Cascade Heights: leisure time and outdoor recreation in a black community

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CASCADE HEIGHTS: LEISURE TIME AND OUTDOOR RECREATION IN A BLACK COMMUNITY

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE
FACULTY OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
IN THE FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

BY
RANDOLPH SCOTT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**LIST OF TABLES** ........................................ iii

**Chapter**

I. INTRODUCTION ............................................. 1

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE ................................. 3  
   Leisure ..................................................... 3  
   Concept of Leisure Class .............................. 6  
   Class Differentiation ................................ 7  
   Ethnic Differentiation ................................ 12

III. METHODOLOGY ............................................. 26  
   Sample Population ..................................... 26  
   Data Collection Technique .............................. 29  
   Methodological limitations of Mail Questionnaires 30  
   Data Analysis ............................................ 33  
   Area of Study: Cascade Heights ....................... 33  
   Hypotheses ............................................... 36

IV. FINDINGS .................................................. 37

V. CONCLUSIONS ............................................. 59

BIBLIOGRAPHY ................................................. 63

APPENDIX ..................................................... 71
LIST OF TABLES

1. Activity Preference by Age and Sex . . . 42-43
2. Activities Engaged in by Majority of Sample at Least Once Per Year . . . . . . . . 45
3. Activities Ranked as "Most Favorite". . . 47
4. Frequency of Visiting a Park by Age and Sex . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 51-52
I. INTRODUCTION

Few research inquiries have explored the reasons why blacks show a lack of interest in outdoor recreation. The principal intent of this thesis is to examine that problem and especially investigate the under-participation of blacks in national parks, a special case of outdoor recreation use. The lack of motivation and education, working hours, location of resources, health problems, prejudice, previous segregation policies, and a desire for a more passive life-style may help explain the low outdoor recreation participation among black Americans. Several recent articles by Washburne and Wall (1979) and Wendling (1978) suggest that socioeconomic factors are not necessarily the main determinants of patterns of black recreation.
This thesis project will investigate patterns of leisure and outdoor recreation in a middle class predominantly black community in Atlanta, Georgia. We will refer to this community as Cascade Heights and emphasize park use in our analyses. As we will show in our literature search, black middle class individuals have tended to participate in outdoor recreation in lower proportions than their white middle class counterparts. A part of this research will focus on indicators of ethnic identity in black leisure preferences. For example, the culture of American blacks, particularly southern blacks, may not place a high value on such diverse pleasures as boating, camping, and hunting.
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Leisure

Before reviewing the literature on class and race, leisure and outdoor recreation will be defined. According to Dr. Francis P. Noe's "Leisure Life-Styles and Social Class," he indicated that leisure results from the completion of routinized tasks demanded by all societal institutions to maintain consensus and order. He further indicates that upon the fulfillment of those goals and needs necessary to various basic institutions, leisure activities may seek to fill the remaining social calendar. Leisure, for the most part, is voluntary and not formalized into a rigid social structure, although we may find social roles, and sex, generational, and class differences operating. (Noe, 1976)
Leisure is an area of study that has received recent research attention. For example, Kahl (1961, p. 108) found that "people spend their leisure time with others who share their tastes and recreational activities, and they learn new tastes from those with whom they associate." More recently, Dumazedier (1967, p. 228) observed that "each person experiences the norms of his group, his class, and the whole society to which he belongs." Initiating a style of life begins by promoting an awareness of these norms and their determinants. It is a matter of understanding everything in the freest part of daily life and leisure activity. "To promote that awareness, members of a group may collectively seek a particular set of leisure activities and, at the same time, exclude themselves from other leisure activities" (Noe, 1976).
Leisure can be thought of as that time remaining during the course of a day after the practical necessities of life have been attended to (Atchley, 1980; Veblen, 1953). Work, sleep, the acquisition and consumption of foods, and financial management are included among practical necessities. This conception suggests that leisure is surplus time that the individual or group may use as he/she pleases. Leisure and leisure time behavior, however, are variable in relation to the availability of time and the uses to which they may be put. Socioeconomic class, age, sex, ethnicity, religion and other factors are especially important determinants of leisure time behavior.

The classic sociological study that helped to demonstrate the importance of social class in the organization of leisure time was
done by Thorstein Veblen (1953), originally published in 1899. Although Veblen's theory was not specifically focused on blacks, his findings are significant to an understanding of class as a correlate of leisure time and leisurely behavior (Watson, 1982).

Concept of Leisure Class

According to Veblen (1953, p. 21) the leisure class is defined by wealthy members of society who customarily maintain a level of living that is considerably above that of the masses. Among the customs that characterize the leisure class is the conspicuous consumption of symbols of wealth and the high degree of freedom from the daily need to engage directly in work (Watson, 1982). In most societies these characteristics clearly set the leisure class apart from the bulk of
people who must allocate a significant proportion of time each day to labors aimed at achieving practical necessities (Watson, 1982).

In contrast to the leisure class, the working or "inferior" class, according to Veblen (1953, p. 22) is characterized by a commitment of the majority of their waking hours to work and other activities aimed at achieving practical necessities. Through their social historical oppression in the world of work, low income, and long hours of work (sometimes daily labor on more than one job), black Americans especially have had life styles that were in no way characteristic of those of Veblen's leisure class (Watson, 1982).

Class Differentiation

The "pioneer survey" of class and leisure by Lundberg, Komaravsky, and McInery in the early
1930's, reported leisure differences between the blue collar and executive professional classes. They found that the leisure lifestyle among the lower middle classes is highly characterized by sports and entertainment for cultural experiences. The upper middle class reaches out to the fine arts, associations, and more contemplative experiences with their culture (Lundberg et al., 1934, p. 124). According to Lundberg, there is no one mass style of leisure among the differing classes of people, although some overlap might occur, particularly in travel, hobbies, and some participatory and perhaps spectator sports. Moreover, Lundberg (1934) and his associates found that social scientists had previously paid little attention to the study of leisure behavior. The lack of attention by social
scientists to the problem of leisure, with few exceptions, still holds true today even though living habits have been altered by further reductions in the length of the work week.

