	12.5	2	15.4	. 5	38-5	3	15.0	. 9	45.0	2	11.1	10	55.6	2	11.8	. 8	47.1	3	21-4	. 7	50.0
15	7	20.6	17	50.0	5	23.8	9	42.9	2	12.5	5	31.3	1	7.7	3	23.1	2	10.0	8	f0.0	5	27.8	9	50.0	3	17.7	4	23.5	2	14.3	- 4	28.6
.16	7	20.6	14	11.2	3	14.3	10	47.6	1	6.3	4	25.0	. 0	•	5	38.5	2	. 10.0	8	ήο ∙ 0	4	22.2	7	38.9	Įį.	23.5	2	11.8	1	7.1	6	12.9
17	6	17.7	20	58.8	. 4	19.1	10	. 7.6	3	18.8	4	25.0	1	7.7	2	15.4	3	15.0	8	TO-0	4	22.2	. 9	50.0	4	23.5	4	23.5	0	100	6	42.9
. 18	12	35.3	13	38.2	5.	23.8	11	52.4	6	37.5	4.	25.0	4	30.€	3	23.1	3	15.0	9	45.0	5	27.8	9	50.0	3	17.7	7	11.2	3	21.4	2 -	14.3
19	9	26.5	12	35-3	4	19.1	10	47.6	- 4	25.0	4	25.0	3	23.1	Ц	30.8	3	15.0	1 0	50.0	3	16.7	6	33.3	2	11.8	6	35.3	3	21.4	2	14.3
20	10	29.4	11	32. li	. 6	28.6	9	12.9	5	31.3	.3	18.8	1	7.7	14	30.8	Ŀ	20.0	7	35.0	7	22.2	7	3 6∙9	2 .	11.8	6	35.3	2	14.3	5	35.7
21	11	32.4	13	38.2	4	19.1	13	61.9	. 3	18.€	5	31.3	2	15.4	1	7.7	6	30.0	3	15.0	2	11.1	10	55.6	2	11.8	7	41.2	3	21.4	5	35.7
22	8	23.5	. 16	47.1	5	23.8	8	38.1	5	31.3	3	18.8	. 2	15.4	3	23.1	5	25.0	5	25.0	1	5.6	9	50.0	3	17.7	2	11.8	2 . ,	14.3	3	21.4
23	. 8	23.5	11	32.4	-6	28.6	10	47.6	5	31.3	3	16.8	2	15.4	. 4	30.8	6	30.0	7	35.0	. 3	16.7	5	27.8	h	23.5	2	11. E	2	14.3	6	12.9
24	11	32.4	13	36.2	7	33.3	7	33.3	4	25.0	1	6.3	1	7.7	3	23.1	4	20.0	9	45.0	3	16.7	6	35.3	3	17.7	3 .	17.7	0		5	35.7
25	5	14.7	. 16	52.9	2	9.5	. 9	L 2.9	2	12.5	4	25.0	1	7•7	5	38.5	3	15.0	11	55.0	2	11.1	7	38.9	3	17.7	3	17.7	. 0		7	5 0. 0
26	9	26.5	14	41.2	- 5	23.8	۶	42.9	4	25.0	3	18.8	1	7.7	3	23.1	5	25.0	7	35.0	3	16.7	8	Jili - Ii	1	5.9	5	29.4	1	7.1	6	42.9

TABLE XXVI (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15L HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO AGE

							Ho	me Demo	ne tr a	tion Cl	ub Mei	mbers											Non-Ho	me Demo	n str at	ion Clui	b Memb	ers				
		60 - 61	Year	s		65 - 69	Years			70 - 7	L Year	rs e		75 Year	rs and	Over		60 - 6	4 Year	s		65 - 69	Years			70 -	74 Ye	ars	75	Years	and (ver
		N =	34			N =	21			<u> n =</u>	16			N =	13			N =	20			N =	18			N	= 17			И =	14	
	М	ICH	s	OME_	M	JCH	so	ME	ы	исн	S	OME	м	UCH	sc	ME	M	усн	sc	ME	M	UCH	. so	ME.	м	UCH	s	OME	M	JCH	:	SOME
tem	No.	Æ	No.	26	No.	Æ	No.	%	No.	75	No.	8	No.	ź	No.	%	No.	*	No.	£	No.	<u>\$</u>	No.	16	No.	15	No.	16	No.	16	No.	*
27	6	17.7	12	35.3	5.	23.8	9	42.9	2	12.5	6	37.5	1	. 7.7	0	-	2	10.0	6	30.0	1	5.6	7	38.9	2	11.8	1	5.9	1	7.1	3	21.4
28	6	17.7	13	38.2	3	14.3	7	33.3	2	12.5	3	18.8	1	7.7	2	15.4	2	10.0	6	30.0	2.	11.1	9	50.0	1	5.9	3	17.7	1	7.1	6	42.9
29	6	17.7	14	n.2	.5	23.8	7	33.3	5	31.3	3	18.8	1	7.7	4	30.8	. 3	15.0	1	5.0	0	-	3	16.7	3	17.7	1	5.9	1	7.1	1	7.1
30	6 -	17.7	12	35.3	3	14.3	10	47.6	2	12.5	6	37.5	1	7.7	3	23.1	1	5.0	5	25.0	0	-	. 2	11.1	1	5.7	2	11.8	0	-	<u>l</u>	28.6
31	12	35+3	15	44.1	7	33.3	11	52.4	5	31.3	6	37.5	3	23.1	5	38.5	4	20.0	8	10.0	2	11.1	7	38.4	4	23.5	4	23.5	0	-	6	42.9
32	7	2 0.6	12	35.3	4	19.1	8	38.1	5	31.3	1	6.3	1	7.7	4	30.8	1	5.0	7	35.0	2	11.1	5	27.8	2	11,8	0	-	1	7.1	5	35.7
3 3	5	14.7	12	35.3	2	9.5	10	47.6	0	-	6	37.5	1	7.7	3.	23.1	1	5.0.	6	30.0	1	5.6	· 4	22.2	1	5.9	2	11.8	0	-	5	35.7
34	3	8.8	14	H-2	8	38.1	6	28.6	Ŀ	25.0	3	18.8	1.	7.7	3	23.1	1	5.0	9	45.0	0		2	11.1	. 1	5.9	3	17-7	0.	-	3	21.4
35	6	17.7	11	32.4	8	38.1	4	19.1	4	25.0	2	12.5	2	15.4	0 -	-	1	5.0	6	30.0	1	5.6	2	11.1	., 1	5.9	2	11.8	1	7.1	-4	28.6
36	2	5.9	7	20.6	4	19.1	6	28.6	1	6.3	4	25.0	1	7•.7	0	-	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	11.1	0	-	0	÷ .	3	17.7	0	• -	2	14.3
37	1	2.9	8	23.5	4	19.1	6	28.6	3	18.8	2	12.5	1	7.7	0	-	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	11.1	1	5.6	.0	_	5	29.4	0.	_	3	21.4
38	2	5.9	8	23.5	.3	14.3	7-	33.3	14	25.0	0	_	1	7.7	0	-	1	5.0	4	20.0	1	5.6	3	15.7	0	• 🕳	1,	23.5	1	7.1	3	21.1
39	3	8.8	13	38.2	3	14.3	8	38.1	2	12.5	5	31.3	1	7.7	4	30.8	. 1	5.0	3	15.0	1	5.6	5	27.8	Ο.	-	0	-	0	-	14	28.6
ьо	2 .	5.9	16	47.1	3	14.3	8	38.1	1	6.3	2	12.5	1	.7•7	5.	38.5	1	5.0	3	15.0	. 2	11.1	4	22.2	1	5.9	4	23.5	0	-	6	42.9
ij	4	.11.8	.16	47.1	3	14.3	6	28.6	0	~	6	37-5	1	7.7	2	15.4	1	5.0	. 4	20.0	2	11.1	2	11.1	. 0	-	3	17.7	0	- "	5	35.7
12	10	29.4	12	35.3	3	14.3	9	42.9	Ц	25.0	5	31.3	1	7.7	3	23.1	3	15.0	9	45.0	2	11.1	7	38.9	0	-	3	17.7	1	7.1	8	57.1
3	7	20.6	13	38.2	6	28.6	2	9.5	3	18.8	3	18.8	1	7.7	1	7-7	2	10.0	8	40.0	3	16.7	4	22.2	0	-	2	11.8	. 2	14.3	. 5	35.7
1/1	9	26.5	14	ш.2	4	19.1	12	57.1	6	37.5	3	18.8	0	-	3	23.1	3	15.0	10	50.0	4	22.2	10	55.6	2	11.8	9	52.9	2	14-3	7	50.0
15	13	38.2	5	14.7	3	14.3	3	14.3	- Ц	25.0	2	12.5	0	-	0	-	2	10.0	6	30.0	-	-	ì	5.6	1	5.9	1	5.9	1	7.1	3	21.1
16	.2	5.9	3	8.8	2	9.5	3	14.3	0	-	1	6.3	0	-	0	-	1	5.0	3	15.0	0	٠.	1	5.6	1	5.9	0	÷	1	7.1	0	-
17	4	11.8	10	29.4	2	9.5	1	4.€	2	12.5	1	6.3	0	-	0	-	1	5.0	7	35.0	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	-	2	11.8	1	7.1	4	28.6
48	10	29.4	18	52.9	6	28.6	3	14.3	3	18.8	3	18.8	. 1	7.7	0		5	25.0	7	35.0	3.	16.7	6	33-3	2	11.8	4	23.5	6	42.9	2	14.3
49	6	17.7	7	20.6	4	19.1	6	28.6	3	18.8	1	6.3	2	15.4	1	7.7	3	15.0	7	35.0	1	5.6	. 4	22.2	0	-	2	11.8	2	14.3	6	42.9
50	6	17.7	7	20.6	1	4.8	8	38.1	0	-	4	25.0	1	7.7	0	- '	2	10.0	6	30.0	0	-	6	33.3	1	5.9	1	5.9	1	7.1	. ц	28.6
51	8	23.5	L L	11.8	1	Д•8	5	23.8	0	-	4	25.0	0	-	0	-	1	5.0	5	25.0	0	-	1	5.6	0	-	0	-	0	- '	2	14.3
52	6	17.7	11	32.4	5	23.8	7	33.3	3	18.8	3	18.8	0	-	3	23.1	3	15.0	6	30.0	1	5.6	4	22.2	0	-	4	23.5	1	7.1	4	28.6
53.		17.7	13	38.2	4	19.1	7	33.3	3	18.8	3	18.8	2	15.4	1	7.7	3	15.0	7	35.0	4	22.2	. 3	16.7	2	11.8	2	11.8	1	7.1	3	21.4
	17	50.0	11	32.4	7	33.3	9	42.9	5	31.3	4	25.0	3	23.1	3	23.1	3	15.0	8	40.0	7	38.9	7	38.9	2	11.8	6	35.3	2 .	14.3	5	35.7
	11	32.4	14	41.2	. 8	38.2	7	33.3	2	12.5	L	25.0	2	15.4	2	15.4 .	5	25.0	6	30.0	4	22.2	6	33.3	1	5•9	6	35.3	2	14.3	4	28.6
		29.4	14	h1.2	4	19.1	12	57.1	3	18.8	5	31.3	2	15.4	1	7.7	2	10.0	8	40.0	2	11.1	8	1111-11	1	5.9	4	23.5	2	14.3	5	35.7
		35.3	15	44.1	3	14.3	9	12.9	6	37.5	4	25.0	1	7.7	3	23.1	2	10.0	11	55.0	1	5.6	9	50.0	1	5.9	8	47.1	1	7.1	7	50.0
		32.4	14	41.2	4	19.1	9	42.5	7	43.8	2	12.5	2	15.4	0	-	2	10.0	8	40.0	2	11.1	7	38.9	0	-	. 6	35.3	3	21.4	5	35•7
9	16	47.1	10	29.4	4	19.1	10	47.6	2																							

