

CLOTHING EXPENDITURES OF A SELECTED
GROUP OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN WOMEN

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OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN WOMEN

By

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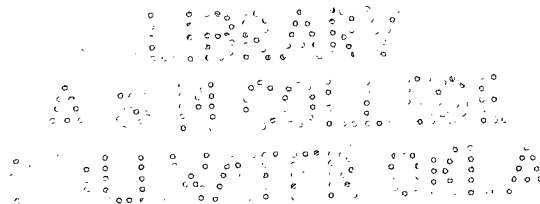
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INTRODUCTION

The economic and social conditions which affect family life should be of vital interest to women in all walks of life. Mary Murphy^{1/} has stated women should be more interested in economics because 73 percent of the retail buying is done by women, 70 percent of the income tax returns are made in their name, 73 percent of the life insurance policies are paid to them, and 40 percent of all stockholders in corporations are women.

Women everywhere recognize the fact that one of the most forceful ways to express personality is through the medium of clothes. The average American college campus is a source of information on the trends in style and on expenditures for wearing apparel.

Information obtained in this study of clothing expenditures of freshman college women may be of value: to parents who are confronted with the need for suggestions as to types, quantity, and quality of clothing essential for the daughter's wardrobe as she enters college and the cost of such a wardrobe; to college home economics teachers who may better help students with their clothing problems; and to students who may see how planned expenditures may contribute toward a more complete wardrobe at less cost.

^{1/} Mary Murphy, "The Awakening of Economic Consciousness in College Students, Especially Women". School and Society Vol. 50 (December 23, 1939) p. 333

According to Helen M. Carter^{2/} many students have sufficient money for clothing but have never learned to distribute it properly, while others have more money than they need. She found that the keeping of records of the cost and types of wardrobes of freshmen women would, in itself, create a tendency toward better planning, not only financially, but also toward correct and suitable dress and grooming.

^{2/} Helen M. Carter. Home Economics and the College Student. Farrar and Rinhart, Inc., New York. 1940. p. 49

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several studies have been reported concerning the cost and types of wardrobes of farm women, high school girls, professional women, and college women. There is little relationship between the expenditures for clothing of farm women and college women since their activities and requirements differ. The reports concerning farm women with few exceptions include all of the expenses of the entire family. In the studies relative to the cost of clothing for a high school girl the expenditures have, in general, been included in the family budget. The high school girl's requirements also vary from the college women's because of the difference in age and activities. (1)

The average clothing expenditure of dormitory women, working women, and town women at Louisiana State University was reported by Helen M. Carter ^{3/} in Home Economics and the College Student as \$130.00, and the average for a similar group at the University of Illinois was \$200.00

D. Lyon and B. Adams ^{4/} in "Cost of a Year at Connecticut College" gave no detailed account of the amount spent for clothing but did state that in their findings some students who paid for their clothes out of their allowance spent as much as \$100.00 per month.

^{3/} Helen M. Carter. Home Economics and the College Student. Farrar and Rinhart, Inc., New York. (1940) pp. 47-49

^{4/} D. Lyon and B. Adams. "Cost of Year at Connecticut College" Journal of Home Economics. vol. 29 (December, 1937) p 691

E. Lyon and A. I. Eppel^{5/} reported the cost of clothing for attending any college in Missouri. They sent 200 questionnaires to various college home economic instructors, and 153 were returned filled out by college girls from the various schools. The low expenditure was \$67.25, the high was \$2,822.75, and the average was \$167.91. Of the total clothing expenditure, 61 percent was spent for outer garments; 14 percent for hats, shoes and gloves; 12 percent for underwear and hosiery; and 13 percent for accessories. The average wardrobe of these women consisted of 3 wraps, 1 suit, 17 dresses, 8 sport clothes, 24 under garments, 4 hats, 8 pairs of shoes, 3 pairs of gloves and 11 pairs of stockings.

A comparison of clothing expenditures of women attending, a southern college, Florida State College for Women and, a northern college, Iowa State College was reported by C. M. Bliss^{6/} in "Clothing Expenditures of College Girls". Reports were received from 341 women and approximately one-half of the total were from each school. The expenditures ranged from \$45.12 to \$1,130.60 with an average of \$294.48 for Iowa State College and an average of \$206.52 for Florida State College. In comparing the expenditures from the two colleges it was found that of the 30 persons spending less than \$100.00 there were 23 from the southern college, and of the 36 spending more than \$500.00 there were 22 from the southern College. The southern college reported a greater number of women

5/ E. Lyon and A. I. Eppel. "Cost of Clothing Among Missouri College Girls". Journal of Home Economics. Vol. 21 (June, 1929) pp. 429-430.

