

NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY

A Report to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission



National Recreation Survey

Report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission
prepared by Abbott L. Ferriss assisted by Betty C. Churchill,
Charles H. Proctor, and Mrs. Lois E. H. Zazove based on
Bureau of Census data

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OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was created by the Act of June 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-470, 72 Stat. 238). The task assigned to the Commission was to seek answers to the following basic questions:

What are the recreation wants and needs of the American people now and what will they be in the years 1976 and 2000?

What are the recreation resources of the Nation available to fill those needs?

What policies and programs should be recommended to insure that the needs of the present and future are adequately and efficiently met?

The Commission's report, *Outdoor Recreation for America*, which was presented to the President and to the Congress on January 31, 1962, contains the findings of the Commission and its recommendations for action required to meet the Nation's outdoor recreation needs in 1976 and 2000.

In the course of its work, the Commission obtained many special reports from its own staff, public agencies, universities, nonprofit research organizations, and individual authorities. It is publishing these reports because of their potential interest to officials at all levels of Government and to others who may wish to pursue the subject further. A descriptive list of the study reports appears at the end of this volume.

In the development of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented to the President and to the Congress in January 1962, the Commission considered this report and other study reports, but its conclusions were based on the entire study and on its own judgment. Publication of the study reports does not necessarily imply endorsement of them in whole or in part.

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This study report was prepared under the supervision of the Forecasts and Economics Studies Group of the ORRRC Staff from data collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Census. Abbott L. Ferriss was Project Director.

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At the Bureau of the Census, the work was under the general direction of Conrad Taeuber, Assistant Director for Demographic Fields, and was conducted under Robert B. Pearl and Daniel B. Levine of the Demographic Surveys Division. George E. Hall had major responsibility for planning and supervision of the overall survey; Lillian I. Hoffman was in charge of data processing. Joseph Steinberg, Robert H. Hanson, and Garrie Lossee, the Statistical Methods Division,

were responsible for sampling and quality control aspects of the survey.

Part I, chapters 1 through 6 were prepared by Abbott L. Ferriss; chapters 7 and 8 were prepared by Betty C. Churchill; appendix A was the work of Charles H. Proctor, Department of Experimental Statistics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C., and a member of the ORRRC staff during June-August 1960. Appendix B was prepared by Daniel B. Levine of the Census Bureau.

The tabulation plan for the tables presented in part II was developed by Charles H. Proctor, and the calculations for the presentation of the statistics were prepared under the supervision of Betty C. Churchill by Mrs. Lois E. Zazove, John T. Fuston, and Donald L. Romine. Typing of tables and text was accomplished by Mrs. Catherine G. Hart, Julia A. Schmidt, Lillie A. Synan, and Mrs. Barbara Ann Kessler.

Part 1—Outdoor Recreation, 1960-1961

INTRODUCTION

In the planning of this study, it was assumed that participation in a given outdoor activity is predictable from the social and economic characteristics of the participant. We proposed to explore these relationships through examining the rates of participation, expressed as days per person, of the population 12 years of age and over classified by age, sex, family income, region, size of place of residence, color, education of the population 25 years and over, occupation of the labor force population 14 years of age and over, health, and impairments of the individual.

In addition, we assumed that the unfulfilled demand for an outdoor recreation activity is reflected in preferences for the activity, even though the person may not participate. Consequently, we proposed to examine the pattern of preferences for outdoor activities as expressed by the population, both in terms of the activities generally preferred (1st, 2d, and 3d choices combined), and preferences expressed in terms of particular outdoor occasions. The latter are a vacation, a trip, a day's outing, and an occasion of only 2 to 3 hours duration. For the summer season only, some of the socioeconomic characteristics of the population may be examined in relation to their preferences. Factors negatively affecting participation also are included by asking, for preferred activities, "Why don't you ... more often?"

Outdoor recreation of "public" importance, that is, which has an impact upon resources available to the public, takes place away from the residence of the person. This excludes all activities taking place on the premises near his home. Since to engage in such activities requires a "trip" or movement, usually by automobile, to a place to engage in the activity, we assumed that various characteristics of types of excursions would provide information useful for prediction. In addition to conceptualizing such excursions as vacations, trips, and outings, a categorization which the Census Bureau found useful for interviewing purposes, each of these occasions are examined in terms of expenditures, distance traveled, and other selected characteristics.

Some forms of outdoor recreation are not possible unless equipment is owned or available. The survey determined the presence or absence and use of 13 fairly common items of outdoor recreation equipment.

Available leisure time is also likely to affect participation in outdoor recreation. But we cannot assume without further reservation that higher income would make possible more leisure time. Consequently, an estimate of leisure time available and spent on outdoor recreation was obtained from each respondent for the most recent weekday ("yesterday"), for one of the days during the last weekend, and for the last national holiday. These sample time periods, af-

fectured as they are by seasons of the year and other factors, nevertheless provide a reasonable basis for seeking differences among population categories in the availability and use of leisure time outdoors.

The health and the presence or absence of physical impairments of the person might affect the degree of his participation in outdoor activities. These concepts are too complex to measure definitively, and since we were primarily interested in other variables, we were content to accept the respondent's definition of these conditions. The resulting general categories do not afford a highly refined analysis of the relationship of health and physical impairments to outdoor participation, but they do give a general assessment.

The major plan of analysis, then, is to examine outdoor recreation activities, one by one, in terms of the socioeconomic characteristics of persons who engage in the activities or prefer the activities. Broadly speaking, the hypotheses herein examined are as follows:

HYPOTHESES

Generally, there are predetermined characteristics of the recreation activity which condition participation in it. Various classifications of activities were explored with the objective of establishing a basis for analysis resting upon activity characteristics. For example, the size of the land or water area required for participation is one basis for classifying activities. Various others were considered.^{1/} But instead of employing such characteristics to combine activities, it was decided to employ the activity characteristic as a possible explanation of relationships between participation and socioeconomic characteristics. To systematize such an attempted exploration, the following aspects of each activity were described qualitatively: time required to engage, monetary costs of engaging, level of physical activity involved, level of skill required, level of prestige or status achieved through participation, and the

^{1/}For example, see: "The Scenic Resources of the Tennessee Valley: A Descriptive and Pictorial Inventory" Knoxville, Tenn.: The Tennessee Valley Authority, 1938. Robert A. McCall, "A Study of Recreation Activity Patterns and Associated Secondary Factors," a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Education, New York University, 1949. Robert J. Havighurst, "The Nature and Values of Meaningful Free-Time Activity," in Robert W. Kleemeier (ed.), *Aging and Leisure*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1961, p. 322. Perhaps the most comprehensive attempt at classifying leisure is being done by J. Dumazedier in connection with a "comparative study of the evolution of the forms and needs of leisure," UNESCO Institute for Education, Bulletin No. VIII, Stresa, 4-7 September 1959, pp. 14-15.

level of continuous learning enabled by participation, and other social factors presumed to motivate participation.^{2/}

Characteristics of the activity may predetermine or condition participation in the activity. These characteristics are considered in terms of the limits they specify. In each case we assume that the commitment of a person to an activity is related to the ratio between the input necessary to participate and the rewards he perceives receiving as a result of participation. More specifically, the input that an individual must make in order to engage requires time, financial resources, physical activity, and training (in terms of skill). On the other hand, the rewards achieved may be expressed in terms of satisfactions derived from the activity, from status achieved, from satisfactions derived from continuous learning, from physical development, and other rewards. One may consider that the less the input required to engage in an activity, and the higher the relative reward, the higher the participation will be. Conversely, the greater the input required in terms of time, money, physical activity, skill, etc., and the less the reward, the lower will be the level of participation. Consider a young person of excellent health, no physical impairments, and high vitality; an input of physical activity would be of little cost to him and might, in fact, contribute to his reward system; but, since he is young and dependent financially, an input of money might make the activity prohibitive to him. Such considerations lead to explanations of observed relationships. All variables of significance cannot be measured and entered into the analysis, but oftentimes their effect may be inferred. That such attempted explanations lack positive proof does not make them less useful as hypotheses.

Outdoor activities by type are closely associated with season and climate. Effects of climate may be inferred by comparing participation rates by season and region. An annual cycle will most certainly be evident for activities affected by the weather, such as snow skiing, or by cultural (legal) restrictions, such as hunting.

Within a season, there will be regional differences in participation. It is assumed that regional differences will be relevant not only to differences between regions in socioeconomic characteristics, but also to availability of resources in relation to residences to the population. Thus, within a season the resources of two areas may be the same, in terms of per capita unit of resource, but a more concentrated population in one region might predispose it to less participation than a region having the population more widely distributed over its area.

^{2/}Each activity may be considered a behavior system, subject to analysis through use of a set of constructs. Those set forth here are partial. For a comprehensive system, see: Charles P. Loomis, "Social Systems: Essays on Their Persistence and Change." Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1960; and Charles P. and Zona K. Loomis, "Modern Social Theories" Princeton, New Jersey: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1961.

CULTURAL LIMITATIONS

In addition to ecological distribution, culture may limit participation through norms for behavior which originate in religion, color, legal restrictions, male-female role prescriptions, and other traditions or customs which provide a behavior pattern. For example, hunting participation may be affected by a religious or moral tenet respecting the taking of life, or the freedom to engage in an activity may be denied females but not males because of role definitions. Such cultural factors undoubtedly affect participation.

Organizational factors have their impact, also. Hiking and skiing clubs provide channels for learning and the means for status achievement. Hunting and fishing leases make the resources available to groups. The types of groups—families, young male adults, older males, etc.—who engage in an activity condition the type of facilities needed and affect locational factors.

Seasonally, it is expected that the summer will be the period of greatest outdoor activity for year-round activities.

Sex differences are anticipated. It is expected that the more physically active forms of recreation will appeal more to the male than to the female, and that the less active forms of outdoor recreation will find more frequent participants among females than males.

Age is expected to be highly associated with participation in activities. For the more physically demanding activities, it is expected that participation will decline with increasing age. Conversely, activities which are not physically demanding, may be expected to maintain participation levels throughout all age groups, except perhaps the oldest age groups.

Activities requiring space, say hunting, are expected to show a consistent pattern of participation by degree of urbanization. This is based upon place of residence. Distance one travels to engage is a highly significant variable but one imperfectly explored in this study. Distance represents a time and money cost. Data on these cost factors are available, but budgetary considerations prohibited our exploring them fully.

Income will most likely be associated with a wide variety of activities, whether or not participation in the activity requires a money expenditure. Income reflects social class. Income by place of residence may be more highly associated with participation than income by region, for residence implies a distance-cost factor. Expenditures in relation to income provide a meaningful basis for assessing costs. We analyze these by type of occasion rather than by activity. While this may not be satisfying to someone primarily interested, for example, in camping, it nevertheless acknowledges that a "trip" usually involves several activities and the respondent does not always have available the information to attribute expenditures to particular activities.

Since education creates interests and develops skills, participation in some activities will be associated with years of schooling. One would expect that nature walks will be more highly associated with education than is fishing. Our data on education are presented only for those 25 years of age and over.

Those activities for which the resources to engage are readily available to all, might be expected to show no differences between white and nonwhite, but one anticipates a higher white than nonwhite participation in such activities as swimming, boating, and attending concerts, and comparable activities. This pattern will vary by region. In some regions a greater equality of participation between white and nonwhite will be exhibited than in other regions, depending upon proximity to resources, characteristic income levels, or other factors.

One would expect that health and participation in outdoor activities are closely associated; the person with better health will engage more often in outdoor activities. No causative relationship can be assumed on the basis of the data available, however.

Impairments are expected to impede participation in activities which are physically demanding, but not to impede participation in activities which are not. In fact, persons with impairments which are limiting may engage more heavily in "passive" activities than persons not so limited.

Individuals are expected to have characteristic outdoor recreation participation patterns which are predictable. For example, it is expected that an individual who frequently fishes will have an affinity for other water-related activities. Similarly a person who frequently participates in such activities as sightseeing, driving for pleasure, and attending outdoor sports events, is expected to have an affinity for related urban-centered outdoor activities.

TYPES OF RECREATIONISTS

What types of participation patterns should one expect? To answer this question, Dr. Proctor planned a factor analysis, and hypothesized that it would show a backwoods type, a pattern centered upon boat culture, a "country club to picnic ground complex," and passive pursuits. Slight modification of this scheme resulted from the factor analysis, reported in appendix A. He develops a "score" reflecting participation in each activity grouping. He then attempts to "predict" this score from 30 background characteristics of the population, thereby identifying characteristics which account for a significant part of the variance in the activity score. He actually does this for eight population subgroups for each activity group, for with considerable justification, he assumes that the regression relationship will vary by region and sex (four regions and two sex groups). Results from this work are reported in detail in appendix A, but reference is made to them from time to time throughout the volume.

In exploring association between participation in each activity and other factors, our text is organized around activities, rather than the predictor variables. The activities, in turn, are grouped according to the participation patterns identified through the factor analysis. Because of infrequent participation in some, such as sailing, mountain climbing, etc., or because they are not typically summer activities, some activities were not included in the factor analysis, but they nevertheless have been grouped below with logically related activities. The grouping is presented in the table below:

	Annual days per person	Sum of correla- tion coef- ficients
Physically active recreation of youth:		
Playing outdoor games and sports ..	12.71	3.07
Bicycling.....	5.17	2.17
Horseback riding	1.25	1.52
Winter sports:		
Ice skating .....	.55	....
Sledding and tobogganing .....	.51	....
Snow skiing .....	.07	....
Water sports:		
Swimming.....	6.47	3.66
Canoeing .....	.12	....
Sailing .....	.11	....
Other boating.....	1.95	2.97
Water skiing .....	.41	1.94
Fishing	4.19	1.91
Backwoods recreation:		
Camping .....	.86	2.07
Hiking .....	.42	2.15
Mountain climbing .....	.09	....
Hunting	1.86	....
Passive outdoor pursuits:		
Picnicking	3.53	2.85
Walking for pleasure	17.93	1.76
Nature walks.....	2.07	2.40
Driving for pleasure	20.73	2.17
Sightseeing	5.91	2.33
Attending outdoor sports events	3.75	2.44
Attending outdoor concerts, drama ..	.39	....
Miscellaneous activities.....	.57	....

The first column presents the total annual days participation per person 12 years of age and over and gives an index to the relative popularity of each activity, when defined as we have defined them for purposes of this study. The second column is the sum of the correlation coefficients between the activity and the remaining 14 activities (for which these values are given in this table), and gives an index of the degree to which the activity is associated with the other activities. Thus, swimming (3.66) is more highly associated with the other 14 activities than any other activity, while horseback riding (1.52) is associated least with the 14 activities. If a value does not appear in the second column, that activity was not included in the factor analysis.^{3/}

The analysis which follows, then, is organized around these constellations of activities.

Tables upon which this analysis is based are presented in a second accompanying volume, part II. Throughout reference will be made by table number to this accompanying volume. In some cases data are rearranged and presented as tables to accompany this text.

Part II also includes a description of the survey design and method, definitions of terms, and tables

^{3/}See appendix A, table 3c.

of sampling variances for some of the statistics. Appendices B and D to part I present evidences of the quality of the survey data.

The present analysis by no measure exhausts the analyses of recreation behavior in America which may be made through the wealth of data which has

been collected. It merely introduces the subject and the data of the survey with the hope that others will use it more fully. This may be done with the extensive tables of part II, and with supplementary tabulations of the original data.

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE RECREATION OF YOUTH

Youth are active outdoor recreationists—playing outdoor games and sports, bicycling, and horseback riding. The factor analysis reported in appendix A also shows swimming and attending outdoor sports events to be highly associated with this congeries of activities.

These are the outdoor diversions of youth. Age by sex for each region (appendix A table 12) provides the most reliable basis for estimating the combined participation in these activities, according to the regression analysis. The "active" score combined from these activities can be predicted with greater precision than any other factor. Between 30 and 45 percent of the total variance is accounted for by regression on age and other factors shown in appendix A, table 12. Income, occupation, and education (for those 25 years and older), possess very little predictive power. The reason, of course, is that bicycling, playing outdoor games and sports, and so forth, are primarily activities of the younger ages. Because of this we must look to age, urbanization, sex, and similar demographic factors to account for variation in the participation rates in the individual activities.

This chapter discusses playing outdoor games and sports, bicycling, and horseback riding. Swimming and attending outdoor sports events are reported in other sections, although the factor loadings assigned to them for this "active" factor is high.

In general, adults engage least in these activities. Adults provide the greatest opportunity for increases in participation. Playing fields in urban places undoubtedly are required for increases in playing outdoor games and sports, but trails are the primary requisite for increases in bicycling and horseback riding. The bicycle tour along trails free of motor vehicles in areas with convenient camping facilities or hostels may readily become a popular family outing, as in Europe. Planning of routes is needed. Perhaps areas of historical importance should be the initial focus of such a program, in order to combine educational interests with recreation, such as Lancaster County, Pa., the Natchez-Woodville Area, Miss., the Charleston, S.C. country, trails to the colonial and revolutionary war scenes of New England, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal trail along the Potomac River.

PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS

Some games may be played in less than an hour; others may last for 2 to 3 hours or even all day. The amount of physical activity or exertion required varies from moderate to high with the game. Similarly, some games require considerable skill, as golf or baseball, and require practice to maintain this skill. On the other hand, one may

play without achieving a high level of skill, although enjoyment of the game and acceptance by teammates often rest upon one's ability to perform skillfully. Except for the purchase of the necessary equipment, many games require very little expenditure. In some instances the equipment may be supplied by the school or organization sponsoring the game, or may be shared by teammates. Such might be the case for a sand-lot baseball game among neighborhood boys. Golf, polo, and similar games not only require considerable equipment, but also a course or playing field which must be appropriately marked and maintained. Hence, membership in an organization or club which provides such facilities or the payment of a fee upon each occasion is necessary to participate. Consequently, the monetary outlay for various games differs not only with the type of game but also with age, social status, level of skill, and perhaps other factors associated with the player. Playing games is similar to fishing in this respect—one may engage quite economically without any expenditure or one may spend a great deal on a single occasion.

Status is associated with different games. Because boats must be maintained and time is required to learn to manipulate the boat, sailing and racing are prestigious sports. Similarly, the image of polo playing is associated with the higher economic groups. Although tennis is quite popular, relatively speaking, perhaps a higher degree of status accrues from playing tennis than, for example, sand-lot baseball, or croquet. In general, playing a particular sport is a means of status achievement, and the sports themselves are evaluated in some hierarchy of prestige. Greater prestige accrues with greater skill.

One's degree of skill, normally, is improved with practice. Consequently, skill improvement offers a challenge to the individual. Undoubtedly there are other motives for a given game. One may enjoy the game because of mere pleasure in physical exercise, skill achievement, or in attaining or maintaining status as a teammate. One may play to bet on the outcome of one's score, to win a prize, or to defeat an opponent. Such motives undoubtedly stimulate the widespread interest in games and sports.

Playing outdoor games or sports is the third most frequently engaged in activity, on an annual rate basis. The annual rate is 12.7 occasions per person for the year, compared with walking for pleasure 17.9, and driving for pleasure, 20.7 (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).^{1/}

^{1/}Table references, unless otherwise specified, are to part II.

The first digit on the left designates the survey: (1) September 1960; (2) December 1960; (3) March 1961; (4) June 1961.

The rate is somewhat higher in the summer and spring than in the fall and winter, but these reflect seasonal variations in the Northeast and North Central regions rather than less intense rates of participation during winter months in the South and West.

Games and sports during summer

During the summer 1960, 30 percent of the population participated one or more times in an outdoor game or sport. The percentage participating varies steeply with age, the percentage being 70 percent for those 12 to 17 years of age (males), and declines abruptly to 2 percent for those males 65 years of age and over (table 1.02.14).

The same association with age is shown by participation rates: a high of 18.27 summer occasions per person for the 12 to 17 year age group to 0.28 occasions per person for males 65 and over. The rate for females similarly declines, although the overall rate for females (2.28) is less than males (5.08).

The rates by age and sex for each region show the same picture (table 1.02.14).

The same steep decline in rate of participation by age and sex is observed, also, when the data are viewed according to size of place of residence (table 1.03.14).

Fifty-four percent of all occasions of outdoor games and sports are reported by boys and girls 12 through 17 years of age. This has a significant effect upon other relationships we shall consider, particularly income, to which we now turn.

Family income shows a strong association with participation in outdoor games and sports, increasing from 0.74 occasions per person for the income group of less than \$1,500 annually to 6.4 occasions for the group whose families earn more than \$15,000 annually. However, the chief increase occurs between the lowest income group and the group earning \$6,000. Thereafter (for higher income groups), the rate of increase is less. Although for each region the rate increases in general as income increases, the "trend" by no means is uniform, particularly for the South and West. In the South, for example, there are two peaks to the distribution, one for the \$1,500 to \$2,999 income class and another for the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income class, suggesting that there are two widely spaced classes whose children play games frequently.

In the West participation increases to the income group beginning with \$3,000 and then declines with the \$6,000 to \$7,999 class, only to increase again for higher income groups. Some of this variation undoubtedly may be attributed to sampling, but it is large enough to indicate significant differences between income classes when viewed by region (table 1.02.14).

The data suggest the universality of playing outdoor games among all income groups except the very lowest. The latter exception may be a function of the age composition of the lowest income class. Upper income groups participate somewhat more heavily. Both of these findings reflect the variation

in the proportion of children under 18 years and of the population 65 and older in these income groups, as the appendix C table shows.

Residence effects

Participation is higher in standard metropolitan areas than elsewhere: 4.11 compared with 3.61 in small urban places, and 3.06 in rural areas. Thus, playing outdoor games or sports engages more time and more people in large urban places than in small urban places or rural areas (table 1.03.14).

