

LEISURE: A SUBURBAN WINNIPEG STUDY

A Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research

The University of Manitoba



In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

by

Barrie William Robinson

October 1968

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The general purpose of this study was to examine the leisure patterns of suburban adults living in Metropolitan Winnipeg. More specifically, the study was designed to meet three main objectives: a) to ascertain the definitions of leisure held by a selected sample of residents living in the suburbs of Southdale, Kings Park, and Fort Richmond; b) to ascertain the leisure complex of these residents, that is, the number and type of leisure activities engaged in, and the meanings assigned to specific activities; and c) to relate these leisure complexes to certain sociological variables which may best be categorized as social and occupational attributes. To a large extent, this was a replication study, as the selection of variables for use in this study was guided by past research. It was hoped that in meeting the objectives of this study, a contribution could be made to the body of knowledge surrounding the subject of leisure.

Information obtained from a mailed questionnaire was gathered for statistical analysis regarding nine major variables: Age, sex, family stage, income, occupational prestige, job satisfaction, number and type of leisure activities, and leisure activities most frequently participated in and most enjoyed. Contingency tables and a Chi Square analysis were applied to determine the existence of a relationship between the independent variables and the type of leisure activities most frequently participated in and most enjoyed. The relationships between the number and type of leisure activities and the independent variables were tested by means of the Analysis of Variance test. The five per cent level of confidence was selected as the minimum for the

determination of significance in all cases. Additional information was also gathered in the form of the respondent's definition of the word "leisure", and respondent's reasons for engaging in specific leisure activities as related to specific choices open to him.

The definitions of the word "leisure" held by the respondents fell into three broad categories: Free time; nonwork time; and special purpose time, the main difference in these categories being only in orientation. When grouped together, the following definition emerged; "Leisure is a period of time not devoted to work or household duties, when one has the freedom to do as he pleases, most often choosing a pleasurable, relaxing activity."

A close relationship was found between the above definition, with its emphasis on pleasurable activity, and the meanings assigned to specific types of leisure activities. More specifically, almost every type of leisure activity was primarily engaged in for the pleasure intrinsic to that activity. Leisure activities did not appear to be engaged in for the purpose of making time pass.

Family stage proved to be the only variable which affected, to a statistically significant degree, the total range of leisure activities as designed in this study. It appeared that the presence of children within the home tended to decrease the number of leisure activities of married adults. More specifically, married couples without children and single adults partake of the greatest mean number of leisure activities. Once children are born into the family the mean number of leisure activities of the parents is sharply curtailed. This occurs

not only for the over all mean number of activities but also for each type of activities (physical, spectator, creative, and social). Pre-school age children, birth to five years, have the greatest decreasing influence on their parent's leisure activities. The influence of school age children, six to sixteen years, is somewhat irregular, as different variations occur within each type of activity while the over all mean number of leisure activities decreases slightly. When the majority of the family's children are seventeen years of age or older, the over all mean number of leisure activities participated in by the parents increases, although not to the level of adults with no children.

Significant relationships, in a statistical sense, were found only in specific instances between the other independent variables and leisure activities. With regard to two variables, occupational prestige and job satisfaction, no statistical relationships with leisure activities were found to exist at all.

Thus, in conclusion, it appears that the leisure patterns of suburban adults, at least insofar as the quantity of the patterns is concerned, are influenced mainly by family stage, which overrides the influence of the other variables considered in this study. Of course, this statement is limited at present to similar types of suburbs (i.e. middle and upper middle class suburbs). Future research is required to substantiate these findings.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The general purpose of this study was to examine the leisure patterns of suburban adults living in Metropolitan Winnipeg. More specifically, the study was designed to meet three main objectives:

1) - to ascertain the definitions of leisure held by a selected sample of residents living within three suburban areas of Metropolitan Winnipeg.

2) - to ascertain the leisure complex of these residents. Leisure complex refers to the number and type of leisure activities engaged in, and the meanings assigned to specific activities.

3) - to relate these leisure complexes to certain sociological variables which may best be categorized as social and occupational attributes.

To a large extent this is a replication study, as the selection of variables for use in this study was guided by past research.

Only very recently have sociologists shown interest in the subject of leisure. Two interrelated factors appear to be mainly responsible for this interest. First, there is the proclaimed increase in the amount of leisure time at present available to the inhabitants of such countries as the United States and Canada, and the predictions of greater increases in the amount of leisure time to be had in the future. Second, there is the concern voiced over the use of this time by the inhabitants of these countries, with emphasis being placed

on the desirability, at least on the part of those concerned, of using this time in a creative constructive manner.

The forty hour week is a reality for most wage earners and a large proportion of salaried professionals in both the United States and Canada. In some industries, the twenty hour work week is becoming less of a dream and more of a highly probable reality. It is not inconceivable that at some time in the future, in industrial society, only the few will have the "privilege" of work, for as work becomes a scarce commodity it may also become a desirable commodity, while the vast majority will have a lifetime of leisure. Awareness of this trend has also contributed to the sociologist's interest in leisure, for leisure is now and in the future would be even more of an integral aspect of human social behavior which is itself the main general subject matter of sociology.

The task facing the inhabitants of such a future world will be the structuring of leisure time so as to avoid as much as possible the problem of boredom, a task not unlike that faced by a large proportion of persons reaching retirement age today. The "problems" faced by these people are not necessarily comparable for indeed we are trying to compare two different worlds. Presumably, in that future world where a life time of leisure is a reality for almost everyone, mechanisms will exist for the purpose of educating the general population with regard to the structuring of their time for constructive purposes, constructive in the sense of contributing towards the maintenance of the social structure.

But what of the transition period between the present and this desired, or maybe by present standards, feared, future? During this period while the work week becomes progressively shorter and the age of retirement from work becomes lower and lower, the amount of available leisure time will be steadily increasing. As already mentioned concern is growing over the use of leisure time both now and in the near future. Many lay and professional people have become concerned with the question of how to prepare for meeting the leisure needs of present and future generations both in terms of physical resources and in terms of "leisure education". However, in order to plan for the future, knowledge must first be gained by what occurs in the present. These factors all contributed to the sociologist's increasing interest in leisure and to the development of the present study.

Once a researcher decides to study leisure the major problem to be faced is to define the scope of his study. The following discussion, derived from reviewing the literature pertaining to leisure, is oriented towards delimiting a few of the areas of leisure research, as seen by the writer, which are required for the eventual development of a sociology of leisure. It was to these areas that the present study addressed itself.

First and foremost, there should be common agreement among sociologists as to the definition of the concept of leisure. As will be shown later, this agreement does not exist at present. In the next chapter, this writer offers a definition of leisure which attempts to coalesce the elements of various definitions held by other authors. For reasons which will be mentioned in a later chapter,

this writer is also of the opinion that the layman's definition of leisure should be ascertained. As can be seen from the statement of objectives presented earlier, an attempt was made to do so in this study.

Another aspect of the study of leisure involves determining what people expect from their leisure. We have a certain amount of information available as to what selected samples of people do with their leisure time. However, only a very limited number of attempts have been made to determine why people pursue their respective leisure activities. Ultimately, this involves seeking out the motivations of selected samples of people with regard to their use of leisure time.

With the limited number of empirical studies of leisure conducted to date, still more research of a survey nature is needed in an attempt to acquire data on certain segments of the general population whose leisure patterns have not yet been studied. For example, little is known of the nature and extent of the leisure patterns of suburban dwellers. Nor have any attempts been made to determine whether previously found relationships between certain leisure patterns and selected variables do, in fact, exist for members of suburban populations. At the same time, only limited attempts have been made to study leisure within a Canadian setting. For example, in their study, J.R. Seeley et al., make reference to leisure in their suburban setting.¹ However, this writer is of the opinion that their attempts to focus upon leisure were not detailed enough. These factors

¹J.R. Seeley, R.A. Sim, and E.W. Loosley, Crestwood Heights (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1956).

all contributed to the decision to study the leisure patterns of suburban adults.

It was hoped that in meeting the objectives of this study, a contribution could be made to the body of knowledge surrounding the subject of leisure.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The complexity of the subject matter of leisure makes it desirable to discuss the theoretical framework of this study under several separate headings. This chapter is intended not only to inform the reader of the background information which led directly to this study, but also to allow the reader to familiarize himself with the subject matter under consideration.

Leisure - Some Considerations

As mentioned earlier, before more leisure studies can be conducted, a common form of conceptualization must first be achieved. The sociology of leisure has taken its major concept from modern everyday language. While some authors do not attempt any definitions, the majority of authors define leisure as a unit of time and usually in negative terms (i.e. time not devoted to certain activities).¹ A few have attempted to define leisure as a type of activity, or a form of action.² Sebastian de Grazia offers as the key to the meaning of leisure, "the state of being free of everyday necessity", which paraphrases Aristotle.³

¹Marion Clawson, "How Much Leisure, Now and in the Future", Leisure in America: Blessing or Curse? Monograph 4, The American Academy of Political and Social Science, April, 1964; J.R. Leevy, "Leisure Time of the American Housewife", Sociology and Social Research, 35: November, 1950; and R.C. White, "Social Class Differences in the Uses of Leisure", American Journal of Sociology, 61: September, 1955.

²Perry London and Donald E. Larsen, "Teachers' Use of Leisure", Teachers College Record, 65: March, 1964, p. 538.

³Sebastian de Grazia, Of Time, Work, and Leisure (New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1962, p. 233.

It is extremely difficult to conceptualize leisure on a behavioral basis. The major reason for this difficulty lies in the fact that leisure is multi-functional. Leisure, of and by itself, performs a wide variety of functions for each individual within society. At various times a person can find in his leisure activities creative expression, tension release, self improvement, status enhancement, and so on. At the same time, a single leisure activity can perform a variety of functions for a varied group of individuals. Certain activities such as entertaining, may be perceived as an act of work for one person and an act of leisure for another. It is this aspect of leisure which poses problems for researchers when they attempt to classify leisure activities. For the purposes of developing generalizations, it is desirable to be able to group certain activities together based upon some specific criterion. However, the multi-functional aspect of leisure makes this a difficult task, as two people might subjectively perceive a given leisure activity along two different dimensions. Aware of this difficulty, the present study did attempt to design a typology of leisure activities which will be discussed in the next chapter.

At present, there is nothing which can be referred to as the institution of leisure, although certain aspects of the use of leisure time are becoming institutionalized (e.g. commercial amusements). According to Phillip Ennis, leisure is institutionally interstitial.⁴ In other words, leisure is not contained within any single institutional area, but can be expressed in any one of them. Leisure thus becomes a

⁴Phillip H. Ennis, "Leisure in the Suburbs: Research Prolegemenon", The Suburban Community, William Dobriner, editor (New York: G.P. Putnam's Son's, 1958), p. 259.

secondary function of these institutions. For example, one element of many religious denominations is Vacation Bible Schools and youth camps. Business concerns often provide recreational facilities for employees and support team sports competitions between rival companies. These institutions compete for control of their members' leisure time. Ultimate control by any one institution over an individual's use of leisure time, however, is thwarted by the fact that leisure is only a secondary function of these institutions, and by the fact that a given individual is usually a member of a number of different institutions. For example, while an individual may wish to spend all of his time with the company sports team, he must honor the commitment made by virtue of his being a member of a family and thus participate with these members in other leisure contexts such as the community.

Leisure as Free Time

Leisure is often conceived of in terms of "free" time. Implicit within this conception is the idea that, during this time, individuals have complete freedom of activity choice. For example, Ennis, while noting that leisure is sometimes defined in psychological rather than sociological terms, defines leisure himself in terms of "free" time, free in the sense that the individual can choose to partake of any activity he so desires.⁵ Berger has pointed out that such a definition is non-sociological.⁶ No time is free from social restraints. Certain activities within a given society are defined as desirable or undesirable,

⁵Ibid., p. 258.

⁶Bennet Berger, "The Sociology of Leisure: Some Suggestions", Readings in Social Problems, John Scanzoni, editor (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1967), p. 267.

good or bad. Certain events are scheduled in time periods that make them relatively inaccessible to certain portions of the population. Also, the life style of a person could somewhat limit his accessibility to certain leisure pursuits. However, the individual may perceive a freedom to become involved in an activity.⁷ Thus while sociologically a person may not have complete freedom to choose his leisure activities, he may, within a limited context, psychologically perceive a freedom to indulge in the activity of his choice. It is within this context of the subjective perception of freedom of activity choice that the term free time will be used in the present study.

Leisure and the Time Element

As part of their justification for discussing leisure, most authors make some mention, however brief, of the presumed increase in leisure time throughout the world and in particular the United States.⁸ Generally speaking, they state that since the onset of industrialization, work hours have decreased at an increasing rate, leaving more time and greater blocs of time for leisure pursuits. Wilensky and de Grazia, however, have shown that as compared to the Greco-Roman era, there exists, at present, a similar amount, if not a somewhat lesser amount, of time to be used for leisure pursuits.⁹ These observations were based upon

⁷R.C. Dynes, et al. Social Problems: Dissensus and Deviation in an Industrial Society (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964), p. 292.

⁸Noel P. Gist and Sylvia F. Fava, Urban Society (fifth edition; New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1964), pp. 411-431; M. Clawson, op. cit., pp. 1-20.

⁹Harold Wilensky, "The Uneven Distribution of Leisure: The Impact of Economic Growth on 'Free Time'," Social Problems 9: 1961, pp. 33-56; Sebastian de Grazia, op. cit., pp. 57-85.

examinations of all the festive and holiday occasions of the time. Clearly, we have a question of perspective. If the Greco-Roman era is used as the base line, then total leisure time decreased before it increased. However, all authors do agree on the fact that, following industrialization, blue collar workers have reaped most of the benefits with regard to the increase in leisure time, and professionals have seemingly reaped the least.