Much of the previous research has been approached from a recreational, community, or welfare point of view (Lundberg et al. 1934). Many of these studies appeared in the middle 1930's when the forced leisure of the depression years stimulated communities to become increasingly concerned with ways in which people spent their hours away from work.

Recent research has shown quantitative differences between levels of leisure use in relation to occupational prestige (Clarke, 1956, pp. 210-211; Burdge, 1969). This research has attempted to determine the kinds of leisure life-styles that emerge among the
upper middle class and lower middle class. Clarke (1956) and Burdge (1969) found that the largest proportion of respondents who spent most of their leisure hours as spectators occurred at the lower middle class level. Alfred C. Clarke (1956) of Ohio State University conducted a study entitled "Leisure and Occupational Prestige." He found that the number of times a year the respondents played golf increased with their prestige rating—until the middle status group was reached. At this point the frequency of participation in golf begins to decline with higher occupational scores. Within the middle status group, the higher degree of golf participation in the Clarke (1956) study occurred among those who classified themselves as "salesmen." This would appear to be consistent with the
widespread conception that golf offers an excellent opportunity for pursuing business relations under informal and pleasant surroundings.

In conclusion, Clarke (1956) and Burdge (1969) found that persons in the highest occupational prestige levels were the most active in all major types of structured leisure. They also found that the higher the occupational prestige, the most likely the person was to engage in individual sports.

The findings that golfing (on a golf course) was common to the upper middle class while miniature golf and the driving range were common to the lower middle and lower classes seems to suggest that one of the ways people prepare themselves for entrance into a higher social class is to imitate the leisure behavior
of that group. Another reason for greater participation by the upper prestige occupations is that their life experiences open up a variety of opportunities (Burdge, 1969). Education and income tend to broaden one's perspective and allow more opportunities to explore a variety of leisure pursuits. Persons in the working or lower occupational groupings tend to have limited education and life experiences. They tend to interact with other persons of limited perspective, and could very well feel that many forms of leisure are not open to them simply because of their class position.

**Ethnic Differentiation**

Although a number of studies have focused on the "Black Community," little is known about the outdoor recreation patterns of blacks. The limited information available
seems to indicate some differences among blacks and whites in patterns of outdoor recreation (Washburne, 1978; Cheek, 1976). Most urban recreation resource managers admit that they do not know the extent, the causes, the trends, or the actual participation patterns of blacks and other minority groups. Consequently, managers find it difficult to provide blacks with optimal recreation opportunities.

A recent study on the quality and quantity of recreation opportunities in 17 major metropolitan areas showed that white middle class trained professional managers had very little background or understanding of the needs of low income and minority groups (USDI, 1978). That belief was given significant attention in June 1979. In a series of articles by the Chicago Sun-Times, the Sun-Times identified program
disparities between parks located in black neighborhoods and those located in white neighborhoods. Both the quality and the quantity of recreation opportunities were distinctly lower in areas that were predominantly black. Lack of knowledge about the recreation behavior of blacks was cited as one of the major reasons for this situation.

The inability to identify and deal with the recreation patterns of blacks has been associated with the lack of clear explanations for black/white differences in outdoor recreation participation. Recreation resource managers speculate that these outdoor recreation differences between blacks and whites are due to socioeconomic constraints placed on blacks. However, if these differences between blacks and whites can be explained by socioeconomic
disparities, then recreation programs should be targeted by socioeconomic groups regardless of their race. If, on the other hand, differences result from a cultural style indigenous to blacks, then recreation programs should focus on racial groups without regard to social class (Wendling, 1980).

Recent attempts to explain participation in different recreation and leisure activities among blacks and whites have focused on the marginality (social class approach), and the ethnicity (subcultural approach) (Scorp, 1975). The marginality approach refers to the differences in recreation behavior as to the availability of resources to different social class groups. Marginality can also be defined as that element in the black society where under-participation in leisure activities results from preventive
factors such as poverty and discrimination. Since blacks are referred to as a marginal group in the social stratification system, blacks could very well exhibit behavior patterns distinct from those of whites because of limited opportunities resulting from an unequal distribution of income (Wendling, 1980). The ethnicity approach suggests that racial groups within society have different attitudes, social values, and modes of social organization that are passed from one generation to the next within the ethnic group. These cultural differences affect and interact with the socialization process within family, local schools, churches, and the community itself to create distinctive subcultures which affect recreation behavior (Washburne, 1978; Taylor, 1979; Yancey, 1976).
Kornegay and Warren (1969) were among the first to study black/white differences in recreation. Their study focused on the recreation of middle-income black and white households in Detroit. The data consisted of a 2 percent sample of "middle-income" census tracts (as identified in the 1960 U.S. Bureau of Census report). Interviews were conducted with 181 black and 213 white household respondents. The results of the study suggested that the percent of the population participating in outdoor recreation, which included both urban and rural-based activities, differed between the two groups. Vacation travel was less frequent among black households, and when they did travel, the distance was much shorter than for white households. A large proportion of black households used public transportation for vacation.
trips. A much smaller proportion of blacks participated in boating, fishing, hunting, camping, and sightseeing. These findings led Kornegay and Warren to state that "Negro middle-income families are not emulating their white counterparts, but instead are displaying functional and socially significant leisure activities (1969, p. 12).

There were also a number of other studies that compared black/white participation patterns in urban recreation-related to voluntary associations, such as recreation groups, social clubs, sorority and fraternity organizations, churches, etc. (Babchuk and Thompson, 1962; Booth, 1969; Olsen, 1970; Williams, 1973; Antunes and Gaitz, 1975). Enosh et al. (1975) also found that race, as well as education and marital status, had a significant effect on
household participation. Enosh et al. (1975) thus concluded that "race is an important factor in regard to recreation behavior," but it clearly interacts with many other factors to produce black/white recreation differences. The consensus of these studies was that when socioeconomic conditions are controlled (i.e., total household income, education, occupation, age, and sex), participation in voluntary associations is usually higher for blacks than whites.