Now, viewed according to income of families in cities of over 1 million, those earning less than \$3,000 annually participate very little (1.58 occasions during the summer) and members of families earning over \$15,000 annually participate quite heavily (9.65 during the summer). Between these two extremes, the participation level is fairly uniform (varying from 3.74 to 5.11). Standard metropolitan areas under 1 million have a more varied pattern. The less than \$3,000 income group has a fairly high participation rate (4.35), and as income increases, the rate declines except for a higher rate among those earning \$6,000 to \$7,999 annually, then a slight decline and an increase among those earning over \$15,000 annually (5.50). This irregular pattern within cities 50,000 to 1 million undoubtedly reflects age as well as some regional variation, since we find that the rates vary by region for cities of this class (a low of 2.5 for the West and a high of 5.1 for the North Central). It also is possible that low income areas in cities of this class have superior opportunities for participation, not present in other urban places (table 1.03.14).

The small urban place (less than 50,000) participates at a fairly high rate among all income groups except those earning less than \$3,000, and hence, in this respect, more closely resembles the pattern of the large metropolis. Rural areas, similarly, are fairly constant in participation level except the lower income groups (less than \$3,000 annually).

The nonwhite population engages at a rate somewhat higher than the white (4.86 compared with 3.48). This superiority of the nonwhite rate is observed in each region except the Northeast, where the white rate is greater (3.96 compared with 3.15). In the West, particularly, the nonwhite rate of participation is greater than the white (12.94 compared with 2.86). The nonwhite rate maintains this superiority for each size of place of residence class, except the rural, where the rate is slightly higher for the white (tables 1.02.14 and 1.03.14).

Nonwhite rates for both male and female are greater than corresponding white rates (table 1.03.14).

In each of the regions the rural farm population presents the lowest rates of playing outdoor games or sports. On the other hand, the rural population living near metropolitan places (SMA, rural population) presents relatively high participation rates for all regions except the West. In the West the highest participation rate is in cities of more than 1 million population (Los Angeles and San Francisco here being the ones represented), with a participation of 5.33 per person for the summer months. Since participation is so greatly age-related, the lack of

a consistent pattern across each region by size of place of residence, undoubtedly reflects some of the variation in age composition of these sub-populations (table 1.02.14).

The rate of playing outdoor games or sports is higher for the urban population than for the rural. Games require groups and these are more readily assembled in communities. This is true for each region except the Northeast where the rural rate (4.37) is greater than the urban (3.77). However, there is no systematic decline in the rate of participation as one moves from the largest urban to the most rural area. The rural farm population has the lowest rate uniformly for each region (table 1.02.14).

Education and games

For the population 25 years or over, playing outdoor games or sports is directly related to number of years formal schooling, the rate increasing from 0.11 for those with less than 4 years of formal schooling to 4.31 for those who have had 4 years or more of college. With a few variations, the pattern is followed in each region. Golf, tennis, and baseball are the games receiving the greatest number of preferences, and these most probably are sports represented by high participation among the better educated of the adult population.

Considered by occupation, farmworkers have quite low rates (1.3 per person during the summer) while professional, technical, and kindred workers have the highest rate (4.18). The remaining occupational categories cluster about the mean occasions per person during summer for all employed persons 14 years of age and over. This pattern is fairly consistent within each of the regions except the South where managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm) and service workers have higher participation rates (table 1.02.14).

Professional, technical, and kindred workers have relatively high rates within each size of place of residence class. Service workers have unusually low rates in large cities but relatively high rates in other urban places. Managers and officials in rural areas have the highest rate of participation. Since we have a variation in the type of sports played (e.g. baseball, as well as golf) one would expect fewer systematic relationships within the adult population, and such is the case (table 1.03.14).

Among both male and female, the rate of participation declines with the respondent's assessment of his health. For example, males who rate their health as excellent play on 8.5 occasions during the summer, as compared with 0.01 among those who rate their health as poor. This relationship holds systematically for each major age group, and for both sexes (table 1.04.14).

In a like manner, the presence of impairments or limiting impairments tends to depress the participation rate. For some age groups, however, persons who have impairments that are not limiting participate in outdoor games or sports heavier than those with no impairments (table 1.04.14).

Eight percent of the population indicates a preference for playing outdoor games or sports as their first choice for outdoor recreation, 6 percent mentions it second choice, and 5 percent third choice. Because the first, second, and third choices contain an unknown amount of duplication, it is not possible to sum these 3 percentages to give an overall percentage who prefer playing outdoor games or sports. However, playing outdoor games and sports probably ranks about fifth in popularity, a position comparable to sightseeing (table 1.21).

Playing outdoor games and sports is most frequently preferred for a period of 2 to 3 hours (11 percent). For short periods of time, a game or sport takes its place in the preference order along with walking for pleasure and swimming, for the summer, each being only slightly less popular than driving for pleasure.

The second most preferred time for playing outdoor games and sports is on a day's outing, 5 percent of the population so mentioning. However, 3 percent each prefer outdoor games or sports as an activity for a weekend trip or on a vacation.

Among the activities mentioned, golf was named most frequently (4 percent), and baseball, next (3 percent). Tennis was also mentioned fairly often (table 1.21).

Playing outdoor games or sports was mentioned as a preference slightly more frequently by the urban population than the rural, and slightly more frequently in large city areas (standard metropolitan areas) than in rural territory (table 1.17).

The preference order, like the participation rate, decreases with age for both males and females.

Table 1. Percent of persons participating freely in outdoor games or sports which are preferred as outdoor activities, and percent mentioning various restrictions on participation, June-August, 1960

	Persons preferring outdoor games or sports						
	All	Participating freely	Reasons for not engaging more often—				
			Facilities	Financial	Time	Ability	Other
Playing golf	100	33	8	7	42	3	7
Playing baseball	100	45	10	2	31	3	10
Playing tennis	100	24	22	9	33	9	3
Playing other games or sports	100	49	8	3	30	5	5

Source: Table 1.14.

One-third who prefer golf play as often as they would like. Those who do not play as often as they would like are restricted chiefly by time (42 percent). The lack of facilities and the lack of financial ability do not appear to restrict participation among those who already prefer golf, according to the respondent's report. However, those reporting a time or money restriction have median incomes \$1,000 less than those who participate freely. Median age of those preferring golf is relatively high (38.5 for males, and 35.5 for females). (See table 1.15.)

Preference for baseball

Forty-five percent of those who prefer baseball are able to play as often as they would like. Thirty-one percent of those who prefer baseball feel that they are limited by time and 10 percent mention the lack of facilities. This is a young group (median age for males 16.5 years). The median income of those participating freely (\$6,300) is considerably higher than the median income of those who feel some money or time restriction (\$4,700), attesting to the reason behind the restriction (table 1.15).

Twenty-four percent of those who prefer tennis as an outdoor activity play as often as they would like. Time, also, is mentioned most frequently as the restricting factor (33 percent), but the absence or lack of facilities is mentioned by as many as 22 percent of those who prefer tennis. Nine percent mention financial restrictions, and another 9 percent feel that they lack skill or ability to play. Thus, programs to improve skill undoubtedly would increase participation.

About one half of persons preferring to play other outdoor games and sports do so as often as they would like, and 30 percent of those who prefer other games and sports feel that they are restricted by time. Very few mention other restrictions.

Generally, time is the chief factor restricting greater participation in these outdoor games and sports. The next most serious restriction is lack of facilities, particularly for tennis and baseball (table 1.14B). The median income of those who participate freely in baseball is higher than for those who report a time or money restriction but not for "other" games and sports (table 1.15).

The only item of recreation equipment used for games in the survey was a golf set. Fourteen percent of respondents said a golf set was available in the household. Seven percent said they had used the set within the past year. (The difference between these percentages does not represent the percent of unused golf sets in the household, for some household member other than the respondent may have used it.) (See table 5.47.)

Possession of a golf set is directly related to family income. From the lowest income class with 1.1 percent reporting a set, ownership steps up to 2.4, to 5.4, and so forth, to 64.2 percent for the \$20,000 or more income class. This direct relationship of ownership to income is consistent for each size of place of residence class, although the magnitude of the percentage varies (tables 5.47 and 5.48).

Ownership of a golf set is somewhat more frequent in the North Central region, 17 percent of the

respondents in the area reporting the presence of a golf set in the household. The South has the lowest percentage, 9 percent. Persons living in standard metropolitan areas of 1 million and in rural territory of standard metropolitan areas report the highest percentage of ownership, 17 percent, whereas other rural residents report the lowest, 6 percent.

The active young people who play games and sports also engage frequently in other active outdoor sports. Correlation is significantly different from zero with all of the major summer activities. However, unusually high association is observed with swimming (0.42), bicycling (0.36), attending outdoor sports events (0.33), and picnicking (0.26). (See appendix A, table 3c.)

BICYCLING

In America, bicycling is almost altogether an activity of youth. Of all the cycling days engaged in by our sample during the summer, 1960, only 18 percent were by persons older than 17 years. Nine percent of the population reported engaging, but only 3 percent of the population indicated some preference for cycling. The population as a whole engaged 1.75 days (during the 3 summer months, 1960), but the age group 12-17 cycled on an average of 10 days. Boys are more active cyclists than girls. Participation is slightly greater outside metropolitan areas than within them. The rate of participation increases to the \$3,000 to \$4,499 family income group, and then gradually declines as income increases. Nonwhites cycle more than whites. There are very few cyclists who do not rate their health as good or excellent.

The population as a whole engages in cycling at a rate of 5.15 occasions per person for the entire year. Cycling during summer is more frequent (1.75 occasions per person) than the fall (0.93 per person) or winter (0.87 per person). In the spring there are 1.6 occasions per person. The annual cycling rate is highest in the Northeast (5.38) and South (5.32). (See tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01.)

Bicycling is engaged in almost completely by the younger age groups. Of all the cycling participation days during the summer, 82 percent was reported by those 17 years of age or less; the participation rates for older ages are insignificant by comparison. As a consequence, any differences reported below which may be associated with income, region, residence, or other factors, reflect in part whatever differences which may exist in the age composition of these groups. Among age groups above 17 years, the rate of participation declines with age (table 1.02.04).

By family income, rates increase from the lowest income class to the \$3,000 to \$4,499 class and thereafter decline. This relationship, also, is complicated by differences in percentage of persons under 18 years of age among income classes. The lower three income groups contain disproportionate shares of older persons, perhaps retired on small incomes, as is presented for the summer sample, appendix C, table 1. In the South the peak participation level is reached among the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income class. With this age-income association, the evidence is

clear that income is but a weak barrier to participation in cycling (table 1.02.04), a fact further substantiated by table 1.15.

Considering only persons 25 years of age and older, we find that as education increases, the average number of days cycling increases, also, reaching a peak among those with 1 to 3 years of college, and dropping off for the group completing college. This relationship is not uniform among regions, and is due to heavier participation in the West plus sampling variation. In any event we are here considering only 14 percent of the cycling days reported during the summer (table 1.02.04).

The nonwhite rate of cycling exceeds the white for the United States as a whole (2.67 to 1.64 for the white) and within each region, except the Northeast. The difference is greatest in the West where the nonwhite rate is 6.65 compared with 1.58 for the white. In the South the nonwhite population is almost all Negro, but in the West almost one-half of the nonwhite population consists of other races (Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.). A possible explanation for the lower rate in the Northeast lies in the concentration of the Negro population in large cities where cycling participation is typically lower.

The nonwhite male rate (3.42) exceeds the white male rate (1.88) and the nonwhite female rate (1.99) exceeds the white female (1.41). (See table 1.03.04.)

Cycling and impairments

Persons with limiting impairments cycle quite infrequently (0.53 days per person for the summer), but those whose impairments are not limiting cycle almost as frequently as those who have no impairments (1.69 to 1.90). Cyclists reporting their health to be good or excellent cycle at higher rates than those who report their health as fair or poor. In fact, 95 percent of the population 12-17 years of age report themselves to be in good or better health, so that there is no basis to compare cycling rates among those with poor health (table 1.04.04).

Table 2 shows the relationship between the respondent's assessment of his health and annual days participation in bicycling. For age groups producing sufficient occasions for computation, the relationship with health is quite clear cut.

Table 2. Annual days participation per person in bicycling by age, for males according to state of health, June 1960-May 1961

Health	All	Age in years			
		12-17	18-44	45-64	65 and over
All	6.65	39.66	1.06	0.39	0.15
Excellent	11.49	43.03	1.13	.36	.09
Good	4.52	32.35	1.14	.54	.45
Fair	2.26	($\frac{1}{2}$)	.77	.34	.02
Poor .....	.03	($\frac{1}{2}$)	($\frac{1}{2}$)	($\frac{1}{2}$)	($\frac{1}{2}$)

$\frac{1}{2}$ Less than 0.005 days per person, or omitted because of insufficient sample size. (Source: Tables 1.04.04, 2.04.04, 3.04.04, and 4.04.04.)

Differences between regions for the summer are small. The North Central region has a slightly higher participation level (2.00 per person) while the Northeast has the lowest regional rate (1.45 per person). (See table 1.02.04.)

For the United States as a whole, the summer rate is slightly higher outside standard metropolitan areas than within them (1.86 and 1.67). This difference is consistent across regions, except in the South, where the SMA rate of 2.08 exceeds the rate for the population outside SMA (1.44). Within SMA's the rural residents of the area participate more heavily than the urban, except, again, in the South where its large city rate is greater. Outside the SMA's, however, the small city rate exceeds the rural uniformly in each region.

The explanation of the above differences rests partly upon variations in the age composition of these areas. Lower rates for the rural population outside SMA's results also from either income differences or preference, perhaps both.

Considering only the age group 12-17 years, inclusive, residents of the small city outside SMA's participate heavily in cycling (16.00 for males and 11.6 for females). Boys living in cities of 1 million or more cycle an average of 12.78 days during the summer compared with 5.88 for girls of the same ages living in the same areas. The next highest rate is for boys in all rural areas (11.50 days per person), followed by rural girls (9.49). This boy-girl variation according to place of residence may reflect the difference in the protection accorded girls in large cities, or other limitations upon their recreation pattern. The difference does not exist in the same order among residents of small cities (less than 50,000) nor in rural areas, as is shown by the following ratio of average boy participation per day to participation per day by girls:

All	1.4
Urban, SMA, over 1 million	2.2
Urban, SMA, under 1 million	1.4
Urban, not in SMA	1.4
Rural	1.2

Source: Table 1.03.04.

Only about 18 percent of the cycling days during the summer were by employed persons 14 years of age and over. But within this group the occupation participating most are the service workers. Professional and technical workers participate least. Although there are a few such differences, occupation does not appear as a useful basis for analyzing cycling rates (tables 1.02.04 and 1.03.04).

Considering all outdoor activities, cycling is low in the preference order, only 3 percent of the population expressing "some" preference for it as a general outdoor activity (a combination of first, second, and third choices). It ranks with hiking, nature walks, and attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc. In terms of occasion, it is almost altogether an activity chosen for the 2 to 3 hour period, rather than for a day outing or a longer period of time (table 1.21).

The relationship between cycling participation during summer and participation in other activities is

shown below. Displayed, also, are percent of cyclists expressing "some" preference for various other activities.

Table 3. Correlation of cycling participation with other activities, and percentage preference for activities by degree of participation in cycling, June-August 1960

	Correlation coefficient ^{1/}	Percentage expressing "some" preference by days participation in cycling		
		0	1-16	17 or more
Playing games	0.36	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
Swimming .....	.28	39	72	74
Hiking .....	.22	2	3	11
Nature walks.....	.17	3	2	2
Attending sports events	.16	12	9	9
Walking for pleasure ....	.16	11	9	6
Horseback riding .....	.15	5	18	16
Picnics .....	.13	34	26	11
Boating .....	.12	11	12	8
Camping .....	.11	10	11	23
Driving for pleasure ....	.09	27	11	8
Fishing .....	.10	34	18	32
Sightseeing .....	.08	19	9	2
Water skiing .....	.06	4	12	5

^{1/}The variable used was the square root of the number of days participation during the summer source, appendix A, table 3c.

^{2/}Preferences not available for playing games.

This table demonstrates the youthful nature of the other activities of cyclists. Playing games, swimming, and hiking are the activities most highly correlated with bicycling. These require vigor. Preference for swimming, hiking, and camping shows a positive association with cycling participation. Preferences negatively associated with cycling participation are the less demanding and more sedentary activities: walking for pleasure, picnicking, driving for pleasure, and sightseeing. That is, although participation in these activities shows a significant association with cycling, the cyclist's preference for them suggests that they are not his favorite outdoor activities. Except for these four activities, any of the other activities would be engaged in if opportunity were afforded in relation to cycling. Thus, cycling or hiking paths to fishing or swimming locations would prove to be compatible with the interests of the youthful participant (table 1.12).

Fifty-six percent of those who prefer cycling say they engage as often as they would like. Those who feel that they would like to participate more often give reasons which were classified as either financial (24 percent) or time (12 percent) as a basis for being restricted (tables 1.14B and 1.13).

The motivation to cycle probably arises from several factors. Among young people the mere fact that others go cycling is sufficient motivation. The joy in physical activity, movement, and the associated change of scene, the opportunity which bicycling affords to

explore new places and byways—each undoubtedly contributes to the desire to cycle. Possession of a bicycle probably adds to the youngster's status within his age group, particularly when he first learns to ride. With increasing age these status-giving properties undoubtedly decline. After initially learning to ride, some additional skill can be acquired. Indeed, there are elaborations in skill, such as guiding without hands on the handlebars ("Look, Mom, no hands!"), or emulation of tricks of the vaudeville master cyclist, but these increments of skill are not generally pursued. Considering that the cyclist may adjust speed and physical exertion to a comfortable energy output, the level of physical activity may be classed as moderate. One may engage for as long a period as one chooses, but undoubtedly most occasions of bicycle riding are for 2 to 4 hours, as the preference data show, the ride being liberally broken with rest periods. All-day excursions or treks of several days, which are not typical, would require more intensive physical exertion. Considering the relationship between participation and income, previously described, the general availability of bicycles, and their low maintenance cost, bicycles undoubtedly are available to all but the lowest income group. The great opportunity to increase cycling participation lies among the 18-44 age group. Perhaps journeys by family groups would be possible if paths free of other traffic are provided, and if hostels or camping facilities are made available. This has been realized in several European countries.^{2/}

HORSEBACK RIDING

Only 6 percent of the population went horseback riding one or more times during the summer 1960. This was 0.42 occasions per person. Participation in the spring is as frequent as the summer, but during fall and winter the average occasions per person is about 0.2. Thus, annually, horseback riding occurs at a rate of 1.25 occasions. Participation is about twice as frequent in the West as in the rest of the country. the West participating 0.88 occasions per person for the summer. The South participates next most frequently, the rate being about half that of the West. Thus, horseback riding is associated with rurality and with open spaces (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Even though the male rides slightly more than the female, nationally, his rate of participation is appreciably greater only in the South, which includes Texas. On the other hand, in the Northeast the female rate is about four times that of the male. In the other two regions the participation rate is quite similar for the sexes (table 1.02.10).

The younger ages, 12 to 17 years, participate in horseback riding at rates significantly higher than other ages. Generally, the rate declines with age, participation being quite insignificant for those over 65. This age pattern is fairly uniform across each region for both male and female. There are two interesting variations. In the West, the male participates in each age group through 64 at rates considerably higher than those for the same age groups in other

^{2/}See ORRRC Study Report 18.

regions. There also is a higher participation rate among females 18 to 44 in the Northeastern States, evidently reflecting the popularity of horseback riding among what has been popularly termed the "horsey set", as well as girl's boarding schools. Horseback riding, indeed, is a young person's activity (table 1.02.10).

The pattern of decreasing participation with age, both for male and female, is repeated within each size of place of residence class. Rural males 18-44 years, participate more than males living in urban places (table 1.03.10).

The percentage of the population engaging in horseback riding increases with family income successively for each income class, but the rate, as measured in days per person for the summer, does not similarly show a consistent increase. However, below the \$4,500 annual income class participation is considerably less than for income groups above that amount. This pattern varies considerably by region. While it characterizes fairly well participation in the Northeast and North Central States, participation levels in the West are higher among lower income groups than higher income groups. In the South participation is higher among the \$4,500 to \$6,000 income group than income groups above and below that income class. In summary, the frequency of engaging in horseback riding increases with income, with the important condition that region has an important impact upon participation in the activity. The South and West, where evidently opportunity and facilities are more plentiful, engage more frequently (table 1.02.10).

When examined by size of place of residence, generally, the same relationships hold. However, the number of days participation is greater for lower income groups in rural areas than urban places. Residents of small cities earning \$4,500 to \$6,000 have a high participation rate, as also do the upper income classes in rural areas of the West. Since these data chiefly reflect participation among young people under 25 years of age, we are examining the activities of youth. Rural areas and small cities evidently afford greater ease of participation and, perhaps, cheaper participation than is the case in larger cities. For the same income classes, participation rates are higher in rural areas and in small cities than in larger urban places (table 1.03.10).

Horseback riding and color

The nonwhite population participates slightly more than the white population, although differences are of doubtful significance (0.52 days per person compared with 0.41). The greater nonwhite participation is altogether due to the higher nonwhite participation in the West, where the nonwhite population participates at a rate of 4.1 days per person compared with 0.7 for the white population in the West. One presumes that this reflects chiefly the Indian and Oriental participation there. In other regions, the white is greater than the nonwhite, particularly in the Northeast and North Central regions (table 1.02.10).

When color is considered by size of place of residence, the same pattern prevails, with the nonwhite rate being superior in rural areas (1.39 compared with 0.58 for white). The difference is due chiefly to

greater participation of the nonwhite male in rural areas, because generally the white rate is greater than the nonwhite for all other place of residence classes. The nonwhite female participates less, relative to the nonwhite male, than does the white female relative to the white male (table 1.03.10).

The actual percentages of the population 12 years of age and over engaging in horseback riding are only 5 or 6 percent for the size of place of residence classes. However, when examined in terms of days participation per person, greater variation is evident, showing the urban population in standard metropolitan areas to engage considerably less than the urban population outside of standard metropolitan areas and, especially, than the rural population (table 1.03.10).

This pattern generally typifies each region, and is especially pronounced in the West. All classes considered, the participation rate per person for the summer increases from 0.17 in cities of over 1 million, to 0.19 for cities under 1 million, to 0.57 for smaller urban places, and, finally, to 0.65 for rural areas.

Thus, the joint consideration of income, region, and size of place of residence, suggests that available space and animals in the South and West make participation possible even among low income groups and that the same opportunity does not exist in the Northeast and perhaps North Central regions. Since these data are for summer, variations due to weather are relatively constant.

