16. Social Class, Work, and Leisure

The nature of one's work and the amount of time spent at work have been viewed as important determinants of leisure and recreation behavior. Leisure is traditionally viewed as a residual of time left "free" from one's occupational duties. Behavior and value patterns are related to the stratification system and prestige associated with various leisure pursuits. The use of time is the topic for several articles. As more "free" time becomes available to people and as the ethic of one's rights to enjoy his/her career in the work world gains greater acceptance. This set of factors may prove to be even more crucial in explaining the social value of time and the social meaning of leisure.


Spaulding, Irving A. 1967. Occupational and Free Time Activities: Euphoria-Tension Levels and Selected Influencing Factors, Bulletin, 393, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Rhode Island.


17. **Sports**

Organized games and sports events are qualitatively different from more informal, spontaneous kinds of daily leisure and recreation. Peer groups become more important than family groups in this area. The organization of sports lends itself to a different approach to research precisely because of its more stable, recurrent nature. Much of the work being done in this area comes from outside the United States.


Draper, Mary. 1964. Sport and Race in South Africa. Johannesburg; Institute of Race Relations.


18. Demand Analysis and Prediction

This group of publications were separated from the economics section of leisure because they are not limited to a strict economic interpretation of demand for leisure. This is a necessary divisor for those interested in public recreational facilities demand. Projections of use in the future and in currently undeveloped recreational areas are included. There are also methodological notes in many of the papers for guiding future demand analysis research.


California, State of, Department of Parks and Recreation. 1966. Outdoor Recreation Outlook to 1980, Monograph No. 1, Los Angeles Metropolitan Complex, June.


4. **Methods in Leisure and Recreation Research**

Because of the essentially practical nature of leisure and recreation, the development of adequate methodological tools to apply to specific problems is potentially the most valuable knowledge available. In this area, accumulation of previous findings is particularly imperative.


5. **Evaluation of Leisure and Recreation Programs**

Program evaluation of recreational projects and the value of recreation in general are the subject of these references. While a potentially fruitful area of research, the literature on evaluation is quite sparse. This seems to be a reflection of the inherent nature of evaluation research in that it is difficult to do and less likely to be written up and published.


6. **Management and Planning for Leisure**

This division will be especially interesting and useful to those employed in parks and other planning positions. The references deal exclusively with very practical and relevant issues.


Beaman, Jay. 1971. Mathematical Models as a Tool in Outdoor Recreation Planning. In the 1971 Statistical Reference on Visitation, the User and Use by the National Parks Service Planning Division, Ottawa.


The social science reporting of leisure research falls mostly in this classification. Observations of people in a leisure setting and the social characteristics of those who participate in various recreational activities are included here. Many different factors affecting leisure behavior are explored and can conceivably be used to predict what people want and will do in their free time. Similar articles on related issues are found in Section 15, "Leisure Values and Attitudes."


Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. 1967. *Inventory and Analysis of Recreation, Tourism and Vacationing in Eastern Massachusetts.* Northeastern University.


Schmidt, J. F. 1961. Basic Tables for the Study of Leisure Time Activity - Interest Types in 73,000 Teenage Youth in the Washington Metropolitan Region and in Flint, Michigan: A Research Study. College Park, Maryland Department of Sociology, University of Maryland.


Tyre, Garry L. and George A. James. 1971. Length and Rate of Individual Participation in Various Activities on Recreation Sites and Areas. SE Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service Research Note SE-161.


8. Resource Based Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation behavior, studies of park use, characteristics of people who use public facilities, and why their attitudes toward outdoor recreation and towards the outdoor areas are reported in this section. Wilderness behavior, attitudes and use patterns also constitute a large portion of the listed references.


Lazorovich, M. Background of the Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand (Cord) Study, Technical Report prepared for Outdoor Recreation Research, Section of Canadian National and Historic Parks Branch, Ottawa, Canada.


Myles, George A. 1969. Participation in Water Based Recreation by Nevada Residents and Tourists. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 21, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada.


9. Leisure Recreation and the Environment

Articles dealing with the relationship between outdoor recreational use and possible conflicts with environmental considerations are subsumed under this heading. The effects of beach and water use for such activities as sport fishing, swimming, and boating are common topics. The predominance of water recreation is typical of this body of literature. With an expanding population which has increasingly more leisure time, the use of land for various forms of recreation is becoming a crucial controversy which has implications for our future quality of life. The benefits of leisure and its detrimental effects have to be weighed against what is relatively more important. The problem of avoiding injurious effects to the environment while enjoying outdoor recreation locations is considered.


10. The Economics of Leisure and Recreation

These studies come mainly from planners, engineers, and economists. The number reported here is limited because the focus of the bibliography is broad social science perspectives of projects rather than a strict economic interpretation of changes brought about by the creation and expansion of leisure facilities. However, many of the benefits of recreation are economic and directly or indirectly affect the development of a community. Related articles are contained in the section on "Demand Analysis and Prediction" Section 18.


Kalter, R. J. 1971. The Economics of Water-Based Outdoor Recreation: A Survey and Critique of Recent Developments. United States Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources Report 71-78.


11. **Commercial and Private Recreation Activities**

Included in this category are studies of private recreational facilities and private large scale commercial recreation industries. The majority are concerned with consumer markets for special leisure products and activities. No attention is given to studies of commercial recreation products. This category has quite different considerations than public recreational planning and was, therefore, considered separately. It should be noted that this type of research is under-represented in that private consumer surveys are seldom available for academic inspection and are seldom published in the journals searched for this bibliography.


Recreational Travel

The emphasis of these articles includes distances traveled and driving time as a determinant of which recreation places will be utilized. The Markov model of probability is discussed in a number of these studies, but most of the emphasis is on variations of gravity and inertia models. This section should prove of great practical concern in view of the fuel shortage and the way in which this perceived or real shortage affects travel in future years.


Smith, B. L. and E. D. Landman. 1965. Recreational Traffic to Federal Reservoirs in Kansas. Special Report No. 70, Manhattan: Engineering Experiment Station, Kansas State University.


13. **Urban Recreation**

Leisure and recreation is usually thought of in terms of country and wilderness activities. The major thrust of these publications is aimed at municipal planning of recreational programs, the participation of blacks and other minorities in recreation, the conflict of interests in land use, and the role recreation plays in an overall, quality of life valuation in urban areas.


Moncrief, L. W. 1972. The Role of the Park for Inner City Youth. 46th Michigan Forestry and Park Annual Conference. Department of Parks and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.


14. Leisure and Recreation Places

The following is a short listing of articles dealing with recreational places. It is obvious that the research studies have not been particularly numerous in this area perhaps due to the difficulty in generalizing the findings to other areas. However, the common themes which could be discovered from these types of studies are potentially very valuable.


15. Leisure Values and Attitudes

This section overlaps a great deal with the section 7, "Profiles of Behavior." The approach is slightly different, however, in its focus on personality characteristics, and value and attitudinal aspects of leisure as distinct from actual behavior. The listed research deals mainly with the social-psychological nature of leisure and recreation.


Booth, E. G. 1956. Personality traits of athletes as measured by the NMPE. Research Quarterly 29: 127-139.


Craik, K. H. 1959. Forest Landscape Perception. Institute of Personality Assessment and Research, Berkeley, University of California.


