

A STUDY OF FAMILY RECREATIONAL NEEDS RELATED
TO NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES IN
PRYOR CREEK, OKLAHOMA

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PREFACE

This study is primarily concerned with one area of interest--family recreational needs--which has previously been ignored by conventional Home Economics areas of study. With the current interest and concern in quality environment, it is apparent that individuals in the area of Housing and Interior Design need to become more concerned with aspects of recreational facilities and interests in relation to housing provisions and plans within communities. This study is one effort to broaden research into these areas.

Gratitude is expressed to the Pryor Creek community and to Mayor Carl Hogue whose help and cooperation made the entire endeavor possible. It is hoped that the information arrived at in this study will help to establish plans for future recreational facilities within the community.

Secondly, credit is given to Mrs. Christine F. Salmon, Associate Professor, Housing and Interior Design, for her guidance and help throughout the study. Appreciation is also expressed to Dr. Florence McKinney, Head, Department of Home Management, and to Dr. Josephine Hoffer, Department of Family Relations and Child Development, for their suggestions.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION

Within the past fifty years, a change has taken place in the social environment of the family. As a result of automation, industrialization, and the efforts of labor unions, man and his family have been freed to pursue many recreational activities heretofore unavailable to them. New leisure time has afforded an opportunity for creative, exciting, adventuresome, and full living. It has also presented a challenge to each community to provide a well-balanced recreation program to serve the needs of the people.

Not only has leisure time increased over the years, but the population within the United States has also increased. This increase in population not only initially created a strain on existing housing but more importantly created a strain on existing public and private recreational facilities. It has become apparent that there is a need to provide for a quality environment for families with physical resources related to the needs and desires of the people in the community.

Open space for recreation and relaxation are deemed desirable by man, and as recreational demands become significant within a city, plans must be made for adequate provision of such space. It is precisely this concern--the planned development of community facilities as they relate to family recreational needs--with which this study is concerned.

Statement of the Problem

Pryor Creek, Oklahoma (referred to as "Pryor" by most citizens), has a projected population increase from 8,200 in 1970 to 10,834 by 1980 and by the year 2000, it will be at 14,788 (1). With such an increase in population, there will be a strain placed on existing public recreational facilities. In order to establish family recreational needs to develop provisions for facilities in the future, this study is an attempt to survey and analyze the leisure time and recreational interests of families in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. The information derived can be used to determine the guidelines in planning a community program for a family activity center in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma.

Purpose of the Study

This study is primarily directed towards establishing the kinds of family recreational activities that a selected group of residents in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, would participate in if facilities for such activities were provided by the community. Specific objectives in the study were:

1. To establish the kinds of recreational activities families want to participate in outside the family home.
2. To establish the relationship of expressed needs to existing recreational facilities.
3. To establish the need for additional neighborhood facilities to meet these needs.

Scope of the Study

This study was limited to an investigation of expressed needs for recreational activities by residents in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. Specific limitations were:

1. The study was limited to 70 homemakers who had moved to the community in the past year.
2. The study was limited to recreational needs measured by activities listed on the questionnaire.

Procedures

In order to reach the objectives set in the study, specific procedures were followed. These were:

1. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from city officials in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma.
2. A questionnaire was developed to secure necessary information from selected respondents.
3. An introductory letter and the questionnaire were mailed to the population in the study.
4. Data were computed and analyzed.
5. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations for future studies were made.

Summary

This chapter has presented the problem, objectives, scope and procedures involved in the study. Chapter II will review relevant literature. Chapter III will discuss the procedures and Chapter IV will

present and analyze the data. The final chapter will summarize the study, draw conclusions and state recommendations for future studies.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Within the United States there has been a population explosion and a social climate change in the past fifty years. It is estimated that the number of individuals in the United States requiring recreational spaces and facilities will more than double by the year 2000 (2). It is apparent that such changes will accentuate the demand for functional planning of recreational facilities. In the following review of literature, selected aspects of the problem of provisions for family recreational facilities will be considered.

Open Space Facilities

Recreation is one aspect of open space. Open space serves basically three functions. These are (3):

1. To meet positive human needs--both physically and psychologically--in recreation amenities.
2. To enhance and protect the resource base--the air, water, soil, plants--and, in turn, the animals.
3. To affect economic development decisions like tourism, development patterns, employment and real estate values.

Although little research has been undertaken to determine the positive benefits--both physical and psychological--of open space for human beings in different situations, there are some indications of the role

that open space can play in providing for a healthful family environment.

The Need for Recreational Facilities

The basic justification for most of the programs and legislation on recreation, beautification, and open space relates to ways to improve the lot of human beings. Studies as to the effect of open space upon the lives of human beings are limited. It is apparent that only after a study of the needs, motivations, desires, and habits of people is it possible to determine how best to utilize physical resources, meet recreational needs, stimulate the economic climate, and provide for a congenial living environment.

Wholesome recreation activities can strengthen family ties. They can contribute to the growth of the intellectual, moral, spiritual, social, and informational aspect of family life (4). It seems that such activities are needed by the family at different life stages. These stages are indicated as follows (5):

1. The stage in life where the young couple is in cramped quarters with meager income.
2. The stage in life where the couple is restricted with small children.
3. Stages in life where the family is comprised of pre-school children with neighborhood ties.
4. The stage in life where the family is involved with school life.
5. The period in life where the family is woven around teen-age activities and community life.
6. The period in life of old age.

Specifications Met by Recreational Programs

Areas and facilities should make possible programs which serve the interests and needs of all the people. Consideration should be given to the special needs of persons of all ages and both sexes. Resulting programs should comprise a wide range of activities including not only sports and athletics but also arts and crafts, music, drama, dance, camping, out-door recreation, social recreation, and hobby activities (6).