Persons 25 years of age and over account for only 17 percent of the total horseback riding occasions reported on the survey during the summer. The rate of engaging among this group increases, generally, with number of years education, although the rates appear somewhat unstable across regions. Years of schooling seem to have more effect in the Northeast and less in the West, where rates are about equally as high irrespective of years schooling (table 1.02.10).

For the labor force, farmworkers in the West engage at a rate of two occasions for the summer, while service workers and laborers in the West engage more frequently than they do in other regions. Professional workers in the West also engage fairly frequently (1.13 occasions per person). The next most frequent participant is the white-collar worker in the Northeastern States (0.94 occasions per person). By occupation these are the outstanding participants in the Nation; the remaining variations by occupation are not great, and the frequencies are low (table 1.02.10).

When examined by size of place of residence and occupation, the white-collar workers in rural areas show the highest participation, but rates are generally low and do not warrant detailed analysis (table 1.03.10).

Since horseback riding is chiefly engaged in by younger persons, it is not surprising to find that chiefly those who report good health or better engage in the activity. The number of days per person declines with the reported state of health both for males and females and for each age group (table 1.04.10).

Neither do persons with limiting impairments go horseback riding. The rate among those with no impairments is 0.47 compared with 0.25 for those who have impairments that are not limiting.

Six percent of the population indicate "some" preference for horseback riding, a high proportion considering that only 6 percent of the population went

horseback riding one or more times during the summer. This places horseback riding 11th in the preference order. When considered according to time available, the percentage preferring horseback riding does not vary, each type of occasion receiving 1 percent of the preferences. One would have expected the 2 to 3 hour period to receive more preference indications. The frequency of preference selection does not allow us to examine characteristics of those preferring horseback riding, except in terms of participation in other activities (table 1.21).

Since horseback riding is an activity engaged in chiefly by young persons, one would expect it to be associated with those outdoor activities in which young people like to engage. For example, as participation in bicycling increases, so does the preference mention of horseback riding (from 5 percent preferring horseback riding among those who participate zero days in bicycling to 16 percent for those who participate heavily in bicycle riding). The same relationship holds for those participating in swimming, and to a lesser extent in camping, boating, driving for pleasure, hiking, hunting, sightseeing, and picnicking. Thus, participation in a wide variety of activities is associated with preference for horseback riding. This is particularly true for vigorous activities (table 1.12).

Among those who prefer horseback riding, one fourth participate as often as they would like. Twenty-six percent of those who do not participate as often as they would like feel that they are restricted by financial limitations and 23 percent by a lack of time. Facilities, evidently meaning availability of horses and paths, was mentioned by 15 percent of the group preferring horseback riding. Six percent mentioned an inability to ride (table 1.14B).

It would appear, then, that cost of engaging as well as time to engage share equally as important restrictions upon engaging in horseback riding.

Reasons for not riding more often

Among those who have tried horseback riding but do not like it, about one third mentioned fear as the reason for not continuing to engage. The next most frequent factor mentioned was dislike of being around horses.

Among those who prefer horseback riding, the percentage participating as often as they would like is about equally distributed by income (32 percent among the group earning less than \$3,000 annually compared to 29 percent among those earning \$10,000 or more). Similarly, the most frequent reason given for not engaging as often as they would like is time or money, mentioned about equally for each income group. The group earning \$10,000 or more mentioned a lack of facilities (22 percent) as compared with only 2 percent mention of facilities by those having incomes less than \$3,000 annually. Almost 60 percent of the income group earning less than \$3,000 mentioned time or money as being the chief restriction (table 1.13). Thus, it would appear that increases in income and, leisure time will create more horseback riding occasions, particularly in areas where trails and horses are plentiful.

Rental of a horse for occasional rides is possible for those with moderate incomes, but owning a horse in an urban environment may require considerable outlay,

particularly for feed and stall charges. Such expenditures may not be as great in rural areas where feed is more plentiful. In general, the cost of horseback riding probably is greater than costs for many other outdoor activities.

Riding horses is an outdoor activity in which one usually would engage for 2 or 3 hours, although treks across country might take longer. Great exertion is not required to ride a horse for a brief period, although moderate physical exertion certainly is required. One may mount and ride with little skill or one may possess considerable skill in handling the steed. Furthermore, by varying the animal, the terrain on which one rides, and the time involved, one may continuously create new challenges to improve horseback riding skills. In general, however, the basic skills required for proper control and manipulation of the animal as well as the physical responses necessary on the part of the rider in order to make the activity enjoyable, are minimal and once acquired, may be elaborated upon without undue effort.

Status achievement through participation perhaps is high in urban areas, particularly among middle and upper class groups. In rural America, on the other hand, status may be achieved through possession of unusually fine animals, through skillful performance, or related activities, rather than merely from horseback riding itself. A variety of motives may be served by riding. One may ride primarily because the exercise gained is within one's capacity without overtaxing one's strength. Another motive may be love of animals: the pleasure of attaining coordination of movement between rider and horse creates an affinity between man and beast. Where one rides in a group with others, sociability cannot be minimized, for such undoubtedly is a strong motive for many occasions. A desire for new experience motivates horseback riding occasions which take one over new terrain or into unfamiliar areas. Horseback riding, also, may be a means for sightseeing, picnicking, hunting, and related activities.

The number of horses on farms has declined from about 10 million in 1942 to 3,089,000 in 1960, the latter figure also including mules. The decline suggests a decrease in the use of animals for work on farms, rather than a decline in horseback riding for pleasure. The California Recreation Survey 3/ estimated approximately 267,300 riding horses in the State (1958). Using this figure and applying the National Recreation Survey rates of participation to the California population provides an estimate of 40 occasions per horse for the June-August period. If this rate of horse utilization for pleasure rides by the population 12 years of age and over is generalizable to the Nation, 1,378,000 horses are required for riding purposes. From the Census of Agriculture, 2,224,000 horses of all types (work and riding horses), are on farms but this does not include an unknown number of rental riding horses not on farms. In short, except to indicate that the supply of horses appears to exceed that needed to meet the current demand for pleasure riding, the data on supply of horses are not sufficiently precise for study.

3/"California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, Part II," Sacramento, Calif.: Documents Section, State of California, 1960.

WINTER SPORTS

Winter sports are popular with the younger population—those 12 to 17 years of age. While these activities are primarily concentrated in the Northeast and North Central States, as measured by days participation per person, some parts of the West and South have sites of heavy participation, although the overall per capita participation is quite low. Ice skating, sledging, and tobogganing are engaged in considerably more frequently than snow skiing. The latter is more strenuous and requires more ideal conditions; hence there are fewer occasions. The survey data for analyzing demographic characteristics of snow skiers are not sufficient for analysis.

Since each activity rests upon the existence of either ice or snow, increases in participation may be expected only in areas with these conditions. The only obvious basis for increasing participation among young people is through providing facilities near their homes.

Snow skiing, in contrast, is an activity that young adults will travel distances to engage in over a weekend. Consequently, increases in participation may well be related to the cost of facilities and the existence of appropriate facilities within convenient distances from population centers.

In addition to these activities being heavily participated in by youth, and being concentrated in the Northeast and North Central States, participation appears to be associated with income and availability. Rates of participation increase with rurality, and with income.

Being winter activities, these sports were not included in the factor analysis reported in appendix A. Because of the background characteristics of those who engage, however, they are here presented next to the youth activities.

Depending upon the skill of the participant, various facilities are required for snow skiing and tobogganing, but it probably is fair to say that most of the activity takes place on natural slopes if the participant is young. This means that proximity of residence to a natural resource becomes a primary requisite for participation.

ICE SKATING

Ice skating was engaged in by 7 percent of the population during the winter 1960-61 (December 1960-February 1961). There were 0.52 occasions per person during this period for the population 12 years of age and over. However, the participation was almost altogether in the Northeast and North Central States, the rates in these regions being approximately one occasion per person during the winter (tables 2.01 and 3.01).

Males and females participated at about the same rate (0.56 and 0.47 respectively). Participants are almost altogether 12 to 17 years old although males

participate fairly heavily in the 18-24 age class. Participation declines with age. Within the 12-17 year age group, however, participation is quite heavy (about 2.5 occasions per person). These observations apply to the Northeast and North Central States, participation being negligible in the South and West (table 3.02.19).

The relationship between age and sex set forth above is the same by size of place of residence as by region (table 3.03.19).

In the Northeast and North Central States, the highest rate of participation is among the population in cities of less than 1 million. It is lowest in the largest cities (over 1 million). Participation rates seem to be low in rural farm territory, but our sample size is insufficient to explore the rural farm outside of SMA rates for activities with few adherents. The slight variation by size of place of residence may reflect unavailability at locations convenient to use in the larger cities. The combined rates for the Northeast and North Central regions for December 1960-February 1961, arranged in order of decreasing urbanization, are presented below:

SMA urban, over 1 million	1.51
SMA urban, under 1 million	2.93
Other urban	3.00
Within SMA, rural	2.12
Non-SMA, Rural nonfarm	2.23
Non-SMA, rural farm	1/15

1/Northeast omitted because of insufficient sample.

Within the male 12-17 year age group, participation increases from 2.21 for urban places in SMA over 1 million, to 3.33 for the small urban place not in SMA, and, then, declines to 1.95 for rural population. Thus, with age constant, we have a variation by size of place of residence which may be associated with availability. The pattern for females aged 12 to 17 is somewhat similar, her highest participation (5.39 days per person) being in SMA cities under 1 million. Variations by size of place of residence for other age groups are similar but the rates are low and consequently vary (table 3.03.19).

The combined Northeast and North Central rates indicate that participation steps up fairly consistently from the low to the high income classes. The rate per person for income of less than \$1,500 annually is 0.8 for the Northeast and North Central States combined. The association between age and income (see appendix C table 1 for the summer survey) is responsible for part of the income-participation correlation, tending to depress rates in the two lower income groups and to increase rates slightly in the highest income class. Irrespective of these age differences, however, participation increases with income (table 3.02.19).

The combined rates for the winter for the Northeast and the North Central States, by annual family income, are presented below.

Under \$1,500	0.80
\$ 1,500 to \$ 2,999 . . . . .	.73
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,499 . . . . .	.90
\$ 4,500 to \$ 5,999	2.23
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,999	2.22
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,999	3.22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.28
\$15,000 and over	3.90

The relationship with income is not as clear cut when the entire national sample is considered according to size of place of residence (table 3.03.19) For the population over 1 million, the rate increases to the \$6,000 income group, remains fairly constant to the highest income group when it about doubles. For the rural population, there is somewhat greater variation, but nevertheless an increase from the lowest income group to approximately 1 per person for the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income group; for the rural population thereafter, the rate is quite low. Within the SMA's under 1 million, the highest income group evidences the highest participation rate, but there is considerable variation among the other income groups. The same is true for small urban cities, except that the highest participation group is the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class. Such variations are partly accounted for by variations in larger income, and age variations by size of place of residence. Coupled with the preceeding discussion, they suggest that lower income groups may participate somewhat more frequently in the smaller cities than in the larger ones (table 3.03.19).

Nonwhites participate about one-third as frequently as whites in the Northeast, and about seven-tenths as frequently as whites in the North Central States (table 3.02.19). The nonwhite female goes ice skating about as frequently as the nonwhite male. This is also true for the white male and female (table 3.03.19).

Within SMA, the white male and female rates are approximately equal, but the female participates about half as frequently in small cities and in rural areas as the male (table 3.03.19).

Years of schooling among those 25 years of age and over appears to have little effect upon ice skating (table 3.02.19).

Among the employed population 14 years of age and over, 5 percent went ice skating one or more times during the winter. The rate is somewhat higher in the Northeast among clerical and sales workers and in the North Central States among professional-technical and operatives and kindred workers. The rates are generally low among other population categories (table 3.02.19).

White-collar workers who ice skate are more likely to reside in urban places of 50,000 or more, whereas laborers who ice skate are more likely to reside in small cities (not in SMA). Otherwise there appears to be little association of occupation by size of place of residence with skating days per person. Since ice skating is primarily a young person's activity, rates are low among the labor force (table 3.03.19).

Ice skating and health

Both male and female, aged 12 to 17 years, who report their health "excellent" participate more frequently than those who report their health "good". For older ages, there is a tendency for participation to decline as health is rated poorer, but these participation levels also are low (table 3.04.19).

Similarly, for younger ages, participation is somewhat greater among those who report no impairments, compared with those with impairments. The 18-44 group, with lower levels of participation, have the same rates for the three impairments classes (table 3.04.19).

The percentage of the population 12 years of age and over expressing some preference for ice skating (combining first, second, and third choices) is 18 percent, exceeded only by driving for pleasure (19 percent) for the winter. Thus, ice skating is highly favored in areas and at times when it can be engaged in. As a winter preference, ice skating is negatively associated with participation in fishing and boating, but positively associated with participation in hiking and driving for pleasure. The association is strongest between a preference for ice skating and participation in hiking, where 50 percent of those who participate in hiking 3 or more times during the season prefer ice skating as an outdoor activity (table 3.12).

About 7 percent of the population would like to engage in ice skating but do not for some reason. The 2 principal reasons are lack of ability (34 percent) and facilities being too crowded, inadequate, or distant (35 percent). The next most frequently mentioned reason for not ice skating is lack of time. Although lack of equipment was mentioned by 8 percent, lack of money was mentioned by only 1 percent. The one-third mentioning lack of skill or ability is the largest proportion for any winter activity, and the largest number indicating inability as a reason for not participating. For example, 34 percent gave lack of ability as a reason for not participating in tennis among the 3 percent who prefer tennis during the spring. The 34 percent indicating lack of ability keeping them from ice skating among the 7 percent who would like to engage, represent, of course, about 2 times more individuals. (See tables 3.16 and 4.16.)

Ice skating is engaged in for brief periods of time. By and large this requires that the pond be not too distant from the residence. Traveling long distances to ice skate under winter conditions does not appear to be a possibility for a very large number of skating enthusiasts. Being a vigorous activity, engaged in by young people during restricted periods of time during the winter, ice skating probably will not increase greatly. In areas subject to sufficiently intense cold during the winter months a program of instruction would undoubtedly be well received by the young people. Such programs might be tied into the school or citywide recreation programs. However, adults are not likely to respond in large numbers to such a program. Indoor ice skating may have a more universal appeal throughout the Nation, however.

SLEDDING AND TOBOGGANING

These activities are almost exclusively winter activities (December 1960 - February 1961). Nine percent of the population reported that they engaged one or more times during this period. This percentage, however, is 15 percent for the Northeast and 11 percent for the North Central States. The South and West engaged much less frequently (table 3.01). Our analysis considers only the winter rates.

During the winter season, 0.44 occasions per person are engaged in by the United States as a whole. The rate per person is 1.05 for the Northeast and 0.37 for the North Central States. The rate in the West is only 0.09 days per person (table 3.02.20).

Sledding or tobogganing is almost exclusively a young people's activity, the rate being 2.82 occasions per person among the male population 12 to 17 years of age and 1.38 among the female population of the same ages. The participation among older ages is negligible, being less than 0.16 occasions per person for the United States as a whole during winter. Although rates are higher in the Northeastern region, this general male-female-age pattern is followed in each region (table 3.02.20). The same is true for size of place of residence classes, the youngest age group participating heavier by far (table 3.03.20).

In general, it appears that the lower two income groups participate much less, nationwide, than the higher income classes. Part of this effect is due to the smaller proportion of younger aged persons in these income classes. Within each region there appears to be considerable variation by income, both in days per person participation and in percent participating (table 3.02.20).

The relationship is somewhat similar for income classes by size of place of residence. Above the \$3,000 income class, the rural resident participates more frequently than others to the \$10,000 level. For the two higher income groups, the urban SMA population has the highest participation rates. Generally, however, the variation by income according to size of place of residence is not great (table 3.03.20).

In the North Central region, white and nonwhite rates are about the same (0.37 and 0.42 occasions per person). However, in the Northeast, the nonwhite participation rate (0.13) is quite low compared with the white (1.12). Nonwhite participation in other regions is near zero (table 3.02.20).

By size of place of residence, the nonwhite participation is highest (0.57) in the small urban place and lowest in the cities, 50,000 to 1 million (0.01). For the Nation as a whole, the nonwhite participation rate is about one-fifth the white rate. Nonwhite females participate about one-fifth as frequently as nonwhite males. On the other hand, white females participate about half as frequently as white males. The white female rate is lower than white males in the large city and rural territory, but about equals the white male rate in other size of place of residence classes. Nonwhite female rates are near zero or insufficient for adequate comparison (table 3.03.20).

Sledding and tobogganing, for the Northeast and North Central regions combined, increase as one moves from large cities out toward rural territory,

the peak participation rate being among the rural population near large cities (that is, within standard metropolitan areas). The rural nonfarm rate is slightly lower and the rural farm rate cannot be expressed because of insufficient participation. It is clear, however, that within the regions having an appropriate climate, participation rates are definitely associated with size of place of residence, increasing as the environment becomes more rural (table 3.02.20). The winter participation days per person for sledding and tobogganing, Northeast and North Central combined, are shown below:

Total	1.15
Over 1 million . . . . .	.92
Under 1 million	1.06
Other urban.	1.29
SMA rural.	2.62
Rural nonfarm.	2.09
Rural farm	(1/)

1/Omitted because of insufficient sample.

By years of schooling among the population 25 years of age and over, the rate of participation for the Nation as a whole (0.13) is too small to provide data for analysis. There appears to be a tendency for the rate to increase with years of schooling, but the rates are low and the variation by education is small (table 3.02.20).

Six percent of the employed population engaged in sledding or tobogganing during the winter. This figure increases to 11 percent for the Northeast, highest of any region. There is little variation among occupations. The rate is highest among laborers (0.42), and within this group, the Northeastern States show the highest participation level (1.18 for laborers). Laborers living in rural territory have the highest rate (0.85). (See table 3.03.20.) Since the participants are chiefly in the younger ages, occupation is not a significant variable to consider.

Participation level in sledding or tobogganing is approximately the same whether the person assesses his health as excellent or good. This is true for both male and female. Within the 12 to 17 year age group, participation is higher for those rating their health good than those who rate their health excellent, but this may be due to sampling variation. For older age groups the participation level is quite low (table 3.04.20).

Among younger ages, participation is somewhat greater among those who have impairments than those who do not have impairments. But the difference is not great. For the whole population, the participation level declines with an increase in impairments. It appears that persons with impairments find ways to engage fairly heavily in sledding or tobogganing, particularly those aged 12 through 17. Unfortunately, we have no information on the nature of the impairment (table 3.04.20).

Preferences

Twelve percent of the population in the winter survey expressed a preference for sledding or tobogganing. This places sledding or tobogganing sixth in

the winter preference order (combined first, second, or third choices). Preference for sledding or tobogganing is somewhat positively associated with participation in swimming, camping, hiking, picnicking, driving for pleasure and sightseeing, although the association is not great in some instances. On the other hand, the preference for sledding or tobogganing is negatively associated with winter fishing, boating, and hunting. The strongest association appears to be with hiking, where 11 percent of those who hike zero times during the period prefer sledding compared with 41 percent preferring it who hiked 3 or more times during the period (table 3.12).

Two percent of the population would like to engage in sledding or tobogganing but do not for some reason. Among the reasons they gave for not engaging, 42 percent mention facilities are too crowded, inadequate or distant. This is the highest percentage mentioning this factor for the winter, although snow skiing (39 percent mentioning facilities) is almost as high. Other than facilities, ability to sled is mentioned by 21 percent of the population, while 12 percent mention lack of time and 12 percent mention equipment. Money as a limitation on activity is mentioned by only 2 percent of the population. From this one may infer that the provision of facilities at locations convenient to young people's homes will increase participation (table 3.16).

SNOW SKIING

Snow skiing in winter is an activity of only 2 percent of the population 12 years of age and over. Four percent of the population engage in the Northeastern States, compared with 2 percent in the North Central and West. The percentage participating in the South is near zero (table 3.01).

For the Nation as a whole, the population engages 0.06 times per person during the winter, which also is the same as the participation rate for the North Central States. In the Northeast, however, the participation rate is more than twice this (0.16). These seasonal rates are shown (table 3.01).

Some preference (first, second and third choice) is expressed for snow skiing by 6 percent of the population, for the winter months. This places snow skiing ninth in the preference order, quite a low position. A preference for snow skiing in the winter is partially associated with winter participation in swimming, camping, and to some extent hiking and picnicking. The preference for snow skiing is negatively associated with boating participation (table 3.12).

For the winter period 12 percent of the population would like to engage in snow skiing, although they do not engage in snow skiing at present. This is the largest proportion desiring any activity for the winter period who do not already engage in it. The most frequently mentioned reason for not engaging is that facilities are too crowded, inadequate, or distant (39 percent so mentioning). Among the other reasons mentioned, the lack of ability (22 percent) is the most important reason, although, lack of time (14 percent) also was mentioned. The lack of money was mentioned by 9 percent of those who would like to engage in snow skiing but do not at present. Consequently, it would appear that the provision of facilities near population centers would do more to increase participation in snow skiing than anything else. This applies only to those areas having the appropriate climate for this activity (table 3.16). Artificially creating ski runs holds promise of satisfying part of this need. The participation rate in snow skiing is not large enough to identify the demographic characteristics of skiers.^{1/}

^{1/}Other sources provide some information on this subject:

Theodore A. Farwell, Jr., William C. Estes, Terrence K. Hays, Jack A. McCullough, "Consumer Preference in Ski Areas," March 1961, mimeographed, a privately circulated marketing research report. Program development aspects are reported with a bibliography, in "Winter Facilities Development Committee," report to the 1961 New Hampshire Legislature, Senate Joint Resolution 1, Apr. 19, 1961. Concord, New Hampshire: State Planning and Development Commission, 1961.

WATER SPORTS

Outdoor recreation on water includes swimming, canoeing and sailing, boating (rowboating and motorboating), water skiing, and fishing. A wide variety of water resources are required for these activities: swift streams, lakes, ponds, swimming pools, and large areas of uninterrupted water surface for sailing or boating. Neither are the activities always compatible with one another. The quiet water in a shaded cove that brings peace to the heart of the fishermen is destroyed when boats for water skiing pass by. Water contaminated by discharge from cities and industries is conducive to none of these outdoor activities; even boating is unpleasant under these conditions.

