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No. 5234

CAUCASIAN, NEGRO, AND MEXICAN-AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD
RECREATION PROGRAM ELEMENTS WITHIN A METROPOLITAN
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the
North Texas State University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

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Denton, Texas

August, 1976

CB

Miles, Robert G., Caucasian, Negro, and Mexican-American Attitudes Toward Recreation Program Elements Within a Metropolitan Parks and Recreation Department. Master of Science (Recreation), August, 1976, 89 pp., 38 tables, bibliography, 26 titles.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine if participant attitudes toward recreation program elements varied significantly according to racial origin of the individual. The subjects were adults involved in structured and unstructured recreation programs at six community recreation centers operated by the Dallas Recreation Department. The chi-square test was used to determine significance of the difference among participant attitudes. The results of the investigation revealed a statistically significant difference among the three racial groups with regard to their attitudes toward various program elements. Conclusions were that participants from these three racial groups appear to be more different than alike in their attitude toward recreation programming.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Conditions in modern life have denied many people the outlets for self-expression through recreation (4, p. 1). The overall problem of providing recreation service to racial or minority group populations reached a peak for the recreation profession with the onset of social unrest and disorder in most of the nation's cities in the 1960's (7, p. 325). Despite the discontent evidenced by the riots of the 1960's, most minority group citizens, regardless of social and economic status and capability, are still forced to cope with a common base of overt discriminatory policies, programs, and leadership at the hands of public recreation systems (7, pp. 327-328).

The basic concept of "recreation for all" is intended to assure equal opportunity for all to participate in programs or activities, without restrictions or distinctions based on race, religion, sex, creed, or socioeconomic class (5, p. 3). This concept is intended to establish the inviolability of every person's right to participate in cultural, recreational, and leisure activities. It must be remembered that the traditional "recreation for all" concept is not a viable operational policy (5, p. 4).

Contemporary insights from education, psychology and sociology show that the disadvantaged do not participate the way their advantaged fellow citizens do. In fact, they cannot participate the way the advantaged do because of social deprivation, prejudice, insufficient finances and for other reasons (5, p. 4).

Charleston emphasized the feelings of many contemporary minority Americans with the following statements: "Kids want to do something. We are part of America. We live in an American dream. We want to be part of this American dream. But, we are not given the opportunity" (2, p. xx). Charleston further emphasized his concern by asking these questions: "When are we going to be helped? When are they going to start listening to us? When are they going to start meeting our needs or even part of our needs?" (2, p. xx). These questions are ones which must be answered by the recreation professional of today if he or she is going to provide total leisure services for all citizens in the community.

Statement of the Problem

This study sought to identify the attitudes of adult male and female recreation participants from various racial backgrounds regarding recreation program elements. Six community recreation centers within the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department were randomly selected as survey centers and adult recreation participants from each of these centers were surveyed to provide data for this study.

Identified as part of the investigation were the following sub-problems.

1. This investigation identified the racial groups that participated in recreation programs offered by the six centers.

2. An evaluation instrument was developed to ascertain attitude responses of identified racial groups toward recreation programs offered by the six selected recreation centers in Dallas, Texas.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if participant attitude towards recreation program elements varied significantly according to racial origin of the individual. An additional purpose for this study was to provide further information to recreation programmers in metropolitan parks and recreation departments regarding activity preferences of participants from various racial groups.

Need for the Study

Recreation professional are faced with one of the greatest challenges today that could ever be imagined in the field of recreation. That challenge is to provide community recreational services, either publicly or privately, for all citizens regardless of the differences in age, sex, race, or socioeconomic class. Recreation agencies should attempt to eliminate possible discriminatory practices in programming if personal leisure pursuits are to be met adequately.

This study allowed the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department to evaluate their existing adult programs. Attitude responses were compiled from each of the six centers participating in the study. The findings from this study permitted recreation administrators to get a close observation of citizen opinion regarding current program practices by the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department.

Delimitations

The following delimitations were imposed on this study.

1. Subjects were male and female adults, seventeen years of age and older.
2. Six community recreation centers out of twenty-six were selected as survey sites for collecting data. The six centers were randomly selected from the following stratifications:
 - (a) predominantly white,
 - (b) predominantly Negro, and
 - (c) predominantly Mexican-American.

These stratifications were determined by applying a combination approach, using census tract information along with data received from a survey of the twenty-six recreation center directors and the program specialist for the Dallas Recreation Department. The predominantly white stratification and the predominantly Negro stratification were documented by the 1970 Census Tracts and by the data received from the survey. The predominantly Mexican-American

stratification was documented only by the data received from the survey. The 1970 Census Tracts classify only Negroes and whites; they do not have separate stratifications for other ethnic groups. For this reason, the survey of recreation center directors and program specialist was conducted. Two community recreation centers represented each of the three stratifications, thus accounting for the six centers involved in the study.

3. The subjects who participated in the survey represented those individuals currently enrolled in present adult recreation programs.

4. The time of the year in which the survey was conducted represented one program session of the calendar year.

Limitations

The following limitations were imposed on this study.

1. Community recreation centers selected for the study did not include the total number of centers within the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department.

2. Attendance of participants could not be relied upon during the specified time during which the survey was administered.

3. Some of the subjects who participated in the survey could not complete the questionnaire because they could not read, write, or speak the English language.

Assumptions

The following assumptions were imposed on this study.

1. The recreation needs of adult males and females, within different racial groups, are being met through existing programs.
2. Demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, income and the availability of free time affect participation.
3. Subjects would comply with proper procedures in completing the survey questionnaire.
4. All questionnaires would be completed and collected within the same hour that they were distributed.
5. Geographical location of community recreation centers in relation to transportation availability affects participation in municipal recreation programs.

Definition of Terms

The following terms and definitions were pertinent to this study.

Recreation--Recreation is any form of experience or activity in which an individual engages from choice because of the personal enjoyment and satisfaction which it brings directly to him (1, p. 11).

Community recreation program--The community recreation program is the total experience of individuals and groups from community action providing areas, facilities, leadership, and funds (1, p. 259).

City of Dallas Parks and Recreation Department--The Dallas Parks and Recreation Department is the city department charged with bringing activities to the taxpayers and the citizens of the City of Dallas, Texas (4, p. 5).

Race--Race is a class or kind of individual with common characteristics, interests, or habits (6, p. 704).

Adult male--An adult male is an individual seventeen years of age and older (3, p. 23).

Adult female--An adult female is an individual seventeen years of age and older (3, p. 23).

Predominantly white stratification--The predominantly white stratification is a population area consisting of 80 percent or more white inhabitants according to the 1970 Census Tracts (8, pp. 4-15). The definition for the predominantly white stratification was verified by information received from the survey of recreation center directors and the program specialist for the Dallas Recreation Department (Appendix C).

Predominantly Negro/Black stratification--The predominantly Negro/Black stratification is a population area consisting of 80 percent or more Negro/Black inhabitants according to the 1970 Census Tracts (8, pp. 4-15). The definition for the predominantly Negro/Black stratification was verified by information received from the survey of recreation center directors and the program specialist for the Dallas Recreation Department (Appendix C).

Predominantly Mexican-American stratification--The predominantly Mexican-American stratification consists of recreation centers which have a predominance of Mexican-American participants. This information was received from the survey of Dallas recreation center directors and the program specialist for the Dallas Recreation Department (Appendix C).

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the literature is divided into the following sections: (a) historical perspectives of racial groups in the American society and (b) recreation programming for racial groups in the American society.

Historical Perspectives of Racial Groups in the American Society

In looking at the historical perspectives of racial groups in American society it must be understood that phrases like minorities, American minorities, or minority people, are sometimes used interchangeably with the word "race." The existence of a minority in a society implies the existence of a corresponding dominant group with higher social status and greater privileges. Minority status carries with it the exclusion from full participation in the life of society (7, p. 347).

Minorities, however, are not all alike. They differ in the symbols which set them apart, in the nature of their relationship to the dominant group and in their reactions to the situation. The principal racial groups which were discussed are Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Orientals.

Importation of Negro slaves to the English colonies began in 1619. Thus, the new nation born in 1776 inherited a slave minority brutally forced into subservience (8, p. 3). In spite of their long residence in this country and considerable improvement in their welfare, Negroes still occupy the lowest status of all American minorities (8, p. 3). These American citizens were frequently denied opportunities to the extent that they were segregated in public schools. The private life of most Negroes in the North was almost as closely confined to members of their own race as that of Negroes in the South. More than any other minority, the Negroes were forced to live among themselves. Inevitably, they became the most closely knit race-conscious minority in the United States.

More Americans than ever before in the history of the United States are now demanding that Negroes be treated as first-class citizens. Part of this change has been due to the American Creed, part to the consequences of two world wars, and part to the efforts of Negroes themselves. Above all, there has been a healthy change in the attitude of Americans toward Negroes. The improved economic and cultural level of many Negroes has also made them more easily accepted by other elements in the communities. Fewer Negroes are willing to accept segregation and other forms of discrimination. Finally, a growing awareness of the contributions of Negroes to American civilization has weakened some

of the prejudices against them. Today, the vast majority of Negroes are determined to achieve the status of first-class American citizens. This prospect is perhaps brighter than ever before in American history.

