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RECREATION RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AND PROGRAMMING
NEEDS OF THE INNER-CITY: A COMPARISON OF
RESIDENT AND COMMUNITY LEADER OPINIONS
IN LANSING, MICHIGAN

By

William Donald Martin

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ABSTRACT

RECREATION RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION AND PROGRAMMING NEEDS OF THE INNER-CITY: A COMPARISON OF RESIDENT AND COMMUNITY LEADER OPINIONS IN LANSING, MICHIGAN

By

William Donald Martin

Much of the current literature highlights the problems in the core-centers of the country's urban areas. Some reasons given for the unrest and frustrations of the people who live in those areas is the fact that the cities' decision makers are not adequately perceiving the citizens' needs, and are not allocating the resources necessary to solve the problems. One of the concerns in improving the quality of life of the urban resident is that of providing adequate recreation opportunities. In most cases, the decision makers rely on the recreation professionals and the community organization representatives to recommend the types, amount, and location of facilities and programs to meet leisure-time needs. Very little survey research has been used to get the residents' opinions concerning these factors. Due to this lack of research and to the apparent problems that exist in the urban areas, the author proposed the following hypothesis for his study: There is a significant difference between the stated needs of the residents and the opinions of the community organization leaders concerning leisure-time opportunities in the "inner-city" area.

The geographical scope of the study was limited to the original Model Cities area of Lansing, Michigan which comprised an estimated 4,516 residential dwelling units or households. From this number, 159 completed interviews were obtained from one of the primary adults in each household, and an additional 70 individual interviews were obtained from other household members for supplementary data. A total of 40 community organization leaders returned a self-administered questionnaire with data relating to their opinions concerning the leisure-time needs in the Model Cities area. The leaders represented organizations in the City of Lansing which served social, welfare, educational, or leisure-time functions. Twenty-seven of the leaders were involved to some degree in providing recreational activities in the Model Cities area.

Questions were designed to gather data on twenty-four criterion variables relating to the opinions of the residents and of the organization leaders based on the following categories:

1. The adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area.
2. A rating of leisure-time services in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City.
3. Ways to improve the leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area.
4. The existence and types of problems that inhibit participation by Model Cities residents in leisure-time programs.

5. Types of activities needed or preferred by Model Cities residents.
6. Certain selected factors about neighborhood recreation centers in the Model Cities area.

Results from the data were used to make the following comparisons: (1) opinions of the organization leaders with those of the total sample of Model Cities residents; (2) the opinions of the leaders with those of a sample of black residents and with a sample of white residents; and (3) the opinions of the black residents with those of white residents. The chi-square test was used to determine significant differences and the contingency coefficient was computed to measure the degree of association between the comparative groups based on the criterion variables.

The data indicated significant differences of opinion between the leaders and the total sample of residents based on sixteen of the twenty-four criterion variables, and the author concluded that evidence supported his hypothesis. Also, the data showed that (1) there were significant differences of opinion between the organization leaders and the sample of black residents based on fifteen out of twenty-two criterion variables; (2) there were significant differences of opinion between the leaders and the sample of white residents based on twelve out of twenty-two criterion variables; and (3) there were significant differences of opinion between the samples of black and white residents based on thirteen out of twenty-two criterion variables.

Other conclusions reached were:

1. The organization leaders do not adequately perceive the needs of the "inner-city" residents and, therefore, the policy makers should not rely entirely upon their recommendations in the planning and allocation of recreation resources. Citizens' opinions should be obtained through survey research methods.
2. The white residents of the Model Cities area perceive their leisure-time opportunities as being more adequate than the black residents.
3. The organization leaders perceive the needs of the white residents better than those of the black residents.
4. There is a significant difference between the black residents and white residents based on the types of activities preferred at neighborhood recreation centers, and the distances they are willing to travel to such centers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Very little documentation is needed these days to convince most audiences that serious problems exist in our urban areas, especially in the city centers which contain a large proportion of the nation's disadvantaged population. cursory perusal of the literature in various subject areas dealing with urban issues and exposure to any facet of current news media quickly indicates the magnitude and complexity of these problems. They were especially brought into focus during the riots of the mid-1960's, and since that time many agencies responsible for planning and providing services in the "inner city" or "disadvantaged" urban areas have increased their efforts toward identifying and solving these problems. A group of these agencies that have been given major responsibility for improving the quality of life in the ghettos of a number of cities throughout the country are the City Demonstration Agencies funded by the federal government under Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. Some of the areas of concern to these agencies include unemployment, housing conditions, transportation, crime, education, and recreation together with other health and welfare needs.

The City Demonstration Agency of Lansing, Michigan which was organized under the above Act, is sponsoring research to gather information that will assist the decision makers in improving existing conditions in the disadvantaged areas identified as "model neighborhoods." One of the problem areas included within the scope of these research projects is the question of leisure-time needs and resources of the residents in those neighborhoods. This particular problem is of interest to the writer due to his fifteen years of experience in urban park and recreation programming and administration. Also, the need to improve park and recreation services in the inner-city areas was pointed out in the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders by the following statement:

Grievances concerning municipal recreation programs were found in a large majority of the 20 cities and appeared to be one of the most serious complaints in almost half. Inadequate recreation facilities in the ghetto and the lack of organized programs were common complaints.¹

A lack of research efforts in this field of inquiry could very likely be a contributing factor to the deteriorated situation with which the leisure-time agencies are now faced. Hopefully, the results from research studies such as this one will assist the policy makers in identifying, understanding, and solving these problems.

Problem Statement

One of the major problems facing the Lansing Model Cities Demonstration Agency is that of determining leisure-time needs,

¹Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, Otto Kerner, chairman (New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1968), p. 144.

preferences, behavior, and resources of the model neighborhood residents and formulating plans of action to improve the quality of service in those areas of the City. The boundaries of the area under jurisdiction of the Agency are outlined on the map in Figure 1. The City Demonstration Agency entered into a continuing planning program contract with the Lansing Planning Board in 1971, and provides financial aid for planning and research through federal funding under the Act of 1966 as stated in the introductory remarks. Under this arrangement, the Planning Board as a legal entity of city government contracts for technical assistance, including research studies, to gain information for the formulation and implementation of policies by agencies responsible for serving the model neighborhoods.

One such research study which was authorized to gain information on leisure-time problems was a recreational behavior and desires survey which included the formulation of recreational planning goals, an analysis of probable future spatial distribution of recreational opportunities, and the definition of criteria for site selection of recreational facilities. This study required a comprehensive survey of the residents in the model neighborhoods as well as a survey of community organizations responsible for providing social and welfare services in that area of the City. This is further explained in the chapter on research methods.

From the above broad study the writer chose a specific problem area to obtain information in helping bridge the gap between what "is" being done and what "should" be done to meet the leisure-time needs of inner-city residents. It is evident from the current

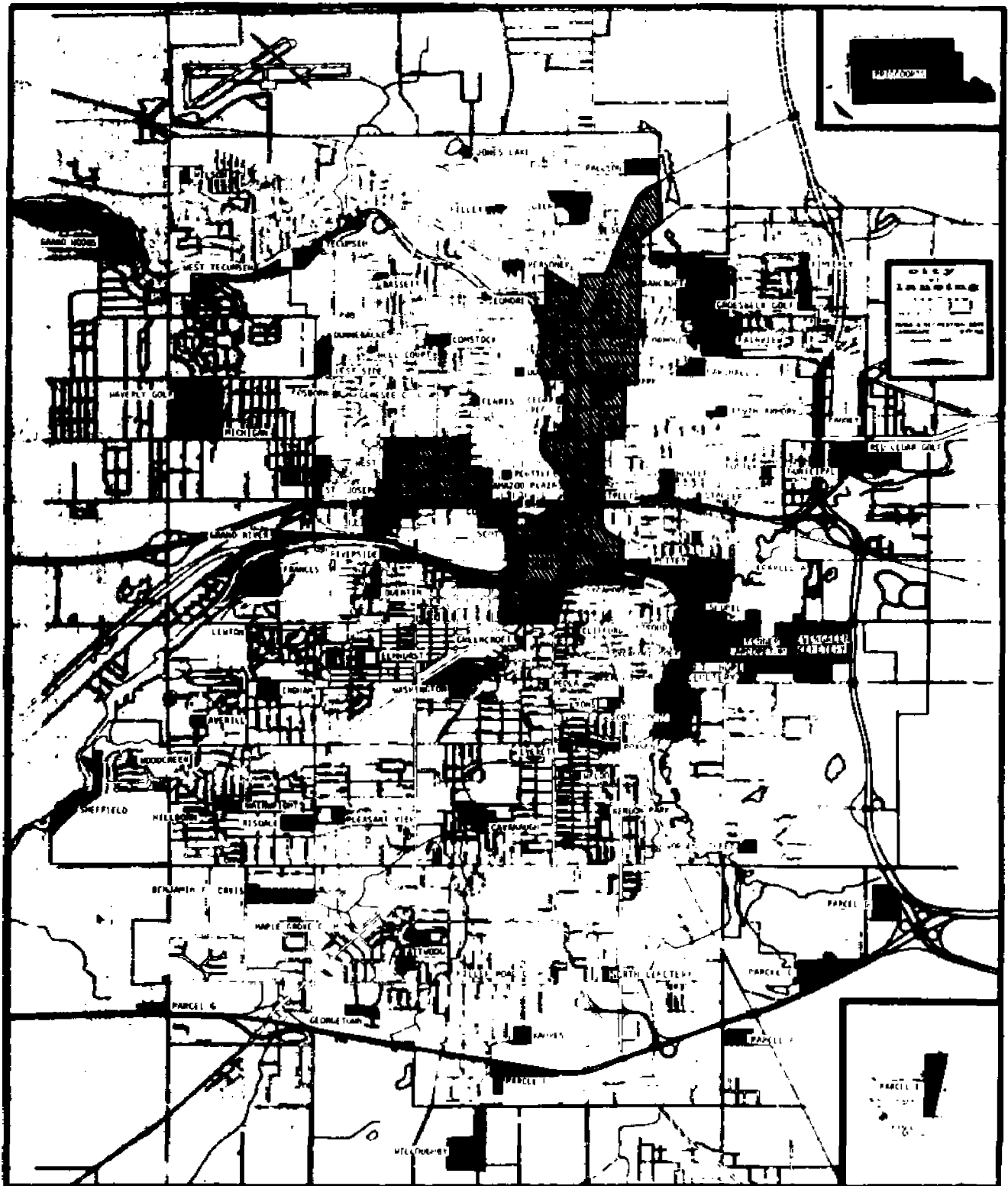


Figure 1.--Map of City of Lansing Showing Original Model Cities Area Included in Recreational Needs Survey.

literature that past procedures in recreation facility and program planning are not satisfying those needs. One problem facing decision makers responsible for allocating recreation resources is how best to determine the needs and preferences of their constituents at the least cost. In the past, most leisure-time organizations have relied upon their planners and leaders to provide the necessary information to determine the kinds and amounts of recreation opportunities needed by the people in their sphere of jurisdiction. Very few have used any type of recognized survey research techniques to obtain answers to these problems, especially in the core cities of urban areas. To substantiate this, Nesbitt, Brown, and Murphy, editors of a recent book dealing with recreation and leisure services for the disadvantaged, stated:

It should be noted that the professional recreation research literature shows no more than 15 research projects having been completed to date in recreation and leisure service for the disadvantaged. A search by the Science Information Exchange turned up six other projects. Considering that the recreation and leisure service professions represent some 400,000 workers and the population of disadvantaged communities represent between 20 and 30 million Americans, it may be stated that insufficient attention has been given to this area.²

It is then evident that recreation resource planners and programmers have not had or utilized results from survey research techniques in determining the leisure-time needs of inner-city residents. They have relied to a large extent upon their own professional experience along with inputs from special interest groups, other agency employees, and community organization representatives. Due

²John A. Nesbitt, Paul D. Brown, and James F. Murphy, eds., Recreation and Leisure Service for the Disadvantaged (Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1970), p. 305.

to the existing situation, the author raised the question as to how well the organization leaders responsible for providing social welfare services in the inner-city area could perceive the leisure-time needs of the residents. (The word "perception" as used in this study is synonymous with "opinion.") The hypothesis proposed is that there is a significant difference between the stated needs of the residents and the opinions of the community organization leaders concerning leisure-time opportunities in the inner-city area. To test this hypothesis, one must first know the leisure-time needs as stated personally by the residents and; secondly, how those needs are perceived by community organization leaders. Procedures for doing this are explained in more detail in Chapter III.

Since there has been no survey research of this type in the City of Lansing, the results of the study should be helpful to the decision makers responsible for providing recreation opportunities in the model neighborhoods. The fact that the City Demonstration Agency has funded research of this type indicates a need for information necessary for decisions in the allocation of resources to provide leisure-time opportunities. Also, techniques developed from this study should be beneficial to the Agency in conducting future research in related areas. Hopefully, it would stimulate research efforts in other cities faced with similar problems.

Study Objectives

The primary study objective which was developed from the above problem statement and hypothesis is as follows: to compare the leisure-time needs as stated by "inner-city" residents with their

needs as perceived by community organization leaders in order to determine if a significant difference exists between the two groups. The geographical scope of the study is limited to the original Lansing Model Cities area as outlined in Figure 1. According to the City of Lansing Planning Department records, the population included in the study consists of approximately 5,400 dwelling units. The socio-economic characteristics of this area met the general criteria of a disadvantaged "inner-city" area which is considered to be the section of a city with the lowest income, deteriorated housing conditions, highest concentration of minority groups, high density of population with above average health and welfare problems such as crime, school dropouts, and unemployment. It would also qualify as a "disadvantaged" area according to the following definition proposed by Nesbitt, Brown, and Murphy:

The term disadvantaged denotes individuals who by virtue of their race, religion, ethnic background or socioeconomic condition have been denied opportunities to develop to their fullest potential educationally, culturally, emotionally, socially or economically.³

The community organizations surveyed included any agency or organized group which provides any type of social welfare service to the residents of the model neighborhoods. Also, leaders or planners of leisure-time opportunities were included in the survey to get their opinions of the needs and opportunities existing in the Model Cities area. These were persons working with those agencies which have some responsibility for providing leisure-time services. A list of

³Ibid., p. 12.

organizations and leaders was compiled from information supplied by the Lansing United Community Chest, by the Model Cities Demonstration Agency, and from the Lansing City Directory.⁴

The terms "leisure time" and "spare time" are used synonymously in this study since according to Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., past Executive Director of the National Urban League, the word "leisure" is not included in the vocabulary of most minority groups.⁵ For the purpose of this study "spare-time" activity refers to anything that is not a bodily necessity, work or preparation for work (including education), a duty, or a personal obligation. It may take place in the home, neighborhood, at parks, recreation centers, establishments of private, voluntary or commercial recreation agencies, at churches, schools or other similar places. The term "needs" as used in this study refers to the lack of leisure-time opportunities. It is reflected by the demands (or preferences) of the residents in relation to existing leisure-time services being provided. In considering the decision makers who will use the research findings, the study objective concentrated primarily on those factors relating to the community leisure-time agencies in a position to effect change in the types and quality of service in the specified area of the City.

The primary factors considered in comparing the relationships between the needs as perceived by the organization leaders and the stated needs of the residents are as follows:

⁴Lansing City Directory (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co., 1970).

⁵Nesbitt, Recreation and Leisure Service, p. 20.

1. The adequacy of leisure-time opportunities available to residents in the Model Cities neighborhoods.
2. A rating of the existing services provided by selected leisure-time agencies in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City.
3. Ways that leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area can be improved.
4. The existence of problems and the types of problems that inhibit participation by Model Cities residents in leisure-time programs.
5. The types of activities needed or preferred by Model Cities area residents.
6. Selected factors about neighborhood recreation centers such as:
 - a. Distance residents will travel to such centers.
 - b. Types of facilities desired at centers.
 - c. Types of agencies that should operate neighborhood recreation centers.

Using these factors as a guide, questionnaires were developed to gather data to determine the following relationships:

1. The relationship between the perceptions of leisure-time needs by the organization leaders compared to the needs and opportunities as stated by the residents in the Model Cities area.

2. The relationship of the ethnic origin of the resident to his stated leisure-time needs.
3. The relationship of the perception of needs by the organization leaders according to ethnic origin of the residents.
4. The relationship of the perception of needs by the leaders according to selected personal characteristics and types of organizations represented by the leaders.

Item number one above is the primary objective of the study; that is, to compare the leisure-time needs as stated by the residents with the perception of those needs by community organization leaders. The relationships as stated in items two, three, and four were included as auxiliary objectives since they would provide useful information and would fit into the primary objective. There were several reasons that race was chosen as a variable to use in the study. Very little research has been done on the relationship of race to types of recreation needs, yet race relations are often cited as a major problem in many cities. Also, from available preliminary information, it appeared feasible to use race (especially black and white) as a variable in the study because of the population distribution in the Model Cities area. This could be done without requiring an increase in the sample size.

By analyzing the various relationships as stated in the above objectives, the decision makers would have more information for the planning and distribution of resources to meet the residents'

recreation needs. The measuring instruments for these relationships are explained in the chapter on research methods along with the statistical treatment used.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Dr. Genevieve W. Carter, Director of the Division of Research, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, sums up the current status of recreation research for the economically deprived as follows:

The current research in poverty is itself a "pioneering" effort and follows the nation's recent, but determined, commitment to recognize economic deprivation and meet it head-on. In this sense of "pioneering," research in social welfare and in the recreation professions is bound by the problems typically imposed by new undertakings. Research in poverty goes on amidst the multitude of methodological problems familiar in recreation research--problems in the clarity of its terminology and precision of its concepts, problems in building hypotheses which articulate with general theory, and problems in the congruence of theoretical generalizations with empirical observations.⁶

Other authors such as Nesbitt, Brown, and Murphy, previously cited, have pointed out the lack of research in leisure services generally and more specifically in the area of the disadvantaged population. Jay S. Shivers and George Hjelte, noted authors in the field of recreation administration, made the following statement concerning research in their recent book:

There is need for research in urban areas that might influence standards for facilities and spaces of a recreational nature. Of necessity, a continual study of recreational service agencies

⁶Ibid., p. 309.

and the areas and facilities respectively administered by them must be made.⁷

Therefore, this study was conducted within a setting of much encouragement for studious inquiry to solve the current problems, and at the same time with a dearth of previous recreation research efforts to supply background information.

In reviewing the literature, several problems become evident when considering research studies in the disadvantaged urban areas often referred to as the "ghetto" or "inner city." That is, to gain the necessary data for factors such as attitudes, preferences, needs, and related characteristics of the population, the personal interview technique is preferable but at the same time is quite costly. With limited funds for research projects, many agencies have given higher priorities in areas of social welfare other than leisure time or have used approaches which provide limited information in a large number of areas such as general attitudes or social characteristics. In other cases, the entire metropolitan area is included in the study with samples being too limited to get reliable results within subsections or categories.

Two studies conducted within the City of Detroit illustrate these points. One was a survey of attitudes of the residents about the City conducted by Arthur Kornhauser in 1951 under the sponsorship of the Detroit Board of Commerce. A random sample of 593 adults were interviewed concerning their attitudes towards the following activities:

⁷Jay S. Shivers and George Hjelte, Planning Recreational Places (Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1971), p. 223.

1. Attitudes concerning the housing situation.
2. Attitudes towards negro-white relations.
3. Attitudes in regard to city government and city services.
4. Attitudes concerning industry, labor unions, and labor-management relations.
5. Attitudes pertaining to Detroit schools, newspapers, and recreational opportunities.

The one question in the interview pertaining to recreational opportunities was stated: "How do you feel about the opportunities for spare-time activities--playgrounds and parks, sports, music, theatre, neighborhood meeting places, and all that kind of thing?"⁸ The respondent indicated his feeling on a rating scale from bad to very good, and was given an opportunity for open-ended suggestions to improve the situation. In the findings, recreational opportunities ranked fifth from top among the fourteen elements of the City's life that people considered most favorable.⁹ Playgrounds and parks were listed as being the most needed types of spare-time facilities and these were emphasized more frequently by respondents from lower income groups.

It is interesting to note one of the general conclusions that grew out of the survey findings:

Great numbers of Detroit citizens feel helpless and indifferent about changing their city. They have few ideas how things can be made better and little understanding of how they personally

⁸Arthur Kornhauser, Detroit as the People See It (Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1952), p. 187.

⁹Ibid., p. 169.

can play a part. Answers to many questions reveal limited horizons and lack of aroused civic interest. There is a challenging opportunity here for community leaders, organizations, and schools to build more enthusiastic outlooks in Detroit's citizens and more feeling of personal responsibility for Detroit's future.¹⁰

A review of the literature since this study was done some twenty years ago indicates that this apathy on the part of the residents, especially in the core-city areas, still exists and that their confidence in the community agencies and their leaders to better the situation is at a low ebb. This lends support to the writer's opinion that there is a gap between what the people "want" and what the leaders feel they "need."

Another survey in the City of Detroit was conducted in 1968 and included the population in the Model Neighborhood Area which had similar socioeconomic characteristics as that of the Lansing area in this study. The Detroit study as reported by Zvi Maimon gathered information about the social and economic characteristics and attitudes of people living in the Model Neighborhood Area. This was done by the Center for Urban Studies of the University of Michigan using a 4 per cent random sample of households, which was the largest percentage sample of population in any of the related research that the writer has located to date. The findings showed that an analysis of attitudes and behavior by income, education, race, and sex failed to show any major differences.¹¹ The results based on race are in contrast with the findings of the study by Dr. Richard Kraus in 1967,

¹⁰Ibid., p. 176.

¹¹Zvi Maimon, "The Inner-City Impact," Urban Affairs Quarterly, VI (December, 1970), 246.

cited by Nesbitt, Brown, and Murphy, concerning recreation participation by blacks and whites in the New York metropolitan area. His conclusions showed that Negroes tended to participate in patterns that varied widely from those of white residents, in terms both of activities and age groupings.¹² However, it was pointed out that part of this was obviously a matter of social class differences. It should also be noted that the conclusions from this study were based on interviews with public recreation administrators and did not include a survey of a sample of the general population.

These studies are cited here since they relate to one of the auxiliary objectives listed previously; that is, the relationship of the race of the resident to his stated leisure-time needs.