TABLE XXVII

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15h HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	8	th Grad	e o r L	ess		1 - 3 High S	Years	one Demo	onstra	tion Clu Compl High S	.eted			Trainin High	g Beyo School		8	th Grad	e or I	ess		Non 1 - 3 Y High So	ears	Demonst:	ration		embers pleted School	•			ing Bey	
		<u>N</u> =	20			<u> 14 =</u>	25			<u>N</u> =	29			<u>N</u> =	11			<u>N</u> =	18			N =	14			<u>N</u>	= 19	. •	٠.	N	= 1 6	
	1	UCH	SO	ME	н	CH	S	OME	H	UCH		OME	A	UCH	SO.	ME	М	UCH	s	ME	M	UCH-	\$0	ME	P	UCH	S	OME	M	UCH		SOME
Item	No.	2	No.	8	No.	35_	No.	8	No.	8	No.	25	No.	Z	No.	%	No.	15	No.	35	No.	3	No.	£	No.	*	No.	16	No.	1	No.	. 1
1	2	10.0	1,3	65.0	5	20.0	13	52.0	8	27.6	16	55-2	3	23.1		23.1	3	16.7	10	55.6	14 -	28.6	Ц.	28.6	1,	5.3	14	73.7	4	25.0	.9	56.3
2	1	5.0	9	45.0	6	24.0	12	48.0	6	20.7	16	55.2	2	18.2	6	54.5	1.	5.6	11	61.1	5	35.7	4	28.6	3	15.8	8	12.1	. 3	18.8	8	50.0
3	, 2	10.0	5	25.0	4	16.0	11	0ءبليا	14	13.8	15	51.7	2	18.2	5	45.5	2	11.1	. 5	27.8	2	14.3	7	50.0	1	5.3	5 ·	26.3	2	12.5	7	43.8
4	0	- .'	. 3	15.0	1	4.0	9	36.0	4	13.8	8	27.6	0	-	3	23.1	1	5.6	6.	33.3	1	7.1	2	14.3	, 1 ,	5.3	4	21.1	0	-	7	43.8
5	2	10.0	ь	20.0	4	16.0	10	40.0	. 7	24.1	10	34.5	2	18.2	3	23.1	2	11.1	2	11.1	1	7-1	3	21.4	3	15.8	:3	15.8	. Ģ	-	8	50.0
6	1	5.0	9	45.0	5	20.0	11	144.0	8	27.6	. 11	37.9	3	23.1	5	45.5	2	11.1	9	50.0	5	35.7	5	35.7	2.	10.5	10	52.6	1.	. 6.3	8	50.0
7	1	5.0	6	30.0	0	-	8	32.0	3 .	10.3	7	24.1	0	-	4	36.4	1	5.6	2	11.1	o .	-	1	7.1	. 2	10.5	Ь	21.1	.0	-	.8	50.0
8	3	15.0	7	35.0	3	12.0	16	64.0	8	27.6	13	l:4.8	3	23.1	6	54.5	1	5.6	7	38.9	. 3	21.4	7	50.0	14	21.1	7	36.8	1	6.3	. 11	68.8
9	2	10.0	. з	15.0	1	4.0	10	40.0	3	10.3	11	37.9	2	18.2	5	45.5	3	16.7	8	44.4	2	14.3	14	28.6	. 3	15.8	- 5	26.3	. 1	6.3	9	56.3
10	1	5.0	4.	20.0	1	ь.о	5	20.0	3	10.3	7	24.1	0	-	2	18.2	0	- ,	6	33.3	0	-	2	14-3	ı	5.3	2	10.5	0	-	. 5	31.3
11	3.	15.0	7	3 5.0	<u>L</u>	16.0	10	10.0	7	24.1	9	31.0	4	3614	2	16.2	3	16.7	7	38.9	1	7.1	3	21.4	3	15.8	6	31.6	0	· . +.	82-	50.0
12	3	15.0	10	50.0	8	32.0	8	32.0	10	34.5	12	41.4	3	23.1	6	54.5	3	16.7	7	38.4	2	14.3	8	57.1	3	15.8	12	63.2	2 .	12.5	9	56.3
13	1	5.0	7	35.0	5	20.0	6	24.0	5.	17.2	15	51.7	Ļ	36.4	Ĭ.	36.4	1	5.6	11	61.1	0	-	7	50.0	5	26.3	3	15.8	·. 2	12.5	7	13.8
14	,3	15.0	7.	35.0	7.	28.0	10	10.0	9	31.0	13	8. _{th} l	1	9.1	6	54.5	2	11.1	9	50.0	.1 .	7.1	6	42.9	<u>l</u> ı	21.1	9	47.4	3 .	18.8	. 9	56.3
15	2	10.0	7	35.0	4	16.0	12	48.0	7	24.1	11	37.9	3	23.1	4	36.4	3	16.7	.8	կկ. կ	2	14.3	5	37.5	5	26.3	- 6	31.6	2	12.5	6	37.5
16	. 2	10.0	6	30.0	3	12.0	10	70.0	6	20.7	12	41.4	. 1	9.1	5	45.5	3	16.7	8	. կկ. կ	2	14.3	2	14.3	4	21.1	6	31.6	2 ,	12.5	7	L3. 8
17	2	10.0	.4	20.0	5	20.0	13	52.0	7	24.1	13	M*8	1	9.1	6	54.5	1	5.6	8	44.4	-3	21.4	- Ц	28.6	4	21.1	7	36.8	3	18.8	. 8	50.0
18	9	45.0	5	25.0	8	32.0	9	36.0	6	20.7	13	4.8	5	45.5	h	36.4	2	11.1	5	27.8	2	14.3	6	42.9	6	31.6	6.	31.6	4	25.0	9	56.3
19	6	30.0	6	30.0	6	0 با2	10	po-0	. 5	17.2	10	34.5	2	18.2	4	36.4	2	11.1	4	22.2	2	14.3	14	28.6	Įį.	21.1	6	31.6	3	18.8	9	56.3
20	2	10.0	10	50.0	8	32.0	8	32.0	9	31.0	4	13.8	2	18.2	5	45.5	1	5.6	8	44.4	1	7.1	3	21,4	8	42.1	5	26.3	2	12.5	. 8	50.0
21	3	15.0	6	30.0	9	3 6.0	8	32.0	7	24-1	13	ևկ.8	1	9.1	6	54.5	3	16.7	8	44-4	1	7.1	5	35.7	7	36.8	,4	21.1	2	12.5	8	50.0
22	14	20.0	. 6	30.0	.8	32.0	11	liji*0	6	20.7	11	37.9	2	18.2	3	23.1	2	11.1	4	22.2	3	21.4	3	21.4	lı	21.1	5	26.3	. 2	12.5	. 7	43.8
23	2	10.0	. 8	70.0	7	28.0	9	36.0	9	31.0	8	27.6	3	23.1	Į,	36.4	4	22.2	4	22.2	2	14.3	5	35.7	5	26.3	5	26.3	4	25.0	6	37.5
24	3	15.0	6	30.0	8	32.0	7	28.0	11	37-9	7	24.1	2	18.2	4	36.4	2	11.1	2	11.1	1	7.1	8	57.1	4	21.1	Ъ.	21.1	, 3	18.8	8	50.0
25	2	10.0	7	35.0	0	-	13	52.0	6	20.7	13	F17*6	3	23.1	3	23.1	2	11,1	. 6	33.3	1	7.1	7	50.0	3	15.8	10	52.6	2	12.5	Ц.	25.0
26	4	20.0	5	25.0	4	16.0	12	48.C	8	27.6	11	37.9	4	36.4	2	18.2	3	16.7	7	38.9	0	-	8	57.1	5	26.3	5	26.3	. 2	12.5	5	31.3

TABLE XXVII (Continued)
A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15% HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	81	h Grade		ess		1 - 3 High S	Years chool	Demons t	ration	Club M Compl High S	eted chool		7	Frainin High	School	nd	8	th Grad		ess		1 - 3 Y High Sc	eers hool	mons tra	tion (Club Memb Comple High Se	eted chool			Trainin High	School	ond 1
		<u>N =</u>		•••		<u>N =</u>		i.		<u>N =</u>	- :	00.5	1.1		= 11			<u>N =</u>			10	<u>N =</u>	_	475		N =	_	ricarri.		<u>N =</u>	_	
 -		ICH		OME	MU			OME	No.	JCH	No.	SOME 8		JCH Z		OME Z		UCH &		ME %		UCH ≰	SO.	1 <u>1.</u> %	No.	10EH %	No.	SOME g		MUCH 16		SOME
em		10.0	No. 5	25.0	No. 2	8.0	No. 11		9	31.0		27.6	No.	9.1	No.	36.4	No.	5.6	Eo.	22.2	10.	7.1	3	21.4	3	15.8	5	26.3	No.	6.3	No.	<u>حر</u> 31.3
8	2	10.0	: 7	25.0	. Z	16.0	9	36.0	. 9	17.2		27.6	1	9.1	4 1	36.4	2	11.1	7	38.9	0		5	35.7	2	10.5	8	42.1	. 2	12.5	<u>,</u>	25.0
9	L L	20.0	3	15.0	2	8.0	11	0ميليا.	8 -	27.6	12		h	36.4	2	18.2	1	5.6	2	11.1	2	14.3		14.3	2	10.5	1	5.3	2	12.5	0	-
0	3	15.0	5	25.0	3	12.0	10	10.0	6	20.7	11	37.9	1	9.1		45.5		-	6	33.3	1	7.1	h	28.6	1.	5.3	3	15.8	0		0	
1	5	25.0	. 8	10.0	7	28.0	13	52.0	10	34-5	13	44.8	5	45.5	L	36.4	2	11.1	6	33.3	-3	21.4	7	50.0	2	10.5	6	31.6	3	18.8	5.	31.3
2	2	10.0	6	30.0	8	32.0	7	28.0	h	13.8	10	34.5	3	23.1	3	23.1	3	16.7	1	22.2	0	_	. 1	28.6	3	15.8	6	31.6	: 0		3	18.8
3 .	3	15.0	7	35.0	2	8.0	11	hh-0	3	10.3	10	34.5	0	-	4	36.4	0	_	5	27.8	0	-	4	28.6	2	10.5	. 6	31.6	1	6.3	2	12.5
4	3	15.0	- 8.	b0.0	5	20.0	7 .	28.e	14	13.8	10	34.5	4	36.L	2	18.2	. 0	_	5	27.8	1	7.1	5	35.7	1	5-3	. 4	21.1	0	-	. ī. 3	18.8
š	4	20.0	l ₄	20.0	6	24.0	7	28.0	.7	24.1	5	17.2	Įş.	36-4	1	9.1	0	_	5	27.8	2	14.3	4	28.6	. 2	10.5	. 2	10.5	0	_	3	18.8
;	1	5.0	3	15.0	1	4.0	5	20.0	7	24.1	6	20.7	0	_	3	23.1	0	_	6	33.3	0	_	1	7.1	1	5.3		٠ ـ	1	6.3	0	٠
,	2	10.0	. 3	15.0	0	-	5	20.0	6	20.7	7	24.1	1	9.1	2	18.2	0	_	6	33.3	0		1	7.1	. 1	5.3	4	21.1.	1.	6.3	1	6.3
Ι,	2	10.0	2	10.0	0	-	6	24.0	6	20.7	7	2կ.1	2	16.2	1	9.1	0	-	7	38.9	. 6		1	7.1	2	10.5	3	15.8	0	-	. 3	18.8
	3	15.0	8	10.0	4	16.0	10	40.0	2	6.9	10	34.5	0	•	3	23-1	0	_	14	22.2	0		3	21.4	. 1	5.3	2	10.5	. 1	6.3	. 2	12.5
	2	10.0	10	50.0	. 1	4.0	11	0•بلاا	3	10.3	9	31.0	.1	9.1	2	18.2	1	5.6	9	50.0	0	-	1	7.1	1	5.3	. 4	21.1	1	6.3	3	18.8
	. 1	5.0	6	30.0	5	20.0	9 .	36.0	2	6.9	10	34.5	3	23.1	6	54.5	0	- :	6	33.3	0		5	35.7	1	5.3	1	5.3	1	6.3	3.	18.8
	3	15.0	8	40.0	9	36.0	.7	28.0	4	13.8	11	37.9	2,	18-2	4.	36.L	- 0	-	12	66.7	1	7.1	8	57.1	4	21.1	1	5.3	1	6.3	4	25.0
	3	15.0	4	20.0	. 7	28.0	5	20.0	6	20.7	9	31.0	2	18.2	1	1.و	1	5.6	8	1411-14	0	· - ,	5	35.7	4	21.1	3	15.8	1	6.3	2	12.5
	4	20.0	5	25.0	7	28.0	8	32.0	4	13.8	14	48.3	4	36.l;	6	54.5	1	5.6	74	77.8	1	7.1	9	64.3	5	26.3	5	26.3	3	18.8	7	43.8
	3	15.0	2	10.0	7	28.0	3.	12.0	7.	24.1	5	17.2	3	23.1	2	18.2	1	5.6	Į,	22.2	, 1	7.1	5	35.7	2	10.5	, ó		Ó	-	2	12.5
,	0	-	2	10.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	3	10.3	4	13.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	-	3 -	21.4	2	10.5	٠.	·	0	-	0	
	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	2	6.9	7	24.1	3	23.1	Ю.	_	0	-	. 4	22.2	Ö	-	6	42.9	3	15.8	2	10.5	0	-	4	25.0
	3	15. 0	6	30.0	9	3 6.0	-6	24.0	7	24.1	11	37-9	2	18.2	1	9.1	8	կն. կ	4	22.2	1	7.1	7	50.0	5	26.3	3	15.8	1	6.3	5	31.3
	4.	20.0	h	20.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	5	17.2	4	13.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	5.6	6	33.3	. 0	-	8	57.1	3	15.8	3	15.8	2	12.5	3	18.8
	1	5.0	3	15.0	2	8.0	8	32.0	5	17.2	6	20.7	1	9.1	2	18.2	2	11.1	2	11.1	1	7.1	6	42.9	1	5. 3	5	26.3	Ô	- '	4.	25.0
Ĺ	-2	10.0	. 3	15.0	1	4.0	5	20.0	5	17.2	5	17.2	1	9.1	1	9:1	0		. 2	11.1	0	-	<u>l</u> ı	28.6	ì	5.3	0	-	0	-	2	12.5
2	2	10.0	.5	25.0	. 7	26.0	7	28.0	5	17.2	.9	31.0	0	-	3	23.1	1	5.6	8	<i>ե</i> ր- բ	1	7.1	8	57.1	1	5-3	1	5.3	2	12.5	1	6.3