The Mexican or Mexican-American was the second minority group discussed. These descendants from Mexico made a large influx into the Southwestern region of the United States, more commonly known as Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The great majority of Mexicans are engaged in such types of employment as agricultural labor, railroad maintenance, mining, and unskilled work in heavy industry. The problems the Mexican population face lend themselves primarily to the region in which most of them live. Conditions are being improved, but whether changes will be brought about as rapidly as can be reasonably expected depends not only on the quality of leadership within the group and area itself, but also the coordination of efforts within the community as a whole. Concern about the welfare of the Mexicans is undoubtedly increasing and becoming more widespread. The Mexicans themselves are, however, becoming politically active and efforts to bring about improvements are multiplying. The traditional inarticulateness and lack of organization of the Mexican-speaking population in the United States is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The task at hand is to improve the situation of the depressed group and establish creative intergroup relationships.

The third minority group discussed were the Puerto Ricans. The major wave of Puerto Ricans came to the United States immediately following World War II. In 1950, there were some 300 Puerto Ricans, first and second generations in New York City. This total accounted for 90 percent of the total in the continental United States (2, p. 356). The first Puerto Ricans to come to the continent were immigrants. Many were exiles who fled to this country to escape the Spanish dictatorship. Puerto Ricans have encountered the usual problems of an immigrant group adjusting to a strange environment. As a minority group with linguistic problems and varying degrees of physical appearance, they have encountered discrimination and exploitation in all areas of life, like many other minority groups in America.

The Orientals were the final minority group discussed. Overlapping chronologically with European immigration was that of the Chinese and the Japanese, who concentrated in West Coast communities. At first they were tolerated as exploitable labor, but as these people, particularly the Japanese, began to succeed in competition with native whites, further immigration was curtailed by the United States government (8, p. 4). Those who remained in the United States were fixed in a pattern of segregated minority status little altered until the drastic relocation of the Japanese during World War II. Since the war, the economic status of both the Chinese and Japanese has improved, discrimination

against them has markedly declined, but still they hold their place as a minority group.

Recreation Programming for Racial
Groups in the American Society

One might question whether the condition of being a Negro, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, or Oriental influences recreation behavior. This may prove to be true (13, p. 88). Some of the most blatant examples of discrimination have occurred at recreation facilities, notably swimming pools and beaches (13, p. 88). This situation has improved greatly since May 17, 1954, when the United States Supreme Court made their final decision involving Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1), which held segregation of public facilities to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court stated,

Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to (retard) the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racial (ly) integrated school system (1, p. 494).

The court concluded by saying,

That in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated, for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

We have announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws (1, p. 495).

The importance of the 1954 Brown v. Board of Education court decision was not only felt in the public education setting, but its impact greatly affected public recreation. Murphy (13) noted that even though segregation in public facilities was proven to be unconstitutional, discrimination still exists in more subtle forms. If a person has been denied access to a recreation activity because of his race, he or she may never develop the appropriate skills, or, more important perhaps, the interest in participating.

The overall problem of providing adequate services to minority group populations reached a peak for the recreation profession with the onset of social unrest and disorder in most of the nation's cities in the 1960's (15, p. 325). Valid studies and surveys now support the long-standing contentions of minority group citizens that they have never received a rightful share of public and private recreation resources and services (15, p. 325).

Edgar's study (5), indicated that Negroes and whites conceive of recreation in very much the same way. The range of recreational activities selected showed Negroes and whites to have similarities in activity preferences. However, differences did occur between the two groups with respect to particular activities considered most often by each to be recreation. Negroes most often considered those

activities to be recreation which were more physically active such as swimming, boxing, and dancing. Whites most often considered those activities to be recreation which were less physically active, or passive ones, such as picnicking, pleasure walking, sightseeing, and camping. Edgar (5) concluded that little difference exists between the recreation concepts of Negroes and whites.

Kraus' study (6) noted that patterns of participation were greatly affected by the type of activity offered and by the age of the participant taking part in the recreation program. Negroes tend to dominate recreation programs in certain sports (6, p. 324). These include track and field, use of swimming facilities, basketball, and several forms of combative activity, especially boxing. In comparison, lower participation rates were noticed in the individual or dual sports. Looking at other types of activity than sports, it is found that Negro children and youth tend to participate widely in the areas of music, drama, and dance.

Within the Negro population, one finds a significant change of interests and involvement according to age level. On the adult level, there are fewer Negro participants when compared to Negroes taking part at younger age levels (6, p. 325). Numerous reasons may account for such a decline (6, p. 324).

1. A large number of Negro adults are in service trades or work as domestics and may not be free during the hours in which recreation programs are offered.

2. Negro men developed skills and habits of participation as youth through sports programs that now are no longer available to them.

3. Most programs offered for adults in community recreation centers are generally regarded as appropriate for middle-class interests and values, and a high proportion of Negro adults are in a lower socioeconomic grouping.

4. Negro adults frequently withdraw or are not willing to enter programs in which whites are the major participants.

Throughout the study, with respect to age group participation, Kraus (6) believed the key factor influencing participation of each age level was the social stigma that Negroes and whites felt existed between each of them.

When planning recreation programs for racial groups, the recreation professional must consider the clientele he is serving. McKee's address (10) pointed out that the people of the inner city possess the same basic desires in life as any other individual in society. The difference lies in the fact that they are tired of being told what their needs are and how to solve them. Like many minority groups, they want a voice in recreation programming. Many times programs are predetermined without considering the cries of frustrated racial groups.

A survey of adult participation in outdoor recreation was reported by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (12). An analysis of leisure time patterns by socioeconomic characteristics showed rising participation

rates with increases in education and income for outdoor recreation and most other, leisure time activities as well. The better educated and upper income people made somewhat more active use of their free time than others. Finally, leisure preferences were conditioned by locational factors, that is, by the time and distance required to reach the location where one could engage in preferred recreation activity. Change in locational factors may give rise to change in preferences.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (12) showed race to have a marked relationship with outdoor activity. Negroes engaged in outdoor activities relatively infrequently compared to whites. Negro men in particular were less active participants than white men in outdoor activities.

Smith (14), a Black man, suggested that our conventional recreation approaches and recreation philosophy must change. Today, we tend to offer recreation services which meet a portion of the individual needs, but we do not attempt to coordinate those services with other needs the individual may have. An example of such service would be the original settlement-house movement where an extensive range of activities (cooking, sewing, nutrition, health education classes, and job training) were offered. Perhaps this multi-service approach is the only approach that has relevancy for Black people, particularly those who reside in the ghetto or inner-city areas.

Programming for specific needs of the Black people was another important area of concern. The major problem in programming for Black people was that white administrators did not understand Black thinking, and, too often, Black people could not articulate their needs and interests in terms which the white structure could readily understand. This communication gap is a critical void in the development of programs in basically Black areas (14, p. 52).

There are twenty cities in the United States with over 100,000 Black residents (3, p. 44). Yet, despite the numbers of Blacks in urban communities, the Black urbanite is truly recreation's forgotten man. Brown (3) says the Black urbanite is forgotten in terms of programs, he is forgotten in terms of facilities, and he is forgotten in terms of his aspirations for a better life. The recreation profession must acquire an understanding of Black needs and aspirations. This is not difficult because Black needs and aspirations are basically the same as white, Puerto Rican, or Mexican-American needs and aspirations. The main difference is that in a society where race is the major social force that relates to the interaction between groups of people, activities and concerns related to Blacks are usually treated with less insight than are those of white residents. In developing recreation programs and plans, professionals must plan with the Black urban populations, not for them.

If urban recreation is to respond effectively to its challenge of providing publicly sponsored recreation for the poor, then urban recreation must re-create itself. Middleton (11) clearly defined a ten-point plan through which urban recreation programming can be re-created. Urban recreation must decentralize, particularize, set priorities, integrate, utilize local talent, evaluate, plan, educate, sensitize, and publicize.

Urban recreation programming will succeed only to the degree that urban recreation leaders exercise initiative, creativity, and sensitivity. The re-creation of recreation should play a crucial role in regenerating confidence in the quality of urban living.

In Los Angeles, California, a city whose residents represent a variety of racial backgrounds, has, within its central city, a variety of Asian-Americans including Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Korean, Filipino, and Samoan. In 1972, the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks organized a festival to encourage members of the Asian communities to preserve their cultural heritage and identity, while promoting an understanding of and respect for individual differences (9, p. 36).

Martinez and Nuss (9) agree that if recreation services are to be humanized, recreation departments must develop programs that reflect and enhance their patrons' cultural values. In order to attract and communicate with those

people who have strong cultural ties, recreation departments must include in their programs the elements of the fiesta—excitement, color, a communion of people, and community involvement. The fiesta which is in all people belongs in recreation programs.