Beginning in 1975, increasing research began to address the influence of race on recreation. Enosh et al. (1975) analyzed the influence of race and socioeconomic conditions on black/white participation in urban and rural-based recreation activities. This particular study was based on a multistage probability
sample collected through interviews with 340 black and 80 white household respondents in a low income, inner city area of Milwaukee. This study found that a large proportion of black households engaged in picnicking and park activities, while a larger proportion of white household respondents participated in recreation travel, fishing, swimming, playing outdoor games, camping, visiting friends and relatives, boating and bicycling (Enosh et al. 1975).

Cheek, Field, and Burdge (1976) provided findings similar to Enosh et al. (1975) in that both the marginality and ethnicity explanations were supported to limited degrees. Their first study was based on a secondary analysis of data collected by questionnaires in the spring of 1971. The
sample consisted of 152 black and 149 white heads of households living in an unidentified urban area. The sample was selected so there were about equal numbers of blacks and whites in three roughly defined status groups: lower, working, and middle class (as defined by income, occupation, and education). They analyzed participation in a number of urban and rural-based activities including picnicking, camping, walking, hiking, sightseeing, baseball, driving, swimming, using playground equipment, fishing, boating, horseback riding, archery, model planes, golf, and tennis. Results revealed that the portion of the population participating in these activities varied more by social class than by race. This led to the conclusion that differential participation among the three classes was "a reflection of the more pervasive system of
social stratification and the corresponding differences in life styles found in urban areas."

G. L. Peterson (1977) conducted a study of 400 black and white teenage students in a Chicago suburb, testing the hypothesis that recreation preferences of urban teenagers differed with race, age, sex and measurable attributes of the activity and environment. Peterson's results revealed that race helps explain black/white differences in preferences. White males, for instance, were more likely than black males to prefer white-water canoeing, climbing, skydiving, bicycling, skiing, and tennis. Black males tended to prefer competitive physical sports such as football, baseball and track more than white males. Peterson (1977) also found that recreation choices were sensitive to attributes
of the activity and the environment in which it occurred. White males, for example, tended to prefer recreation activities requiring skill, training, and physical exertion more often than black males. The results further revealed that blacks of both sexes preferred urban rather than rural parks more frequently than whites.

Washburne (1978) studied the differences between black and white participation in, and preferences for, urban and rural recreation. This study was based on a secondary analysis of data collected through a stratified random sample of 2,031 black and white adults interviewed in eight California cities. After first identifying differences between participation of blacks and whites, subsamples of 166 blacks and 166 whites were
matched on sex, age, education, and income. Washburne's results revealed that a smaller proportion of blacks visited remote recreation areas, camped, or attended day camps. Few blacks were likely to participate in walking, hiking, climbing, driving, travel trips, and vacations.

Washburne's (1978) analysis of perceived barriers to preferences for recreation produced a somewhat different picture for blacks than for whites. Transportation and activity costs were more significant for blacks, indicating that their participation in recreation was constrained by socioeconomic conditions. Washburne also compared black/white suggestions for federal expenditures on recreation developments. Although both groups preferred small nearby parks, a large proportion of blacks
desired urban parks rather than rural ones; more facilities instead of more land; indoor instead of outdoor facilities; and inland rather than waterfront sites. Blacks again identified transportation, time, safety, and park maintenance as barriers more frequently than whites.
III. METHODOLOGY

Sample Population

The research issues raised in this study are concerned with the leisure activities and interests of black Americans in a residential setting of southwest Atlanta. To explore these issues, systematic random sampling was employed to survey leisure preferences and recreation behavior in Cascade Heights. Because of cost considerations, a mail-out, mail-back technique was utilized for the survey.

The sampling design that was used was selected because it was the most efficient way to meet the desired objectives. Since the objective was to study the opinions and leisure of a sample of middle income black Atlantans, the first step was to select a design that would maximize the inclusion of this group.
The second goal was to accomplish this in the most cost-and time-efficient manner.

The operational steps of the survey process were as follows:

1. Using 1980 estimates from the Atlanta Regional Commission and most recently available census data, we identified the metropolitan area census tracts that fell within the boundaries of the community that we call Cascade Heights.

2. Identified all streets in the selected census tracts.

3. Determined the number of households on the named streets in the selected census tracts from census data and ARC estimates.

4. A population list containing a total of 14,800 households from six census tracts in Cascade Heights was obtained from the cross-list telephone directory. The cross-list directory shows the names, telephone numbers, marital status, occupation, and address of each adult resident of Atlanta.

5. The "skip interval" technique was used to obtain the names, addresses, and phone numbers of 1,000 households from
this list (i.e., every 13th name was selected from the list of 14,800 households to constitute the systematic random sample).

6. All selected households were contacted by telephone where possible for the following purposes:

   a. To verify the selectee's name and address.

   b. To verify that they meet requirements for inclusion in the sample population.

   c. To solicit some background information so that the characteristics of those who do not return the mail questionnaire.

   d. To solicit their cooperation in the mail survey.

7. Immediately after contact by telephone, a personalized survey instrument was mailed to each person expressing a willingness to cooperate. (See Appendix B)

8. Two weeks after the initial mailing, a short reminder (letter) was mailed to each person in the sample. (See Appendix C)

9. Three weeks after the initial mailing, each respondent was contacted by telephone again in a final reminder effort.
Data Collection Technique

The data for this study were collected between November 1981 and February 1982. A total of 600 questionnaires were mailed, and 235 usable responses were returned. Instructions in the cover letter made the questionnaire self-explanatory and allowed the respondents to return the questionnaire to Atlanta University or to officials of the National Park Service in a self-addressed stamped envelope.