6/ C. M. Bliss. "Clothing Expenditures of College Girls". Journal of Home Economics. Vol. 22 (August, 1930) pp. 663-665

whose expenditures fell within the ten lowest and ten highest of the entire groups. This study indicated that the differences of locality and of climate should be taken into account in planning wardrobes for College women.

Complying with a request from the American Association of University Women at Spokane, Washington, that a study be made to obtain definite information on actual clothing expenditures of a woman entering college, H. E. Robson^{7/} published in her article, "A Study of Clothing Costs for a Freshman Girl", the results of records kept by forty-four women at the State College of Washington.

R. I. Edelman^{8/} of Braxel Institute of Technology, conducted a study of clothing expenditures of the upperclassmen, in order to give incoming freshmen a fairly accurate idea of clothing costs. Information was obtained by the use of questionnaires, personal interviews, observation of wardrobes, and the buying habits of the students. /She found, on the average, that upperclassmen were better and more conservatively dressed than the freshmen, because the freshmen had no idea of clothing requirements and usually purchased in excess of their needs, both as to amount and kind. The freshmen were also more susceptible to clothing fads. Many of the students depended upon the advice and guidance of their elders in the selection of their wardrobes, even though there was a definite

7/ Helen E. Robson. "A Study of Clothing Costs for a Freshman Girl". Journal of Home Economics. Vol. 28 (January, 1936) p. 30

8/ R. I. Edelman. "Trends in the College Wardrobe". Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 32 (May, 1940) pp 315-316

trend toward independence in choice among the upperclassmen.

The University of Kentucky was chosen by Walton C. John^{9/} for an investigation of the cost of attending college. Conclusions for the report were based on information given by women who were representative of the following groups: those who lived in residence halls, or with parents or relatives; those who were sorority girls; and those who worked under the provision of the National Youth Administration.

From the Michigan State College campus 12 sorority women, 3 dormitory women, 12 of those living off the campus, 15 of those living at home, and 4 of those working for room and board were represented in the reports of clothing costs of 46 Sophomores and Junior women summarized by June Hungerford.^{10/} The results of this study were of interest to the New York State Department of Labor for comparison with their recommendations for minimum adequate clothing expenditures for women wage earners. The average for the women from Michigan State College was \$127.37 which was about two-thirds of the New York recommendation of \$186.51.

Evelyn Oxford^{11/} has reported information concerning the clothing cost for college attendance in Canada. She stated that the average expenditure was \$350.00 and that the following clothing was needed during the freshman year: 4 class and sports outfits; 2 daytime dresses for dates, dinner or church; 1 formal gown with an extra

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- ^{9/} Walton C. John. "How Co-eds Spend Their Money". School Life. Vol. 26. (November, 1940) p. 63
- ^{10/} June Hungerford. "Cost of Attending Michigan State College." Journal of Home Economics. Vol. 31. (February, 1939) pp. 38-37
- ^{11/} Helen Oxford. "What Does College Cost?" Canadian Magazine. Vol. 38 (September, 1937) p. 42

jacket; 6 pairs of shoes, 2 sport, 2 day, 2 evening; hats, bags
and gloves; 2 dozen pairs of hosiery; lingerie, slips, panties,
foundations, pajamas, warm robe, wooly slippers; one extra luggage;
raincoat, umbrella and galoshes.

PROCEDURE

In order to secure information on the clothing expenditure of freshmen women at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College for the year 1940-41, it was necessary to have an inventory made of clothing on hand before August 1, 1940 that would be worn during the school year and to have a record kept of all purchases made during the ensuing nine months. Both yearly inventory and expenditures were based on a nine months period.

From a group of 193 freshmen women, complete inventories and expenditures were obtained from 175 living under various circumstances. The group included 84 dormitory women, 28 sorority women, 50 working women, and 13 renting rooms in town, hereafter referred to as town women. The first interview was made relative to the inventory and included a questionnaire which listed school and home address; means of earning income, if any; source of clothes, whether ready-made, home made, or made over; where purchased; whether buying was by charge account or cash; whether they used a budget, and if so how much was allotted for clothing; the social and scholastic activities in which they took an active part on the campus; parents' occupation, address, and incomes; and the number and age of children in family.

Each woman who participated in the study was given a monthly account book in which she recorded all clothing purchases from August 1, 1940 to May 1, 1941. The records were checked during the second interview which was made in May.