Duran (4) believes many Mexican-Americans have absorbed the attitudes that prevail toward them as a racial group and as a social class, and this has deeply internalized a negative self-attitude of imminent failure. Recreation leaders who have had counseling experience possess enthusiasm and can relate well with all age groups, may help eliminate or alter this negative self-attitude. "A good counseling program in each recreation center should be mandatory because staff members should not just function as disciplinarians, but should also help guide participants, make them feel important to the over-all program, and help enhance their self-image" (4, p. 50). Recreation entails more than just running of sport activities, arts and crafts; it must be geared to the physical, mental, creative, and cultural characteristics of the community it serves.

The United States census indicates that Hawaii has about 41 percent Caucasians, 27 percent Japanese, 10 percent Filipinos, 9 percent Hawaiians, 8 percent Chinese, and 5 percent of other ethnic backgrounds, including Blacks, Koreans, Samoans, and American Indians (16, p. 40). Clearly, no ethnic extraction is a majority in Hawaii.

Young Suk Ko (16) says the Honolulu Department of Recreation, through its programming, assumed the task of utilizing the varied cultural characteristics and ethnic identifications of area residents as resources for recreation activities. Not all activities have an appeal in all areas, however; socioeconomic factors and local natural resources in certain areas have influenced the life-styles of the residents so that they prefer some activities over others. The availability of resources has a strong influence on the development of both preferences and participation. Socioeconomic factors may limit this availability, and counteracting these factors is an important aspect of providing the opportunity for all citizens to choose among a wide range of recreation experiences.

One problem in the development of activities derived from ethnic resources lies in obtaining qualified people to lead recreation programs. It is desirable to obtain leaders from the particular ethnic group to which the activity is related, not because they are more skilled, but rather because of their understanding of the cultural implications, associations, and meanings related to the activity. The history and traditions are integral parts of the activity and lead to a greater understanding and appreciation of the ethnic group.

A regressive pattern in the evolution of the recreation profession's concepts and practices has undoubtedly

contributed to the limited capacity of recreation practitioners to respond effectively to the needs and demands of minority group members for recreation services (15, p. 348). State, county, and municipal recreation departments will have to quickly discover ways and means to overcome the crippling communication gap that has developed over the years (15, p. 348).

For the present, it should be recognized by theorists and practitioners alike that as long as the recreation system shares the public tax dollar it has the serious responsibility to develop a permanent but flexible capability to serve the needs and desires of all citizens, including minority group members (15, p. 349). There is a further responsibility to develop a communication network to transmit knowledge about social, environmental, and economic factors that influence citizens'--including minority groups'--demands, needs, expectations, and aspirations (15, p. 349).

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CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

Preliminary Procedures

The data for this study were obtained from a survey questionnaire which was distributed to all male and female adults who were actively participating in programs at six community recreation centers in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department. Of the twenty-six community recreation centers located in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department, two recreation centers were randomly selected from the following stratifications.

- (a) predominantly white,
- (b) predominantly Negro, and
- (c) predominantly Mexican-American.

These stratifications were determined by applying a combination approach, using census tract information along with data received from a survey of the twenty-six recreation center directors and the program specialist for the Dallas Recreation Department. The predominantly white stratification and the predominantly Negro stratification were documented by the 1970 Census Tracts and by the data received from the survey. The predominantly Mexican-American stratification was only by the data received from the survey. The 1970 Census Tracts classify only Negroes and whites. They

do not have separate stratifications for other ethnic groups. For this reason, the survey of recreation center directors and the program specialist was conducted. Of the twenty-six recreation centers, only twenty-three recreation centers were considered in the random selection process. The recreation centers eliminated from the random selection process were newly opened centers and had been programming for a short period of time, therefore they were not allowed by the researcher to participate in the study.

Two community recreation centers represented each of the three stratifications. The following six recreation centers participated in the study: Fretz Recreation Center, Walnut Hill Recreation Center, Martin Luther King Recreation Center, North Hampton Recreation Center, Jaycee Recreation Center, and Pike Recreation Center.

Community recreation center selection was based on the racial makeup of the area in which the center was located. The 1970 United States Census Tracts for the City of Dallas provided information regarding the total number of people living in that particular tract--the number of whites, the number of Negroes, and the percentage of Negroes living in that particular locality. The 1970 United States Census Tracts provided data in only two racial categories, white and Negro. The following definition was applied for racial categories:

The category white includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as

persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but, entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock. The category Negro includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but, who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. All other racial categories, such as American Indian, Japanese, and Chinese, are included in the total, but not shown separately (4, App. 3).

The twenty-six community recreation centers within the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department were placed on a 1970 United States Tract map of Dallas according to street address and park location. After determining where the centers were located in relation to their census tract, an observation of the statistical information was made regarding the total number of people in that census tract--the number of whites, the number of Negroes, and the percentage of Negroes. From this information, three stratifications were determined. The three stratifications were predominantly white, predominantly Negro, and predominantly Mexican-American, as defined earlier. This process allowed each of the twenty-three recreation centers to be placed in its particular stratification according to population information received from the 1970 United States Census Tracts--Dallas, Texas (4, pp. 4-15).

A personal survey was conducted by the researcher to obtain personal opinions from the twenty-three center directors and from the recreation department program specialist regarding the racial makeup of the areas in which

the recreation centers were located. The information received from the survey agreed with the information received from the United States Census Tracts. There were four cases where the center director or program specialist felt a particular area had a higher percentage rate of one particular racial group as compared to the information provided by the 1970 United States Census Tracts. The differences found between the two information sources did not affect the procedure for recreation center selection. Two community recreation centers were randomly selected by the researcher from each stratification. This process allowed participants at the six selected recreation centers to become involved in the study.

A pilot administration of the attitude inventory was conducted at three community recreation centers in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department. The following centers were involved in the pilot administration: Anita Martinez Recreation Center, North Hampton Recreation Center, and Walnut Hill Recreation Center. Thirty-one adults participated in the pilot administration. Fifteen Caucasians from Walnut Hill Recreation Center, eight Mexican-Americans from Anita Martinez Recreation Center, and eight Negroes from North Hampton Recreation Center were administered the pilot inventory. The pilot administration was conducted to obtain recreation program participants' responses regarding the design and construction of the attitude inventory

instrument. Once this information was obtained and needed adjustments made, the attitude inventory was printed in its final form.

Preparation of Attitude Inventory

A questionnaire and attitude inventory, as found in Appendix A, was the instrument used for the collection of the data. Suggestions from numerous college professors and recreation colleagues were used to assist in the development of the questionnaire. Construction of the questionnaire was aided by the utilization of criteria recommended by Clarke and Clarke (2). Berdie and Anderson (1) provided additional information in design and use of the instrument.

The desired information came from a fill-in-the-blank, circle-the-answer questionnaire. A color coding system for identification of the questionnaires was implemented, so distinctions could be made between the six selected community recreation centers involved in the study.

Administration of the Attitude Inventory

The questionnaires were delivered personally by the researcher to the six community recreation center directors. At this time, oral instructions were given to the director and his staff regarding the administration of the questionnaire.

Center directors were given instructions to begin the survey on the Monday following the personal orientation

meetings held on Friday. The survey was administered Monday through Sunday for one week only. With the cooperation of the center director and his staff, the questionnaire was distributed in the adult classes at their scheduled meeting times. To assist those of Mexican-American origin, the questions were provided in both Spanish and English.

As soon as the respondent completed his or her questionnaire, a member of the recreation center staff collected it. All completed questionnaires were placed in a large envelope and returned to the center director. This procedure was followed in all adult activity classes for one week.

Formal instructions were printed on the first page of the questionnaire to assist the participant in completing the questionnaire. Any individuals who completed the questionnaire in one activity were asked not to fill out a duplicate.

Private clubs, organizations, or civic groups that reserved room space in one of the six community recreation centers during the designated week were included in the survey. Free play periods involving adults were also surveyed.

At the end of the week the survey of adult activities (structured and unstructured) was terminated. All questionnaires were secured and kept in the recreation center director's possession until the following Monday, when they were picked up by the researcher.

Procedure for Analysis of the Data

The data from the survey were arranged in such a manner that relationships could be measured statistically. White participant inventories were analyzed from predominantly white recreation centers, Black participant inventories were analyzed from predominantly Black recreation centers, and Mexican-American participant inventories were analyzed from predominantly Mexican-American recreation centers. Attitude responses of the participants toward recreation program elements were tested to determine if there were significant differences in attitudes among racial groups. To obtain this information, statistical methodology was applied. The form imposed for this study was the Chi-square Test (3).

Individuals within the identified racial groups responded to twelve attitudinal questions. A Chi-square test was administered for each question. The respondents selected one response, out of five, that best described their attitudes toward a given question. A table was used to illustrate those responses in relation to each identified racial group. Twelve charts were used, each representing one Chi-square test.