Every community of 10,000 or more should employ a superintendent of recreation on a full-time basis. In addition, a director of playgrounds, playfields, buildings, and indoor centers should also be employed (6).

In meeting the needs of communities it is apparent that intelligent and cooperative planning by all agencies in the community has never been greater than at the present. Sights must be raised immeasurably if present and future needs are to be met. The time for such careful, imaginative, long-range planning is now (6).

Factors Influencing New Needs In

Recreational Facilities

Changes in the Social Environment

A subtle change is taking place in the components of family, social environment. From small communities, where friends whose children fished together in a nearby creek and played baseball in open areas near home while mothers exchanged recipes over back fences, they have

grown into large communities. The vacant spaces near homes no longer exist. Family members have become accustomed to other types of recreation places and are uncomfortable without such facilities (7).

Man's acquisition of more disposable time and income has freed him to pursue many new activities. A hundred years ago, nearly the entire population worked long hours six or seven days a week. Family vacations were almost unknown. Today, in contrast, automation has caused people to become a cog in a big impersonal machine. Some students of human behavior believe that this change has led to frustration, and that the character as well as the amount of recreation represent an attempt by the individual of today to restore his psychological balance (8).

Changes in Housing Facilities

Increased housing costs and the rapid increase in the number of multiple family dwellings and apartment developments have not only eliminated the backyard, the main playground of small children and the family recreation center, but reduced the opportunity for outdoor and indoor forms of family recreation. This lack of indoor and outdoor space in many homes makes it necessary for children to seek elsewhere those experiences and values of cooperative endeavor.

Recreation centers, clubs, and motion picture theatres owe their popularity in part to the change in home conditions. Commercial amusement interests are aware of the opportunities and needs resulting from the lack of private and public facilities for recreation (9).

The Use of Leisure Time

Grave concern has been expressed over the prospects of misused

leisure, and unless local government and citizen groups take steps to prevent it, much of the added leisure will be used wastefully, if not harmfully. Because new leisure affords an opportunity for creative, exciting, adventuresome, and full living, it presents a challenge to each community to provide well-balanced recreation programs to serve the needs of its people today and to plan intelligently to meet the demands that are certain to increase in the years ahead (6).

Children are spending more years in school, work-day and work week periods are shorter, vacations are longer, and retirement comes at an earlier age and there is increased longevity. These factors result in a greater number of individuals with much more leisure. This leisure time is going to be a problem. As spare time increases, problems of living compatibly increase. Most people have not worked out such compatible relationships that greater leisure hours indicate. As the wife of a retiring Admiral said (9): "I married the Admiral for better or for worse, but not for lunch too." The technological revolution spawns a whole new way of living and working and relaxing. While machines and robots will never replace man as a worker, they will unquestionably make it possible for him to work shorter hours and devote more time to new leisure. However, life's decisions are based on man's interpretation, and this faculty cannot be built into automation (10).

The normal work week has shrunk from 60 hours at the turn of the century to around 39 hours today (10). There are more vacation times and holidays with pay; families are spending more and more on recreation. On a national basis, \$9.2 billion was spent on recreation in 1947 as compared to \$28.7 billion in 1966 (8). It is apparent that the new use of leisure time is on the upsurge.

Changes in Values and Money Spent

The cost of living studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that there will be more money available for recreation, the arts, travel, and other leisure activities in the future (11). While it took 49 per cent of the average family's income for food and clothing in 1913, it took 42 per cent in 1950 and only 35 per cent in 1960 (11). The remainder of the dollar was left for housing, transportation, services, education, and so on, with an increasing proportion available for "leisure."

Havighurst (11) predicts an upsurge in the aesthetic values in the future. He states:

The development of taste and appreciation of art, music, drama, architecture, literature, and poetry will provide creative joy of participation in the arts.

Although more money will be available for participation in the arts and for other recreation activities, concern has been expressed for the poverty level family. The President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs is aware that poverty incomes restrict the ability of the poor to participate in recreational programs and to make constructive use of their leisure time. It is apparent that facilities for participation in leisure time activities must be made available for use by low and moderate income families.

Social differentiation and stratification develop as differences among the people of an area become greater. Without doubt, increasing mobility brings different types of people into a community. People are more affluent and life becomes more complex as people seek to make adjustments to meet needs, solve problems or bring about desired improvements. Forces of modern living tend to pull the family apart.

Recreation, in its countless forms, is seen as a new means of holding the family together in a unit (12).

Improving the Environment

New Interest In the Environment

Since the mid-fifties, there has been a growing interest in finding ways to improve the quality of the environment. As the exploding population presses on a limited resource base for its needs and activities, the task of providing a satisfying and stimulating living environment clearly becomes a greater and greater challenge. The challenge is not caused solely by the sheer increase in the numbers of people, which was over 100 million in the last 60 years in the United States alone (13), but also by the geometrically multiplying demands of this population. Increasing leisure, shrinking work weeks, greater mobility, and higher incomes are only some of the factors creating this environmental challenge.

The problem of providing a better living environmentally is national in scope. The Federal Government, through the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been taking many avenues to assist rural communities with programs of self improvement. In January of 1970, \$10,400,000 were allocated to the Federal Extension Service for Rural Development (14). Getting people out of the ghetto and putting them back in the rural areas is exactly opposite to what has been happening during the past century, for prior to this time, both industry and people have developed in and migrated to the great metropolitan areas. This concentration of people, commerce, and manufacturing has produced

serious problems of poverty, pollution, and low quality living. It is apparent that encouraging the reverse is now needed.