Marion Clawson, in his article, discusses a national time budget chart for the United States in an attempt to estimate the amount of leisure time to be had in the year 2000. The budget was based upon the number of people in each age and occupation group for an estimated population of slightly over 330 million persons, and upon typical patterns of daily activity. Admittedly, as in other projections of the future, the reality may differ considerably from these estimates. However, in 1900, leisure occupied about 27 per cent of the national time budget; in 1950, 34 per cent; in 2000 it will be about 38 per cent. A large amount of this increase will be due to differences in age and occupation of the members of the population.¹⁰ Without too much fear of contradiction, we can say that, using the year 1900 as a base line, in all likelihood leisure time will continue to increase in the future.

Leisure Traditions

Essentially, there are two traditional conceptions of leisure.¹¹ The older classical tradition conceives of leisure in the Greek sense

¹⁰Marion Clawson, op. cit., p. 12.

¹¹Bennet Berger, op. cit., p. 263.

of "schooling" or cultivation of the self, or being preoccupied with "high culture". The word school is derived from the Greek skole which means leisure. This is the tradition of "culture" in the popular sense and could best be associated with the nobility, aristocracy, or leisure classes. Work, in the sense of instrumental productive activity was viewed in negative terms and felt to be beneath the dignity of a member of these classes.

The second tradition, or Protestant or industrial tradition, is quite different. As in the earlier tradition, work and leisure were separated. However, Calvinism sanctified work and thus instrumental productive activity was defined as the most important aspect of life. Leisure was relegated to the status of spare time, whose major function was to recreate or refresh the worker for his primary purpose in life, that is, work. Unless leisure activities were oriented towards these purposes, they were viewed negatively and deemed unwholesome. Generally, the clergy became the judge and conscience of the people with regards to the desirability or undesirability of certain leisure pursuits.

It has been suggested by some authors that since work is losing much of its value to the worker, leisure is taking on greater significance. Indeed, Miller and Robinson suggest that leisure will become the basic integrating factor in life.¹² For the present, however, de Grazia has concluded that America, or more specifically the United States, does not have a leisure tradition. It should be remembered that de Grazia was looking for a tradition similar to the Greek tradition.¹³

¹²Norman P. Miller and Duane M. Robinson, The Leisure Age: Its Challenge to Recreation (Belmont Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1963), p. 150.

The Social Problem of Leisure

Recently, leisure has assumed the status of a social problem. Many social problems texts now devote a chapter to the "problem of leisure".¹⁴ The problem is supposedly caused by an overabundance of leisure time and an inadequate knowledge of what to do with this time on the part of the majority of the population.

On examining the literature, the "social problem" appears to the author to be more of a "moral problem". In other words, boredom is not as important as the measures taken to alleviate this boredom. Writers who concern themselves with this subject place emphasis upon using one's leisure time constructively.¹⁵ These authors are concerned with popular taste and mass culture. But, are these leisure problems, or are they the reflection of other problems of society which simply manifest themselves during the time used to follow leisure pursuits? In other words, is leisure and its use the problem, or merely a symptom of other problems?

The Major Studies To Date

With the vast range of possible areas to study, few attempts at continuity of studies have been made by the various authors in this field. Barely have two or more studies been conducted dealing with the same aspect of leisure with the possible exception of leisure and stratification.

¹⁴R.C. Dynes, et al., op. cit. pp. 283 - 305 and J.F. Cuber, et al., Problems of American Society: Values In Conflict (fourth edition; New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1964), pp. 193-209.

¹⁵Charles K. Brightbill, The Challenge of Leisure (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1960).

R. Clyde White found that social class seems to play an important role in determining the leisure time pursuits among children and youths.¹⁶ Park and playground use, community chest services, church, museum, and ethnic-racial organization attendance were negatively correlated with social class, while library use, home activities, and lecture-study courses were positively related to social class. Also, the rates for commercial amusements were low for upper-middle class males, and higher for males of all other classes, while the exact opposite relationship was found for females. Clarke, when studying the relationship between occupational prestige and leisure, found that lower prestige groups enjoyed more commercial and craftsmanlike activities and more television. Upper prestige groups enjoyed more cultural recreation, more community and civic activity and more reading and study.¹⁷

Graham, in addition to finding similar results as the above, found that males engaged more in recreational behavior involving mild or strenuous physical exercise, and participated more in spectator sports and automobile driving for pleasure than females. With regard to television watching, listening to the radio, watching movies, and reading, the difference between men and women was negligible.¹⁸

¹⁶R.C. White, op. cit.

¹⁷A.C. Clarke, "Leisure and Levels of Occupational Prestige", American Sociological Review, 21: no. 3, June, 1956.

¹⁸S. Graham, "Social Correlates of Adult Leisure-Time Behavior", Community Structure and Analysis, M. Sussman, editor (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1959), p. 342.

In Jordan's study of the leisure activities of selected groups of professionals and people at large in the Cleveland, Ohio area, he concluded that many people spend their leisure time at something different from their occupations. He also suggested that the time during the day or evening when an individual is free, and his place of residence in relation to population centres and the open country would affect his choice of leisure activities.¹⁹

Matthews and Abu-Laban examined the relationship between leisure and job satisfaction in a restrictive environment. They found that the greater an individual's job satisfaction, the fewer number of leisure activities he engages in. In addition, job satisfaction was negatively related to the number of desired, but unavailable activities. In concluding, they suggested three factors that seem likely to affect the relationship between job satisfaction and leisure time activities; the amount of free time a person has available, marital status, and length of residence in the restrictive environment.²⁰

Donald and Havighurst attempted to relate meanings of leisure to age, sex, and social class. By meanings of leisure was meant satisfactions derived from, or reasons for engaging in, specific leisure activities. Although they found some tendencies for each social class, their findings were not significant. Their conclusion was that differences in meanings, or values, people find in their leisure

¹⁹M.L. Jordan, "Leisure Time Activities of Sociologists, Attorneys, Physicists and People at Large from Greater Cleveland", Sociology and Social Research, 47: April, 1963.

²⁰A.T.V. Matthews and B. Abu-Laban, "Job Satisfaction and Leisure-Time Activity in a Restrictive Environment", Sociology and Social Research 43: January, 1959.

activities seem to depend more upon their personalities than upon age, sex, or social class characteristics.²¹ Before the conclusions can be accepted, this writer felt that a retest of these meanings on another population should be conducted.

Leevy, in a study of the American housewife, concluded that urban housewives have more leisure time than rural housewives. Family size seemed to play an important role as the urban families were generally smaller. Both rural and urban housewives spent their leisure time in a variety of ways with club activities predominating. He also found that the number of creative comforts in the home was positively related to the amount of leisure time the housewives had.²²

Searles limited her study to a comparison of the leisure role emphasis of two sets of college graduate homemakers. Leisure activity was further subdivided into three areas; community welfare, self-enrichment, and recreation. As found by Leevy, frequency of household and child-care help showed a significant positive relationship to degree of participation in all areas of leisure activity. College major, place of residence and social class showed no significant relationships to leisure activity. Age, family of orientation, and number and age of children were significantly related with community welfare activity only. Years married was found to be significantly positively related to all but recreation activity, while perceived

²¹M.H. Donald and R.J. Havighurst, "Meanings of Leisure", Social Forces 37: May, 1959.

²²J.R. Leevy, "Leisure Time of the American Housewife", Sociology and Social Research, 35: November, 1950.

mastery of homemaking and enjoyment of homemaking were positively related to all but community welfare activity. Finally, it was found that younger homemakers had greater perceived mastery of, and enjoyment of, homemaking than older ones.²³

In their study, London and Larsen, attempted to assess;

1) the range of leisure activities engaged in by teachers and the frequency of this engagement; 2) the distribution of participation in various categories of activities - craft, commercial, and spectator; 3) the relationship between actual and preferred leisure activities. They found that the dominant recreational mode tended towards passive uninvolved activities. The teachers appeared oriented towards "taking it easy" both physically and mentally, by engaging in activities in which they could vicariously partake of accomplishments which could only be gained in active, involved pursuits. The predominant activities engaged in by these teachers were of a spectator nature. Also, the preferences of the teachers with regard to leisure activities were not closely related to their actual performances. Considerable choice of leisure activities was available and the teachers indicated a wide diversity of preferences. Yet, the teachers did not appear to take any action towards achieving these preferences. Thus, the authors concluded that teachers were "indifferent" to their own leisure.²⁴

²³L.G. Searles, "Leisure Role Emphasis of College Graduate Homemakers", Journal of Marriage and Family, 28: February, 1966.

²⁴Perry London and Donald E. Larsen, "Teachers' Use of Leisure", Teachers College Record, 65: March, 1964.

In sum, these studies report who does what and when, but little more. When suggestions are made, they lack directionality. Only the most general of generalizations result from these studies, and yet these studies do provide some guidelines for new research, particularly research oriented to retesting some or all of the findings reported by these studies. As mentioned previously, limited attempts have been made to ascertain the reliability of previous research findings. One of the purposes of the present study is to retest certain of these relationships using a different sample. However, before discussing the specific hypotheses which guided this study, a definition of the concept central to this study, that is, leisure, is required. We still have some authors who say that leisure is time; some who say that it is action; and some who do not even attempt a definition. What is leisure? Is it time or is it action?

Leisure - A Definition

For the purposes of this study, we shall define leisure in terms of both time and action. First, leisure is time beyond that needed for existence (i.e. for living as a biological being), and subsistence (i.e. for acquiring that which is defined as essential for existence).²⁵ Needless to say, there exist varying definitions as to what the essentials for existence are, from those minimum levels below which death follows, to those culturally defined minimum levels of customary decency. The remaining nonexistence-subistence time can be called

²⁵See: C. Brightbill, op. cit., p. 4; M. Clawson, op. cit., p. 1.

discretionary time, free time, or leisure. In other words, the use to which this time is put is at the discretion of the individual concerned. During this time he has the maximum amount of freedom of activity, or nonactivity, choice that is possible. Compulsion is at a minimum to commit specified acts. This should be differentiated from what could be called enforced leisure, where the compulsion to commit certain acts may still be minimal, but the freedom of choice is also minimal (e.g. the forced leisure of unemployment, illness, or incarceration).

To reiterate then, leisure refers to a period of time which does not have to be devoted towards meeting existence or subsistence needs; a period of time where the compulsion to commit specified acts is minimal, and the freedom to commit other acts of the individual's own choosing is maximal.

However, leisure is not just a period of time, for within this period of time occurs some form of action, physical or psychological. We speak of leisure activities, that is, those actions which occur during one's leisure time, be they shooting a round of golf or sitting in a comfortable chair contemplating the world's problems. A definition of leisure should acknowledge this action.

Therefore, we shall define leisure as free time during which one engages in voluntary action from which is derived personal enjoyment and satisfaction.

CHAPTER III

HYPOTHESES AND VARIABLES

Statement of Hypotheses

The study was guided by the following hypotheses:

- 1) The number of leisure activities pursued will be significantly related to such variables as age, income, occupational prestige, job satisfaction, and the presence of children in the home.
 - a) The older one becomes, the fewer are his activities.
 - b) The less income one has, the fewer are his activities.
 - c) The lower one's occupational prestige, the fewer are his activities.
 - d) The greater one's dissatisfaction with his job, the more activities he engages in.
 - e) The presence of children within the home will increase the number of leisure activities engaged in by the adult members of the household.
- 2) The type of activities pursued will be significantly related to such variables as age, sex, the presence of children in the home, and occupational prestige.
 - a) The older one becomes, the more passive are his leisure pursuits. By passive, we mean non-physical.
 - b) Women will engage more in socially-oriented activities and less in physically-oriented activities than men.
There will be no significant sex differences with regards to creative or spectator-oriented activities.

- c) The direction of the relationship between the type of activity pursued, and one's occupational prestige, and the presence of children in the home is unknown at present.
- 3) The meanings assigned to certain types of activities will be related to such variables as age, family stage, sex, income, occupational prestige, and job satisfaction. The degree and direction of these relationships are unknown at present.

The above hypotheses were basically derived from previous research. Some were based upon the findings of these studies and were included to guide a retest of possible relationships. Others were formulated upon the suggestions for research given by various authors. These hypotheses do not constitute a comprehensive attempt to delve into all aspects of the subject of leisure. Instead they are intended to guide the study in its attempts to ascertain whether certain relationships between the leisure complex, as defined here, and selected variables do, in fact, exist.

The Variables Considered

As can be seen from Figure I, which shows the relationship between the variables under consideration, the independent variables were categorized into two groups, social attributes and occupational attributes. It is not necessary, at present, to discuss in detail the variables of sex, or income, or to give reasons for their inclusion in this study. These variables will be discussed in a later chapter. However, a few words are in order for the remaining variables.

FIGURE I

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENT
AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

SOCIOLOGICAL VARIABLES	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	
	SOCIAL ATTRIBUTES	OCCUPATIONAL ATTRIBUTES
LEISURE COMPLEX	A) age B) sex C) family stage	A) income B) occupational prestige C) job satisfaction
ACTIVITIES A) number B) type C) most frequent and most enjoyed		
MEANINGS		

Age In order to place some limits upon the scope of this study, it was decided by the author to include only adults in the sample. As information required by this study for drawing a sample was readily available from existing voters lists, this sample was limited to persons age twenty-one years or over.