The study required a minimum of 150 completed attitude inventories. This number was determined by the statistical requirements of the Chi-square test. Five attitude responses (rows) times three racial groups (columns) times ten was the

formula used for determining the minimum number of respondents necessary to administer Chi-square.

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CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The analysis of the data collected from 328 adult participants involved in recreation programs at six Dallas community recreation centers is presented in this chapter. Adult participants at six community recreation centers were surveyed to determine if their attitude toward recreation program elements varied significantly according to racial origin.

Four hundred sixty-nine adult recreation program participants from six community recreation centers were administered an attitude inventory to determine their attitudes regarding various recreation program elements. One hundred forty-one participant inventories were not usable due to incomplete and/or irrelevant responses. All non-white participants representing the predominantly white recreation centers, all non-Black participants representing the predominantly Black recreation centers, and all non-Mexican-American participants representing the predominantly Mexican-American recreation centers were removed from the study. The total number removed from the study was minimal. The remaining 328 usable attitude inventories were divided into three racial groups according to the race of the respondents. Table I presents these data.

TABLE I
 RECREATION CENTERS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY AND THE NUMBER OF PARTICIPANT
 RESPONSES COLLECTED

Recreation Center	Racial Stratification	Number of Attitude Inventories Completed	Number of Unusable Attitude Inventories	Number of Usable Attitude Inventories	Racial Group Totals
Fretz	White	230	77	153	209
Walnut Hill	White	84	28	56	
North Hampton	Black	75	16	59	78
Martin Luther King	Black	21	2	19	
Jaycee	Mexican-American	30	5	25	41
Pike	Mexican-American	29	13	16	
Total	3	469	141	328	328

Fifteen recreation centers in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department serve a predominantly white population. Two of these recreation centers were randomly selected from which to sample adult white recreation program participants. Five recreation centers in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department serve a predominantly Black population. Two of these recreation centers were randomly selected from which to sample adult Black recreation program participants. Three recreation centers in the Dallas Parks and Recreation Department serve a predominantly Mexican-American population. Two of these recreation centers were randomly selected from which to sample adult Mexican-American recreation program participants. These six centers, representing three racial stratifications, yielded a total of 328 completed adult participant responses.

The attitude inventory used to collect the data was made up of twenty-four statements. Responses to statements one through twelve represented demographic data. Responses to statement seven, regarding race, was used to arrange the data for analysis of the twelve attitudinal responses. The responses to statements one through six and eight through twelve were used to assist in interpretation of the Chi-square analysis. Chi-square analyses were performed on each of the attitudinal statements to determine if adult attitudes toward recreation program elements differed significantly according to the racial origin of the participant.

Attitudinal differences among racial groups were required to meet the .01 level of significance to be considered. The selection of the .01 level of significance was made to place the most stringent requirement upon the data received. Several statistical experts suggest the use of the .01 level criterion as being considerably more stringent a requirement than the .05 level (1, p. 212; 3, p. 210).

Analysis of Attitudinal Statements

There were twenty-four statements in the inventory that required participant responses. Statements thirteen through twenty-four were attitudinal in content. These attitudinal statements are analyzed in the following discussion.

Attitudinal statement one (attitudinal inventory statement thirteen) is listed below.

"The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent recreation programs for adults at all public recreation centers in Dallas, Texas."

Table II contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement thirteen of the attitudinal inventory were not significant at the .01 level (3, p. 340). A Chi-square of 15.2560 was obtained.

A complete summary of percentage of responses by racial groups is shown in Appendix D. The percentage of responses among racial groups to this statement appears to indicate their agreement that the Dallas Recreation Department

TABLE II

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 13

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	78	83	44	2	2	209	15.2560
% of Responses	37.3	39.7	21.1	1.0	1.0	100	
Mexican-American	11	18	8	4	0	41	
% of Responses	26.8	43.9	19.5	9.8	0	100	
Black	31	24	16	6	1	78	
% of Responses	39.7	30.8	20.5	7.7	1.3	100	
Total Respondents	120	125	68	12	3	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

provided excellent recreation programs at its recreation centers. Seventy-five percent of all respondents agreed with this statement. Twenty-one percent of the respondents were undecided about the excellence of adult recreation programming, and 5 percent disagreed with the statement.

Attitudinal statement two (attitudinal inventory statement fourteen) is listed below.

"The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent parks and recreation centers for adults in Dallas, Texas."

Table III contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement fourteen of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 23.2614 was obtained. A significant difference among the attitudes of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix E.

TABLE III

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 14

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	74	95	95	6	2	209	23.2614
% of Responses	35.4	45.5	15.3	2.9	1.0	100	
Mexican-American	10	15	11	5	0	41	
% of Responses	24.4	36.6	26.8	12.2	0	100	
Black	32	20	20	3	3	78	
% of Responses	41.0	25.6	25.6	3.8	3.8	100	
Total Respondents	116	130	63	14	5	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

The white participants tended to agree more with this statement than did the Mexican-American participants or the Black participants. Among the three racial groups the white participants and the Black participants were in stronger agreement than the Mexican-American participants. Eighty-one percent of the white adult respondents agreed with the excellence of the parks and recreation centers provided by the Dallas Recreation Department. Sixty-seven percent of the adult Black participants agreed with this statement, along with 61 percent of the Mexican-American participants. Seventy-five percent of all the respondents agreed with statement fourteen of the attitudinal inventory. Nineteen percent of all respondents were undecided and 6 percent of the adult participants expressed an attitude of disagreement.

Attitudinal statement three (attitudinal inventory statement fifteen) is listed below.

"The Dallas Recreation Department provides adequate recreational equipment and supplies for adults in Dallas, Texas."

Table IV contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement fifteen of the attitudinal inventory were not significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 19.2060 was obtained. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix F.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 15

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	50	103	38	16	2	209	19.2060
% of Responses	23.9	49.3	18.2	7.7	1.0	100	
Mexican-American	8	15	13	4	1	41	
% of Responses	19.5	36.6	31.7	9.8	2.4	100	
Black	28	21	19	6	4	78	
% of Responses	35.9	26.9	24.4	7.7	5.1	100	
Total Respondents	86	139	70	26	7	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

The percentage of responses obtained from adult participants, representing the racial groups, showed a tendency to agree with statement fifteen. Sixty-nine percent of all respondents agreed with this statement. Twenty-one percent were undecided regarding the adequacy of the Dallas Recreation Department to provide recreational equipment and supplies for adult recreation programs. Ten percent of all the respondents disagreed with this statement.

Attitudinal statement four (attitudinal inventory statement sixteen) reads as follows.

"The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent recreation personnel to work in their community recreation centers."

Table V contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement sixteen of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 28.2057 was obtained. A significant difference among the attitudes of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage responses by racial groups is shown in Appendix G.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 16

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	61	104	41	3	0	209	28.2057
% of Responses	29.2	49.8	19.6	1.4	0	100	
Mexican-Americans	14	25	2	0	0	41	
% of Responses	34.1	61.0	4.9	0	0	100	
Black	33	21	19	2	3	78	
% of Responses	42.3	26.9	24.4	2.6	3.8	100	
Total Respondents	108	150	62	5	3	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

The Mexican-American adult participants agreed more strongly with the excellence of the recreation center personnel provided by the Dallas Recreation Department than did the white or Black adult participants.

Ninety-five percent of the adult Mexican-American respondents agreed with statement sixteen. Seventy-nine percent of the white adults and 69 percent of the Black adults also agreed. Forty-six percent of all respondents agreed with statement sixteen of the attitudinal inventory. Nineteen percent of the respondents, from the three racial groups, were undecided, and 2 percent of all participants disagreed.

Attitudinal statement five (attitudinal inventory statement seventeen) is listed below.

"The adult recreation programs offered at this community recreation center are excellent."

Table VI contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement seventeen of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 33.9453 was obtained. A significant difference among the attitudes of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix H.

The white and Mexican-American adults agreed strongly with the excellence of the adult programs conducted at their

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 17

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	96	88	22	3	0	209	33.9453
% of Responses	45.9	42.1	10.5	1.4	0	100	
Mexican-American	14	22	5	0	0	41	
% of Responses	34.1	53.7	12.2	0	0	100	
Black	29	20	23	3	3	78	
% of Responses	37.2	25.6	29.5	3.8	3.8	100	
Total Respondents	139	120	50	6	3	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

centers. The Black adults disagreed with this statement. Eighty-eight percent of the white and Mexican-American respondents agreed with statement seventeen. Sixty-three percent of the Black adults agreed. Eighty-two percent of all the adult whites, Mexican-Americans, and Blacks who participated in the study agreed with the excellence of adult recreation programming at their recreation centers. Sixteen percent were undecided, and 3 percent of the total participants were in disagreement.

Attitudinal statement six (attitudinal inventory statement eighteen) is listed below.

"The adult recreation programs are scheduled at times which allow me to participate."