A research project allied most closely with this study is one entitled "Recreation Problems in the Urban Impacted Areas of California." This included surveys in those areas to gather information on recreation problems, use of spare time, leisure needs and barriers to the use of local parks and recreation centers. An impacted urban area was defined as one having "an abnormal concentration of various social maladies: high unemployment, high underemployment, low incomes, high rates of dropout from school, low educational attainment, high rates of public health problems, high rates of family instability, high rates of juvenile delinquency, substandard housing, substandard governmental services, etc."¹³ There were

¹²Nesbitt, Recreation and Leisure Service, p. 230.

¹³William J. Emrie, Recreation Problems in Urban Impacted Areas, Report to the Governor, Sacramento, Calif., October 15, 1970, p. 5.

sixteen impacted urban areas included in the study consisting of 435,354 family units. A multi-stage area sampling technique was used whereby sixteen sample census tracts were selected at random from 465, and 200 dwelling units were selected at random within each of the sixteen sample census tracts. A total of 2,815 interviews were obtained from these dwelling units using an open-ended type of questionnaire. In addition to the household survey, questionnaires were sent to the public recreation agencies in each of the sixteen impacted urban areas.

One of the major findings of the study was:

The information obtained from residents of urban impacted areas on present use of spare time, on desire for additional leisure participation and on desired new activities all points to sports and outdoor activities as the predominant types of activities for which more opportunities are needed. "Instruction and training" and "crafts and hobbies" also ranked high for certain segments of the population. The most common things identified by residents of these neighborhoods as needed to provide adequate leisure opportunities were swimming facilities, more parks, and improved parks.¹⁴

Other reports in the literature survey which the writer found to be relevant to the objectives of this subject area were:

1. "A Planning Study of Urban Recreation Concepts, Behavior, Demands, Facilities and Programs Leading to the Development of New Planning Guidelines" by the Urban Studies Institute of Morgan State College. This consisted of a recreational needs survey in 1969 for the City of Baltimore using the interview method in a .5 per cent sample of households. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationships between the

¹⁴Ibid., p. xi.

attitudes and demands of the residents and the recreation facilities and programs available in the City as a whole. The small sample would not be sufficient for an analysis of recreation behavior based on different segments of the population. A primary objective was the development of a planning and decision-making guide utilizing the results of the survey. The following concluding statement from the study relates in part to the inability of urban recreation administrators to adequately perceive the recreation needs of the residents, and has relevancy to the author's proposed hypothesis:

In the course of the past years study that larger problem has made itself increasingly visible. The larger urban recreation problem can be articulated as follows: Because of the limited vision of what recreation is, both on the part of urban recreation designers and administrators and on the part of the people themselves, an across-the-board deficiency exists in our cities. This deficiency has evolved from a combination of social events which include such elements as the failure of highly bureaucratized and politicized urban recreation departments to envision the non-working activities of urban residents in terms of human needs. Perhaps in response to such poor qualities of perception as this, the problem is reinforced by the increasing passivity and frustration of the urban dweller during those hours available for leisure and relaxation.¹⁵

2. "Exploring Urban Priorities: The Case of Syracuse" by George H. Frederickson, 1969. This was a study of Syracuse metropolitan area-wide public priority preferences based on social, economic, and demographic circumstances. It was the only study found where comparisons were made between the

¹⁵ Morgan State College Urban Studies Institute and Strategic Planning Corporation, A Planning Study of Urban Recreation Concepts, Behavior, Demands, Facilities and Programs Leading to the Development of New Planning Guidelines, Baltimore, 1970, I, ii.

attitudes of the citizens and the cities' decision makers. The citizens' attitudes toward priorities were gained by interviewing a sample of 1,036 persons from the county population of 423,000 and these attitudes were contrasted with the real urban priorities as measured by public spending. A comparison of priorities was made based on the following criteria: urban and suburban areas, income, education, age, and sex. Parks and recreation facilities ranked last on the priority list with only 25 per cent of the residents listing that item as an important problem.¹⁶ The comparisons were given in percentages and no statistical test was cited to show if the differences were significant.

3. "Low Income and Opportunity: Leisure-Time Activities and Family Living" by Frances Kwong, 1966. This is an unpublished Master's thesis with the primary objective of examining the relationship of low income to leisure-time activities. Results of the study showed that in low-income households (those with annual incomes of \$3,000 to \$6,000) the most popular individual activity was watching television and the most popular family activity was picnicking.¹⁷ These findings should be relevant to the Lansing Model Cities study since both include populations at the low income level.

¹⁶George H. Frederickson, "Exploring Urban Priorities: The Case of Syracuse," Urban Affairs Quarterly, V (September, 1969), 35.

¹⁷Frances Kwong, "Low Income and Opportunity: Leisure-Time Activities and Family Living" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Toronto, 1966), p. 79.

4. "Leisure and Occupational Prestige" by Alfred C. Clarke, 1956. The purpose of this study was to delineate the nature of the relationship existing between different occupational prestige levels and leisure styles. Results showed that adults in the lowest prestige levels participated most frequently in the following leisure activities: watching television, playing with children, fishing, playing cards other than bridge, driving for pleasure, attending auto theater, and spending time in taverns.¹⁸ Since many of the residents in model cities areas have occupations at the lower prestige levels, it may be of interest to compare their leisure-time preferences with those of the respondents in Clarke's study.
5. "Social Class Differences in the Uses of Leisure" by R. Clyde White, 1955. In this study the author examined the relationships in four social classes with rates of participation in leisure-time activities. Results showed the following:

The rate of use of parks and playgrounds by class rises sharply from the upper-middle-class rate through other classes for both males and females. The same regular progression is shown in attendance at church services and, with slight variations, for a single class in rates for community-chest services, museums, and ethnic-racial organizations. For libraries, home activities, and lecture-study courses the trend is reversed and decreases from the upper middle downward. The rates for commercial amusements differ: low for upper-middle-class males and on a higher level for the other three classes; for females exactly the reverse, indicating a high rate for upper-middle-class females and a lower and almost even rate for the others.¹⁹

¹⁸Alfred C. Clarke, "Leisure and Occupational Prestige," in Mass Leisure, ed. by Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyersohn (Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1958), p. 208.

¹⁹R. Clyde White, "Social Class Differences in the Uses of Leisure," in Mass Leisure, ed. by Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyersohn (Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1958), p. 200.

The National Recreation and Park Association has conducted recent studies concerning leisure-time needs in selected core-area census tracts in twenty-five of the country's largest cities, but the report has not been published.²⁰ These studies did not utilize a random sample of the population and, therefore, one must be cautious in drawing conclusions from the findings. However, the results may reveal problems for future research in the area of "inner-city" recreation similar to those which emerged in the Lansing Model Cities study.

²⁰Diana R. Dunn, "1970 Urban Recreation and Park . . . Data Bench Mark Year," Parks and Recreation, VI (February, 1971), 33.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The Model

From past experience in the field of public recreation and from review of the literature dealing with leisure-time problems in the inner-city areas, the writer hypothesized that the leaders in the cities' leisure-time agencies are not adequately perceiving the needs of the disadvantaged portion of the population. Each agency usually relies upon its program and planning staff to make the necessary recommendations as to the types of services and facilities it will provide. These recommendations are usually based on professional experience and on limited communications with current user groups. Without the benefit of survey research data the preferences of the non-users are not considered. From previous observations, the persons in these positions are usually from a typical "middle class" socioeconomic orientation and have been involved in programming activities for participants who are also from that class level. In most cases, there is very little coordination among the various leisure-time agencies such as public, private, and commercial; and each one usually works within its own limited area of jurisdiction in providing particular services to the city's residents. Even if there is a degree of cooperation among the leisure-time agencies, it

is doubtful there would be any type of structure for coordination between those agencies and all the other social welfare organizations serving the disadvantaged areas of the city. So the writer raised the question that if the personal resources of all of these agencies and organizations were pooled, how well could they perceive the leisure-time needs existing in the core-city area of an urban complex? The primary relationship that must be measured to answer this question is that dealing with the perception of leisure-time needs by the organization leaders compared to the actual needs as stated by the residents living in the inner-city area. The terms "disadvantaged," "inner-city," and "core-city" areas are used to mean the same as the "Model Cities" area or "model neighborhoods" which have been previously defined.

The criterion variables on which to determine this relationship were listed in the study objectives and may be specifically restated as follows:

1. Opinions of the leaders and residents concerning the adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area:
 - a. Adequacy of the overall leisure-time opportunities available.
 - b. Adequacy of commercial recreation opportunities.
 - c. Adequacy of the City parks and recreation facilities and programs.
 - d. Adequacy of quasi-public and private organization programs.

- e. Adequacy of Board of Education after-school programs.
 - f. Adequacy of recreation programs for children under 12 years of age.
2. Ratings of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City:
- a. Rating of commercial recreation opportunities.
 - b. Rating of City parks and recreation facilities and programs.
 - c. Rating of quasi-public and private organization programs.
3. Opinions of the leaders and residents concerning ways to improve leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area:
- a. Suggestions for improving the overall situation.
 - b. Suggestions for improving commercial recreation opportunities.
 - c. Suggestions for improving City parks and recreation facilities and programs.
 - d. Suggestions for improving quasi-public and private organization programs.
4. Opinions of the leaders and residents concerning the existence and types of problems that inhibit participation by Model Cities residents in leisure-time programs:
- a. The existence and types of problems inhibiting participation in City parks and recreation facilities and programs.
 - b. The existence and types of problems inhibiting participation in quasi-public and private organization programs.

5. Opinions of the leaders and residents concerning leisure-time activities needed or preferred by residents in the Model Cities area:
 - a. Types of activities needed by children under 12 years of age.
 - b. Types of activities preferred by residents over 12 years of age.
6. Opinions of the leaders and residents concerning certain selected factors about neighborhood recreation centers.
 - a. Distance that Model Cities residents will travel to such centers.
 - b. Desirability of having both indoor and outdoor facilities at the same location.
 - c. Desirability of offering other social services at neighborhood recreation centers.
 - d. Opinions concerning type of agency that should operate such centers.

Other variables and relationships included in the study were:

1. The variable of ethnic origin of the residents in relation to the criterion variables of leisure-time needs.
2. Personal characteristics of the leaders such as sex, age, length of service in the organization, and the types of organizations they represent. An effort was made to see if these variables had any relationship with the leaders' ability to perceive the needs of the residents.

All of the above factors were considered in formulating a model that could be used to test the accuracy of the leaders of community organizations to predict the needs of the residents in the Model Cities area. An hypothesis for the model was then stated in question form as follows: If leaders of all of the community organizations offering social and welfare services could provide inputs into the planning process, could they as a collective group accurately predict leisure-time needs? A method providing for these inputs by the leaders then became an integral part of the model. An assumption was made that there would be a wide diversity of leaders and organizations involved in this process and an instrument could be designed to allow for these inputs. In this case, the instrument was a self-administered questionnaire to the organization leaders and representatives who utilized their knowledge and experience in determining the leisure-time needs of the residents in the Model Cities area.

In order to test the accuracy of predictive value of this model, one should know the actual leisure-time needs as stated by the people. This was determined by interviewing a random sample of households and then comparing the results based upon the criterion variables previously outlined. The procedure for doing this is explained in the remaining sections of this chapter.

Sampling Design

The population included in the study is defined as the people occupying residential dwelling units within the boundaries of the original Lansing Model Cities area. The socioeconomic characteristics considered in establishing this area were outlined earlier. This

portion of the City identified in Figure 1 is enlarged in Figure 2 and shows the ten Model neighborhoods within the total area.

The Lansing Planning Department has a listing of the streets and blocks that are included in each of these neighborhoods. This list along with the Lansing City Directory which contains an alphabetical listing of all streets and address numbers for dwelling units provided the means from which to draw the sample. Individuals 12 years of age and older in each sample dwelling unit constituted the sampling unit. A "dwelling unit" was considered the same as a "household," and provided the most practical and feasible unit for sampling purposes. Many other related research studies have also used the household as the sampling unit and thereby provides a consistency for possibly comparing results. However, it was felt that one person in a household could not adequately account for the leisure-time needs of all of the household members; therefore, a separate part of the questionnaire was designed to gather specific data for those 12 years of age and older in addition to general household data including that for the younger children. These are explained in the following section.

The data collected pertained to the leisure-time needs of the residents that they had experienced during the past year from the time the study began; therefore, any family living in Lansing for less than nine months was eliminated from the population being surveyed. However, this was not known until the time of the interview and had to be considered in the sampling process which is explained later.

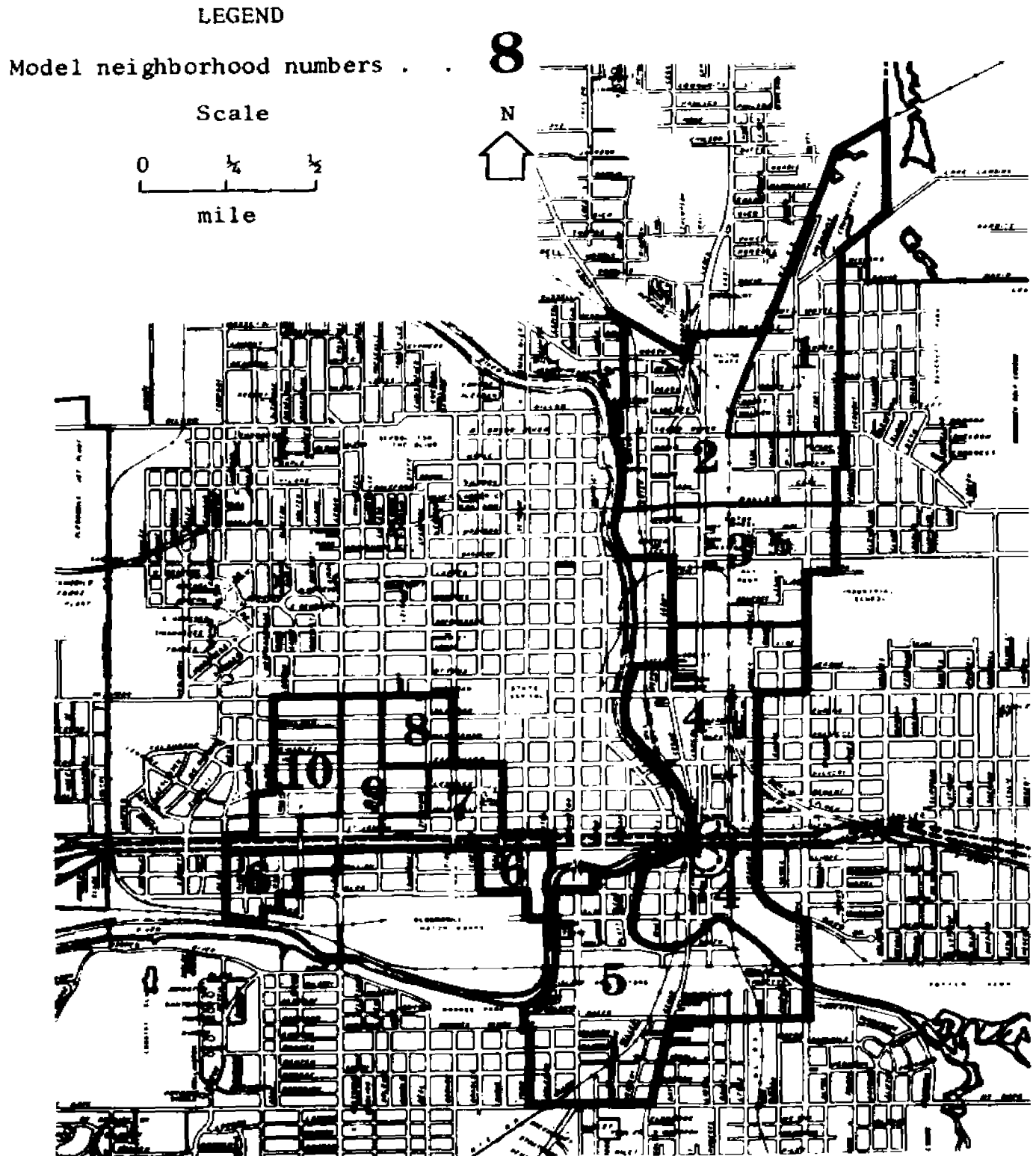


Figure 2.--Map Showing the Lansing Model Cities Area Included in the Recreational Needs Survey.

Since the population parameters were unknown and there was no previous research dealing with the proposed variables on which to estimate population variances, the determination of sample size presented a problem. Added to this is the fact that the Model Cities Demonstration Agency, the decision maker for whom the study was conducted, was new and had very limited past experience in working with the population under study. For these reasons, the researcher felt that he should be somewhat flexible in setting a specific significance level for measuring the relationships. Considering the "hit-or-miss" basis on which leisure-time programs are sometimes offered and also the apparent inadequacies of meeting needs in the inner-city areas, it would appear that stating significant differences with 85 to 90 per cent confidence would be within reason and provide for improvements in current operating conditions. However, in order to increase the degree of precision and be able to state significant differences with greater confidence, the researcher attempted to get a larger number of samples than might otherwise be required.

Related research studies using the interview technique for data collection have had sample sizes ranging from less than 1 per cent to 4 per cent of the population. For this study, the original sample size was set at 300 dwelling units which is a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the 5,400 dwelling units included in the population. Also, a larger sample size would allow comparisons to be made between subgroups which was one objective of the decision maker in sponsoring the research project. These subgroups were formed from the population within the ten separate model neighborhoods. A primary factor

in determining a limit to the sample size was the amount of funds allocated by the Agency for the research project. The systematic random sampling method was used in order to get equal percentage representation from each of the neighborhoods.

This procedure was as follows: Three hundred samples from the 5,400 dwelling units represented one dwelling unit out of every eighteen in the sample frame. Beginning with model neighborhood number one and a random start number eleven (between one and eighteen, selected from a table of random numbers), every eighteenth residential dwelling unit was drawn from the Lansing City Directory in accordance with the alphabetical street listing as provided by the Lansing Planning Department. This procedure was followed systematically throughout the model neighborhoods from number one through number ten, and resulted in a total of 296 dwelling units being drawn for the first round of sampling. The address for each dwelling unit was listed and assigned a household interview number.

After the interviewers had worked one week and had expended approximately one-third of the allotted time, a second sample was drawn in order to provide the desired number of completed interviews. This is further explained in the section on data collection.

The second phase of the study included a survey of community organization leaders. This was the total number (not a sample) of community organizations providing social welfare services to the residents of the Model Cities area. It included public, private, religious, voluntary and other similar type agencies. Using information from the Lansing United Community Chest, the Model Cities

Demonstration Agency, and the Lansing City Directory, a list of seventy-eight organizations was compiled for the survey. They were as follows:

Major leisure-time agencies	10
Other types of social service agencies	43
Churches	<u>25</u>
Total	78

In addition to the seventy-eight organizations selected, thirteen more leaders involved in leisure-time programming or supervision in the Model Cities area also received the questionnaire. These were leaders working in the agencies which had a major responsibility for some type of leisure-time service and included personnel in the schools, Lansing Parks and Recreation Department, voluntary agencies, and neighborhood community centers. The lists of organizations and leaders are included in Appendices B and C.

Survey Instruments

The survey instruments used for data collection were the questionnaire with personal interviews for the household residents and a self-administered questionnaire for the organization leaders and representatives. Questions were designed to collect data on the variables as previously stated. Examples of the questionnaires are included in Appendices A, B, and C. The open-ended type questions were largely used since the respondent's level of information was not known and, in most cases, opinions rather than facts were sought. Also, results from previous research studies dealing with unknown

population parameters showed these types of questions to be most successful in getting the views of the respondents.

The household questionnaire consisted of two major parts; the first to obtain data about the family and children under 12, and the second to gather data from each individual household member 12 years of age and older. A primary adult (man or woman) in the household was interviewed using both parts of the questionnaire which were printed as two separate forms on paper of different color. The completion of these two forms by the primary adult (or respondent) was considered the minimum acceptable household interview. Additional individual forms gave supplementary data about other household members who were interviewed during the same time period as the primary respondent. If these additional members were not at home, the forms were left to be filled out and picked up at a later time. If a primary adult was not at home, the interviewer made two more attempts to get one completed interview for the household. Each of these attempts was made at a different time of day.

As stated in the introductory chapter, the topic for this study was developed from a broader study area as required by the sponsoring agency. Therefore, the questionnaires were designed to gather additional data and are longer than would be required for this thesis topic only. The questions which were included to gather data for the variables as outlined in the study objectives are identified with an asterisk (*) on the questionnaires in the Appendices.

The second phase of the study dealt with responses from the organizations and leaders. Again, to meet the requirements of the sponsoring agency, two questionnaires were developed. One was designed to obtain the "official" or collective views of the organization concerning leisure-time needs in the Model Cities area. This was sent to the administrator, chairman, or someone in a similar position in the agency. To get additional inputs into the study beyond that required by the sponsor, another questionnaire was designed for individual leaders or planners of leisure-time opportunities. This one was filled out by persons responsible for planning, supervising, or administering leisure-time programs or facilities in the Model Cities area and reflected their professional views or opinions.

Data Collection

Interviewers for the household survey were hired by the Model Cities Demonstration Agency following their policy of employing personnel indigenous to the area. In selecting the interviewers, consideration was given to their ability to follow instructions, their past experiences, and their ability to establish rapport with the residents of the area. Once selected, they were trained and supervised by the researchers involved in the project. In accordance with the agreement with the Agency, five interviewers were hired with a total allotment of 400 hours of working time.

Two of the interviewers were first used in pretesting the household questionnaire. Six dwelling units were selected for the pretest from the three sub-areas as specified in the contract with

the Model Cities Agency. (Model neighborhoods one, two, and three were grouped into Area "1," neighborhoods four and five into Area "2," and neighborhoods six, seven, eight, nine, and ten into Area "3." These are identified in Figure 2.) In selecting the six dwelling units for the pretest, consideration was given to representation of the various ethnic origins and the types of dwellings (single family, apartments, and building conditions). The researcher made the selections after visual inspections and observations throughout the various neighborhoods. Five interviews were completed from the six dwelling units selected, and the questionnaire was then revised based upon the pretest results.