These activities, when grouped together into a water-oriented activity score, provide the second most predictable set of activities for analysis. Thirteen percent of the variance in this score among North Central females may be accounted for by regression on the background factors. This percentage ranges up to 26 percent for the male in the Northeast and in the West. Age and urbanization account for most of the variance, from 7 to 20 percent. Education, occupation, and income account for 0.5 to 5 percent of the variance within the region-sex groups. (See table 10, appendix A.)

If we may interpret degree of urbanization as a measure of proximity to water areas, we may include proximity with leisure time and age, as factors which condition most importantly participation in these water activities. The physical exertion required for some of them would strongly support the age factor.

Let us briefly examine some of the correlates of swimming. Rates decline by age for each sex. Participation, even during the summer, is greater in some regions than others, and over the year it is associated with climatic conditions of the region. Income is associated with participation by region and by size of place of residence. However, residents of large cities participate more and residents of rural areas participate less than the average. Whites participate more than nonwhites. The health and impairment status of the person is related to participation. As education increases, participation in swimming increases also. In short, the activity is highly responsive to a number of predictor variables.

Water activities, themselves, are fairly closely interrelated, and the factor loadings are high on all of the water activities and on several of the related activities. These factor loadings, as shown in table 4, appendix A are: boating 0.78, water skiing 0.71, fishing 0.60, swimming 0.43, picnicking 0.32, and camping 0.39. Walking for pleasure and bicycling each receive a negative factor loading.

Construction of swimming pools close to population aggregates is one means of meeting the demand for

water activities. Pools may be located near the residences of those needing them, thereby reducing travel; and they serve all ages. Pools may well be a most economical means of supplying recreation hours in volume. Boats are everywhere evident and the many factors associated with boating participation strongly support continued increases so long as access points are available and water areas are suitable. Stream contamination is a problem which can limit participation in all water sports considerably. Fishing, on the other hand, the traditional delight of the outdoorsman, has been increasing and may be expected to continue to increase, if adequate resources are provided.

SWIMMING

Swimming represents a wide variety of activities. The "quick dipper" may take a brief but active swim between other daily activities. A less active but longer swim may involve being in and out of the water in 30 minute intervals throughout a morning, an afternoon, or for the entire day. The all day sun bather and the occasional dipper may exert only a small amount of effort while in the water. The scuba diver may spend an entire day in and out of the water, or only a few hours, as the occasion requires. His purpose may be to bring home fish, marine objects, or archaeological artifacts. In addition, swimming may be accompanied by water polo, or boating; it may include periods of surfboard riding or water skiing; it may involve games or picnics on land near the water, ranging from baseball to bridge, and for the young it may include building sand castles.

With this wide variety of activities which one may classify as "swimming", it is no wonder that the time required for a swimming occasion ranges from a quarter or a half hour to a period encompassing a whole day. And, too, the monetary outlay required for swimming may vary widely with the locale, the length of time engaged, and other circumstances. Certainly, a dip in a nearby creek or river, requires only leisure time, provided one may gain access without being harassed. Many farm lads undoubtedly began their swimming experiences this way. On the other hand, one may fly to Hawaii or to the Caribbean for a week of basking in the sun and only occasionally go into the water. The level of income required for swimming may vary, depending upon the type of swimming. Unfortunately, our study sheds no light on the variation in type of swimming, although it shows participation by income.

In addition, the above indicates that there is wide variation in the physical exertion or activity required to engage in swimming. Lying on the beach may be engaged in and, in fact, be beneficial to persons who

possess impairments or are in ill health, but active swimming over a relatively long period of time may require excellent health and demand extreme physical exertion.

Similarly, the physical coordination required to float requires only minimum skill. On the other hand considerable practice and skill are required to enter into competitive racing or diving, and in the case of scuba diving, particularly, knowledge of safety precautions is necessary.

Perhaps because of its general popularity, swimming probably accords little status to the individual. However, undoubtedly status accrues through several associated situations. This includes the locale or location of swimming, the prestige level of the club to which the person may belong, and related status symbols and conditions surrounding the activity. This is not to say that outstanding performance, as the winner of diving trophies or swimming meets, as in all sports, does not bring the participant status and prestige.

Since swimming requires manipulation of the body, coordination, and muscular activity, it is possible to continuously achieve higher and higher skill levels. Hence, continuous learning is possible through participation and practice.

In its purest form, swimming undoubtedly satisfies a motive for simple bodily manipulation. As a competitive sport, the motive for achievement and prestige attainment is added. Undoubtedly many additional motives are involved (sociability, exposure to risk, adventure, etc.), depending upon the age, socioeconomic status, interest, etc., of the participant. Such motives are meaningful only in the context of the situation.

The population 12 years of age and over swims approximately 6.5 times per person a year. These occasions are chiefly in the summer, 80 percent of them, in fact. The West exhibits the highest fall and spring rates (1.12 and 0.89 days per person) of any region, and the North Central, the lowest. The discussion which follows considers only the summer experience (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Swimming was engaged in by 45 percent of the population 12 years of age and over during summer 1960. Participation in swimming amounted to 5.15 occasions per person during the 3-month period. This places swimming next to walking and driving for pleasure in popularity (table 1.02.16).

The Northeastern region ranks highest in swimming days per person, 6.82, while the South ranks lowest, 3.97. The West, 5.36, has a higher rate of participation than the North Central States, 4.63 (table 1.02.16).

This regional variation is almost inversely related to the available inland surface water supply per capita. The relationship is also poor when miles of beach per 1,000 persons 18 years of age and over are considered. The region is too large a unit to examine supply-use relationships, and observation suggests that much swimming takes place in pools rather than natural water areas. The percentage participating one or more times annually in swimming is directly related to rated opportunity within the area of the 66 sampling areas of the Survey

Research Center national sample.^{1/} This percentage increases from 35 percent in areas of least opportunity to swim to 54 percent in areas of best opportunity. The presence of the physical resource, then, directly affects participation, as also does climate on an annual basis.

Swimming and age

Participation in swimming is highly associated with age, for both male and female. The rate declines steeply from a high of 17.6 occasions during the summer for males 12 to 17 years of age, inclusive, to 0.6 occasions for the summer among males 65 and over. A parallel situation exists for females (table 1.02.16). This relationship is exactly the same for each region, although the relative magnitude of regional rates varies.

The stability of the association between age and swimming is seen, also, when age and sex rates are examined by size of place of residence (table 1.03.16). The variation is greater between regional means than between size of place of residence means. The rates by size of place of residence decrease with size of place, declining successively from 5.9 in cities of over 1 million to 4.7 in rural areas.

Within each size of place of residence class the participation rate declines successively with each age group, both for male and, in most cases, female also. The greatest decline is between the youngest age group (12 through 17) and the next higher age category.

For each income class, the rate of participation in swimming increases for the United States as a whole and for practically all classes within a region. For example, families earning less than \$1,500 annually participate at a rate of 1.2 occasions per person during the summer, as compared with more than 10 occasions per person during the summer for members of families in the \$15,000 and above income class. The correlation coefficient, using income classes (table 1.02.16), is 0.92. The same general relationship holds when one considers income by size of place of residence, although the step increases are not as uniform as they are by region. However, income influences participation days per person within each size of place of residence class (table 1.03.16).

Rate of participation by whites is about 2 1/2 times that of nonwhite (5.52 compared with 1.96). The difference between rates is greatest in the Northeast, where the white rate of 7.18 compares with the nonwhite rate of 1.63, and less in the West where the nonwhite rate most closely approximates the white (5.39 compared with 4.74). (See table 1.02.16.) Although the white female rate is about the same as the male rate, the nonwhite female rate is less than half that of the nonwhite male (2.82 compared with 1.19). This difference according to sex appears to be fairly constant across each size of place of residence class, although sample

^{1/}"Outdoor Recreation for America." Washington: Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, 1962. Appendix table 15, p. 217.

size does not permit adequate exploration of this (table 1.03.16).

Swimming is associated with size of place of residence. Persons living in or near urban areas (for example, the rural population in standard metropolitan areas) have rates of participation generally greater than the population living in rural farm and rural nonfarm areas. Such is the case in each region, except the Northeast, where the rural nonfarm rate of participation is unusually high (9.77). In each region the rural farm participation is lowest of all place of residence categories. There is a fairly uniform decrease in rate from the largest city to the most rural area (table 1.02.16). Undoubtedly the combined differential resulting from variations in income and age within each of these subpopulations (that is, size of place of residence by region) explains much of the apparent ecological effect upon participation rates.

Education of persons 25 years or older is directly related to participation in swimming. The rate rises from 0.57 for those who have had 4 years or less schooling to 5.85 for those who have completed college or more. The general pattern is followed within each region, although there is some variation. For example, in the Northeastern region the rate decreases with the highest educational group and the same is true in the West (table 1.02.16).

For employed persons 14 years of age and over, the rate of participation is lowest for farmworkers and highest for professional, technical and kindred workers. White-collar workers have the second highest participation rate, but other occupational groups do not vary greatly. There are a few variations from this pattern according to region. For example, in the South, the lower income occupations, laborers, and service workers, have low rates which approximate those of farmworkers; this probably is an effect of race. In the West and Northeast the participation of service workers is higher relatively, than the Nation (table 1.02.16).

When occupations are viewed by size of place of residence, the same relationships hold. Of course, farmworkers evidence participation only in rural territory. Professional and technical workers, and white-collar workers have higher rates in very large cities (over 1 million) than in other locations. Except for these, there are no systematic relations which help explain participation. It would appear that occupation has a small contribution to make in explaining swimming behavior, in addition to size of place of residence, region, and other factors previously mentioned. However, the compound effect of age and income may well be the most significant factor (table 1.03.16).

Both men and women who swim a great deal judge their health to be excellent, and, conversely, those who swim little judge their health to be poor. The relationship is quite direct between these two factors for each age group, including the age group 65 years and over. The most frequent participants, incidentally, of any classification, are males aged 12 through 17 who judge their health to be excellent, this group reporting an average of almost 20 occasions during the summer. This relationship with health also is observed for impairments. Persons with limiting

impairments, nevertheless, participate to some extent, almost two occasions per person during the summer (table 1.04).

Swimming preferences

Swimming ranks first in the preference order, 42 percent of the population indicating a preference for it. The nearest contender to this position is picnicking and fishing, each receiving 33 percent of the general preferences (table 1.21).

For the United States as a whole, preferences for swimming are greater in the city, 52 percent, than in other place of residence categories. The percentage declines fairly systematically from the largest place of residence class to the rural outside SMA, the latter being 32 percent. The effect of this gradient of urbanism is pronounced in the Northeast where 57 percent of the population in SMA's over 1 million express a preference for swimming (table 1.17).

Expressions of preference are about the same for both male (40 percent) and female (43 percent). As one would expect from the nature of the activity, the percentage preference is greatest among the youngest age groups, three-fourths of the 12 and 13 year-olds expressing a preference for swimming among males and 83 percent expressing a preference among females. The percentage declines with each age category to a low of 12 percent among males 65 years and over and 5 percent among females of the same age group (table 1.17).

As a vacation activity swimming (22 percent) is preferred over all other activities, sightseeing being almost as popular (21 percent). The association of vacation preferences with size of place of residence and age is evident here, as above (table 1.22).

For the United States as a whole, sightseeing is slightly preferred over swimming as a weekend summer activity, although in the Northeast swimming is preferred. Other regions show a preference for sightseeing or fishing (table 1.25).

For a day's outing, picnicking (31 percent) is preferred over swimming (14 percent) as a summer activity. Such is the case in each region (table 1.28).

For an occasion of only 2 or 3 hours duration, 10 percent express a preference for swimming. This compares with 10 percent preferring walking for pleasure, 11 percent playing games, and 15 percent driving for pleasure (table 1.31).

The choice of swimming as first, second, or third preference is highly associated with frequency of participation in swimming. Seventeen percent who did not participate nevertheless express a preference for swimming, suggesting an extensive unfilled need (table 1.12).

Activities preferred by persons who participate in swimming form a clear pattern. Swimmers also prefer boating, water skiing, camping, horseback riding, and bicycling—suggesting physically active outdoorsmen. Conversely, negatively associated with participation in swimming is preference for fishing, hunting, picnicking, and walking for pleasure. Among passive activities, preference for driving for pleasure, sightseeing and attending outdoor sports events are negatively associated with participation in swimming (table 1.12).

The correlation between participation in swimming and in other activities for summer 1960 is shown below. Swimming participation is significantly associated with all other outdoor activities. The association is particularly high with other activities of youth: playing outdoor games, picnicking, boating, water skiing, bicycling and attending outdoor sports events. This suggests that swimming facilities will enhance any combination of summer recreation facilities. The correlation coefficients from appendix A, table 3c) follow:

Playing outdoor games or sports.....	0.42
Boating other than sailing or canoeing...	.39
Picnicking.....	.38
Bicycling.....	.28
Water skiing.....	.28
Attending outdoor sports events.....	.27
Hiking.....	.23
Nature walks.....	.23
Horseback riding.....	.22
Fishing.....	.21
Camping.....	.21
Driving for pleasure.....	.20
Sightseeing.....	.18
Walking for pleasure.....	.16

Thirty-nine percent who prefer swimming participate as freely as they would like. The reason for restricted swimming participation most frequently given is that of time (32 percent) and lack of facilities (13 percent). Only 7 percent give financial reasons for not participating as much as they would like (table 1.14A). As the labor force enjoys more leisure time, as the retired population increases, and as the population in the younger ages increases, one may expect a portion of these additional hours—at least in summer—to be spent in swimming and water sports.

SAILING AND CANOEING

The participation rate for canoeing over an entire year is 0.12 occasions per person 12 years of age and over. This rate provides insufficient cases for analysis of demographic characteristics of canoeists. However, the data (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01) show that canoeing is chiefly a summer activity. Seven-hundredths day per person out of 0.12 annually occur during summer. The rate for canoeing is about the same for each region (0.13 for the Northeast and North Central, 0.12 in the West, and 0.1 for the South).

Sailing participation is about the same as canoeing, sailing being 0.11 occasions per person for the year. However, sailing is somewhat more evenly distributed between the summer-fall seasons than canoeing. There is considerably more sailing in the Northeast (0.17 occasions per person) and in the West (0.13 occasions per person) than in the rest of the Nation.

The preference mentions for these activities are not great enough to provide data for presentation.

BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING AND CANOEING

Technological development of the lightweight, high horsepower, gasoline motor coupled with techniques of boat manufacture, have made possible mass distri-

bution at popular prices. These factors have combined to make boating popular among 22 percent of the population during the summer. Including all types of boating except sailing and canoeing, this 22 percent use rate results from preference as well as technological improvements. Preference cannot be minimized, for our image of the yachtsman has been an image of the extremely wealthy.

Consequently, when small motor powered boats became available to large numbers, the motivation to possess a boat already was present. This motivation arose also from the desire to freely explore lakes and rivers, and a desire for speed, both in the boat and on water skis. Outboard motors reduce the effort of fishing, and make it easier to go farther and seek out better fishing spots. Undoubtedly, these are important motivations. In addition, one achieves status through possessing a boat which not very long ago only a rich man might own.

Another source of motivation arises with the use of the boat for group activities. The person with a family finds boating an unusually satisfying group activity. "Togetherness" is assured. The group may explore a lake or river for a day, or for several days with camping equipment.^{2/} Swimming, water skiing, fishing, even sightseeing, create varied activities for a party.

A number of skills are required in boating. Control of the craft and navigation, perhaps, employ few skills under normal conditions for small boats, but inclement weather presents greater problems. For longer distances across open water, the skill of navigation is involved. Whether the motor is an in-board or outboard motor, mechanical skills for maintenance of the motor come into play—knowledge many boys accumulate in working on motors and gadgets of American culture. Other skills are involved, also: painting, knowledge of and sensitivity to weather conditions, knowledge of legal regulations, and others. The limits of skill development in boating depend upon the type and size of the boat, and the water characteristics of the area. In any case, however, the variety of skills and the level of perfection to be achieved are sufficient to continually challenge most boatowners.

The physical activity required to launch and operate a boat may vary from moderate to quite a great deal. In particular, when unusual weather conditions occur, physical activity may tax one to the limit.

Both income and time are required for participation. Not only is income significantly associated with boat ownership and operation, but available time also is essential. Residential location in relation to water has an important bearing upon time required for a boating occasion. The boatowner who lives beside the water may engage for 2 or 3 hours at a time with ease, but the man who lives further from the water must ride to the launching point, perhaps carting his boat behind his automobile. This requires time, and he may be unwilling to go boating for less than a full day's outing. Or, he may prefer to make several days of it, sleeping in the boat or camping on the bank. In

^{2/}For example, see John and Jane Greverus Perry, "Boatenting off the Beaten Track," *Popular Boating*, July 1961, p. 46.

sum, motivations to engage in boating are many, status achievement potentially high, the skill level needed is sufficient to challenge one's interest, and boat operation and ownership undoubtedly are related to available time as well as income.

The 22 percent of the population 12 years of age and over engaging in boating one or more times during the summer 1960 was spread fairly uniformly across the Nation. Slightly more were in the North Central region (27 percent) and slightly less in the South (19 percent). For the summer this represents 1.22 occasions per person during the 3-month period for the United States.

The summer is the period of most intense boating activity. In the fall, there are only 0.36 occasions per person and in the spring, only 0.25 occasions. Our definition of boating excludes canoeing and sailing, but does not exclude row-boating. However, it is thought that most of the boating occasions reported involved the use of either an outboard or inboard motor (tables 1.02.05, 2.02.05, 3.02.05, and 4.02.05).

Boating rates by region

The North Central region (1.48 days per person), and the Northeast (1.38 days per person) have the heaviest boating participation rate for the summer. For the fall, the heaviest participation is the North Central States (0.48) and West (0.42). In the winter participation is greatest in the South (0.28 days per person), with practically no boating in other areas. In the spring, the South also has heavy participation (0.40 days per person) with the West (0.25) and the North Central States (0.21) following behind. Thus, climate affects boating participation (tables 1.02.05, 2.02.05, 3.02.05, and 4.02.05).

Males participate in boating almost twice more than females. For both male and female participation in boating declines with age. For example, the teenage male group participates at a rate of 3.7 days per person during the summer months, and with some variation, this rate declines successively to 0.18 for the 65 and over age group. The rate of participation is sustained fairly well across the 18 to 44 year age group. In fact, the male 25 to 44 age group participates slightly more heavily than the 18 to 24 year age group, and it may logically be supposed that this age difference is associated with income capability to own a boat. The same is true among females. This general pattern of sex-age relationship is repeated in each region, with a few minor variations (table 1.02.05).

Examining male rates by age for size of place of residence, it is clear that the depressed rate for males aged 18 to 24 years arises chiefly from lower rate in large cities (cities 1 million and above). Table 1.03.05 suggests that these are most probably white-collar workers or laborers living in large cities. It is clear then that males participate considerably more than females, and that the fairly definite relationship between age and participation is conditioned by residential and, to some extent, regional factors.

Income is directly associated with boating participation. The number of days participation per person increases fairly uniformly from 0.14 for the income

group earning less than \$1,500 annually to 3.16 for those earning \$15,000 or more.

In the Northeast participation rates increase with income, reaching an exceedingly high participation rate (for boating) in the top income class (7.58 occasions per person during the summer). In the North Central States the participation rate increases to the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class, remains approximately constant to the top income group, when it falls off about half. Except for sampling variation, it would appear then, that the middle class and upper middle class income groups in the North Central States are the heaviest participants. In the South, the situation is somewhat similar, except that the peak participation group (2.45 occasions per person) is reached with the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income class, and falls off thereafter for higher income groups. On the other hand, in the West there are a group of relatively heavy "boaters" in a lower income class (\$3,000 to \$4,499 income class and another in the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income class). Who are these two separate groups in the West? The occupational table suggests that these are professional and technical workers in the higher income group, and white-collar and service workers in the lower income group. This, however, is merely an inference, since we do not present rates for occupations by income (table 1.02.05).

Place of residence introduces an additional variation in the relationship between boating participation and income. For the rural population (both in and out of SMA), participation increases to the next highest income class and then falls off slightly. For the small urban place (under 50,000) a peak participation rate of 3.49 days per person for the summer is reached with the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class, after which the rate is about one-third as high.

Whites go boating about seven times more frequently than nonwhites: 0.18 occasions per person compared with 1.34 for white. The highest nonwhite rate is in the North Central region where the white is about four times the nonwhite rate. The nonwhite rate in the West is quite low. Nonwhite rates by size of place of residence are too small for comparison (tables 1.03.05 and 1.02.05).

Boating participation does not vary greatly by size of place of residence, as is seen in table 1.03.05. In each region except the Northeast, participation rates increase from the big city outward to more rural environments, and reach a peak with the rural population in standard metropolitan areas. For areas characterized by greater rurality, however, the rates are less, the lowest rate being the rural farm population outside SMA's. There is less variation in the Northeast and this pattern is not found there. For other regions, however, the relationship probably means that persons with sufficient income living somewhat closer to water areas for boating, particularly those living in suburbs, participate more than their big city counterparts (table 1.02.05).

Participation in rural areas increases with income, suggesting that proximity, given sufficient income, encourages participation (table 1.03.05).

Among those aged 25 years or more, participation increases fairly consistently from those with least schooling to those who have had some college, and declines slightly for those who have completed college

or more. One would expect this association because of the association with income. Education is associated in each of the regions, although in the West, the peak participation for boating is attained by the group completing high school (table 1.02.05).

Occupationally, the rates do not vary significantly. Farmworkers have the lowest rate (0.53) and skilled workers and foremen have the highest rate (1.67) with professional people next (1.46). By region, variation in rates is greater than between occupations, but it is not significant. In the West, for example, the highest rate is among professional workers (2.59), while the lowest rate is among the managers (0.50) and farmworkers (0.45). In other regions, peak rates are reached by the service workers in the Northeast (3.26), by skilled workers in the North Central States (2.32) and by the white-collar workers in the South (1.80). The rates are relatively uniform with only moderate variation (table 1.02.05).