Table VII contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement eighteen of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 42.0595 was obtained. A significant difference among the attitudes of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix I.

The adult respondents from both the white and Mexican-American groups agreed more strongly than did the Blacks with regard to the appropriateness of times at which adult programs are being scheduled. Ninety-one percent of the white respondents agreed with this statement. Ninety percent of the Mexican-American adults and 67 percent of the Black adults agreed. Eighty-five percent of all respondents agreed with attitudinal inventory statement eighteen. Ten percent of the program participants were undecided whether recreation programs were scheduled at times which allowed them to participate. Five percent of all the adults responding to this statement disagreed with program scheduling times.

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 18

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	73	118	12	6	0	209	42.0595
% of Responses	34.9	56.5	5.7	2.9	0	100	
Mexican-American	13	24	4	0	0	41	
% of Responses	31.7	58.5	9.8	0	0	100	
Black	33	19	17	7	2	78	
% of Responses	42.3	24.4	21.8	9.0	2.6	100	
Total Respondents	119	161	33	13	2	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

Attitudinal statement seven (attitudinal inventory statement nineteen) is listed below.

"My recommendations and/or suggestions are considered by the recreation center staff when planning adult programs."

Table VIII contains the breakdown of responses to this statement. Attitudinal differences among racial groups pertaining to statement nineteen of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 27.5059 was obtained. A significant difference among the attitudes of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was

performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix J.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 19

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	35	81	83	10	0	209	27.5059
% of Responses	16.7	38.8	39.7	4.8	0	100	
Mexican-American	11	14	16	0	0	41	
% of Responses	26.8	34.1	39.0	0	0	100	
Black	30	20	20	6	2	78	
% of Responses	38.5	25.6	36.3	4.9	.6	100	
Total Respondents	76	115	119	16	2	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

The Mexican-American participants and the Black participants felt that their recommendations and/or suggestions in regard to recreation programming were considered by recreation center personnel. White participants did not respond as strongly to this statement as did the Mexican-Americans or Blacks. Sixty-one percent of the Mexican-American adults and sixty-four percent of the Black adults agreed with this statement. Fifty-six percent of the white adults disagreed.

Fifty-eight percent of the adults representing three racial groups agreed with attitudinal statement nineteen. Thirty-six percent of the participants were undecided, and 6 percent disagreed.

Statements twenty through twenty-four were designed to obtain personal program preferences. The five statements sought personal preferences rather than attitudes.

Preference statement eight (attitudinal inventory statement twenty) is listed below.

"I prefer games-sports-athletic programs."

Table IX contains the responses to this statement. Preference differences among racial groups pertaining to statement twenty of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 65.1257 was obtained. A significant difference among the preferences of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix K.

The Black adult participants preferred games, sports, and athletic programs more than did white or Mexican-American adults. Ninety-five percent of the Blacks preferred athletic programs, compared to 78 percent of the Mexican-Americans and 60 percent of the whites. Overall, 70 percent of the whites, Mexican-Americans, and Blacks sampled preferred games, sports, and athletic programs. Fourteen

percent were undecided, and 16 percent did not prefer these types of recreational programs.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 20

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	54	71	41	39	4	209	65.1257
% of Responses	25.8	34.0	19.6	18.7	1.9	100	
Mexican-American	12	20	1	6	2	41	
% of Responses	29.3	48.8	2.4	14.6	4.9	100	
Black	54	20	4	0	0	78	
% of Responses	69.2	25.6	5.1	0	0	100	
Total Respondents	120	111	46	45	6	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

Preference statement nine (attitudinal inventory statement twenty-one) is listed below.

"I prefer music-drama programs."

Table X contains the responses to this statement.

Preference differences among racial groups pertaining to statement twenty-one of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 63.2329 was obtained. A significant difference among the preferences of

the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix L.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 21

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	16	64	61	60	8	209	63.2329
% of Responses	7.7	30.6	29.2	28.7	3.8	100	
Mexican-American	7	14	6	9	5	41	
% of Responses	17.1	34.1	14.6	22.0	12.2	100	
Black	32	24	17	4	1	78	
% of Responses	41.0	30.8	21.8	5.1	1.3	100	
Total Respondents	55	102	84	73	14	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

The Black respondents expressed stronger preferences toward having music and drama activities planned in their recreation programs than the other two racial groups. Mexican-American adults expressed stronger preferences toward music and drama programs than did whites. Seventy-two percent of the Blacks and 51 percent of the

Mexican-Americans expressed a stronger preference toward these programs than did 38 percent of the whites. Forty-eight percent of the total sample preferred music and drama activities in their recreation programs. Twenty-six percent were undecided, and 2 percent preferred not to have these activities.

Preference statement ten (attitudinal inventory statement twenty-two) is listed below.

"I prefer arts and crafts programs."

Table XI contains the responses to this statement. Preference differences among racial groups pertaining to statement twenty-two of the attitudinal inventory were not significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 18.9976 was obtained.

A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix M. The percentage of responses among racial groups to this statement appears to indicate that whites, Mexican-Americans, and Blacks prefer arts and crafts programs at their recreation centers. Seventy-six percent of the participants agreed with this statement. Sixteen percent were undecided, and 8 percent expressed displeasure with arts and crafts programs.

Preference statement eleven (attitudinal inventory statement twenty-three) is listed below.

"I prefer cultural programs."

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 22

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	69	84	38	13	5	209	18.9976
% of Responses	33.0	40.2	18.2	6.2	2.4	100	
Mexican-American	20	10	6	5	0	41	
% of Responses	48.8	24.4	14.6	12.2	0	100	
Black	43	24	8	3	0	78	
% of Responses	55.1	30.8	10.3	3.8	0	100	
Total Respondents	132	118	52	21	5	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

Table XII contains the responses to this statement. Preference differences among racial groups pertaining to statement twenty-three of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 51.2932 was obtained. A significant difference among the preferences of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed. A complete summary of percentage response by racial groups is shown in Appendix N.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 23

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	33	87	59	26	4	209	51.2932
% of Responses	15.8	41.6	28.2	12.4	1.9	100	
Mexican-American	13	14	3	7	4	41	
% of Response	31.7	34.1	7.3	17.1	9.8	100	
Black	39	22	13	3	1	78	
% of Responses	50.0	28.2	16.7	3.8	1.3	100	
Total Respondents	85	123	75	36	9	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

Respondents from the Mexican-American and Black groups expressed a stronger preference toward cultural programming than did the whites. Black adults felt stronger toward these types of programs than did the Mexican-Americans. Seventy-eight percent of the Blacks and 66 percent of the Mexican-Americans agreed with statement twenty-three. Fifty-seven percent of the whites preferred cultural programming. Sixty-three percent of the participants from the three racial groups preferred cultural programs. Twenty-three percent were undecided, and 14 percent disagreed with the statement.

Preference statement twelve (attitudinal inventory statement twenty-four) is listed below.

"I prefer outdoor recreation programs."

Table XIII contains the responses to this statement. Preference differences among racial groups pertaining to statement twenty-four of the attitudinal inventory were significant at the .01 level. A Chi-square of 70.1466 was obtained. A significant difference among the preferences of the three racial groups resulted when a Chi-square analysis of the data from responses to this statement was performed.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES, ACCORDING TO RACE, DERIVED FROM STATEMENT 24

Race	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un-decided	Dis-agree	Strongly Disagree	Total	χ^2
White	40	80	56	29	4	209	70.1466
% of Responses	19.1	38.3	26.8	13.9	19	100	
Mexican-American	16	16	8	0	1	41	
% of Responses	39.0	39.0	19.5	0	2.4	100	
Black	53	17	7	1	0	78	
% of Responses	67.9	21.8	9.0	1.3	0	100	
Total Respondents	109	113	71	30	5	328	

Critical value of χ^2 (.01 level, 8 degrees of freedom): 20.09.

A complete summary of percentage response by racial group is shown in Appendix O.

The Black adults expressed very strong preferences toward outdoor recreation programming. Mexican-Americans preferred this type of program more than whites. Ninety percent of the Blacks and 78 percent of the Mexican-Americans indicated a positive preference towards statement twenty-four. Fifty-seven percent of the white respondents showed a preference favoring outdoor recreation programs.

Data obtained from statements thirteen through twenty-four of the attitudinal inventory were discussed in the preceding pages. Table XIV contains a summary of statements thirteen through twenty-four.