Family Stage Some evidence existed supporting the observation that the presence of children in the home tended to increase the number of recreational activities of married adults. However, this evidence was not conclusive.¹ This writer felt that in testing this supposed relationship it would be useful to construct four distinct categories referring to family stage. The four stages were: a) couples with no children; b) parents with a majority of their children between the ages of birth to five years; c) parents with a majority of their children between the ages of six to sixteen years; and d) parents with a majority of their children over the age of seventeen years. The guide line used was the age category into which the majority of the family's children fell. However, during the process of coding the required data, the author found that thirteen respondents were in a position where the number of their children was equally distributed between two categories. The author was faced with the decision of whether to place these respondents into a special category, whether to omit them from the statistical analysis, or whether to place them into one of the existing categories and run the risk of guiding the data in question. It was decided to omit these respondents from the statistical analysis used to test the relationship between family stage and leisure activities.

Occupational Prestige As this study was conducted within a Canadian setting, it was felt that the Blishen index, based upon the 1961 census would provide the best measurement of occupational prestige.

¹H.D. Sessoms, "Analysis of Selected Variables Affecting Outdoor Recreation Patterns", Social Forces, 42; October, 1963, p. 112.

Although still based on income and education, the method for computing the socio-economic index was different from that used in Blishen's earlier scale based on the 1951 census. The rank correlation between the 1961 index and 1951 occupational scale was .96. When a rank correlation was computed between the 1951 Blishen scale and the occupational prestige scale of the National Opinion Research Center, the correlation was .94. Following Blishen's suggestion, the deciles for occupations were used for determining class intervals, thereby producing a ten "class" index. The occupation of the male head of the household, was used to determine occupational prestige in the case of female respondents, as the new Blishen index based on the assumption that the family's social status was dependent upon the occupation of the husband rather than the wife, dealt only with male occupations.²

Job Satisfaction The variable of job satisfaction was first used in relation to leisure in a study conducted by Matthews and Abu-Laban.³ The present author utilized the same scale questions as were used in the Matthews and Abu-Laban study. The only modifications made were those required by the fact that the original questions referred specifically to the location of the previous study, that is,

²Bernard Blishen, "A Socio-Economic Index for Occupations in Canada", The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 4: February, 1967.

³A.T.V. Matthews and B. Abu-Laban, "Job Satisfaction and Leisure-Time Activity in a Restrictive Environment", Sociology and Social Research, 43: January, 1959.

Kuwait. Information pertaining to the variable of job satisfaction was received from five questions forming a Guttman scale which were contained in the author's questionnaire. After coding the answers in the manner suggested by Matthews and Abu-Laban, six scale types emerged which were regrouped into three: those in type one having "high" satisfaction; types two and three having "medium" satisfaction; and types four, five, and six, having "low" satisfaction.

Leisure Activities From Figure I, it can be seen that the dependent variables, or leisure complex were categorized into two groups, leisure activities and meanings. The leisure activities group was further subdivided into three sub groups. With regard to the first two sub groups, number and type of activity, the author felt that it was important to know not only the over-all number of activities the members of the sample participated in, but also the number of activities participated in of any one type. In other words, this method allows for the analysis of the relationship not only between selected variables and the over-all number of activities but also the relationship between these variables and the type of activities within the total leisure pattern. As can be seen later on, the number of leisure activities per category is unequal, thereby eliminating any analysis across the categories. Therefore, any references to type of activity will be concerned with the relationship between any of the independent variables and a specific type of leisure activity.

Meanings of Leisure The meanings used for this study were taken from those found in the Donald and Havighurst study. These meanings

were used with due consideration given to the cautionary note of these authors when they stated:

It should be clear that the meanings assigned by people... to their favorite leisure activities may not indicate deep or unconscious motivation. However, they do give clues to a person's behavior....The meanings given by people for their favorite leisure activities are related to objective judgements of the significance of their activities...⁴

While Donald and Havighurst used twelve such meanings in their study, only the seven most frequently mentioned by their sample were used for the present study. The other five meanings were mentioned so few times that no statistical inferences could be drawn from them.

⁴M.H. Donald and R.J. Havighurst, "Meanings of Leisure", Social Forces, 37: May, 1959. p. 359.

CHAPTER IV

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

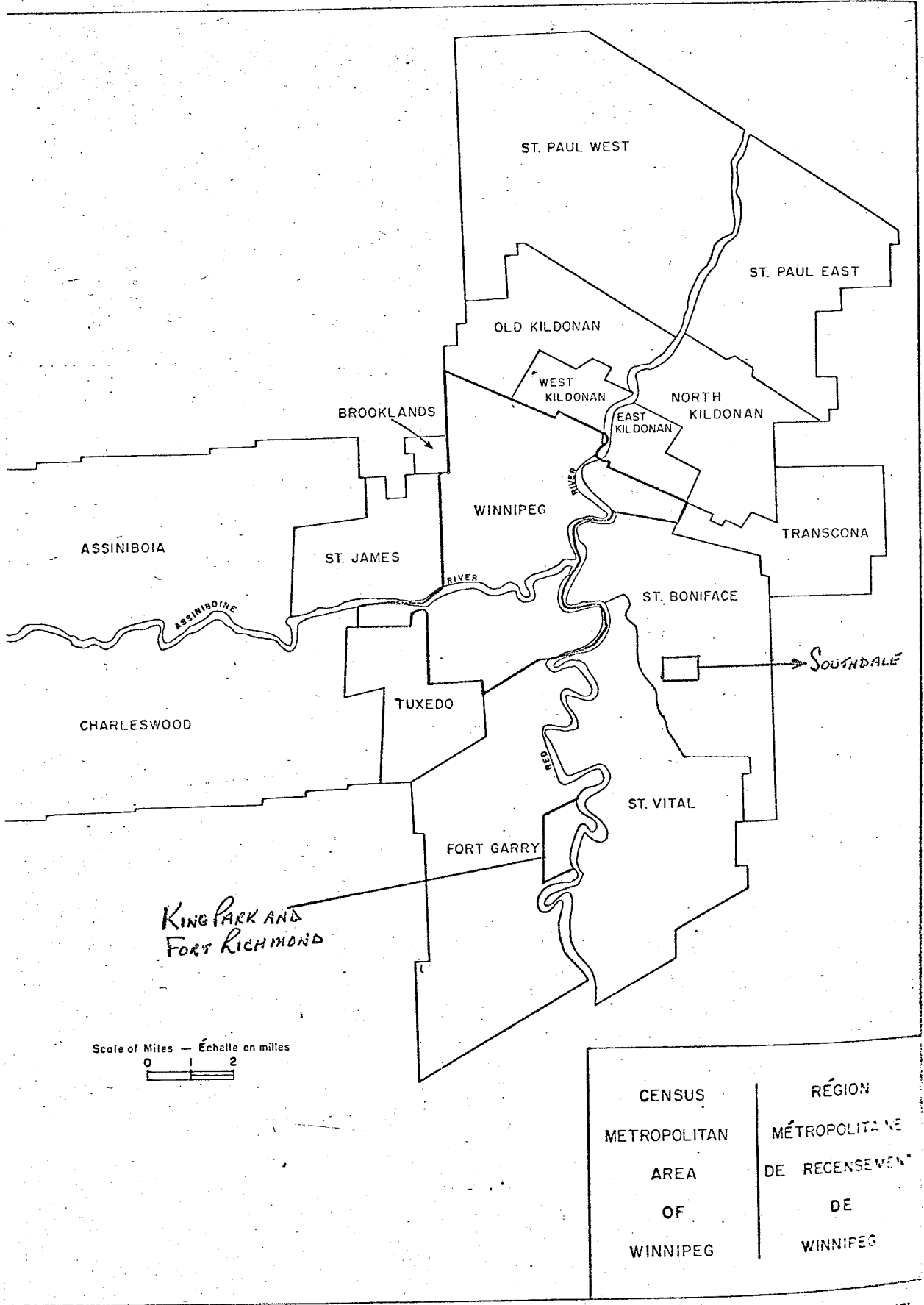
Community Setting

Metropolitan Winnipeg. The City of Winnipeg is the capital of the Province of Manitoba, Canada. According to the 1966 census, the Census Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg ranked fourth largest in Canada with a population of slightly over one half million inhabitants (508,759).¹ Located at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, some sixty miles north of the Canada-United States border, Metropolitan Winnipeg has become the financial, commercial, wholesale and manufacturing centre of the middle west.² Thus, Metropolitan Winnipeg offers a diversity of occupational opportunities to the members of a multiplicity of ethnic and religious groups inhabiting this area. Although the Metropolitan area does not conform directly to any of the prominent models of the spatial patterns of cities, the major elements of these patterns do exist with a scattered patterning of socio-economic, ethnic grouping, and industrial complex areas. As can be seen from Figure II, the City of Winnipeg forms the nucleus for a number of other cities, towns, and municipalities. Winnipeg offers to the inhabitants of these cities, towns, and municipalities, and the surrounding rural hinterland, a full compliment of "cultural" and social life. The city contains innumerable parks, community centres, recreational and sports centres.

¹Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada: 1966. Advance Bulletin A-3, August, 1967.

²City of Winnipeg Advisory Committee on Properties and Industrial Development, "Winnipeg, Manitoba/Canada", date of publication unavailable.

FIGURE II
B-28
CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OF WINNIPEG



Scale of Miles — Échelle en milles
 0 1 2

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OF WINNIPEG	RÉGION MÉTROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT DE WINNIPEG
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Within a two hundred mile radius of Metropolitan Winnipeg can be found many lakes, camping grounds, resorts, fishing and hunting areas, all easily accessible by motor car.

The Suburbs. Two of the suburbs from which the sample was chosen, Kings Park and Fort Richmond, form part of the Municipality of Fort Garry, while the third, Southdale, forms part of the City of St. Boniface. The reasons these particular suburbs were chosen are as follows.

At the beginning of this study, a geographical area separate and distinct from the City of Winnipeg was desired. Thus the factor of proximity to the social and recreational facilities of the city and its surrounding area could be held constant for all those residing in the area from which the sample would be taken. While there existed many areas within Winnipeg from which a sample could be selected, most of these areas were arbitrarily delimited, such as census tracts, or polling divisions. Outside of these characteristics there was nothing else to set the districts apart, and therefore it would be difficult to rationalize the necessity or desirability of selecting any one of these districts. At the same time, a relatively homogeneous area, in terms of socio-economic status of the inhabitants of the area, and the cost of housing within the area, was sought. As can be seen from Figure II, the areas selected met the first requirement, that of geographical position. By observation, and through discussions with various inhabitants of these areas known to the author, it was felt, that the second requirement would be met as well as could be expected. All three suburbs could be generally classified as middle or upper middle class suburbs.

More than one suburb was chosen for the following reason.

It was felt that information received from the inhabitants of only one suburb could bias the results of this study in favor of the uniqueness, if any, of one area. As this study was designed to examine suburban leisure patterns in general, such a bias could work against the purposes of the study. It was felt that choosing a sample from more than one suburban area would limit, somewhat, the effects upon leisure patterns produced by one area.

Initially, two suburbs, Fort Richmond and Southdale, were chosen. However, the suburb of Fort Richmond is not separated geographically from Kings Park. As the effects, if any, of the proximity of these two areas was unknown and therefore could not be controlled, it was felt that Kings Park should therefore be included in the study.

The suburb of Southdale is located in the south-east corner of the Metropolitan area. As of January 1968, the area contained approximately 160 homes, the vast majority of which were single dwellings. At the same time, approximately twenty-five homes were under construction with plans already made for future intensive development of this area, as can be seen from Figure III. At the entrance to this suburb lies a large shopping centre containing a gas station, a medium-sized department store, a gardening centre, a drugstore and post office, a dry cleaners, a ladiesware shop, a hairdresser and barbershop, a bank, a home heating appliance store, and a large chain store supermarket. Next to the shopping centre is a large elementary school. The central feature of this

TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY

AUTUMWOOD DR

PROPOSED
MULTIPLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCIAL SITE

BOULEVARD

LAKEWOOD

ELEMENTARY SC

ELEMENTARY SC

NIAKWA GOLF COURSE



PARK

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BEAVERHILL

BEAVERHILL
CREEK

BOULEVARD

HIGH SCHOOL

&
COMMUNITY PARK

STILLWATER
LAKE



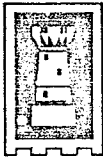
FIGURE III

FIGURE III
DETAIL MAP OF SOUTHDALE SHOWING EXISTING
AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

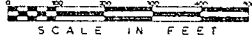
suburb is two small man-made lakes located in the centre of the area designed for swimming and sailboating. At the time of this study no church or community centre had been constructed within the suburb, although plans exist for the inclusion of three churches in this area. The City of St. Boniface List of Electors for 1967 listed 333 residents of twenty-one years of age or over living in Southdale.

The suburbs of Kings Park and Fort Richmond are located on the southern outskirts of Metropolitan Winnipeg, and directly south of the University of Manitoba campus. As of January 1968, Kings Park contained approximately 260 homes. Relatively few homes were being constructed in this area. Fort Richmond contained approximately 340 homes. Minor construction was being carried out within the core area of Fort Richmond, however, as can be seen from Figure IV, plans do exist for a major development of this area. At the time of this study, the area contained one small shopping centre, which was composed of a gas station, a drugstore, a beauty shop, and an independently owned chain store supermarket. The area under concern contained, at the time of the study, one elementary school, one community centre with a large playground, and three churches: Fort Garry Church of the Nazarene, The Church of the Good Shepherd, and Kings Park Tabernacle. The 1967 List of Electors of the Municipality of Fort Garry listed 561 residents of twenty-one years of age and over living in Kings Park and 691 residents twenty-one years of age and over living in Fort Richmond.