To support the development of communities of tomorrow the Department of Agriculture has established policies and methods to conduct programs in 12 supporting areas. The support of community facilities includes services that make a community an attractive place in which to live. It includes provisions for recreation centers, modern schools, public hospitals and clinics, libraries, theatres, art galleries, and community centers (14). Many communities have lost out in attracting industry because there were no plans to develop needed public services nor to develop recreation that would make the town more attractive to employees and their families.

A major factor in reversing the trend from rural to urban living is that of providing a better living environment. Since industry is people, in many instances, an industry may turn down what may appear to be the most economical location in favor of a better environment for its employees. It is more and more apparent that communities which are willing and able to provide amenities for living will be more likely to attract industry.

Apparently industrial management usually recognizes that satisfied employees are more productive, more stable and more loyal to their jobs.

The attitude of the homemaker is a very important aspect to be considered. The homemaker wants and expects recreation and cultural facilities for her family. These amenities are listed as:

Shopping centers, well-kept city parks with picnic areas and playground equipment, an extensive summer recreation program for the young people, a recreation center with activities supervised by the city director and his staff, a golf course, amateur theatre, country club and nearby lakes. (15, p. 85)

The amenities wanted by families indicate that a really progressive town must contribute to a better living environment.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development recognizes this need. Establishing the Neighborhood Facilities Grant Program, the government agency has designed a program to establish multipurpose neighborhood centers offering concentrated community, health, recreational and social service activities (16). The program consists of:

Grants covering up to two-third of the development cost (three-fourths in designated redevelopment areas) are made to develop facilities to be used for neighborhood health, welfare, educational, cultural, social, recreational, or similar community service activities. Facilities may be provided by new construction or rehabilitation of existing structures, or both. The facility must be needed to carry out a program of community service (including a Community Action Program under Title II, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964) in the area. In addition the facility must be consistent with comprehensive planning for the areas, and accessible to a significant proportion of the areas' low or moderate income residents. Relocation assistance and Federal relocation payments must be provided for individuals, families, and businesses displaced by program activities. (16)

The Community Environment and Its Influence

Family values are important in considering a living environment. Families are influenced by community services offered. Although the value of wholesome recreation lies in its power to enrich the lives of individuals, the contributions which recreation makes to the building of sound physical and mental health, to molding character and to eliminating delinquency cannot be underestimated. The individual who spends his leisure time in constructive and satisfying activities is more likely to be a healthy, well-balanced, law-abiding citizen (17).

Because of the abundance of leisure time which society has today, the well-being of the nation rests upon the way in which individuals

spend their leisure hours. The degree of happiness and the general welfare of individuals and families have a great bearing on how well the nation progresses to a better society. Recreation is essential for social improvement, and it is inescapably a community and a municipal responsibility to provide for adequate recreation opportunities for all individuals and families.

An Orientation to Pryor Creek, Oklahoma

A General Description

Pryor Creek, Oklahoma is a municipality nearing a population of 10,000 in the county of Mayes, Oklahoma. The city, which is the county seat, is situated in the "Green Country" of Northeastern Oklahoma, which lies in the midst of Oklahoma's water-belt consisting of large reservoirs scattered throughout the region. It is approximately forty miles northeast of the Tulsa metropolitan area and approximately forty miles north of Muskogee. Steady growth and increasing urbanization have characterized population changes in Pryor Creek, and the population has increased from 6,474 in 1960 to 8,200 in 1969. By the year 1990, the population is estimated to be at 13,000 (1).

Industrialization in Pryor Creek

Local resources of natural water ways, availability of steam, and close proximity to the Interstate Highway system have made it possible for a relocation and decentralization of many industries to this area. The industrialization story started in the early 1950's when four industrial plants pioneered in the area. The availability of steam, purchased from the Grand River Dam Authority, made it possible for the

beginning movement. In the early 1960's the Mid-American Industrial District came into being. Administered by the Oklahoma Ordinance Works Authority, it was purchased from the federal government by the state. Holding a total of 10,000 acres, it proved to be the largest improved industrial park in the United States (18).

The area is planned for industrial development and with new families populating Pryor Creek, industrial expansion will increase. Currently, there are 23 manufacturing plants of various sizes and descriptions in and around Pryor. Each of the existing plants employs from 10 to 210 persons; the products range from ladies sportswear to mobile homes. It is a truly diversified industrial community (19).

Development Plans for Pryor Creek, Oklahoma

The need for housing in Pryor Creek has been studied by the City Council and local developers. Studies have led to the recommendation of the creation of the Pryor Creek Housing Authority which would provide for the creation of an additional 80 to 150 units to be built in Pryor to house increasing populations. (This recommendation was put to public referendum on April 21, 1970 and was turned down by those citizens who voted.)

In the mammoth industrial area park, a total of 550 acres have been set aside to be used for housing. Twenty homes are currently planned for the first 10 acre segment of the development. In April, 1970, the Oklahoma Ordinance Works Authority and Tandy Homes, Incorporated, agreed on the first 100 acres of development which would include up to 229 residential home sites plus playgrounds (1).

Not only is the city concerned with housing for the apparent

expansion of population, but there is also a concern to provide a quality environment for the new families and the present residents. The General Plan for Pryor Creek, 1969, Section 81 states:

Areas are to be designated as a green belt and be developed into a beautiful open space with attractive landscaping and recreational facilities for the populace. (1)

United States Representative Ed Edmondson stated in his speech during the annual Pryor Area Chamber of Commerce banquet on April 17, 1970 that:

Pryor's new Mid-American Yarn Mills, Incorporated, plant is a bright new star. We can now begin to welcome new populations to the bright future of Oklahoma. (18)

With such a future, determined through new industrialization, plans for housing and recreation development must be met.

In the following Chapter are procedures followed in surveying and analyzing the leisure time and recreational interests of families in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. This is the guide that was used in planning a community program for family recreational needs related to neighborhood facilities.