Comparison with Other Studies

A comparison of the findings of this study with studies by Kraus (4), Edgar (2), and Mueller and Gurin (5), revealed that some similarities and differences existed. Kraus' study dealt with the participation patterns of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and whites in recreational activities. His study focused primarily on Negro children, youth, and adults. Kraus' study and this study were similar in that two minority groups were investigated along with the white majority. Comparisons can be drawn between the recreational involvements or preferences of Blacks and whites, particularly in the area of sports programs, cultural programs, music and drama programs, and outdoor recreation programs. This study found

TABLE XIV
SUMMARY TABLE OF STATEMENTS TWELVE THROUGH TWENTY-FOUR

Statements	Critical Value Needed	Critical Value Found
13. The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent recreation programs for adults at all public recreation centers in Dallas, Texas.	20.09	15.2560*
14. The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent parks and recreation centers for adults in Dallas, Texas.	20.09	23.2614**
15. The Dallas Recreation Department provides adequate recreational equipment and supplies for adults in Dallas, Texas.	20.09	19.2060*
16. The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent recreation personnel to work in their community recreation centers.	20.09	28.2057**
17. The adult recreation programs offered at this community recreation center are excellent.	20.09	33.9453**
18. The adult recreation programs are scheduled at times which allow me to participate.	20.09	42.0595**
19. My recommendations and/or suggestions are considered by the recreation center staff when planning adult programs.	20.09	27.5059**
20. I prefer games-sports-athletic programs.	20.09	65.1257**
21. I prefer music-drama programs.	20.09	63.2329**
22. I prefer arts and crafts programs.	20.09	18.9976*
23. I prefer cultural programs.	20.09	51.2932**
24. I prefer outdoor recreation programs.	20.09	70.1466**

*Non-significant.

**Significant.

Blacks and Mexican-Americans expressing strong attitudes toward all of the program preferences listed above. Whites preferred these programs but not nearly as strongly as the Blacks or Mexican-Americans. Kraus stated that Blacks participated less in recreational activities that had a cultural or intellectual emphasis. The findings of this study disagree with Kraus' study in regard to cultural programming for Blacks.

Edgar compared whites with Blacks in regard to their concepts of recreation. The findings of Edgar's study were similar to Kraus' study and this study in that Blacks and Mexican-Americans expressed stronger preferences toward programs which were more physically active. Whites preferred the same programs as the Blacks and Mexican-Americans, but did not indicate as strong a response.

Edgar and Kraus disagreed with one another on Black-white participation patterns in recreational programs. Edgar indicated that little difference existed between the recreation concepts of the two racial groups. Kraus reported that Blacks as a group differ widely in their patterns of recreational involvement, as compared to the white population. This study showed Mexican-Americans and Blacks to have a stronger preference toward many of the same programs preferred by the whites. Attitudinal differences were evident among the three racial groups according to various recreation program elements.

Mueller and Gurin, in their report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, agreed with Kraus that Blacks engaged in outdoor activities relatively infrequently, compared to whites. These findings did not appear in this study. Similarities and differences existed between the findings of these studies and the results of this study. It should be recognized in making these comparisons that the other studies considered numerous variables such as sex, age, occupation, education, and socioeconomics, rather than race alone. This study viewed only the racial origin of the adult participant in regard to his attitudinal response to numerous program elements.

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CHAPTER V
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The purpose of this study was to determine if participant attitudes toward recreation program elements varied significantly according to racial origin. An additional purpose for this study was to provide further information to recreation programmers in metropolitan parks and recreation departments regarding activity preferences of participants from various racial groups.

The subjects in this study were adult participants involved in structured or unstructured recreation programs conducted within six Dallas community recreation centers. The six centers selected for the survey were randomly selected from a total of twenty-three. The twenty-three centers were placed into one of three racial stratifications--predominantly white, predominantly Mexican-American, or predominantly Black--according to the racial predominance of the recreation center participants.

A total of 469 white, Mexican-American, and Black adult participants were administered an attitudinal inventory to obtain their responses toward various program elements within the Dallas Recreation Department. The evaluation instrument

utilized to ascertain attitude responses of the identified racial groups was an attitudinal inventory developed by the researcher. The inventory consisted of twenty-four statements. The first twelve statements were demographic in structure and the remaining twelve were designed to obtain attitudinal data. Staff personnel at the six survey recreation centers administered the attitudinal inventory for one week to adult participants in their programs. At the end of one week, the inventories were collected by the researcher for analysis.

Four hundred sixty-nine respondents completed the attitudinal inventory. One hundred forty-one of the 469 inventories were unusable due to incomplete and/or irrelevant responses. The 368 usable inventories were divided among the following six survey centers: Fretz Recreation Center, 153; Walnut Hill Recreation Center, 56; North Hampton Recreation Center, 59; Martin Luther King Recreation Center, 19; Jaycee Recreation Center, 25; and Pike Recreation Center, 16.

The statistical methodology applied to the data of this study was the Chi-square test. Racial origin of the respondents was used to organize the data for analysis. Attitudinal statements thirteen through twenty-four were analyzed according to the racial origin of the participant. Responses to statements one through six and eight through twelve assisted the researcher in interpreting the results of each Chi-square test. The twelve attitudinal responses were examined at the .01 level of significance.

Findings

The findings of this study, based on a Chi-square analysis of responses to twelve attitudinal statements, are presented in the following discussion.

1. The white, Mexican-American, and Black respondents differed significantly in their attitudes regarding the excellence of recreation centers and parks in this metropolitan system. White and Mexican-American respondents were in greater agreement than were Blacks concerning this item.

2. Mexican-Americans responded with a more agreeable attitude toward the excellence of recreation personnel working in this metropolitan system than did Blacks and whites.

3. Among the white, Mexican-American, and Black responses a significant difference existed in personal attitudes toward the excellence of adult programming at the six survey recreation centers. The white and Mexican-American adults agreed with this statement more than did the Black adults.

4. The attitudinal responses among the three racial groups toward the times which adult recreation programs are scheduled differed significantly. Adult respondents from the white groups expressed more agreement with this statement than did the Mexican-American or Black groups. The Mexican-American attitudes were more agreeable than the Black.

5. Mexican-Americans and Blacks responded with a more agreeable attitude than the whites with regard to the consideration of personal recommendations and/or suggestions to recreation center staff when planning adult programs. The three racial groups' attitudinal responses differed significantly on this statement.

6. A significant difference existed among the whites, Mexican-Americans and Blacks in their preferences toward games, sports, and athletic programs. The Blacks preferred these programs considerably more than did the Mexican-Americans or the whites. The Mexican-American adults expressed a stronger preference than did the white adults.

7. A significant difference existed among the whites, Mexican-Americans, and Blacks in their preferences toward music and drama programs. The Blacks strongly preferred these programs more than the Mexican-Americans or the whites. The Mexican-American adults expressed a stronger preference than did the white adults.

8. White, Mexican-American, and Black respondents differed significantly in their preferences toward cultural programs. The Blacks and Mexican-Americans were in greater agreement with this item than were the whites.

9. The personal preferences among the three racial groups toward outdoor recreation programs differed significantly. The Blacks preferred outdoor recreation programs considerably more than did the Mexican-Americans and the

whites. Mexican-American adults preferred outdoor recreation programs more than did white adults.

10. No significant difference was found among the attitudes of the three racial groups in the following areas:

(a) the excellence of adult programs offered by all Dallas recreation centers,

(b) the adequacy of the Dallas Recreation Department to provide recreational equipment and supplies for adults in Dallas, Texas, and

(c) recreation program preferences in the area of arts and crafts.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the data for this study, the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The racial origin of the participant significantly affects his or her attitude toward recreation program elements, as indicated by the nine significant differences among the twelve attitudinal statements. Participants from these three racial groups appear to be more different than alike in their attitudinal responses.

2. Blacks and Mexican-Americans generally registered more disagreement with the various recreation program elements than did the whites.

3. Similarities existed among the three racial groups in their attitudes toward the excellence of adult programs

in Dallas, toward the provision of adequate recreational equipment and supplies, and toward their preferences for arts and crafts programs.

Recommendations

Based on the present study, recommendations for further study in this area are as follows.

1. Adult participants from the other twenty community recreation centers should be surveyed to determine if racial origin affects their attitudes toward various recreation program elements.

2. Further investigation should include demographic data about the participant which would establish a relationship between age, sex, education, socioeconomic stability, and recreation participation.

3. A check list of varied recreational activities should be developed to determine specific program activities preferred by adult whites, Mexican-Americans, and Blacks.

4. Further investigation should be conducted to compare white, Mexican-American, and Black recreation centers with one another to determine if participant attitudes vary significantly from center to center.

5. Recreational attitudes of children and youth from white, Mexican-American, and Black origins should be investigated.

6. Participant attitudes from the fall and winter recreation program sessions should be investigated in addition to the spring session, which provided the data for this study.

7. Recreation Department personnel should be professionally sensitive to the recreational needs and interests of the clientele which they are serving.

8. Recreation center directors and programmers should be allowed maximum flexibility in programming for their specific geographical areas.