TABLE XXVII (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 154 HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	8	th Gra	de or	Less			- 3 1	Home Years chool	Demons	tratio	Com	Nember pleten Schoo	i		T raini High	ng Bey Schoo		1	8th Gra	ide or	Less		1 - 3	n-Home Years School	Demonst		n Club Me Complet High Sch	ed		,	Training High S		
		N :	20				N =	25			N	= 29			N	<u>= 11</u>			N	= 18			N:	<u> 11</u> 1			N =	19	•		N =	16	
	И	UCH		SOME		исн		so	ME		WCH	SON	E		ICH	s	ONE.	<u>iri</u>	ICH	SOM	R	MU	CH	SON	Ē	MU	СН		SOME	M	исн		OME
Item	No.	<i>J</i> £	No.	%	No.	. 9	<u> </u>	No.	*	No.	16	No.	B	No.	%	No.	£	No.	É	No.	. Jb	No.	<u>£</u>	No.	. 4	No.		No.		No.	. \$	No.	*
53	1	5.0	5	25.0	5	20	•0	10	40.0	8	27.6	7	24.1	1	9.1	3	23.1	2	11.1	4	22.2	2	14.3	. 5	35-7	2	10.5	lı .	21.1	h	25.0	2	12.5
54	6	30.0	8	ьо,с	10	μо.	.0	В	32.0	13	կկ.6	8	27.6	<u>l</u> i	36.4	3	23.1	14	22.2	9	50.0	2	14.3	7	50.0	. 5	26.3	. 6	31.6	3	18.8	. 3	18.8
55	3	15.0	5	25.0	6	24.	.0	8	32.0	10	34-5	11	37.9	5	45.5	3	23.1	1	5.6	. 9	50.0	2	14.3	h	28.6	6	31.6	7.	36.8	3	18.5	1	6.3
56	. 3	15.0	6	30.0	5	20.	-0	11	44.0	11	37. 9	9	31.0	. 1	9.1	6	54.5	0	-	11	61.1	1	7.1	. ц	2 8.6	- 6	31.6	5	26.3	0	· ·	. _L .	25.0
57	2	10.0	. 9	45.0	7	28	.0	9	36.0	12	42.4	8	27.6	2	18.2	5	45.5	0	_	12	66.7	1	7.1	. 7	50.0	14	21.1	7	36.8	٥.	-	8	50.0
58	լե	20.0	Ł.	20.0	ь	16;	.0	10	10.0	13	<u> Ա</u> .8	7	24.1	14	36.4	ь	36.4	2	11.1	8	կիւյն	1	7.1	6	12.9	14	21.1	. 6	31.6	0	-	6	37.5
59	4	20.0	5	25.0	6	2կ.	.0	6	24.0	12	141.14	10	34.5	3	23.1	6	54.5	- 5	27.8	7	38.9	2	14.3	5	35-7	5	26.3	7	36.8	2	12.5	6	37.5

TABLE XXVIII (Continued)

A SURPMARY OF THE HOME-AKING NEEDS OF 15L HOME-AKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO INCOME

	Ī	ess th	an 8 9	99	· <u>3</u>	1,000 -		me Demon 99						\$5,000	or o	er		Less 1	han \$	999								<u>9</u>		\$5,000	or ov	<u>er</u>
		N	= 22			N	= 25			N	= 9			N.	= 11			N :	21	- '		N =	18			<u>n =</u>	19			<u>N</u> =	<u>5</u> .	
	2	UCH		SOME	Mi	ICH		SOME	, M	UCH		SOME	М	UCH		OME)	IU C H		SOME	y	UCH	S	ME	M	JCH	5	OME	M	UCH	s	ONE
n)	No.	. 15	No.	ž	No.	15	No.	3	No.	*	No.		No.	%	No.	*	No.		No.	16	No.	*	No.	18	No.	В	No.	*	No.	8	No.	5
	3	13.6	11	50.0	.3	12.0	15	60.0	3	33.3	5	55.6	3	27.3	7	63.6	1	4.8	371	66.7	5	27.8	7	38.9	5	26.3	11	57.9	1	20.0	. 3	60.0
	3	13.6	9	40.9	3	12.0	16	64.0	1	11.1	6	66.7	3	27.3	6	54.5	2	9.5	11	52.4	5	27.8	7	38.9	4	21.1	10	52.6	1	20.0	0	-
	2	9.1	6	27.3	h	16.0	13	52.0	2	22.2	ь	կել և	1	9.1	7	63.6	1	4.8	11	52.4	2	11.1	. 9	50-0	3	15.8	h	21.1	ì	20.0	٥	_
	0	, ·-	•5	22.7	3	12.0	6	24.0	. 0	-	3	33.3	0	-	3	27-3	1	4.8	6	28.6	1	5.6	3	•	0	-	_					20.0
	1	h.5	. 8	36.4	.5	20.0	7	28.0	1	11.1	3	33.3	2	18.2	14	36.4	2	9.5	3	14.3	1	5.6	ь	100	1	5.3	Ţ.					20.0
	5	27.3	9	10.9	3	12.0	13	52.0	-6	66.7	2	22.2	0	_	6	54.5	3	14.3	12	57.1	4	22.2	5						٠.			20.0
	1	4.5	5	22.7	0	-	9	36.0	0		2	22.2	1	9.1	0		1	4. 6	1	4.8	1	5.6	. 5		o .	-					_	20.0
	Ĺ	18.2	11	50.0	Ц	16.0	12	18.0	. 1	11.1	7	77.6	3	27.3	5	45.5	3	14.3	9	42.9	1	5.6	-11		3	15.8		-				60.0
	2	9.1	6	27.3	3	12.0	9	36.0	. 1	11.1	Ь	իր ի	0	_	.3	27.3	Ś	23.8	6	26.6	2	11.1	6	. 1	1						-	20.0
	0		14	18.2	. 3	1,2.0	.6	24.0	0	,-	1	11.1	0	_	3	27.3	o	_	6	28.6	1	5.6	5		0	_		-		-	0	_
	5	22.7	. 8	36.4	5	20.0	9	36.0	1,	11.1	3	33.3	2	18.2	2	18.2	.3	14.3	6.	28.6	1	5.6	6		1	5.3			: . i	20.0	1	20.0
	5	22.7	11	50.0	7	28.0	9	36.0	3	33-3	6	66.7	3	27-3	Ъ	36.4	2	9.5	11	52. L	4	22.2	6		3	14 g Fe		3	1			80.0
	6	27.3	8	36.4	1.	4.0	10	40.0	3	33-3	3	33.3	2	18.2	. 3	27.3	2	9.5	12	57.1	1	5.6	.6		-			-			_	40.0
	7 .	31.8	8	36.4	Ц.	16.0	11.	٥-بليا	٠.,	11.1	6	66.7	1	9.1	7	63.6	1	19.0	12	57.1	2	11.1	6				31				- 7.	10.0
	7	31.8	7.	31.5	0	-	12	16.0	2	22.2	5	55.6	2.	18.2	4	36.4	2	9.5	. 8	38.1	3 .	16.7	ь							lin. n		40.0
	3	13.6	.9	40.9	1	4.0	8	32.0	1	11.1	6	66.7	2	18.2	5	45.5	1	4.8	7	33.3	3.	16.7	5				(2	10.0
, .	h	18.2	8	36.4	. 5	20.0	9	36.0	0	-	8	88.9	1	9.1	5	15.5	1	4.6	10	47.6	3	16.7	ь.		_			-	_		٠,	10.0
	6	27.3	7	31.8	7	28.0	. 9	36.0	4	<u> հ</u> ահ.	- 14	հր. ի	Į,	36.4	5	45.5	. 4	19.0	7	33 .3	3	16.7	6		-							0٠٥
	6	27.3	7	31.8	3	12.0	10	10.0	2	22.2	5	55.6	ь.	36.4	Щ.	36.4	4	19.0	5	23.8	3	16.7	5		-							то•о
	μ.	18.2	11	50.0	6	24.0	7	28.0	3	33.3	3	33.3	4	36.4	2	18.2	3	14.3	10	47.6	3	16.7	2		1.				_		_	10.0
	7	31.8	8	36 . 4	<u>ь</u> .	16.0	10	40.0	1	11.1	5	55.6	. 1	9:1	5	45.5	5	23.8	. 6	28.6	3	16.7	ь				•				1.	80.0
	4	18.2	11	50.0	6	21-0	5	20.0	3	33.3	5	55.6	1	9.1	L.	36.4	5	23.8	. 3	14.3			3				•				1.	80.0
	<u>L</u>	18.2	11	50.0	-8	32.0	4	16.0	3	33.3	Ц.,	կե. կ	3	27.3	4	36.4	3	14.3	: 7	33.3	3	16.7	5	27.8	7	-		Ţ.			,	60.0
	5	22.7	. 7	31.8	7	28.0	7	28.0	l.	ևև. և	3.	33.3	2	18.2	Ĺ	36.4	1	4.8	7	3 د 3	3	16.7	8	ا دادا	3						h	80.0
	3	13.6	6	27.3	3	12.0	11	<u>и</u> .о	2	22.2	3	33.3	1	9.1	5	45.5	1	4.8	11	52.4	3	16.7	6		Į.		Ċ				3	60.0
	L L	18.2	7	31.8	4	16.0	8	32.0	3	3:.3	5	55.6	2	18.2	2	18.2	2	9.5	8	38.1	3	16.7	5	27.8	3	15.8	9	47.4	1	20.0	3	60.0
		3 3 2 0 1 5 1 4 2 0 5 5 6 7 7 3 4 6 6 6 4 7 4 4 5 5 3	NUCH NUCH 13.6 13.6 2 9.1 0 - 1 h.5 5 27.3 1 h.5 4 18.2 2 9.1 0 - 5 22.7 6 27.3 7 31.8 7 31.8 3 13.6 4 18.2 6 27.3 6 27.3 1 18.2 7 31.8 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2 1 18.2	N = 22 HUCH A No.	HUCH SCME a No. \$ No. \$ 3 13.6 11 50.0 3 3 13.6 9 40.9 2 2 9.1 6 27.3 0 5 27.3 9 40.9 1 h.5 5 22.7 4 18.2 11 50.0 2 9.1 6 27.3 0 - 4 18.2 15 50.0 5 22.7 8 36.4 5 22.7 11 50.0 6 27.3 8 36.4 7 31.8 8 36.4 7 31.8 36.4 7 31.8 36.4 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 6 27.3 7 31.8 7 31.8 3 3.4 8 36.4 3 3.8 9 18.2 9 19.0 9 19.0 9 19.0 10 19.0 <td>N = 22 HUCH SOME MI No.</td> <td>N = 22 Nuch NUCH SCME MUCH NO.</td> <td> Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,59 N = 22</td> <td> N = 22 N = 25 </td> <td> Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,995 N = 25 MUCH SCME MUCH SOME R No.</td> <td> Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,595 \$3,000 N = 25 N</td> <td> N = 22 N = 25 N = 9 </td> <td> N = 22 N = 25 N = 9 </td> <td> Less than \$999 S1,000 - \$2,595 S3,000 - \$1,599 N = 22</td> <td> </td> <td> Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,599 \$3,000 - \$\frac{\$1}{8}\text{,}999 \$\frac{8}{2}\text{,}000 or core not not not not not not not not not not</td> <td> Less than 8999 \$31,000 - \$2,595 \$33,000 - \$\frac{1}{8}\text{into } \$\frac{1}{8}\text{999} \frac{1}{8}\text{25} \frac{1}{8}\text{10CH} \frac{1}{8}\text{CH} \frac{1}{8}\text{MUCH} \frac{1}{8}\text{MUCH} \frac{1}{8}\text{NO.} \frac{1}</td> <td> Less than 8999 S1,000 - \$2,597 S3,000 - \$1,599 S5,000 or over N = 22 N = 25 N = 9 N = 11 </td> <td> </td> <td> Less than \$8999 \$\frac{81,000}{\text{N} = 25} \text{N} = 25 \text{N}</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> N = 22 N = 25 N</td> <td> N = 22 N = 25 N = 25 </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> No. Section Section</td> <td> Note Note </td> <td> Note Note </td> <td> Note 1 Note 1</td> <td> </td>	N = 22 HUCH SOME MI No.	N = 22 Nuch NUCH SCME MUCH NO.	Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,59 N = 22	N = 22 N = 25	Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,995 N = 25 MUCH SCME MUCH SOME R No.	Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,595 \$3,000 N = 25 N	N = 22 N = 25 N = 9	N = 22 N = 25 N = 9	Less than \$999 S1,000 - \$2,595 S3,000 - \$1,599 N = 22		Less than \$999 \$1,000 - \$2,599 \$3,000 - \$\frac{\$1}{8}\text{,}999 \$\frac{8}{2}\text{,}000 or core not	Less than 8999 \$31,000 - \$2,595 \$33,000 - \$\frac{1}{8}\text{into } \$\frac{1}{8}\text{999} \frac{1}{8}\text{25} \frac{1}{8}\text{10CH} \frac{1}{8}\text{CH} \frac{1}{8}\text{MUCH} \frac{1}{8}\text{MUCH} \frac{1}{8}\text{NO.} \frac{1}	Less than 8999 S1,000 - \$2,597 S3,000 - \$1,599 S5,000 or over N = 22 N = 25 N = 9 N = 11		Less than \$8999 \$\frac{81,000}{\text{N} = 25} \text{N} = 25 \text{N}			N = 22 N = 25 N	N = 22 N = 25 N = 25				No. Section Section	Note Note	Note Note	Note 1 Note 1	