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURES

With the apparent increase in population in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, there will be a further strain on existing public and private recreational facilities which are presently over-crowded (1). There seems to be a great need for a concentration of planned recreational activities for individuals and families. Currently, the Planning Associates for Pryor Creek recommend that areas be designated as a green belt and be developed into an open space with attractive landscaping and recreational facilities for the populace (1).

The purpose of this study was to survey the recreational needs and desires of a group of families in Pryor Creek to determine the kinds of recreational activities desired. The relationship of these expressed needs to existing recreation facilities were to be determined as well as the need for additional neighborhood facilities. In order to reach these objectives several steps were followed.

Permission to Conduct the Study

Initially, it was necessary to receive permission to conduct a study of the expressed recreational desires in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma. Permission was granted by Mr. Carl Hogue, Mayor of Pryor Creek, to conduct the study.

Selection of the Instrument

After receiving permission to conduct the study, the second phase required selection of an instrument which would secure necessary data. The type of information desired consisted of simple factual data related to the kinds of recreational activities each person in the family wanted to engage in outside the family home as well as determination of the adequacy of present facilities and the need for additional facilities to meet expressed desires and needs.

A questionnaire with open-end response possibilities was developed for use.

Construction of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire as developed consisted of two parts. These parts were:

1. Part I--General Information
2. Part II--Desired Recreational Activities

Part I of the questionnaire was concerned with general census type information. Items considered were:

1. Number of people residing in household.
2. Age of members in household.
3. Position of member in household.
4. Employment facts and occupation.
5. Formal education attained.

Part II of the questionnaire was concerned with the kinds of recreational activities each person in the household wanted to engage in outside the family home, adequacy or inadequacy of present facilities in Pryor

and the need for additions to present facilities.

The questionnaire was pre-tested before using it in Pryor Creek. Members of the class, Psychology 3333, OSU Extension, entitled "Industrial Psychology" under the direction of Professor Carl M. White responded to the questionnaire. This was an OSU Extension course held in Claremore, Oklahoma.

Selection of the Population

The population for the study consisted of families who had moved into the Pryor Creek community within the period of the previous year. It was thought that these families, with a residence in the community of less than one year could bring the needed perspective to the recreational picture.

The names and addresses were obtained from the records of new residents recorded in the office of the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to this list, a second list of names was comprised from a comparison of the 1969 telephone directory with the 1970 directory. Names not listed in the 1969 directory and listed in the 1970 directory were considered to possibly have been newcomers to the area.

There was a total number of 259 homemakers to whom the questionnaire was sent.

Gathering the Data in the Study

A letter addressed to the homemaker with specific instructions and a request for participation in the study was sent to each person on the list of newcomers to Pryor Creek from April 1, 1969 to April 1, 1970. Telephone follow-ups were made to insure returns.

Treatment of the Data

The data obtained from the questionnaire were classified and tabulated according to the kinds of recreational interests of the population and to the adequacy of the facilities in Pryor for such interests. In addition to a listing of the top ten recreational interests, a consideration of the interest according to the age and sex of the respondents was made to gain a composite view of the interests of the population. Tables were drawn on the data and the results interpreted in terms of the most frequently occurring response indicating interest and adequacy of facilities.

A presentation and analysis of the data in the study will be presented in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The projected increase in population in Pryor, Oklahoma, is from its present population of 8,200 to 10,834 in 1980 and projecting to 14,788 in the year 2000 (1). With this increase in population, strain will be placed on existing public recreational facilities. At present, there is no concentration of recreational activities (1). The purpose of this study was to examine a selected group of homemakers in Pryor, Oklahoma, to determine (1) the kinds of recreational activities their families want to engage in outside the home and (2) the relationship of the expressed needs to existing recreational facilities in Pryor. As a result of this information, the last step was to draw conclusions as to the need for additional neighborhood facilities to meet family recreational needs.

Information was secured through the use of a questionnaire. Of the 259 questionnaires mailed out to families who had moved into the Pryor community during the period from April 1, 1969, to April 1, 1970, 86 were returned. Due to inaccurate information resulting from incomplete responses, 70 questionnaires were usable for this study. These 70 questionnaires contained recreational needs of 218 individuals.

Survey information from the open-end questionnaire was tabulated to gain a composite knowledge of the population. Analysis of the data in terms of the mode or most frequently occurring response led to

information on:

1. Community recreational interests
2. The adequacy of facilities for such interests.

General Information on the Population

There were 218 individuals participating in the study. Of this total, 103 were male and 115 were female. The age group which appeared with the greatest frequency was between 20-29 years of age. Secondly, the age bracket of 30-39 years of age appeared with frequency along with the age bracket from 5-12 years of age. The greatest number of responses indicated a status of employment in the community with males leading women in full-time employment particularly in the ages of 20-39 years of age. Of the total population, educational attainment to the high school level occurred with the greatest frequency. A detailed tabulation of the previously discussed information on the general characteristics of the population can be found in Appendix C.

Community Recreational Interests

Recreational interests were tabulated according to frequency of response and ranked in order of preference. The top ten interests as indicated by the population in which they desired to participate outside the home were, in order of preference:

1. Swimming
2. Fishing
3. Arts, Crafts, and Hobbies
4. Bowling
5. Tennis

6. Golf
7. Boating and Water Sports and Guns and Hunting
8. Movies, Drama, and Theatres and Parks
9. Miniature Golf
10. Clubs and Organizations

Table I on the following page presents a composite of all recreational interests indicated by the respondents.