The instrument contained 41 questions that addressed a variety of issues pertinent to the leisure patterns and outdoor recreation preferences of middle class blacks. The Computer Research Center at Georgia State University was responsible for the coding. (See Appendix D for a copy of the questionnaire)
Methodological Limitations of Mail Questionnaires

The major problems of mail surveys revolve around two issues: invalid population lists and poor response rates. The purpose of using a sample is to be able to generalize from that sample to a larger population. If the list from which that sample is chosen is not representative of the larger population you are interested in, no generalization can be made. If the population list systematically excludes persons with specific characteristics (age, sex, income, race, etc.), it creates a bias in the results.

The problem of non-response can occur as a result of several factors. If the initial population list is out of date, many persons will have moved or died or otherwise be
unavailable for the survey. Also, many population lists do not contain sufficient information to ensure mail delivery. For example, the post office will not deliver mail in a large apartment complex without the apartment numbers. More frequently, however, in mail surveys the problem is one of non-response. The respondent, for one reason or another, simply does not fill out and return the questionnaire.

Some of the problems anticipated in a mail-out survey of this kind and their implications are as follows:

1. Invalid population list. The city directory may not contain a 100 percent listing of all residents of an area. However, those persons most likely to be excluded (transients, multi-family households, etc.) are persons who do not fit the desired target population characteristics and thus this source of bias is not significant. Also, the telephone screening provided a further selection process to ensure the validity of the sample.
2. Response rate. This is always a problem in mail surveys and can be considered in terms of positive and negative factors.

a. Negative:

1) The topic of interview: leisure behavior. Past survey research has indicated that there is a lower response rate to topics that are not considered to be a high interest or priority.

2) Black respondents have historically exhibited lower response rates than white respondents.

b. Positive:

1) The use of follow-up procedures (mail and telephone) greatly increases the response rate.

2) The initial telephone contact is a "personal" touch. This has been shown to positively affect response rates.

3) The identification of the project with Atlanta University, a recognized community institution, should help promote interest in the black community.
Data Analysis

The data were presented and analyzed by means of descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. These included a descriptive summary of the leisure activities and characteristics of the sample and an analysis of the interrelationships between demographic characteristics, social factors, and leisure behavior.

Area of Study: Cascade Heights

Cascade Heights is one of several neighborhood units in southwest Atlanta. It is located in Fulton County, east of Cascade Road, which leads into the heart of Atlanta. (See map in Appendix A)

The area included in this study encompasses the City of Atlanta's Neighborhood Planning Units "H" and "I." Much of this area is popularly known as "Cascade,"
but it includes the following specific neighborhood units: Cascade Heights (I), Boulder Park (H), Adamsville (H), Fairburn Heights (H), Collier Heights (I), Westhaven (I), Harland Terrace (I), Audubon Forest (I), Beecher Hills (I), Florida Heights (I), and Chalet Woods (I).

This area had a population in 1980 of 44,729, of which 98.7 percent was black. A comparison between the "H" and "I" Neighborhood Planning Units and the Atlanta Metropolitan Area showed that Neighborhood Planning Unit "I" compares more with the metropolitan area than does Neighborhood Planning Unit "H." Area "I" had a higher average 1978 household income ($17,639) than Area "H" ($14,883). The metropolitan area as a whole averaged $14,778.
The percent of household heads employed in professional or managerial occupations also was substantially higher for Area "I" (19.05 percent) than for Area "H" (8.90 percent) and the total metropolitan area (14.52 percent). Area "I" had a higher percent of homeowners (58.55 percent) than Area "H" (43.91 percent) and the total metropolitan area (41.45 percent). Area "I" also had a lower percent of jobless household heads (19.53 percent) than Area "H" (27.72 percent) and the total metropolitan area (26.8 percent). Both areas had a lower percent of retired household heads (8.02 percent for Area "H" and 9.79 percent for Area "I") than the total metropolitan figure of 15.80 percent. This information was obtained from the City of Atlanta, Bureau of Planning.
Hypotheses

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were tested:

1. To determine the extent to which blacks in Cascade Heights use public transportation for vacation trips.

2. To determine the extent to which leisure activities of blacks in Cascade Heights tends to be similar to blacks in previous research with class levels like those in Cascade Heights.
   a. Whether Cascade Heights blacks prefer home-centered or indoor activities to outdoor recreation.
   b. Whether middle class blacks in Cascade Heights will visit local parks as opposed to regional and national parks are further sub-hypotheses that were tested in the research design.

3. To determine occupational differences among blacks related to differences or leisure preferences and recreation behavior.
IV. FINDINGS

The respondents in this study comprise a sample of middle class black adults residing in Cascade Heights in Atlanta, Georgia.

The median age of the respondents was 50.25, the mean was 48.8, and the standard deviation was 15.7. Of the total sample, 48.4 percent were between the ages of 30 and 49, and 28.3 percent were between the ages of 50 and 59. The sex ratio of respondents was almost equal, with 50.9 percent of the respondents being female. There was very little difference in sex composition by age, with females slightly outnumbering males in all age groups except the 40-59 groups.

The family structure of the sample reflects a population that is 65.4 percent
married, 13.4 percent widowed, 11.7 percent divorced or separated, and 9.5 percent single. Only 13.7 percent reported having children under the age of 6 in their household, and 37.5 percent had children between the ages of 6 and 17.

Overall, the sample was well educated (39.4 percent of the heads of households had a 4-year college degree or graduate work), with a high income (25.4 percent reported family income in excess of $35,000). Also they tended to have middle management, professional, and other mid-level "white collar" occupations. Among the married couples, 55.6 percent reported that both partners were employed full time. Overall, 82.2 percent of the married couples had at least one spouse working full time and 12.0 percent reported
both partners were retired. There was also a moderate correlation of .72 percent between the educational level of the husband and wife, with 14.9 percent of the couples reporting both partners having some education beyond a 4-year college degree.