APPENDIX A

ORGANIZED MUNICIPAL RECREATION FOR THE ADULT POPULATION
OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Please do not write or print your name anywhere on the questionnaire. All information will remain confidential. Please, answer every statement. Your responses from this questionnaire will provide valuable information for determining the future of recreation programming in Dallas, Texas.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Title of activity:
_____</p> <p>2. Time of activity:
_____</p> <p>3. Name of Recreation Center
closest to your home:
_____</p> | <p>7. Race:</p> <p>Asian-Oriental or
Pacific Islander (1)</p> <p>Caucasian/White (2)</p> <p>Hispanic/ Mexican
American (3)</p> <p>Indian/Alaskan
Native (4)</p> <p>Negro/Black (5)</p> |
| <p><u>PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER.</u></p> | |
| <p>_____ 4. I have been enrolled
in adult recreation
programs or activi-
ties for:</p> <p>(1) Less than 1 year</p> <p>(2) 1-2 years</p> <p>(3) 3-4 years</p> <p>(4) 5-6 years</p> <p>(5) 7 or more years</p> <p>_____ 5. Sex: Male (1)
Female (2)</p> <p>_____ 6. Age: 17-28 (1)
29-40 (2)
41-52 (3)
53-64 (4)
65 and older (5)</p> | <p>_____ 8. Total family income
for one year:</p> <p>Under \$3000 (1)</p> <p>\$3000-\$7999 (2)</p> <p>\$8000-\$11999 (3)</p> <p>\$12000-\$19999 (4)</p> <p>\$20000-\$29999 (5)</p> <p>\$30000 or more (6)</p> <p>_____ 9. Education completed:</p> <p>Less than high school (1)</p> <p>High school graduate (2)</p> <p>Some college (3)</p> <p>College graduate (4)</p> <p>_____ 10. Family members living
in immediate house-
hold:</p> <p>1-2 (1)</p> <p>3-4 (2)</p> <p>5-7 (3)</p> <p>8 or more (4)</p> |

- _____ 11. Driving distance from your home to this recreation center:
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|-----|
| 1 mile or less | (1) | <u>supplies for adults in Dallas, Texas.</u> | |
| 2-4 miles | (2) | Strongly agree | (1) |
| 5-8 miles | (3) | Agree | (2) |
| 9 miles or more | (4) | Undecided | (3) |
| | | Disagree | (4) |
| | | Strongly disagree | (5) |
- _____ 12. Number of motorized vehicles in immediate family:
- | | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| 0 | (1) | _____ 16. The Dallas Recreation Department provides <u>excellent recreation personnel to work in their community recreation centers.</u> | |
| 1 | (2) | Strongly agree | (1) |
| 2 | (3) | Agree | (2) |
| 3 | (4) | Undecided | (3) |
| 4 | (5) | Disagree | (4) |
| | | Strongly disagree | (5) |
- _____ 13. The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent recreation programs for adults at all public recreation centers in Dallas, Texas.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Strongly agree | (1) | _____ 17. The <u>adult recreation programs offered at this community recreation center are excellent.</u> | |
| Agree | (2) | Strongly agree | (1) |
| Undecided | (3) | Agree | (2) |
| Disagree | (4) | Undecided | (3) |
| Strongly Disagree | (5) | Disagree | (4) |
| | | Strongly Disagree | (5) |
- _____ 14. The Dallas Recreation Department provides excellent parks and recreation centers for adults in Dallas, Texas.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|-----|
| Strongly agree | (1) | _____ 18. The adult recreation programs are <u>scheduled at times which allow me to participate.</u> | |
| Agree | (2) | Strongly agree | (1) |
| Undecided | (3) | Agree | (2) |
| Disagree | (4) | Undecided | (3) |
| Strongly disagree | (5) | Disagree | (4) |
| | | Strongly disagree | (5) |
- _____ 15. The Dallas Recreation Department provides adequate recreational equipment and
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|
| | | _____ 19. <u>My recommendations and/or suggestions are considered by the recreation center staff when planning adult programs.</u> | |
| | | Strongly agree | (1) |
| | | Agree | (2) |
| | | Undecided | (3) |
| | | Disagree | (4) |
| | | Strongly disagree | (5) |

- _____ 20. I prefer games-
sports-athletic
programs.
Strongly agree (1)
Agree (2)
Undecided (3)
Disagree (4)
Strongly disagree (5)
- _____ 21. I prefer music-drama
programs.
Strongly agree (1)
Agree (2)
Undecided (3)
Disagree (4)
Strongly disagree (5)
- _____ 22. I prefer arts and
crafts programs.
Strongly agree (1)
Agree (2)
Undecided (3)
Disagree (4)
Strongly disagree (5)
- _____ 23. I prefer cultural
programs.
Strongly agree (1)
Agree (2)
Undecided (3)
Disagree (4)
Strongly disagree (5)
- _____ 24. I prefer outdoor
recreation programs.
Strongly agree (1)
Agree (2)
Undecided (3)
Disagree (4)
Strongly disagree (5)

APPENDIX B

RECREATION MUNICIPAL ORGANIZADA PARA LA POBLACION ADULTA
DE DALLAS, TEXAS

Por favor no escriba su nombre en ninguna parte de este cuestionario. Sus respuestas darán información importante necesaria para determinar el futuro de los programas de recreación en Dallas, Texas.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Tipo de actividad
_____</p> <p>(deletree - print)</p> <p>2. Hora de actividad
_____</p> <p>(deletree - print)</p> <p>3. Nombre del centro de recreación más cercano a su hogar
_____</p> | <p>7. Raza:</p> <p>Asiático-Oriental (1)</p> <p>caucásico/blanco (2)</p> <p>hispano/Méjico-americano (3)</p> <p>indio/nativo de Alaska (4)</p> <p>negro (5)</p> |
| <p><u>POR FAVOR CIRCULE SU RESPUESTA</u></p> | |
| <p>_____ 4. He estado inscrito en programas de recreación adulta por:</p> <p>(1) menos de 1 año</p> <p>(2) 1-2 años</p> <p>(3) 3-4 años</p> <p>(4) 5-6 años</p> <p>(5) 7 o más años</p> | <p>_____ 8. Sueldo anual de familia completa:</p> <p>bajo \$3,000 (1)</p> <p>\$3,000-\$7,999 (2)</p> <p>\$8,000-\$11,999 (3)</p> <p>\$12,000-\$19,999 (4)</p> <p>\$20,000-\$29,999 (5)</p> <p>\$30,000 o más (6)</p> |
| <p>_____ 5. Sexo: masculino (1)</p> <p>femenino (2)</p> | <p>_____ 9. Educación</p> <p>menos que secundaria (high school) (1)</p> <p>graduado de secundaria (2)</p> <p>estudios universitarios (3)</p> <p>graduado de universidad (4)</p> |
| <p>_____ 6. Edad: 17-28 (1)</p> <p>29-40 (2)</p> <p>41-52 (3)</p> <p>53-64 (4)</p> <p>65 y mayor (5)</p> | <p>_____ 10. Cuantos de la familia viven en casa:</p> <p>1-2 (1)</p> <p>3-4 (2)</p> <p>5-7 (3)</p> <p>8 ó más (4)</p> |

- _____ 11. Distancia de casa al centro de recreación:
 1 milla o menos (1)
 2-4 millas (2)
 5-8 millas (3)
 9 millas o más (4)
- _____ 12. Número de vehículos de familia inmediata:
 0 (1)
 1 (2)
 2 (3)
 3 (4)
 4 ó más (5)
- _____ 13. El Departamento de Recreación de Dallas proporciona excelentes programas de recreación para adultos en todos los centros de recreación públicos en Dallas, Texas.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)
- _____ 14. El Departamento de Recreación de Dallas proporciona excelentes parques y centros de recreación para adultos en Dallas, Texas.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)
- _____ 15. El Departamento de Recreación de Dallas proporciona equipos y provisiones adecuadas para adultos en Dallas, Texas.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)
- _____ 16. El Departamento de Recreación de Dallas proporciona excelente personal de recreación para trabajar en sus centros comunitarios de recreación.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)
- _____ 17. Los programas de recreación para adultos ofrecidos en este centro de recreación son excelentes.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)
- _____ 18. Los programas de recreación para adultos son ofrecidos en horas que me permiten participar.
 muy de acuerdo (1)
 de acuerdo (2)
 indeciso (3)
 en desacuerdo (4)
 muy en desacuerdo (5)

19. Mis recomendaciones y/o sugerencias son consideradas seriamente por el personal del centro cuando se planean programas para adultos.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |
20. Prefiero programas de juegos-deportes-atléticos.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |
21. Prefiero programas musicales-teatro.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |
22. Prefiero programas de arte.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |
23. Prefiero programas culturales.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |
24. Prefiero programas de recreación al aire libre.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| muy de acuerdo | (1) |
| de acuerdo | (2) |
| indeciso | (3) |
| en desacuerdo | (4) |
| muy en desacuerdo | (5) |

APPENDIX C

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE RACIAL MAJORITY THAT PARTICIPATES IN
PROGRAMS AT DALLAS' TWENTY-SIX COMMUNITY
RECREATION CENTERS