Although the above over-all description of the suburbs may give the impression that these suburbs are too dissimilar to include together



FORT RICHMOND



SOUTHERN

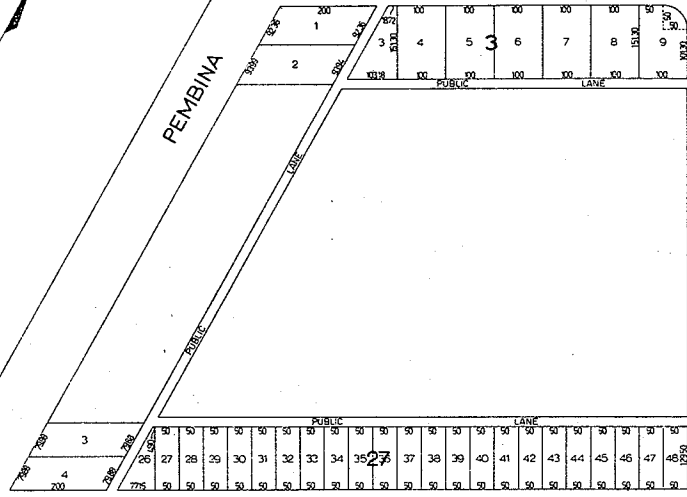
HIGHWAY

DALHOUSIE

DRIVE

PEMBINA

ULSTER STREET

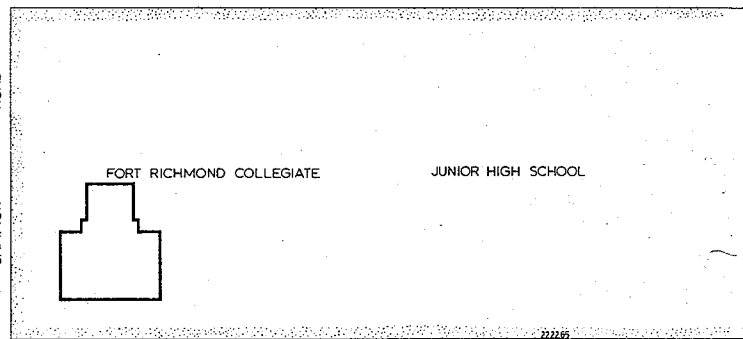


AVILA AVENUE

AVENUE



PATRICIA AVENUE



FORT RICHMOND COLLEGIATE

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HIGHWAY

CAMPION ROAD

KILLARNEY AVENUE

AVENUE

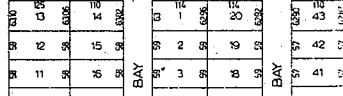
SHOPPING CENTRE



BAYLOR AVENUE

LOYOLA BAY

LOYOLA BAY

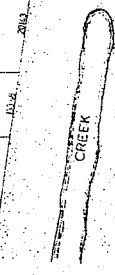


ACADIA AVENUE

ACADIA BAY

ACADIA BAY

PEMBINA



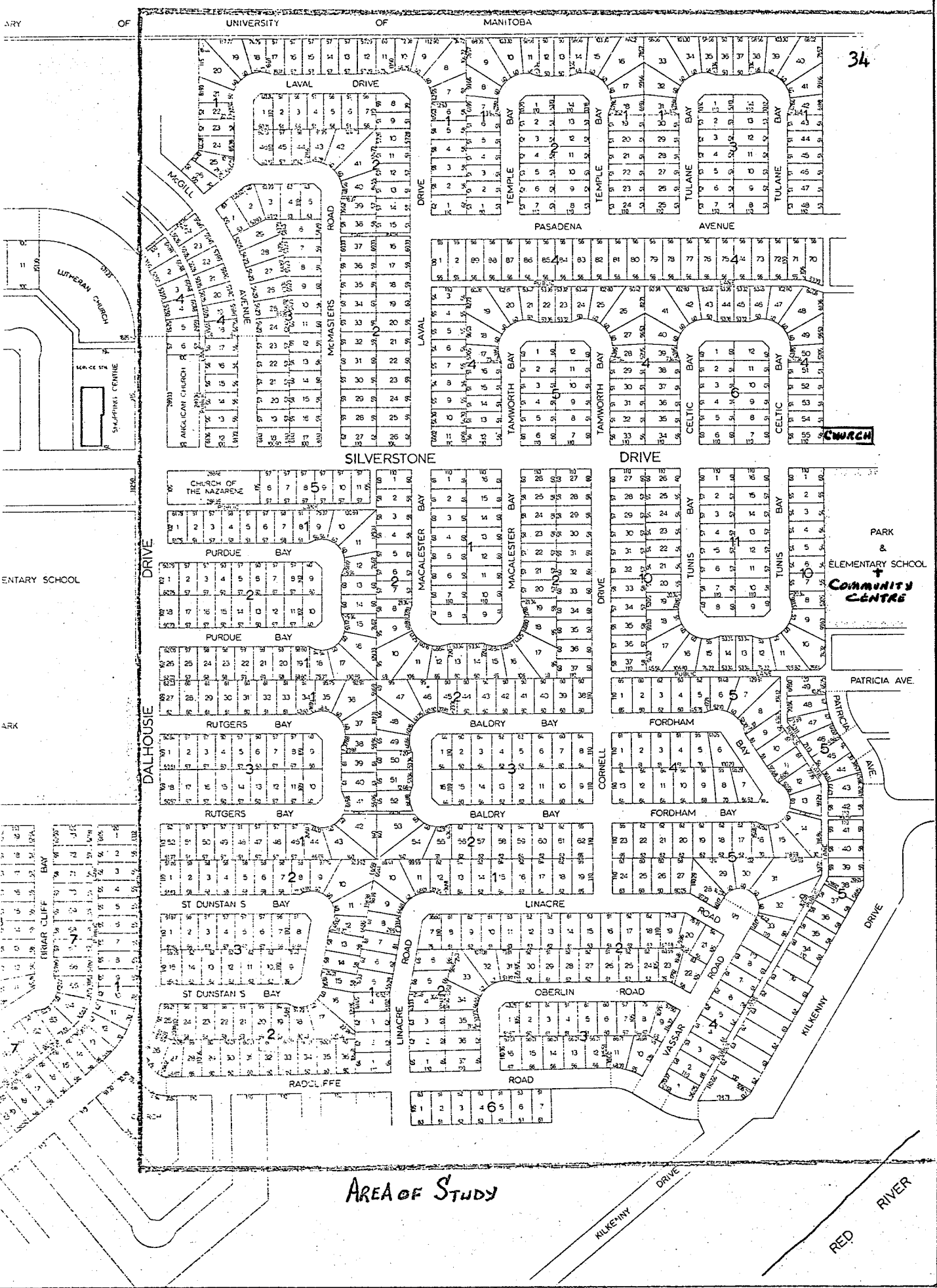
MULTIPLE FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

GREYFRIARS ROAD

WADHAM BAY

WADHAM BAY

FIGURE IV
DETAIL MAP OF FORT RICHMOND SHOWING EXISTING
AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



AREA OF STUDY

CHURCH

PARK & ELEMENTARY SCHOOL + COMMUNITY CENTRE

RED RIVER

KILKENNY DRIVE

PATRICIA AVE.

CORNELL DRIVE

TUNIS DRIVE

TAMWORTH DRIVE

SILVERSTONE DRIVE

LAVAL DRIVE

PASADENA AVENUE

LAVAL DRIVE

DALHOUSIE DRIVE

RUTGERS BAY

RUTGERS BAY

ST DUNSTAN'S BAY

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RADCLIFFE ROAD

LINACRE ROAD

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in the study, from examination of Figures III and IV, in particular the areas of study, one can see that these suburbs do have enough similar qualities to allow for combining them.

Population and Sample

The population from which the sample was drawn contained 1,585 people, with a break down as follows: Southdale - 333 residents (21 per cent); Kings Park - 561 residents (35 per cent); and Fort Richmond - 691 residents (44 per cent of the total). For the purposes of this study it was decided to select a sample size of approximately 55 per cent (56.8 per cent) of the total population. The distribution of the random sample taken is shown in Table I.

TABLE I
ADULT POPULATION OF SUBURBS, SAMPLE SIZE,
AND COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES

Suburb	Population	Sample Size	Completed Questionnaires
Southdale	333	225	64
Kings Park	561	225	68
Fort Richmond	691	450	148
Total	1,585	900	280

As a result of a number of problems encountered in collecting the data, such as: deaths, changes in address, incompleting questionnaires, and no responses, the number of useable questionnaires was reduced to 280. In other words, data were collected from slightly more than 17 per cent (17.7 per cent) of the total population.

Collection of Data and Instrument of Measurement

There are at least three major methods of collecting data about the use of leisure time. From examining consumer expenditure reports, one can attempt to determine the amount of "leisure dollars" spent purchasing leisure goods or services. To learn something of how much of each day people spend on leisure activities one can turn to studies of time budgeting. Or, through the use of interview schedules or questionnaires one can ask people what they do during their leisure time. The studies mentioned in Chapter II all used the third method. Therefore, in an attempt to obtain comparable data; the present study also used the same method.

Data were collected through the use of a mailed questionnaire during the months of February and March, 1968. The questionnaire was mailed to the members of the sample along with a stamped, self-addressed reply envelope and an explanatory cover letter. Approximately three weeks after the initial nine hundred questionnaires were mailed out, a random sample of two hundred people was selected from those who had not returned their original questionnaires. The original questionnaire, a stamped self-addressed reply envelope, and another cover letter were mailed to these people.³ The second mailing was done in an attempt to discover if there were any noticeable differences in responses between those who answered the first mailed questionnaire and those who did not. No major discrepancies were noticeable between the two sets of responses.

The questionnaire used to gather the data was constructed by the

³See Appendix A for sample questionnaire and cover letters.

author. Questions were designed to gather information related to the variables mentioned previously. The respondents were asked to fill in spaces provided for them with such information as age, education, respondent's occupation, occupation of spouse, respondent's definition of leisure, those leisure activities engaged in most frequently, and those activities which were most enjoyed. They were asked to place a check mark beside their sex, income, house value, and marital status. In addition they were asked to fill out a checklist of forty-seven different leisure activities. Not all of the information collected by the questionnaire was used for this study. Some of this information may be used at a future date.

The information required regarding the number and type of leisure activities was gathered from a checklist of activities provided in the questionnaire. This checklist contained forty-seven different activities or activity groupings, most of which can be found in the lists used in the studies of London and Larsen⁴ and Matthews and Abu-Laban.⁵ For the purposes of analysis, these activities were categorized according to the predominant visible orientation of the particular activity. Four categories were constructed; physically-oriented (ten activities); spectator-oriented (seven activities); creative-oriented (sixteen activities); and socially-oriented (fourteen activities). By using this method of categorization it was possible to ensure that no

⁴Perry London and Donald E. Larsen, "Teachers' Use of Leisure", Teachers College Record, 65: March, 1964.

⁵A.T.V. Matthews and B. Abu-Laban, "Job Satisfaction and Leisure-Time Activity in a Restrictive Environment", Sociology and Social Research 43: January, 1959.

activity could be placed in more than one category. The respondents were asked to place a check mark beside those activities which they participated in at least once a week. From this it was possible to arrive at the respondent's mean number of activities in terms of the over all leisure pattern or the type of activity.

In an attempt to focus more sharply on the leisure patterns of the members of the sample, the respondents were also asked to list the leisure activities they participated in most frequently, in the order of frequency, and the leisure activities they most enjoyed, in order of enjoyment. Although the author was interested principally in only the first activity the respondents listed for each question, the author felt that by asking for five activities per question, this technique would channel the respondent's thoughts in the desired direction. The activity listed as the most frequently participated in activity and the activity listed as the most enjoyed were categorized according to their orientation as mentioned above.

Following the questions concerned with the most frequently participated in activities and the most enjoyed activities, the respondents were asked to rank the meanings in order, from most applicable to least applicable in terms of why they engaged in the first activity they listed. The author was primarily concerned with the meaning which was ranked first as most applicable. The respondents were asked to follow the required procedure in order for them to focus upon the reasons why they did, in fact, pursue certain activities. It was also hoped, that given a choice of meanings, they would indeed indicate the one most similar or applicable to their own reasons and not give a reason which they felt might be more socially acceptable.

Method of Analysis

In terms of the statistical analysis, nine major variables were considered: age, sex, family stage, income, occupational prestige, job satisfaction, number and type of leisure activities, and activities most frequently participated in and most enjoyed. Contingency tables and a Chi Square analysis were applied to determine the existence of a relationship between the independent variables and the type of leisure activities most frequently participated in and most enjoyed. The five per cent level of confidence was selected as the minimum for the determination of significance in all cases. With regard to the relationship between the number and type of leisure activities and the independent variables, it was felt that this could best be tested by means of the Analysis of Variance test. Again the five per cent level of confidence was selected as the minimum for the determination of significance in all cases. By subjecting the data to this test, the mean number of activities for the various individuals in the sample could be meaningfully compared.