A Consideration of Recreational Interests By
Age and Sex

Swimming Interests

Swimming ranked first according to the interest of all ages and both sexes with the greatest frequency of responses (81 of 218). Of these, women between the ages of 20-29 indicated the greatest interest (15 of 81 responses), while boys and girls from 6-12 years of age were the second largest group to indicate an interest in swimming (11 of the 81 responses). Men from 20-29 years of age composed the third largest age group which expressed an interest in swimming (9 of the 81 respondents). (Appendix D)

Children and young adults in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma designated swimming activities more often than any other activity however, it is important to note that this group comprised the largest part of the population. Table II presents the interest expressed in swimming by age and sex.

TABLE I

A TABULATION OF COMMUNITY INTERESTS IN PRYOR, OKLAHOMA

Activity	Total Response	
	Frequency	Rank
Swimming	81	1
Fishing	71	2
Arts, Crafts & Hobbies	46	3
Bowling	45	4
Tennis	28	5
Golf	22	6
Boating & Water Sports	20	7
Guns & Hunting	20	7
Movies, Drama, Theatres	15	8
Parks	15	8
Minature Golf	14	9
Clubs or Organizations	13	10
Baseball	12	11
Skating, Roller	10	12
Softball	10	12
Music & Concerts	9	13
Reading	8	14
Recreational Center	8	14
Horseback Riding	7	15
Spectator Sports	7	15
Camping & Picnicing	6	16
Basketball	4	17
Bicycling	4	17
Pool	4	17
Football	3	18
Trailerling	3	18
Archery	2	19
Badminton	1	20
Boxing	1	20
Conditioning Exercises	1	20
Flying	1	20
Rodeo	1	20
Track	1	20
Traveling	1	20
Visiting	1	20

TABLE II
SWIMMING INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	6	1
6 - 12 years of age	11	11
13 - 19 years of age	4	7
20 - 29 years of age	9	15
30 - 39 years of age	6	7
40 - 49 years of age	1	1
50 years and older	1	1
Total	38	43

Fishing Interests

Fishing ranked second in interest frequency (71 individuals). The greatest interest was expressed by men with the greatest frequency of response in the 20-29 age group. Second in frequency were men in the 30-39 age group, and third in interest were men in the 40-49 age group. Of the women interested in fishing preference was indicated by women in the 20-29 age group.

Fishing is desired by adults in the Pryor Creek community and Table III presents a picture of age and sex interest in this activity.

TABLE III
FISHING INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	6	0
13 - 19 years of age	1	0
20 - 29 years of age	18	8
30 - 39 years of age	11	2
40 - 49 years of age	9	3
50 years and older	7	6
Total	52	19

Arts, Crafts and Hobbies

This activity included interests such as geology, cooking, gardening, remodeling cars, slot cars, sewing, woodworking, tole painting, rock collecting, photography, handicrafts, electronics, crocheting, coin collecting, ceramics and arts shows. It appeared that women within the 20-29 year age bracket had the greatest interest in such activities (14 of the total 46 responses). Secondly, women whose ages ranged from 40 to 50 or older indicated these interests. The frequency of responses indicated less interest by males. Table IV presents a composite view of age and sex interests in this area.

TABLE IV
AGE AND SEX INTERESTS IN ARTS, CRAFTS, AND HOBBIES

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	2	4
13 - 19 years of age	0	3
20 - 29 years of age	3	14
30 - 39 years of age	0	4
40 - 49 years of age	3	5
50 years and older	3	5
Total	11	35

Bowling Interests

Bowling ranked fourth according to the interest of the population. The greatest interest was shown by women in the 20-29 years of age bracket. Secondly, men of the same age group indicated interests as well as men in the 30-39 years of age group. It appeared, in addition, that older ages had interests in bowling. Table V presents a view of age and sex interests in bowling.

TABLE V
BOWLING INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	1	1
6 - 12 years of age	0	2
13 - 19 years of age	1	0
20 - 29 years of age	10	14
30 - 39 years of age	8	0
40 - 49 years of age	3	3
50 years and older	1	1
Total	24	21

Tennis Interests

Girls from 13-19 years of age indicated the greatest amount of interest in this activity (7 of 28 responses). Women from 20-29 years of age indicated just as much interest (6 of 28 responses) while, three additional groups indicated this interest: males, 6-12 and 13-19 and females, 30-39. Table VI presents a total picture of sex and age interests in tennis.

TABLE VI
TENNIS INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	4	2
13 - 19 years of age	4	7
20 - 29 years of age	0	6
30 - 39 years of age	0	4
40 - 49 years of age	0	1
50 years and older	0	0
Total	8	20

Golf Interests

Out of the total responses indicating an interest in golfing as an activity, men in the 30-39 years of age group expressed an interest in golf more often than any age group. The next largest group to indicate an interest were men in the 40-49 years of age group. Little interest is shown by women in all age groups. Table VII presents a tabulation of golf interests by age and sex.

TABLE VII
GOLF INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	2	0
13 - 19 years of age	1	0
20 - 29 years of age	3	0
30 - 39 years of age	7	2
40 - 49 years of age	4	3
50 years and older	0	0
Total	17	5

Boating, Water Sports, and Hunting Interests

Activities associated with boating and water sports and activities associated with guns and hunting both placed seventh in the range of interests in Pryor. Boys from 6-12 expressed the greatest interest in water sports and boating; however, interest was also indicated by males and females in the 20-29 age base and older groups. Hunting interests were also indicated, mostly by males, with the most interest shown by men who were 20-29 years of age. Table VIII presents a summary of age and sex interests in these areas.