The two interviewers used in pretesting the original questionnaire assisted in training the other three interviewers. The researcher met regularly with each one during the data collection period (July 19 to August 13, 1971) to help solve problems that arose in the field and to keep the necessary survey records.

The results of the first week's work by the five interviewers showed that from the interviews attempted about 50 per cent were being completed, and it was taking more time per interview than originally anticipated. At that time, a second set of 226 sampling units was drawn using the same procedure as previously used. Every twenty-third residential dwelling unit was chosen using a random start number nine (between one and twenty-three selected from a table of random numbers).

After two weeks of interviewing, the results were: 237 questionnaires had been returned out of the original 296 sample

units. Of these, 102 were completed interviews with 26 coming from Area "1," 30 from Area "2," and 46 from Area "3." Interview time expended was 298 hours. From the 237 questionnaires that were returned, 45 had addresses listed that did not contain the sample population. That is, the interviewers found these to be in one of the four following categories: vacant dwelling, address was not a dwelling, no such address, or the family had not lived in Lansing for nine months or more. According to this data, the sample population was then estimated to be 4,516 dwelling units rather than the 5,326 that was listed in the Lansing City Directory.

At this stage, the objective was redefined to secure a total of 186 interviews; that is, an additional 84 with the remaining time allotted for the study. Also, it was decided to concentrate on getting one complete household interview with the primary adult and not to leave the individual questionnaire forms for a later pick-up. This procedure had not proved very successful, and the results did not justify the interviewer time required.

The redefined objective would give approximately a 4 per cent sample of the total dwelling units. In order to get a proportionate representation in each of the three areas, a revised sample was drawn from the second sample list as follows: Sixty dwelling units were selected at random from Area "1," 49 dwelling units from Area "2," and 28 dwelling units from Area "3."

Three of the five interviewers continued another two weeks to complete the job. After four weeks of interviewing, final results were:

Total interviews attempted	433
Total interviews completed	159
Estimated per cent of dwelling units interviewed	3.5%

The reasons that interviews were not obtained in 274 of the dwelling units may be summarized as follows:

No one was at home	91
Household adult refused to be interviewed	86
House was vacant	27
No such address could be located	20
A responsible adult was not at home	17
Respondent had lived in Lansing less than nine months	14
Address was not a dwelling	11
Other reasons	8

The households that were successfully interviewed are indicated by the dots on the map in Figure 3.

The reasons given most frequently by the person who refused to be interviewed were that they did not have time or were not interested in the survey. The non-response rates for those persons were: Area "1," 24.0 per cent; Area "2," 24.3 per cent; and Area "3," 10.8 per cent.

Questionnaires for the second phase of the study; that is, for the organizations and leaders were formulated, pretested, and revised during the month of October, 1971 and were mailed during the second week in November. Two weeks later a phone call follow-up was made to all organizations and leaders who had not responded.

LEGEND

Survey district number . . . 2

Interviewed household . . . •

Scale
0 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
mile

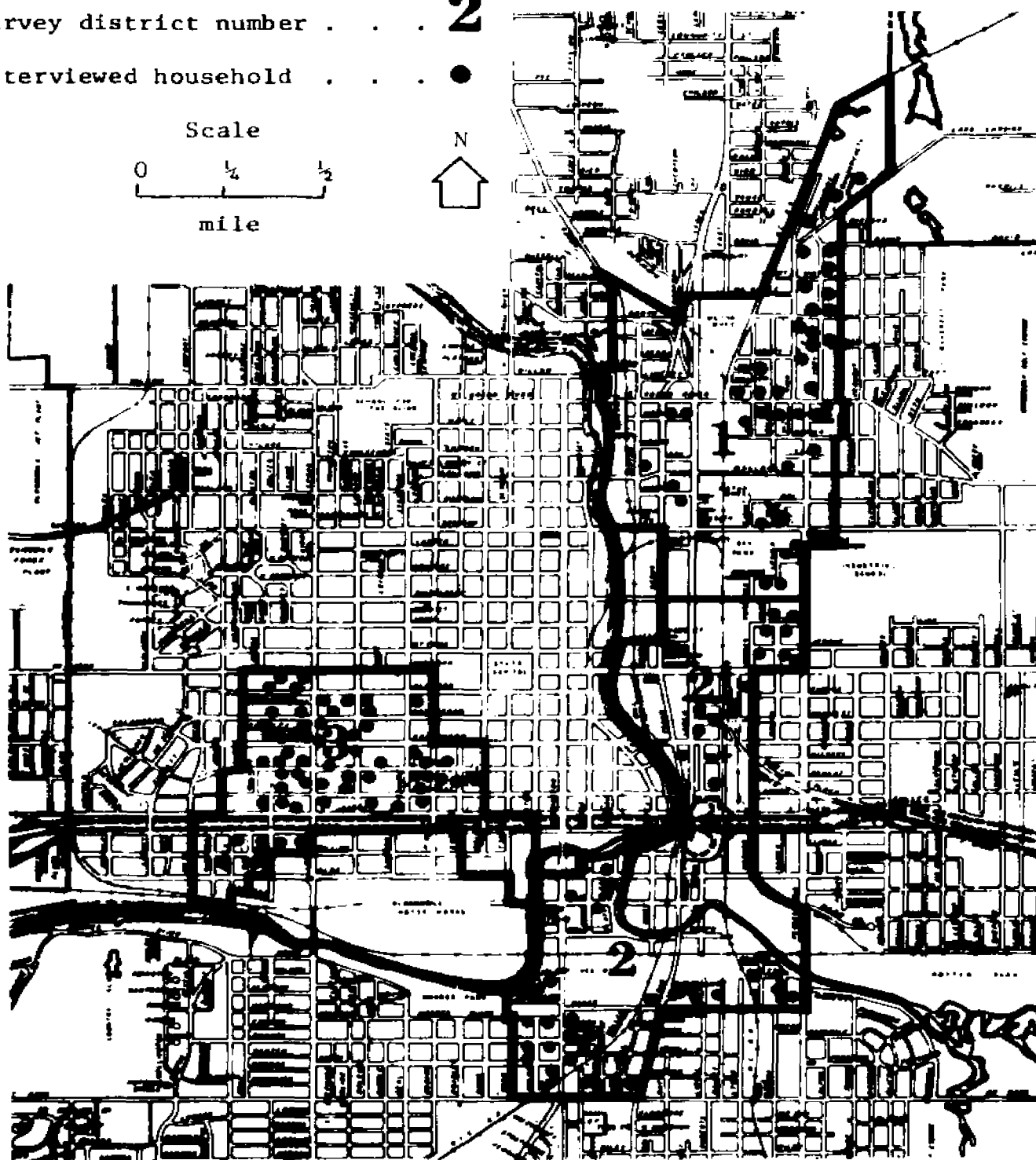
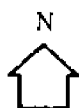


Figure 3.--Map Showing the Distribution of Dwelling Units with Completed Interviews.

Reminder letters were then mailed to those who could not be contacted by phone. Personal visits were made to the major leisure-time organizations in order to get responses from representatives responsible for providing the largest proportion of recreation activities of a public or quasi-public nature within the City. A second phone call follow-up was made the first week in January, 1972 to all non-respondents with a request that they return the questionnaire by January 12.

Results of the questionnaire returns were:

	Questionnaires		
	Mailed	Returned	
	No.	No.	%
Major leisure-time agencies	10	9	90.0
Other community social service agencies	43	21	48.8
Churches	25	4	16.0
Additional leaders in leisure-time agencies	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	46.2
Total	91	40	

Data Processing

Since there were approximately 700 responses that could be recorded on a completed household interview, it was decided to use the computer for data processing. This involved the development of a code book, the recording of responses on a code sheet, the punching of cards, and the formulation of a computer program for processing the data. In order to develop the code book, the responses from thirty-six household questionnaires (approximately 23%) were recorded and the answers to the open-ended questions were grouped into

categories. The results from this sample of questionnaires provided sufficient data to set up the coding process. The code book also provided a basis from which to set up the necessary tables to analyze the data. The code book and tables then became the key means of communication between the researcher and the computer programmer. The final print-outs were received from the computer center at Central Michigan University on January 21, 1972.

The forty organization and leader questionnaires, which were designed to be self-administered, were much shorter with about 100 possible responses. Data from these were tabulated by hand with responses being recorded by the "tally" system in prearranged tables. From these tables and the computer print-out sheets, the necessary data were selected to give information on the variables for this study as specified in the objectives and the model. The results are presented and analyzed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IV

SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter includes the presentation of data which were relevant to the study objectives. The first part describes the population characteristics of the samples and discusses the statistical treatment of the data on which comparisons are made. The latter part of the chapter includes the data for each criterion variable under study and analyzes the comparative results. A summary of conclusions based upon these results is presented in the final chapter.

Household Population Characteristics

The distribution of completed household interviews according to ethnic origin is presented in Table 1. The eight households representing Spanish-speaking residents and the two households recorded as other ethnic origins do not provide enough responses for comparisons based on these categories. However, the data from these respondents are included in the total frequency counts for the population under study in the Model Cities area, and are used for comparisons between the organization leaders and the total residents. These data are presented in the remaining tables under the column "all respondents." The ethnic origin variable used in the study for comparative purposes is represented by sixty-five black households

and eighty white households. The number of responses was sufficient to make statistical tests on twenty of the twenty-four criterion variables in comparing black residents with white residents.

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE BY ETHNIC ORIGIN OF
HOUSEHOLD'S PRIMARY RESPONDENT

Ethnic Origin	Total	
	No.	%
Black	65	40.9
Spanish Speaking	8	5.0
White	80	50.3
Other	2	1.3
Ethnic Group Not Recorded	4	2.5
Total Interviews	159	. .

Table 2 shows the marital status of the primary household respondents. Since this was a sensitive question that might deter cooperation by the respondent, it was not asked directly but was filled in by the interviewer after observing responses and situations during the interview. This was not a variable under study, but is included along with factors such as age, sex, income, occupation, and educational level of household respondents to get a better profile of the population characteristics and to consider possible relationships or external variables in drawing conclusions. Information from these data might also be used to determine important

topics for future study. Data in Table 2 indicate a much higher percentage (68.8%) of married primary respondents in the white households as compared to the black households (47.7%). The reverse is true of the separated and divorced primary respondents. The composition of the family as a basic social unit could have an influence upon leisure-time needs in the inner-city areas and be a factor for consideration in allocating resources to meet those needs. Further study would be needed to determine possible relationships between these variables.

TABLE 2
MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD'S PRIMARY RESPONDENT

Marital Status	All Respondents ^a		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	94	59.1	31	47.7	55	68.8
Separated	13	8.2	11	16.9	2	2.5
Divorced. . . .	14	8.8	8	12.3	5	6.3
Single	23	14.5	10	15.4	11	13.8
Widow(ers)	12	7.5	4	6.2	6	7.5
Not Known	3	1.9	1	1.5	1	1.3
Total	159	. .	65	. .	80	. .

^aSee discussion on data presented at the beginning of this chapter.

Table 3 gives data about the source and amount of total household income. Over half (53.2%) of the households have total

TABLE 3

PRIMARY SOURCE AND TOTAL AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD
INCOME BEFORE TAXES

Income Primary Source	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Salary/Wages	95	62.5	34	54.0	51	67.1
Pension	20	13.2	7	11.1	12	15.8
Public Assistance . .	29	19.1	21	33.3	6	7.9
Other	8	5.3	1	1.6	7	9.2
Total	152	. .	63	. .	76	. .
Magnitude						
Under \$3,000	18	12.6	10	16.4	6	8.7
\$3,000 - 4,499 . . .	25	17.5	13	21.3	10	14.5
\$4,500 - 5,999 . . .	33	23.1	17	27.9	14	20.3
\$6,000 - 7,999 . . .	28	19.6	9	14.8	17	24.6
\$8,000 and Up . . .	39	27.3	12	19.7	22	31.9
Total	143	. .	61	. .	69	. .
No Response	16	11.2	4	6.6	11	15.9

annual incomes of less than \$6,000 and approximately one-third (32.3%) have pensions or public assistance as the primary source of income. This could conceivably be a constraint to certain types of leisure-time activities, and will be referred to in the conclusions concerning comparisons based on problems which inhibit participation in recreation facilities and programs. Information from these data could be used in further studies concerning the relationship of income levels to leisure-time behavior and preferences. Sixteen primary household respondents (11.2%) did not answer this question. Of these, eleven were white respondents which could make any comparisons between black and white households less reliable, especially if the non-responses were not proportionally representative of the various income levels.

Since criterion variables in the study objectives included distance that residents will travel to recreation centers and the types of problems inhibiting participation in leisure-time activities, data were collected to ascertain the availability of transportation to the sample households. These are shown in Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7. Of the 159 households, a total of 46 (28.9%) do not own an automobile. The percentage is much higher for the black households than the white households (38.5% to 23.8%). This is reflected in Tables 43 and 44 (later presented) concerning distance that residents are willing to travel to recreation centers. There was a significant difference between the willingness of blacks and whites to travel to recreation centers, and especially with the greater number of whites willing to travel two or more miles to participate in activities. Data in the

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF CARS OWNED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of Cars	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	96	60.4	35	53.8	53	66.3
Two	13	8.2	4	6.2	7	8.8
Three	4	2.5	1	1.5	1	1.3
None.	46	28.9	25	38.5	19	23.8
Total.	159	. .	65	. .	80	. .

TABLE 5

AVAILABILITY OF FRIENDS' VEHICLE TO HOUSEHOLD

Friends' Car Available	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	58	36.5	16	24.6	40	50.0
No	94	59.1	48	73.8	36	45.0
No Response	7	4.4	1	1.5	4	5.0
Total.	159	. .	65	. .	80	. .

TABLE 6

USE OF CITY BUS SYSTEM BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Used City Bus System	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	31	19.5	16	24.6	14	17.5
No	128	80.5	49	75.4	66	82.5
Total	159	. .	65	. .	80	. .

TABLE 7

TRANSPORTATION USED OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD'S
OR FRIEND'S VEHICLE OR BUS

Other Forms of Transportation Used	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cab	35	22.0	21	32.3	12	15.0
Other (Bike, Walk- ing, Etc.) . . .	5	3.1	0	0.0	4	5.0
None	119	74.8	44	67.7	64	80.0
Total	159	. .	65	. .	80	. .

tables also show that the large majority (59.1%) of households do not have a friend's car available to them, do not use the city bus system (80.5%), or use any other modes of transportation (74.8%). This is an example of the type of information along with leisure-time activity preferences and other personal characteristics that must be considered by recreation resource planners when locating facilities.

The age-sex composition of households is shown in Table 8. The rationale for the age grouping is as follows: The first two categories represent the pre-school children and those in the elementary school grades. Each classification presents unique types of problems in planning and allocating recreation resources. Also, the questionnaire was designed to gather data from the primary household respondent concerning leisure-time needs and behavior of children from 3 through 11 years of age. Information from the data tables presented later in the analysis will show that one of the most frequently mentioned needs is for facilities and programs for young children. This is understandable since the data in Table 8 show that approximately one-third (31.4%) of the population is below 12 years of age. The third classification (12-17 years of age) represents students in the junior and senior high school grades or the teenage group who frequently have different types of needs in relation to recreation programming or the provision of social services. Also, one part of the questionnaire was designed to obtain responses from individual household members 12 years of age and over who were students. The remaining age classes are divided into the various

TABLE 8

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN SAMPLE
HOUSEHOLDS IN EIGHT AGE CLASSES

Age Classes	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males						
0 - 5	37	13.0	17	16.0	13	9.6
6 - 11	57	20.1	26	24.5	23	16.9
12 - 17	47	16.5	16	15.1	20	14.7
18 - 25	38	13.4	13	12.3	19	14.0
26 - 35	30	10.6	7	6.6	21	15.4
36 - 50	28	9.9	10	9.4	12	8.8
51 - 65	21	7.4	4	3.8	16	11.8
Over 65	14	4.9	6	5.7	8	5.9
No Response . . .	12	4.2	7	6.6	4	2.9
Total . . .	284	. .	106	. .	136	. .
Females						
0 - 5	36	12.7	14	12.1	15	11.6
6 - 11	48	17.0	16	13.8	25	19.4
12 - 17	41	14.5	20	17.2	11	8.5
18 - 25	47	16.6	19	16.4	24	18.6
26 - 35	27	9.5	12	10.3	13	10.1
36 - 50	38	13.4	13	11.2	19	14.7
51 - 65	18	6.4	6	5.2	10	7.8
Over 65	11	3.9	2	1.7	9	7.0
No Response . . .	17	6.0	14	12.1	3	2.3
Total . . .	283	. .	116	. .	129	. .
Combined Males and Females						
0 - 5	73	12.9	31	14.0	28	10.6
6 - 11	105	18.5	42	18.9	48	18.1
12 - 17	88	15.5	36	16.2	31	11.7
18 - 25	85	15.0	32	14.4	43	16.2
26 - 35	57	10.1	19	8.6	34	12.8
36 - 50	66	11.6	23	10.4	31	11.7
51 - 65	39	6.9	10	4.5	26	9.8
Over 65	25	4.4	8	3.6	17	6.4
No Response . . .	29	5.1	21	9.5	7	2.6
Total . . .	567	. .	222	. .	265	. .

segments of adulthood with each class having some common characteristics normally considered in family or non-family responsibilities--stages of child rearing, job responsibilities, and physical characteristics. For example, those over 65 years of age are usually retired and often referred to as "senior citizens" by recreation planners and programmers. This age group presents problems different or unique in the allocation of leisure-time resources.

Information from the age-sex data in Table 8 could be used to compare population distributions with other samples in research studies being planned in the Model Cities area. Also, the variables of age and sex and their relationships to leisure-time behavior and attitudes might be a topic for further experimentation; however, this would require a larger sample due to the number of sub-sample units under study.

Characteristics of Individual Household Respondents

As discussed in Chapter III, a separate part of the questionnaire was designed for individual household members 12 years of age and older. A total of 229 of these individual forms was obtained from the 159 respondent households. Tables 9 and 10 give the sex and age distributions of the individual questionnaire respondents. These data are especially important since most of the questions designed for the criterion variables used for comparisons were included in the individual form of the questionnaire. One reason that the females were more highly represented (61.1%) in

TABLE 9

SEX OF RESPONDENTS TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Sex	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males	89	38.9	31	33.7	45	41.3
Females	140	61.1	61	66.3	64	58.7
Total	229	. .	92	. .	109	. .

TABLE 10

AGE OF RESPONDENTS TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Age	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
12 - 17	35	15.3	15	16.3	12	11.0
18 - 25	54	23.6	20	21.7	30	27.5
26 - 35	40	17.5	15	16.3	21	19.3
36 - 50	47	20.5	19	20.7	19	17.4
51 - 65	27	11.8	9	9.8	15	13.8
Over 65	15	6.5	4	4.3	11	10.1
No Response	11	4.8	10	10.9	1	0.9
Total	229	. .	92	. .	109	. .

the sample was due to the fact that the interviewers tended to find female members of the household at home more frequently than male members. This is also a factor to be considered in explaining the over-representation of the adult age groups between 18 and 65 as shown in Table 11. The teenage population (ages 12-17) is under-represented in the sample of individual questionnaire respondents because many were not at home at the time of the interview and did not complete the forms that were left to be picked up later. The over-65-age group was shown to be equally represented in both the household sample and among the individual respondents.

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUPS BY RESPONDENTS TO HOUSEHOLD
QUESTIONNAIRE AND BY RESPONDENTS TO INDIVIDUAL
QUESTIONNAIRE

Age	Respondents to Household Questionnaire		Respondents to Individual Questionnaire	
	No.	%	No.	%
12 - 17	88	22.6	35	15.3
18 - 25	85	21.9	54	23.6
26 - 35	57	14.7	40	17.5
36 - 50	66	17.0	47	20.5
51 - 65	39	10.0	27	11.8
Over 65	25	6.4	15	6.5
No Response . . .	29	7.5	11	4.8
Total	389	. .	229	. .

Tables 12 through 16 contain data relating to occupations and work schedules of the individual respondents. The 18.5 per cent of those working part time (less than 30 hours per week) were principally students. This explains the discrepancy in the "all respondents" column of Tables 12 and 13, since some of the forty-eight full-time students also responded to the question concerning the shift worked. The numbers in the "all respondents" column of Tables 14, 15, and 16 do not correspond to those in Table 13 due to non-responses to the questions. Factors such as the number of hours per week worked, the shifts worked, and the amount of vacation received can conceivably be constraints on participation in leisure-time activities. This is discussed later in the chapter in the analysis of problems which inhibit participation by the Model Cities residents in leisure-time facilities and programs.

Another personal characteristic surveyed was that of the educational level of the individual questionnaire respondents. It was found that the median level of completion was the eleventh grade. Education is often considered as an important factor to consider in planning recreation resources and programs. The results of a study done by Charles M. Reich showed that the annual number of community recreation activities engaged in by the family members and the number of days of participation in community recreation services were statistically related to the educational level of the household head.²¹

²¹Charles M. Reich, "Socioeconomic Factors Related to Household Participation in Community Recreation" (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Pennsylvania State University, 1965), p. 86.

TABLE 12
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS TO
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Status	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	48	21.1	20	21.7	18	16.7
Working Full/Part Time	85	37.3	33	35.9	41	38.0
Homemakers	72	31.6	28	30.4	38	35.2
Unemployed	11	4.8	7	7.6	3	2.8
Retired	12	5.3	4	4.3	8	7.4
Total	228	. .	92	. .	108	. .

TABLE 13
SHIFT WORKED BY RESPONDENTS TO
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Shift Worked	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Regular Day	55	55.6	19	52.8	29	63.0
Evening	15	15.2	3	8.3	9	19.6
Night	23	23.2	13	36.1	7	15.2
Other	6	6.1	1	2.8	1	2.2
Total	99	. .	36	. .	46	. .

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF HOURS A WEEK WORKED BY RESPONDENTS TO
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Number of Hours	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 or Less . . .	11	11.3	2	5.7	8	17.4
21 to 30 . . .	7	7.2	2	5.7	2	4.3
31 to 40 . . .	57	58.8	25	71.4	23	50.0
41 to 50 . . .	18	18.6	5	14.3	11	24.0
51 to 60 . . .	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.2
Over 60 . . .	2	2.1	1	2.9	1	2.2
Total . . .	97	. .	35	. .	46	. .