Size of place of residence rates by occupation do not vary greatly. The greatest variation is among service workers who reach a peak rate in the small metropolitan place (50,000 to 1 million) but none of the other occupations vary greatly by size of place of residence (table 1.03.05).

The presence of impairments has no effect upon boating participation for group aged 18 through 44. However, for those 12 to 17 years, the presence of impairments limits participation considerably. State of health has a stronger effect than impairments. As health is judged less satisfactory, participation rates decline, from 2.25 for males reporting excellent health to 0.09 for males reporting poor health. A similar situation exists among females. The relationship, also, is fairly consistent for each age class (table 1.04.05).

Preference for boating

Boating, other than sailing or canoeing, ranks eighth—midway in the preference order—11 percent of the population 12 years of age and over choosing boating (table 1.21). Slightly more people prefer boating for a day's outing or a weekend trip (3 percent) than for a vacation activity (2 percent) or for a brief period of 2 to 3 hours (1 percent).

The general preference for boating is relatively evenly distributed by region (table 1.17).

For the United States as a whole there is little variation in the percentage choosing boating by size of place of residence. The smallest percentage choosing boating (9 percent) is among the population in standard metropolitan areas over 1 million, and the largest (14 percent) is found in small urban places (not in standard metropolitan areas). In the Northeast, on the other hand, the preference for boating is much greater in the rural areas outside SMA's (21 percent). This is consistent with our findings on boating participation in the Northeast, where the days per person was higher in the rural non-SMA's areas. Other regions do not duplicate this picture, however. In the West, for example, preferences for boating are expressed more frequently among residents of small cities, and there are other within-region variations which probably reflect accessibility to boating waters.

By age, the preference pattern is not as concentrated among younger people as are some other activities. For example, 17 percent among males 25 to 44 years of age is the highest percentage. Variations in boating preferences for vacation, weekend, day's outing, and for 2 to 3 hour periods, are not large (tables 1.22, 1.25, 1.28, and 1.31).

A preference for boating increases with days boating participation, from 6 percent preferring boating who have not participated at all during June-August 1960 to 22 percent preferring boating among those going 1 to 4 times, and 46 percent preferring boating who participate 5 or more times. A similar relation of increasing preference with increasing boating participation characterizes a preference for swimming, for fishing, and for water-skiing—all water-related activities. The percentage expressing a preference for camping also increases as days of boating increases. However, for most all other activities the percentage preference for the activity decreases as boating activity increases. This is particularly true for passive activities, such as picnicking and walking for pleasure (table 1.12). Those who go boating, then, develop into specialized water-oriented outdoorsmen, excluding many other forms of outdoor recreation.

This association of boating participation with other activities is reinforced by correlation coefficients (appendix A, table 3C). Highly associated are water skiing (0.47), swimming (0.39), fishing (0.37), picnicking (0.24), camping (0.23), and playing outdoor games and sports (0.22). Picnicking is the only contradiction. Table 1.12 shows that a preference for boating increases with days participation in picnicking, but (from table 1.12.05) an increase in days participation in boating is negatively related to percentage preference for picnicking. Thus those who already have a boat don't care too much for picnicking, but those who are picnicking would like to go for a ride in a boat. One may conjecture that currently active picnickers provide an apt market for boats.

Twenty-seven percent of those who prefer boating participate as freely as they would like. The remainder list both financial restrictions and lack of time as principal reasons, 32 percent mentioning finance and 26 percent mentioning time. Only 9 percent mention that they do not participate as often as they would like because of restricted facilities (too crowded, inadequate, or distant).

For both water skiing and boating, financial ability looms as a major restriction on participation. The percentage of those who do not participate as often as they would like is greater for those who prefer these two activities than for any others, the next highest being for horseback riding (26 percent) and bicycling (24 percent). Time was mentioned as a significant restriction for both boating and water skiing. It would appear then that increases in income and leisure will result in increases of boat purchase and boating participation (table 1.14B).

In relation to income the percentage who participate freely increases from 17 percent for those earning less than \$3,000 annually, successively with each income class (only four income classes are used in table 1.13) to 34 percent who participate as often as they would like among the income class \$10,000

or more. Similarly, the percentage mentioning time or money as a restriction is relatively constant across income classes, ranging from 56 to 62 percent, the lowest percentage being for the top income class. This serves to confirm the relationship between boating preferences and income (table 1.13).

WATER SKIING

Six percent of the population 12 years of age and over went water skiing during the summer 1960. They went an average of five times during the summer, but this amounted to only 0.3 occasions per person for the population as a whole. Water skiing, consequently, is engaged in less than any of the other water activities included in this study, except for canoeing and sailing.

During summer, participation is about equal throughout the Nation, although there is somewhat less water skiing in the North Central States (0.21) than in the West (0.43). However, on a year-round basis, because of climatic differences among the regions, water skiing is engaged in more in the South (0.54) and the West (0.62) than in the other two regions. The longer summer in the South and West makes more water skiing possible in the spring and fall in these regions (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Considering now only the summer, we find that participation in water skiing decreases with age. The highest male rate is 1.20 for the 12 to 17 year group, and with each age class the rate declines successively to practically zero for those 45 years and over. The same relationship obtains for females, except that the overall female rate of 0.19 is about half the male (0.42). In the South and West the youngest age group (12 to 17 years) in the study participate slightly less than the next higher age group but, except for this variation, the pattern for the Nation of decreasing rate with advancing age is followed in each region (table 1.02.18).

Rates by sex and age show that approximately two-thirds of water skiing occasions are engaged in by persons under 24 years. It is this group that we wish to examine by size of place of residence (table 1.02.18).

Among males, generally, there is little variation in the rate of participation by size of place of residence. However, males 12 to 17 years of age participate at considerably higher frequencies if they live in the large cities rather than in smaller cities or rural territory. This is not exactly the situation among females within this age group, however. Boat ownership or having friends who own a boat conditions the frequency with which one participates in water skiing, as we shall see later (table 1.03.18). One would suspect, then, that immediate proximity to a water area, insofar as this is reflected by size of place of residence, does not affect participation as much as boat ownership.

Skiiing and income

The percentage participating in water skiing increases from 1 percent for the group earning less than \$1,500 to 14 percent for the group earning

\$10,000 to \$14,999. The step increases to the \$10,000 to \$14,999 class are fairly uniform. Similarly, the number of days participation increases from 0.04 days per person for the lowest income class to 1.32 for the highest income class for the United States as a whole. Thus, water skiing is directly and positively related to family income. This relationship varies by region. It may be partly a function of the number of young persons, say 24 years of age and under, in each income class by region. It may also mean that there are regional variations in boat ownership by income, which is the case. Table 5.47 shows that ownership of boat and motor increases successively with each income class from 1.8 percent among family income group earning less than \$1,500 annually to 17.6 percent for those who earn \$20,000 or more annually. Estimates of the percentage having both boat and motor present in the household are presented for broad income classes in table 4, below. It is significant in the present context that 13 percent of the population earning \$4,500 to \$9,999 in the South is the largest percentage ownership for this class. Boat and motor ownership dips down somewhat deeper into the income hierarchy in the South than in other regions. This is reflected in the water skiing participation by a peak rate of 0.95 for the South among those earning \$8,000 to \$9,999. The peak for the West and the Northeast falls in a higher income group. Within the North Central region the variation by income is less, even though the peak participation of 0.53 falls in the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class (table 1.02.18).

Table 4. Percentage of persons reporting boat and motor in household, for broad income classes, by region, September 1960 survey

	National Recreation Survey			
	Annual family income			
	All	Less than \$4,500	\$4,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more
United States	8	3	8	21
Northeast	5	2	4	20
North Central ..	8	3	9	19
South	9	4	13	24
West	8	4	5	25

Turning now to income by size of place of residence, it is not surprising to find that those earning \$15,000 or more annually report the highest rate of participation in water skiing among those who live in large cities (over 1 million). For those living in cities 50,000 to one million, the peak participation rate is reached with the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class and the rate is fairly constant among higher income groups. In small cities, the relationship to income is somewhat similar, but the rates of participation are much lower. Among rural residents, on the other hand, the rate of participation is practically zero in the lower income group, but it increases to reach a peak (1.15 days per person) with the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income group, and falls off for the highest income class (table 1.03.18).

Consequently, the joint effect of income and size of place of residence is quite distinct for water skiing.

Nonwhites do not engage in water skiing frequently enough for the sample to register their participation. The survey only shows that, during the summer, nonwhites engage at a rate of less than 0.005 days per person. In contrast, whites engage at a rate of 0.34 days per person for the United States (tables 1.02.18 and 1.03.18).

A relationship between number of days water skiing by size of place of residence and region is observed only for the West. Here, the rate of participation for large cities, 0.19, increases to 1.0 for the rural population of standard metropolitan areas and declines thereafter to almost zero for the rural farm population. Thus, the urban population and those living near urban influences increase in water skiing with decreasing size of city. But evidently the rural farm population of the West is dispersed in areas sufficiently removed from boating water that distance intervenes to reduce participation (table 1.03.18).

The participation rate among persons 25 years of age and over is only 0.14 days per person. Among this group there is a tendency for the better educated to participate somewhat more, but the frequencies are small and the corresponding variations are indeterminate (table 1.02.18).

The data are somewhat more adequate for the employed population 14 years of age and over, although rates of participation are still quite low. Lowest rates are observed among the farmworkers and among the managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm). Service workers, including private service workers, have somewhat higher rates than the remainder of the population. There are small variations among occupations by region, but considering the low rates perhaps the differences are not meaningful (table 1.02.18).

Considering occupation by size of place of residence, there is a tendency for some occupational groups living in rural areas to participate more heavily than those living elsewhere. Occupational groups living in small urban places generally participate at lower rates than those living in larger urban places. Other than these, few differences by occupation among size of place of residence are evident.

Impairments limit water skiing participation of persons between ages 12 and 17. However, for those aged 18 to 44, the number of days water skiing per person is fairly constant whether or not the person has impairments (table 1.04.18).

State of health bears a positive relationship to water skiing—the better the health, the higher the rate for both male and female. This is the case not only among younger ages, but also among those 18 to 44 years. The rate for those older is too low to consider (table 1.04.18).

Water Skiing preferences

Five percent of the population indicate "some" preference for water skiing (first, second, and third choices) as a summer sport. Thus, water skiing ranks low in the preference order, although the

percentage who prefer water skiing during the summer months exceeds the percentage who prefer to hike, go nature walking, bicycling, and even to attend outdoor concerts and drama. The preference for this outdoor activity according to time available to engage is the same (1 percent) for vacations, trips and, outings (table 1.21).

Consistent with results reported for boating, participation in other water activities is associated with a preference for water skiing. This includes swimming, boating, camping, and fishing, greater participation in each indicating an increased percentage who prefer to water ski. The same is true for picnicking. Participation in no other activities shows a significant positive association with preference for water skiing (table 1.12).

The correlation coefficient (see appendix A, table 3C) for water skiing with the following activities are: boating (0.47), swimming (0.28), camping (0.21), fishing (0.16), and picnicking (0.14).

Nineteen percent of those preferring water skiing engage as freely as they would like. Reasons for restricted activity in water skiing are principally financial (33 percent), and a lack of time (29 percent). These reasons are similar to those obtained for restricted boating participation (table 1.14B).

Activity characteristics which may condition participation in water skiing include not only a minimum income for the purchase and maintenance of boat, skis, etc., but also available time. Not only must time to actually ski be considered, but also the time required to go from residence to lake or waterfront. Because the level of physical exertion is fairly high for water skiing, it is not surprising that it is principally an activity of youth. Perhaps it is not the physical activity alone which appeals to youth, but also the risk and uncertainty which make water skiing an exciting sport. Compared with many other outdoor activities, the level of skill is moderate. Because of the association with boats, water skiing becomes a relatively high status activity, although this may vary considerably with the group. The level of skill required to participate is undoubtedly improved with practice, but, except for stunt and high-hazard activities, continuous learning is not enabled through participation. Motivations to engage in water skiing include those motivations associated with swimming as well as boating. Additional attractions include speeding over water with risk and the thrill of successfully meeting situations requiring quick decisions. Water skiing is always a group activity, since the skier must be associated with the boat pilot. Increases in surface water would undoubtedly lead to increases in water skiing participation. A reduction in stream contamination would increase participation. Wide adoption of suits to wear for cold weather skiing might lead the more daring to engage more heavily in the fall and in spring. Other than these factors, an increase in participation rests more upon an increase in the use of boats and an increase in available leisure time than other factors.

FISHING

The United States population 12 years of age and over fishes at a rate of 4.19 occasions per person, annually. The rate is greater in the summer (1.99) and spring (1.07) than in the fall (0.75) or winter (0.38) (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01).

There is evidence from the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting that the average days per person fishing increased about one-third from 1955 to 1960, as is shown by the following:^{3/}

1955 "times" per person (NSH&F)	2.58
1960 days per person (NSF&H)	3.55
1960-61 days per person (NRS)	4.19

The difference of 0.64 days per person, 1960, is explained chiefly by differences between two surveys in definition of a fisherman.^{4/}

The rate of fishing is greatest in the South, 5.3 occasions per person for the year. And the rate in the South is as great or greater than other regions for each season, being matched in the fall by the West. Lowest fishing rates are recorded for the Northeast, where throughout the year the population engages 3.26 times per person (tables 1.02.08, 2.02.08, 3.02.08, and 4.02.08).

Now, examining in detail survey results for summer 1960, (table 1.02.08), we find that, except for swimming, fishing is the most popular of the water-oriented outdoor summer activities. More than 37 million persons, 12 years of age and above, fished at least one time during June-August, 1960. This is 29 percent of this population. The percentage varies from 21 in the Northeast to 33 in the South and North Central States. However, as mentioned above, the rate per person is greater in the South than in other regions, even though regional differences are small.

Females fish about one-third as frequently as males. However, this ratio increases to approximately one-half for older females.

^{3/}These occasions per person were estimated, as follows:

1. Estimated from table 8, p. 59, "1955 National Survey of Hunters and Fishermen." The open end class was estimated from NRS data to have a midpoint at 70.5. Population was estimated at 125,536,000.

2. From table 13, "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting;" population: 131,226,000.

3. From tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01, "National Recreation Survey," part II.

^{4/}This is explained in appendix D of the "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting." The "National Recreation Survey" presents data on total participation during 3 month periods June 1960 to June 1961 while the "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting" presents data on "substantial" participants during calendar 1960, which excludes "primarily unlicensed persons who fished or hunted once or twice and who spent little or nothing to do so." One reason for using this definition in the "National Survey of Fishing and Hunting" was to make possible a comparison between the 1955 and 1960 fishing and hunting. When the two surveys are adjusted to make them comparable, they give substantially the same estimates of percent engaging one or more times. (See appendix 3.)

Males fish more in younger ages, than when they are older, and the rate for the United States decreases with each older age group. This is generally true for each region, although not consistently so. The pattern for females is almost the reverse, however. Females fish infrequently in the younger ages but more frequently as they become older. For the South the average days participation for females increases with each age group to those 65 years and over (table 1.02.08).

As one moves from the large city to rural areas, the fishing rate increases, reaching a peak of 3 occasions per person among rural nonfarm residents, a rate three times that for cities over 1 million population. With some variation this relationship holds for each region. Within urban areas, the North Central region has the heaviest participation rate (table 1.02.08). Thus, participation increases with proximity to the resource, as the latter is measured by urbanization.

Fishing and residence

Fishing rates vary more by size of place of residence than they do by region, as is seen in comparing the days per person by region with the days per person by size of place of residence (tables 1.02.08 and 1.03.08).

This is generally true also, for age and sex by size of place of residence. The rate of participation for the rural male decreases uniformly from the youngest to the oldest age groups (9.3 to 1.5 days per person). This is the most consistent relationship of all size of place of residence classes for fishing, but generally the rates by age for males follow this pattern. The rates for females by residence classes are much less consistent. For small urban places, the female rates increase with age to 65 years, but the ages of peak rates are different for other size of place of residence classes (table 1.03.08).

The middle-range income groups participate in fishing more heavily than the two upper and two lower income classes for the United States. This pattern holds generally for each region, although it is more irregular in the Northeast and West than other regions (table 1.02.08).

There are significant variations in the rate of fishing within each income class, depending upon size of place of residence. For practically all income groups the rate of participation increases as one moves from large cities to rural areas. Thus, those earning less than \$3,000 who live in cities over 1 million participate at a rate of 0.23 occasions per person. Persons in this income class living in rural territory participate at a rate about seven times greater. For the \$6,000 to \$8,000 income range, the rate increases from 0.73 for the large city population to a rate about five times larger for the rural population. Thus the peak rural rate is 3.79 days per person, falling in the \$3,000 to \$4,499 income group. For the city of over 1 million the highest participation level, 2.32, is attained by the income group earning \$15,000 or more. Thus, proximity to the rural environment favors use by lower income groups. Differences in rates appear to be significant between residence classes and

between income, but residence accounts for considerably more of the variance (table 1.03.08).

Among those 25 years of age and over, there is a tendency for the summer fishing participation to increase with years of formal schooling. However, this relationship is not consistent within each region (table 1.02.08).

For the Nation as a whole, the white and nonwhite fishing participation rates are quite similar but there are considerable regional variations between color groups. In the Northeast, for example, the whites fish about six times the rate of the nonwhite group. This ratio is about four for the West, but only 1.5 in the North Central States. In the South, on the other hand, the nonwhite fishes more often, the white being only 0.65 of the nonwhite rate (table 1.02.08). However, females, both white or nonwhite, fish about one-third as frequently as corresponding males (table 1.03.08).

When residence is considered, color differences in participation show up prominently. Nonwhite participation in rural and small urban places exceeds the white, but nonwhite rates in large urban places are low compared with white rates, both for male and female. Although our nonwhite sample is small, making the nonwhite rates less reliable, nevertheless, this pattern is quite clear (table 1.03.08).

Persons with no impairments participate in fishing at higher levels than those with impairments, and those whose impairments are limiting participate much less in fishing. This pattern is fairly uniform for each age group. Those with limiting impairments participate at a rate only about half that of the total (table 1.04.08).^{5/}

Fishing preferences

Fishing is a preferred outdoor activity among 33 percent of the population. It ranks second, with picnicking, to swimming in order of preference. As a preferred activity on vacation it ranks third, giving place to sightseeing and swimming as the preferred outdoor activity. These three activities by far exceed all others as preferences for the vacation. Thirteen percent of the population prefer fishing for a weekend trip, again placing fishing in third position to swimming and sightseeing. For a day's outing, fishing ranks third (11 percent), with swimming and picnicking exceeding it. With only 2 or 3 hours available, 5 percent of the population would prefer to fish, placing fishing in fifth position in order of preference for this time period. Thus, for any

type of recreation occasion, fishing stands fairly high in the order of popularity (table 1.21).

The percentage preferring fishing as a general outdoor activity varies inversely with size of place of residence, from 20 percent expressing a preference in large urban areas to 45 percent expressing a preference in rural areas. More people express a preference for fishing in the South than for any other activity (44 percent). However in the North Central region swimming (39 percent) is preferred over fishing (36 percent), and in the West fishing is equalled by picnicking, and excelled in preference by swimming, and in the Northeast it is excelled by picnicking, driving for pleasure, and swimming as preferred activities (table 1.17).

Preference for fishing (54 percent) is highest in the 25 to 44 age group. This is true for males, but females in each age group (to 65 and over) prefer swimming and picnicking to fishing (table 1.17).

As a general preference, males prefer fishing (47 percent) even over swimming (40 percent). Females prefer swimming (43 percent), driving for pleasure (31 percent), and sightseeing (24 percent), as well as picnicking (47 percent), in preference to fishing (20 percent) (table 1.17).

Participating in fishing is negatively associated with a preference for such activities as picnicking, walking for pleasure, driving for pleasure, sightseeing, attending outdoor sports, and attending outdoor concerts, etc. On the other hand it is positively associated with preference for camping, hunting, boating, and water skiing. Thus, the person who enjoys fishing also has a preference for these active land and water activities (table 1.12).

One fourth of those who prefer fishing participate as freely as they would like. Forty-eight percent of those who prefer fishing mention time restrictions as a reason for not engaging more often. This by far overshadows other reasons. Financial restrictions were mentioned by only 9 percent; facilities were mentioned by only 7 percent. One may conclude that lack of income is not the major factor restricting participation in fishing (table 1.14B). Increases in available leisure time will most probably result in increased fishing participation.

Factors associated with fishing depend upon the type of fishing engaged in. Fishing in salt water, from a bank or a pier, from a rowboat or a motorboat, fishing still or in motion—each implies slightly different time periods, different physical activity requirements, skill demands, and equipment. As one might expect, then, the time required varies from all day to an hour or so, and may include as much as a weekend or week trip. A great many fishing occasions undoubtedly require little or no expenditure, even for bait. On the other hand, some fishing requires extensive paraphernalia, expensive boats, and other kinds of capital outlay. Consequently, some types of fishing are readily accessible to all income groups, while other types of fishing are restricted to those who have sufficient available income. Income and geographic area of residence, then, bear significantly upon type of fishing.

^{5/}Additional details on the current characteristics of sport fishermen is available in "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting," Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1961, (Circular 120). A discussion of supply factors and the future role of recreation fishing is contained in Willis King, Jack E. Hemphill, Albert H. Swartz, and Karl F. Stutzman, "Sport Fishing Today and Tomorrow." Washington: Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, 1962, Study Report 7. Other ORRRC reports of interest are Study Report 10, "Water for Recreation—Values and Opportunities," Study Report 4, "Shoreline Recreation Resources of the United States," and Study Report 1, "Public Outdoor Recreation Areas—Acreage, Use, Potential."