References to outer garments include dresses, suits, skirts, sweaters, blouses, evening dresses; wraps include coats, jackets, capes; accessories include hats, footwear, gloves, purses, scarfs, costume jewelry, belts; underclothing includes slips, brassieres, panties, girdles, bathrobes, sleeping garments, hose, anklets; personal care includes make-up, perfume, care of nails and hair; upkeep includes cleaning, laundry and shoe care.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Of the 175 women interviewed, 16 per cent were sorority women, 43 per cent dormitory women, 26 per cent working women, and 8 per cent town women. (Table I)

Table I The Per Cent of Each Group in the Total of 175 Women

Group	No. in Group	Per Cent of Total
Sorority	28	16
Dormitory	84	48
Working	50	26
Town	13	8

Because of college policies the majority of the Freshman women lived in dormitories. Regulations required that women who worked on the campus must live in a dormitory on the campus or in the National Youth Administration dormitory. A relatively small number of the Freshman women lived off the campus in sorority houses or rented rooms.

The Average and Range of Expenditures

The average expenditure for clothing and personal appearance for all groups was \$214.57, but there was a decided difference in the expenditures of the four groups. (Figure 1) The average amount or more was spent by 83 per cent of the sorority

Total Average	\$214.57
Sorority	\$409.77
Dormitory	\$218.34
Working	\$133.39
Town	\$71.00

Figure 1. Average Expenditure of Each Group Compared with the
Total Average Expenditure

women, 45 per cent of the dormitory women, and 16% of the working women. None of the town women spent as much as the average.

(Figure 2)

Since the expenditure of students is likely to be affected by the economic status of their parents, information on the occupations was obtained. (Table II)

Table II Occupations of the Fathers of the 175 Women

Group	Per Cent of Women Whose Fathers Were Engaged in Following Occupations			
	*Owners	Professional	Day Laborer	Farmers
Sorority	29	43	14	14
Dormitory	19	25	31	25
Working	6	25	45	24
Town			23	77

* Men who worked in a business that they owned.

The majority of the sorority women came from homes where the father was either a professional man or owned his business; the dormitory women came from homes where the fathers were fairly evenly divided among professional groups, owner of a business, day laborer, or farmer; the majority of the working women came from homes where the father was a day laborer or a farmer; and the majority of the town women came from homes where the father was a farmer.

In comparing the amount spent by women in the low expenditure group with those from the high expenditure group, it was found that the women who had low expenditures generally came from large families in which the father was a day laborer or a farmer while