TABLE 15

LENGTH OF VACATION WITH PAY RECEIVED BY RESPONDENTS
TO INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Vacation with Pay	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	30	32.6	7	20.6	20	43.5
One Week	12	13.0	4	11.8	8	17.4
Two Weeks	33	35.9	15	44.1	12	26.1
Three Weeks	7	7.6	3	8.8	2	4.3
Four Weeks	7	7.6	5	14.7	1	2.2
Bonus Instead . . .	3	3.3	0	0.0	3	6.5
Total	92	. .	34	. .	46	. .

TABLE 16
OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL
QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS

Occupation	All Respondents		Black		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Skilled Trade . . .	17	17.5	6	15.8	10	22.2
Auto Plant . . .	27	27.8	13	34.2	12	26.7
Other Factory . . .	6	6.2	1	2.6	3	6.7
Custodian, Etc. . .	12	12.4	7	18.4	2	4.4
Secretary/Office . .	10	10.3	5	13.2	4	8.9
Sales	10	10.3	2	5.3	5	11.1
Self-Employed . . .	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	6.7
Other	12	12.4	4	10.5	6	13.3
Total	97	. .	38	. .	45	. .

The relationship of educational level to leisure-time behavior and attitudes was not an objective in this study; however, information gained in the broad research project conducted for the Model Cities Agency might be used for comparative purposes in future studies in other areas of the City.

Characteristics of Community
Organizations and Leaders

The forty community organization leaders who returned the self-administered questionnaire represented the types of organizations as shown in Table 17. Fifteen of them worked for agencies

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Type of Organization	Organization Representatives Responding	
	No.	%
Church or Other Religious Organization . . .	5	12.5
Private Organization (Club or Other Group with Restricted Membership)	1	2.5
Neighborhood Group or Organization	5	12.5
Public, Tax-supported Agency	16	40.0
Quasi-public, or Voluntary Agency (Membership Open to the Public, but Supported by Fees and Charges and Voluntary Contributions) .	8	20.0
Other Types (Not in Above Categories or a Combination)	5	12.5
Total	40	. .

that had responsibilities for providing leisure-time facilities or services. These included the City Parks and Recreation Department, public schools, Young Women's Christian Association, scout groups, Boys' Club of Lansing, and neighborhood community or athletic centers. Twenty were affiliated with other community social or welfare agencies and five with local churches or religious organizations. As was shown in Chapter III, the leisure-time agencies had the highest percentage (65.2%) of responses from its leaders or representatives. Other community social service agencies had 48.8 per cent returns and the churches had the least responses (16.0%). Several of the

representatives of the social service agencies indicated that they did not provide any leisure-time services to the people and, therefore, did not feel that they could adequately assess those types of needs.

The size of the area serviced by the organizations which the leaders represented is given in Table 18. The largest percentage of the leaders responding (45.0%) was with agencies whose service area was the entire City of Lansing or larger, and this may explain some of the significant differences between their perceptions of the leisure-time needs of a specific area of the City as compared to the stated needs of the residents in that area, which is discussed in the last part of this chapter.

TABLE 18
AREAS SERVED BY RESPONDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Service Area	Organization Representatives Responding	
	No.	%
Serves Entire City of Lansing or Larger Area	18	45.0
Primarily Serves the Entire Model Cities Area .	4	10.0
Serves a Specific Neighborhood or Segment of the Model Cities Area	10	25.0
Service is Not Restricted by Boundaries or Similar Jurisdictional Guidelines	5	12.5
Other	3	7.5
Total	40	. .

Twenty-seven of the organization leaders reported that they were involved in providing some type of recreational activities in the Model Cities area. Some of these also had other education, social, or welfare functions. The remaining thirteen leaders represented agencies that had social service roles other than recreation and, therefore, did not provide leisure-time activities. It appears from the sample of community organization leaders responding that they had a broad range of experiences on which to draw in answering the questions concerning the leisure-time needs in the Model Cities area.

Some personal characteristics of the leaders including sex, age, and years of service in the organization were as follows: Twenty-nine were males and eleven were females. The median age was 39; however, eleven leaders did not respond to this question. The median length of service in the organization for thirty-four respondents was five years. The mean age and years of service in the organization were 40.72 and 6.78 respectively. A secondary study objective was to determine the type of leader who could best perceive the leisure-time needs of the residents. Due to the small number of responses in each of these sub-classifications, no meaningful statistical relationship could be established based on personal characteristics of the leaders. Instead, the comparisons are limited to the total responses of the forty leaders which were sufficient to meet the primary objective of the study.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Since the level of measurement in this research study is on the nominal scale (i.e., numbers or symbols are used simply to classify responses), nonparametric statistical tests are the only ones suitable for the treatment of data. According to Siegel, if the samples are statistically independent the chi-square test is most appropriate in determining significant differences with this type of data.²² He states that with contingency tables with degrees of freedom greater than one the chi-square (χ^2) test may be used if fewer than 20 per cent of the cells have an expected frequency of less than five and if no cell has an expected frequency of less than one. He suggests that if these requirements are not met that the researcher combine adjacent categories in order to increase the expected frequencies in the various cells. Cochran questions the arbitrary establishment of five expected frequencies as the minimum limit and states that "results indicate that the χ^2 tables give an adequate approximation to the exact distribution even when some m_i are much lower than 5."²³ He writes in another source that the inflexible use of 5 or 10 minimum expectations may be harmful and has shown that "there is little disturbance to the 5% level when a single expectation is as low as 1/2. This is also true for the 1% level if the number of degrees of freedom in χ^2 exceeds 6. Two

²²Sidney Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956), pp. 104-11.

²³William G. Cochran, "Some Methods for Strengthening the Common χ^2 Tests," Biometrics, X (December, 1954), 418.

expectations as low as 1 may be allowed with negligible disturbance to the 5% level."²⁴

Chi-square values have been computed on all tables of data that are equal to or approximate the minimum requirements as suggested by Siegel. Where the expected frequencies equal to or exceed these requirements, the results are considered statistically reliable. In those cases where the expected frequencies do not equal the minimum requirements but are relatively close, the chi-square value is computed to give an indication of the significant difference, but with the notation that these tests may be less reliable. The formula used for the χ^2 test for two independent samples (samples were statistically independent in this study) where the degrees of freedom exceeded one was:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

where O = the observed frequencies and E = the expected frequencies.

For 2 x 2 contingency tables where degrees of freedom equal 1, the formula for the correction of continuity is used in computing chi-square values.²⁵

²⁴William G. Cochran, "The χ^2 Test of Goodness of Fit," The Annals of Mathematical Statistics, XXIII (1952), 329.

²⁵ $\chi^2 = \frac{N(|AD - BC| - \frac{N}{2})^2}{(A+B)(C+D)(A+C)(B+D)}$

The contingency coefficient is used as a nonparametric measure of the degree of association between two sets of attributes and may be used when the information about those attributes consists of an unordered series of frequencies.²⁶ In the following tables of data, the contingency coefficient (C) has been computed as a measure of association between respondent groups based on those variables where χ^2 value showed a significant difference to exist at or above the 90 per cent confidence level.²⁷ It can be used for comparison purposes between contingency tables of equal size and where the total number of responses (N) are the same. It is not comparable to other correlation coefficients such as Spearman (r_s) or Kendall (γ) since it does not reach unity with perfect correlation. This limitation must be kept in mind when utilizing the contingency coefficient. It is used in the results of this study to show a degree of association which may be significantly different from zero.

Adequacy of Leisure-Time Opportunities
in the Model Cities Area

Table 19 shows the responses concerning the opinions about the adequacy of the overall leisure-time opportunity situation in the Model Cities area. The majority (56.4%) of the primary respondents in the white households felt that opportunities were adequate compared to about one-third (32.3%) in the case of the black

²⁶Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics, p. 196.

$$^{27}C = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{N + \chi^2}}$$

TABLE 19

OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF OVERALL LEISURE-TIME
OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA

Are Leisure-Time Opportunities Adequate	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	21	32.3	44	56.4	76	48.4	8	20.5
No	29	44.6	25	32.1	56	35.7	20	51.3
Don't Know	15	23.1	9	11.6	25	15.9	11	28.2
Total	65	. .	78	. .	157	. .	39	. .

households. There was a significant difference between white and black responses at the 98 per cent confidence level as shown in the summary of statistical test results given in Table 20. That table lists the results of tests comparing the responses to the six questions concerning adequacy of leisure-time opportunities. The value of α indicates the rejection region for the null hypothesis of no difference and the contingency coefficient (C) measures the degree of association between the two groups based on the criterion variable. A difference is considered significant if the value of chi square computed from the contingency table of data falls within the rejection region where $\alpha \leq .10$. Therefore, only those differences that can be shown to exist at or above the 90 per cent confidence level ($1 - \alpha$) are considered significant.

Almost half (48.4%) of the total primary respondents felt that leisure-time opportunities were adequate, whereas only 20.5 per

TABLE 20

ADEQUACY OF LEISURE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES: A COMPARISON OF OPINIONS
OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS WITH THOSE OF RESIDENT GROUPS AND
OPINIONS OF BLACK RESIDENTS WITH THOSE
OF WHITE RESIDENTS

Opinions Concerning Adequacy of Leisure- Time Opportunities in the Model Cities Area	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Adequacy of Overall Leisure-Time Oppor- tunities Available	NSD ^c	. .	.010	.328	.010	.222	.020	.241
Adequacy of Commercial Recreation Opportuni- ties	.001	.319	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	.001	.363
Adequacy of City Parks and Recreation Facili- ties and Programs	NSD	. .	.010	.272	.050	.161	.010	.257
Adequacy of Quasi- Public and Private Organization Pro- grams	.001	.435	.001	.458	.001	.391	NSD	. .
Adequacy of Board of Education After- School Programs	.001	.542	.001	.657	.001	.541	NSD	. .
Adequacy of Recreation Programs for Children Under 12 Years Old	.010	.339	.050 ^d	.318	.001	.381	NSD	. .

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

^dExpected cell frequencies do not meet minimum recommended requirements.

cent of the organization leaders thought they were. A greater percentage of the leaders (28.2% compared to 15.9%) said they did not know if programs were adequate. There was a significant difference between these two groups at the 99 per cent level. There was no significant difference between the leaders' and black residents' opinions concerning adequacy of programs, but there was a significant difference at the 99 per cent level between leaders and white resident households.

Table 21 records the responses concerning the opinions about the need for more commercial recreation establishments. There was a

TABLE 21
OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF COMMERCIAL
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Need More Commercial Recreation Opportunities	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	52	58.4	32	30.5	91	41.4	12	32.4
No	9	10.1	47	44.8	63	28.6	14	37.8
Don't Know	28	31.5	26	24.7	66	30.0	11	29.7
Total	89	. .	105	. .	220	. .	37	. .

significant difference at the 99.9 per cent level between the organization leaders and the black residents and also between the black and white residents, but there was no significant difference between the leaders and total residents or between the leaders and

the white residents. It will be shown later when discussing improvements needed, that there was misunderstanding among some residents about the definition of commercial recreation and this may tend to make the results on this analysis somewhat less reliable.

To determine the adequacy of the facilities and programs offered by the City of Lansing Parks and Recreation Department, the respondents were asked if they felt that there were ways in which the Department could improve its services in the Model Cities neighborhoods. Table 22 summarizes the responses to this question. The

TABLE 22
OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF CITY PARKS
AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

Do Ways Exist for Improving Programs	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	53	60.9	39	39.4	99	47.8	24	61.5
No	7	8.0	26	26.3	39	18.8	1	2.6
Don't Know	27	31.0	34	34.3	69	33.3	14	35.9
Total	87	. .	99	. .	207	. .	39	. .

greatest differences of opinion were between the black and white residents and between the organization leaders and the white resident group. Both differences were significant at the 99 per cent level (see Table 20). There was a significant difference between the total residents and the leaders at the 95 per cent level, but

the difference of opinions was not significant between the leaders and black residents.

The same type of question was asked to obtain opinions about the adequacy of quasi-public and private organization opportunities. These included agencies such as the YMCA, YWCA, scouts, churches, clubs, and similar organizations. Table 23 shows that a much greater percentage (70.7%) of the residents answered that they did not know

TABLE 23
OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF QUASI-PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE ORGANIZATION SERVICES

Do Ways Exist for Improving Services	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	13	14.9	11	11.6	28	14.1	24	61.5
No	9	10.3	20	21.1	30	15.2	4	10.3
Don't Know	65	74.7	64	67.4	140	70.7	11	28.2
Total	87	. .	95	. .	198	. .	39	. .

if ways existed for improving programs, and, as will be discussed later, they gave very few suggestions for any types of improvements. There was no significant difference between the opinions of the blacks and whites on this question (see Table 20), but there was a difference at the 99.9 per cent level between the organization leaders and all three resident groups. This is probably due to the fact that the leaders are more aware of the services of those agencies

than the residents and, therefore, a greater percentage of them (61.5%) felt that there were ways for improving the programs and fewer of them (28.2%) answered that they did not know.

The students (12 years of age and over) were asked in the individual questionnaire form if they felt that the schools should provide more or different kinds of after-school activities. Their responses are compared with those of the organization leaders who were asked if they felt there were ways in which the Board of Education could improve its after-school activities program in the Model Cities area. Table 24 shows approximately the same results as those

TABLE 24
OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION
AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Do Ways Exist for Improving After- School Programs	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	42.1	3	16.7	16	34.8	23	60.5
No	11	57.9	15	83.3	29	63.0	2	5.3
Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	13	34.2
Total	19	. .	18	. .	46	. .	38	. .

concerning the opinions of the quasi-public and private organization programs. The difference between the opinions of the blacks and whites was not significant at the 90 per cent level using the formula for the correction of continuity. However, there was a significant

difference at the 99.9 per cent level between organization leaders and the three resident groups (see Table 20). As stated previously, there was a very low response rate from the teenage population in the households due to the fact that many of them were not at home at the time of the interview with the primary adult. Also, very few of them filled out the questionnaire which was picked up by the interviewer at a later time. This low response makes any conclusions based on data in Table 24 less reliable.

The primary household respondent and the organization leaders were asked if they felt that the Model Cities area should have more or different kinds of after-school, weekend, and summer activities for children under 12. Only those households with children in this age group were asked the question since it was felt that they would be more aware of existing facilities and programs. Due to the type of question, it did not elicit a "don't know" answer from the primary household residents but a sizable number of leaders (25.0%), as shown in Table 25, said they did not know if more or different children's activities are needed. This partially explains the significant difference of opinions between the organization leaders and the three resident groups as shown in Table 20. Again, there was no significant difference between the blacks and whites on this question, but the low response rate makes any conclusions less valid.

In reviewing the six criterion variables used to compare opinions concerning adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area, the following conclusions were reached: There

TABLE 25

OPINIONS CONCERNING ADEQUACY OF RECREATION PROGRAMS
FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

Are More or Different Activities Needed	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	23	74.2	13	65.0	41	69.5	23	57.5
No	8	25.8	7	35.0	18	30.5	7	17.5
Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	25.0
Total	31	. .	20	. .	59	. .	40	. .

was a significant difference between black residents and white residents on three of the questions: (1) adequacy of overall leisure-time opportunities, (2) adequacy of commercial recreation opportunities, and (3) adequacy of City Parks and Recreation Department facilities and programs. The second one concerning commercial recreation is questionable due to a misunderstanding of the types of facilities in this category.

There was a significant difference between the opinions of the organization leaders and the total residents on five of the six questions. The only one where there was no significant difference was concerning the commercial recreation opportunities. The same results occurred in comparing the organization leaders with the white residents. In comparing the leaders' opinions with those of the black residents there was a significant difference on four of the questions which concerned the adequacy of (1) commercial

recreation opportunities, (2) quasi-public and private organization programs, (3) Board of Education after-school programs, and (4) children's recreation programs.

The contingency coefficients in Table 20 show the degree of association between the comparative groups based on the criterion variables. For example, the larger the coefficient, the greater the difference is between the two groups. Contingency coefficients are given when the chi-square test showed a significant difference between groups. The coefficients for the criterion variables cannot be compared because the number of total responses for each are not the same. They should be used only as indicators of differences greater than zero.

Rating of Leisure-Time Opportunities

The individual questionnaire respondents and the organization leaders were asked to rate the leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City. Ratings from both groups were made on commercial recreation facilities, City parks and recreation facilities and programs, and the quasi-public and private organization programs.

Table 26 shows the results of the ratings for commercial recreation opportunities. A very small percentage of all of the groups felt that these opportunities were better in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City. Almost half (48.1%) of the white residents felt that the facilities were about average or the same in the Model Cities area as in other areas; however, this view was not shared by the organization leaders (31.6%) or the black

TABLE 26
RATING OF COMMERCIAL RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Rating	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better Than Average .	2	2.3	7	6.7	10	4.6	1	2.6
About Average . . .	26	29.5	50	48.1	86	39.6	12	31.6
Below Average . . .	38	43.2	20	19.2	63	29.0	14	36.8
Don't Know	22	25.0	27	26.0	58	26.7	11	28.9
Total . . .	88	. .	104	. .	217	. .	38	. .

residents (29.5%). The chi-square test on the responses to this question shows that there was no significant difference between the leaders and the three resident groups, but there was a significant difference at the 99 per cent level between black and white residents (see Table 27 for a summary of these results).

In rating the facilities and programs provided by the City Parks and Recreation Department there was a significant difference of opinions between blacks and whites at the 99.9 per cent level. Table 28 shows that almost two-thirds (65.7%) of the white residents rated the facilities and programs average or above in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City. Only about one-fourth (26.8%) of the black residents had responses in these two categories. The organization leaders tended to share the same opinions as the total residents with about one-half in each group rating the services

TABLE 27

RATINGS OF LEISURE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES: A COMPARISON OF
OPINIONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS WITH THOSE OF
RESIDENT GROUPS AND OPINIONS OF BLACK
RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS

Rating of Leisure-Time Opportunities in the Model Cities Area as Compared to Other Areas of the City	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Residents with White Residents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Rating of Commercial Recreation Establishments	NSD ^{cd}	. .	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	.010	.270
Rating of City Parks and Recreation Facilities and Programs	.010 ^d	.290	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	.001	.405
Rating of Quasi-Public and Private Organization Programs	NSD	. .	.001	.310	.010	.195	.010	.219

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

^dExpected cell frequencies do not meet minimum recommended requirements.

TABLE 28
RATING OF CITY PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

Rating	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better Than Average .	1	1.2	16	15.7	17	8.0	4	10.0
About Average . . .	22	25.6	51	50.0	86	40.4	16	40.0
Below Average . . .	41	47.7	14	13.7	61	28.6	9	22.5
Don't Know	22	25.6	21	20.6	49	23.0	11	27.5
Total . . .	86	. .	102	. .	213	. .	40	. .

average or above. Although a larger percentage of the white residents rated the City parks and recreation facilities and programs higher than the organization leaders, these differences were not significant at the 90 per cent level (see Table 27). There was a significant difference between the leaders and the black residents, but one cell did not have the required number of expected frequencies as recommended by Siegel.

The ratings of quasi-public and private organization facilities and programs are shown in Table 29. Since so few respondents rated the services of these agencies better than average compared to other areas of the City, the expected frequencies in the cells of that category do not meet the minimum requirements. When that category is combined with the second one so that the rating would be "average or above" the statistical test shows that there were

TABLE 29

RATING OF QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS

Rating	Model Cities Residents						Organiza- tion Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better Than Average .	2	2.3	1	1.0	3	1.4	3	7.7
About Average . . .	40	46.0	35	35.3	84	40.2	17	43.6
Below Average . . .	19	21.8	12	12.1	33	15.8	12	30.8
Don't Know	26	29.9	51	51.5	89	42.6	7	17.9
Total . . .	87	. .	99	. .	209	. .	39	. .

significant differences (99% level) between blacks and whites and between the organization leaders and the total residents (see Table 27). There was a greater difference (at the 99.9% level) between the leaders and the white residents and there was no significant difference between the leaders and the black residents. About one-half of the organization leaders (51.3%) and the black residents (48.3%) rated these services average or above compared to about one-third (36.3%) of the whites. The majority of whites (51.5%) indicated that they did not know how to rate the programs of these organizations.

In summarizing the results of the ratings of the three types of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. There were significant differences between the blacks and whites concerning their opinions of the ratings of all

three types of opportunities in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City. The whites tended to rate the City parks and recreation services and the commercial recreation opportunities higher than the blacks, but did not seem informed enough to adequately rate the programs of the quasi-public and private organizations.

2. In comparing the organization leaders with the sample of total residents, there was a significant difference of opinion on the rating of quasi-public and private organization programs. A major reason for this difference seems to be the high percentage of residents who gave a "don't know" response to this question as compared to the leaders (42.6% and 17.9% respectively). There was no significant difference between the opinions of these two groups on the commercial recreation opportunities and the City parks and recreation programs and facilities.
3. A comparison of the leaders with the black residents and with the white residents showed a significant difference on one of the three questions. With the black residents the difference of opinion was on the rating of parks and recreation facilities and programs, and with the white residents the difference was on rating of the services of quasi-public and private organizations.

Suggestions for Improving Leisure-
Time Opportunities

The previous sections have presented data concerning opinions of the residents and leaders based on the adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area and a rating of services provided by some of the major leisure-time agencies. In this section, data are presented on the suggestions given to improve the leisure-time opportunities. Only those respondents who had previously answered that the leisure-time opportunities were not adequate were asked for suggestions for improvements. This accounts for the low response rate in the tables of data in this section which makes the tests on these criterion variables less reliable. The tables of data are given primarily to indicate how some of the residents and leaders feel concerning improvement of leisure-time opportunities.

Suggestions for improving the overall leisure-time opportunities are shown in Table 30. The chi-square test in Table 31

TABLE 30

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING OVERALL LEISURE-
TIME OPPORTUNITIES

Suggestions	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Facilities (More/ Better/Closer) . .	15	75.0	10	55.6	25	65.8	7	31.8
Recreation Activities (More/ Different) . . .	5	25.0	8	44.4	13	34.2	15	68.2
Total . . .	20	. .	18	. .	38	. .	22	. .