The author is aware that a test such as Analysis of Variance is rarely used in studies of this nature. The only other study the author is aware of that dealt with statistical means is the Matthews and Abulaban study.⁶ There would appear to be one main reason that this particular test is not used often. In order to discuss the mean number of activities engaged in by various respondents, an assumption must be

⁶Ibid

made that the activities found in a checklist such as that provided in the author's questionnaire, are equally weighted. Therefore when discussing two individuals with the same mean number of activities, the assumption is that these means are in fact equal. The question arises as to whether or not such an assumption is valid. The author feels that, given the present state of knowledge, or lack of knowledge, with regard to the amount of energy expended in pursuing any activity, and given the fact that the time element as related to the pursuit of these activities was held relatively constant, the assumption in question must be made for the present. However, it is with this fact in mind, that at some later date this assumption may be proven false, that the reader and the author should accept the results and conclusions of certain aspects of this study with a certain amount of caution.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND RELATED DISCUSSION

Definitions of Leisure

An important aspect of this study revolved around the responses given to the question asking for the respondent's own definition of the word "leisure". Of the 280 returned questionnaires, 277 of the respondents attempted a definition, while two left the question unanswered. The remaining respondent made the following observation.

"I am one of those who had no clear concept of leisure and consequently was forced medically to find activities of leisure."

It would be pure speculation to attempt to assess all that is contained within this statement and the events that would surround making such a statement. Such speculation does not lie within the realm of this study. The reader is free to draw his own conclusions.

The definitions advanced by the respondents fell into three broad categories: a) free time; b) non-work time; and c) special purpose time. These categories differ only in their major orientation and are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Free time is the definition offered by sixty-two respondents or 22.4 per cent of the total response. The word "free" was not mentioned by all of the respondents. Other words used were, "spare", "unallotted", "uncommitted", and "discretionary" time. In other respects, however, the definitions were similar. They discussed a period of time which was at the disposal of the individual to do with as he pleased. The emphasis was upon the individual and his

"freedom to choose", an aspect of leisure which was discussed in the second chapter of this study.

Non-work time was given as a definition by one hundred respondents or 36.1 per cent of the total response. Generally speaking, these definitions were worded in the negative. In other words, leisure was seen as a period of time not devoted to work, whether this be a paid occupation or housework. From reading these answers, the impression is created that leisure acquires its value solely as a contrast to work. Work has a certain value and therefore certain feelings and attitudes are directed towards it. Leisure takes on almost the opposite feelings and attitudes precisely because it is, as seen by the respondents, non-work. Without work, it seems, leisure would lose its value. Without something to contrast it to, it would become meaningless.

Special purpose time was given as a definition by 115 respondents, or 41.5 per cent of the total response. The term "special purpose" time was used because all of these definitions defined leisure as a time for something. Most notably, it was a time for pleasure, fun, enjoyment. The heavy emphasis upon pleasure suggests that these respondents felt themselves to be lacking pleasure during their non-leisure time. To do something pleasurable appears to be highly desired. The word "relaxing" and its derivatives also appeared in over half of the definitions. There seemed to be a need to relax among the respondents as evidenced in their definitions. This would indicate a felt tension, the cause of which is unknown.

An interesting aspect of these definitions is that while slightly more than 22 per cent of the respondents felt that leisure was a free-choosing time, almost 42 per cent felt that it was time in which to do something. It was almost as if there had to be a purpose to this time. No one gave a definition of "time in which to do nothing". This period of time called leisure exists and therefore it must serve some purpose.

The author is unaware of any other research which has investigated definitions of leisure. Thus, it is difficult to tell if the definitions mentioned above are representative of the general population. The setting for the present study is mainly a middle and upper middle class area. The question arises as to what the responses would be from a working class area. Would there be a greater emphasis in a working class area upon the aspect of non-work time? Whether or not differences will be found between specific groups, there are still some conclusions to be made on the basis of this study's findings.

If all of the respondent's definitions were pooled together, the net result would read as follows. "Leisure is a period of time not devoted to work or household duties, when one has the freedom to do as he pleases, most often choosing a pleasurable, relaxing activity." This definition relates favorable to those put forth by other authors. Leisure is both time and action, as noted by Berger.¹ Leisure is conceived of as "free time" as mentioned by Ennis.² However, not too

¹Bennet Berger, "The Sociology of Leisure: Some Suggestions", Readings in Social Problems, John Scanzoni, editor (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1967).

²Phillip H. Ennis, "Leisure in the Suburbs: Research Prolegomenon", The Suburban Community, William Dobriner, editor (New York: G.P. Putnam's Son's 1958).

many authors attributed a purpose to leisure in their definitions. It appears from viewing the definitions given by the respondents, that perhaps the element of purpose deserves more consideration as a necessary aspect of future definitions of leisure.

"Popularity" of Activities

The respondents were asked in the questionnaire to fill out a checklist containing some forty-seven different leisure activities. Not all of the forty-seven items were appropriate for each individual respondent, depending on factors such as, sex (e.g. tinkering with cars or household appliances), and marital status (e.g. dating). While every item was selected by some respondents, there was a very intensive common choice of several items. The fifteen items selected by the most people were participated in by from 62.1 per cent to 97.5 per cent of the respondents, and the fifteen items selected by the fewest people were engaged in by 10.4 per cent to 30.4 per cent of the respondents (Table II).

It is characteristic of the "most popular" items that they tended to be of a socially-oriented nature (eight of the fifteen activities listed). The remaining "most popular" activities were evenly divided among the remaining three categories; two physical, two spectator, and three creative-oriented activities. The "least popular" items were characteristically creative-oriented activities (eleven of the fifteen activities listed). Of the remaining "least popular" activities, three were physically-oriented, and one was socially-oriented, that activity being dating which is not surprising as the vast majority of the respondents were married. There were no spectator-oriented activities in the "least popular" items.

TABLE II

ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN BY THE LARGEST
AND SMALLEST PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS

<u>Most Participants</u>		<u>Least Participants</u>	
Activity	Percentage Participating	Activity	Percentage Participating
Reading	97.5	Dramatic acting	10.4
Listening to radio, records, or watching T.V.	94.6	Dating	13.6
Visiting with friends	90.7	Sewing	15.7
Motor trips, touring or sightseeing	80.7	Choral singing	16.1
Bowling, swimming, skating, skiing	78.9	Creative writing	16.1
Attending parties	78.2	Folk dancing	17.5
Family get-togethers	77.1	Organized sports clubs	19.6
Going out for walks	77.1	Teaching Sunday School	20.4
Dining out	76.4	Hobbies - stamp collecting coin collecting, etc.	25.0
Playing with children	75.0	Religious study groups	26.1
Picnics	74.3	Raising pets	28.2
Tending plants, gardening	73.9	Making costume jewelry, woodworking	28.2
Playing cards	69.3	Painting/Drawing	28.2
Personal correspondence	65.0	Playing musical instruments	30.4
Home repairing, decorating	62.1	Cycling	30.4

As mentioned previously, the items used in the present study's checklist were chosen from two similar lists used by other researchers.³ In their article on teachers' use of leisure, London and Larsen also compiled a list of "least" and "most popular" leisure activities.⁴

³A.T.V. Matthews and B. Abu-Laban, "Job Satisfaction and Leisure-Time Activity in a Restrictive Environment", Sociology and Social Research 43: January, 1959; Perry London and Donald E. Larsen, "Teachers' Use of Leisure", Teachers College Record, 65: March, 1964.

⁴Ibid., p. 540.

Upon comparing the findings of this study to that of London and Larsen, we find that eight items appear on both "most popular" lists although differences do exist with regard to the relative ranking of these activities. The other differences between the findings are generally a result of dissimilar items appearing on the respective checklists. However, one interesting difference is noticeable. In the London and Larsen study, the activity "attending movies, theatre, concerts", was participated in by 92 per cent of the respondents, while in the present study, the same activity was participated in by only 35 per cent of the respondents. This difference could be attributed to the availability of movie theatres, theatre centres, and concert halls, (which are all located in the central city), to the respondents of the present study. Unfortunately, London and Larsen do not indicate whether or not the question of availability of leisure resources was considered in their study.

In general, it would appear that these suburbanites are most likely to engage in leisure activities of a social nature. This could be a function of what Dobriner has called the "visibility principle".⁵ With their spacious house lots and large picture windows, suburban dwellers are highly visible to one another most of the day or evening. An atmosphere of sociability is thus created and visiting with friends and neighbors becomes virtually inescapable.

⁵William Dobriner, Class in Suburbia, (Englewood Cliffs, J.J.: Prentice-Hall, In., 1963), p. 9.

The above deals with suburban leisure on a very general and, admittedly, somewhat superficial level. What is now required is a more detailed examination of leisure patterns and the effects of a selected number of variables upon these patterns.

Age and Leisure Activities

Douglas Sessoms, upon reviewing a number of studies dealing with outdoor recreation pointed out that there appeared to be a definite relationship between the variables of age and the type and number of recreational pursuits. He suggested that the older one becomes, the fewer and more passive were his pursuits. The amount of time spent on recreation did not change, but the number of pursuits declined, with a decrease in the more physical activities and an increase in passive activity. The rate of decline in participation seemed to intensify at about fifty years of age.⁶

On the basis of Sessoms' review, the following hypotheses were designed in order to guide this section of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 1a: The older one becomes, the fewer are his activities.

HYPOTHESIS 2a: The older one becomes, the more passive are his leisure pursuits. By passive we mean non-physical.

The collected data were subjected to the Analysis of Variance test with the results as shown in Appendix B.⁷

⁶H.D. Sessoms, "Analysis of Selected Variables Affecting Outdoor Recreation Patterns", Social Forces, 42: October, 1963, p. 112.

⁷All Analysis of Variance tables can be found in Appendix B.

The results did not confirm either hypothesis. No significant differences were evident with regard to the over all mean number of activities or the mean number of physical activities. As can be seen from Table III, while a trend appears to exist in the direction indicated by the hypothesis, this trend is not statistically significant. This does indicate the need for further research into the relationship between age and physically-oriented activities. In particular, research should be directed towards the relationship between age and specific physical activities. It may be that only a certain number of physical activities will show the relationship to age that Sessoms spoke of.

TABLE III
MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES, OVER-ALL AND
BY TYPE, PER AGE CATEGORY

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Ages</u>			
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Physical	2.10	1.63	1.58	1.60
Spectator	1.88	1.42	1.59	2.00
Creative	2.66	3.77	3.26	3.18
Social	4.68	3.56	6.02	3.93
Over All	11.31	9.41	9.83	10.71

Working on this assumption, the author selected from the checklist the physical activity that ranked highest in terms of total participation. This was related to age by means of a contingency table and a Chi Square

analysis was run to test the existence of a relationship between these variables. The result can be seen in Table IV.

TABLE IV
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
BOWLING, SWIMMING, SKATING, SKIING

Degree of Participation	Ages			
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Regularly	29	32	25	6
Occasionally	41	55	25	8
None	12	17	16	14
Total	82	104	66	28
$K^2 = 20.222$				
$P < .01$				

Although listed as one activity, the activities which were grouped together all require a great deal of physical exertion. In fact, this grouping would probably require the greatest amount of physical exertion of all those activities in the physical category. As can be seen from Table IV, the Chi Square analysis was significant. By observation, it appeared that the greatest contribution to this significance was provided by more respondents than expected, in the age category fifty years plus, indicating that they did not participate in this activity at all. At the same time, fewer respondents than expected indicated that they participated in this activity either regularly or occasionally.

In other words, if the perspective is shifted from the over all mean number of activities or the mean number of physical activities grouped together, to one particular physical activity, then the relationship suggested by Sessoms, that of a noticeable decline in participation in physical activities, does appear to exist. If this is the case, then different studies using different physical activities in their check-lists will yield different and conflicting results. Substantiating this could provide a fruitful area for future research.

With regards to the other types of activities, significant differences were found to exist between the means when comparing within the spectator and social categories. The finding regarding spectator activities should be interpreted with caution as the test for homogeneity of variance also proved to be significant. Finally, it was found that the mean number of creative activities does not differ significantly across the age groups.

The figures presented in Table III are not directly comparable across categories as the number of activities per category are not equal. For this reason, the following interpretation will deal with the trends and not the exact figures themselves. The most significant differences occur within the social category. From Table III it can be seen that there is a noticeable decrease between age group twenty to twenty-nine, and age group thirty to thirty-nine, with regard to the mean number of social activities, followed by an extremely sharp rise for age group forty to forty-nine. Age group fifty plus shows a decrease almost down to the mean of age group thirty to thirty-nine. While there is a drop in the mean number of social activities for

age group thirty to thirty-nine, there also occurs a drop in the mean number of activities for both physical and spectator categories for the same age group. At the same time, the mean number of creative activities increases, although it must be remembered that this is not a statistically significant increase. One reason for this change may be that between the ages of thirty to thirty-nine, most married couples reach the maximum number of children they will have. Children place limits upon the type and amount of activities their parents will be able to participate in, as will be shown later. From Table III, it would appear that a shift occurs towards more involvement with the creative type of activities, most of which can be pursued in and around the home.

Within the age group forty to forty-nine, the mean number of social activities almost doubles. The mean number of spectator activities increases very little, while there is a slight decrease in the mean number of creative activities. By this stage in the age cycle, most of the children will be in or near their teenage years. Some may have already left home. The majority of families will be economically settled and probably have developed some close ties within the community. As a result of being somewhat freer in terms of having to devote less concentrated time on child care, the parents can devote more time to renewing and strengthening social contacts, and going to more spectator activities, such as movie theatres or plays.

At age fifty plus, the mean number of social activities again decreases almost to the level of age group thirty to thirty-nine.

This is consistent with the findings of the Opinion Research Corporation study reported by de Grazia.⁸ The mean number of creative activities decreases only slightly while spectator activities increase to the highest level. At this stage in the life cycle, there appears to be a levelling out of leisure activities, perhaps a direct result of the slowing down of the physical and mental mechanisms associated with the aging process, although this statement will have to be substantiated by future research.

When Chi Square analyses were applied to test the relationship between ages and the activities indicated as most frequently participated in and most enjoyed, no significant relationships were found.