TAPLE XXVIII

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15L HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO INCOME

								Home	Demon	strat	ion Cl	ıb Mer	mbers												Non-	Home I	Demonstr	ation	Club Me	bers			
		Less the	un \$ 99	<u> </u>		\$1,000	- \$2	,999			\$5, 000	or o	ver		Less t	han \$	99		Less 1	han t	999		\$1,000	- \$2,	999		\$3,000	- \$4,	99		\$5,000	ove	<u>r</u>
		N =	22			N =	25				<u>N</u> :	9			N =	21			N:	21			<u>N</u>	= 18			N :	= 19			N =	5	
	М	осн	s	OME	1	NUCH		SONE	3	м	СН		SOME	M	ОСН	S	NE.	<u>}</u>	UCH		SOME		MUCH	:	SOME	1	IUCH		SOME	m	CH		OHE
Item	Ko.	15	No.	1,5	No.	15	N-	0.	18	No.	, ji	No.	*	No.	75	No.	\$	No.	. %	No.	*	No.	76	No.	1,5	No.	%	No.	*	No.		No.	*
27	2	9.1	6	27.3	3	12.0		7 2	8.0	0 .	-	6	66.7	1	9.1	5	45.5	. 0	-	3	14.3	. 1	5.6	4	22.2	2	10.5	5	26.3	1	20.0	. 14	80. 0
28	4	18.2	6	27.3	1	4.0		8 3	32.0	ľ	11.1	3.	33,3	. 5	18.2	, 1	9.1	1	4.8	7	33.3	2	11.1	. в	74.4	3	15.8	6	31.6	0	-	5	40.0
29	6	27.3	6	27.3	5	20.0		7 2	2°•0	0	-	Ъ	երութ	2	18.2	5	45.5	3	14.3	2	9.5	1	5.6	1	5.6	2	10.5	1	5.3	0	-	1	20.0
30	2	9.1	9	40.9	3	12.0		8 3	32.0	0	-	4	հի.կ	1	9.1	Ц	36.կ	1	4.8	5	23.8	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	-	2	10.5	0	-	1	20.0
31	14	18.2	10	45.5	10	40.0	1	.1 4	դ.၁	5	55.6	1	11.1	2	18.2	7	63.6	3	14.3	8	38.1	2	11.1	7	38.9	2	10.5	6	31.6	0	· -	3	60.0
32	1	4.5	, 9	40.9	6	24.0		6 2	4.0	4	հեւև	1	11.1	1	9.1	4	35.ls	2	9.5	6	2ª.6	2	11,1	- 5	27.8	1	5.3	3	15.8	1	20.0	2 -	40.0
33	1	4.5	13	59.1	l _t	16.0		7 2	?₽ . ¬	0	-	3	33.3	0	. -	6	54 .5	0	-	6	28.6	1	5.6	4	22,2	0	-	4	21.1	1	20.0	2	40.0
34	կ	18.2	10	45.5	6	24.0		4 1	16.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	0	-	6	14.5	1	4.F.	6	28.6	1	5.6	4	22.2	0	-	5	26.3	0	-	1	20.0
35	6	27.3	. 4	18.2	7	28.0		3 1	12.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	2	1R.2	2	18.2	2	9.5	6	28.4	1	5.6	5	27.8	0	٠ ـ	1	5.3	1	20.0	1	20.0
36	3	13.6	5	22.7	2	8.0		5 2	0.0	0	-	1	11.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	-	4	19.0	1	5.6	3	14.7	1	5.3	0	-	0	-	0	
37	2	9.1	. 5	22.7	3	12.0		3 1	12.0	. 1	11.1	0	· · -	1	9.1	1	9.1	0		L	19.0	1	5.5	3	16.7	1	5.3	2	10.5	0	-	0	-
38	4	18.2	3	13.6	3	12.0		3 1	2.0	1	11.1	0	-	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	14 . B	4	19.0	1	5.6	3	16.7	0	- -	5	26.3	0	٠	0	-
39	3	13.6	12	54.5	h	16.0		6 2	24.0	0	-	1	11.1	2	18.2	1	9.1	0	-	6	28.6	1	5.6	3	16.7	1	5.3	2	10.5	0	- ,	1	20.0
βņ	3	13.6	11	50.0	1	4.0		7 2	2F+0	1	11.1	2	. 22 •2	0	٠ 🖚	6	54.5	0	-	8	38.1	2	11.1	5	27.8	2	10.5	. 2	10.5	0	-	0	
41	2	9.1	8	36.4	2	8.0		9 3	36.0	. 0		4	44.4	0	-	4	35.4	. 0	-	8	38.1	1	5.6	3	16.7	1	5.3	3	15.8	0	-	0	
42	3	13.6	12	54.5	6	24.0		7 2	0.39	3	33.3	1	11.1	1	9.1	5	45.5	0	-	14	66.7	3	16.7	- 6	33.3	0	-	6	31.6	2	40. 0	1	20.0
43	4	18.2	7	31. ^A	3	12.:1		7 2	8.0	2	22.2	2	22.2	2	18.2	1	9.1	1	J ₄ .8	9	42.9	3	11.7	5	27.8	1	5.3	4	21.1	1	20.0	. 0	-
揰	6	27.3	7	31.8	5	20.0	1	to 1	10.n	3	33.3	3	33.3	2	18.2	14	36.4	2	9.5	13	61.5	3	16.7	7	38.9	2	10.5	11	57.5	1	20.0	. 3	60.0
45	6	27.3	Ь	18.2	6	24.0		4 1	۰،۵	3	33.3	1	11.1	0	-	1	9.1	2	9.5	6	28.6	.2	11.1	3	16.7	0	-	1	5.3	0		0	٠_
46	2	9.1	3	13.5	0	-		2	8.0	0	-	1	11.1	0	-	1	9.1	1	4.8	3	14.3	2	. 11.1	1.	5.6	0	-	.0		0	-	0	-
47	2	9.1	. 3	13.6	2	8.0		3 1	12.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	0	-	2	18.2	1	4.8	. 4	19.0	1	5.6	5	27.8	0	-	4	21.1	1	20.0	1	20.0
ЦP	7	31.8	5	22.7	5	20.0		7 2	0.8	3	33.3	2	22.2	1	9.1	5	45.5	7	33.3	7	3 3 .3	5	27.8	6	33.3	3	15.8	6	31.6	0	-	0	-
49	3	13.6	6	27.3	6	24.0		1	4.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	1	9.1	4	36.4	1	4.8	10	47.6	3	16.7	5	27.8	0	-	2	10.5	2	10.0	1	20.0
50	1	4.5	7	31.8	2	8.0		4 1	16.0	2	22.2	3	33.3	2	18.2	0	-	2	9.5	6	2 8.6	2	11.1	6	33.3	0	-	3	15.8	0	-	2	40.0
51	2	9.1	4	18.2	2	B.0		3 1	12. ∩	2	22.2	2	22.2	0	-	1	9.1	0	-	h	19.0	1	5.6	2	11.1	0	٠.	2	10.5	0	-	. 0	-
52	5	22.7	. 8	36.կ	4	14.0		7 2	0.8	3	33.3	1	11.1	1	9.1	2	18.2	1	4.8	10	47.6	3	16.7	5	27.8	1	5.3	2	10.5	0	-	1	20.0
53	4	18.2	7	31.8	. 3	12.0		8 3	32.0	3	33.3	.1	11.1	2	18.2	2	18.2	3	14.3	5	23.8	3	16.7	4	22.2	2	10.5	3	15.8	1	20.0	1	20.0
54.	9	40.9	8	34.4	9	35.0		9 3	16. 0	3	33.3	3	33.3	4	36.4	2	18.2	6	28.6	13	52.4	1	5.6	5	2 7.8	4	21.1	6	3 1.6	2	10.0	2	10.C
55	6	27.3	9	40.9	7	28.0		4 1	6.0	- 4	$\eta \eta^{*} \cdot \eta$	5	55.6	3	27.3	2	18.2	4	15.0	5	42.5	1	5.6	ь	22.2	2	10.5	7	36.8	3	60.0	1	20.0
56	5	22.7	7	31.8	7	28.0	1	8 3	2.0	1	11.1	6	66.6	2	18.2	4	36.4	3	14.3	10	47.6	. 1	5.6	, 4	22.2	1	5.3	9	47. h	1	20.0	2	40.0
57	4	18.2	9	40.9	7	28.0	1	8 3	32.0	2	22.2	5	55.6	3	27.3	3	27.3	2	9.5	15	71.4	1	5.6	5	27.8	1	5.3	11	57.9	0	-	2	40.0
58	5	22.7	9	40.9	7	28.0		5 2	0.0	2	22.2	5	55.5	4	36.4	3	27.3	5	23.8	11	52.L	1	5.6	5	27.8	1	5.3	9	հ7.4	0	- '	1	20.0
59	?	31.8	5	22.7	4	16.0	10	0 4	0.0	2	22.2	ь	بال بالبا	l _t	36.4	3	27.3	7	33-3	è	h2.9	1	5.6	3	16.7	3	15.8	10	52.6	1	20.0	2	40.0