TABLE 31

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING LEISURE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES:
A COMPARISON OF OPINIONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS
WITH RESIDENT GROUPS AND OPINIONS OF BLACK
RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS

Opinions Concerning Ways to Improve Leisure-Time Op- portunities in the Model Cities Area	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Suggestions for Improving the Overall Situation	.010	.395	NSD ^c	. .	.050	.281	NSD	. .
Suggestions for Im- proving Commercial Recreation Oppor- tunities	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	NSD	. .
Suggestions for Im- proving City Parks and Recreation Facilities and Programs	.001	.386	NSD	. .	.050 ^d	.245	.001	.414
Suggestions for Im- proving Quasi- Public and Private Organization Pro- grams	NC ^e	NC	NC	NC	.050	.361	NC	NC

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

^dExpected cell frequencies do not meet minimum recommended requirements.

^eChi-square value and contingency coefficient not computed due to insufficient number of expected cell frequencies.

shows a significant difference between the organization leaders and the total residents at the 95 per cent level and between the leaders and black residents at the 99 per cent level. Differences were not significant between the other groups.

In giving suggestions for the type of commercial recreation opportunities needed, a large percentage of the blacks (43.2%) mentioned children's playgrounds or similar types of activities as shown in Table 32. In this case, it is felt that one interviewer

TABLE 32
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING COMMERCIAL
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Types of Establishments Needed	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Playgrounds/Children's Activities	16	43.2	1	4.8	17	27.4	0	0.0
Bowling Alleys . .	6	16.2	5	23.8	11	17.7	7	31.8
Teen Activities/ Roller Rinks/ Pool Halls . .	5	13.5	6	28.6	12	19.4	8	36.4
Swimming Pools . .	6	16.2	3	14.3	10	16.1	2	9.1
Movies	4	10.8	6	28.6	12	19.4	5	22.7
Total . . .	37	. .	21	. .	62	. .	22	. .

who worked in the predominantly black neighborhood failed to make clear the definition of a commercial recreation establishment²⁸ because children's playgrounds are normally considered as a public type of facility offered by a governmental agency. The organization leaders were probably more informed about the common terminology of commercial recreation and, therefore, their responses included the types of establishments intended by the researcher in this definition. If the category of children's playgrounds is eliminated from the table, the statistical test shows that no significant differences existed between any of the groups; however, this conclusion is less reliable because of the loss of information in regrouping the data.

Table 33 gives the responses on suggestions for improving the facilities and programs provided by the City Parks and Recreation Department. The largest percentage of blacks (44.9%) felt that improvement needed the most was for more or better children's activities whereas the greatest number of whites (38.3%) suggested more or better park and recreation facilities. About one-half (50.7%) of the organization leaders also felt that these two types of improvements were needed. The chi-square test shows the greatest significant difference on this criterion between the blacks and whites (at the 99.9% level) with a contingency coefficient of .414 (see Table 31). There was also a difference at the same level between the organization leaders and the black residents, but no significant difference between the leaders and white residents. The

²⁸The flashcard which listed examples of commercial recreation activities was shown only to the primary household respondent and not to the individual respondents (see Appendix A).

TABLE 33

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING CITY PARK AND RECREATION
FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Suggestions	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
More or Better Children's Activities	35	44.9	7	14.9	45	33.3	4	13.8
More or Better Park & Recreation Facilities	18	23.1	18	38.3	40	29.6	11	37.9
Family/Adult Activities	16	20.5	4	8.5	21	15.6	3	10.3
Supervision/Trained Personnel	6	7.7	12	25.5	19	14.1	4	13.8
Publicity/Involve- ment of Resi- dents	3	3.8	6	12.8	10	7.4	7	24.1
Total	78	. .	47	. .	135	. .	29	. .

difference between the leaders and total residents was significant at the 95 per cent level; however, the expected frequencies for this comparison did not equal the minimum recommended.

Table 34 lists the suggestions by the various groups for improving the quasi-public and private organization programs. Due to the limited number of responses, statistical tests were not computed for comparisons between black and white residents and the organization leaders. A comparison between the total residents and the leaders showed a significant difference at the 95 per cent level;

however, there were 25 per cent of the cells that did not contain minimum expected frequencies.

TABLE 34
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING QUASI-PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS

Suggestions	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Children/Adult Recreation Activities . . .	5	38.5	5	41.7	12	41.4	5	20.8
Publicity/Involve- ment of Residents.	6	46.2	3	25.0	10	34.5	5	20.8
Supervision/ Transportation/ Lower Fees . . .	2	15.4	3	25.0	6	20.7	8	33.3
Neighborhood Facilities/ Longer Hours/ Use Schools. . .	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	3.4	6	25.0
Total . . .	13	. .	12	. .	29	. .	24	. .

In summarizing the results from the preceding four tables (see Table 31), it appears that due to limited data and the restrictions on the statistical test that valid conclusions cannot be drawn on these criterion variables. Data indicate significant differences between the black and white residents and between the organization leaders and black residents concerning opinions for improving the City parks and recreation programs. Other comparisons

as shown in Table 31 may also indicate significant differences between the organization leaders and total residents on the types of suggestions for improving the overall leisure-time conditions and for improving the quasi-public and private organization programs.

Problems That Inhibit Participation
in Leisure-Time Programs

Questions were designed to determine if there were constraints which kept the Model Cities area residents from participating as often as they would like in programs sponsored by three types of leisure-time agencies--the City Parks and Recreation Department, the quasi-public, and private agencies. If the resident responded that he would like to participate, or to participate more often, in leisure-time facilities or programs, he was then asked for reasons or problems that kept him from participating. The primary household respondent was asked this question concerning the young children (under 12) and the individual questionnaire respondents were asked for their opinions concerning these problems.

Table 35 shows the responses to the question as to whether problems existed that inhibited participation by the Model Cities residents in City parks and recreation programs. The nature of this type of question elicited either a "yes" or "no" response from the residents, but for organization leaders it got a "don't know" response from those unaware of the situation or who did not want to commit themselves to a definite answer. Results in Table 36 show that there was no significant difference between the black and white residents concerning the existence of problems, but there were

TABLE 35

OPINIONS CONCERNING EXISTENCE OF PROBLEMS THAT INHIBIT
PARTICIPATION BY CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN CITY
PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

Do Problems Exist	Model Cities Residents						Organiza- tion Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	51	42.9	60	48.8	130	48.0	24	60.0
No	68	57.1	63	51.2	141	52.0	5	12.5
Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	27.5
Total	119	. .	123	. .	271	. .	40	. .

significant differences between the organization leaders and all resident groups at the 99.9 per cent level.

Opinions concerning existence of problems inhibiting participation in quasi-public and private organization programs are given in Table 37. The chi-square test shows the results to be the same as on the previous question with differences between organization leaders and the three resident groups being significant at the 99.9 per cent level and with no differences between the blacks and whites.

The types of problems that inhibited participation in leisure-time programs are listed in Tables 38 and 39. Due to a limited number of expected frequencies in more than 20 per cent of the cells, statistical tests for significant differences are less reliable; however, computed chi-square values indicate significant

TABLE 36

PROBLEMS INHIBITING PARTICIPATION IN LEISURE-TIME PROGRAMS:
A COMPARISON OF OPINIONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS WITH
THOSE OF RESIDENT GROUPS AND OPINIONS OF BLACK
RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS

Opinions Concerning Existence and Types of Problems that Inhibit Partici- pation in Leisure- Time Programs	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Existence of Problems Which Inhibit Par- ticipation in City Parks and Recre- ation Department Programs	.001	.451	.001	.467	.001	.470	NSD ^c	. .
Existence of Problems Which Inhibit Par- ticipation in Quasi- Public and Private Organization Pro- grams	.001	.519	.001	.481	.001	.471	NSD	. .
Types of Problems that Inhibit Par- ticipation in City Parks and Recre- ation Facilities and Programs	.001 ^d	.511	.001 ^d	.503	.001 ^d	.474	.100 ^d	.270
Types of Problems that Inhibit Par- ticipation in Quasi-Public and Private Organization Programs	.001 ^d	.548	.001 ^d	.562	.001	.506	NSD ^d	. .

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

^dExpected cell frequencies do not meet minimum recommended requirements.

TABLE 37

OPINIONS CONCERNING EXISTENCE OF PROBLEMS INHIBITING
PARTICIPATION IN QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS

Do Problems Exist	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	19	21.6	29	29.3	53	25.2	24	61.5
No	69	78.4	70	70.7	157	74.8	7	17.9
Don't Know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	20.5
Total	88	. .	99	. .	210	. .	39	. .

TABLE 38

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE TYPES OF PROBLEMS INHIBITING
PARTICIPATION IN CITY PARKS AND
RECREATION PROGRAMS

Types of Problems	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of Time/Hrs. of Work/Work Schedule	19	46.3	22	45.8	51	51.5	0	0.0
Transportation/Dis- tance to Facilities	18	43.9	15	31.3	33	33.3	21	58.3
Young Children/Ill- ness/Old Age. . . .	3	7.3	6	12.5	9	9.1	0	0.0
Inadequate Super- vision/Lack of Interesting Activities	0	0.0	3	6.3	3	3.0	5	13.9
Fear/Discrimination/ Safety/Crime	1	2.4	2	4.2	3	3.0	10	27.8
Total	41	. .	48	. .	99	. .	36	. .

TABLE 39

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE TYPES OF PROBLEMS INHIBITING
PARTICIPATION IN QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS

Types of Problems	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of Time/Hrs. of Work/Work Schedule	7	41.2	18	60.0	25	51.0	0	0.0
Transportation/Dis- tance to Facilities	2	11.8	4	13.3	7	14.3	9	32.1
Young Children/Ill- ness/Old Age. . .	2	11.8	2	6.7	4	8.2	0	0.0
Inadequate Super- vision/Lack of Interesting Activities . . .	2	11.8	1	3.3	3	6.1	2	7.1
Cost of Activities .	2	11.8	4	13.3	6	12.2	12	42.9
Public Relations/ Class Barriers/ Attitudes . . .	2	11.8	1	3.3	4	8.2	5	17.9
Total . . .	17	. .	30	. .	49	. .	28	. .

differences between the organization leaders and all three resident groups at the 99.9 per cent level. Based on data in the two tables, some of the most prominent differences between the leaders and residents are as follows: Over one-half of the residents mentioned the lack of time, number of hours worked, or their work schedule as being inhibiting problems. None of the organization leaders felt these were constraining factors. Neither did any of the leaders mention

the reasons of young children in the home, illness, or old age; but these were given by 8 to 9 per cent of the residents. Over half (58.3%) of the leaders compared to one-third (33.3%) of the residents felt that transportation or distance to facilities were major problems restricting participation in City parks and recreation programs. A substantial number of leaders (27.8%) felt that factors such as fear, discrimination, safety, and crime were problems whereas very few (3.0%) of the residents gave these as reasons. In reference to the quasi-public and private organization programs, a much larger percentage of the leaders (42.9%) saw the cost of activities as being an inhibiting factor as compared to the residents (12.2%). Due to the low number of responses in Table 39, a statistical analysis on this data is not reliable.

A summary of the statistical results of comparisons based on opinions concerning problems inhibiting participation in leisure-time programs was given in Table 36. It can be concluded that major differences do exist between the organization leaders and all three resident groups based on these criterion variables with the qualification previously stated. All differences were significant at the 99.9 per cent level. It appears that the opinions concerning the existence of problems and the types of problems are not very different between the black and white residents with responses on only one out of four questions showing a significant difference at the 90 per cent level.

Types of Activities Preferred by
Model Cities Residents

There were two questions designed to obtain responses concerning the types of recreation activities preferred by the various age groups in the Model Cities area. The question pertaining to children's activities was a part of the household questionnaire answered by the primary respondent only in the cases where children under 12 were members of that particular household. Suggestions for needed activities for this age group were only given by those respondents who felt that current programs were not adequate. These reasons account for the limited number of responses as shown in Table 40. A longer list of activities with a greater number of

TABLE 40

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE TYPES OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND
FACILITIES NEEDED FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE

Types of Activities & Facilities Needed	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Supervised, Organi- zed Recreation Activities . . .	15	65.2	6	66.7	23	67.7	20	71.4
Sports Facilities/ Parks/Playgrounds.	8	34.8	3	33.3	11	32.4	8	28.6
Total . . .	23	. .	9	. .	34	. .	28	. .

frequencies was obtained for the older age groups (12 and over) as given in Table 41. The question for this age group was presented in a different manner and was a part of the individual questionnaire form. Each of the individual questionnaire respondents was asked to list the three most important spare-time activities that he would personally like to do at a neighborhood recreation center. This type of question elicited more responses than the one for the younger children. For comparative purposes, the organization leaders were asked similar types of questions--one for children under 12 and one for those Model Cities residents 12 years and older.

Statistical tests (see Table 42) show that there was no significant difference between any of the groups concerning types of activities needed for children under 12. However, due to the limited number of responses and the small grouping of activities in Table 40, conclusions based on these tests are less reliable. Better comparisons can be made on the activities preferred by teenagers and adults as shown in Table 41 since there were a greater number of individual questionnaire respondents who answered that question. However, there must be some qualifications made on any conclusions drawn from this data. It was shown earlier in the chapter (see Table 11) that the 12- to 17-year-age group (15.3%) was under-represented in the sample of individual respondents as compared to the same age group (22.6%) as given in the household data. The adult groups (18 to 65) were over-represented. Also, according to Table 9, there was a larger percentage of females (61.1%) compared to males (38.9%). This may have been a factor in the number of responses for

TABLE 41

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY
TEENAGERS AND ADULTS IN A NEIGHBORHOOD
RECREATION CENTER

Types of Activities	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arts and Crafts/Sew- ing/Knitting	27	24.3	25	14.3	60	18.5	9	8.7
Swimming	13	11.7	30	17.1	47	14.5	12	11.5
Other Sports and Physical Activities ^a	10	9.0	30	17.1	43	13.3	31	29.8
Softball/Baseball	11	9.9	17	9.7	33	10.2	3	2.9
Pool/Ping Pong/ Table Games	11	9.9	13	7.4	27	8.3	7	6.7
Quiet Games/Cards/ Bingo/Checkers/Etc.	5	4.5	20	11.4	27	8.3	5	4.8
Tennis/Volleyball	9	8.1	16	9.1	27	8.3	3	2.9
Adult/Enrichment Classes	8	7.2	9	5.1	24	7.4	3	2.9
Basketball	11	9.9	6	3.4	18	5.6	9	8.7
Social and Cultural Activities ^b	6	5.4	9	5.1	18	5.6	22	21.2
Total	111	. .	175	. .	324	. .	104	. .

^aIncludes golf, handball, football, gym, exercise, boxing, badminton, ice skating, hockey, etc.

^bIncludes music, dance, drama, parties, drop-in, clubs, etc.

TABLE 42

ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY MODEL CITIES RESIDENTS: A COMPARISON
OF OPINIONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS WITH THOSE OF
RESIDENT GROUPS AND OPINIONS OF BLACK
RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS

Opinions Concerning Activities Needed or Preferred by Residents of the Model Cities Area	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Types of Activities Needed by Children Under 12 Years of Age	NSD ^c	. . .	NSD	. . .	NSD	. . .	NSD	. . .
Types of Activities Preferred by Teen- agers and Adults	.001	.445	.001	.348	.001	.329	.050	.242

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

activities such as arts and crafts, sewing and knitting plus some other differences that are apparent in the table. One of those differences that appear significant is that concerned with social and cultural activities. Over one-fifth (21.2%) of the leaders listed these as preferred compared to only 5.6 per cent of the residents. Another major difference between the groups occurred in the categories of sports and physical activities.

With these qualifications, conclusions are drawn from the summary results of Table 42 as follows: There was a significant difference (at the 95% level) between blacks and whites concerning the types of activities they would prefer to have in a neighborhood recreation center. There was a significant difference (at the 99.9% level) between the opinions of the organization leaders and all three resident groups concerning activities that teenagers and adults would prefer to have at neighborhood recreation centers.

Opinions Concerning Neighborhood Recreation Centers

One of the primary objectives of the agency sponsoring the research project was to obtain information concerning the need for and desirable features of recreation centers in the Model Cities neighborhoods. Since the agency wanted responses from both the residents and the organization representatives concerning certain aspects about possible future leisure-time centers, questions were designed for both groups and results are presented in this section for comparative purposes. One exception to this is that the activities preferred by teenagers and adults were treated as a separate

category and presented in the previous section along with activities needed by the younger children.

Opinions concerning the distances that teenagers and adults will travel to recreation centers are shown in Tables 43 and 44. Due to the limited number of responses from individuals in the 12- to 17-year age group, only one statistical test was computed from Table 43. A comparison between the organization leaders and total

TABLE 43
OPINIONS CONCERNING DISTANCE THAT TEENAGERS WILL
TRAVEL TO A RECREATION CENTER

Distance	Model Cities Residents						Organ- ization Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 to 6 Blocks . . .	8	72.7	6	54.5	16	57.1	10	33.3
7 Blocks to 1 Mile	2	18.2	4	36.4	9	32.1	13	43.3
2 Miles or More. .	1	9.1	1	9.1	3	10.7	7	23.3
Total . . .	11	. .	11	. .	28	. .	30	. .

residents showed no significant difference concerning opinions about the distance that teenagers are willing to travel to recreation centers offering the types of activities which they would desire. In comparing the results shown in Table 44, statistical tests (see Table 45) show no significant differences between organization leaders and the resident groups concerning distances that adults are willing to travel; however, there was a significant difference at the 99 per

TABLE 44

OPINIONS CONCERNING DISTANCE THAT ADULTS WILL TRAVEL
TO A NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTER

Distance	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 to 6 Blocks . .	29	49.2	32	47.1	68	48.6	14	53.9
7 Blocks to 1 Mile	20	33.9	10	14.7	31	22.1	4	15.4
2 Miles or More. .	10	16.9	26	38.2	41	29.3	8	30.8
Total	59	. .	68	. .	140	. .	26	. .

cent level between blacks and whites. A major difference was that more whites (38.2%) were willing to travel two miles or more as compared to blacks (16.9%). This may be related to the fact that a greater proportion of black households (38.5%) do not own a car compared to whites (23.8%).

In order to recommend the types of resources to allocate for neighborhood recreation centers and to determine the desirable scope of such centers, it was thought desirable to get opinions concerning their functions. One question concerned with the types of activities preferred by the residents in those centers has already been discussed. Two other questions were asked to obtain data on this aspect of the problem. One concerned the desirability of having both indoor and outdoor leisure-time facilities at the same location; and the other question was the desirability of offering social

TABLE 45

SELECTED FACTORS ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTERS:
A COMPARISON OF OPINIONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS
WITH THOSE OF RESIDENT GROUPS AND OPINIONS
OF BLACK RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS

Opinions Concerning Selected Factors About Neighborhood Recreation Centers	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	α^a	C^b	α	C	α	C	α	C
Distance that Teen- agers will Travel to a Recreation Center	NC ^c	NC	NC	NC	NSD ^d	. .	NC	NC
Distance that Adults will Travel to a Recreation Center	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	.010	.270
Desirability of Hav- ing Both Indoor and Outdoor Facilities at the Same Location	.020	.247	NSD	. .	.050	.158	.100	.158
Desirability of Offer- ing Other Social Services at Neigh- borhood Recreation Centers	.100	.212	NSD	. .	NSD	. .	.010	.247
Type of Agency that Should Operate Such Centers	.001	.352	.001	.362	.001	.297	.010	.249

^aValue of α at which the null hypothesis may be rejected.

^bContingency coefficient (degree of association).

^cChi-square value and contingency coefficient not computed due to insufficient number of expected cell frequencies.

^dNo significant difference ($\alpha > .10$).

services other than recreation activities at neighborhood centers.

The results of these questions are presented in Tables 46 and 47.

TABLE 46

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE DESIRABILITY OF HAVING BOTH INDOOR
AND OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES AT THE SAME LOCATION

At Same Location	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	72	83.7	76	72.4	162	77.5	21	60.0
No	5	5.8	16	15.2	23	11.0	5	14.3
Don't Know	9	10.5	13	12.4	24	11.5	9	25.7
Total	86	. .	105	. .	209	. .	35	. .

TABLE 47

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE DESIRABILITY OF OFFERING OTHER SOCIAL
SERVICES AT NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTERS

Other Services Desirable	Model Cities Residents						Organi- zation Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	69	86.3	63	63.6	147	74.2	25	67.6
No	8	10.0	27	27.3	38	19.2	9	24.3
Don't Know	3	3.7	9	9.1	13	6.6	3	8.1
Total	80	. .	99	. .	198	. .	37	. .

A large percentage of all resident groups (from 72.4% to 83.7%) felt that both indoor and outdoor facilities should be at the same location. Sixty per cent of the organization leaders shared the same opinion; however, a larger percentage of leaders (25.7%) said they did not know as compared to the residents (11.5%). Statistical results (Table 45) show significant differences at the 95 per cent level between organization leaders and total residents; at the 98 per cent level between leaders and black residents; but no significant difference between leaders and white residents. The difference between black and white residents concerning the location of both indoor and outdoor facilities at the same site was significant at the 90 per cent level.

About three-fourths (74.2%) of the residents and two-thirds (67.6%) of the organization leaders felt it would be desirable to have other social services at neighborhood recreation centers. These were defined as things such as legal services, health clinics, and related functions. Results showed no significant differences between the organization leaders and total residents or between the leaders and white residents. A difference between the leaders and black residents existed at the 90 per cent level and a difference between the black and white residents was significant at the 99 per cent level.

The final question was designed to obtain responses concerning the opinions as to the type of agency that should operate neighborhood recreation centers like the ones previously described. Responses are presented in Table 48. Test results in Table 45 show

TABLE 48

OPINIONS CONCERNING THE TYPE OF AGENCY THAT SHOULD
OPERATE NEIGHBORHOOD RECREATION CENTERS

Type of Agency	Model Cities Residents						Organiza- tion Leaders	
	Black		White		All Respondents			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
City or Parks and Recreation Dept. .	14	17.1	41	40.2	59	29.1	11	29.0
Model Cities . . .	9	11.0	6	5.9	19	9.4	4	10.5
Other Agencies or Groups	8	9.8	6	5.9	16	7.9	13	34.2
Don't Know	51	62.2	49	48.0	109	53.7	10	26.3
Total	82	. .	102	. .	203	. .	38	. .

significant differences between all groups. One of the major differences between organization leaders and residents was in the "don't know" category. Over half (53.7%) of the residents indicated that they did not know what type of agency should operate such centers whereas only one-fourth (26.3%) of the leaders gave that answer.