TABLE VIII
 AGE AND SEX INTERESTS IN BOATING,
 WATER SPORTS AND HUNTING

Age Ranges	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
<u>Boating and Water Sports</u>		
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	4	3
13 - 19 years of age	0	0
20 - 29 years of age	3	3
30 - 39 years of age	3	1
40 - 49 years of age	2	1
50 years and older	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Hunting</u>		
5 and under in age	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	0	0
13 - 19 years of age	1	0
20 - 29 years of age	11	1
30 - 39 years of age	4	0
40 - 49 years of age	1	0
50 years and older	2	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

Interests in Movies, Dramas, Theatres, and Parks

Interests indicated in such activities as movies, dramas, and theatres and in activities associated with parks both placed eighth in scoring. Mostly males in the 30-39 age bracket and 20-29 age bracket indicated interests in the movies, dramas and theatre productions. Activities associated with parks were indicated desirable mostly by children five years and under. Table IX presents a summary of these age and sex interests.

Miniature Golf Interests

Miniature golf as an activity ranked ninth in desirability by the population. From the frequency of responses, males and females in the 20-29 year age group showed the greatest interest with the women indicating greater preference. Table X presents a view of the age and sex interests in miniature golf.

TABLE IX
 AGE AND SEX INTERESTS IN MOVIES,
 DRAMAS, THEATRES, AND PARKS

Age Range	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
<u>Movies, Theatres and Drama</u>		
5 and under in age	1	0
6 - 12 years of age	0	2
13 - 19 years of age	0	0
20 - 29 years of age	4	0
30 - 39 years of age	5	1
40 - 49 years of age	1	1
50 years and older	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Parks</u>		
5 and under in age	6	5
6 - 12 years of age	0	1
13 - 19 years of age	0	0
20 - 29 years of age	1	1
30 - 39 years of age	0	0
40 - 49 years of age	0	1
50 years and older	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

TABLE X
AGE AND SEX INTERESTS IN MINIATURE GOLF

Age Range	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 years and under	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	1	0
13 - 19 years of age	0	1
20 - 29 years of age	3	6
30 - 39 years of age	0	2
40 - 49 years of age	0	1
50 years and older	0	0
Total	4	10

Clubs and Organizational Interests

Interests centering around activities associated with clubs and organizations ranked tenth in desirability. Women appeared to be the most interested in these activities with the greatest frequency of response in young girls from 6-12 years of age and 13-19 years of age. Table XI presents a summary of the age and sex interests in clubs and organizations.

TABLE XI
AGE AND SEX INTERESTS IN CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Age Range	Number of Responses by Sex	
	Male	Female
5 years and under	0	0
6 - 12 years of age	0	6
13 - 19 years of age	0	4
20 - 29 years of age	0	1
30 - 39 years of age	0	2
40 - 49 years of age	0	0
50 years and older	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>

Other Interests

In addition to the ten most frequently indicated interests, the population indicated some interest in other areas. These areas were: baseball, roller skating, softball, music and concerts, reading, activities in a recreational center, horseback riding, spectator sports, camping and picnicking, basketball, bicycling, pool, football, trailer-ing, archery, badminton, boxing, conditioning evercises, flying, rodeo, track, traveling and visiting. Additional information on the age and sex interests for these areas, which appeared with low response frequency, can be found in Appendix D--A Tabulation of Recreational Interests by Age and Sex.

The Adequacy of Recreational Facilities in Relation to Interests

The frequency of responses between the relationship of interests to the adequacy of facilities indicated that facilities were not adequate (208 "no" responses versus 187 "yes" responses). In addition to negative responses of facility adequacy, there were many blank responses which were analyzed to indicate a lack of knowledge of recreational facilities in the community which appeared to indicate a disorganization of present recreational facilities in the community and a question of the adequacy of such facilities. Table XII on the following page presents a total summary of the opinions of the adequacy of recreational facilities. Scores appearing with greater frequency indicate the adequacy or inadequacy of facilities.

Suggested Modifications To Facilities

The final part of the questionnaire requested that the homemaker list additional facilities needed in Pryor, as well as modifications to existing facilities, to meet the recreational needs of each member of the family.

These are grouped according to the type of Recreational facility to which the suggestions pertain.

Swimming:

- Additional public swimming facilities
- Separate facilities for pre-school children
- Cleaner swimming areas on the lakes
- Swimming schedule "for adults only"

Swimming instructions for pre-school children

Fishing:

Additional fishing docks

Increase size of present docks

Skiing and boating nearing fishing area

Picnic area near fishing area

A trout farm

Convenient docks for the elderly

Arts, Crafts, Hobbies:

Provide a summer art program

Classes in hobbies such as woodwork, decoupage and ceramics

Need a slot car center

cooking classes for adults

Sewing classes for beginners

Bowling:

More lanes are needed in the present bowling establishment

Provide nursery facilities for pre-school children

Tennis:

Need additional tennis courts that are well lighted and fenced

Golf:

Increase size of present golf course to 18 holes

Secure a professional golf instructor

Need golf driving range and practice range

Desire a "Pitch and Putt" course near Pryor

Guns and Hunting:

Hunting area with more wild game

A rifle or shooting range

Movies, Drama, Theatres:

Need another movie theatre

Increase choices of movies

Provide afternoon matinees for children on Saturdays

Need a "Little Theatre" for a fine arts program.