Family income reflected the large proportion of two income families with 90.7 percent of the 54 respondents in the $35,000 and over income category being married. The proportion married decreased with each lower income category, to a low of 35.0 percent of the respondents in the under $10,000 category being married. The median family income reported by married persons was $27,101.45 as compared to a median of $21,894.74 for single persons and a total sample median of $22,733.33. These figures are in stark contrast to the fact that
58.6 percent of the widowed persons reported an income of under $10,000.

The most frequent occupational categories reported were mid-level management positions, professors, teachers and other types of professionals, government administrators and entrepreneurs.

Leisure activities were probed by several series of questions. The first group asked the respondents to list their favorite leisure activities (ranking them from one to five in terms of preference), and to tell who they did the activity with, where they did it, and how frequently they engaged in the activity. Another series of activity questions presented respondents with a "menu list" of leisure activities adapted from the existing literature on recreation. Respondents were asked if they
participated in a specific activity, and if so, how often and where. A varied picture of black leisure activities is presented by comparing the two methods.

The second method is a more traditional approach to the study of leisure activities—that of having persons indicate if they participate in a specific activity. Table 1 presents a picture of a black population whose activities can neither be classified as indoor as opposed to outdoor, nor at home as opposed to away from home. However, the majority of their activities are clearly "local" as opposed to "travel" types.

The most popular activity listed was watching television, with 90.2 percent reporting that they did it at least once a year. This was followed by visiting family members,
## TABLE 1

**ACTIVITY PREFERENCE BY AGE AND SEX**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Under 30</th>
<th></th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th></th>
<th>40-49</th>
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<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: (Going to sports events)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
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TABLE 1--Continued

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<th>50-59</th>
<th>60-69</th>
<th>70 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
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</table>
reading, listening to the radio, and traveling or touring, all with 80 percent or more of the sample participating at least once a year. (See Table 2)

When frequency of participation is considered, it can be seen that of the five activities that 80 percent or more of the sample participated in at least once a year, three were "frequent" (or almost daily) activities, and these were clearly home-centered activities, with 92.9 percent of the television watchers, 84.0 percent of the readers, and 90.5 percent of the radio listeners engaging in that activity at least once a week or more often. Visiting family members was listed as an activity by 84.2 percent of the population, but there was no pattern regarding frequency of visiting, with 42.2 percent visiting once a week or more,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% Participating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watching television</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting family</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening to radio</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling/touring</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting a park</td>
<td>77.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbeque in yard</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoos, fairs, amusement parks</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing games</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to movies</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other outdoor (Frisbee, etc.)</td>
<td>63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbies</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing/working on cars</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing cards</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerts, plays, symphonies</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching people</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 2**

ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN BY MAJORITY OF SAMPLE AT LEAST ONCE PER YEAR
and 43.4 percent visiting once a month or less. Finally, traveling or touring, listed as an activity by 80.4 percent of the population, was clearly an infrequent activity, with 93.1 percent reporting they did it once a month or less frequently.

Overall, the list of activities covered nearly every conceivable type of leisure activity engaged in at least occasionally by some members. This included activities such as archery (2.1 percent), skydiving (2.1 percent), mountain climbing (3.0 percent), gambling (12.8 percent), kite flying (8.1 percent), racquet ball (3.8 percent), and hunting (8.1 percent).

When the respondents were asked to list their favorite leisure activities and rank them in order of importance, a somewhat different picture of black leisure patterns emerged.
The overwhelmingly favorite leisure activity reported was watching television (22.1 percent ranked it as their "most favorite") and reading (20.8 percent ranked it as their "most favorite"). There was a tie for third place between fishing and visiting family members among the "most favorite" activities: only 3.0 percent reporting each as their favorite leisure activity.

**TABLE 3**

**ACTIVITIES RANKED AS "MOST FAVORITE"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watching television</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting family members</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing golf</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Going to sports events</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church activities</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among the activities listed as the "most favorite," or No. 1 leisure activity, at least five, or 2.1 percent of the respondents listed playing golf, going to sports events, and participating in church activities. No other specific activities were listed as the favorite activity by even as many as five persons. (See Table 3)

When comparing the selection of "favorite" activities with the activities that the respondents actually participated in, the imbalance between watching television and reading and all other activities becomes more apparent. Even among these activities in which a number of persons participated in on a frequent basis, many were not "favorite" activities. For example, visiting family members was listed as a leisure activity by 84.2 percent of the respondents, second only to watching television in terms of the number of
participants, yet visiting family was listed as a favorite activity by only 3.0 percent of the respondents. Similarly, travel or touring and listening to the radio, both with over 80 percent of the respondents participating in them, were not listed as "favorite" activities by as many as 2.0 percent of the respondents.

An important dimension of leisure activities is who they are done with and where they are done as well as what the activities are and how frequently they are done. The two favorite activities of this population, watching television and reading, are both activities which occur in the home alone or with family members. Even "visiting family members" is an activity that was usually conducted in the respondent's own home. It was thought that "visiting family members" might be the major
reason for travel of blacks, but there was no relationship between visiting family and travel patterns. There was also no relationship between visiting family members and age, sex, or marital status. The habit of family visits appears to be constant across all lines in this black community. (See Table 4)

One section of the instrument dealt with various issues concerning the use of parks, such as knowledge about parks, extent of use, and factors affecting use. The activity list revealed that 77.4 percent of the respondents visited a park at least once a year. Overall, most respondents reported that they visited parks with other family members. When age was considered, the under 30 age group was likely to visit with friends, the 30-39 and 40-49 groups tended to visit with their spouse and children, the 50-59
### TABLE 4

FREQUENCY OF VISITING A PARK BY AGE AND SEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How often visit a park?</th>
<th>Under 30</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost never</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice a year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few times a month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once a week</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several times a wk</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 4--Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50-59</th>
<th>60-69</th>
<th>70 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
age group visited with their spouse, and the 60-69 age group was likely to visit as part of an organized group.