Some insight into these differences is available from the "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting." Expenditures per fisherman was lowest for salt water fishermen on the Pacific coast (\$91.62) and highest for Atlantic coast salt water fishermen (\$102.39). Fresh water fishermen spent an average of \$95.25. Approximately one-third of the fresh water fishermen most often use natural lakes and ponds and approximately one-third most often use rivers and streams, but these percentages vary greatly from region to region. For example, natural lakes and ponds are most often used by about 60 percent of the fresh water fishermen in New England, but by only 8 percent in the East South Central States. Rivers and streams are most often used by about 51 percent of the Mountain States and Pacific States fresh water fishermen. Such factors, of course, are quite closely resource oriented.^{6/}

The level of physical activity expended on a fishing occasion may vary considerably. Sitting in a boat or on a bank requires little effort, while standing in a swiftly moving stream fly-fishing can be quite exhausting physically. Similarly for skill: the level of skill depends upon the type of fishing and nature of the lures used. As is the case in many contacts with nature, even the most experienced fisherman has much to learn and may always find possibilities to improve his skill. The normal or typical fishing experience is not likely to bring status to the participant. If he possesses unusual skill or consistently returns with a good catch, he is likely to be accorded appropriate prestige. Similarly, fishing with expensive equipment, such as in certain types of sea fishing, undoubtedly brings greater status than other types of fishing.

As is the case with many outdoor activities, the participant is undoubtedly motivated by any number of incentives. He seeks food, and the better the catch the more rewarding the experience. Once the fishing skill is acquired, for example in casting, the exercise of the skill becomes a motive for fishing. But there are other motives. The fisherman may

seek the peace and tranquility of the shady cove, or he may join with others and find the sociability of the occasion the more rewarding experience. The father or mother may wish to pass on to the child the pleasures of the sport. The young lad may wish to bring home as large a catch as his friend. These and many other motives undoubtedly go with the fisherman to the lake, stream, or shore.

Fishing leases

Table 5 shows that about 1 percent of the population 12 years of age and over leased fishing rights "during the last 12 months." This is approximately 49 persons with leases for each 1,000 fishermen. In total there were approximately 1,240,000 persons reporting fishing leases in effect during this period. However, this does not mean that the lease was effective during the entire period of the year, as may be inferred by examining tables of hunting leases (table 13). By region there were more persons with leases per capita in the South than other areas. There were approximately 20 persons per thousand population reporting leases in the South compared with approximately 7 in the North Central region and about 4 in the Northeast and West.^{7/}

Table 5. Estimated number of persons with fishing lease, and per capita fishing leases held "during the last 12 months," by region

Persons with fishing lease	National Recreation Survey				
	Region				
	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number (add 000)...	1,240	138	269	761	72
Per 1,000 population					
12 years and over...	9.74	3.95	7.28	19.56	3.51
Per 1,000 fishermen	49.0	36.5	32.0	84.2	16.6

Note: Estimates of fishermen from the "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting," p. 52.

^{6/}The "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting," op. cit., pp. 43-55.

^{7/}See Ch. 5, Hunting Lease section for related information.

BACKWOODS RECREATION

Camping and hiking are typical backwoods activities. Mountain climbing and hunting, similarly, are included among the activities presented in this chapter.

Activities similar to hiking such as walking for pleasure and nature walks also receive relatively high factor loadings for this group of activities, as is shown in table 4, appendix A. Negative weights are assigned to driving for pleasure and attending outdoor sports events—signifying that persons who are typical backwoods sportsmen tend to shun these forms of recreation.

Neither hunting nor mountain climbing were included in the factor analysis presented in appendix A, because neither of these activities had a sufficiently high level of activity for the summer.

The backwoods score is not highly predictable from personal characteristics. According to table 12, appendix A, the amount of the variance accounted by background characteristics varies from a low of 4 percent for females in the South to 20 percent among males in the West. (See, also appendix A, table 10.)

Age provides the most dependable basis for estimating the backwoods score. Income also contributes significantly. Other factors of minor significance are urbanization, the presence of children, and the non-work status of head of household. The high weight given to camping is also reflected in the moderate rate for bicycling and for sightseeing—the one because of the youthful nature of campers and the other because of the utility of camping in traveling.

Camping is already increasing faster than the sites for camping can be provided. Even camping in remote and undeveloped areas is extensive. Increases in camping will most certainly accompany increases in travel, for camping makes it possible for families to enjoy weekends and vacations economically far from home. Camping facilitates other outdoor activities, such as fishing and hunting. When resources are developed for such purposes, facilities for camping should be included, also. The Survey Research Center study showed that about one-third of the campers enjoy camping in remote areas removed from other people, while about the same proportion enjoy camping in an area where they can visit and talk with other campers.^{1/} Consequently, both types of camping areas are needed.

Further increases in camping rest upon the answer to the question, "Camping for what?" After camping for sightseeing and travel and camping for fishing and hunting, other interests must be introduced into the camping pattern in order to make it a creative and challenging aspect of outdoor recreation. There are many such interests served by living close to nature in a new and stimulating locale for brief

periods of time: photography, art and sketching, collecting plants and mineral specimens, visits to historical locales. Group camping with portable equipment provides a basis for groups and organizations to isolate themselves for brief periods. Such isolation serves to intensify interaction and communication and to achieve goals gained through group integration or through other learning experiences.

Hiking on trails with a pack is closely related to camping and requires only trails and occasional shelters. The construction of trails in parks needs to be accompanied by stimulation of their use by trail clubs. Mountain climbing with gear is a logical extension of hiking; an increase in this activity can be expected only from the more vigorous hiker.

CAMPING

The population camped 0.86 days per person during 1960-61. About one-half of these camping days were spent during the summer, and about one-fourth in the fall. Over the year, there is a much higher rate of camping in the West (2 days per person) than in other areas. The South is second (0.79 days). This regional variation is consistent with the weather, and the lower rates by season for the Northeast and North Central suggest the effect of climate upon participation (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01). Altogether there were approximately 113 million camping days during the 12 month period, June 1960 - May 1961.

Among outdoor land-related activities, camping during June - August 1960, was engaged in by 8 percent of the population. An estimated 10,440,000 persons 12 years of age and above camped one or more times during June - August 1960. For the United States during this period, the average camping days per person was 0.46 (table 1.02.06).

On the average, residents of the West camp nearly three times the rate of other regions, with the Northeast area camping somewhat less than the others (table 1.02.06).

Males participate in camping at rates greater than females: about one and a half times more for the United States, and up to two times more in the South. For the United States as a whole, this relationship holds for each age group, except the 25-44 year group. Females of these ages camp at higher rates than males in each region, except the South, where the male rate is three times greater. Evidently, camping is less family oriented in the South (table 1.02.06).

The youngest age-sex groups camp more frequently than others, and the rate declines to very low rates for the 65 years and older group, except for males 45 to 64 years living in the west (2.11).

Camping and income are directly related, each higher income group participating at rates greater than the preceding, except for the highest income class (\$15,000 and over). This relationship generally holds within

^{1/}Fva Mueller and Gerald Gurin, "Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults," ORRRC Report 20, chapter 6.

each region, although there are minor variations. In the South and Northeast, for example, participation reaches its peak with the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income class, compared with the peak in the next higher income class for the North Central and West regions (table 1.02.06).

Among those 25 years and older, the rate of camping increases with education to the group who finished high school, then declines. There are some variations in this pattern by region, the most outstanding being the North Central States where the peak group is the college graduate. Participation in the West varies with education more than other regions.

Nonwhites camp very little compared with whites. The nonwhite in the West camps more than any other nonwhite group, but his rate is only about half the white. Both nonwhite males and females participate less frequently than the corresponding white sex group, but the nonwhite female rate is quite low when compared both with nonwhite males and white females (table 1.03.06).

The rural resident camps more per person than the urban in the West (1.05 to 0.48 days) and the Northeast (0.33 to 0.27 days). Highest participation rates obtain among the rural nonfarm residents of the West. While the rural resident participates more in camping than the United States urbanite (0.59 to 0.36 days), this pattern is by no means uniform within each region. The North Central States, notably, deviate from it, partly because of the low rates for the rural population outside of SMA's. However, not only region, but also income and age appear to contribute to the explanation of differences in camping rates among residence groups (table 1.02.06).

The explanation may lie in differences in the purpose of camping, which perhaps grows out of one's residential environment. In urban places 50,000 to 1 million population, and rural areas, both male and female teenagers participate more frequently than other age groups. This is true, also, for males but not females living in very large cities. In smaller cities, the 18-24 year olds participate more heavily. Most probably the latter camps to hunt and fish and the former for Boy and Girl Scout or other youth activities (table 1.03.06).

The highest number of days per person within SMA's is the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income group, and is one income group higher for the small urban and rural populations. Camping holds much less attraction for the group earning \$10,000 or over who live in urban areas over 1 million population, perhaps reflecting the barrier of distance and the attractiveness of other nearby forms of recreation.

Generally, those with no impairments camp slightly more frequently than those with impairments, but the relationship is not consistent for the several age groups. In fact, for the 18-44 age group, the rate for those with limiting impairments is 0.61 compared with 0.44 for those with no impairments (table 1.04.06).

The camping days per person is directly related to the respondent's report on the state of his health for teenagers and young adults. However, this pattern is not repeated for older males. State of health has little influence upon participation rate for the male, but has a distinct effect upon participation among

older females. Camping with automobiles, trailers, conveniences at campsites, etc., is attractive, even to older males (45-64 years) in poor health. Older females, however, if in poor health, are not attracted to camping.

The employed population, generally, camps at the same rate as the nonlabor force population (the former including only employed persons 14 years of age and over). This is also true of the rural population. However, within urban areas, the employed camp slightly more who live in cities of over a million, but employed persons residing in other urban areas camp less than the nonlabor force population 12 years and older (table 1.03.06). See accompanying table 6.

Table 6. Camping days per person for the labor force (14 years and over) and the nonlabor force (12 years and over) by size of place of residence, June-August 1960

	All	Urban in SMS		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out of SMA
		Over 1 million	Under 1 million		
Labor force....	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.26	0.58
Nonlabor force	.47	.22	.59	.48	.59

Source: Table 1.03.06.

Professional and technical workers and craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers participate more in camping than other occupational groups. The higher participation of these two groups in the large cities contributes to the excess of camping participation observed above. These two groups also fish at relatively high rates. Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm, participate at rates about as low or lower than any other occupational group in each residence class. Occupation is associated with participation less in the West and Northeast than in other regions (tables 1.02.06 and 1.03.06).

Camping preferences

Camping ranks ninth in the preference order, and holds a comparable rank to boating, hunting, walking for pleasure, and attending outdoor sports events. Preference in terms of time available indicates that camping is preferred for a weekend trip or on a vacation by 4 and 3 percent, respectively, of the population (table 1.21).

By region, a general preference for camping is much greater in the West (24 percent) than other regions (6 to 10 percent). Each size of place of residence class in the West presents a higher general preference for camping than comparable areas in other regions, the highest percentage being rural residents in the West (35 percent). Males (12 percent) express slightly higher preference for camping than females (9 percent), but differences between sexes by age are slight (table 1.17). Vacation and weekend preferences for camping vary little by size of place of residence or age-sex (tables 1.22 and 1.25).

Participation in camping is more strongly associated with preference for water activities and hunting than with other types of outdoor recreation.

Participation in camping is negatively associated with a preference for other passive activities, such as driving for pleasure, sightseeing, and attending outdoor sports events, and milder outdoor activities, such as picnicking and walking for pleasure (table 1.12). As is shown below, camping is more highly associated with participation in water activities than with other types of outdoor activity. It has very little association with some of the activities more popular with urban people. Below is presented the correlation coefficient (summer 1960, data) of participation in selected activities with camping participation.^{2/}

Hiking	0.28
Fishing . . . . .	.21
Boating . . . . .	.22
Swimming . . . . .	.21
Water skiing . . . . .	.21
Horseback riding . . . . .	.09
Attending outdoor sports events . . . . .	.08
Walking for pleasure . . . . .	.06

From this it is clear that nothing would please campers more than to camp beside a lake to enjoy the associated pleasures of fishing, boating, swimming, etc.

Twenty-three percent of those who prefer camping participate as often as they would like (table 1.14B). Time is by far the most frequently mentioned reason for not participating more often, 47 percent of those who prefer camping so indicating. Only 10 percent mention financial restrictions. Slightly more of the group earning less than \$3,000 (67 percent), indicate the time-money restriction than do other income classes, and fewer in this income class participate as often as they would like (table 1.13). Consequently, financial restrictions may impede camping in the lower income class.

Tent ownership

Ownership of tents is much more prevalent in the West, 14 percent so reporting, than in other regions. The South stands lowest, with 3 percent reporting tents large enough to stand in. The percentage reporting tents increases with income, from 2.5 percent for the less than \$4,500 income group to 8 percent for the \$4,500 to \$9,999 class, and 13 percent for the highest income class. Vacation trailers are reported by about 1 percent of the population (table 5.48).

Camping appeals partly because it is a different way to live. In the wilderness study, reasons for wilderness camping most frequently mentioned were to get away from civilization, and to observe nature.^{3/} These two reasons were also the most frequently quoted reasons for "liking to rough it" among approximately 1,000 respondents who said that they preferred to "rough it" during a vacation in preference to enjoying comfort.^{4/} Other reasons for camping

which have been reported in studies include esthetic-religious reasons, for health, sport, or play, and for socialability, or to respond to the pioneer spirit.^{5/} To this might be added the economic reason, since to some a camping vacation enables the family to travel and see the country which otherwise would be prohibited by costs.

Camping is most appropriately engaged in on a weekend or vacation. Some minimum income level is required for a person to possess the tent, vehicle, and other paraphernalia necessary to camp. In addition, a variety of skills is required from cooking to woodcraft, and one undoubtedly improves upon these skills as one camps more frequently. In particular, whether one travels by automobile, with mule pack, or with back pack, determines the type of equipment and the type of skills which come into play on a camping outing. The physical activity involved, similarly, will vary with these factors, camping by automobile being the most moderate, physically. There probably is low status achievement through camping participation, although this probably is higher among younger age groups.

Camping in "undeveloped" areas

In developing its plans, the Commission recognized the need for information on the extent of camping in undeveloped and remote areas. Although it was not included in the National Recreation Survey summer questionnaire, the question was asked of campers on each subsequent survey.^{6/} Thirty-three percent of the campers reported camping in "undeveloped areas" only and 2 percent reported camping in both types of areas. Consequently, 35 percent of all campers reported some camping in areas other than developed areas.

A precaution may be helpful in interpreting this. The percentage of campers who camped in "undeveloped areas" is not the same as the percentage of camping days spent in these areas. Our data do not show the latter. Finally, the fact that the campers who were questioned were fall-winter-spring campers rather than summer campers may bear upon the results. Slightly more than half of all camping days occur during the summer.

^{2/}Gregory P. Stone and Marvin J. Taves, "Camping in the Wilderness", in Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyersohn, "Mass Leisure," Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1958, pp. 290-305.

^{3/}The question determined whether camping had been "in developed areas" or "in wilderness or remote areas". The latter is identified as "undeveloped areas" in the above report to avoid misinterpretation with camping in areas officially designated as wilderness. Wilderness was defined to the interviewer as "an area not accessible by improved roads and without developed campsites." This definition is more general than those used by such Federal agencies as the National Forest Service or the National Park Service. Consequently, the percentage reporting camping in undeveloped areas may appear to be high in relation to the numbers camping in officially designated wilderness areas. For a further discussion of the terms, see "Wilderness and Recreation—A Report on Resources, Values, and Problems," ORRRC Study Report 3, chs. 1 and 4.

^{2/}See appendix A, table 3c.

^{3/}"Wilderness and Recreation—A Report on Resources, Values and Problems," ORRRC Study Report 3.

^{4/}Eva Mueller and Gerald Gurin, with the assistance of Margaret Wood, "Participation in Outdoor Recreation: Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults," ORRRC Study Report 20.

Those who had camped in "undeveloped" areas were asked, "For the type (kind) of camping you were doing, were the places where you camped or planned to camp crowded? That is, were too many people there?" Nine percent of the campers in undeveloped areas said, "yes". Thus, crowding in undeveloped areas during fall, winter, and spring does not appear to be a problem. Those responding "yes" were also asked, "Did the presence of these people cause you to change your camping plans in any important way?" Only 4 percent of all campers in "undeveloped" areas said, "yes." Below is shown the percent of campers who report camping in undeveloped areas and the percent changing plans because of crowding during fall, winter, and spring, 1960-61, (three surveys combined).

Total percent	100
Camped developed area only	65
Camped undeveloped area only	33
Camped both	2
Total undeveloped area campers	100
Undeveloped area campers reporting area not crowded	91
Undeveloped area campers reporting area crowded	9
Undeveloped area campers reporting area crowded but did not change plans because of crowd	5
... changed plans because of crowd	4

HIKING

Hiking is chiefly a summer activity. More than half of all hiking days for the year (June 1960-May 1961) (0.42 days per person) occur during the summer. Only 0.16 days per person occur during other seasons. Hiking in the West (0.72 annually) is about twice greater than hiking days per person in other regions. This is primarily due to the unusually high rate of hiking in the summer, but also partly from heavier hiking in the fall in the West (0.16). (See tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01.)

Only 6 percent of the population went hiking one or more times during the summer 1960. The population 12 years of age and over hiked at about the same rate as it went water skiing or attended outdoor concerts. This was 0.26 occasions per person for the summer (table 1.02.09).

Our definition of hiking required that it be along trails with a pack, thereby distinguishing it from walking for pleasure, mountain climbing, and nature walks.

With this specialized definition of hiking, we find that slightly more than half of the hiking occasions engaged in during the summer 1960 by the population 12 years of age and over were by boys or girls 12 to 17 years. This group alone hiked more than 17 million days (or part days) during June-August 1960.

Boys of these ages hiked an average of 1.4 times during the summer, compared with 0.41 for girls. These are the peak participation rates within each sex group (table 1.02.09).

The people in the West hiked approximately 0.5 occasions per person during the summer, which is

twice the national rate. Conversely, the people of the South (0.17 occasion per person) hiked less than other regions. The 12 to 17 year old males are the most active hikers in each region. The rates are quite low for the male population to age 45, except in the West where the rates for males are higher, age by age. The retired Northeasterner, aged 65 and over, also hikes frequently, approximately 0.97 occasions during the summer. The rates by age and region for females are lower and less stable. In general, younger females engage more heavily than other females (table 1.02.09).

This general age-sex pattern is repeated when age and sex are considered by size of place of residence. The small urban place (less than 50,000) shows slightly higher participation rates than other size of place of residence classes, and part of this is due to heavier participation among males 65 and over who live in these communities and to young females (18-24 years). Other than this, the young male, irrespective of place of residence, is the principal hiker (table 1.03.09).

Hiking and income

Although hiking cannot be considered an expensive outdoor activity, the rate of participation, nevertheless, is associated with income. The rate increases from almost no participation among the class receiving less than \$1,500 annually per family to 0.68 occasions per person during the summer among the group earning \$10,000 to \$15,000 per family. Participation falls off for the highest income class. This pattern also characterizes the four regions, except for a small variation in the West and for a "peak" reached with the \$8,000 to \$9,999 income group in the North central region. In the West, there is heavier participation in the lower third of the income classes, than is characteristic of other regions (table 1.02.09).

Interesting variations appear when one considers income by size of place of residence. In the very large cities, there is heaviest participation in the \$8,000 to \$9,999 family income group, but also relatively heavy participation in the \$3,000 to \$4,499 class and the top income class. In cities 50,000 to a million, the \$10,000 to \$14,999 family income class hikes at higher rates and, conversely, there is practically no hiking among the \$3,000 to \$4,499 income class. The latter group, however, participates relatively heavily in the small cities (less than 50,000 population), but the heaviest participation in this size community is among families earning \$10,000 to \$14,999 annually. The \$8,000 to \$14,999 income group participates more heavily in rural areas. This inconsistent pattern of income in relation to hiking participation evidently reflects variations in organizational membership of 12 to 17 year olds according to economic status of the family. One would suspect that there is greater effort in the very large cities to encourage affiliations with organizations which include hiking as part of their program, as contrasted with the cities under 1 million (50,000 to 1 million). In small cities, on the other hand (under 50,000), such organizational affiliation is chiefly within the upper middle classes, although the lower income groups also participate. The survey does not provide evidence that occasions were sponsored by organizations, but

observation at locations suggests that much trail hiking is enjoyed by either organized groups, or families plus friends^{2/} (table 1.03.09).

When size of place of residence is considered by region, the relationships previously mentioned hold up. In the West the populations in standard metropolitan areas participate more heavily than other residence groups. In the Northeast, however, participation is heaviest among small city populations. In the South the participation level is low for all size of place of residence classes (table 1.02.09).

Putting youth aside for the moment, let us consider the hiking participation among those aged 25 or more according to years of education. The participation rate increases with each educational level, from zero for those who only have had up to 4 years of schooling to 0.62 occasions per person during the summer for those who finished college or more. This pattern characterizes the Northeast and the West, but is not typical of the North Central region nor the South. One would suspect that these well-educated hikers in the Northeast and West also are in the higher income brackets. The absence of such association in the North Central States and the South is partly accounted for by the low participation rates in these two areas (table 1.02.09).

The white population (on the average) hikes more than four times as frequently as the nonwhite (0.28 compared with 0.06 days per person during the summer). This relationship is fairly consistent across regions, and for each size of place of residence class. Among nonwhites both male and female rates are uniformly low. White female rates are slightly less than male rates for each size of place of residence class, but differences are not great. The overall difference between white male and white female is 0.35 to 0.21, while comparable nonwhite rates are 0.07 and 0.05 (tables 1.02.09 and 1.03.09).

Among employed persons 14 years of age and over, only the professional, technical and the white-collar group participate to any appreciable extent. Together these groups account for 65 percent of all hiking among employed persons 14 years of age and over. These two occupational groups stand out, also, when we consider region or size of place of residence (tables 1.02.09 and 1.03.09).

Hiking participation is closely associated with one's reported state of health, only those reporting excellent or good health participating to any appreciable extent. This generally holds for each age and sex group (table 1.04.09).

Hiking is fairly strenuous and those with limiting impairments hike very little. On the other hand, the rate for those whose impairments are not limiting

is about the same as the rate among those who have no impairments (table 1.04.09).

Hiking preferences

Hiking is quite low in the preference order for outdoor activities, only 3 percent listing "some" preference for hiking. The degree of preference increases with more frequent participation in hiking for such active recreations as swimming, camping, horseback riding, and bicycling. These are vigorous activities, characteristic of youth (table 1.12).