	Recreation Center	Center Director	Center Director's Opinion	Program Specialist Opinion
	1 Anita Martinez	Ralph Mendez	65% Negro	45% Mexican
**	2 Beckley-Saner	Ardell Littman	70% Negro	75% Negro
	3 Cummings	Ed Garrison	99% Negro	80% Negro
	4 Exall	Wesley Sims	80% Negro	70% Negro
	5 Exline	J. Peel	99% Negro	90% Negro
	6 Fireside	Rod Hays	85% White	70% White
	7 Frets	Ken Kmiec	95% White	90% White
	8 Harry Stone	Gary Winborn	80% White	90% White
**	9 Juanita Jewell Craft	Ben Johnson	100% Negro	90% Negro
**	10 Jaycee	John Cobb	75% Mexican	70% Mexican
	11 Kidd Springs	Nancy Ware	75% White	45% White
				45% Negro
***	12 Kiest	Dennis Schmitt	60% White	45% White
				45% Negro
	13 Lagow	M. Dunn	95% Negro	90% Negro
***	14 Marcus	Georgie A. Davis	90% White	Unknown
	15 Martin L. King	Nolan Lewis	80% Negro	90% Negro
	16 Martin Weiss	Bill Coberly	55% Mexican	60% White
	17 North Hampton	Jesse Jones	98% Negro	70% Negro
	18 Oak Cliff	B. T. James	99% Negro	90% Negro
	19 Pike	J. A. Gavito	95% Mexican	80% Mexican
	20 Pleasant Oaks	Ladelle Cook	90% White	70% White
**	21 Red Bird	Pam Fields	50% Negro	50% Negro
***	22 Reverchon	Robert Cardona	No Majority	70% Mexican
	23 Samuel Grand	Mont Montgomery	60% White	60% Negro
	24 Singing Hills	Miss Warner	94% Negro	85% Negro
	25 Skyline	Colby Jones	90% White	90% White
	26 Walnut Hill	Mel Rapp	80% White	75% White

*Mr. Gene Sperman, Program Specialist, Dallas Recreation Department.

**Denotes majority percentage that is in contrast with the information received from the 1970 Census Tracts of Dallas, Texas.

***Denotes newly opened recreation centers that were eliminated from the random selection process.

APPENDIX D

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 13: "THE DALLAS RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROVIDES EXCELLENT RECREATION PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS AT ALL PUBLIC RECREATION CENTERS IN DALLAS, TEXAS."

TABLE XV

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	23.8	25.3	13.4	.6	.6	63.7
Mexican-American	3.4	5.5	2.4	1.2	0	12.5
Black	9.5	7.3	4.9	1.8	.3	23.8

TABLE XVI

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	65.0	66.4	64.7	16.7	66.7
Mexican-American	9.2	14.4	11.8	33.3	0
Black	25.8	19.2	23.5	50.0	33.3
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX E

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 14: "THE DALLAS RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROVIDES EXCELLENT PARKS AND RECREATION CENTERS FOR ADULTS IN DALLAS, TEXAS."

TABLE XVII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	22.6	29.0	9.8	1.8	.6	63.7
Mexican-American	3.0	4.6	3.4	1.5	0	12.5
Black	9.8	6.1	6.1	.9	.9	23.8

TABLE XVIII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Response				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	63.8	73.1	50.8	42.9	40.0
Mexican-American	8.6	11.5	17.5	35.7	0
Black	27.6	15.4	31.7	21.4	60.0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX F

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 15: "THE DALLAS RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROVIDES ADEQUATE RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ADULTS IN DALLAS, TEXAS."

TABLE XIX

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	15.2	31.4	11.6	4.9	.6	63.7
Mexican-American	2.4	4.8	4.0	1.2	.3	12.5
Black	8.5	6.4	5.8	1.8	1.2	23.7

TABLE XX

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Response Within Each Attitudinal Response				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	58.1	74.1	54.3	61.5	28.6
Mexican-American	9.3	10.8	18.6	15.4	14.3
Black	32.6	15.1	27.1	23.1	57.1
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX G

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSE TO STATEMENT 16: "THE DALLAS RECREATION DEPARTMENT PROVIDES EXCELLENT RECREATION PERSONNEL TO WORK IN THEIR COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTERS."

TABLE XXI

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	18.6	31.7	12.5	.9	0	63.7
Mexican-American	4.3	7.6	.6	0	0	12.5
Black	10.1	6.4	5.8	.6	.9	23.8

TABLE XXII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	56.5	69.3	66.1	60.0	0
Mexican-American	13.0	16.7	3.2	0	0
Black	30.6	14.0	30.6	40.0	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	0

APPENDIX H

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 17: "THE ADULT RECREATION PROGRAMS OFFERED AT THIS COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER ARE EXCELLENT."

TABLE XXIII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	29.3	26.8	6.7	.9	0	63.7
Mexican-American	4.3	6.7	1.5	0	0	12.5
Black	8.8	6.1	7.0	.9	.9	23.7

TABLE XXIV

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	69.1	67.7	44.0	50.0	0
Mexican-American	10.1	16.9	10.0	0	0
Black	20.9	15.4	46.0	50.0	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	0

APPENDIX I

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 18: "THE ADULT RECREATION PROGRAMS ARE SCHEDULED AT TIMES WHICH ALLOW ME TO PARTICIPATE."

TABLE XXV

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	22.3	36.0	3.7	1.8	0	63.7
Mexican-American	4.0	7.3	1.2	0	0	12.5
Black	10.1	5.8	5.2	2.1	.8	23.8

TABLE XXVI

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	61.3	73.3	36.4	46.2	0
Mexican-American	10.9	14.9	12.7	0	0
Black	27.7	11.8	51.5	53.8	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	0

APPENDIX J

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 19: "MY RECOMMENDATIONS AND/OR SUGGESTIONS ARE CONSIDERED BY THE RECREATION STAFF WHEN PLANNING ADULT PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXVII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	10.7	24.7	25.3	3.0	0	63.7
Mexican-American	3.4	4.3	4.9	0	0	12.5
Black	9.1	6.1	6.1	1.8	.6	23.8

TABLE XXVIII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	46.1	70.4	69.7	62.5	0
Mexican-American	14.5	12.2	13.4	0	0
Black	39.5	17.4	16.8	37.5	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	0

APPENDIX K

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 20: "I PREFER GAMES-SPORTS-ATHLETIC PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXIX

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	16.5	21.6	12.5	11.9	1.2	63.7
Mexican-American	3.7	6.1	.3	1.8	.6	12.5
Black	16.5	6.1	1.2	0	0	23.8

TABLE XXX

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	45.0	64.0	89.1	86.7	66.7
Mexican-American	10.0	18.0	2.2	13.3	33.3
Black	45.0	18.0	8.7	0	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX L

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 21: "I PREFER MUSIC-DRAMA PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXXI

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	4.9	19.5	18.6	18.3	2.4	63.7
Mexican-American	2.1	4.3	1.8	2.7	1.5	12.5
Black	9.8	7.3	5.2	1.2	.3	23.8

TABLE XXXII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	29.1	62.7	72.6	82.2	57.1
Mexican-American	12.7	13.7	7.1	12.3	7.1
Black	58.2	23.5	20.2	5.5	7.1
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX M

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 22: "I PREFER ARTS AND CRAFTS PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXXIII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	21.0	25.6	11.6	4.0	1.5	63.7
Mexican-American	6.1	3.0	1.8	1.5	0	12.5
Black	13.1	7.3	2.4	.9	0	23.8

TABLE XXXIV

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	52.3	71.2	73.1	61.9	0
Mexican-American	15.2	8.5	11.5	23.8	0
Black	32.6	20.3	15.4	14.3	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	0

APPENDIX N

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 23: "I PREFER CULTURAL PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXXV

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	10.1	26.5	18.0	7.9	1.2	63.7
Mexican-American	4.0	4.3	.9	2.1	1.2	12.5
Black	11.9	6.7	4.0	.9	.3	23.8

TABLE XXXVI

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	38.8	70.7	78.7	72.2	44.4
Mexican-American	15.3	11.4	4.0	19.4	44.4
Black	45.9	17.9	17.3	8.3	11.1
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX O

PERCENTAGE SUMMARIES OF ADULT RECREATION PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO STATEMENT 24: "I PREFER OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAMS."

TABLE XXXVII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF EACH RACIAL GROUP WITHIN THE TOTAL SAMPLE

Race	Attitudes					Percent Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
White	12.2	24.4	17.1	8.8	1.2	63.7
Mexican-American	4.9	4.9	2.4	0	.3	12.5
Black	16.2	5.2	2.1	.3	0	23.8

TABLE XXXVIII

PERCENTAGE RESPONSE OF THE SAMPLE FOR EACH ATTITUDINAL RESPONSE

Race	Percent of Responses Within Each Attitudinal Choice				
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
White	36.7	70.8	78.9	96.7	80.0
Mexican-American	14.7	14.2	11.3	0	20.0
Black	48.6	15.0	9.9	3.3	0
Percent Total	100	100	100	100	100

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