The largest proportion (40.3 percent) reported that they visited a park about twice a year. Only 9.8 percent reported visiting at least once a week, and 25.2 percent visited once a year or less. When they visited, respondents tended to visit on a weekend and only for the day (only 1.7 percent reported staying overnight in a park). They arrived before noon and left by 4:00 P.M., traveling by auto (85.7 percent). Only 5.4 percent reported using a bus to get to a park, and no other form of public transportation was mentioned by any respondent.

In view of the home-centered nature of their favorite activities and their
infrequent use of parks, it was not surprising that the residents of Cascade Heights have little apparent knowledge about parks. There was a strong tendency to believe that most parks are local parks and to be unaware of the distinctions between local, state, and national parks. For example, while 82.4 percent correctly identified Piedmont Park as a local park, only 16.5 percent correctly identified Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area as a national park. Of the 12 area parks listed, Stone Mountain State Park was the only nonlocal (i.e. state or national) park which a majority (71.0 percent) was able to identify correctly.

Previous research (i.e., Wendling, 1980; Washburne, 1978) has suggested that the underparticipation of blacks in many outdoor
park-type activities is due primarily to factors of income and time. For blacks in Cascade Heights, the lack of time was the only factor which a significant proportion (50.2 percent) reported as an influencing factor in their use (or non-use) of parks. The lack of available time was most important as a limiting factor for 50-59 year old males than for any other age or sex. The lack of money was listed as a limiting factor on the use of parks by only 15.9 percent of the respondents, and it seemed to affect males and females of all age groups equally.

Other limiting factors to the use of parks that were of relatively little significance to this population included: crowding in the park (9.5 percent); park is too far (12.1 percent); no adequate transportation
(3.9 percent); park is too dangerous (18.5 percent); and inadequate facilities in the park (9.9 percent). The issue of danger in the parks was more important for the 60-69 year age group than for any other age group. No other issue was significantly more important to any particular age or sex group.

An important factor that cannot be ignored is the basic issue of race. Because of historical patterns of discrimination and the image of parks as being largely white institutions, it was believed that many blacks would feel "unwelcome" in parks. When asked if they had ever felt "unwelcome" in a park, only 11.5 percent responded "yes." To further probe the issue of "racial identification" and park use, several questions were asked about the identification of certain
activities as "white" and about the social rewards to be obtained by park use.

With regard to participation in "white activities," 62.0 percent disagreed with the statement that blacks do not like to participate in such activities. Also, 79.2 percent replied that blacks do not "lose their racial identity" when they participate in activities that are considered to be "white activities." Sixty-one percent disagreed with the statement that blacks would not like to go to parks where there are large numbers of whites. Thus, black/white racial issues do not seem to be a factor influencing black use of parks at this time.

Perhaps of more significance is the idea that use of parks and other rural activities are simply not a part of the urban black's
social world. Only 30.9 percent of the respondents indicated that they believe it would influence their peers if they visited a forest or rural park, and 46.1 percent said they would get no social recognition from their peers for visiting such a park. Also, 51.4 percent believed that blacks raised in an urban environment do not identify with rural recreational activities.
V. CONCLUSIONS

The black population of Cascade Heights exhibits preferences in terms of how they choose their leisure time. Their preferences are for home-centered, nonphysically active leisure activities. The activities that were most favored by the largest segment of the population were watching television and reading. These activities were both highly desired and engaged in very frequently. No other activity was listed as a "favorite" activity by as much as 5 percent of the population.

A somewhat different picture emerged when people were asked what specific activities they participated in at least once a year. The activities that at least half of the respondents participated in were about equally divided
between indoor and outdoor activities, and fairly evenly divided between "at home" and "away from home" activities. However, they were nearly all "local" or neighborhood activities. Of all their activities, the ones that were engaged in frequently (more than once a month) by over half the population were all home-centered activities. These activities were watching television, reading, listening to the radio, and various hobbies. Also, nearly all of the activities that half or more of the respondents participated in were family-type activities.

Over three-fourths of the respondents reported that they visited a park at least once a year, with 46.8 percent visiting one to four times per year, and only 9.4 percent visiting once a week or more. When blacks in
Cascade Heights visit a park, they go to a local park with their family or an organized group, and go for the day, returning home before dark.

When questioned about parks, they have little knowledge about them, and tend to think of all parks as being operated by local governments. Concerning their lack of use of parks, about half reported that lack of leisure time was a factor influencing their nonuse of parks. No other factor, including money, facilities, transportation or danger was reported as a significant factor for this population.

Based on the findings of the study and within its limitations, it is concluded that blacks have not included visiting park areas in their range of cultural options.

The analysis of the data indicates that the leisure life-style and the outdoor
recreation preferences of urban middle class blacks in Cascade Heights is a social phenomenon which poses important challenges for recreation managers. In general, the results seem to indicate that nonparticipation among blacks is not clearly attributable to socioeconomic factors. However, we cannot rule them out and more research and documentation is needed.

Because blacks have not included parks in their recreational pattern of behavior is not to be considered a lack of cultural behavior in their society. More research is needed to determine the so-called cultural lag in the black community. Income, education, and occupations made no significant difference in the participation patterns of middle class blacks in those activities that are "typical" white activities.
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APPENDIX

Appendix A: Map . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72
Appendix B: Cover Letter . . . . . . . . . . 73
Appendix C: Follow-up Letter . . . . . . . . 74
Appendix C: Questionnaire . . . . . . . . . 75
City of Atlanta, Bureau of Planning. February 1982
APPENDIX A
Dear Participant:

Atlanta University, in conjunction with the National Park Service, is conducting a survey to determine the leisure patterns of blacks. We are very pleased that you have agreed to participate in this survey.

Your information will be used to help us establish programs and policies in recreation.

The information you give us will be confidential and will not be identified with your name.

For your convenience a self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed.

All questions may be referred to the individuals below.

Dr. William Little
Atlanta University
Phone 681-0251

Randolph Scott
National Park Service
Phone 221-3920
Dear Survey Participant:

Recently we mailed you a questionnaire about the leisure patterns of blacks. Many persons have already returned their questionnaires to us. Since the questionnaires are completely anonymous, we have no way of knowing if you have already returned your questionnaire. If you have already done so, we would like to thank you for your time and effort and hope that you have not been bothered by this reminder.