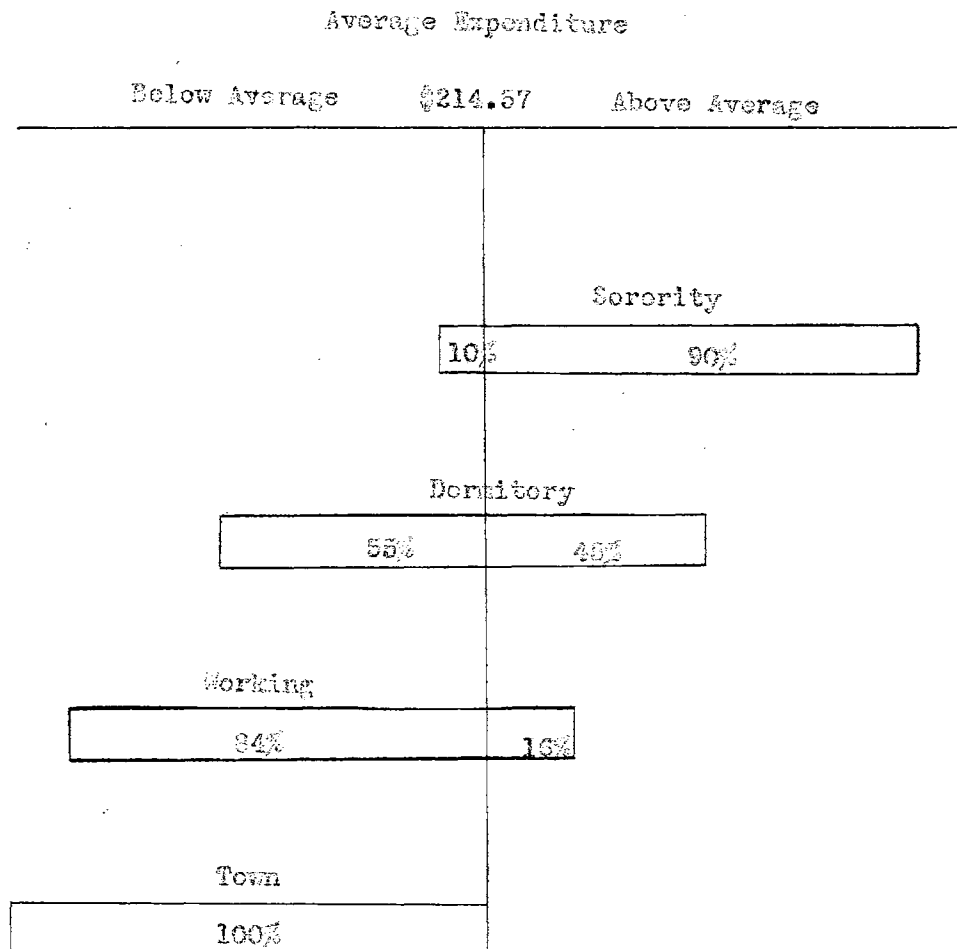


Figure 2. The per cent of each group who spent more or less than the average expenditure for clothing.

those in the high expenditure group generally came from small families in which the father was a professional man or owned his business.

The range of expenditure was greater in the two groups, sererity and dormitory, where they had a higher average expenditure than in those with a lower average. (Table III)

As compared with the average clothing expenditures reported for several other colleges, the average expenditures of women at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was more than that at the majority of other colleges. ¹ Of the eleven reports cited in this study the Canadian College report was high with an average cost of \$350.00. The University of Kentucky was lowest with an average expenditure of \$65.51. (Table IV) Consideration should be given the fact that these studies were made in different years and the fluctuations in clothing prices during these years would influence the expenditures. In the Canada and Missouri studies the number of colleges included was not reported.

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1. Axford. op. cit. p. 42
 - Bliss. op. cit. p. 633
 - Garter. op. cit. p. 429
 - Meelman. op. cit. p. 316
 - Hungerford. op. cit. p. 96-97
 - John. op. cit. p. 63
 - Lyon and Adella. op. cit. p. 429
 - Robson. op. cit. p. 30

Table III The Range in Expenditure within the Four Groups of
College Women.

Group	Expenditure in Dollars		
	High	Low	Average
Serority	\$1,009.25	\$88.00	\$409.77
Dormitory	887.82	51.22	218.34
Working	345.85	47.30	133.39
Town	134.48	34.09	71.00

Table IV Average Expenditures for Clothing Reported by
Various Colleges

College	Date of Report	Expenditure
Florida State College for Women	1930	\$206.52
Iowa State College	1930	294.48
State College of Washington	1936	170.66
Canada Colleges	1937	350.00
Michigan State	1939	127.37
Missouri Colleges	1939	180.00
Drexel Institute of Technology	1940	182.55
Louisiana State University	1940	130.00
University of Kentucky	1940	65.81
University of Illinois	1940	200.00
Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College	1941	214.57

Inventories Compared with Expenditures

The average cost per person from the inventory was \$212.69 which corresponded closely to the nine month's average expenditure per person, of \$214.57. The yearly average cost per person of the inventory was \$125.43 which was 59 per cent of the original cost. The results from the yearly average of the inventories and expenditure records showed the expenditure per person to be highest for outer garments; second for accessories; third for wraps; fourth for underclothing; and the least for cosmetics. (Table V)

The sorority women had above the average in her inventories for outer garments, wraps, accessories, and underclothing, but spent below the average on cosmetics. The dormitory and town women spent less than the average on all clothing groups while the working women spent more than the average on accessories and cosmetics. (Table VI) During the nine months the sorority and dormitory women were the only ones who spent more than the average. The sorority women's expenditures surpassed the average on all of the clothing items but the dormitory women spent less than the average on outer garments and underclothing. (Table V) There was a greater variation in the expenditure for clothes among the four groups than in the quantity of clothing purchased. (Table VIII) The difference in expenditures of the town women from the women in the other three groups might be attributed to the fact that they had fewer social activities. The sorority women seemed to have the greatest number of social contacts and her expenditures exceeded the

Table V The Average Expenditures of the Various Groups on Articles Purchased during Nine Months

Items	Average Expenditure of Groups of Women									
	Sorority		Dormitory		Working		Town		Average Expenditure Per Person	
	Dollars	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent
Outer Garments	189.59	47	91.04	42	49.95	37	29.23	41	92.10	42
Wraps	75.84	19	41.54	19	18.43	14	6.19	9	31.93	15
Accessories	71.14	17	45.31	19	29.04	22	16.01	23	42.40	20
Underclothing	39.13	10	26.30	12	21.53	16	13.63	19	29.35	14
Cosmetics	15.86	4	12.33	5	3.23	6	1.00	2	11.60	5

Table VI The Yearly Average Inventory Cost of the Various Groups

Items	Inventory Cost of Group of Women				Inventory Cost Per Person
	Sorority	Dormitory	Working	Town	
Outer Garments	97.12	82.51	43.98	27.98	53.65
Wraps	54.12	26.98	16.03	12.31	27.03
Accessories	37.79	25.66	27.63	14.93	27.37
Underclothing	20.91	14.26	12.10	9.94	14.35
Cosmetics	5.30	.06	8.44	2.52	5.42

other groups. She was from the more economically favored group.