TABLE IXIX

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 154 HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS

		Home	Demon	strati	on Cl	ub Mem	bers			Single						Non-	Home	Demons	tratio	on Club	Memb	era Single	hae' e	
		Marr	led			Wi	dowed			Divo	rced	•		Marr	led ·			Wid	owed			Divo	ced	
		N I	48			N	: 31			. N :	<u>. 4</u>			N =	27			N =	37			N =	2	
	M	CH	s)AE	×	IUCH .	80	ME	MU	СН	so	Æ	M	JCH	S	DNE	М	исн	S	OME	MU	CH	SC	ME
Item	No.	4	No.	*	No.	15	No.	4	No.	*	No.	8	No.	*	No.	16	No.	3	No.	\$	No.	8	No.	%
1	10	20.8	28	58,3	7	22,6	16	51.6	0	•	2	50.0	7	26.0	12	باجتلنا	5	13.5	23	62.2	0	-	1	50.0
2	8	16.7	26	54.2	6	19.4	15	48.4	0	-	2	50.0	7	25.9	10	37.0	4	10.8	20	54.1	0	. •	1	50.0
3	7	14.6	25	52.1	14	12.9	9	29.0	0	,	2	50.0	5	18.5	9	33.3	2	5.4	. 14	37.8	0	-	1	50.0
· 4	4	8.3	17.	35,4	1	3.2	. 5	16,1	0		1	25.0	2	7.4	. 9	33.3	1	2.7	11	29.7	0	-	0	•
5	11	22.9	19	39.6	4	12.9	7	22.6	0	+ .	1	25.0	. 3.	11.1	. 6	22.2	. 3	8.1	8	21.6	0	-	1	50.0
6	7	14.6	22	45.8	10	32.3	11	35.5	0		2	50.0	5	18.5	9	33.3	5	13.5	20	54.1	0	-	1	50.0
7	3	6.3	17	35.4	1	3.2	8	25.8	0	-	٥	; -	1	3.7	7	25.9	2	5.4	6	16.2	0	-	1	50.0
8	8	16.7	25	52.1	8	25 . 8	16	51.6	1	25.0	1	25.0	6	22.2	13	48.2	2	. 5.4	19	51.4	1	50,0	0	-
9	5	10.4	20·	41.7	3	9.7	8	25.8	0	-	1	25.0	.4	14.8	9	33.3	5	13.5	16	43.2	0	. •	1	50.0
10	4	8.3	12	25.0	1	3,2	4	12.9	0		2	50.0	1	3.7	8	29.6	0	-	6	16.2	0	-	1	50.0
u	9	18.8	19	39.6	8	25.8	7	22,6	0	-	2	50.0	2	7-4	11	40.7	4	10.8	13	35.1	1	50.0	0	٠.
12	11	22.9	23	47.9	10	32.3	13	41. 9	2	50.0	0	-	4	14.8	15	55.6	4	10.8	21	56.8	1	50.0	0	
13	6	12.5	22	45.8	7	22.6	10	32.3	2	50.0	0		5	18.5	11	10.7	3	6.1	17	46.0	0	•	1	50.0
14	10	20.8	24	50.0	8	25.8	14	45.2	2	50.0	٥	-	5	18.5	13.	48.2	4	10.8	19	51.4	1	50.0	0	-
15	8	16.7	24	50.0	6.	19.4	10	32.3	. 2	50.0	. 0	-	7.	25.9	10	37.0	5	13.5	14	37.8	٥.	-	1	50.0
16	7	14.6	23	47.9	4	12.9	10	32.3	1	25.0	0.	-	6	22.2	10	32.3	5	13.5	12	32.4	0		1	50.0
17	8	16.7	26	54.2	6	19.4	10	32.3	1	25.0	0	. +	6	22,2	12	بإديبا	5	13.5	13	35.1	0	-	1	50.0
18	14	29.2	21	43.8	11	35.5	9	29.0	2	50.0	0	-	7	25.9	13	48.2	7	18.9	12	32.4	0	-	1	50.0
19	10	20.8	20	41.7	10	32.3	8	25.8	1	25.0	1	25.0	7	25.9	12	<u> </u>	4	10.8	9	24.3	0	-	2	100.0
20	16	33.3	16	33.3	5	16.1	10	32.3	1	25.0	i.	25.0	- 6	22.2	10	32.3	6	16.2	12	32.4	0	-	2	100.0
21	12	25.0	23	47.9	7	22.6	10	32.3	1	25.0	0.	-	7	25.9	9	33.3	6	16.2	14	37.8	0	-	1	50.0
22	13	27.1	18	37.5	6	19.4	12	38.7	1	25.0	0	-	8	29.6	7	25.9	3	8.1	9	24.3	Ö	-	2	100.0
23	11	22.9	18	37.5	8	25.8	11	35. 5	1	25.0	0	'. -	6	22.2	10	37.0	9	24.3	8	21.6	. 0	-	1	50.0
24	13	27.1	14	29.2	10	32.3	9	29.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	6	22,2	12	կհ. կ	4	10.8	11	29.7	0		0	-
25	5	10-4	21	43.6	6	19.4	13	41.9	0	-	2	50.0	6	22.2	11	40.7	2	5.4	14	37.8	0	-	1	50.0
26	12	25.0	19	39.6	8	25.8	9	29.0	. 0	-	1	25.0	14	14.8	10	37.0	5	13.5	15	10.5	0	-	1	50.0
27	9	18.8	19	39.6	5	16.1	7	22.6	0	•	1	25.0	. 1	3.7	8	29.6	5	13.5	8	21.6	0	-	0	
28	8	16.7	18	37.5	l _i	12.9	7	22.6	0	_	1	25.0	4	14.8	. 9	33.3	2	5.4	12	32.4	0	-	1	50.0
7.	-				-											_								

TABLE XXIX (Continued) A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15h HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATUS

		Home	Demo	strati	on Cl	ub Mem	bers			Single					٠.	Non-l	lone l	Demonst	ration	Club	Hembe	Single	a and	
		Harr	led.			Wi	dowed			Divot			,	Marr	ied			Wid	owed	•		Divo	rced	
		<u>N</u> =	<u>l.8</u>			<u> N</u>	<u>: 31</u>			<u>N</u> :	4	• • :		И:	27			<u>n</u> =	37			N =	2	
	М	JCH	S	ME	2	UCH	S	OME	MU	CH	sc	ME	M	UCH	s	OME	M	CH	SC	ME	M	СН	S	OME
Item	No.	*	No.		No.	*	No.	*	No.	3	No.	. %	No.	*	No.	%	No.	**	No.	*	No.	*	No.	*
29	11	22.9	18	37.5	7	22.6	, 9.	29.0	Ó	•	1	25.0	2	7.4	3	11.1	5	13.5	3	- 8.1	٥.	-	0	
30	8	16.7	19	39.6	5	16.1	11	35.5	0 ·	-	1	25.0	2	7.4	5	18.5	0	•	8	21.6	0	•	0	-
31	17	35.4	22	45.8	10	32.3	13	41. 9	0	-	2	50.0	3	11.1	12	րի և	5	13.5	. 13	35.1	2	100.0	0	-
32	10	20.8	15	31.3	6	19,4	10	32.3	1	25.0	ì	25. 0	3	11.1	6	22.2	3	8.1	11	29.7	0	-	0	-
33	5	10.4	19	39. 6	2	6.5	12	38.7	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	3.7	7	25.9	2	5.4	10	27.0	0	- ,	0	•
34	12	25.0	17.	35.4	3	. 9.7	10	32.3	1	25.0	0	. • .	2	7.4	6	22.2	.0	٠	10	27.0	0	-	0	-
3 5	12	25.0	13	27.1	8	25.8	L	12.9	1	25.0	0		.3	11.1	7	25.9	1	2.7	7	18.9	0.	-	0	-
36	6.	12.5	10	20.8	3	9.7	6	19.4	٥.	-	1	25.0	3	11.1	14	14.8	0		3	8.1	0	-	1	50.0
37	7	14.6	. 10	20,8	2	6.5	6	19.4	0 -	.*	. 1	25.0	3	11.1	- 5	18.5	٥,	-	7.	18.9	0	-	0	· · -
38	7	14.6	10	20.8	3.	9.7	5	16.1	0	1	1	25.0	3	11,1	5	18.5	0		,9	24.3	. 0	-	0	-
3 9 .	6	12.5	16	33.3	3	.9•7	11	35.5	0	-	3	75.0	2	7.4	4	14.8	0	-	.7	18.9	0	-	0	-
40	4	8,3	21	43.8	. 3	9.7	. 9	29.0	0	-	2	50.0	4	14.8	4	14.8	0	-	11	29.7	0	-	1	50.0
41	5	10.4	21	43.8	3	9.7	9	29.0	. 0	-	1	25.0	3	11.1	8	29.6	0	-	6	16.2	0	-	. 0	-
ŀδ	11	22.9	21	43.8	7	22.6	8	25.8	0	-	1	25.0	3	11.1	11	40.7	3	8.1	15	40.5	O	٠.	1	50.0
43	,13	27.1	13	27.1	5	16.1	6	19.L	0		0		14	14.8	٠, 9	33.3	3	8.1	. 9	24.3	0	-	1	50.0
1414	13	27.1	22	45.8	6	19.4	10	32. 3	0,	٠.	1	25.0	6	22.2	15	55.6	5	13.5	20	54.1	0		1	50.0
45	13	27.1	8	16.7	. 7	22.6	3 -	9.7	0	-	0	-	2	7.4	.6	22,2	2	5.4	4	10.8	0	-	1.	50.0
46	3	6.3	7	14.6	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	-	0	-	2	7.4	. 3	11.1	1	2.7	í	2.7	0	, , ,	.0	
47	4	8.3	9	18.8	1	12.9	4	12.9	0		0	-	1	3.7	7	25.9	2	5.4	9	24.3	0	-	0	-
48	11	22.9	16	33.3	10	32.3	8	25.8	0	- '	0	•	5	18.5	8	29.6	10	27.0	10	27.0	1	50.0	. 0	-
ю	12	25.0	n	22.9	4	12.9	4	12.9	0	-	0	-	2.	7.4	10	37.0	4	10.8	8	21.6	0	-	1	50.0
50	5	10.4	12	25.0	. 4	12.9	7	22.6	0	-	Ó.	-	1	3.7	9	33.3	3	8.1	. 7	18.5	0	-	. 0	-
51	4	8.3	10	20.8	5	16.1	4	12.9	.0	-	.0		1	3.7	. 6	22.2	0	, -	2	5.4	0		0	-
52	10	20.8	놰	29.2	5	16.1	9	29.0	0	-	1	. 25.0	2	7-4	7	25.9	3	8.1	10	27.0	0	-	1	50.0
53	10	20.8	15	31.3	. 6	19.4	8	25.8	. 0	-	1	25.0	4	14.8	7	25.9	6	16.2	7	18.9	0		0	-
54	16	33.3	19	39.6	- 15	48.4	7	22.6	2	50.0	1	25.C	5	18.5	12	44.4	9	24.3	11	29.7	0	-	2	100.0
55 .	15	31.3	16	33.3	7	22.6	10	32.3	į	25.0	1	25.0	4	14.8	, 9	33.3	7	18.9	11	29.7	1	50.0	0	-
56	11	22.9	21	143.8	8	25.8	10	32.3	1	25.0	1	25.0	3.	11.1	9	33.3	. 4	10,8	13	35.1	0		1	50.0
57	12	25.0	20	41.7	10	32.3	9	29.0	0	· -	2	50.0	2	7-4	15	55.6	3,	8.1	16	43.2	0	-	2	100.0
58	14	29.2	14	29.2	10	32.3	70	32.3	0	-	1	25.0	3	11.1	12	44.4	4	10.8	11	29.7	0.	. 🕳	1	50.0
59	11	22.9	17	35.4	14	45.2	9	29.0	0	-	1	25.0	4	14.8	11	10.7	9	24.3	12	32.4	1	50.0	1	50.0