If you have not had time to answer your questionnaire, please take a few minutes to fill it out and drop it in the mail to us. We realize that all of us are busier these days than we should be, and most of us have a hard time keeping up with those obligations which are essential and required. This makes it very difficult to follow through on the "extras" that are asked of us. However, the information we are seeking is important to help the National Park Service and other agencies develop better outdoor recreation facilities and programs for the black community.

When you have completed this survey, simply insert it in the enclosed envelop and drop it in any mail box. If you would like a copy of the results of the study, you can either include your name and address on a separate sheet of paper when you return the survey, or send us a separate letter requesting the results.

If you have any questions about the study, please feel free to contact me or Dr. Little:

Randy Scott
National Park Service
221-3920

or

Dr. William Little
Atlanta University
681-0251 - Ext. 298

APPENDIX C
LEISURE PATTERNS OF BLACKS
LEISURE PATTERNS OF BLACKS
LEISURE PATTERNS OF BLACKS
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APPENDIX D
LEISURE PATTERNS AMONG BLACKS

Part I. Recreation Information

Individuals engage in a variety of leisure or free time activities, who you do it with and where, and finally how often it is done.

1. What are your favorite ways of spending your free time? Please list activities. Rank order most important to least important - assign values. Assign number (1) to highest rank followed by 2, 3, 4, with 5 being the lowest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowling</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. With whom do you spend most of this leisure time? Write in number corresponding to activity relationship.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With whom</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband/wife</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband/wife and children</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband/wife and other relatives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband/wife, children and other relatives</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and other relatives</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and friends</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized group (church, social club, etc.)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

Bowling 1

Write In Activity
Indicate Rank

_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______

_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______
_____ ______
Please indicate for each leisure activity you list below, how you rank the activity.

3. Where do you spend most of this leisure? Write in number corresponding to place.
   1. Own home
   2. Friend's house
   3. Public places (e.g., movie theatre, parks, drive-ins, etc.)
   4. Church
   5. Other: Specify

4. How frequently do you do these leisure activities? Write in number corresponding to activity time.
   1. 1-5 times per year
   2. 6-12 times per year
   3. About once a year
   4. 2-4 times per month
   5. About once a week
   6. 2-4 times per week
   7. Almost everyday

   3

   5

   __________

   ______

   ______

   ______

   ______

   ______
Part II. PARK INFORMATION

In this section, we would like to ask you a few questions about your use of parks. Please answer each question as accurately as possible.

5. For each of the following places, please indicate whether it is a National, State, or local park.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Six Flags</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Martin Luther King Historic Site</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adams Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Andersonville Historic Site</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Chattahoochee River Recreation Area</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chastain Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Stone Mountain Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cumberland Island Seashore</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Grant Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kennesaw Battlefield Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Piedmont Park</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ocmulgee Monument</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. When you visit a park area, whom do you usually go with?

1. Alone ( )
2. Husband/wife ( )
3. Husband/wife and children ( )
4. Husband/wife and other relatives ( )
5. Husband/wife, children, and other relatives ( )
6. Children ( )
7. Children and other relatives ( )
8. Friends ( )
9. Family and Friends ( )
10. Organized group (church, social club, etc.) ( )
11. Other (Please Specify) ( )

7. How often do you usually visit a park?

1. Almost Never ( )
2. Once a year ( )
3. Twice a year ( )
4. Once a month ( )
5. A few times a month ( )
6. About once a week ( )
7. Several times a week ( )
8. When you go to a park, do you usually visit on: (check one)

1. Weekdays (during the day) ( )
2. Weekdays (after work) ( )
3. Weekends ( )
4. Weekdays and weekends ( )

9. When you visit a park, do you usually: (please check one)

1. Stay an hour or less ( )
2. Stay only a few hours ( )
3. Stay all day ( )
4. Stay overnight (one night) ( )
5. Stay more than one night ( )

10. What time of the day do you usually visit a park?

1. Before noon ( )
2. Between noon and 2:00 p.m. ( )
3. Between 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. ( )
4. Between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. ( )
5. After 6:00 p.m. ( )
6. Other (specify) .

11. What mode of transportation do you use to get to a park?

1. Car ( )
2. Walk ( )
3. Fly ( )
4. Bicycling ( )
5. Bus ( )
12. What are the major restrictions, if any, that keep you from visiting a park? (Check all that apply)

1. Don't have enough time ( )
2. Don't have enough money ( )
3. Park is too crowded ( )
4. Park is too far away ( )
5. Don't have adequate transportation ( )
6. Park is too dangerous ( )
7. Inadequate facilities ( )
8. Others (Please specify) ( )

From the alternatives listed above, if you checked more than one, please circle the reason that is most important for you.

13. Have you ever felt unwelcome in a park? Yes ( ) No ( )

If so, please respond. Can you tell me what you mean by feeling unwelcome? What kind of park was this and who were you with when this happened?

For the next group of questions, please imagine that there were no barriers or restrictions to prevent you from visiting a park. (i.e.: distance, leisure time, or money were not limiting factors; and there were no problems with discrimination or harassment.)