Sex and Leisure Activities

Graham, in his study, found that males engaged more in recreational behavior involving mild or strenuous physical exercise while women were somewhat more active in visiting and having parties.⁹ On the basis of this observation, the following hypothesis was designed to guide this section of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 2b; Women will engage more in socially-oriented activities and less in physically-oriented activities than do men. There will be no significant sex differences with regards to creative or spectator activities.

The collected data were subjected to a t test.

⁸Sebastian de Grazia, Of Time, Work, and Leisure (New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1962), p. 441.

⁹S. Graham, "Social Correlates of Adult Leisure-Time Behavior", Community Structure and Analysis, M. Sussman, editor (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1959), p. 342.

No significant relationships, in a statistical sense, were found to exist between sex and the mean number of activities participated in for any of the four categories of leisure activities. Males showed a higher mean for creative and social activities. However, these differences were not statistically significant. Nor were there any significant sex differences with regards to the over all mean number of activities participated in. Although no hypothesis was suggested, it was found that females did have a higher mean than males with regard to those activities participated in on a regular once-a-week basis.

When asked to indicate the activities most frequently participated in, a Chi Square analysis showed a significant relationship, as can be seen in Table V. By observation it appears that males were overrepresented in terms of observed versus expected frequencies in both physical and spectator activities, and females were overrepresented in terms of creative activities. The sexes were almost equal in terms of social activities.

TABLE V

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX AND MOST FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN LEISURE ACTIVITY

Activity	<u>Sex</u>	
	Male	Female
Physical	24	13
Spectator	24	15
Creative	69	91
Social	28	21
Total	140	140
$X^2 = 8.462$		
$P < .05$		

When asked to indicate the activity they participated in which they considered to be the most enjoyable, a Chi Square analysis again showed a significant relationship as can be seen in Table VI. The major contributing factor to this significance comes from the difference with regards to physical activities. More males listed a physical leisure activity as their most enjoyable than was expected while fewer females listed a physical activity than expected. Another noticeable contribution was made with reference to creative activities. In this case, fewer males than expected listed a creative activity as their most enjoyed and more females than expected did so. More females than males listed spectator and social activities as their most enjoyed leisure activity, but this did not influence the highly significant relationship found to exist.

TABLE VI

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX AND LEISURE ACTIVITY MOST ENJOYED

Activity	<u>Sex</u>	
	Male	Female
Physical	57	26
Spectator	17	19
Creative	36	35
Social	30	40
Total	140	140
$X^2 = 17.006$		
$P < .001$		

The wording of hypothesis 2b could be changed to read that not only will less women choose a physical activity to engage themselves in most frequently than men, but also, they are more unlikely to choose a physical activity as most enjoyable than men. Both sexes are likely to choose a creative activity as their most frequently participated in activity than any other activity, but in terms of most enjoyable activity, the women stay with a creative activity while the men prefer a physical activity over all others.

The number of males choosing a physical activity more than doubled when comparing their most frequent to their most enjoyed activity. This could mean that although they most enjoy a physical activity, they cannot participate in this activity as much as they would like to. Also, some of those listed as the most enjoyed activity, were seasonal (e.g. golf), which cannot be participated in all year and thus another non-seasonal activity would be listed as the most frequently participated in activity. The number of females choosing a physical activity doubled when comparing their most frequent to their most enjoyed leisure activity. The number choosing a social activity almost doubled when making the same comparison. The reasons for these changes could be the same as those mentioned for the changes in the male's choices, that is, seasonal variations in activities. There is also one other possibility which could explain the changes evidenced by both sexes. Certain activities which, for various reasons of time, money, or effort, cannot be participated in regularly, may become more desirable and hence deemed more enjoyable. Such activities may

differ for various individuals and may not be the same throughout any one individual's lifetime. This possibility is, at the moment, purely speculative, but one that cannot be ignored and should be included in future research.

Family Stage and Leisure Activities

Sessoms noted that some evidence existed to support the observation that the presence of children in the home tended to increase the number of recreation activities of married adults, although not enough evidence existed to make this observation a conclusive one.¹⁰ This suggestion by Sessoms was incorporated into the formulation of the following hypotheses which were used to guide this aspect of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 1e: The presence of children within the home will increase the number of leisure activities engaged in by the adult members of the household.

HYPOTHESIS 2c: The direction of the relationship between the type of activity pursued...and the presence of children in the home is unknown at present.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they did have any children, and if they did, to state their ages. After placing these responses into the proper categories, the data was subjected to the Analysis of Variance test.

Significant differences were found to exist between the groups with regard to the over all mean number of activities engaged in.

¹⁰H.D. Sessoms, loc. cit.

However, it does not appear that children will increase the number of activities engaged in by the adult members of the household. Rather, the reverse appears to be true and children decrease the number of activities.

As is evident from Table VII, adults living in homes with no children present, and single people, have the highest over all mean number of activities. This group of people will be composed mostly of a younger age group. It will be remembered that the age group twenty to twenty-nine also had the highest mean number of activities, when compared to the other age groups. Being childless, the members of this group have more freedom of movement and perhaps, a wider range of activities from which to choose.

TABLE VII

MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES, OVER ALL AND BY TYPE,
PER FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

Activities	Family Stage Category			
	No children	Children 0-5 yrs.	Children 6-16 yrs.	Children 17+ yrs.
Physical	2.42	1.67	1.76	1.54
Spectator	2.17	1.55	1.46	2.02
Creative	3.31	2.56	3.06	3.37
Social	4.75	4.27	3.32	4.12
Over All	12.64	10.01	9.60	11.05

With the presence of children in the home between the ages of birth to five years, the mean number of activities declines. Certain

restrictions, are placed upon the family concerned. Baby-sitters are required in order to allow the parents to participate in certain activities outside the home. The outside activities thereby take on an additional cost - that of the baby-sitter. Families with children of less than one year old are virtually tied to the home.

Those adults having children between the ages six to sixteen years experience still another, although only slight, decline in their over all mean number of leisure pursuits when compared with adults having children in the birth to five years category. Because the difference is slight, this may be due to the fact that generally, these adults are older than the earlier mentioned group. Another factor is that the adults will be able to participate in some activities intensively with their children. By doing so, they may find themselves with less time in which to participate in their previous range of activities.

When the majority of the children are seventeen years or older, the adults experience an increase in their mean number of activities. Some of the earlier restrictions placed upon them by the presence of young children will be slackened. These adults do not return to the level attained by those with no children. However, here again, the age of the people will play an important role in limiting their number of pursuits.

With regard to the type of activity and the presence or lack of children in the home, the same pattern appears for each type as it did for the total range of activities. The only exception occurs within the creative type of activities where the adult group with

children between the ages of six to sixteen years evidence an increase in the mean number of activities over the group with children between the ages birth to five years. This appears to be an example of what was suggested earlier, whereby the adults may be participating in certain activities intensively with their children. By and large, these creative activities occur within the home and it is within the home that most of the parent-child interactions take place.

Again, in an attempt to ascertain upon which type of activity the presence of children in the home seems to have the greatest affect, an analysis was made of the activities indicated by the respondents as those they engage in most frequently and those they most enjoy. A Chi Square analysis yielded no significant relationships. It does not appear that the presence or absence of children has any noticeable effect upon these two facets of their parent's leisure pursuits.

Income and Leisure Activities

While reviewing the literature on outdoor recreational pursuits, Sessoms noted a positive relationship between amount of income and the number of recreational pursuits. In other words, as income increased, so did the number of recreational pursuits.¹¹ Bearing his comments in mind, the following hypothesis was formulated in order to guide this aspect of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 1b: The less income one has, the fewer are his activities.

Five categories of total family income were constructed, the data were compiled, and subjected to the Analysis of Variance test.

¹¹Ibid.

While significant differences were found to exist between the over all mean number of activities engaged in per income group, the relationship suggested by Sessoms was not found to exist.

No significant differences were in evidence when the type of activity and income group was tested with the exception of creative activities which revealed a similar relationship to that found between income and the over all mean number of activities.

At the same time, Chi Square analysis yielded no significant relationship between income group and the most frequently engaged in activity nor the most enjoyed activity.

TABLE VIII
MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES, OVER-ALL AND BY
TYPE, PER INCOME GROUP

Activity	<u>Income Groups (in dollars)</u>				
	Up to 5,999	6-7,999	8-9,999	10-14,999	15,000+
Physical	2.00	1.53	1.89	1.71	1.80
Spectator	1.86	1.60	1.81	1.56	1.32
Creative	3.62	2.64	3.18	2.68	2.88
Social	3.97	3.43	4.58	3.58	3.76
Over all	11.45	9.23	11.47	9.54	9.76

Although significant relationships between both income and the over all mean number of leisure activities engaged in, and income and the mean number of creative activities, were found to exist, the pattern exhibited by the data was irregular. Unfortunately, Sessoms did not indicate the

types of income levels used to produce the relationship he suggested. Thus, the author cannot compare his findings to those of other studies. As the pattern found by the author is irregular and appears to conflict with other research, the author is unwilling, at present, to force an interpretation upon these data and is of the feeling that such interpretation should await further research into the relationship between income and leisure pursuits.

Occupational Prestige and Leisure Activities

Both Sessoms¹² and White¹³ stated that occupation and occupational prestige were related to choice of leisure activities. With this in mind, the following hypotheses were formulated in order to guide this aspect of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 1c: The lower one's occupational prestige, the fewer are his activities.

HYPOTHESIS 2d: The direction of the relationship between the type of activity pursued and one's occupational prestige... is unknown at present.

For the purposes of statistical analysis, the author was forced to combine "classes" five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten from the Blishen index. Thus the sample dealt with in this study proved to be highly skewed to the upper part of the Blishen index. Although not specifically stated by Blishen, by observation it appears that "classes" one and two are composed of professionals, owners and

¹²Ibid.

¹³R.C. White, "Social Class Differences in the Uses of Leisure", American Journal of Sociology, 61: September, 1955.

managers of large business concerns; "class" three is mainly composed of owners and managers of smaller businesses, while "classes" four and five are composed of highly skilled workers and some white collar workers. The remaining "classes" are composed of blue collar, semi-skilled, unskilled, and manual workers. Admittedly, the above is a somewhat over-generalized description of the Blishen index, but, from this the reader can see that the suburbs under study contain mainly professional businessmen, owners and managers of business concerns, and white collar workers.

When the data were collected and subjected to the Analysis of Variance test, no significant differences were found with regard to the over-all mean number of activities participated in by the members of any occupational prestige group. When the means for the groups were tested against the type of activity, no significant findings were evident. With regard to the relationship between occupational prestige and the most frequent activity or the most enjoyed activity, a Chi Square analysis yielded no significant results. The differences between these results and those reported by White and Sessoms may be due to a different composition of the samples with regard to the range of occupational prestige.

Job Satisfaction and Leisure Activities

One of the aspects of the Matthews and Abu-Laban study was an analysis of the relationship between job satisfaction and the number of leisure activities engaged in. Their initial hypothesis was that a positive relationship existed between the extent of leisure time activity and the degree of job satisfaction. They felt that a man

who was busy in recreational activities, and therefore participated in a large number of them, would find his work more tolerable than a man who was inactive. Their study found that the higher the job satisfaction, the fewer the number of activities, the reverse of what they had expected. They suggested a retest of this relationship.¹⁴ Therefore, the following hypothesis was formulated in order to guide this aspect of the study.

HYPOTHESIS 3d: The greater one's satisfaction with his job, the more activities he engages in.

Having compiled and coded the data in the manner prescribed by Matthews and Abu-Laban, the data were subjected to the Analysis of Variance test.

With regard to the over all mean number of activities, the respondents indicated they participated in, no significant differences were found between the three levels of job satisfaction. The same held true when a comparison was made within the types of activities.

It is the author's feeling that this finding should be interpreted with caution. Upon examining the results produced by the job satisfaction scale, the author feels that the instrument is, at present, still very crude, and cannot make the fine discriminations between the levels of job satisfaction as are necessary. The author is of the opinion that the fault lies with the scoring mechanism for the questions involved. It is felt, therefore, that before this instrument is used in any further research, a certain amount of refinement is necessary. It is with this in mind that only a cautious interpretation, that one's

¹⁴A.T.V. Matthews and B. Abu-Laban, op. cit.

satisfaction with his job does not influence the number of his leisure pursuits, can at present be put forward.

By way of summarizing the preceding presentation and analysis of the relationship between types of activities, number of activities, and the dependent variables, the reader is directed to Table IX.

Meanings of Leisure

Donald and Havighurst attempted to ascertain what satisfactions people get from their leisure activities. They referred to these satisfactions or reasons for carrying on a particular leisure activity as "meanings". When applying statistical analysis to the meanings offered by the members of their sample and the variables of age, sex, and social class, no significant findings were apparent. The various meanings of favorite leisure activities appeared very stable over their groups. As stated previously, their conclusion was that differences in meanings, or values, people find in their leisure seem to depend more upon their personalities than upon age, sex, or social class characteristics.¹⁵ Before these findings could be accepted as conclusive, the author felt that this portion of the Donald and Havighurst should be retested, omitting the application of the personality inventory test. With this in mind, the following hypothesis was formulated in order to guide this portion of the study.

¹⁵M.H. Donald and R.J. Havighurst, "Meanings of Leisure", Social Forces, 37: May, 1959.