TABLE XXX

A SURMARY OF THE HOMEMAXING NEEDS OF 151 HOMEMAXERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	- 7	Но	me De	nons tra	tion	Club }	embere	2					12 to 14			Non-	Home	Demons	trati	on Clu	b Memi	ers		
		P	rn		·	burel N	on⇒fai	-mi		Town	ń.			Pa	m		R	ral No	n-far	702		To	wn	
		N =	39		1	<u>N</u>	= 24			N =	21			N =	27			N =	14			<u>N</u> =	27	
	MU	CH	sa	KE .	1	TUCH .	s	ME	MU	CH	S	ME	М	JCH	50	OME	м	СН		OME	M	ICH	S	OME
Item	No.	8	No.	\$.	No.	. %	No.	8	No.	*	No.	*	No.	*	No.	16	No.	8	No.	*	No.	£	No.	95
1	9	23.1	24	61,5	3	12.5	12	50.0	8	38.1	10	47.6	5	18.5	11	40.7	3	21.4	9	64.3	4	14.8	17	63.0
2	. 7	18.0	21	53.9	2	8.3	13	54.2	6	28.6	9	12.9	5	18.5	9	33.3	. 3	21.4	9	64.3	4	14.8	13	48.1
3	4	10.3	17	43.6	5	20.8	. 9	37.5	3	14.3	8	38.1	14	14.8	6	22.2	0	- . '	. 7	50.0	3	11.1	10	37.0
4	2	5.1	14	35.9	1	4.1	6	25.0	2	9.5	3	14.3	1	3.7	7	25.9	. 0	-	3	21.4	2	7.4	9	33.3
5	7	18.0	15	38.5	3	12.5	6	25.0	5	23.8	6	28.6	2	7.4	7	25.9	1	7.1	1	7.1	3	11.1	7 ·	25.9
6	8	20.5	18	46.2	5	20.8	9.	37.5	4	19.0	9	12.2	3	11.1	12	44.4	2	14.3	9	64.3	5	18.5	10	37.0
7	1	25.6	12	30.8	0	, - '	- 8	33.3	3	14.3	. 5	23.8	1	3.7	7	25.9	0	- '	2	14.3	2	7.4	6	22.2
8	10	25.6	21	53.9	Ì,	16.7	10	41.7	3	14.3	11	52.4	3.	11.1	11,	51.9	0	-	9	64.3	6	22.2	10	37.0
9	3	. 7+7	13	33.3	3	12.5	11	45.8	2	9.5	5	23.8	3	11.1	14	51.9	. 0	-	4	28.6	6	22.2	8	29.6
10	1	2.6	11	28.2	2	8.3	- 5	20.8	2	9.5	2	9.5	0	•	8	29.6	0	-	0	.	1,	3.7	1	3. 7
11	6	15.4	15	38.5	. 7	29.2	7	29.2	5	23.8	, 6	28.6	. 2	7.4	12	44.4	2	14.3	4	28.6	3	11.1	8	29.6
12	12	30.8	17	43.6	6	25.0	12	50.0	6.	28.6	7	33.3	5	18.5	10	37.0	1	7.1	9	64.3	4	14.8	17	63.0
13	7	18.0	15	38.5	3	12.5	- 10	41.7	. 5	23.8	. 7	33.3	2	7-4	13	48.2	0	-	6	42.9	6	22.2	10	37.0
14	8	20.5	20	57.3	7	29.2	9	37.5	. 4	19.0	9	42.9	3	11.1	13	48.2	1	7.1	. 9	64.3	6	22.2	12	44.4
15	8	20.5	13	33.3	2	8.3	14	58.3	6	28.6	.7	33.3	4	14.8	11	10.7	1	7.1	5	35•7	7	25.9	9	33.3
16	6	15.4	15	38.5	2	8.3	10	41.7	4	19.0	8	38.1	1	14.8	9	33.3	1	7.1	5	35.7	6	22.2	9	33.3
17	5	12.8	16	h1.0	6	25.0	10	41.7	4	19.0	10	47.6	14	14.8	. 9	33,3	0	-	6	12.9	7	25.9	12	44.4
18	14	35.9	16	11.0	7	29.2	8	33.3	7	33.3	7	33.3	· L	14.8	12	44.4	0		3	21.4	10	37.0	12	<u> Իր-</u> ի
19	9	23.1	17	143.6	6	25.0	7	29.2	6	28.6	6	28.6	3	11.1	9	33.3	0	-	Ŀ	28.6	8	29.6	11	40.7
20	11	28.2	11	28.2	5	20.8	10	44.7	7	33.3	6	28.6	3	11.1	10	37.0	1	7.1	7	50.0	8	29.6	8	29.6
21	11	28.2	13	33.3	3	12.5	13	54.2	6	28.6	7	33.3	2	7.4	12	կե. կ	2	14.3	4	28.6	9	3 3.3	9	33.3
2 2	11	28.2	11	28.2	5	20.8	11	45.8	4	19.0	9	42.9	3	11.1	8	29.6	0 -	-	, 4	28.6	8	2 9.6	7	25. 9
23	6	15.4	14	35.9	8	33.3	.8	33.3	. 7	33.3	7	33.3	, 3	11.1	10	37.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	10	37.0	8	29.6
24	9	23.1	14	35.9	7	29.6	6	25.0	8 .	38.1	L	19.0	2	7.4	9	33.3	1	7.1	4	28.6	7	25.9	10	37.0
25	6	15.4	13	33.3	2	8.3	13	54.2	3	14.3	10	47.6	2 ,	7.4	14	51.9	0	-	6	42.9	6	22.2	8	29.6
26	11	28.2	13	33.3	5	20.8	9	37.5	4	19.0	7	33.3	3	11.1	13	48.2	. 3	21.4	6	42.9	4	14.8	7	25.9
27	7	18.0	11	28.2	3	12.5	11	145.8	4	19.0	6	28.6	2	7-4	6	22.2	2	14.3	5	35.7	2	7.4	6	22.2
28	1	10.3	13	33.3 .	3	12.5	10	41.7	5	23.8	3	14.3	3	11.1	11	40.7	1	7.1	6	42.9	2	7.4	7	25.9

TABLE IXI (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 151, HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO FLACE OF RESIDENCE

		Ho	me Der	onstra	tion	Club l	ember	<u> </u>						· · · ·		Non-I	ione l	emons	ratio	n Clui	Memb	ers		
		Fa	rm.		. R	tural B	on-fa	ran.		Tou	m	1.1		Par	'm		Ruz	el Nor	ı~farı	ı		Tou	n	
		<u>N</u> .=	: 39			· <u>N</u>	= 24			N =	<u>21</u>			N =	27			И =	<u> 14</u>		•	<u>N</u> =	27	
Item	No.	×	No.	8	No.	z	No.	3	No.	*	No.	*	No.	*	No.	1	No.	£	No.	1	No.	×	No.	£
29	5	12,8	17	43.6	10	14.7	. 5	20.8	3	14.3	6	28.6	1	3.7	2	7.4	0	_	2	14.3	6	22.2	2	7.4
30	7	18.0	/ 14	35.9	4	16.7	11	45.8	2	9.5	6	28.6	0	-	6	22,2	0	-	2	14.3	. 2	7.4	5	18.5
31	12	30.8	1,8	16.5	9	37.5	.8.	33.3	6	28.6	12	57.1	2	7.4	6	22.2	1	7.1	7	50.0	7	25.9	11	40.7
32	8	20.5	13	33.3	3	12.5	9	37.5	6	28.6	. 4	19.0	2	7.4	3	11.1	1	7.1	8	57.6	3	11.1	6	22.2
33 .	3	7.7	12	30.8	4	11.7	9	37.5	1	8 ميا	11	52,4	1	3.7	6	22.2	Ö		5	35.7	2	7.4	6	22.2
34	8	20.5	9	23.1	. 6	25.0	9	37.5	2	9.5	9	42.9	0		10	37.0	Ó	- "	3	21.4	2	7.4	4	14.8
35	8	20.5	7	18.0	7	29.2	5	20.8	6	28.6	5	23.8	1	3.7	5	18.5	0	-	3	21.4	3	11.1	6	22.2
3 6	2	5.1	8	20.5	- 5	20.8	6	25.0	2	9.5	3	14.3	Ó,		6	22.2	0	-	Ó		3	11.1	2	7.4
37	1	2.6	9	23.1	5	20.8	6	25.0	3	14.3	2	9.5	0	-	- 4	14.8	. 0	-	2	14.3	3	11.1	6	22.2
38	1	2.6	9	23.1	5	20.8	5	20.8	4	19.0	2	9.5	. 0	`.·*	6	22,2	0		, 2	14.3	3	11.1	6	22.2
3 9	3	7.7	15	38.5	3	12.5	8.	33.3	3	14.3	7	33.3	0	- ,	7	25.9	. 0	-	2	14.3	2	7.4	3	11.1
40	3	7.7	18	46.2	2	8.3	7	29.2	2	9.5	6	28.6	1	3.7	7	25.9	0.	-	3	21,4	3	11.1	7	25.9
11	5	12.8	15	38.5	2	8.3	11	45.8	1	4.8	.4	19.0	0		. 7	25.9	0	-	.5	14.3	3	11.1	5	18.5
142	10	25.6	13	33.3	3	12.5	10	41.7	5	23.8	7	33.3	2	7.4	12	fijt* jt	1	7.1	8	57.1	3	11.1	7	25.9
43	8	20.5	11	28.2	5	20.8	5	20.8	5	23.8	3	14.3	٥.	7	. 9	33.3	0	-	5	35.7	7	25.9	5	18.5
拊	10	25.1	13	33, 3	1	4.2	14	58.3	8	38.1	6	28,6	2	7,4	16	59.3	1	7.1	7	50.0	8	29.6	13	48.1
45	12	30.8	4	10.3	3	12.5	ħ	16.7	5	23.8	3	14.3	1	3.7	6	22.2	. 1	7.1	1	7.1	2	7.4	4	14.8
146	3	7.7	4	10.3	. 0	-	Ş	8.3	1	4.8	2	9.5	1	3.7	. 2	7.4	. 1	7.1	0	-	1	3+7	2	7.4
47	ь	10.3	11	28.2	2	8.3	. 1	4.2	Š.	4.8	Q		0		5	18.5	1	7.1	5	35.7	2	7.4	6	22.2
48	- 7	18.0	15	38.5	7	29.2	6	25.0	7	33.3	3	14.3	7	25.9	- 5	18.5	. 4	28,6	6	42.9	. 5	18.5	8	29.6
Ю	8	20.5	6	15,4	5	20.8	6	25.0	3	14.3	3	14.3	2	7.4	. 7	25. 9	1	7.1	6	42.9	3	11.1	6	22.2
50	3	7+7	9	23.1	3	12.5	6	25.0	3	14,3	4	19.0	1	3.7	Į,	14.8	1	7.1	14	28.6	3	11.1	9	33 .3
51	5	12.8	6	15.4	3	12.5	6	25.0	1	4.8	2	9.5	0	-	ħ	14.8	0	-	1	7.1	1	3.7	3	11.1
52	. 6	15.4	12	30.8	6	25.0	7	29.2	3	14.3	4	19.0	1	3.7	8	29,6	0	-	7	50. 0	. 4	14.8	3	11.1
53	6 .	15.4	12	30.8	7	29.2	6	25.0	3	14.3	6	28.6	1	3.7	6	22,2	1	. 7•1	6	42.9	8	29,6	3	11.1
54	14	35+9	12	30.8	11	45.8	7	29.2	8	38.1	7.	33.3	5	18.5	11	40.7	3	21.4	. 5	35.7	6	22.2	10	37.0
55	9	23.1	12	30.8	8	33.3	7	29.2	7	33.3	8	38,1	. 5	18.5	8	29.6	1	7.1	5	35.7	6	22.2	5	33.3
56	9	23.1	13	33.3	. 5	20.8	12	50.0	6	28.6	7	33.3	1	3.7	13	48.2	1	7-1	6	42.9	5	18.5	6	22.2
57	9	23.1	16	41.0	5	20.8	10	41.7	9	42.9	5	23.8	Q :	-	17	63.0	1	7.1	8	57.1	L,	14.8	10	37.0
58	9	23.1	13	33.3	6	25.0	7		10	47.6	5	23.8	0	•	14	51.9		14.3	3	21.4	5	18.5	.9	33.3
5 9	10	25.6	12	30.8	6	25.0	9	37.5.	9	42.9	6	28.6	4.	14.8	13	ц8.2	3	21.4	5	35.7	7	25.9	8	29.6