14. Do you think you would visit a park?

1. Less frequently than presently ( )
2. About the same as now ( )
3. More frequently than you do now ( )
4. Don't know ( )
For each of the following statements about the leisure activities of blacks please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by circling the appropriate responses. Use these key symbols: (SA=Strongly Agree) (A=Agree) (PA=Probably Agree) (DK=Don’t Know) (PD=Probably Disagree) (D=Disagree) (SD=Strongly Disagree)

15. Blacks would rather do other things in their free time than visit a park.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

16. Blacks do not visit historical sites because these sites relate to the deeds of white Americans.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

17. It would impress your peers if you told them you had visited a forest or a rural park.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

18. Blacks do not like to go to parks if they believe there will be a large number of whites.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

19. Very few historical sites in America memorialize the deeds of black Americans.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

20. Blacks raised in an urban environment do not identify with rural recreational activities.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

21. Going to a forest or a park is not socially rewarding to blacks.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

22. Blacks do not like to participate in those activities that are considered to be "white" activities.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

23. Blacks lose their racial identity when they participate in activities that are considered to be "white" activities.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

24. Most historical sites in America have no relevance to the cultural history of black Americans.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD

25. Blacks get no social recognition from their peers from visiting a forest or a rural park.
   SA A PA DK PD D SD
Part III. Leisure Attitude Scale

This scale measures your attitudes toward leisure. By this we mean how you feel about your leisure, your recreation, or the things you do in your free time. Please answer as quickly and accurately as possible indicating whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Use these key symbols: (SA=Strongly Agree) (A=Agree) (PA=Probably Agree) (DK=Don't Know) (PD=Probably Disagree) (D=Disagree) (SD=Strongly Disagree) (Circle One)

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leisure is my most enjoyable time.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I admire a person who knows how to relax.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I like to do things on the spur of the moment.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I would like to lead a life of complete leisure.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Most people spend too much time enjoying themselves today.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I don't feel guilty about enjoying myself.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. People should seek as much leisure as possible in their lives.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I'd like to have at least two months vacation a year.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Leisure is great.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. It is good for adults to be playful.</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>DK</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part IV. Environmental Scale

27. We would like to get your opinion on a wide range of environmental issues. For each of the following statements, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by placing a mark in one of the spaces provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>strongly agree</th>
<th>somewhat agree</th>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>somewhat disagree</th>
<th>strongly disagree</th>
<th>don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mankind was created to rule over the rest of nature.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Plants and animals exist primarily to be used by humans.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To maintain a healthy economy, we will have to develop a &quot;steady-state&quot; economy where industrial growth is controlled.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Humans must live in harmony with nature in order to survive.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The earth is like a spaceship with only limited room and resources.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Humans need not adapt to the natural environment because they can remake it to suit their needs.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. There are limits to growth beyond which our industrialized society cannot expand.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mankind is severely abusing the environment.</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
<td>()</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part V. Background Information

Finally, we would like to ask a few questions about yourself for statistical purposes. All information is confidential and will not be identified with your name.

28. What kinds of leisure or recreational activities do you participate in?

For each activity you participate in, please circle one response in the "How Often" section and one response under "Where".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>HOW OFTEN</th>
<th>WHERE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogging for pleasure</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback riding</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fashion show</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending time in lounge or bar</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-road vehicle riding and/or driving</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling or touring</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Skating</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating and Canoeing</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>HOW OFTEN</td>
<td>WHERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Cards</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing games</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting a park</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature walks</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting zoos, fairs, amusements parks</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other outdoor activities (i.e: gardening, frisbee, berry picking, cutting wood)</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbecuing or cooking in backyard</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening to radio</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching television</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting family members</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working on hobbies</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing musical instruments</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>HOW OFTEN</td>
<td>WHERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racquetball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerts/plays/symphonies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending movies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky-Diving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite flying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountains climbing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing/working on cars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>HOW OFTEN</td>
<td>WHERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-4 times a year</td>
<td>At home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-12 times a year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-4 times a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-4 times a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-6 times a week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, Please specify</td>
<td></td>
<td>Away from home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</td>
<td>1 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. In which of the following kinds of places did you spend the most time while growing up to age 18? (Please check the appropriate response.)

1. A rural area (farm)  ( )
2. A small town (ie: Lithonia, Douglasville) ( )
3. A small city (ie: Macon, Gainesville) ( )
4. A medium city (ie: Savannah) ( )
5. A large city (ie: Atlanta) ( )
6. A suburb of a large city (ie: Sandy Springs, Hapeville, East Point) ( )
7. Other (please specify) ( )

30. Sex (Check one)

1. Female ( )
2. Male ( )

31. Marital Status: (Please check)

1. Single ( )
2. Separated ( )
3. Married ( )
4. Divorced ( )
5. Widowed ( )

32. What was your age at your last birthday? ( )

33. How many children under 6 years of age live in your household with you? (Please write in the number ie: 0,1,2) ( )

34. How many children between 6 and 17 years old live in your household with you? (Please write in the number ie: 0,1,2) ( )

35. Are you the head of your household?

YES ( )
NO ( )

36. What was the highest level of education completed by:
(Please respond for each person indicated on right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Family</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 0-4</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 5-8</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Some high school</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Technical school instead of high school</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Completed high school (12 years)</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Post-high school, business school/trade school</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 1-3 years of college</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Completed college (BA or BS)</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Advanced degrees (MA, MS, PhD)</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
37. What is the job-status of:
(Please respond for each person indicated on right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head of Family</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
<th>Other Family Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Working full-time</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unemployed</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Retired</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Disabled</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Working part-time</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other (Please Specify)</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. Please specify your race (write in) ____________________________

39. Income - please check the space that comes closest to your 1980 total family income before taxes.

| 1. Under $10,000 | ( ) |
| 2. $10,000 - $14,999 | ( ) |
| 3. $15,000 - $19,999 | ( ) |
| 4. $20,000 - $24,999 | ( ) |
| 5. $25,000 - $29,999 | ( ) |
| 6. $30,000 - $34,999 | ( ) |
| 7. $35,000 and over | ( ) |

40. Please describe the usual occupation of the main wage earner in your household. If retired, describe the usual occupation before retirement.

Title: ____________________________
Kind of work: ____________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________

Spouse's occupation:

Title: ____________________________
Kind of work: ____________________________
________________________________________
41. Did your spouse assist you in completing this questionnaire?

YES (  )  NO (  )

Thank You: These are all of the questions. If there are any other comments you wish to make, please use the space below.

Your contribution to this study is greatly appreciated. If you would like a summary of the results, please print your name and address on the back of the return envelope (Not on this questionnaire). We will see that you get a copy of the results.