The women in the different groups who had the least clothing in their inventories also had fewer expenditures during the nine months. For instance, none of the inventories equaled the expenditures, but the town women's inventories most nearly equaled their expenditures. They had the least in both their inventory and record of expenditure. The sorority woman's inventory showed a yearly estimate of cost of 54 per cent of her expenditures for clothing during the nine months. The dormitory woman's inventory was 68 per cent of her expenditures, the working woman's 75 per cent as much, and the town woman's 82 per cent as much. (Figure 3)

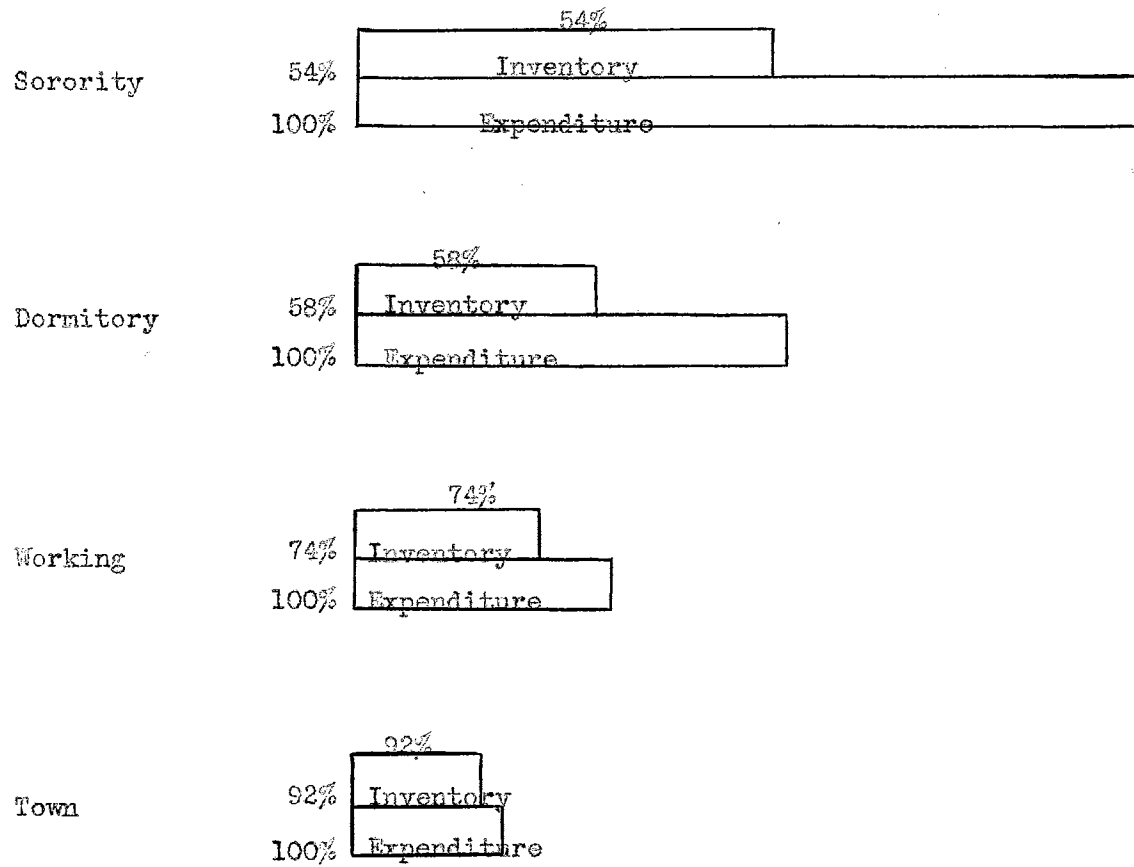


Figure 3. Comparison of Inventories and Expenditures of the four groups.

Per Cent of Expenditures of Each Group
for Various Items of Clothing

Sorority women spent the highest per cent of their total expenditure for outer garments; dormitory women were second, town women third, and working women fourth.