One-third of those who prefer hiking are able to hike as frequently as they would like. Another one-third of those who prefer hiking do not engage as often as they would like because of insufficient available time. Another 12 percent are restricted because facilities are not immediately available. Restrictions due to financial ability are insignificant. Females who prefer hiking mention more often than males the unavailability of paths and other facilities, but both mention the time restriction about equally (table 1.14).

For the adult population, the association of hiking with income, with professional and white-collar occupations, and with education, suggests that the older hikers are a fairly well-identified group. But hiking is not generally popular throughout the adult population.

Hiking in the United States does not have the appeal that it has in Europe. Our youth (12 through 17 years) are the principal hikers. With a pack, it becomes a strenuous activity, and to engage requires considerable physical effort. Among those who have tried hiking but did not like it, more than half say it is too strenuous for them.

One may hike on trails with a pack for brief periods of leisure time, provided one is proximate to open country with trails. In such cases the exertion need not be great. More typically, however, our urban population must travel from home to the open country site before beginning a hike along a trail. Consequently, his trek may be overnight or longer, and the physical activity may be quite strenuous. In either case, little income outlay is involved, the chief requirement being available leisure time. The requisite knowledge and skill are not difficult to acquire: walking skills of normal persons need only be augmented by knowledge of safety precautions and attention to bodily comforts—experience easily acquired from companions. More important a requirement than skill, however, is an interest in hiking, and obviously the physical challenge it offers appeals to the young male or female more than other groups. The level of status achieved through hiking is generally low, perhaps, for most of our population segments. There may be considerable notoriety attached to unusually long or hazardous hikes, such as a trek across continental United States. Among some age groups, such as adolescents, there may be considerable status accruing to one who hikes 20 miles a day, say, or traverses an unusually rough terrain. Except for such cases, status as a motivational factor is insignificant, perhaps, when compared with the motivations associated with the physical activity of movement, of seeing new and varied scenes from

^{2/}For example, the fourth ranking "activity most enjoyed" by various types of groups surveyed at recreation sites was "trail hiking" among "family plus friends or relatives" and among "organized groups (troop, team, club)". See: Leslie M. Reid, James H. Hall, and Raleigh Barlowe, "The Quality of Outdoor Recreation Areas as Evidenced by User Satisfaction." ORRRC Study Report 5. Washington: Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, 1962. See especially table 22, and app. IV, table 6. Among organized groups, picnicking, swimming, and camping preceded trail hiking in the preference order.

heights achieved on foot, and from satisfactions resulting from fellowship and personal encounters along the trail. Hiking with a particular purpose in view, such as to collect specimens or to reach an unusually stimulating locale, becomes a genuine learning experience. Whether such experiences are capable of continuously contributing to learning depends upon the individual. Certainly, hiking is more frequently a group than a solitary activity, and the group feature of the activity has made it a favorite outing experience for young people's organizations, study groups, etc. Perhaps programs to increase the frequency of hiking should be directed at organizations, particularly young people's groups, and should emphasize physical satisfactions, fellowship, and the creation of learning experiences. Individual facilities may appropriately emphasize particular physical features (a peak, a waterfall, a mine, a historical site, etc.) or nature objects for collecting.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Approximately 1 percent of the population 12 years of age and over engages in mountain climbing during the summer months. An estimated 12 million occasions occurred during the 12-month period (June 1960-May 1961, inclusive). This is approximately 0.09 occasions per person, a very low participation rate compared with other outdoor activities. Mountain climbing is engaged in slightly more than snow skiing but slightly less than sailing over a 12-month period (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

The rate during the summer and spring is about the same (0.04 and 0.03, respectively), but is lower during fall and winter (0.01).

The annual rate is greater in the South (0.14) than other regions: West (0.09), Northeast (0.08) and North Central (0.05). The Northeast participates more frequently in the summer than in other seasons, whereas the South participates more frequently in the spring. Participation in the West is greater in the summer and fall. These variations by region by season evidently reflect climatic differences.

These data do not provide sufficient frequencies for analysis of the characteristics of participants. Neither do preferences provide adequate data for analysis. Perhaps those who climb mountains are more vigorous hikers, and the demographic characteristics of hikers may be considered the best estimates of characteristics of mountain climbers.

HUNTING

Hunting is engaged in over the year at a rate of 1.86 days per person. These are chiefly in fall and winter. The rate for fall 1960, was 0.73 and for the following winter 0.80. Because of the similarity in rate for these two seasons, and because the rate is low for analytical purposes, it is useful to combine fall and winter rates. This is done in the accompanying table. The discussion below concerns the 6-month period September 1, 1960, to February 28, 1961. In addition to these half-year rates, participation amounts to only 0.33 occasions per person during the remaining 6 months. Part II of this report contains tables for each of the seasons (tables 1.02.11, 2.02.11, 3.02.11, 4.02.11, and others).

The National Survey of Fishing and Hunting provides evidence of a slight increase in hunting days per person between 1955 and 1960. The difference between the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting 1960 estimate and the National Recreation Survey estimate for 1960-61 is due to differences in definition of a hunter, as is explained in the Appendix B of this report. Hunting was found to occur among the population 12 years of age and over, as follows: ^{8/}

1955 "times" per person (NSHF)	1.20
1960 days per person (NSHF)	1.47
1960-61 days per person (NRS)	1.86

There are about two times more hunting days per person in the South than in the Northeast and West, the days per person for the 6-month period in the South being 2.04. The rate for the North Central region is 1.58.

Hunting is almost exclusively a male recreation. Females during this 6-month period participated only 0.18 occasions per person compared with 3.02 for males. The female rate is uniformly low throughout the regions, but is somewhat higher among females aged 18 to 24 years living in the North Central States than among other age groups. (See accompanying Table 7.)

Among males the rate declines with age, from 5.31 occasions per person for the 12-17 year age group to 1.11 occasions per person for those 65 years and over. The decrease is fairly uniform with advancing age.

The number of days hunting per person is indirectly associated with size of place of residence. As residence becomes more rural, hunting rates increase. For example, for the Nation as a whole the days per person for residents of urban places of over 1 million was 0.25. This rate increased successively for each size of place of residence class, reaching 4.43 days per person for the rural farm population outside standard metropolitan areas.^{9/} This association with the urban-rural continuum is fairly consistent for each region.

The age and sex rates by urbanization show the depressing effect of urban living upon the hunting participation of younger males (12 to 17 years). On the other hand, those living in urban places less than 50,000 show a pattern of hunting participation which generally decreases with age. This, also, is true for rural territory, except that there is little decrease between the first and second age classes,

^{8/}Source: 1. Estimated from table 8, p. 59 (1955), "National Survey of Hunters and Fishermen." The open end class was estimated from NRS data to have a midpoint of 61.4. Population was estimated at 125,536,000.

2. From table 13, "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting."

3. From tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01, National Recreation Survey.

^{9/}The urban-rural continuum was assumed to be as follows: in SMA, urban, over 1 million; in SMA, urban, under 1 million; not in SMA, urban; in SMA, rural; not in SMA, rural nonfarm; not in SMA, rural, farm. This sequence is also used in the essay by Philip M. Hauser, "Demographic and Ecological Changes as Factors in Outdoor Recreation," in ORRRC Study Report 22, "Trends in American Living and Outdoor Recreation."

Table 7. Hunting days per person by socioeconomic characteristics for region and size of place of residence
September-November 1960 combined with December 1960-February 1961

Socio-economic characteristic	Days per person									
	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West	All	SMA Over 1 million	SMA Under 1 million	Urban, not in SMA	Rural in and out of SMA
All classes	1.53	1.03	1.58	2.04	1.09	1.53	0.25	0.83	1.16	2.87
Male (age in years).....	3.02	2.28	2.97	3.91	2.08	3.02	.52	1.66	2.38	5.41
12-17 ..	5.31	5.70	5.59	5.56	3.05	5.31	.22	1.94	5.45	8.84
18-24 ..	4.23	3.08	3.78	6.24	1.48	4.23	1.07	1.75	(¹ / ₂)	8.18
25-44 ..	3.01	1.82	3.08	3.57	3.17	3.01	.54	2.37	2.84	4.86
45-64 ..	2.04	1.56	1.77	3.10	.94	2.04	.53	1.04	1.21	3.87
65 and over...	1.11	.13	1.60	1.69	.66	1.11	.08	.48	.33	2.47
Female (age in years) ..	.18	² / ₀₃	.29	.20	.21	.18	² / ₀₂	.09	² / ₁₇	.36
12-17 ..	.19	² / ₀₃	.38	.19	.08	.19	² / ₀₁	² / ₀₃	² / ₁₅	.39
18-24 ..	.22	(² / ₀)	.47	.10	² / ₃₈	.22	(² / ₀)	.31	(¹ / ₀)	.36
25-44 ..	.23	² / ₀₈	.25	.31	.22	.23	² / ₀₄	.13	² / ₁₀	.43
45-64 ..	.19	(² / ₀)	.34	.22	² / ₂₈	.19	(² / ₀)	² / ₀₁	² / ₃₅	.39
65 and over...	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)	(² / ₀)
Residence in SMA.....	.88	.54	1.07	1.37	.51					
Urban:										
over 1 million	.25	.13	.44	.27	.29					
Urban:										
under 1 million	.83	.58	.72	1.07	.72					
Rural ..	2.13	2.28	3.43	2.06	.41					
Not in SMA	2.60	3.14	2.31	2.63	2.33					
Urban ..	1.16	.64	1.96	.78	1.15					
Rural, farm ..	4.43	(¹ / ₀)	3.43	4.01	(¹ / ₀)					
Rural non-farm...	2.80	3.68	1.73	3.17	2.38					

¹/Omitted because of insufficient sample size for one or both seasons.

²/One or both seasons less than 0.005 days per person.

meaning that young rural males continue to go hunting into middle life. Even the rate for rural males over 65 is quite high, 2.5 occasions per person for the 6-month period. For females, by size of place of residence and age, the data show only a higher participation rate among females in rural areas. Even so, rural female participation is quite minimal.

The association between hunting and income is negligible. If anything, participation is somewhat higher in the lowest income class and the highest income class, and lower between them. This nationwide pattern is reproduced in the South, but in the Northeast participation appears to decrease as income increases. None of these differences are very large.

If financial ability were a significant factor in the decision to hunt, one would expect it to be demonstrated by the joint distribution of days per person hunting by family income and size of place of residence. However, such is not the case. Persons in higher income brackets who live in largest cities, furthest

removed from hunting areas, hunt very little. In cities 50,000 to 1 million, peak hunting rates are the highest income group and the group earning \$6,000 through \$7,999 annually. Within small cities (under 50,000) hunting rates increase to the group earning \$10,000 and more, when apparently the rate declines considerably. This increase is from 0.6 days per person for the income group under \$1,500 to 3.36 days per person for the \$8,000 to \$9,999 group. Finally, persons living in rural areas participate more in hunting if they are at the extremes of income distribution and less if in the middle.

The heavier hunting of the lower income groups most probably represents hunting primarily for food rather than chiefly for sport. The combination of the high rate for the highest income group (5.31 days per person) in rural territory, with the relatively high rate in the rural SMA population, even in the Northeast, suggests that these hunters are suburban sportsmen.

Table 8. Hunting days per person by socioeconomic characteristics for region and size of place of residence, September-November 1960 combined with December 1960-February 1961

Socioeconomic characteristic	Days per person									
	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West	All	SMA over 1 million	SMA under 1 million	Urban, not in SMA	Rural in and out of SMA
Family income:										
Less than \$1,500	2.07	0.98	0.25	3.07	2.74	1.73	0.16	0.40	0.60	3.02
\$1,500 to \$2,999	1.48	1.35	1.13	1.90	.83					
\$3,000 to \$4,499	1.48	1.27	1.97	1.66	.55	1.48	.11	.35	.81	2.80
\$4,500 to \$5,999	1.45	1.00	1.76	1.77	1.24	1.45	.31	.60	1.50	2.91
\$6,000 to \$7,999	1.44	1.14	1.72	1.63	1.05	1.44	.49	1.43	1.40	2.25
\$8,000 to \$9,999	1.46	.69	1.90	1.96	1.06	1.46	.25	.65	3.36	2.88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.37	.69	2.05	1.30	1.03	1.37	.21	.88	.55	3.22
\$15,000 and over	2.23	.44	1.76	(¹)	(¹)	2.23	.08	2.64	(¹)	5.31
Education, age 25 and over	1.21	.65	1.26	1.68	1.03	1.52	.27	.87	1.23	2.73
4 years or less	1.32	² /.02	2.03	1.88	(¹)					
5 to 7 years	1.39	.41	.96	2.32	1.20					
8 years	1.01	.93	.97	1.29	1.03					
High School 1 to 3 years	1.35	1.17	1.34	1.54	1.41	1.64	.16	.44	.72	4.44
4 years	1.04	.54	1.56	.93	1.11					
College; 1 to 3 years	1.47	² /.28	1.02	3.14	.60					
4 years or more	1.09	.58	1.20	1.17	1.13					
White	1.52	1.12	1.67	1.97	.99					
Nonwhite	1.64	² /.02	² /.27	2.38	2.65					

¹Omitted because of insufficient sample size for one or both seasons.

²One or both seasons less than 0.005 days per person.

In considering occupation, one finds that days per person hunting ranks occupations almost in reverse order of occupational prestige. For example, the occupations array themselves as follows: farmworkers (4.7), laborers (2.9), skilled workers (2.3), managers (2.0), professional (1.0), white collar (0.7), service (0.7). Except for the last two occupations, the sequence is fairly suggestive of increasing occupational prestige. This rank order is consistent in each region.

As one would expect, all occupations participate more heavily if they reside in rural areas. Service workers, unless they live in rural territory, participate very little. Most other occupations appear to increase in hunting as their place of residence becomes more rural. In the case of laborers, participation is fairly high, even for those living in cities 50,000 to 1 million.

The participation rate by color for the United States as a whole shows only slightly greater participation by nonwhite over white (1.64 for nonwhite compared with 1.52). Nonwhite groups in the South and West participate more than corresponding white groups.

The discrepancy is much greater in the West. Conversely, in the Northeast and North Central States white participation is much greater than nonwhite. In fact, nonwhite participation is quite low in the Northeast. Nonwhites living in rural territory participate considerably more than whites in rural territory, but in other areas whites participate at higher rates than nonwhites within the residence group. So far as size of place of residence is concerned, however, the rate of participation for both groups increases as one moves from the large cities to rural areas.

Among the population 25 years of age and over, there is no significant association of years education and hunting.

Hunting and impairments

Limiting impairments apparently restrict hunting, but impairments which are not considered limiting have no effect on hunting. The rate in days per person during the 6-months period September 1960-February 1961, for persons with impairments which are not limiting (1.65) is almost the same as those with no

Table 9. Hunting days per person by socioeconomic characteristics for region and size of place of residence, September-November 1960 combined with December 1960-February 1961

Socioeconomic Characteristic	Days per person									
	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West	All	SMA over 1 million	SMA under 1 million	Urban in SMA	Rural in and out of SMA
All employed, 14 and over.....	1.90	1.23	1.79	2.70	1.47	1.90	0.29	1.17	1.34	3.66
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	.99	.56	.99	1.60	.61	.99	^{2/} .01	.73	.94	2.22
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	1.98	1.14	.78	3.43	.93	1.98	.60	1.05	(^{1/})	3.63
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar).....	.71	.26	.75	1.24	^{2/} .45	.71	^{2/} .01	.49	1.05	1.54
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	2.34	1.57	2.78	2.90	1.49	2.34	.53	1.80	(^{1/})	4.37
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers.....	2.86	2.64	2.37	3.58	3.34	2.86	.41	2.63	2.37	4.87
Service workers (including private) ..	.69	.07	1.20	.75	(^{1/} ^{2/})	.69	.39	.38	.32	1.56
Farmworkers.....	4.71	(^{1/})	4.16	5.67	(^{1/})	4.71	(^{1/})	(^{1/})	(^{1/})	4.92

^{1/}Omitted because of insufficient sample size for one or both seasons.

^{2/}One or both seasons less than 0.005 days per person.

Table 10. Hunting days per person for health and impairments by age, September-November 1960 combined with December 1960-February 1961

Characteristics	Days per person				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 and over
All classes.....	1.53	2.79	1.68	1.08	0.50
No impairments	1.62	2.81	1.67	1.19	.50
Impairments not limiting ..	1.65	2.52	2.27	.48	(^{1/})
Limiting impairments.....	.69	2.52	1.43	.56	.31
State of Health—					
Male.....	3.02	5.31	3.31	2.04	1.11
Excellent.....	3.70	4.52	3.81	2.52	(^{1/})
Good.....	2.55	6.05	2.65	1.66	.59
Fair.....	2.80	(^{1/})	3.59	2.10	1.03
Poor.....	1.82	(^{1/})	(^{1/})	1.79	1.90
State of Health—					
Female.....	.18	.19	.22	.19	(^{2/})
Excellent.....	.14	.25	.13	^{2/} .11	(^{1/} ^{2/})
Good.....	.22	.13	.34	^{2/} .07	(^{2/})
Fair.....	.20	(^{1/})	^{2/} .04	.44	(^{2/})
Poor.....	.11	(^{1/})	(^{1/})	.18	(^{2/})

^{1/}Omitted because of insufficient sample size for one or both seasons.

^{2/}One or both seasons less than 0.005 days per person.

impairments (1.62). Neither do impairments limit hunting among those aged 18 to 44, but among those 45 and above, the presence of impairments restricts hunting.

By state of health, only data for males are adequate for study. It shows a decrease in the rate of hunting per person as health is assessed excellent to poor. Moreover, those rating their health as poor hunt only about one half as often as those who rate their health as excellent. As a matter of fact, in the age group 65 and over, hunting is more frequent among those who rate their health as poor than among those who rate their health as excellent to fair. The latter data are subject to sampling variation to a greater extent than the remainder of the table, but the rate of hunting among those who say that their health is fair or poor is higher than one would expect from examining some of the more active sports. Apparently, hunting is an activity in which one may engage at his own rate of speed, and devotees find ways to engage regardless of poor health.

Hunting, then, is largely a male sport. It is highly associated with the rural-urban continuum, and residence more than income, appears to affect participation. Members of less prestigious occupations appear to participate more than higher status occupations, but this too is affected by size of place of residence. Nonwhites participate heavily if they live in rural areas or in the South or West. Limiting impairments restrict hunting among males, and so does poor

health. With these regional, color, occupational, health and age-sex associations, hunters have a number of unique characteristics.

Hunting and mobility

Table 11 shows the days per person hunting by present and previous region. Previous region is defined as the last region from which the individual moved if the move occurred during the past 10 years. The rates in parenthesis are for the segment whose present and previous region is the same, that is, they have not moved between regions within 10 years. For example, those who have remained in the South have a participation rate of 2.34 days per person hunting during the 6-month period. Those who moved from the South to the Northeast have a participation rate of 0.88, while those who moved to the North Central States have a rate of 1.16. Those who moved from the West (1.31) appear to gain if they move to the South (2.48), but lose if they move to the North

Table 11. Hunting days per person during the 6-month period September 1960-February 1961, by present and previous region (up to 10 years previous)

Previous region	Days per person—present region				
	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
All	1.53	1.03	1.58	2.04	1.09
Northeast. ....	.98	(1.07)	1.04	.09	² 1.14
North Central	1.50	1.12	(1.71)	.76	.94
South	2.01	.88	1.16	(2.34)	.58
West	1.40	(¹ / ₂)	.97	2.48	(1.31)
Same region:					
Same State ...	1.89	1.08	1.81	2.68	1.74
Different State	1.28	1.06	1.36	1.57	.81

¹Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

²Less than 0.005 days per person.

Source: Tables 2.05.11 and 3.05.11.

Central area (0.97). However movers from the Northeast and North Central regions to the South appear to lose in participation levels, as well as those who move from the North Central to the West. Migrants undoubtedly represent unique age, occupation, and residence characteristics. One would expect the Northeast to South migrants to include many retirees as well as migrants from Northeast and North Central States to the West. Conversely, migrants from the South to the Northeast and North Central might be expected to be in younger ages. These possibilities, for which no evidence is directly available from this survey, suggest that migrants who move to retire do not resume the hunting habits of their youth in large numbers, even though an opportunity exists. On the other hand there is some evidence that younger migrants assume the hunting participation rate of the area into which they move.

During the fall, 22 percent of the population say they prefer hunting (first, second, and third preferences), and 16 percent express a preference for hunting in the winter. This places hunting among the

top five in preference for winter and among the top three for fall. This preference order is higher than one would expect from the percent participating. In relation to the actual percent participating (13 percent in the fall and 11 percent in the winter), hunting (along with fishing) exhibits a strong unmet demand. One must except ice skating and snow skiing—winter sports exhibiting the strongest preference in relation to the actual participants during the winter (tables 2.12 and 3.12).

Of the 22 percent who indicated hunting as a preference during the fall, 14 percent mentioned hunting as their first choice, 6 percent as the second, and 2 percent as the third. The first figure (14 percent) is larger than any other fall activity, indicating that commitment among hunters is high. This is shown, also, by the high relationship between the number of days participating and preference for hunting (table 2.12).

More frequent hunting is associated with larger proportions expressing a preference for fishing and camping. Except for horseback riding, participation in hunting is negatively associated with preferences for almost all other activities (table 2.12).

For the winter period, 16 percent express a preference for hunting (first, second, and third choices), and a pattern similar to the above is observed. Participation in hunting is highly associated with preference for fishing and horseback riding, but the percentage expressing a preference for camping is too small to exhibit any relationship at all. Conversely, participation in hunting is negatively associated with a number of factors, including sightseeing and others. Thus, hunters express quite clearly defined outdoor preferences. Their liking for fishing, camping, and horseback riding uniquely defines their resource needs (table 3.12).

Reasons for not hunting

For the fall period, 4 percent of the population would like to engage in hunting but do not for some reason. Except for playing outdoor games (6 percent), the percentage who would like to engage in hunting but do not is larger than for any other fall activity. This is not true in the winter, however, when the winter sports (ice skating, snow skiing), find much larger proportions who desire to engage but do not for some reason (tables 2.16 and 3.16).