TABLE XXXI

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 151 HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

			Home	Demons	tratic	n Club l	Member	<u>s</u>														Non-	Home De	monstrat	ion C	lub Membe	ers					
		Live A	lone		I	ive With	h Kusb nly	and	L	ive Wit	h Chi	ldren		Ot	her			Live	Alone		ı	ive Wit	h Husba nly	nd		Live with	Child	ren		0	ther	
		<u>N =</u>	17			N =	43			<u>N</u> =	10			<u>N</u> =	15			<u>N</u> =	16			<u>N</u> =	24			N :	<u> 15</u>		٠.	<u>N</u>	= 14	
	М	UCH	8	OME	м	U C H	s	OME	М	UCH	S	OME	М	UCH	s	OME	н	UCH		OME	N	TUCH	so	ME	М	UCH	sc	ME		TUCH		SOME
Item	No.	*	No.	*	No.	%	No.	15	No.	15	No.	15	No.	15	No.	7	No.	18	No.	18	No.	8	No.	15	No.	% .	No.	*	No.		No.	
1	3	17.7	8	47.1	. 9	20.9	2և	55.8	3	30.0	4	40.0	. 3	20.0	10	66.7	1	6.3	13	81.3	7	29.2	11	45.8	. 4	26.7	7	16.7	Ģ		7	50.0
2	3	17.7	5	29.4	6	14.0	23	53.5	2	20.0	6	60.0	4	26.7	9	60.0	2	12.5	9	56.3	8	33.3	8	33.3	2	13.3	9	60.0	0	-	6	42.9
3	2	11.8	.3	17.7	6	14.0	23	53.5	1	10.0	P	40.0	3	20.0	6	10.0	1	6.3	9	56.3	4	16.7	. 9	37.5	1	6.7	4	26.7	1	7.1	. 2	14.3
4	1	5.9	2	11.8	. 4	9.3	14	32.6	0.	,	2	20.0	0	· -	5	33.3	1	6.3	2	12.5	2	8.3	8	33.3	0	, • , - *	. 6	10.0	0	-	4	28.6
5	3	17.7	3	17.7	9	20.9	16	37.2	. 0	-	2	20.0	3	20.0	6	10.0	1	6.3	3.	18.8	3	12.5	5	20-8	. 1	6.7	4	26.7	1	7-1	4	28.6
6	4.	23.5	7	11.2	6	14.0	19	肿.2	-14	40.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	8	53.3	2	12.5	8	50.0	5	20.8	9	37.5	2	13.3	9	60.0	1.	7.1	6	12.9
7	1	5.9	4	23.5	3	7.0	14	32.6	0		3	30.0	0	- '	l ₄	26.7	1	6.3	· 3	18.6	ı	4.2	. 7	29.2	. 0	··. • .	2	13.3	1	7.1	3	21.4
8	4	23.5	8	47.1	. 6	14.0	23	53-5	3	30.0	5	50.0	Ŀ	26.7	. 6.	10.0	1	6.3	10	62.5	6	25.0	13	54.2	0	-	9	60.0	2	14.3	1	7.1
9	2	11.8	3	17.7	5	11.6	18	ш.9	1	10.0	Ь	70.0	0	-	. 4	26.7	3	18.8	- 4	25.0	4	16.7	. 7	25.2	0	· •.	10 ,	66.7	2	14.3	6	42.9
10	1	5.9	2	11.8	4	9.3	10	23.3	0	-	3	30.0	0	_	3	20.0	Ó	-	3	18.8	1	4.2	6	25.0	0	±1	3	20.0	0	- ′	, 3	21.4
11	5	29.4	3	17.7	8	18.6	17	39.5	2	20.0	5	50.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	1	6.3	3	18.8	.2	8.3	8	33.3	2	13.3	8	53.3	2	14.3	6	12.9
12	3	17.7	5	29-4	10	23.3	20	46.5	5	50.0	ь	40.0	6	70-0	. 7	46.7	3	18.8	7	43.8	5	20.8	13	54.2	1	6.7	9	60.0	1.	7.1	7	50.0
13	3	17.7	. 4	23.5	5	11.6	20	46.5	4	40.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	6	10-0	0.	-	7	13.8	4	16.7	. 8,	33.3	0	-	10	66.7	2	14.3	4	28.6
14.	5	2 9•4	5	29.4	8	18.6	. 22	51.2	Ц	70.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	9	60.0	4	25.0	5	31.3	5	20.8	12	50.0	. 0	-	12	80.0	1	7.1	5	35•7
15	. 4	23.5	4	23.5	5	11.6	214	55.8	2	20.0	3	30.0	5	33•3	3	20.0	2	12.5	4	25.0	7	29.2	7	29.2	2	13.3	. 5	33.3	1	7-1	9	64.3
16	1	5.9	6	35.3	5	11.6	22	51.2	2	20.0	2	20.0	. 4	26.7	. 3	20.0	2	12.5	3	18.8	6	25.0	. 8	33.3	2	13.3	6	10.0	. 1,	7.1	6	1,2.9
17	2	11.8	5	29.4	6	14.0	25	58.1	3	30.0	2	20.0	4	26.7	Į.	26.7	3	18.8	5	31.3	6	25.0	11	45.8	1	6.7	5	35.43	1	7.1	6	42.9
18	4	23.5	3	17.7	13	30.2	18	41.9	6	60.0	3	30.0	5	33-3	7	46.7	6	37.5	3	. 18.8	7	29.2	10	la.7	.0	-	5	33.3	1 1	7.1	9	64.3
19	3	17.7	Ц	23.5	. 9	20.9	17	3 9•5	5	50.0	2	20.0	4	26.7	7	46.7	Ь	25-0	2	12.5	7	29.2	10	41.7	0.	-	5	33.3	0	-	7	50.0
20	1	5.9	7	41.2	14	32.6	15	3 4.9	2	20.0	3	30.0	6	10.0	2	13.3	5	31.3	. 2	12.5	6	25.0	9 .	37.5	0	•	8	53-3	1	7.1	6	42.9
21	3	17.7	5	29. և	11	25.6	21	48.8	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	20.0	P	26.7	5	31.3	2	12.5	. 6	25.0	. 3	37.5	0	. -	9	60.0	2	14.3	5	35•7
22	2	11.8	7	41.2	12	27.9	16	37-2	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	20.0	5	33-3	3	18.8	.2	12.5	7	29.2	7	25.2	0	-	3	20.0	. 1	7.1	. 7 .	50.0
23	2	11.8	8	47.1	11	25.6	21.	37.2	3	30.0	1	10.0	5	33.3	Ц	26.7	6	37.5	3	18.8	5	20.8	10	41.7	1	6.7	3	20.0	3	21.4	4	28.6
24	5	29.4	5	29.4	12	27.9	13	30.3	3	30.0	1	10.0	Ц	26.7	5	33.3	2	12.5	7	43.8	Ц	16.7	11	45.8	1	6.7	Į,	26.7	3	21.4	. 1	7.1
25	2	11.8	8	47.1	3	7.0	20	46.5	2	20.0	. 2	2 0.0	ħ	26.7	6	40.0	2	12.5	. 5	31.3	5	20.8	12	50.0	0	-	6	10.0	1	7.1	5	35.7
26	3	17.7	5	2 9.4	11	25. 6	18	妇.9	3.	30.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	Ц	26.7	2	12.5	5	31.3	Ц	16.7	7	29.2	1	6.7	8	53.3	. 3	21.4	6	42.9
27	2	11.8	3	17.7	9	20.9	17	39.5	2	20.0	3	30.0	1	6.7	5	33.3	0	-	L	25.0	1	4.2	9	37.5	2	13.3	4	26.7	3	21.4	1	7.1

TABLE XXXI (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF THE HOMEMAKING NEEDS OF 15h HOMEMAKERS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
ACCORDING TO LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