The activities of the groups seemed to affect the needs for formal clothes. Of the 175 freshman women, 7 per cent did not have formal dresses. The per cent of town women not having evening clothes was greater than in any other group. Of the 13 women who lacked formal attire 58 per cent were town women, 12 per cent working women, and 1 per cent dormitory women. None of the sorority women were without formal clothes.

Sorority and dormitory women spent the same per cent of their total expenditures for wraps, working women were next and town women were last. The majority of the fur coats and evening wraps were owned by the sorority and dormitory women.

Of all the groups the town women spent the highest per cent for accessories; working women were second; dormitory women third; and sorority women were fourth. Town women spent the highest per cent for underclothing; working women were second, dormitory women third; and sorority women were fourth. The town and working women spent a greater per cent of their total expenditure for accessories and underclothing than the other groups. According to their inventories they had fewer of these articles on hand before August 1.

Town women and working women spent a greater per cent of their

total expenditure for upkeep than the other groups did. Because these women had fewer garments in their wardrobe frequent cleaning and repair of their clothing was required. (Figure 4)

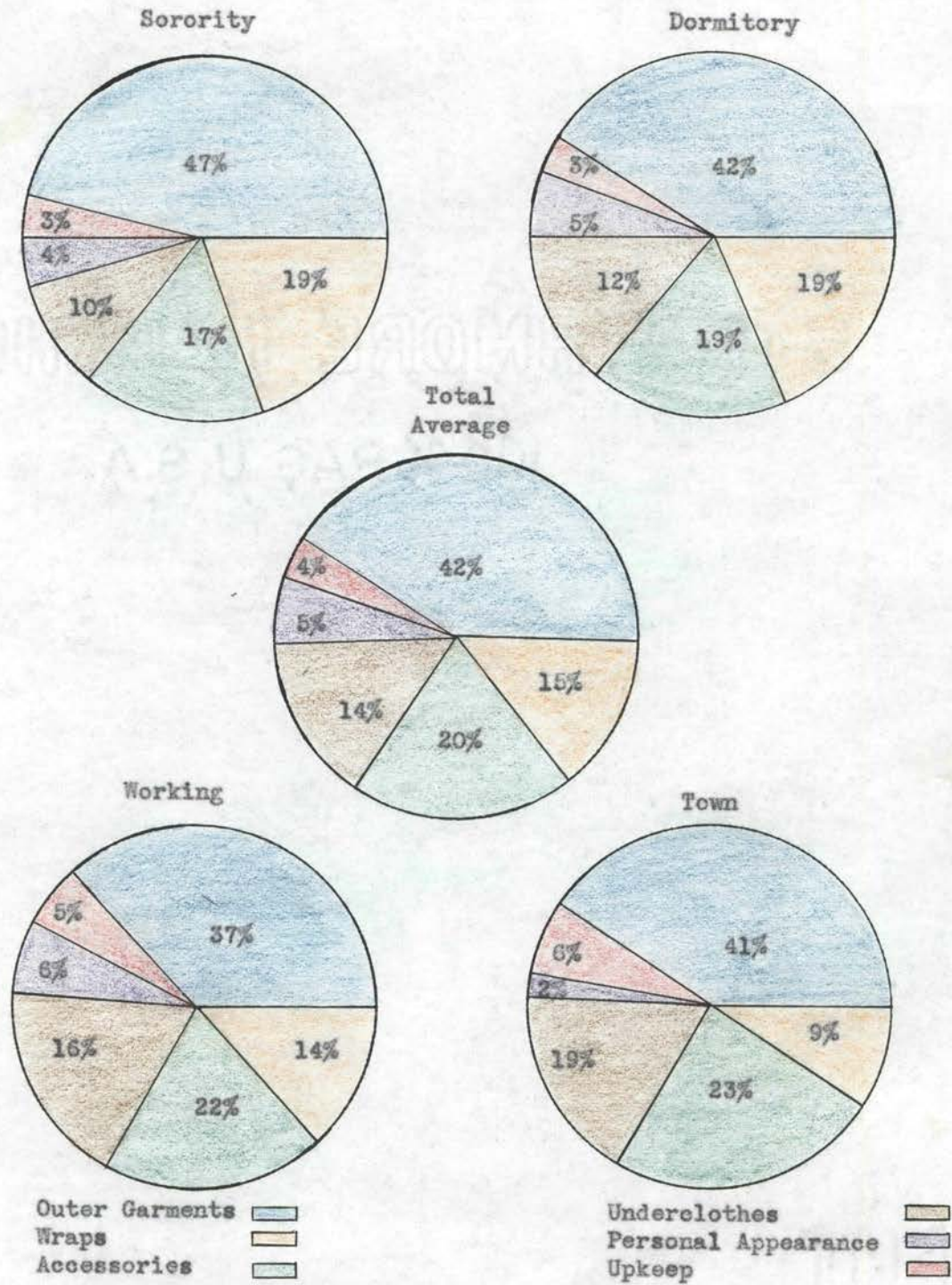


Figure 4. The Per Cent of the Total Expenditure Spent by the Four Groups of Women on the Items of Clothing .