Parks:

Provide more playground equipment for children

Need additional play area with swings and rides

Need a recreation director to supervise play

Provide instructions in tennis, golf, and other sports

Need a community house in the park for meetings

Amusement park with miniature golf, rides, and a zoo

Clubs and Organizations:

Organize a group of young married couples to share

common interests in recreation

Others: (other suggestions for additional facilities included the need for the following)

An archery range

Sand lot baseball field

More basketball courts or a community gymnasium

Bicycle trail

Sand lot football field

A riding stable for houseback riding

A summer music program

TABLE XII

A TABULATION OF THE ADEQUACY OF DESIRED RECREATIONAL
FACILITIES IN PRYOR, OKLAHOMA

Activity	Frequency of Response to Adequacy of Facilities		
	Yes	No	No Indication
Swimming	31	34	16
Fishing	34	23	14
Arts, Crafts & Hobbies	11	25	10
Bowling	17	23	5
Tennis	11	10	7
Golf	12	8	2
Boating & Water Sports	11	7	2
Guns & Hunting	9	6	5
Movies, Drama, Theatres	2	12	1
Parks	6	6	3
Miniature Golf	0	11	3
Clubs or Organizations	6	6	1
Baseball	3	4	5
Roller Skating	3	5	2
Softball	2	5	2
Music & Concerts	2	3	3
Reading	0	8	0
Recreational Center	2	2	3
Horseback Riding	3	3	1
Spectator Sports	2	2	2
Camping & Picnicing	1	3	0
Basketball	4	0	0
Bicycling	3	1	0
Pool	0	3	0
Football	3	0	0
Trailerling	0	2	0
Archery	0	0	1
Badminton	1	0	0
Boxing	0	0	1
Conditioning Exercises	0	1	0
Flying	1	0	0
Rodeo	1	0	0
Track	1	0	0
Traveling	1	0	0
Visiting	1	0	0
Totals	187	208	57

More picnic areas

A reading hour at the library for pre-school children

More facilities for roller skating

Softball field for girls

A recreation center in which Senior Citizens may meet

Summary of Data

Analysis of the data in the study lead to information on (1) community recreational interests in Pryor on the basis of the top ten interests expressed by age group toward each interest and (2) the adequacy of facilities for community recreational interests. The top ten interests were swimming, fishing, arts and crafts, bowling, tennis, golf, boating and water sports along with hunting, movies and parks, miniature golf, and clubs and organizations.

By age and sex, swimming ranked first according to the interests of all respondents. Fishing was second and particularly popular with men in the 20-39 year age range. Arts and crafts and other hobbies were more popular with females in the 20-29 year age range. Bowling was popular as the fourth interest and most interest was shown by men and women from 20-39 years of age. Tennis was a favorite sport and interest was expressed by females from 13-19 years of age. Golf interests were primarily expressed by the males with the greatest frequency in the 30-39 year age group. Placing seventh in interests were both boating and water sports combined with hunting interests. Men out number women in these areas of interest. Men also indicated greater interest in movies, dramas and theatre arts as recreation; however, parks were enjoyed by both sexes and was indicated to be particularly important for

the five years and under age group. Miniature golf was a favorite ninth interest held mostly by women 20-29 years of age. The last interest in the top ten category was clubs and organizations which were most popular with females 6-19 years of age.

In considering the adequacy of facilities to pursue such interests, it was indicated that facilities were not adequate to meet the needs expressed by the population in the study. There was also some indication that the availability of present facilities are poorly publicized.

Chapter V presents the Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations for future.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Man and his family have been freed to pursue many activities as a result of the changes which have taken place in the social and industrial environment. Leisure time has increased. In the midst of the increasing population, placing a strain on existing housing and on public recreational facilities, man must find a place to pursue his interests. In order to insure man's physical and mental well-being, provisions need to be made for a quality environment for man with physical resources related to his needs and desires as well as those of the community. Before provisions can be made, needs and interests must be determined.

The purpose of this study was to survey the recreational interests of a group of families in Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, to determine the kinds of recreational activities desired. Secondly, the relationship of these expressed needs to the existing recreational facilities was determined and some conclusions were drawn as to the need for additional neighborhood facilities.

Summary of Findings

In Pryor Creek, Oklahoma, the newcomers in the study indicated ten primary recreational interests. These were:

1. Swimming

2. Fishing
3. Arts and Crafts and Hobbies
4. Bowling
5. Tennis
6. Golf
7. Boating and Water Sports combined with Hunting and Guns
8. Movies, Dramas, and Theatres combined with Parks
9. Miniature Golf
10. Clubs and Organizations

Swimming ranked first according to the interest of both sex and all ages in the population. Fishing ranked second with the most interest shown by males in the 20-39 age bracket. Arts, crafts, and other hobbies were popular with females from 20-29 years of age. Bowling was an interest of both men and women in the 20-29 age bracket while tennis was particularly popular with girls from 13-19 years of age. Golf was a favorite interest of men, and boating and water sports and hunting were also favorites with men. Again, men ranked first in interests in movies, dramas and theatre activities while the interest of young children centered in activities around parks. Miniature golf was an interest of women 20-29 years of age, and young girls 6-19 years of age indicated the most interest in clubs and organizations.

The needs expressed by the population were evaluated in terms of facilities meeting these needs. Results of the study indicated that facilities were inadequate for most expressed interests, and there was an apparent lack of communication of existing community facilities.

Conclusions

It is apparent from this study that the types of recreational activities members of the community desire to engage in outside the home are quite diverse according to age and sex of each individual. Individuals in the study indicated a lack of adequate recreational facilities which points to the need for facilities in the Pryor community to meet the diversified needs of its members for family recreational facilities.

Recommendations for Future Studies

Within the area of Home Economics, few, if any, studies pertain to the aspects of the recreational needs of human beings. With increasing population expansion, members of all disciplines need to become concerned with environmental aspects as they effect man. It is this writer's opinion that individuals in the area of Housing and Interior Design and Family Relations can greatly add to information needed by communities in providing quality environments through extended research into related aspects of housing and family living. The recreational needs of man are, indeed, an important aspect to consider in housing and in family relationships. In addition to conducting studies similar to this in diversified areas in the United States, future studies could also consider the viewpoints of established residents in communities toward recreational interests as well as the viewpoints of housing developers and city planners toward family recreational needs related to neighborhood facilities.

Future researchers have a broad open area of recreation and this writer recommends further exploration be made.