			- 4	Home	Demons	strati	on Club	Membe	TB														Non-Hom	e Demo	nstreti	on Clu	ib Member	T&					
		Li	ve Al	one			Live Wi	th Hus	band		Live Wi	th Ch	ildren		01	her			Live A	lone			Live Wi	th Hus Only	band	1	ive with	h Chile	dren		01	her	
		2	N = 1	7			N:	= 43			N:	= 10			N :	15			N =	16			N :	= 24			N	= 15			<u> N</u>	=-14	
	- 1	MUCH		so	ME	м	UCH	8	OME	м	UCH	S	OME	M	исн	S	ONE	M	UCH	5	OME	Н	UCH	S	OME	1	OUCH .		SOME	1	TUCH	8	ONE
Ite	n No	. x		No.	1	No.	1	No.	3	No.	*	No.	\$	No.		No.	1	No.	*	No.	*	No.	8	No.	1	No.	*	No.	Ĭ.	No.	*	No.	*
28	1	5.5	9	4	23.5	8	18.6	15	34.9	2	20.0	1	10.0	1	6.7	6	40.0	1	6.3	3	18.8	4	16.7	10	41.7	1	6.7	6	40.0	0	-	5	35.7
29	4	23.5	5	2	11.8	9	20.9	17	39.5	2	20.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	7	16.7	5	31.3	1	6.3	2	8.3	3	12.5	0		1	6.7	0		1	7.1
30	3	17.1	7	4	23.5	6	14.0	18	ш.9	2	20.0	2	20.0	2	13.3	7	46.7	0	-	2	12.5	2	8.3	4	16.7	0		L	26.7	0		3	21.4
31	. 5	29.1	4	9	52.9	16	37-2	19	bh-2	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	20.0	7	46.7	3	18.8	8	50.0	3	12.5	10	42.7	2	13.3	3	20.0	2	14-3	3	21.4
32	h	23.5	5	6	35.3	10	23.3	13	30.2	1	10.0	2	20.0	2	13.3	5	33.3	2	12.5	6	37.5	3	12.5	5	20.8	0		4	26.7	1	7.1	2	14.3
33	1	5.5	9	8	47.1	5	11.6	17	39.5	2	20.0	1	10.0	0		6	40.0	1	6.3	4	25.0	1	4.2	6	25.0	0		h	26.7	1	7.1	3	21.4
34	1	5.9	9	5	29-4	12	27.9	15	34.9	3	30.0	1	10.0	0		6	10.0	0	-	5	31.3	2	8.3	5	20.8	0		3	20.0	0	-	h	28.6
35	h	23.5	5	2	11.8	10	23.3	12	27.9	3	30.0	0		h	26.7	3	20.0	1	6.3	4	25.0	3	12.5	5	20.8	0	-	2	13.3	0		3	21.4
36	1	5-5	9	3	17.7	4	9.3	9	20.9	1	10.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	4	26.7	0		0	-	3	12.5	2	8.3	0		4	26.7	0		2	14.3
37	1	5.5	9	3	17.7	6	14.0	8	18.6	1	10.0	. 1	10.0	1	6.7	5	33.3	0		3	18.8	3	12.5	Ł.	16.7	0	-	3	20.0	0		2	14-3
38	2	11.8	8	2	11.8	6	14.0	8	18.6	1	10.0	1	10.0	1	6.7	5	33.3	0	-	3	18.8	3	12.5	. 3	12.5	0	-	5	33-3	0		3	21.4
39	2	11.8	8 :	10	58.8	6	14.0	14	32.6	1	W-0	2	20.0	0	-	5	33.3	0	-	5	12.5	2	8.3	3	12.5	0		4	26.7	0	-	3	21.4
10	2	11.6	В	8	47.1	h	9.3	17	39.5	1	10.0	1	20.0	0		6	10.0	0		4	25.0	3	12.5	4	16.7	0	-	5	33.3	1	7.1	4	26.6
141	2	n.8	8	5	29.4	5	11.6	18	10.9	1	10.0	2	20.0	0		6	10.0	0		2	12.5	3	12.5	6	25.0	0	1112411	4	26.7	0	-	2	1h-3
42	4	23-5	5	5	29.4	n	25.6	17	39.5	2	20.00	1	10.0	1	6.7	7	46.7	0	-	7	43.8	3	12.5	6	25.0	1	6.7	9	60.0	2	14.3	5	35.7
43	4	23.5	5	2	11.8	10	23.3	12	27.9	0		.1	10.0	4	26.7	4	26.7	2	12.5	3	18.8	4	16.7	5	20.8	1	6.7	6	10.0	0		5	35.7
hh	5	29.1	4	5	29.4	11	25.6	20	46.5	0		3	30.0	3	20.0	5	33-3	1	6.3	6	37.5	5	20.8	11	15.8	1	6.7	12	80.0	4	2 .6	7	50.0
45	5	29.1	h	0	-	12	27.9	6	14.0	0	-	1	10.0	3	20.0	h	26.7	2	12.5	3	16.8	2	8.3	h	16.7	0		1	6.7	0	-	3	21.4
46	1	5.5	9	0		2	b-7	5	11.6	0	-	0		1	6.7	3	20.0	1	6.3	1	6.3	2	8.3	1	4.2	0		0	-	0	-	2	14.3
47	3	17.1	7	1	5.9	h	9.3	7	16.3	0		0	-	1	6.7	5	33-3	2	12.5	4	25.0	1	4.2	h	16.7	0		3	20.0	0		5	35.7
48	5	29.1	la .	3	17.7	10	23.3	14	32.6	3	30.0	1	10.0	3	20.0	6	10.0	2	12.5	7	43.7	4	16.7	6	25.0	8	53.3	2	13.3	2	14.3	4	28.6
10	2	11.6	8	2	11.6	10	23.3	9	20.9	1	10.0	1	10.0	3	20-0	3	20.0	2	12.5	3	18.8	2	6.3	7	29.2	2	13.3	4	26.7	0	-	5	35.7
50	1	5.9	9	3	17-7	4	9.3	10	23.3	1	10.0	2	20.0	3	20.0	h	26.7	2	12.5	3	18.8	1	4.2	9	37.5	1	6.7	3	20.0	0		2	14.3
51	3	17.7	7	0		4	9.3	7	16.3	0		2	20.0	2	13.3	5	33.3	0	-	1	6.3	1	h+2	3	12.5	0	-	1	6.7	0	-	3	21.4
52	2	11.8	8	4	23.5	8	18.6	11	25.6	0	-	h	10.0	5	33+3	5	33+3	1	6.3	4	25.0	1	4.2	5	20.8	2	13.3	6	10.0	1	7.1	3	21.4
53	1	5.9	,	h	23.5	9	20.9	13	30.2	1	10.0	4	40.0	5	33.3	3	20.0	3	18.8	3	18.8	3	12.5	5	3.02	3	20.0	4	26.7	1	7.1	3	21.4
54	9	52.9	1	5	29.4	14	32.6	17	39.5	4	10.0	2	20.0	6	10.0	3	20.0	3	18.8	h	25.0	5	20.8	8	33.3	2	13.3	6	10.0	h	28.6	8	57.1
55	3	17.7		7	10.2	12	27-9	15	34.9	2	20.0	2	20.0	7	16.7	3	20.0	3	18.8	4	25.0	h	16.7	9	37.5	0	-	7	46.7	5	35.7	2	14.3
56	5	29.1	1	4	23.5	9	20.9	20	16.5	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	20.0	5	33.3	2	12.5	4	25.0	3	12.5	9	37.5	0	-	8	53.3	2	14.3	4	28.6
57	5	29.4	1	5	29.h	10	23.3	19	hh.2	4	10.0	2	20.0	4	26.7	6	10.0	2	12.5	5	31.3	2	8.3	13	54.2	0	-	9	60.0	1	7.1	8	57.1
58	5	29.4			17.7	12	27.9	12	27.5	3	30.0	h	10.0	5	33.3	6	10.0	3	18.8	h	25.0	3	12.5	11	45.8	1	6.7	5	3 .3	0		6	12.9
59	8	47.1		3	17.7	9	20.9	16	37.2	3	30.0	4	10.0	5	33.3	4	26.7	4	25.0	2	12.5	3	12.5	10	14.7	1	6.7	9	60.0	6	42.9	5	35.7

TAPLE XXXII

A SUPMARY OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS AS REPORTED BY 154 HOMEMAKERS IN THREE SELECTED COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME OF SELONGING TO A HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

	7	years o		_	none, t	4 16			,				
	4			1		6 - 15	19		4	5 years	47	ver	
	м	JCH =		04E	M	CH .		ME.	ha	ICH .		ME	
Item	No.	%	No.	T.	No.	%	No.	#IE #	No.	, %	No.	%	-
1	14	22.2	9	50.0	3	17.6	8	47.1	10	21.3	29	61.7	-
2	2	11.1	9	50.0	. 2	11.8		64.7	10	21.3	23	48.9	
3	4	22.2	6	33.3	14	23.5	7	41.2	5	10.6	23	48.9	
<u>,</u>	0	-	5	27.8	1	5.9	7	41.2	4	8.5	10	21.3	
5	3	16.7	6	33.3		11.6	8	47.1	9	19.1	13	27.7	
6	3	16.7	8	14-14	6	35.3	5.	29.4	8.	17.0	23	48.5	
7	1	5.6	4	22.2	1	5.9	4	23.5	2	4.3	16	34.0	
8	4	22.2	10	55.6	3	17.6	. ~ 8	47.1	8	17.0	23	48.9	
9	0	_	6	33.3	2	11.8	7	41.2	6	12.8	15	31.9	
10	1	5.6	3	16.7	1	5,9	. 5	29.4	3	6.4	9	19.1	
11	4	22.2	5	27.8	3	17.6	7	41.2	10	21.3	16	. 34+0	
12	3	16.7	11	61.1	7	41,2	6	35.3	14	29.8	18	38.3	
13	3	16.7	6	33.3	4	23.5	8	μ7 .1	8	17.0	17	36.2	
14	1	5.6	12	66.7	6	35.3	7	41.2	13	27.7	18	38.3	
15	1	5.6	11	61.1	4	23.5	7	41.2	10	21.3	16	34.0	
16	2	11.1	8	. 44.4	3	17.6	6	35.3	7	14.9	19	40.4	
17	1	5.6	11	61.1	5.	29.4	8	47.1	. 8	17.0	17	36.2	
18	7	38.9	6	33.3	5	29.4	5	29.4	16	34.0	19	40.4	
19	6	33.3	6	33+3	3	17.6	5	29.4	12	25.5	18	38.3	
20	3 -	16.7	. 4	22.2	- 7	41.2	· 4	23.5	10	21.3	19	40+4	
21	2	11.1	ş·	50.0	ġ	17.6	10	58.8	13	27. ?	14	29.8	
22	2	11.1	10	55.6	5	29.4	5	29.4	11	23.4	16	34.0	
23	5	27.8	6	33.3	. 6	35.3	6	35.3	10	21.3	16	34.0	
24	5	27.8	4	22.2	4	23.5	7	妇.2	15	31.9	12	25.5	
25	1	5.6	8	44.4	į	17.6	10	58.8	6	12.0	18	38.3	
26	4	22.2	7	38.9	4	23.5	7	141.2	12	25.5	14	2 9.8	
27	2	11.1	9	50.0	3	17.6	9	52.9	9.	19.1	10	21.3	
28	3	16.7	2	11.1	. 2	11.8	8	47.1	6	12.8	15	31.9	
29	2	11.1	8	հիւն	6	35.3	6	35.3	10	21.3	13	27.7	
3 0	1	5.6	7	38.9	2	11.8	9	52.9	9	19.1	15	31.9	
31	5	27.8	8	hi t - It	· L	23.5	9	52.9	16	34.0	19	40.4	
32	5	27.8	3	16.7	. 4	23.5	7	41.2	. 8	17.0	15	31.9	
33	1	5.6	7	38.9	2	11.8	8	47.1	5	10.6	17	36.2	
34	3	16.7	8	կկսկ	ь	23.5	5	29.4	8	17.0	13	27.7	
35	5	27.8	5	27.8	3	17.6	• 3	17.6	10	21.3	8	17.0	
36	1	5.6	3	16.7	1	5.9	6	35.3	7	14.9		14.9	
37	,0	-	P	22.2	2	11.8	6	35.3	7	14.9	6	12.8	
38	ò	-	3	16.7	. 3	17.6	5	29.4	7	14.9	7	14.9	
3 9	2	11.1	7	38.9	1	5.9	8	47.1	5	10.6		29.8	
140	1	5.6	6	33.3	2	11.8	14	23.5	3	6.4		42.6	
ы	1	5.6	6	33.3	. 1	5.9	8	հ7.1	5	10.6		31.9	
<u>µ2</u>	3	16,7	6	33.3	3	17.6		35.3				36.2	
43	0	-	3	16.7	3	17.6	6	3 5.3		31.9	9	19.1	
lift	4	22.2	6	33.3	0	•	14	82.L	13	27.7	13	27.7	

TABLE XXXII (Continued)

A SUMMARY OF HOMEMAKING NEEDS AS REPORTED BY 154 HOMEMAKERS IN THREE SELECTED COUNTIES IN MISSISSIPPI ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME OF BELONGING TO A HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB

	5	years	or less	1	6	- 15 ye	ars		15 years and over					
		n =	18			N = 1	9			N =	47			
	M	JCH	so	ME	MU	СН	S	OME	M	СН		ME		
Item	No.	鬼	No.	%	No.	8	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
45	2	11.1	3	16.7	3	17.6	4	23.5	13	27.7	4	8.5		
46	0.	•	2	11.1	0	•	3	17.6	2	4.3	3	6.4		
47	2	11.1	1	5.6	1	5.9	2	11.8	5	10.6	9	19.1		
48	5	27.8	3	16.7	14	23.5	7	11.2	11	23.4	13	27.7		
49	3	16.7	6	33.3	1	5.9	3	17.6	11	23.4	6	12.8		
50	3	16.7	3	16.7	1	5.9	5	29.4	5	10.6	10	21.3		
51	2	11.1	3	16.7	3	17.6	3	17.6	4	8.5	7	14.9		
52	2	11.1	5	27.8	, ; 3	17.6	5	11.8	9	19.1	15	31.9		
53	1	5.6	6	33.3	4	23.5	5	29.4	11	23.4	12	25 .5		
54	3	16.7	5	27.8	8	47.1	6	35.3	19	40.4	15	31.9		
55	4	22.2	8	jiji • ji	5	29.4	6	35.3	14	29.8	13	27.7		
56	1	5.6	11	61.1	4	23.5	9	52.9	14	29.8	12	25.5		
57	2	11.1	7	38.9	6	35.3	8	47.1	14	29.8	16	34.0		
58	3	16.7	6	33.3	6	35.3	7	41.2	15	31.9	12	25.5		
59	4	22,2	7	38.9	6	35.3	8	47.1	1),	29.8	12	25.5		

VITA

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Master of Science

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