The Quantity and the Cost of Clothing Items Purchased

A comparison of the expenditure for various items of clothing and the quantity purchased will show the average price paid per garment by the women in the four groups. (Table VIII) Regardless of their groups, the women paid similar prices for sweaters, blouses, shoes, hose, anklets, gloves, purses, costume jewelry, slippers, brassiers, and panties but the quantity which they possessed of each of these items of clothing varied in direct proportion to the total average expenditure of the group. For dresses, suits, skirts, wraps, hats, scarfs, belts, girdles, sleeping garments, and bathrobes the price paid per garment was higher as the total expenditure for clothing increased.

^{1/}
Mabel Barbee Lee stated that many undergraduate students still refuse to wear galoshes or any protection for their feet during the bad weather. Of the freshmen interviewed on the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College 55 per cent of them had galoshes or some kind of protection for their feet during inclement weather.

^{2/}
In the report by Axford the quantity of clothing listed for a college woman was similar to that reported in this study, (Table VII) but there was a marked difference in the average

^{1/} Mabel Barbee Lee. "When Your Daughter Goes to College". Woman's Home Companion. Vol. 64 (September, 1937) p. 48

^{2/} Axford. op. cit.

Table VII The Quantity and the Cost of Clothing Purchased by Freshman College Women

Items	Total No. of Items	Average No. Per Person	Total Cost	Average Cost Per Person
Outer Garments				
Dresses	830	5	\$6,350.39	\$36.34
Evening Dresses	237	1	3,321.02	18.97
Suits	150	1	1,801.40	10.29
Skirts	426	2	2,031.66	11.60
Sweaters	525	3	1,282.51	7.32
Blouses	698	3	1,220.81	6.99
Wraps				
Wraps	351	2	6,629.28	31.93
Accessories				
Hats	477	3	1,246.47	7.12
Shoes	1,104	6	4,008.56	22.90
Gloves	322	2	669.62	3.82
Purses	375	2	707.85	4.04
Scarfs	233	1	142.93	.81
Costume Jewelry	326	2	548.59	3.13
Belts	169	1	96.75	.55
Underclothes				
Slips	485	3	731.54	4.18
Brassiers	367	2	338.80	1.93
Panties	837	5	404.81	2.31
Girdles	97	1.	235.19	1.34
Sleeping Garments	289	2	681.21	3.89
Hose	1,147	7	1,308.90	7.47
Anklets	1,541	9	387.33	2.21
Bathrobe	140	1	524.29	2.99
Personal Care				
Cosmetics			921.36	5.26
Perfume			292.39	1.67
Care of Nails			187.92	1.12
Hair Care			640.11	3.71
Upkeep				
Cleaning			801.37	4.57
Laundry			419.92	2.39
Shoe Care			122.11	.69

Table VIII The Quantity and Cost of Clothing Purchased by the Various Groups

Items	Quantity and Cost of Clothing of Various Groups							
	Sorority		Dormitory		Working		Town	
	Average Number	Average Cost	Average Number	Average Cost	Average Number	Average Cost	Average Number	Average Cost
Outer Garments								
Dresses	7	\$70.00	5	\$37.09	5	\$20.03	4	\$16.10
Evening Dresses *	2	50.47	1	17.67	1	6.01	1	1.75
Suits	1	17.61	1	11.17	1	6.32	1	1.81
Skirts	3	29.25	3	9.98	2	6.35	2	4.33
Sweaters	5	11.21	3	8.23	2	4.95	1	2.29
Blouses	6	11.03	4	7.79	3	4.29	2	3.33
Wraps								
Wraps	2	79.49	2	42.54	2	18.43	1	6.73
Accessories								
Hats	4	15.19	3	7.07	3	5.10	1	1.41
Shoes	8	35.51	7	24.33	6	17.01	3	9.80
Gloves	3	5.91	2	4.36	2	2.22	1	2.03
Purses	3	7.81	2	4.23	2	2.34	1	1.27
Scarfs	1	1.30	1	.90	1	.53	1	.43
Costume Jewelry	3	5.28	2	3.75	2	1.40	1	1.17
Belts	1	1.15	1	.43	1	.43	1	.40
Underclothing								
Slips	3	6.10	3	4.10	3	3.05	2	1.90
Brassiers	3	2.97	2	2.04	2	1.49	2	.73
Panties	7	3.80	5	2.52	4	1.39	4	1.40
Girdles	1	3.47	1	1.06	1	.86	1	.46
Sleeping Garments	2	4.72	2	3.31	2	4.98	2	1.83
Hose	11	11.44	7	7.35	5	4.98	6	5.86
Anklets	11	3.24	9	2.17	9	1.91	5	.92
Bathrobe	1	4.48	1	2.95	1	2.90	1	.54