TABLE IX

DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPES
OF ACTIVITIES AND THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Leisure Complex	Age	Sex	Social and Occupational Attributes			Job Satisfaction
			Family Stage	Income	Occupational Prestige	
Over All Mean	N.S.*	N.S.	S.**	S.	N.S.	N.S.
Types of Activities						
Physical	N.S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Spectator	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Creative	N.S.	N.S.	S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.
Social	S.	N.S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Most Frequent	N.S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Most Enjoyed	N.S.	S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

*Denotes No Significant Relationship at .05 Level

**Denotes Significant Relationship at .05 Level

HYPOTHESIS 3: The meanings assigned to certain groups of activities will be related to such variables as age, family stage, sex, income, occupational prestige, and job satisfaction. The degree and direction of these relationships are unknown at present.

As can be noted from the above hypothesis, the original intention of this study was to relate the order of the meanings to the variables being considered. However, the sample size for this study proved to be too small to allow for any statistical analysis and also too small for any noticeable trends to appear with regard to these variables. Therefore, the direction of this aspect of the study was changed somewhat. As mentioned earlier, the activities listed as the most frequently participated in, and the most enjoyed, were typed according to their major orientation. Then with the type of activity held constant, the meanings which were ranked as being number one were examined in order to see what meanings seemed to be predominant for each type of activity and to see if differences did exist between the types of activities. The findings can be found in Tables X and XI.

In all cases except two, the meaning "Just for the pleasure of it" was ranked first more often than any other meaning. It will be remembered that when discussing the definitions of leisure given by the respondents, a noticeable emphasis was placed upon the use of leisure time for pleasure. It appears that most types of activities are engaged in for the pleasure intrinsic to that activity. With regard to creative-enjoyment activities, the meanings "Just for the pleasure of it", and "I feel I am being creative" were given as

TABLE X

RATING OF MEANINGS FOR MOST FREQUENT ACTIVITIES
IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES AND RANK ORDER

Meanings	Leisure Activities			Social	Total
	Physical	Spectator	Creative		
Just For The Pleasure Of It	47.4 (1)	60.5 (1)	40.9 (1)	42.2 (1)	45.3 (1)
Gives Me A Chance To Achieve Something	23.7 (3)*	5.3 (4)	23.3 (2)	20.0 (3)	20.3 (2)
A Welcome Change From Work	2.6 (4)	23.7 (2)	10.7 (4)	2.3 (6)	10.1 (3)
Brings Me Into Contact With Friends	26.3 (2)	2.6 (5)	.6 (7)	24.2 (2)	8.0 (4)
I Feel I Am Being Creative	0.0 (6)	0.0 (6.5)	12.6 (3)	2.3 (6)	7.6 (5)
Gives Me New Experience	0.0 (6)	0.0 (6)	8.8 (5)	6.7 (4)	6.2 (6)
Helps To Make The Time Pass	0.0 (6)	7.9 (3)	3.1 (6)	2.3 (6)	2.5 (7)

*Denotes Rank Order of Meaning

TABLE XI

RATING OF MEANINGS FOR MOST ENJOYED ACTIVITIES
IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES AND RANK ORDER

Meanings	Leisure Activities				Total
	Physical	Spectator	Creative	Social	
Just For The Pleasure Of It	60.0 (1)	68.6 (1)	29.7 (1.5)	33.3 (2)	44.8 (1)
Gives Me A Chance To Achieve Something	10.6 (3)*	5.7 (4)	29.7 (1.5)	11.6 (3)	16.5 (2)
Brings Me Into Contact With Friends	17.6 (2)	5.7 (4)	0.0 (6.5)	34.8 (1)	14.3 (3)
A Welcome Change From Work	9.4 (4)	5.7 (4)	8.8 (5)	10.2 (4)	9.0 (4)
Gives Me New Experience	2.4 (5)	14.3 (2)	10.9 (4)	8.7 (5)	8.2 (5)
I Feel I Am Being Creative	0.0 (6.5)	0.0 (6.5)	20.9 (3)	1.4 (6)	7.3 (6)
Helps To Make The Time Pass	0.0 (6.5)	0.0 (6.5)	0.0 (6.5)	0.0 (7)	0.0 (7)

*Denotes Rank Order of Meaning

the most applicable by an equal percentage of respondents. As for social-enjoyment activities, the meaning "Brings me into contact with friends" was ranked highest, followed by "Just for the pleasure of it". These two exceptions seem to be logical as they coincide with the dominant orientation of that type of activity. However, the fact that they were exceptions is important. The meaning "I feel I am being creative" was second highest for creative-frequent activities, and "Brings me into contact with friends" was second highest for social-frequent activities. It appears that as the perspective shifts from viewing these activities in terms of their frequency to viewing activities in terms of their enjoyment, the subjective meaning of these activities changes, or at least the relative emphasis of the meanings of this activity changes.

The meaning, "Helps to make the time pass", received the lowest or second lowest ranking for almost all types of activities. It would appear that activities are not engaged in just to make time pass. Time is not a commodity to be filled in, in order to make it pass more quickly. The question arises as to whether this holds true in northern isolated or semi-isolated settlements as well as in large suburban areas. The answer will have to await further research. Interestingly enough, this particular meaning was ranked highest for spectator-frequent activities. From this it would appear that if "extra" time does exist, it may be spent on spectator activities, probably watching television.

The meaning "A welcome change from work" usually placed third

or fourth, with the exception of spectator-frequent activities, where it placed second. It appears that while a change from work was welcome or desirable this was just one of, and less important than, other reasons for engaging in an activity.

With the exception of creative-frequent activities, the meaning "I feel I am being creative" ranked last or second last for all other types of activities. It appears that creativity does not enter, to a large extent, into the reason for participating in any other types of activities. Nor does the need for a new experience appear to play an important role in choosing an activity with the exception of spectator-enjoyment activities.

On the basis of what has appeared above, it would appear that leisure activities, in general, regardless of type, are engaged in mainly for the pleasure derived from that activity. The chance to achieve something plays an important role in choosing an activity, an indication, perhaps, of the incidence of "achievement motive" of the members of this particular sample. Activities are least likely to be chosen simply to make the time pass. The relevance of the other meanings appears to vary slightly according to the dominant orientation of the activity in question.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Leisure Definitions

An exploratory attempt was made in this study to examine the definitions of leisure held by a selected sample of people living in three suburban areas of Metropolitan Winnipeg in order to determine if the definitions of leisure offered by various authors, including the author of this study, coincided with the layman's definition of leisure. As Max Kaplan has pointed out:

In seeking a concept of leisure that can be useful for his purposes, the sociologist may do one of two things: either he may accept leisure to be what people say it is or, what it means to them; or he may seek an ideal construct.

Most authors have chosen to do the latter. However, a danger exists that, in terms of empirical studies of leisure, the conception of leisure held by these sociologists may differ from the conception of leisure held by the respondents. This could introduce a bias into the research. Thus, the respondents in the present study were asked to state their own definitions of leisure. The results indicated that the respondent's definitions do, in fact, correspond quite closely to those of other authors. The main difference between the layman's definition and the sociologist's definition appeared to exist with regard to the element of purpose in leisure time. Many respondents in this study felt that leisure should serve a purpose,

¹Max Kaplan, Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1960), p. 21.

mainly to bring pleasure to the individual concerned. When the author pooled these definitions, the following definition emerged:

"Leisure is a period of time not devoted to work or household duties, when one has the freedom to do as he pleases, most often choosing a pleasurable, relaxing activity." This element of purpose had been included in the present author's own definition of leisure which stated: Leisure is thus defined as free time during which one engages in voluntary action from which is derived personal enjoyment and satisfaction.

Meanings of Leisure

This study also attempted to ascertain what meanings were assigned to, or satisfactions derived from, specific types of leisure activities. Unfortunately, the size of the sample used in this study precluded any attempts at analyzing these responses statistically, and only a general discussion was possible. What was noticeable, however, was a close relationship between these meanings, or satisfactions, and the definitions of leisure mentioned above. More specifically, almost every type of leisure activity was primarily engaged in for the pleasure intrinsic to that activity. The only differences occurred with the orientation of two specific types of activities. Leisure activities did not appear to be engaged in for the purpose of making time pass.

Family Stage

As noted in Table IX, family stage plays an important role in influencing the leisure patterns of suburban parents. In other words, the presence of children in the home, and the age of these children generally has a decreasing effect upon the mean number of leisure

activities of these parents. Married couples without children and single adults partake in the greatest mean number of leisure activities. Once children are born into the family, the mean number of leisure activities of the parents is sharply curtailed. This occurs not only for the over-all mean number of activities but also for each type of activities. Pre-school age children, birth to five years, have the greatest decreasing influence on their parent's leisure activities. The influence of school age children, six to sixteen years, is somewhat irregular, as different variations occur within each type of activity while the over all mean number of leisure activities decreases slightly. When the majority of the family's children are seventeen years of age or older, the over all mean number of leisure activities increases, although not to the level of adults with no children. This may be due to the age of these parents. Although previous evidence appeared to exist supporting the observation that the presence of children tended to increase the number of recreation activities of married adults, this study contradicted such evidence and found that the presence of children tended to decrease the number of recreation activities of married adults. There can be no doubt however, that the presence of children in the home does have a noticeable influence on the leisure patterns of married adults.

Other Independent Variables

Family stage proved to be the only variable which affected to a statistically significant degree, the total range of leisure activities as designed in this study. Significant relationships, in a statistical

sense, were found only in specific instances between the other independent variables and leisure activities. With regard to two variables, occupational prestige and job satisfaction, no statistical relationships with leisure activities were found to exist at all.

Thus it appears that the leisure patterns of suburban adults, at least insofar as the quantity of these patterns is concerned, are influenced mainly by family stage, which overrides the influence of the other variables considered in this study. Of course, this statement is limited, at present, to similar types of suburbs (i.e. middle and upper middle class suburbs). Future research is required to substantiate these findings.

At the same time, the findings of this study present a challenge to previous research, in that relationships previously believed to exist were not evident. It is difficult to attempt to explain why certain of these relationships did not appear. However, several possibilities suggest themselves which could be incorporated into future research and are suggested below.

Sample

As noted previously, the sample for this study was selected from what can be generally designated as three middle or upper middle class suburbs. This resulted in a somewhat skewed sample in terms of such as occupational prestige. This bias in the sample may have decreased the possibility of finding statistically significant relationships.

Suggestions for future research. A retest of the variables used in the present study should be conducted using dissimilar samples. It would be interesting to see if the same relationships, or lack of

relationships, exist within such geographical areas as the inner cities, rural areas, and small towns. Of course, more research is required using Canadian settings. The same applies for a retest of the definitions of leisure and the meanings assigned to certain leisure activities.

Typology of Leisure Activities

It is possible that what might have occurred in the present study was that differences in the relationships between specific variables and specific leisure activities cancelled each other out when these activities were placed together in a category or type of leisure activity. In particular, this refers to those activities categorized as physically-oriented. As a result, in many cases, certain relationships suggested by other authors were not found to exist. The typing of activities may have been at fault at least insofar as the determination of statistically significant relationships between these types of activities and certain variables is concerned.

Suggestions for future research. This study has pointed out the need for refinement of the categorization of leisure activities. For example, with regard to physical activities, as the perspective shifts from a category containing a number of activities to a specific activity, noticeable differences become apparent with regard to the relationship of such variables as age. Future research should be conducted into the relationship between a selected group of variables and specific leisure activities such as those found in the present study.

Influence of Other Variables

The present study examined the influence of a limited number of variables upon leisure activities. The selection of variables to use was guided by previous research. However, it must be admitted that the total range of variables affecting one's use of leisure time is unknown. Therefore, other factors may have influenced the present findings. These factors could not be controlled for.

Suggestions for future research. The physical health of the respondents in the present study was unknown and could not be taken into consideration when interpretations of the findings were made. State of health could play a major role in shaping one's leisure patterns.

At the same time, the personalities of the respondents were not evaluated in this study. Donald and Havighurst concluded in their study that the personalities of their respondents were the prime factors influencing leisure patterns.² This variable should also be re-examined in future research.

Related to personality is another variable which has been neglected in leisure studies to date. This is the influence of parents upon their children's leisure patterns. The shaping of one's leisure values is surely one aspect of the socialization process. How much of an individual's leisure patterns are shaped directly and indirectly

²M.H. Donald and R.J. Havighurst, "Meanings of leisure", Social Forces, 37: May, 1959.

by his parent's use of leisure time? Miller and Robinson have suggested that:

The relationship between an individual's leisure values and his family values is close and intimate. Family recreational life is of great significance in educating the young members toward certain expectations and values of their own in respect to recreation.³

To take a somewhat extreme example, if an individual raised in a life style where money was no obstacle to leisure pursuits, found himself in a position where he could no longer afford all of his previous pursuits, would he still attempt to maintain a similar leisure pattern on a somewhat reduced scale, or would his patterns change considerably to those of other people living at his present level? The transmission of, and incorporation of, leisure values could prove fertile ground for future research.

The above suggestions, if carried out, will not, in all probability, yield a complete picture of the subject of leisure to the sociologist. However, they will give guidance to the research delving into the complexities of leisure and the uses of leisure time.

³Norman P. Miller and Duane M. Robinson, The Leisure Age: Its Challenge to Recreation, (Belmont Calif.: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1963), pp. 249-250.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE AND COVER LETTERS



THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

WINNIPEG, CANADA

February 8, 1968.

As a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at the University of Manitoba, I am conducting a research project on the various factors affecting the use and meaning of leisure. You have been selected as part of a random sample, to participate in this study.

I would sincerely appreciate your co-operation in completing the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to me. A stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience. I can assure you that all of the information you provide will be considered as confidential. Also, when the study is completed, it will be impossible to identify any one individual's answers.