The greatest difference between the blacks and whites concerned the opinions about the City or Parks and Recreation Department as the operating agency. A greater percentage of the whites (40.2%) preferred that agency as compared to the blacks (17.1%).

The purpose of this chapter was to present the data and results relating to the study objectives, and to make comparisons of the various groups based on the twenty-four criterion variables.

A summary of these comparisons and conclusions is presented in the following chapter.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Procedure

The primary purpose of this study was to compare the leisure-time needs as stated by "inner-city" residents with their needs as perceived by community organization leaders. The "inner-city" area used for the study was the original Model Cities area of Lansing, Michigan which comprised an estimated 4,516 residential dwelling units or households. From this number, 159 completed interviews were obtained from one of the primary adults in each household, and an additional 70 individual interviews were obtained from other household members for supplementary data.

A total of 40 community organization leaders returned a self-administered questionnaire with data relating to their opinions concerning the leisure-time needs in the Model Cities area. The leaders represented organizations in the City of Lansing which served social, welfare, educational, or leisure-time functions. Twenty-seven of the leaders were involved to some degree in providing recreational activities in the Model Cities area.

Questions were designed to gather data on twenty-four criterion variables relating to the following topics:

1. Opinions concerning the adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area.
2. Opinions concerning the rating of leisure-time services in the Model Cities area as compared to other areas of the City.
3. Opinions concerning the ways to improve the leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area.
4. Opinions concerning the existence and types of problems that inhibit participation by Model Cities residents in leisure-time programs.
5. Opinions concerning the types of activities needed or preferred by Model Cities residents.
6. Opinions concerning certain selected factors about neighborhood recreation centers in the Model Cities area.

Results from the data were used to make the following comparisons: (1) opinions of the organization leaders with those of the total sample of Model Cities residents; (2) the opinions of the leaders with those of a sample of black residents and with a sample of white residents; and (3) the opinions of the black residents with those of the white residents. The chi-square test was used to determine significant differences and the contingency coefficient was computed to measure the degree of association between the comparative groups based on the criterion variables. A summary of these comparisons is given in Table 49. Differences were considered significant at the 90 per cent confidence level or above ($\alpha \leq .10$). Results in the summary table show the number of criterion variables on

TABLE 49

SUMMARY OF COMPARISONS OF ORGANIZATION LEADERS WITH RESIDENT GROUPS AND BLACK
RESIDENTS WITH WHITE RESIDENTS BASED ON TWENTY-FOUR CRITERION VARIABLES

Major Classifications of Criterion Variables	Organization Leaders with Model Cities Residents						Black Resi- dents with White Resi- dents	
	Black		White		All Respondents		Residents	
	SD ^a	NSD ^b	SD	NSD	SD	NSD	SD	NSD
Adequacy of Leisure-Time Opportunities in Six Classes of Service	4	2	5	1	5	1	3	3
Ratings of Leisure-Time Opportunities in Three Classes of Service	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0
Suggestions for Improving Leisure-Time Opportunities in Three Classes of Service	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	2
Existence of and Types of Problems Inhibiting Participation in Programs of Two Types of Leisure-Time Agencies	4	0	4	0	4	0	1	3
Activities Needed or Preferred by Model Cities Residents Based on Two Age Groups	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opinions Concerning Five Selected Factors About Neighborhood Recreation Centers	3	1	1	3	2	3	4	0
Total Number of Criterion Variables Tested	15	7	12	10	16	8	13	9

^aSignificant difference at or above the 90 per cent confidence level ($\alpha \leq .10$).

^bNo significant difference.

which there were significant differences as well as those on which there were no significant differences between the comparative groups.

General Findings and Conclusions

1. There was a significant difference of opinions between the organization leaders and the sample of total Model Cities residents on two-thirds of the criterion variables (sixteen out of twenty-four). Based on these findings, the organization leaders' accuracy in perceiving the leisure-time needs of the Model Cities residents was .333 on the criteria chosen for the study. The author, therefore, concluded that his model as developed in Chapter III is not applicable in predicting the leisure-time needs of "inner-city" residents and that policy makers should not rely entirely on the opinions of the community organization leaders in allocating resources for that purpose. The conclusions reached support the hypothesis proposed in the study objectives; that is, a significant difference exists between the opinions of the organization leaders and those of the residents in the model neighborhood area concerning leisure-time needs. However, these conclusions cannot be generalized beyond the sample population, and the author recommends that further research be conducted on different criterion variables and on other types of data-gathering instruments. Also, research is needed in other urban areas with a similar population to further test the hypothesis.

2. The chi-square tests and the contingency coefficients showed the greatest differences to exist between the leaders and the residents based on their opinions concerning the existence and types of problems that inhibited participation in leisure-time programs. The coefficients on these four criterion variables ranged from .470 to .506 which are significantly different from zero. It was pointed out that the contingency coefficient should be used only to indicate the degree of association between the comparative groups based on each of the criterion variables and not used to compare differences. This is due to the fact that the total number of the responses (N) was not the same for each question used to gather data on the variables.

The data also indicated that there were significant differences between the opinions of the leaders and those of the residents based on the following criteria: (1) adequacy of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area, (2) types of activities preferred in a neighborhood recreation center, and (3) the type of agency that should operate such centers. The least differences of opinions were concerned with: (1) ratings of leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area, (2) types of activities needed for young children, (3) distance that residents will travel to a recreation center, and (4) the desirability of offering social services at recreation centers.

3. There was a significant difference of opinions between organization leaders and black residents on 68 per cent of the criterion variables and between the leaders and white residents on 55 per cent of the variables. This indicates that the organization leaders are able to perceive the leisure-time needs of the white residents with greater accuracy than the needs of the black residents.
4. Significant differences existed between the samples of white residents and black residents on thirteen out of twenty-two criterion variables (59.1%). The contingency coefficients showed the greatest degree of difference between the groups existed in the case of opinions concerning (1) suggestions for improving City parks and recreation facilities and programs (.414), (2) rating of City parks and recreation services (.405), and (3) adequacy of commercial recreation opportunities (.363).

Significant differences between the groups also existed on the following criteria: (1) adequacy of City parks and recreation facilities and programs, (2) adequacy of overall leisure-time opportunities available, (3) ratings of services offered by commercial recreation establishments and by the quasi-public and private organizations, (4) types of activities preferred in neighborhood recreation centers, and (5) selected factors about neighborhood centers such as distance that residents will travel, types of functions, and type of agency that should operate the centers. In general,

the least degree of difference was that concerning the existence and types of problems that inhibit participation in leisure-time programs.

These data support the following conclusions: (1) the white residents in the Model Cities area perceive their leisure-time opportunities as being more adequate than the black residents; (2) the services offered by the City Parks and Recreation Department are rated higher by the white residents than the black residents; and (3) there is a significant difference between the black residents and white residents concerning the types of activities preferred at neighborhood recreation centers and the distances they are willing to travel to such centers.

Interpretations and Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions presented in Chapter IV and in the previous section, the author proposes the following interpretations, comments, and recommendations that might be helpful to the decision makers responsible for providing leisure-time opportunities in the Model Cities area.

Since there were significant differences between the organization leaders and the residents concerning the recreation needs in the Model Cities area, the decision makers should utilize some type of survey research methods to obtain information from the people in order to adequately plan and develop recreation resources. They should not depend entirely upon the recommendations of the professional planners and programmers to meet those needs. Also,

methods should be utilized to obtain the citizens' views on a continuing basis to democratize the decision-making process.

One of the criteria on which there was a great degree of difference between the two groups was that dealing with existence and types of problems inhibiting residents' participation in recreation facilities and programs. The City's recreation program planners should analyze these problems to minimize those inhibiting factors. For example, activities should be planned and facilities scheduled at times convenient for the people so that more opportunities are available to them. This is important since the inhibiting factors mentioned most frequently by the residents were lack of time, number of hours worked or their work schedules.

Further study should be given to the problems of fear, discrimination, safety, and crime to examine the reasons why these were mentioned by a large proportion (27.8%) of the leaders as inhibiting factors as compared to so few residents (3.0%). Considering this as a minor problem on the part of the residents seems contradictory in view of the recent reports of the news media in Lansing unless the citizens now accept these conditions as just part of everyday life. Also, the low response rate on this question makes the conclusions less reliable. This may be a sensitive area of questioning for the residents and might require different research techniques to obtain better data.

The policy makers on the City of Lansing Parks and Recreation Board should increase the leisure-time services in the areas of predominantly black residents since a large proportion (47.7%)

of them felt that recreation facilities and programs in their neighborhoods were below average as compared to other sections of the City. Only 14 per cent of the white residents in the Model Cities area felt that the facilities and programs were below average. This may be due to the fact that the white residents had access to more of the Department's services because a larger number of white households (76.3%) owned cars as compared to the black households (61.5%). Also, the median income of the white households was larger (\$6,440 compared to \$5,204).

The fact that a larger proportion of black residents are not satisfied with the recreation opportunities in their neighborhoods gives support to the conclusion that organization leaders are perceiving the needs of the white residents better than those of the black residents. Further research is needed to identify the types of leaders who can best perceive those leisure-time needs. It would be of special interest to explore the relationship of the ethnic origin of the organization leaders and their ability to perceive the needs of the different ethnic resident groups.

Another recommendation is that the decision makers responsible for allocating resources for neighborhood recreation centers should be cognizant of the preferences of the residents in the particular areas of the City which the center will serve. This is especially important due to the significant difference between the leaders and residents based on this criterion variable. For example, social and cultural activities were the second most frequently mentioned activities by the leaders as being preferred in a neighborhood

recreation center. These were listed the least number of times by the residents (21.2% of the leaders compared to 5.6% of the residents). Also, it should be kept in mind that significant differences existed between the black residents and white residents based on activity preferences at neighborhood recreation centers. This could have an effect on the types of facilities included in such centers located in predominantly black, white, or racially mixed neighborhoods.

There are several suggestions for improving the research methods for future studies in the inner-city. The policy of the Model Cities agencies to hire personnel living within that particular area placed constraints on the qualifications of the interviewers and made the collection of desirable data more difficult. The author recommends that for future research the sponsoring agency recruit and hire interviewers with higher educational qualifications and, if possible, with interviewing experience.

Consideration should also be given to the time of the year that the survey data are collected. It appears that July and August were not desirable months for data collection due to the number of residents who were not at home during the three interview attempts.

Another suggestion is to replace the self-administered questionnaire with the personal interview as a data-gathering method for the organization leaders. This might increase the rate of response, but could require more funds for data collection.

Attempts should be made to secure more current information concerning the addresses and occupancy of the dwelling units. The

researchers in this study had to use data over a year old (i.e., the Lansing City Directory). This resulted in a loss of the interviewers' time because of the number of dwelling units which were unoccupied or had been changed from residential to other uses.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A



City of LANSING

LANSING, MICHIGAN

CITIES DEMONSTRATION AGENCY
MODEL CITIES
306½ E. MICHIGAN AVE.

MODEL CITIES SPARE TIME ACTIVITY NEEDS SURVEY

This is to introduce . She is helping us make a survey of the spare time activities and facilities that are needed in the Model Neighborhoods. Would you please assist her by answering the questions?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Warr, Acting Director
City Demonstration Agency
Model Cities

JW:bw

MODEL CITIES/RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

INTERVIEW NO. _____

1971 RECREATION NEEDS SURVEY

Cover Page

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. LOCATION DATA Address: _____	Multiple Unit Selected	Block No. _____
		Model Cities Area No. _____
		Census Tract No. _____

B. INTERVIEWER	Name _____	Date Received _____
-----------------------	------------	---------------------

C. RECORD OF CALLS AND APPOINTMENTS (AP = Appointment)

Interviewer's Call No. 	1st	2nd	3rd
Date _____			
Day of Week _____			
Hour of Day: a.m. or p.m. _____			
Results: INT = Interview NAH = No one at home RAA = Responsible adult absent REF = Refused HV = House vacant AND = Address not a dwelling NSA = No such address L9 = Less than 9 months resident			

Interviewer's comments: (If REF, why?) _____

Interview Time _____ Mins.

Supervisor's Instructions: _____

D. PRIMARY RESPONDENT DATA	EO	☐ b	☐ l	☐ or	☐ m	☐ w	☐ o
Marital Status:							
Married ☐ m	Separated ☐ s	Divorced ☐ d	Single ☐ t	Widowed ☐ w			

LANSING MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

INTERVIEW NO.

1971 SPARE TIME ACTIVITY NEEDS SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HELLO, MY NAME IS . . . I AM FROM THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM. WE ARE MAKING A STUDY OF WHAT PEOPLE DO IN THEIR SPARE TIME AND WHAT PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES ARE NEEDED IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA. MAY I SPEAK TO THE (MAN) (WOMAN) OF THE HOUSE?

- *1. HOW LONG HAVE YOU/HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD/LIVED IN LANSING? years . . . months
(If less than 9 months, thank respondent and leave)

PART I—INTRODUCTION

THE MODEL CITIES TASK FORCES AND PREVIOUS STUDIES TELL US THAT HAVING ENOUGH SPARE TIME OPPORTUNITIES IS IMPORTANT, ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. PLEASE MAY I ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES? ALL YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE TREATED AS COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL.

- *2. DO YOU FEEL THIS NEIGHBORHOOD OFFERS ADEQUATE SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES FOR YOU/AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD? (Check one)
Yes ☒ : No ☒ : Don't know ☐

If "no," WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION?

Suggestions:

- *3. DO YOU/DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD/OWN ANY OF THE SPORTS OR OTHER SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES EQUIPMENT LISTED ON THIS CARD? (Hand respondent flashcard no. 1) Yes ☒ : No ☒

If "yes," WHICH ONES AND HOW MANY OF EACH?

Bicycles	number	Golf club sets	number
Basketballs	number	Tennis rackets	number
Bathing suits	number	Roller skates	number
Hard/soft balls	number	Ice skates	number
Baseball bats	number	Toboggans or sleds	number
Football balls	number	Other, }	number
Fishing rods	number	Specify }	number

- *4. (a) DO YOU/DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD/HAVE A CAR IN WORKING ORDER?

Yes ☒ : (If more than one, total number of cars . . .) : No ☒

(b) IS A FRIEND'S VEHICLE AVAILABLE? Yes ☒ : No ☒

(c) DO YOU/DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD/USE THE CITY BUS SYSTEM REGULARLY? Yes ☒ : No ☒

(d) ANY OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION USED REGULARLY BY THIS HOUSEHOLD? (cab, company vehicle, etc.) Yes ☒ : specify . . . No ☒

5. ARE YOU/IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD/PLANNING TO STAY IN LANSING?

Yes ☒ y ;

No ☐ n

IF "NO," EXPLAIN

6. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME A LITTLE ABOUT YOU/EACH MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

First Name	Sex	Relationship to Primary Respondent	Age	✓ if individual form needed
1. (Prim. Resp.)				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF PLACES WHERE ONE CAN DO SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES. HERE IS A LIST OF THE MAIN ONES AND SOME OF THE THINGS ONE CAN DO. (Hand respondent flashcard no. 2) FIRST, LET'S TALK ABOUT CITY OPERATED PARKS AND GOLF COURSES (NOT SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS).

7. (a) DO YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF THE TWO LANSING CITY PARKS WHICH ARE CLOSEST TO YOU?

Name

Name

Knew: Both ☒ b ;

One ☐ o ;

Neither one ☐

(Check one)

(b) If respondent did not know both, tell him/her:

YOUR NEAREST CITY PARKS ARE

and

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO GET TO THEM?

Respondent knew how to get to: Both ☒ b ;

One ☐ o ;

Neither one ☐

(Check one)

(c) DO YOU KNOW WHAT THINGS YOU CAN DO AT THESE TWO NEAREST PARKS?

park. Yes ☒ y (activities)

No ☐ n

park. Yes ☒ y (activities)

No ☐ n

(d) HAVE YOU/MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD/EVER BEEN/AS A FAMILY GROUP/TO EITHER OF THESE TWO NEAREST PARKS?

Yes ☒ y (activities undertaken there)

No ☐ n

(e) IS THERE ANYTHING THAT KEEPS YOU/YOUR HOUSEHOLD/FROM USING THESE TWO NEAREST PARKS/FOR FAMILY ACTIVITIES/AS OFTEN AS YOU WOULD LIKE?

Yes ☒ y (details)

No ☐ n

8. (a) DO YOU KNOW WHERE ANY OTHER LANSING CITY PARKS OR GOLF COURSES ARE LOCATED AND WHAT YOU CAN DO THERE? (Not the ones mentioned in 7b)

Park name given	Knew where it was		Activities said to be available	Been there	Never been
	yes	no			
1. _____					
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					

- (b) (Now hand respondent flashcard no. 3.)

DO YOU KNOW WHERE ANY OF THESE PARKS WHICH WE HAVEN'T MENTIONED BEFORE ARE LOCATED AND WHAT YOU CAN DO AT THEM?

Park name known	Knew where it was		Activities said to be available	Been there	Never been
	yes	no			
1. _____					
2. _____					
3. _____					
4. _____					

9. DID YOU/MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD/EVER GO/AS A FAMILY GROUP/TO ANY LANSING CITY PARKS OR GOLF COURSES LAST SUMMER (1970) OR LAST FALL, WINTER OR SPRING (1970-71)? (Check one)

Yes ☒ y : (Proceed with rest of this question)

No ☐ n (If "no," go on to Question 10)

	3 summer months in 1970			9 cool months, 1970-71	
(a) WHICH PARKS DID YOU/ YOUR GROUP/GO TO?					
(b) HOW DID YOU GET THERE?					
(c) ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES?					
(d) HOW MANY FROM YOUR HOUSE WENT?					
(e) WHAT ACTIVITIES DID YOU USUALLY DO THERE?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____				
(f) WHY DID YOU PICK THAT PARK?					

Comments:

(Now proceed to Question 10)

10. WOULD YOU/YOUR HOUSEHOLD/LIKE TO HAVE GONE/GONE MORE/TO LANSING CITY PARKS THIS PAST*YEAR?**

Yes

☒

No

☐(If "yes," probe reasons for not going. Any problems? *Do not* give examples!)

(If "no," carefully probe reasons for not wanting to go or go more)

3 summer months, 1970

9 cool months, 1970-71

11. (a) DID YOU/YOUR HOUSEHOLD/KNOW ABOUT THE RECREATION PROGRAMS THE CITY OF LANSING PUT ON LAST SUMMER AND WINTER? (Check one)

Yes

☒

(Proceed with rest of question)

No

☐

(If "no," probe to check)

(b) WHICH LOCATIONS AND PROGRAMS DID YOU KNOW ABOUT?

Park, Playground, School or Recreation Center name		3 summer months in 1970			9 cool months, 1970-71	
Programs:	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
	4.					
	5.					
	6.					

(c) HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THESE CITY SPONSORED RECREATION PROGRAMS? (check one)

Lansing State Journal notice

☐

Notice brought home from school

☐

Children heard about it from friends

☐

Neighbors told me about it

☐

Other (specify)

☐

(If single, divorced, separated or widowed and living alone, go on to Part III, question 21, the individual questionnaire.)

12. DID MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD GO TOGETHER TO ANY PLACES OUTSIDE THE CITY FOR PICNICKING OR SWIMMING, TO SEE A SHOW, FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR SOME OTHER KIND OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITY THIS PAST YEAR?

Yes ☒ (Proceed with rest of question).

No ☐ (If "no," go on to Question 13)

	3 summer months in 1970			9 cool months, 1970-71	
(a) WHERE DID YOU GO?					
(b) FAMILY TRIP OR GROUP?					
(c) HOW DID YOU GET THERE?					
(d) ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GO?					
(e) HOW MANY FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WENT?					
(f) WHAT ACTIVITIES DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USUALLY DO THERE?					
1.					
2.					
3.					
Activities					
4.					
5.					
(g) WHY DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD PICK THAT PARTICULAR LOCATION?					

13. (a) WAS LAST YEAR UNUSUAL FOR SOME REASON AS FAR AS SPARE TIME AND TRIPS GO? (Do not lead the respondent. Probe carefully. Ask if any special problems. Do not give examples.)

Yes ☒ No ☐

(If "no," go on to Question 14)

(b) (If "yes":)
IN WHAT WAY WAS LAST YEAR UNUSUAL?

THOSE ARE ALL THE QUESTIONS ABOUT SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES YOU DO TOGETHER. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO GET SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDIVIDUAL SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

(If no one in the household is under 12, go on to individual questionnaire, Question 21.)

WE HAVE INDIVIDUAL FORMS FOR THOSE 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER BUT I WILL NEED YOUR HELP WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE CHILD(REN) IN THIS HOUSEHOLD THAT ARE OVER 3 BUT UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

PART II—CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

- 14.** ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK IN THE 3 SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE COOL MONTHS DID YOUR CHILDREN (OVER 3 AND UNDER 12) SPEND ON VARIOUS SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES? (Ask about each activity; show "o" where none.)

Name & age from Question 6:	Name & age		Name & age		Name & age		Name & age		Name & age		Name & age	
Activities	Hot	Cool	Hot	Cool	Hot	Cool	Hot	Cool	Hot	Cool	Hot	Cool
Playing around home or neighborhood												
Watching TV at home												
Reading at home												
Hobbies at home												
Music at home												
Scouting												
Church clubs												
YMCA, YWCA												
City sponsored recreation												
School sponsored clubs, sports, activities												
Going to the movies												
Other (specify)												
1.												
2.												
3.												

- 15.** (a) DID YOUR CHILD(REN) GO TO DAY CAMP OR OVERNIGHT CAMP LAST SUMMER?

Yes ☐ y (Proceed with rest of question); No ☐ n (If "no," go on to Question 18)

- (b) WAS IT DAY CAMP OR OVERNIGHT CAMP? WHAT ORGANIZATION WAS RUNNING IT?

Child's Name	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Day or overnight?					
If overnight, number of days?					
Run by?					