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APPENDIX A

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

**OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY • STILLWATER**Department of Housing and Interior Design
FRontier 2-6211, Ext. 343

74075

April 1, 1970

Dear Resident:

As the Mayes County Extension Home Economist, I have lived in Pryor for 15 years. During the past year, I have been doing graduate work at Oklahoma State University. My studies have been directed toward improving our living environment through community recreational facilities.

It is my understanding that you have lived in Pryor approximately one year. As a newcomer to Pryor, your opinion would be most valuable in evaluating our present recreational facilities and the future recreational needs. This information will be especially helpful in determining what kinds of recreational facilities might be added to our community to best serve you and your family.

Your cooperation and promptness in returning the enclosed questionnaire will be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, you may call me at my home or my office.

HOME PHONE: 825-1149

OFFICE PHONE: 825-3241

In addition my return address is:

P.O. BOX 39

PRYOR, OKLAHOMA 74361

Sincerely yours,

Anna Lee Rouk, Home Economist
County Extension Service

APPENDIX B

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Part II -- Family Recreational Needs Related to Neighborhood Facilities in Pryor, Oklahoma.

Recreation may be defined as the constructive use of leisure time and it includes a broad spectrum of activities which may be centered about the home or the use of facilities provided by the public or private organizations (i.e. hobbies, sports, concerts, etc.).

Before facilities can be planned, we need to know the human needs and desires of local residents. Please complete the form below indicating the type of activities each person listed on the first page of the questionnaire desires to engage in outside the home.

List the information in the order in which you listed the persons on the first page.

Person listed	List the kinds of recreational activities each person wants to engage in outside the family home.	Are facilities adequate?		List additional facilities needed in Pryor to meet these needs.
		Yes	No	
EXAMPLE: Husband	fish, bowling		Y	more fishing docks and bowling alleys
Please Continue with Your Information				

*Note: If space is not adequate for all family members, use reverse side of paper.

APPENDIX C

A TABULATION OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE POPULATION

TABLE XIII

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age Group	Male Members	Female Members	Total
5 years and under	17	17	33
6 - 12 years	16	16	32
13 - 19 years	6	10	16
20 - 29 years	22	32	54
30 - 39 years	17	17	34
40 - 49 years	12	10	22
50 and older	11	12	23
Age not indicated	2	2	4
TOTALS	103	115	218

TABLE XIV

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ATTAINED BY THE POPULATION

The Population in the Study	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS							
	Elementary	Jr. High	Sr. High	College 1-3yrs.	B.A.	M.A.	Technical	Not Indicated
<u>Male</u>								
5 and under of age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-12 years of age	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-19 years of age			6	0	0	0	0	0
20-29 years of age	1	0	9	7	3	1	1	0
30-39 years of age	0	0	9	4	2	1	1	0
40-49 years of age	1	1	4	4	2	1	0	0
50 and over	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	20	4	33	16	8	3	3	2
<u>Female</u>								
5 and under of age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-12 years of age	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-19 years of age	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
20-29 years of age	0	1	16	9	3	1	1	0
30-39 years of age	0	0	7	5	1	0	3	0
40-49 years of age	0	0	8	1	0	0	2	0
50 and over	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	5
TOTAL	19	7	39	15	4	1	7	5
TOTALS	39	11	72	31	12	4	10	7

TABLE XV
 A TABULATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS
 IN THE POPULATION

The Population	STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT				Total
	Employed - Yes	Employed - No	Part-time	Not Indicated	
<u>Men</u>					
20-29 years of age	22	0	0	0	22
30-39 years of age	17	0	0	0	17
40-49 years of age	11	1	0	0	12
50 and over	4	5	2	0	11
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Women</u>					
20-29 years of age	5	23	4	0	32
30-39 years of age	3	10	4	0	17
40-49 years of age	2	7	1	0	10
50 and over	2	9	1	0	10
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>71</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>133</u>

APPENDIX D

A TABULATION OF RECREATIONAL INTERESTS BY AGE AND SEX

TABLE XVI

A TABULATION OF RECREATIONAL INTERESTS OF RESIDENTS IN PRYOR,
OKLAHOMA ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX

Activity	M 5 & Under	F 5 & Under	M 6-12	F 6-12	M 13-19	F 13-19	M 20-29	F 20-29	M 30-39	F 30-39	M 40-49	F 40-49	M 50-59	F 50-59
Swimming	6	1	11	11	4	7	9	15	6	7	1	1	1	1
Fishing	0	0	6	0	1	0	18	8	11	2	9	3	7	6
Arts, Crafts & Hobbies	0	0	2	4	0	3	3	14	0	4	3	5	3	5
Bowling	1	1	0	2	1	0	10	14	8	0	3	3	1	1
Tennis	0	0	4	2	4	7	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	0
Golf	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	7	2	4	3	0	0
Boating & Water Sports	0	0	4	3	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Guns & Hunting	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	1	4	0	1	0	2	0
Movies, Drama, Theatres	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	5	1	1	1	0	0
Parks	6	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Minature Golf	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	0	2	0	1	0	0
Clubs Or Organizations	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Baseball	0	0	8	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skating, Roller	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Softball	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Music & Concerts	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Reading	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Recreational Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Horseback Riding	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Spectator Sports	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Camping & Picnicing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Basketball	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bicycling	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pool	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Football	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trailerling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE (Continued)

Activity	M 5 & Under	F 5 & Under	M 6-12	F 6-12	M 13-19	F 13-19	M 20-29	F 20-29	M 30-39	F 30-39	M 40-49	F 40-49	M 50-59	F 50-59
Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Boxing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conditioning Exercises	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Track	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traveling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Visiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

VITA

Anna Lee Rouk

Candidate for the Degree of
Master of Science

Thesis: A STUDY OF FAMILY RECREATIONAL NEEDS RELATED TO NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES IN PRYOR CREEK, OKLAHOMA

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