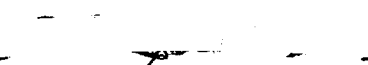
Your returning the questionnaire will assist me greatly in the completion of this project. I wish to thank you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Yours truly,


Barrie Robinson.

I wish to confirm that Mr. Robinson's study has been approved by the Department of Sociology, and that the information you are asked to give will be used solely for the purpose of this study.

Yours truly,


Leo Driedger,
Assistant Professor.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

WINNIPEG, CANADA

February 26, 1968.

Approximately two weeks ago you should have received a questionnaire in the mail. As mentioned in the letter which accompanied that questionnaire, I am conducting a research project which will attempt to ascertain the various factors affecting the use and meaning of leisure. Your name was randomly selected from the List of Voters to participate in this study.

In some cases, two people within the same household were sent questionnaires. We have found that often only one of these was returned. However, it is important to this project that questionnaires be returned from both people.

It is also possible that you have misplaced your questionnaire. Enclosed please find another copy of the questionnaire along with a self-addressed, stamped, envelope.

I would like to remind you that all of the information you provide will be considered as strictly confidential.

Your returning this questionnaire will assist me greatly in the completion of this project. If you have any questions regarding the project, please telephone either myself or Professor Driedger at this number - 474-9644.

If you have already returned your questionnaire, please forgive any inconvenience this letter may have caused you.

I wish to thank you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Yours truly,


Barrie Robinson.

Respondent Number _____

Area Number _____

NOTICE TO ALL RESPONDENTS: Please place a (✓) beside the appropriate response where necessary.

PART I

1. What is your age? _____
2. Sex: Male _____ Female _____
3. Educational level: (Please indicate amount of education acquired and last school attended. Be as specific as possible.)
 Level. _____ School _____
4. Present total family income:

Up to \$5,999	_____	\$10,000 - \$14,999	_____
\$6,000 - \$7,999	_____	\$15,000 or over	_____
\$8,000 - \$9,999	_____		
5. What is the present value you would place on the house in which you live?

Up to \$14,999	_____	\$30,000 - \$34,999	_____
\$15,000 - \$19,999	_____	\$35,000 - \$39,999	_____
\$20,000 - \$24,999	_____	\$40,000 - \$44,999	_____
\$25,000 - \$29,999	_____	\$45,000 or over	_____
6. Present marital status:

Married	_____	Widowed	_____
Single	_____	Separated	_____
Divorced	_____		
7. Number of children: _____
8. Ages of children: (if any) _____
9. Occupation of respondent: (Be as specific as possible)

-2-

10. If married, occupation of spouse: _____

PART II

11. Before completing the next set of questions, would you please write your own definition of the word "leisure" in the space provided below.

12. On the lines provided below, please list the five leisure activities you engage in most frequently, in order of frequency of participation.

13. With the first activity listed in question 12. in mind, please rank the following as to the accuracy with which they state your reasons for participating in this activity. (i.e., rank as number 1. the statement which is most accurate, and so on down to number 7. which would be the least accurate.)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| Gives me a chance to achieve something. | _____ |
| Brings me into contact with friends. | _____ |
| Helps to make the time pass. | _____ |
| Just for the pleasure of it. | _____ |
| A welcome change from work. | _____ |
| Gives me new experience. | _____ |
| I feel I am being creative. | _____ |

14. Now, on the lines below, please list the five leisure activities that you enjoy the most, in order of enjoyment. These activities need not necessarily be the same as those listed for question 12.

15. With the first activity listed in the above question in mind, please rank the following using the same procedure as in question 13. Please assign a number to all of the reasons listed below.

- Gives me a chance to achieve something.
Brings me into contact with friends.
Helps to make the time pass.
Just for the pleasure of it.
A welcome change from work.
Gives me new experience.
I feel I am being creative.

PART III

IF RESPONDENT IS A HOUSE WIFE, PLEASE OMIT PART III.

16. Would you encourage others with similar qualifications to pursue an occupation the same as or similar to yours?

- Yes
Undecided
No

17. In general, how satisfied would you say you are with your occupation?

- Very satisfied
Fairly satisfied
Somewhat unsatisfied
Very unsatisfied

-4-

18. How concerned is your employer with the well-being of his employees?

Very concerned _____

Somewhat concerned _____

Very little concerned _____

Not concerned at all _____

19. Would you like to work permanently at your occupation if you were given the chance?

Would like very much _____

Would not object _____

Would not like _____

20. How would you compare your work to other jobs?

Prefer it to any other work _____

About as good as other jobs _____

Prefer some other occupation if had the opportunity _____

PART IV

21. On the next page, you will find a list of leisure activities. Place a (✓) on the first line immediately in front of the activities in which you participate regularly (i.e. at least once a week). Place an (X) beside the activities in which you participate occasionally. Some of the activities are seasonal. In these cases, please indicate the frequency of participation during that time. PLEASE READ THE ENTIRE LIST BEFORE INDICATING YOUR ACTIVITIES.

(X)

(V)

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| _____ | _____ | Cycling |
| _____ | _____ | Physical fitness activities |
| _____ | _____ | Going out for walks |
| _____ | _____ | Playing badminton, pingpong or tennis |
| _____ | _____ | Window shopping |
| _____ | _____ | Folk dancing |
| _____ | _____ | Bowling, swimming, skating, skiing |
| _____ | _____ | Playing baseball, basketball, or other team sports |
| _____ | _____ | Hunting and fishing |
| _____ | _____ | Organized sports clubs - fencing, archery, etc. |
| _____ | _____ | Listening to radio, records, or watching TV |
| _____ | _____ | Attending plays |
| _____ | _____ | Motor trips, touring or sight seeing |
| _____ | _____ | Visiting art galleries, museums |
| _____ | _____ | Attending lectures, forums |
| _____ | _____ | Attending spectator sports |
| _____ | _____ | Attending movies, theatre, concerts |
| _____ | _____ | Photography |
| _____ | _____ | Painting and/or drawing |
| _____ | _____ | Making costume jewelry, woodworking |
| _____ | _____ | Raising pets |
| _____ | _____ | Taking study courses (correspondence or otherwise) |
| _____ | _____ | Religious study groups |
| _____ | _____ | Playing musical instruments |
| _____ | _____ | Tinkering with cars or household appliances |
| _____ | _____ | Teaching Sunday school |
| _____ | _____ | Dramatic acting |
| _____ | _____ | Tending plants, gardening |
| _____ | _____ | Creative writing |
| _____ | _____ | Hobbies - stamp collecting, coin collecting, etc. |
| _____ | _____ | Choral singing |
| _____ | _____ | Home repairing, decorating |
| _____ | _____ | Reading |
| _____ | _____ | Visiting with friends |
| _____ | _____ | Attending parties or night gatherings |
| _____ | _____ | Playing with children |
| _____ | _____ | Playing cards |
| _____ | _____ | Picnics |
| _____ | _____ | Camping |
| _____ | _____ | Family get-togethers |
| _____ | _____ | Attending clubs or voluntary organizations |
| _____ | _____ | Playing Monopoly, Scrabble, Chess, Dominoes, etc. |
| _____ | _____ | Dining out |
| _____ | _____ | Personal correspondence |
| _____ | _____ | <u>Kaffeeklatches</u> , Bull sessions (at Home, Beer Parlour, etc.) |
| _____ | _____ | Dating |
| _____ | _____ | Telephone social talk |

If you participate in any activities which are not included in the above list, would you please write them in below, placing the appropriate notation before each activity.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND CHI SQUARE TABLES

TABLE XII
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH AGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	278		
Age (A)	3	61.26	2.270
S/A	275	26.98	

TABLE XIII
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH AGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	279		
Age (A)	3	4.633	2.394
S/A	275	1.935	

TABLE XIV
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SPECTATOR ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH AGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	279		
Age (A)	3	4.400	2.961*
S/A	276	1.486	

* P. < .05

TABLE XV
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH AGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	279		
Age (A)	3	5.433	1.402
S/A	276	3.874	

TABLE XVI
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH AGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	279		
Age (A)	3	29.133	4.366*
S/A	276	6.673	
			*P. < .05

TABLE XVII
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND MOST FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY

Activity	<u>Age</u>			
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Physical	10	15	8	4
Spectator	15	18	6	1
Creative	40	52	45	22
Social	17	19	7	1
Total	82	104	66	28
	$\chi^2 = 16.435$ $P > .05$			

TABLE XVIII
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND ACTIVITY MOST ENJOYED

Activity	<u>Age</u>			
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Physical	28	29	17	8
Spectator	9	12	10	6
Creative	28	37	20	7
Social	17	26	19	7
Total	82	104	66	28

$\chi^2 = 5.050$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XIX
MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES, OVER ALL AND BY TYPE, BY SEX

Activity	<u>Sex</u>	
	Male	Female
Physical	1.85	1.67
Spectator	1.76	1.54
Creative	2.76	3.03
Social	3.34	4.36
Over All	9.71	10.71

TABLE XX
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	267		
Stages (A)	3	90.867	3.294*
S/A	263	27.586	

*P < .05

TABLE XXI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	267		
Stages (A)	3	6.067	3.145*
S/A	263	1.929	
			*P < .05

TABLE XXII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SPECTATOR ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	267		
Stages (A)	3	6.567	4.532*
S/A	263	1.449	
			*P < .01

TABLE XXIII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	267		
Stages (A)	3	10.367	2.700*
S/A	263	3.841	
			*P < .05

TABLE XXIV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH FAMILY STAGE CATEGORY

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	267		
Stages (A)	3	23.800	3.547*
S/A	263	6.709	

*P < .05

TABLE XXV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY STAGE AND MOST
FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY

Activity	<u>Family Stage Categories</u>			
	No Children	Children 0-5	Children 6-16	Children 17+
Physical	5	13	13	6
Spectator	7	18	12	2
Creative	17	51	58	33
Social	7	19	16	3
Total	36	101	99	44

$X^2 = 11.280$
P > .05

TABLE XXVI
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY STAGE AND MOST ENJOYED ACTIVITY

Activity	No Children	Family Stage Categories		
		Children 0-5	Children 6-16	Children 17+
Physical	11	27	32	14
Spectator	9	11	12	5
Creative	6	37	33	14
Social	10	26	22	11
Total	36	101	99	44

$\chi^2 = 8.661$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XXVII
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN PER INCOME GROUP

Source	DF	MS	F
Total	274		
Income (A)	4	184.588	7.486*
S/A	270	24.659	

*P < .05

TABLE XXVIII
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH INCOME GROUP

Source	DF	MS	F
Total	274	1.450	.737
Income (A)	4	1.968	
S/A	270		

TABLE XXIX

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH INCOME GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	274		
Income (A)	4	1.600	1.175
S/A	270	1.362	

TABLE XXX

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH INCOME GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	274		
Income (A)	4	10.425	2.781*
S/A	270	3.749	

*P < .05

TABLE XXXI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH INCOME GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	274		
Income (A)	4	11.975	1.797
S/A	270	6.665	

TABLE XXXII
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND THE ACTIVITY
 MOST FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN

Activity	Income Groups (in dollars)				
	Up to 5,999	6-7,999	8-9,999	10-14,999	15,000+
Physical	5	10	8	12	2
Spectator	3	11	8	15	3
Creative	18	28	25	68	17
Social	3	5	16	16	3
Total	29	54	57	111	25

$X^2 = 14.699$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XXXIII
 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND MOST ENJOYED ACTIVITY

Activity	Income Groups (in dollars)				
	Up to 5,999	6-7,999	8-9,999	10-14,999	15,000+
Physical	6	17	15	34	11
Spectator	4	9	8	12	3
Creative	16	18	13	38	7
Social	3	10	21	27	4
Total	29	54	57	111	25

$X^2 = 17.738$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XXXIV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	276		
Occ. Prest. (A)	4	23.500	.870
S/A	272	27.013	

TABLE XXXV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	276		
Occ. Prest. (A)	4	.550	.028
S/A	272	1.967	

TABLE XXXVI

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SPECTATOR ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	276		
Occ. Prest. (A)	4	1.350	< 1
S/A	272	1.351	

TABLE XXXVII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	276		
Occ. Prest. (A)	4	4.550	1.183
S/A	272	3.846	

TABLE XXXVIII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE GROUP

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	276		
Occ. Prest. (A)	4	8.025	1.185
S/A	276	6.770	

TABLE XXXIX

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE AND MOST
FREQUENTLY PARTICIPATED IN ACTIVITY

Activity	<u>Occupational Prestige Group</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
Physical	12	7	2	7	9
Spectator	14	8	3	8	6
Creative	60	31	22	18	25
Social	17	7	7	9	5
Total	103	53	34	42	45

$X^2 = 8.763$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XL
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE AND
MOST ENJOYED ACTIVITY

Activity	<u>Occupational Prestige Group</u>				
	1	2	3	4	5
Physical	31	16	9	11	14
Spectator	13	2	9	6	7
Creative	36	18	10	9	18
Social	23	17	6	16	6
Total	103	53	34	42	45

$\chi^2 = 18.870$
 $P > .05$

TABLE XLI
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	171		
J.S. (A)	2	29.535	< 1
S/A	169	55.307	

TABLE XLII
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	171		
J.S. (A)	2	.850	.411
S/A	169	2.065	

TABLE XLIII

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SPECTATOR ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	171		
J.S. (A)	2	.800	.499
S/A	169	1.602	

TABLE XLIV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	171		
J.S. (A)	2	1.800	.391
S/A	169	4.608	

TABLE XLV

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
ENGAGED IN BY EACH LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION

<u>Source</u>	<u>DF</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Total	171		
J.S. (A)	2	14.750	2.079
S/A	169	7.096	