- * 16. (a) DO YOU FEEL THIS COMMUNITY SHOULD HAVE MORE OR DIFFERENT KINDS OF AFTER SCHOOL, WEEK-END, AND SUMMER ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12?

Yes ☒ y :

No ☐ n

(If "no," go on to Question 17)

- (b) (If "yes":)

WHAT SHOULD BE PROVIDED, WHERE SHOULD IT BE, AND WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SHOULD DO IT?

Needed activity?	For whom?	Where? (location)	When?	Agency or organization?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

17. (a) DID YOUR CHILD(REN) (UNDER 12) GO TO ANY LANSING CITY PARKS WITHOUT ADULT MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD LAST SUMMER OR DURING THE COOL MONTHS?

Yes ☒ y

(Proceed with rest of question):

No ☐ n

(If "no," go on to Question 18)

	3 summer months in 1970			9 cool months, 1970-71	
(a) WHICH PARKS DID THEY GO TO?					
(b) HOW DID THEY GET THERE?					
(c) ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID THEY GO?					
(d) HOW MANY FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD WENT?					
(e) WHAT ACTIVITIES DID THEY USUALLY DO THERE?	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
(f) WHY DID THEY GO TO THAT PARTICULAR PARK?					

Comments:

• **18.** WOULD YOUR CHILDREN (UNDER 12) LIKE TO HAVE GONE/GONE MORE/TO LANSING CITY PARKS?

Yes ☒ y :

No ☐ n

(If "yes," probe reasons for not going or not going more. Do not give examples!)

(If "no," carefully probe reasons for not wanting to go or go more.)

3 summer months in 1970

9 cool months, 1970-71

19. DID YOUR CHILD(REN) (UNDER 12) TAKE PART IN ANY LANSING CITY SPONSORED SPARE TIME PROGRAMS LAST SUMMER OR DURING THE COOL MONTHS?

Yes ☒ y

(Proceed with rest of question):

No ☐ n

(If "no," go on to Question 20)

		3 summer months in 1970			9 cool months, 1970-71	
(a) WHICH PARKS OR RECREATION CENTERS DID THEY GO TO?						
(b) HOW DID THEY GET THERE?						
(c) ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID THEY GO?						
(d) HOW MANY FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD WENT?						
(e) WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES DID THEY USUALLY DO THERE?	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
Activities	4.					
(f) WHY DID THEY GO TO THAT PARTICULAR PROGRAM?						

Comments:

• **20.** WOULD YOUR CHILDREN LIKE TO HAVE TAKEN PART/TAKEN PART MORE OFTEN/IN PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY THE CITY OF LANSING?

Yes ☒ y :

No ☐ n

(If "yes," probe reasons for not doing so. Any problems? Do not give examples!)

(If "no," carefully probe reasons for not wanting to do so.)

3 summer months in 1970

9 cool months, 1970-71

NOW, MAY I START THE INDIVIDUAL FORMS BY ASKING YOU ABOUT YOUR OWN SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES?

HELP US PLAN BETTER SPARE TIME PROGRAMS!

INTERVIEW NO. _____

PART III—INDIVIDUAL SPARE TIME INFORMATION
(for all household residents 12 years old and older)

• **21.** First Name _____

Age _____

• **22.** WHAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR STATUS THIS PAST 12 MONTHS?

- (a) STUDENT ☐ **s** Continue to Question 23.
- (b) WORKING (full or part time) ☐ **w** Go on to Question 24.
- (c) HOMEMAKER (not working) ☐ **h** Go on to Question 25.
- (d) UNEMPLOYED ☐ **u** Go on to Question 25.
- (e) RETIRED (not working) ☐ **r** Go on to Question 25.

• **23.** (for students only)

(a) WHICH SCHOOL WERE YOU ENROLLED IN THIS PAST SCHOOL YEAR?

school/college name _____

(b) WHAT GRADE (CLASS OR YEAR) WERE YOU IN?

grade/year _____

(c) WERE YOU A FULL TIME STUDENT?

Yes ☐ **y** : No ☐ **n**

(d) DID YOU TAKE PART IN ANY ORGANIZED SCHOOL/COLLEGE SPORTS THIS PAST SCHOOL YEAR?

Yes ☐ **y** : No ☐ **n**

(If "yes":)

WHICH SPORTS DID YOU TAKE PART IN AND ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR?

Name of sport	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Number of times					

(e) DID YOU GO TO ANY SCHOOL/COLLEGE SPORTS EVENTS AS A SPECTATOR THIS PAST SCHOOL YEAR?

Yes ☐ **y** : No ☐ **n**

(If "yes":)

WHICH SPORTS EVENTS AND ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES IN THE PAST SCHOOL YEAR?

Event	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Number of times					

(f) DO YOU BELONG TO ANY CLUBS OR ORGANIZATIONS AT YOUR SCHOOL/COLLEGE?

Yes ☒ : No ☐

(If "yes":)

WHICH CLUBS OR ORGANIZATIONS AND ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES THIS PAST SCHOOL YEAR (SEPTEMBER TO JUNE) DID YOU ATTEND MEETINGS OUT OF SCHOOL HOURS?

Name of club or organization	Number of times
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	

• (g) DO YOU FEEL YOUR SCHOOL SHOULD PROVIDE MORE OR DIFFERENT KINDS OF AFTER SCHOOL SPORTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES?

Yes ☒ : No ☐

(If "yes":)

WHAT SPORTS OR ACTIVITIES WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE PART IN AFTER SCHOOL?

Sports and activities _____

(h) IF YOUR SCHOOL DID HAVE MORE AFTER SCHOOL SPORTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES, WOULD YOU TAKE PART MORE OFTEN?

Yes ☒ : No ☐

(If "no":)

WHY WOULD YOU NOT TAKE PART MORE OFTEN?

(i) DID YOU HAVE A PART TIME JOB DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR?

Yes ☒ : No ☐

(If "no," please go on to Question 26)

(If "yes":)

ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS EACH WEEK DID YOU WORK?

hours

• 24. (For persons working full or part time)

(a) WHAT KIND OF WORK DO YOU DO?

kind of work _____

employer _____

(b) HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK ON THE AVERAGE DID YOU WORK THIS PAST YEAR?

hours per week _____

(c) DID YOU USUALLY WORK REGULAR DAYTIME HOURS?

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

Other ☐ :

(If "no":)

DID YOU USUALLY WORK: evenings ☐ :

nights ☐ :

other ☐ :

(d) IF YOU WORKED FULL TIME, DID YOU WORK OUT-OF-TOWN AND THEREFORE WERE NOT ABLE TO GET HOME EVERY DAY?

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

(If "yes":)

HOW OFTEN ON THE AVERAGE DID YOU GET HOME? (check one)

2 or 3 times a week ☐ :

once a week ☐ :

less than once a week ☐ :

(e) DID YOU GET A VACATION WITH PAY DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

(If "yes":)

HOW MUCH VACATION DID YOU GET?

weeks

• **25.** WHAT GRADE IN SCHOOL DID YOU COMPLETE? (circle one)

4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

1 2 3 4

5
or more
years

Public School

High School

College

26. WHAT SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES DID YOU PERSONALLY DO IN YOUR HOME (OR SOMEONE ELSE'S HOME) THIS PAST YEAR DURING AN AVERAGE WEEK IN THE 3 SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE COOL MONTHS? (TV, music, hobbies, games, conversation, reading, playing with children, entertaining friends, working in the yard, sitting on the porch, sunbathing, playing cards, relaxing, etc.)

ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU SPEND ON EACH ACTIVITY IN AN AVERAGE WEEK?

Name of activity	Number of hours per week in 3 summer months	Number of hours per week in 9 cool months
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

- 27. (a)** DID YOU PERSONALLY TAKE PART IN ANY SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES AT COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (SUCH AS BOWLING ALLEYS, MOVIES, BARS, POOL HALLS, ETC.) DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE COOL MONTHS THIS PAST YEAR? ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU SPEND ON EACH ACTIVITY IN AN AVERAGE WEEK?

Type of establishment and activity	Number of hours per week in 3 summer months	Number of hours per week in 9 cool months
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

- * (b) HOW WOULD YOU SAY THIS PART OF THE CITY COMPARES TO OTHERS IN PROVIDING COMMERCIAL RECREATION? (check one)

Better than average ☐ . About average ☐ . Below average ☐ . Don't know ☐

- * (c) DO YOU FEEL THIS PART OF THE CITY NEEDS MORE COMMERCIAL RECREATION ESTABLISHMENTS? (check one)

Yes ☒ . No ☐ . Don't know ☐

(If "yes":)

WHAT KIND(S) ARE NEEDED?

(Interviewer note: primary respondents living alone will have already told you about parks they went to in Questions 9 and 10. Turn back to these questions to give you a lead in for the next question.)

- 28. (a)** DID YOU PERSONALLY TAKE PART IN ANY SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES AT CITY PARKS OR RECREATION CENTERS (OR SCHOOLS WHICH HAD CITY RECREATION PROGRAMS) DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE COOL MONTHS THIS PAST YEAR, AND ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU SPEND ON EACH ACTIVITY DURING AN AVERAGE WEEK?

Park or recreation center and activity	Number of hours per week in 3 summer months	Number of hours per week in 9 cool months
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

- (b) WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE GONE/MORE OFTEN/TO LANSING CITY PARKS THIS PAST YEAR?

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

(If "yes") WHAT PREVENTED YOU FROM GOING/AS OFTEN AS YOU LIKED?

Reasons:

- (c) HOW WOULD YOU SAY THIS NEIGHBORHOOD COMPARES TO OTHERS IN LANSING WITH REGARD TO CITY PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS? (check one)

Better than average ☐ :

About average ☐ :

Below average ☐ :

Don't know ☐

- (d) ARE THERE WAYS IN WHICH THE CITY PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT CAN IMPROVE ITS SERVICES IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD? (check one)

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

Don't know ☐

(If "yes") PLEASE EXPLAIN

29. (a) DID YOU PERSONALLY TAKE PART IN ANY SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES AT THE YMCA OR YWCA, OR AT A CHURCH, CLUB OR OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATION DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS AND IN THE COOL MONTHS THIS PAST YEAR AND ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU SPEND ON EACH ACTIVITY IN AN AVERAGE WEEK?

Name of organization and activity	Number of hours per week in 3 summer months	Number of hours per week in 9 cool months
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

- (b) WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE TAKEN PART/MORE OFTEN/IN YMCA, CHURCH, CLUB OR SIMILAR SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES THIS PAST YEAR?

Yes ☒ :

No ☐ :

(If "yes") WHAT PREVENTED YOU FROM TAKING PART/AS OFTEN AS YOU WOULD LIKE?

Reasons:

- * (c) HOW WOULD YOU SAY THIS NEIGHBORHOOD COMPARES WITH OTHERS IN LANSING WITH REGARD TO SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES OFFERED BY THE YMCA, YWCA, CHURCHES, CLUBS AND OTHER SIMILAR PLACES? (check one)

Better than average ☐ . About average ☐ . Below average ☐ . Don't know ☐

- * (d) ARE THERE WAYS IN WHICH THE YMCA, YWCA, CHURCHES, CLUBS OR OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS COULD IMPROVE THE SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES THEY OFFER FOR PEOPLE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD? (check one)

Yes ☒ ; No ☒ ; Don't know ☐

(If "yes":) PLEASE EXPLAIN

- * **30.** IF A SPARE TIME CENTER WERE BUILT IN YOUR PART OF THE CITY,

- (a) WHAT ARE THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES (indoors or outdoors) THAT YOU PERSONALLY WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DO THERE?

1. *Most* important:

2. *Second* most important:

3. *Third* most important:

- (b) HOW FAR WOULD YOU TRAVEL TO A CENTER WHICH HAD THE KINDS OF ACTIVITIES THAT YOU LIKE?

Number of blocks _____ or Number of miles _____

- (c) SHOULD A LEISURE TIME CENTER OF THIS KIND HAVE BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES AT THE SAME LOCATION OR SHOULD OUTDOOR FACILITIES BE AT ANOTHER LOCATION? (check one)

Same location ☒ . Another location ☒ . Don't know ☐

- (d) WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SHOULD OPERATE CENTERS OF THIS TYPE?

Agency name _____ . Don't know ☐

- (e) HOW WOULD YOU FEEL ABOUT HAVING OTHER SERVICES AT A CENTER LIKE THIS? I MEAN THINGS LIKE SOCIAL SERVICES, HEALTH CLINICS, AND LEGAL SERVICES.

Comments:

- 31. (a) IN THE PAST YEAR, DID YOU GO TO ANY PLACES OUTSIDE THE CITY FOR PICNICKING, SWIMMING, TO SEE A SHOW, ATTEND A SPORTS EVENT, FOR A VACATION TRIP, OR FOR SOME OTHER KIND OF SPARE TIME ACTIVITY/WITHOUT ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?**

Yes ☒ : (Proceed with rest of question); No ☐ (If "no," go on to Question 31b)

	Summer months in 1970			Cool months, 1970-71	
(a) WHERE DID YOU GO?					
(b) WHAT GROUP DID YOU GO WITH?					
(c) HOW DID YOU GET THERE?					
(d) ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU GO?					
(e) HOW LONG WERE YOU AWAY?					
(f) WHAT ACTIVITIES DID YOU PERSONALLY DO THERE? Activities 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.					
(g) WHY DID YOU PICK THAT PARTICULAR PLACE?					

(Note: If you went to many places, pick those that involved the greatest amount of time away from the city. For example, pick a place you went to 10 times for 3 hours ahead of a place you went to for a whole day but only once.)

- (b) WAS LAST YEAR UNUSUAL FOR SOME REASON AS FAR AS SPARE TIME AND TRIPS GO? DID YOU (OR YOUR FAMILY) HAVE ANY PROBLEMS THAT PREVENTED YOU GOING TO PLACES YOU USUALLY WENT IN PREVIOUS YEARS?

Yes ☒ : No ☐

(If "yes") IN WHAT WAY WAS THE PAST YEAR UNUSUAL?

Give details

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!
THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE MODEL CITIES BOARD AND CITY COUNCIL

(Then ask if you can interview each one separately or leave forms for absent household members and call back. If latter, make a definite appointment.)

Write interview number on each individual form that you use or leave.)

PART IV—PERSONAL INFORMATION

FINALLY, WE NEED TO KNOW ONE IMPORTANT PERSONAL FACT ABOUT THIS HOUSEHOLD. IT WILL HELP US TO UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS WHICH YOU FACE.

*** 32. WHAT IS THIS HOUSEHOLD'S PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME? (check only one)**

Salary or wages	☐	Investment income	☐
Pension	☐	Other	☐
Public assistance	☐		

*** 33. DO YOU/DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD/RECEIVE INCOME EVERY WEEK, EVERY TWO WEEKS, OR EVERY MONTH? (check one)**

Week ☐ ; Two weeks ☐ ; Month ☐ ; Other ☐

(Use respondent's answer to select appropriate flashcard)

*** 34. PLEASE WILL YOU TELL ME THE LETTER ALONGSIDE THE FIGURE WHICH BEST INDICATES YOUR TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE TAXES ARE TAKEN OFF? (check only one)**

A ☐
 B ☐
 C ☐
 D ☐
 E ☐

(If household is in the "other" category in Question 33, ask respondent to estimate total household earnings before taxes in calendar year 1970. Show annual flashcard.)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE.

(Before you leave the dwelling unit, double check that you have

- (1) Tried to get a response for all pertinent questions.
- (2) Marked every question including "don't knows" and zeros.
- (3) Tried to get individual interviews with all 12 year olds and over.
- (4) Marked any individual questionnaires you left and made an appointment to call back.)



SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES EQUIPMENT

BICYCLES

BASKETBALLS

BATHING SUITS

HARD OR SOFT BALLS

BASEBALL BATS

FOOTBALLS

FISHING RODS

GOLF CLUB SETS

TENNIS RACKETS

ICE SKATES

TOBOGGANS OR SLEDS

ANY OTHER EQUIPMENT FOR INDOOR OR
OUTDOOR SPORTS, HUNTING, OR FISHING?

PLACES FOR SPARE TIME ACTIVITIES WITH SOME EXAMPLES

1. AT HOME AND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

- RELAX
- WATCH T.V.
- READ
- PLAY WITH THE CHILDREN
- HOBBIES
- VISIT FRIENDS

2. AT COMMERCIAL RECREATION ESTABLISHMENTS

- EAT OUT
- SEE A SHOW
- PLAY POOL
- DANCE
- DRINK BEER
- BOWL

3. AT YMCA, YWCA, CHURCH, CLUB AND OTHER SIMILAR RECREATION CENTERS

- PLAY INDOOR GAMES
- BASKETBALL
- ARTS AND CRAFTS
- KEEP FIT CLASSES
- SWIMMING
- CHILDREN'S CAMPING PROGRAM

4. AT CITY OF LANSING PARKS

- CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS
- RELAXING
- PICNICKING
- SWIMMING
- ZOO
- PLAY GOLF
- ICE SKATING

5. AT CITY RECREATION CENTERS

- CRAFTS
- BASKETBALL
- PING PONG
- VOLLEYBALL
- SENIOR CITIZEN'S ACTIVITIES

6. BOARD OF EDUCATION AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS AT SCHOOLS

- SPORTS
- ATHLETICS
- SCHOOL CLUBS
- DANCES

DOWNTOWN AND OTHER MAIN CITY OF LANSING PARKS

SEVENTH STREET

OAK PARK

LARCH

SYCAMORE

REASONER

ST. JOSEPH

ELM

GIER

CLIFFORD

SCOTT - COOLEY

FERRIS

POTTER

QUENTIN

FRANCES

PORTER

FENNER

BANCROFT - ORMOND

GROESBECK GOLF COURSE

HUNTER

RED CEDAR GOLF COURSE

MOORES

SYCAMORE GOLF COURSE

MARSHALL

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
EVERY WEEK

-UNDER \$60 - - - - - A

-\$60 TO \$84 - - - - - B

-\$85 TO \$114- - - - - C

-\$115 TO \$154 - - - - - D

-\$155 AND OVER- - - - - E

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
EVERY MONTH

-UNDER \$250 - - - - - A

-\$250 TO \$374 - - - - - B

-\$375 TO \$499 - - - - - C

-\$500 TO \$664 - - - - - D

-\$665 AND OVER- - - - - E

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
EVERY TWO WEEKS

-UNDER \$115 - - - - - A

-\$115 TO \$169 - - - - - B

-\$170 TO \$229 - - - - - C

-\$230 TO \$309 - - - - - D

-\$310 AND OVER - - - - - E

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
ANNUAL

-UNDER \$3,000 - - - - - A

-\$3,000 TO \$4,499 - - - - - B

-\$4,500 TO \$5,999 - - - - - C

-\$6,000 TO \$7,999 - - - - - D

-\$8,000 AND OVER - - - - - E

APPENDIX B



City of LANSING

LANSING, MICHIGAN

CITY DEMONSTRATION AGENCY
MODEL CITIES
206 1/2 E. MICHIGAN AVE.

November 3, 1971

The Model Cities Task Forces and previous studies have indicated that having enough spare time opportunities is important. As part of our program to improve the quality of life in the model neighborhoods, we are trying to find out what types of spare time opportunities are needed so that adequate facilities and programs can be planned.

Please will you assist by having the enclosed questionnaire considered by the appropriate committee of your organization. We are anxious that the answers given be the agreed "official" attitudes of the organization and not just the personal opinions of an individual.

It is also important that your organization's answers be perfectly candid. If you feel that complete honesty could cause possible personal embarrassment or other problems if the identity of your organization were known, you may specify in the final question that your group is to remain completely anonymous. In this case, the questionnaire will only be identified by its code number and we guarantee that your organization's name will not be revealed under any circumstances.

Please feel free to call Mr. Robert McKenna at 371-2110 if you have any questions. An early response would be appreciated. A stamped addressed return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Warr
Jacqueline Warr, Acting Director
Model Cities Program

JW/ylz
enclosure

LIST OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Questionnaires to go to directors, chairmen, or presidents of the organizations

American Red Cross	Model Cities Demonstration Agency
Big Brothers of Lansing	Mother's Club
Big Sisters of Lansing	National Association for the
Black Liberation Front	Advancement of Colored People
International	*Northside Athletic and
*Boy Scouts of America	Recreation Club
*Boys' Club of Lansing	Office of Economic Opportunity
Catholic Social Services	Operation Bootstrap
Citizen's Congress	Parents Without Partners, Inc.
City Rescue Mission	*Parks and Recreation Department
Community Unity	Peoples' Learning Center
Consumer Services Project	Project Listen
*Cristo Rey Center	PTA Council, Lansing Schools
Family Helpers	Salvation Army
Family Service Agency	Social Services
*Girl Scouts	Urban League
Greater Lansing Conference	Volunteers of America
Organization	West Side Neighborhood
Greater Lansing Youth for	Association
Christ	*Young Men's Christian Association
Human Relations Commission	*Young Women's Christian
Junior Achievement of Greater	Association
Lansing	
Lansing Area Council of	
Churches	
Lansing Community College	
*Lansing School District	
La Raza Unida de Michigan	
Lejon Extension Center for	
Urban Affairs	
Master's House	
Michigan Council on Crime	
and Delinquency	
Michigan Economic Opportunity	
Office	
Michigan League for Human	
Services	
Ministerial Alliance	
*Leisure-time agencies included on list to receive Leaders'	
Questionnaire	

LIST OF CHURCHES IN MODEL CITIES AREA

Bethlehem Temple Church
Christ's Temple
Emmanuel Tabernacle
Galilee Baptist Church
God's Faith Chapel
Lansing Church of God in Christ
Light of Divine Truth Church
Mohammad Temple
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
New Mount Calvary Baptist Church
North Lansing Church of God
North Street Church of the Nazarene
Original Church of God
Paradise Missionary Baptist Church
Pennsylvania Avenue Baptist Church
Pentecostal Church of God in Christ
Primera Iglesia Bautista Hispano-Americana
Samara Church of God in Christ
South Baptist Church
Spanish American Free Methodist Church
Spanish Church of God
True Light Baptist Church
Union Baptist Church
West Lansing Church of God

MODEL CITIES/RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
1971 RECREATION NEEDS STUDY

NO.

ORGANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

PART A. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

* 1 YOUR ORGANIZATION IS BEST CLASSIFIED AS: (Check one)

- ☐ (a) Church or other religious organization..... ☐
- (b) Private organization (club or other group with
restricted membership)..... ☐
- ☐ (c) Neighborhood group or organization..... ☐
- (d) A public, tax-supported agency..... ☐
- (e) Quasi public or voluntary agency (membership open to
the public, but supported by fees and charges and
voluntary contributions)..... ☐
- (f) Other (Specify nature or purpose of organization)..... ☐
- _____

* 2 WHAT IS THE "SERVICE AREA" OF YOUR ORGANIZATION IN RELATION TO
LANSING AND THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

- (a) Serves entire City of Lansing or larger area..... ☐
- (b) Primarily serves the entire Model Cities area..... ☐
- ☐ (c) Serves a specific neighborhood or segment of the Model
Cities area..... ☐
- (d) Service is not restricted by boundaries or similar
jurisdictional guidelines..... ☐
- (e) Other (Please specify) _____ ☐
- _____

PART B. SPARE-TIME ACTIVITY NEEDS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA

The rest of this questionnaire is primarily concerned with spare-time activities in the Model Cities area. By spare-time activities we mean all types of leisure-time activities whether they take place at home, at a commercial establishment, at a church, at a social club, or in a city park or recreation center. Examples of spare-time activities include; watching T.V., playing cards, reading, hobbies, playing pool, eating out, going to a movie, winter sports, relaxing in the park, or attending a church social. Everything that is not a bodily necessity, work, or duty, will be considered a spare-time activity.

The boundaries of the Model Cities areas are shown on the enclosed map.

* 3

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OFFER ANY SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES TO RESIDENTS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

Yes... ☐ ; (If "yes," please proceed with the rest of this question)

No... ☐ ; (If "no," go to question 4)

- (a) PLEASE LIST OR SUMMARIZE THE TYPES OF SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ORGANIZATION PROVIDES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA AND GIVE THE LOCATIONS WHERE THEY ARE OFFERED. If possible, please also give the approximate number of enrollments, registrations, or attendees.

Kinds of Activity	Where offered	Approx. no. involved

- (b) WHO MAY PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ORGANIZATION'S LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA? (Check one)

Only members of our organization..... ☐

Members of our organization and their guests..... ☐

Anyone who pays the required activity fees..... ☐

Anyone who wishes to participate (no fees)..... ☐

Other (Please explain)..... ☐

- (c) DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION CONDUCT ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS TO INTEREST MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS IN YOUR SPARE-TIME PROGRAMS?

Yes... ☐ ; No... ☐ (If "no," please proceed to part (e).)

If "yes," WHAT GROUPS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA DO YOU HOPE TO ATTRACT? (Please check one or more)

Elementary school students..... ☐

Junior high school students..... ☐

High school students..... ☐

Young adults..... ☐

Women..... ☐

Older people..... ☐

Other (Please specify)..... ☐

- (d) WHAT ARE THE CHIEF WAYS IN WHICH YOUR ORGANIZATION MAKES ITS SPARE-TIME ACTIVITY PROGRAMS KNOWN TO RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA? (Check up to three)

☐ Lansing State Journal advertising..... ☐
 Distribution of notices through the schools..... ☐
 Announcements at other functions of our organization..... ☐
☐ Radio or T.V. announcements..... ☐
 Mailed notices or letters to homes in the Model Cities area..... ☐
 Personal contact (phone, visit, etc.) in the Model Cities area..... ☐
 Other (Specify) _____ ☐

- (e) HOW WELL INFORMED ARE THE RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREAS ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION'S SPARE-TIME ACTIVITY PROGRAMS? (Check one)

☐ Very well informed..... ☐
☐ Well informed..... ☐
 Somewhat informed..... ☐
 Poorly informed..... ☐

- * 4 DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT ADEQUATE KINDS AND NUMBERS OF SPARE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREAS? (Check one)

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "no," WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION?

☐

- * 5 HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THE CITY PARKS AND THE CITY OPERATED RECREATION PROGRAMS IN AND ADJOINING THE MODEL CITIES AREA COMPARE WITH CITY PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS ELSEWHERE IN LANSING? (Check one)

☐ Better than in other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐
☐ Not as good as in other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" have been checked, please briefly give your organization's reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

☐

- * **6** DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT THERE ARE WAYS IN WHICH THE CITY PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT CAN IMPROVE ITS SERVICES IN THE MODEL CITIES AREAS?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

☐

- * **7** DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT CHILDREN OR ADULTS FROM THE MODEL CITIES AREAS GOING TO CITY PARKS AS OFTEN AS THEY LIKE?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

☐

- * **8** DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT CHILDREN OR ADULTS FROM THE MODEL CITIES AREAS TAKING PART IN CITY RECREATION PROGRAMS AS OFTEN AS THEY LIKE?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

☐

- 9** HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY CHILDREN FROM MODEL CITIES NEIGHBORHOODS COMPARE WITH PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE BOARD AT SCHOOLS ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY?

☐ Better than in other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐

☐ Not as good as in other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than in other areas" or "not as good as in other areas" have been checked, please briefly give your organization's reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

☐

. 10

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THERE ARE WAYS IN WHICH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION COULD IMPROVE ITS AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMS IN MODEL CITIES AREA SCHOOLS?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," WHAT IMPROVEMENTS DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION SUGGEST?

Suggestions: _____

☐

. 11

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT MODEL CITIES AREAS STUDENTS FROM TAKING PART IN BOARD OF EDUCATION SPONSORED ACTIVITIES AS OFTEN AS THEY LIKE?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

☐

. 12

HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THE MODEL CITIES AREA COMPARES TO OTHER AREAS IN LANSING WITH REGARD TO SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES OFFERED BY THE YMCA, YMCA, SCOUTS, CHURCHES, CLUBS AND OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS?

☐ Better than other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐
☐ Not as good as other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your organization's reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

☐

. 13

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THERE ARE WAYS IN WHICH THE YMCA, YMCA, SCOUTS, CHURCHES, CLUBS AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS COULD IMPROVE THE SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES THEY OFFER PEOPLE IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," WHAT IMPROVEMENTS DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION SUGGEST?

Suggestions: _____

☐

* 14

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS FROM PARTICIPATING AS OFTEN AS THEY WISH IN YMCA, YWCA, SCOUTS, CHURCH, CLUBS OR OTHER SIMILAR SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

☐ If "yes," please explain: _____

* 15

HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THE MODEL CITIES AREA COMPARES TO OTHER AREAS OF THE CITY IN PROVIDING COMMERCIAL RECREATION? (Bowling, movies, bars, pool halls, etc.)

☐ Better than other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐
☐ Not as good as other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your organization's reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

☐ _____

* 16

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT THE MODEL CITIES AREA NEEDS MORE COMMERCIAL RECREATION ESTABLISHMENTS?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," WHAT KINDS ARE NEEDED? _____

* 17

(a) DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT THE MODEL CITIES AREA SHOULD HAVE MORE OR DIFFERENT KINDS OF AFTER-SCHOOL, WEEKEND, AND SUMMER ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12?

☐ Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

(b) If "yes," WHAT DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL SHOULD BE PROVIDED, WHERE SHOULD IT BE, AND WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SHOULD DO IT?

<u>Activity Needed</u>	<u>Where (location)</u>	<u>Agency or Organization</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

* 18

IF A SPARE-TIME (LEISURE-TIME) CENTER WITH INDOOR AND/OR OUTDOOR FACILITIES WERE BUILT IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA:

- (a) WHAT DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL ARE THE FIVE SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES WHICH MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS 12 YEARS OLD AND OLDER WOULD MOST LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DO THERE?

Activity	For What Age Group?
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

- (b) HOW FAR DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL TYPICAL MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS WOULD TRAVEL TO A CENTER WHICH OFFERED THE ACTIVITIES THEY WANTED?

Teenagers: Number of blocks _____ or, Number of miles _____

Adults: Number of blocks _____ or, Number of miles _____

- (c) DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT A LEISURE-TIME CENTER OF THIS KIND SHOULD HAVE BOTH INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES AT THE SAME LOCATION OR SHOULD OUTDOOR FACILITIES BE AT ANOTHER LOCATION?

Both at the same location.... ☐ ; Outdoor at another location.... ☐ ;

Don't know..... ☐

- (d) WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL SHOULD OPERATE CENTERS OF THIS TYPE?

Agency name _____ Don't know.... ☐

- (e) DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION FEEL THAT OTHER SERVICES SHOULD BE OFFERED AT A CENTER LIKE THIS? (Such as social services, health clinics, and legal services).

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

Comments: _____

PART C. INFORMATION ABOUT COMPLETION OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

* 19

PLEASE WILL YOU GIVE THE FOLLOWING BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON WHO WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ORGANIZATION.

Position in Organization _____

(executive, supervisor, leader, teacher, volunteer, etc.)

Male.... ☐ ; Female.... ☐ Age _____

How long with organization? _____

20

DO YOU (THE PERSON COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE) FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOME OF THE OFFICIAL ANSWERS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION TO QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 18 AND YOUR OWN PERSONAL OR PROFESSIONAL OPINION?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐

If "yes," please place a check mark (✓) in the square provided in the left-hand margin alongside each question.

21

PLEASE INDICATE THE DEGREE TO WHICH YOUR ORGANIZATION WISHES THE RESPONSES TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.
(Check one)

The name and responses of our organization may be mentioned in the final report..... ☐

The name of our organization may be listed as a participant but no indication given of the responses made to specific questions..... ☐

Please do not mention the name of our organization as being a participant..... ☐

Thank you very much for taking time to complete this questionnaire. If you have any additional comments or suggestions, please include them on a separate sheet of paper.

The results of this survey will constitute an important part of the total assessment of leisure-time needs and resources in the Model Cities area.

APPENDIX C

Recreation Resource Consultants

1306 Ramblewood Drive
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
517/332-2970



*Specializing
in User
Surveys
and
Park System
Development*

Recreation Resource Consultants is conducting a recreation needs survey of the original Model Cities area under a contract with the Lansing Model Cities Agency. An important part of this study is the soliciting of ideas and opinions from leaders and planners who are involved in the development of leisure-time activities and facilities for the residents of this area.

You have been recommended as one such person who could assist with the assessment of recreation needs and resources in the Model Cities neighborhoods. The cover sheet on the enclosed questionnaire further explains the project. Please will you give this project the benefit of your experience and viewpoint by completing the questionnaire?

I will contact you by telephone shortly to see if you have any questions. We would also like to know if there are other leaders or planners in your organization whom you feel should receive this questionnaire. In the meantime, please feel free to call Mr. Bob McKenna of the Model Cities Agency at 371-2110 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

W. Donald Martin

WDM:cp

cc: Mr. Robert McKenna

PROGRAM LEADERS AND/OR PLANNERS IN
LEISURE-TIME AGENCIES

Boy Scouts of America	Executive Director and Program Staff
Boys' Club of Lansing	Executive Director and Program Staff
City Parks and Recreation Department	Director or Assistant Director Other Central Office Staff Neighborhood Center Directors in Model Cities Area
Cristo Rey Center	Executive Director and Program Staff
Girl Scouts of America	Executive Director and Program Staff
Model Cities Agency	Chief Planner
Northside Athletic and Recreation Club	Executive Director and Program Staff
Youth Men's Christian Association	Executive Director and Program Staff
Young Women's Christian Association	Executive Director and Program Staff
 Lansing School District:	
Community School Program	Director of Continuing Education Program Development Specialist Community School Coordinators in Model Cities Area
Principals of Schools in Model Cities Area	High Street Elementary School Oak Park Elementary School Main Street Elementary School Michigan Avenue Elementary School Pattengill Junior High School Grand River School

MODEL CITIES/RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
1971 RECREATION NEEDS SURVEY

NO.
Cover page

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LEADERS AND PLANNERS
OF LEISURE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to determine the need for spare-time activities and programs in the original Lansing Model Cities area. The boundaries of this area are shown on the attached map. This questionnaire is one part of the overall study being conducted under the auspices of the Model Cities Agency.

The questionnaire is designed to gain knowledge about spare-time facility and program needs of Model Cities area residents as seen by leaders of organizations or groups which provide leisure time opportunities of any type to these people. Persons in this category include club or activity leaders, scoutmasters, agency supervisors, planners, administrators, or anyone else in a position to conduct, plan, or recommend spare-time activities for residents of the area. By spare-time activities, we mean anything that is not a bodily necessity, work or preparation for work, a duty, or a personal obligation. Spare-time activities may include activities that take place at home, at commercial recreation establishments, in a park or recreation center, or at a church, school or other semi-public place.

The information obtained will be used in planning improvements in the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities available in the model neighborhoods. All responses will be treated as confidential. The results will be reported as totals or percentages and neither you nor your organization will be identified as being associated with a particular response.

Please could you spare about 30 minutes of your time to fill out the questionnaire and return it in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope? Each response provides an important contribution since the number of leaders involved is comparatively small.

MODEL CITIES/RECREATION RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
1971 RECREATION NEEDS SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LEADERS OR PLANNERS OF LEISURE-TIME OPPORTUNITIES

PART A. INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION

- *1 YOUR ORGANIZATION IS BEST CLASSIFIED AS: (Check one)
- Church or other religious organization..... ☐
- Private organization (club or other group with restricted membership)..... ☐
- Neighborhood group or organization..... ☐
- A public, tax-supported agency..... ☐
- Quasi public or voluntary agency (membership open to the public, but supported by fees and charges and voluntary contributions)... ☐
- Other (specify nature or purpose of organization)..... ☐

- *2 WHAT IS THE SERVICE AREA OF YOUR ORGANIZATION IN RELATION TO LANSING AND THE MODEL CITIES AREA? (Check one)
- Serves entire City of Lansing or larger area..... ☐
- Primarily serves the entire Model Cities area..... ☐
- Serves a specific neighborhood or segment of the Model Cities area..... ☐
- Service is not restricted by boundaries or similar jurisdictional guidelines..... ☐
- Other (please specify) _____ ☐

- *3 PLEASE GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR FILLING OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE:

Male... ☐ ; Female... ☐ Age _____

Position in the organization _____
(Executive, supervisor, coordinator, leader, teacher, volunteer, etc.)

How long have you been with the organization? _____

- *4 DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OFFER ANY SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES TO RESIDENTS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?
- Yes... ☐ (If "yes," please proceed with the rest of this question.)
- No... ☐ (If "no," go to question 5.)

- 4 (a)** PLEASE LIST OR SUMMARIZE THE TYPES OF SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES WHICH YOUR ORGANIZATION PROVIDES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA AND GIVE THE LOCATION WHERE THEY ARE OFFERED. IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE ALSO GIVE THE APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS, REGISTRATIONS, OR ATTENDEES.

Kinds of Activity	Where offered	Approx. no. involved

- (b)** WHO MAY PARTICIPATE IN YOUR ORGANIZATION'S LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

Only members of our organization..... ☐

Members of our organization and their guests..... ☐

Anyone who pays the required activity fees..... ☐

Anyone who wishes to participate (no fees)..... ☐

Other (please explain)..... ☐

- (c)** DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION CONDUCT ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS TO INTEREST MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS IN YOUR SPARE-TIME PROGRAMS?

Yes... ☐ ; No... ☐ If "no" please proceed to part (e).

If "yes," WHAT GROUPS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREAS DO YOU HOPE TO ATTRACT? (Please check one or more.)

Elementary school students..... ☐

Junior high school students..... ☐

High school students..... ☐

Young adults..... ☐

Women..... ☐

Older people..... ☐

Other (please specify)..... ☐

4 (d) WHAT ARE THE CHIEF WAYS IN WHICH YOUR ORGANIZATION MAKES ITS SPARE-TIME ACTIVITY PROGRAMS KNOWN TO RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA? (Check up to three.)

- Lansing State Journal advertising..... ☐
- Distribution of notices through the schools..... ☐
- Announcements at other functions of our organization..... ☐
- Radio or T.V. announcements..... ☐
- Mailed notices to homes in the Model Cities area..... ☐
- Personal contact (phone, visit, etc.) in the Model Cities area..... ☐
- Other (specify) _____ ☐

(e) HOW WELL INFORMED ARE THE RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA ABOUT YOUR ORGANIZATION'S SPARE-TIME ACTIVITY PROGRAMS? (Check one)

- Very well informed..... ☐
- Well informed..... ☐
- Somewhat informed..... ☐
- Poorly informed..... ☐

PART B. SURVEY OF SPARE-TIME (LEISURE-TIME) ACTIVITIES, NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MODEL CITIES RESIDENTS AS SEEN BY ORGANIZATIONAL OR GROUP LEADERS. If you feel that a question is not applicable to your organization or you are not in a position to answer, please so indicate.

*** 5** DO YOU PERSONALLY FEEL THAT ADEQUATE SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE RESIDENTS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

Yes... ☐ ; No... ☐ ; Don't know... ☐

If "no," WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR IMPROVING THE SITUATION?

* 6

HOW WOULD YOU COMPARE THE CITY PARKS AND THE CITY OPERATED RECREATION PROGRAMS IN AND ADJOINING THE MODEL CITIES AREA TO OTHER AREAS IN LANSING?

Better than in other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐

Not as good as in other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your reasons for having this opinion. (Comment on park facilities and/or recreation programs.) _____

* 7

ARE THERE WAYS IN WHICH THE CITY PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT CAN IMPROVE ITS SERVICES IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

* 8

DO YOU FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT CHILDREN OR ADULTS IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA FROM GOING TO CITY PARKS AS OFTEN AS THEY LIKE?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

* 9

DO YOU FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT CHILDREN OR ADULTS FROM THE MODEL CITIES AREA PARTICIPATING IN CITY RECREATION PROGRAMS as often as they like?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

10

HOW DO YOU FEEL AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AT SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY CHILDREN FROM MODEL CITIES AREAS COMPARE WITH PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY?

Better than in other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐

Not as good as in other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

*** 11**

ARE THERE WAYS IN WHICH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION COULD IMPROVE ITS AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMS IN MODEL CITY AREA SCHOOLS?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," WHAT IMPROVEMENTS WOULD YOU SUGGEST: _____

12

DO YOU PERSONALLY FEEL THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS WHICH PREVENT MODEL CITIES AREA STUDENTS FROM TAKING PART IN EXISTING BOARD OF EDUCATION SPONSORED ACTIVITIES AS OFTEN AS THEY LIKE?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

*** 13**

HOW WOULD YOU SAY THE MODEL CITIES AREA COMPARES TO OTHER AREAS IN LANSING WITH REGARD TO SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES OFFERED BY THE YMCA, YWCA, SCOUTS, CHURCHES, CLUBS AND OTHER SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS?

Better than other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐

Not as good as other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

- * **14** ARE THERE WAYS IN WHICH THE YMCA, YWCA, SCOUTS, CHURCHES, CLUBS AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS COULD IMPROVE THE SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES THEY OFFER PEOPLE IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

- * **15** DO YOU FEEL THERE ARE ANY PROBLEMS PREVENTING THE MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS FROM PARTICIPATING AS OFTEN AS THEY WISH IN YMCA, YWCA, SCOUTS, CHURCH, CLUBS OR SIMILAR SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," please explain: _____

- * **16** HOW WOULD YOU SAY THE MODEL CITIES AREA COMPARES TO OTHER AREAS OF THE CITY IN PROVIDING COMMERCIAL RECREATION? (Bowling, movies, bars, pool halls, etc.)

Better than other areas... ☐ About the same... ☐

Not as good as other areas..... ☐ Don't know..... ☐

If "better than other areas" or "not as good as other areas" has been checked, please briefly give your reasons for having this opinion. Reasons: _____

- * **17** DO YOU PERSONALLY FEEL THAT THE MODEL CITIES AREA NEEDS MORE COMMERCIAL RECREATION ESTABLISHMENTS?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

If "yes," WHAT KIND ARE NEEDED? _____

- * **18** (a) DO YOU FEEL THAT THE MODEL CITIES AREA SHOULD HAVE MORE OR DIFFERENT KINDS OF AFTER-SCHOOL, WEEKEND, AND SUMMER ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12?

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

- * **18** (b) If "yes," WHAT SHOULD BE PROVIDED, WHERE SHOULD IT BE, AND WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SHOULD DO IT?

<u>Activity Needed</u>	<u>Where (location)</u>	<u>Agency or Organization</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- * **19** IF A SPARE-TIME (LEISURE-TIME) CENTER WITH INDOOR AND/OR OUTDOOR FACILITIES WERE BUILT IN THE MODEL CITIES AREA:

- (a) WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE THE FIVE SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES WHICH MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WOULD MOST LIKE TO BE ABLE TO DO THERE?

<u>Activity</u>	<u>For what age group?</u>
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

- (b) HOW FAR DO YOU FEEL TYPICAL MODEL CITIES AREA RESIDENTS WOULD TRAVEL TO A CENTER WHICH OFFERED THE ACTIVITIES THEY WANTED?

Teenagers: Number of blocks _____ or Number of miles _____
 Adults: Number of blocks _____ or Number of miles _____

- (c) SHOULD A LEISURE-TIME CENTER OF THIS KIND HAVE BOTH INDOOR AND OUT-DOOR SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES AT THE SAME LOCATION OR SHOULD OUTDOOR FACILITIES BE AT ANOTHER LOCATION?

Both at the same location.... ☐ ; Outdoor at another location.... ☐ ;
 Don't know..... ☐

- (d) WHAT AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION SHOULD OPERATE CENTERS OF THIS TYPE?

Agency name _____ Don't know... ☐

- (e) DO YOU FEEL THAT OTHER SERVICES SHOULD BE OFFERED AT A CENTER LIKE THIS? (THINGS SUCH AS SOCIAL SERVICES, HEALTH CLINICS, AND LEGAL SERVICES).

Yes.... ☐ ; No.... ☐ ; Don't know.... ☐

Comments: _____

Thank you very much for taking time to complete this questionnaire. If you have any additional comments on this topic please include them on a separate sheet of paper. The results of this survey will constitute an important part of the total assessment of leisure-time needs and resources in the Model Cities area.