* Four of the thirteen had no evening dress

expenditures for the various articles. Both had the same number of outer garments, wraps, and shoes but varied in the amount of hosiery. Axford stated that the average for women attending a Canada College was 2 dozen pairs of hosiery while in the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College survey, the average was 7 pairs of hosiery and 9 pairs of anklets. The recommended allowance for a woman attending college in Canada was: \$200.00 for outer garments, \$100.00 for wraps, \$60.00 for accessories, and \$36.00 for underclothing. The average expenditure for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College woman was \$92.16 for outer garments, \$31.93 for wraps, \$42.40 for accessories, and \$26.35 for underclothing.

The study of expenditures in Missouri Colleges reported these following requirements per person: 3 wraps, 25 outer garments, 4 hats, 3 pairs of shoes, 3 pairs of gloves, and 11 pairs of hose.

It was found in this study that the freshman college women bought during the nine months an average of: 5 dresses, 1 evening dress, 1 suit, 2 skirts, 3 sweaters, 3 blouses, 2 wraps, 3 hats, 6 pairs of shoes, 2 pairs of gloves, 2 purses, 1 scarf, 2 pieces of costume jewelry, 1 belt, 3 slips, 2 brassiers, 5 panties, 1 girdle, 1 bathrobe, 1 sleeping garment, 7 pairs of hose, and 9 pairs of anklets. (Table VII)

Of the women who had less than the average quantity of clothing

3/ E. Lyon and A. I. Eysel. "Cost of Clothing among Missouri College Girls". Journal of Home Economics Vol. 21 (June, 1929) p. 430.

in their wardrobe the majority had sufficient clothing for their needs. However in a few cases the activities of the women were no doubt limited because of their lack of appropriate clothing.

At the time of this investigation most of the college women wore sweaters, blouses, skirts, anklets and saddle oxfords on the campus. The fact that women from all groups, regardless of their total expenditure, paid approximately the same price for these school clothes may explain the similar appearance in quality and style of the clothing of a group of women in a college classroom. This similarity was not evident in their street clothes and formal clothes.

Conclusion

1. The average of the total clothing expenditures of 175 freshman women during the nine months was \$214.57. The individual expenditures ranged from \$1,000.27 spent by a sorority woman, to \$51.32 spent by a dormitory woman.

2. The highest average, \$400.77, was spent by sorority women. An average of \$212.34 was spent by dormitory women, \$135.33 by working women, and \$71.00 by town women.

3. The highest average expenditure was for outer garments, second for accessories, third for wraps, fourth for underclothing, and the least for cosmetics.

4. There was a greater variation in the price paid for clothes among the four groups than in the quantity of clothing purchased. The greatest range in price was for dresses, formals, suits, skirts, wraps, hats, scarfs, belts, girdles, sleeping garments, and bathrobes. Regardless of total expenditures the majority of women in all groups paid similar prices for sweaters, blouses, shoes, hose, anklets, gloves, purses, costume jewelry, slips, brassiers, and panties.

5. The average amount of clothing bought for the freshman woman's wardrobe during the nine months includes: 5 dresses, 1 evening dress, 1 suit, 2 skirts, 3 sweaters, 3 blouses, 2 wraps, 3 hats, 3 pairs of shoes, 3 pairs of gloves, 2 purses, 1 scarf, 2 pieces of costume jewelry, 1 belt, 2 slips, 2 brassiers, 3 panties, 1 girdle, 1 bathrobe, 2 sleeping garments, 7 pairs of hose, and

9 pairs of anklets. Of the women who had above the average quantity of clothing in their wardrobe, the majority were sorority and dormitory women. A large number of the working women and town women had less than the average quantity of clothing.

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