In the fall the most frequently given reason for not going hunting more often is a lack of time, 39 percent so mentioning. But other factors are mentioned often, also. Sixteen percent mention factors associated with ability to hunt, 13 percent indicate a lack of finances, while 10 percent say they don't have the necessary equipment. Only 8 percent report that "facilities" are too crowded, inadequate, or too distant for them to use. In the winter, the same relative ranking of these factors results: time is most frequently mentioned and ability next.

More time to hunt, knowledge of how to hunt and possession of the necessary equipment, then, appear to be critical for hunting. Unsatisfactory or unavailable facilities are not mentioned often by this group, 88 percent of whom know and use hunting facilities of some kind (tables 2.16, 3.16, and 2.12).

The median income of those who hunt as freely as they would like is \$3,900 (table 1.15). Those who feel a time or financial restriction on their hunting participation have a median income of \$400 more than this amount. This reflects hunting experience during the summer when very little hunting activity takes place. Since it is based upon less experience, it is less reliable.

The preference table for the first survey, reflecting the summer experience shows that hunting is a preferred summer activity for 10 percent of the population (table 1.17). As might be expected, this preference is expressed far more frequently by rural inhabitants than those living in other areas (18 percent so expressing for rural areas outside of SMA's and 11 percent among rural persons in SMA's). The percentage preferring hunting is greatest in the South (14 percent) and least in the Northeast (5 percent). Preference for hunting is exclusively a male attitude, 19 percent of males so expressing, compared with only 1 percent among females. Summer preferences for hunting are related to years of schooling, the rate declining as education increases. This, of course, concerns only those 25 years of age or more (table 1.19).

Summertime preferences for hunting on vacation, weekend trips, day's outing, or for 2 or 3 hours, are quite low, only 1 percent, and hence, insufficient for study (table 1.21).

Hunting leases

The survey ascertained whether the respondent "during the last 12 months . . . had hunting rights on someone's property under a purchase or lease arrangement?" As is shown in table 12, approximately 1 percent of the population 12 years of age and over owned a hunting lease during the period. This percentage is estimated from combined data from the second, third, and fourth National Recreation Surveys. This procedure combined data which refer to 12-month periods ending Dec. 1, 1960, Mar. 1, 1961, and June 1, 1961. Hence, the period of reference is not as satisfactory as might be desired, but may be considered as representing the 1960-61 hunting season.

Regionally, hunting leases are much more popular in the South (the area extending from Texas and Oklahoma through Delaware and Maryland) than other regions. There are approximately 20 persons with leases per thousand population 12 years of age and over in the South, compared with approximately 5 per thousand in the Northeast and North Central regions, and 7 per thousand in the West.

Using the estimate of hunters made for the calendar year 1960 by the 1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, one may relate the estimated number of hunters with leases to the estimated number of hunters. There are approximately 88 hunters with leases per thousand hunters. This figure varies from a low of 38 in the North Central States to 149 in the South, as is shown by table 12. Altogether, it is estimated that there are 1,287,000 hunters who held leases in effect during part or all of this period.

The tenure of leases vary, as shown by table 13. For big game, the most popular type of lease is 1-5 months, 42 percent so reporting. However, 18 percent

report periods of less than 1 month and 16 percent, periods of 6 years or more. Most leases for small game and waterfowl are for periods of less than 1 month (34 percent). However, large proportions (26 percent) are for periods of 1 to 5 years, inclusive. The column showing small game and waterfowl leaseholders distributed by length of time reflects primarily the small game leases, as may be inferred from table 14.

Table 14 shows the distribution of all leases reported according to whether they were concluded by a single individual or by the respondent in association with others. The table shows that about three-fourths of all hunting leaseholders report group leases. Table 14 also shows that about one half of all reported are for hunting big game.

In group leases, more than two-thirds are arrangements which involve the respondent and four or more persons. This type of lease was the most frequent for both big game and small game hunting. These percentages are shown for group leases in table 15. Because of group leaseholding, the data presented here must be interpreted as leaseholders, rather than leases, for the data contain an unknown number of duplicate reports.

Table 12. Estimated number of persons with hunting lease, and per capita hunting leases held "during last 12 months," by region

Persons with hunting lease	National Recreation Survey				
	Region				
	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
Number (add 000) . .	1,287	170	180	792	145
Per 1,000 population					
12 years and over	10.09	4.88	4.87	20.35	7.07
Per 1,000 hunters .	87.9	75.9	38.4	149.3	60.4

Note: Estimates of hunters from the "1960 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting," p. 52.

Table 13. Percent of hunting leaseholders with leases held "during last 12 months," by length of lease and type of game

	National Recreation Survey		
	Total	Big game	Small game and waterfowl
Total	100	100	100
Less than 1 month . .	25	18	34
1-5 months inclusive	31	42	18
6-11 months, inclusive	10	14	4
1-5 years inclusive	17	10	26
6 years or more . . .	17	16	18

Table 14. Percent of hunting leases held "during last 12 months" according to type of game by whether lease is single individual or group

National Recreation Survey			
Type of game	Total	Single	Group
Total	100.0	23.6	76.4
Big game	49.6	5.7	43.9
Small game	42.3	14.6	27.6
Waterfowl	8.1	3.2	4.9

Table 15. Percent of group hunting leases held "during last 12 months" by type of game and number of other joint leaseholders

National Recreation Survey						
Type of game	Number of other persons in lease					
	Total	1	2	3	4 or more	No answer
Total	100	1	11	16	67	5
Big game	54	1	6	4	43	0
Small game	37	0	5	8	21	3
Waterfowl	7	0	0	3	3	1
No answer	2	0	0	1	0	1

CHAPTER SIX

PASSIVE OUTDOOR PURSUITS

Activities discussed in this chapter chiefly are passive activities, requiring a low output of energy, even though they take place outdoors. Several of them depend upon a money income, and others need an urban environment for an opportunity to engage. Several of them might be called "road culture activities," for they typically require automobile travel.

Driving for pleasure, with a weight of 0.73 toward the total "passive" score presented in table 4, appendix A, and sightseeing (0.70) contribute most to the "passive score." Other activities receiving fairly high weights are walking for pleasure (0.53), picnicking (0.49), nature walks (0.46), and outdoor events (0.39). To these is added attending outdoor concerts and drama, which was not included in the factor analysis reported in appendix A because of the relatively low frequency of participation.

The total participation score developed from applying rates to the days participation in these activities is the third most predictable score so developed. From 8 percent to 28 percent of the variance in the score can be accounted for by regression on the various background characteristics presented in the appendix A, table 12. Age, urbanization, place of residence, and health, combined, are better predictors of this score than occupation, education, and income. Age is the most useful predictor in the Northeastern States.

As an example, let us examine picnicking. Participation is higher in large urban places than in smaller urban places, but also is higher in rural areas. It appeals to females more than males. Participation rates increase through the first three classes of income, but over most of the rest of the income range, the participation rate is fairly stable, although this varies somewhat by size of place of residence. Professional, white collar, and craftsmen occupations engage more than some other occupations, irrespective of place of residence. Among those aged 25 and above, participation increases with years of schooling. It declines with health, but impairments do not limit participation in picnicking.

As another example, walking for pleasure is an annual activity rather than a seasonal one. Females engage more than males, and the participation rates are age-related. Residents of large cities participate more than those who live in rural areas. Both the low income and the high income groups participate at rates somewhat higher than those in the middle income range. Education and occupation have very little association with walking for pleasure.

Such relationships as these serve not only to provide a basis for predicting the participation level in the activity but also suggest the clientele or "public" for the activity. They tell us, among

other things, who do not currently participate, should we be interested in stimulating them to greater participation in the activity. They also show who participate quite frequently, should we be interested in the characteristics of the market.

Several implications are suggested for meeting future demand for these activities, but only one or two of the passive activities present problems in meeting the demand. Picnic facilities, perhaps, are the greatest problem, for picnicking is an outdoor activity most compatible with a large number of more vigorous, outdoor sports. Providing picnic areas and facilities adjacent to the lakes and streams, at scenic points, along roadsides, and in city parks, particularly for family groups, will meet this demand. In addition, there are implications for city planning and sightseeing in the evidence on walking for pleasure, nature walks, and sightseeing.

PICKNICKING

Taking food together out of doors was enjoyed by 53 percent of the population during summer 1960. Thus picnicking is the single activity enjoyed by a larger percentage of people than any other, although it does not rank highest in total activity-days. Among the population 12 years of age and over, each person went on 2.14 picnics during the 3-month period. Slightly higher percentages went on picnics in the Northeast (57 percent) and the North Central region (58 percent), than in the South (43 percent). (See table 1.02.13.)

Although chiefly a summer outdoor activity, picnicking is engaged in to some extent in other seasons: 0.62 occasions per person in the fall and 0.56 occasions per person in the spring, but only 0.21 in the winter. Fall rates are somewhat greater in the West than other regions, and winter rates are greater in the South and West (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, 4.01).

The popularity of picnicking may rest upon its simplicity and the universal appeal of food, its chief "raison d'être." Picnics take only brief periods of time—half day, or an entire day—never more. There may be a small expenditure in reaching the site of the picnic, although this may be quite inexpensive if the picnic area can be reached on foot or by bus, subway, etc. Other than this expenditure, no additional cash outlay is required for a picnic. The food one normally would consume at home is consumed in the open air. However, one's capital outlay for picnicking equipment may be fairly extensive: stoves, ice chests, picnic table and portable chairs, thermos jugs, outfitted baskets for food, etc. On the other hand one may picnic with only a paper sack and bottled or canned drinks. As with fishing,

one may spend little or much. Consequently, the cost factor may vary with the income level of the family participating. There is little or no physical activity involved in picnicking, per se. However, on picnics, people customarily play games, hike, swim, walk for pleasure, or indulge in other more or less strenuous activities. The picnic, itself, however, need only be as physically demanding as is necessary to transport food to picnic site. Consequently, little physical activity or skill is required. This gives picnicking an appeal among all age groups.

The skills needed to cook and serve at home are also needed on a picnic if food is prepared in the open. Additional skill may be required to cook in the open over a wood fire, as opposed to the household kitchen, and there may be skills associated with serving food at its best in the open. Once such skills are learned, however, practicing them may provide satisfactions to the cook (witness the institutionalized picnic that annually calls upon the same person to barbecue chicken). It is doubtful that participating in a picnic enables one to achieve status to any degree. Perhaps participating in some picnics among some groups contributes status, but it is doubtful that this is generally true for a family picnic.

The locale of the picnic may vary greatly. It may be a city park or zoo with picnic tables; it may be a roadside picnic table; it may be a meadow without facilities; it may be a commercial recreation area which may charge a small fee for use of the table. The variation in locale makes picnicking an activity which may be engaged in, potentially, by all population segments, irrespective of place of residence. By the same token, the quality of the experience may vary widely, depending upon the locale as well as the expectations of the participants.

Motivation to picnic must essentially be social. Eating is a social function. Eating in the open with friends, relatives, or office associates, becomes a convivial experience. Another possible motive is to enable a visit to the country. With food as the objective one may visit places where restaurants and sandwich shops are not located and engage in a variety of outdoor activities. Picnics, then, provide the sustenance function necessary for other outdoor activities. Being together for an outdoor swim or a day at the beach is made possible by a picnic. Driving for pleasure or a sightseeing trip is made possible by taking food along and having a picnic at a roadside spot. A visit to a mountain, lake, or nature trail, is possible when food is carried along for a picnic. Picnics, then, facilitate other outdoor activities. Almost every one who has ever gone on a picnic repeats the experience. The most frequent reason given for not doing so was that they did not like the outdoors environment.

Picnicking rates

The highest rate of picnicking (2.8 picnics per person during the summer months) is in the Northeastern region while the South had the lowest, (1.3 picnics per person during the summer). The West had a lower rate, 2.09, than the North Central States, 2.34. Except for the South, regional variation is not great (table 1.02.13).

Females engage at a slightly higher rate than males, for the United States as a whole in summer (2.28 compared with 1.98). In fact, in the Northeast and South the male and female participation rates are about the same, while in the North Central States and the West the female rate exceeds the male by a little more than one-half occasion per person during the summer.

For males, the picnicking rate declines slightly with age from the 12 to 17 year old group and is about constant at 2.3 occasions for the summer months for the male group aged 18 through 44. For older ages, thereafter, the rate declines. Among females, the rate is fairly constant to age 44 and then declines also. However, among the older ages, the female rate is greater than the male rate for each age group. These patterns generally are repeated within each region (table 1.02.13).

The rate of picnicking in rural areas is the same as for the Nation as a whole (2.14). However, among urban places the rate varies from 1.76 in small cities (2,500 to 50,000) to 2.4 in cities of over 1 million. The higher participation rate among males in large urban places (over 1 million) is especially pronounced among the 12 to 24 year age group. The low rate among males in small urban places is constant for each age group until age 45 and over. This pattern of unusually high rates among younger ages in the large cities is repeated among females. An exception is the female rate in small cities which is not as low as the male. However, this difference is not due to sampling, but to a significantly greater number of females engaging in picnics (table 1.03.13).

Picnicking rates present a curvilinear relationship with an urban-rural continuum. (This continuum: urban over 1 million, SMA under 1 million, urban outside SMA, rural in SMA, rural nonfarm, rural farm.) With such a rough ordering, the picnicking rate declines from 2.41 for the most urban group to 1.76 for small urban places, then increases to 2.41 for the rural nonfarm population. The rural farm population picnics less than any other group, 1.39 per person. This pattern is generally repeated for each region, with the South showing greater discrepancy from it, having less variation between size of place of residence classes (table 1.02.13).

Picnicking increases with increasing family income to the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class and declines slightly thereafter. Actually, even though there is an increase in the rate and some other variation, participation is fairly constant beyond the \$4,500 annual income class. This suggests that income is of no consequence in conditioning participation beyond the first two or three lower income classes. The peak participation rate in the Northeast and North Central regions are reached with the \$10,000 to \$14,999 income class. However, the peak rate for the South is the \$6,000 to \$7,999 income class, while the peak rate for the West is the \$3,000 to \$4,499 income class. In the South and West picnicking is less popular with the higher income classes. In summary, the data suggests that income is a barrier to picnic participation only for the lower income classes. Given a minimum income level, a family

may participate in picnicking as freely as it wishes (table 1.02.13).

The pattern observed above of decreasing participation as one moves from the largest urban center to the smaller urban center, is repeated for each income class with fair consistency. For example, the successive rates from largest place of residence class to the small urban place is 1.47 to 0.77 to 0.88, for the lowest income class, and 3.5 to 2.2 to 2.0 for the income class \$10,000 to \$14,999. Variations in this pattern occur principally among the middle income classes. This suggests the stability of the effect of size of place of residence on picnicking. The higher rates among the higher income classes in large urban places suggest the attractiveness of picnicking as an alternative recreation for people living in large cities. Perhaps availability or accessibility to a picnicking spot affects this participation rate to some degree. On the other hand, the rural population (in and out of SMA) is generally quite close to the national mean for each income class. The rural population (in and out of SMA) more closely resembles picnicking rates of cities over 1 million than it does small urban places (2,500 to 50,000). (See table 1.03.13.)

Participation among whites is greater than among nonwhites (2.23 per person during the summer compared with 1.36 per person). This relative relationship holds for each region except the West where the nonwhite and white participation is about equal (2.13 for nonwhite to 2.09 for the white). The actual percentages participating are closer than these figures suggest. Nationally, 54 percent of the white went picnicking one or more times during the summer as compared with 45 percent of the nonwhite population. The nonwhite population participates at its lowest rate in the South as also does the white population, and participates more frequently in the North Central region and the West (table 1.02.13).

Nonwhite participation in cities over 1 million is greater than nonwhite participation for any other residence category. Next highest participation is among the small city population (1.57). The nonwhite rate in cities 50,000 to 1 million and in rural areas are equally low (0.96 and 0.91). These relative rates are repeated for both nonwhite males and females. In general, the female participation rate tends to exceed the male rate in both the white and nonwhite segments. (table 1.03.13).

Picnicking by occupation

Picnicking is more frequently engaged in by the professional, technical, white-collar and craftsmen-foremen occupational groups. Laborers, service workers, and others, engage considerably less. The higher participation levels among these occupational classes is evident in each region (table 1.02.13).

The high participating occupational groups also occupy the first ranking positions for each size of place of residence class. The effect, then, of occupation is fairly clear (table 1.03.13).

For the population aged 25 years or more, the rate of participation increases with years of schooling. This pattern is repeated with some consistency within each region. While the interaction of income and

education may have some effect in depressing participation rates among groups with little formal schooling, this does not explain the continued increase with years of schooling (table 1.02.13). Higher participation rates are associated with occupations requiring greater educational attainment. Picnicking frequently is an organizational affair, associated with the head of household's place of work, or a social event sponsored by an institution, such as a church or association. These observations reinforce the assumption, made earlier, that motivation to picnic is derived from these social factors.

The rate of picnicking declines with assessment of health from excellent to poor, for both male and female within each major age classification (youth, 12-17; the vigorous years, 18-44; middle age, 45-64; and the elder population, 65 and over). For some of the age classifications, there is little difference in rates between those reporting "excellent" and "good" health. Middle-aged persons reporting "good" health picnic more than those of "excellent" health (table 1.04.13).

However, having impairments does not limit picnicking. Those with impairments go picnicking as frequently as those without them. In particular, those whose impairments do not limit their activity picnic at somewhat higher rates than those whose impairments are limiting. However, for the 18-44 age group, those with impairments which are not limiting participate less (3.08) than those whose impairments are limiting (3.32). The fact that persons with impairments can and do participate frequently in picnicking indicates that this outdoor activity places a low physical demand upon the participants. It also emphasizes the importance of this type of outdoor recreation for physically handicapped persons (table 1.04.13).

Picnicking ranks second in the preference order, 33 percent of the population indicating a preference for it (either 1st, 2d, or 3d choice). The high popularity of this outdoor activity gives it precedence as a planning objective. In addition, the time people prefer to go picnicking is fairly clear. More than for vacations, weekend trips, or even for periods of 2 to 3 hours, people prefer to picnic on a day's outing, 31 percent of the population so indicating. Picnicking is the activity preferred above all others for a day's outing, the next most frequently mentioned being swimming with 14 percent of the population selecting it. The implication of this preference is quite clear. When planning for any given population, picnicking facilities should be so located that the outing may take place within a day, usually between breakfast and evening. Picnicking, also, was mentioned as a first preference by 3 to 4 percent of the population when considering vacation, weekend trips, or when only 2 or 3 hours are available (table 1.21).

Nationally, the general preference for picnicking (about 33 percent of the population) is approximately the same irrespective of size of place of residence. There are some variations in this pattern by region. For example, in the Northeast, there is a somewhat higher preference for picnicking in the small urban places (not in SMA), 40 percent of this population mentioning picnicking. In the North Central States,

the rural population close to large cities is the group which most frequently prefers to picnic. On the other hand, in the South the large city resident mentions picnicking more than people living in other size of place of residence groups (42 percent mentioning). (See table 1.17.)

As a general preference, picnicking is mentioned differently by male and female when considered by age. The younger males—under 24 years of age—mention picnicking less frequently than females of the same age. Older males (above 25) mention picnicking more than younger ones, but still not as frequently as females in corresponding ages. Those mentioning picnicking more often than any other group are the female 25 to 44 years of age, perhaps mothers with small children. Forty percent of females over 65 years of age mention picnicking as a preferred activity. For this age group, picnicking is the 2nd most frequently mentioned preference, about equal to driving for pleasure in popularity among the older population (table 1.17).

Picnicking on a day's outing

Since picnicking ranks high in order of preference for a day's outing, let us examine the characteristics of those who more frequently prefer picnicking for a day's outing (table 1.28).

For the United States as a whole, the percent mentioning picnicking for a day's outing varies little by size of place of residence, the percentages hovering around the United States average of 31 percent. In the Northeast, those living in standard metropolitan areas mention picnicking slightly more frequently than the remainder of the Northeast population. This is not true, however, in the North Central region, but it is true in the South. In the West, on the other hand, persons living in cities of over 1 million have the lowest preference of any size of place of residence class for picnicking, but those living in somewhat smaller cities (SMA under 1 million) mention picnicking more frequently. In general, it would appear that there is a greater concentration of demand in large city areas than elsewhere, although picnicking on a day's outing is generally popular among all groups.

As an activity for a day's outing, picnicking is chiefly preferred among those 25 to 44 years of age, both male and female. As was true for general preferences, picnicking preference for a day's outing, is more among females of each age group than males. Undoubtedly, the less strenuous physical demand of picnicking, plus the opportunity it offers for children to play, is essentially a feminine consideration. Thirty-seven percent of females prefer picnicking for a day's outing compared with 25 percent among males.

Activities associated with picnicking

Those who participate in picnicking express a preference for a variety of other activities. Examining some of these suggests the activities which persons who picnic also would enjoy engaging in simultaneously while picnicking. These data also suggest the set of activities which are appropriate for planners to

consider for the day's outing. Swimming leads the list for the summer period: as the rate of participation in picnicking increases from zero to four or more (for the 3-month period) the percentage preferring swimming increases from 32 to 57 percent. In like manner the percent who prefer boating increases from 9 percent for zero participants to 15 percent among participants going picnicking four or more times in the summer. A similar preference pattern is found for water skiing, camping, and horseback riding. On the other hand, days participation in picnicking is negatively associated with the percentage mentioning fishing and hunting as preferred activities. Picnickers frequently mention driving for pleasure (25 percent) and sightseeing (18 percent) but the percentages are not consistently related to days of picnicking participation (table 1.12).

Activities associated with picnicking also may be identified by examining correlation coefficients of days activity during the summer with other activities. Highly associated are swimming (0.38), driving for pleasure (0.27), playing outdoor games and sports (0.26), sightseeing (0.25), boating (0.24) and nature walks (0.23). (See appendix A, table 3C).

Within the labor force population, service workers and white-collar workers generally prefer picnicking more than other occupational classes. Note that professional-technical and craftsmen-foremen participate considerably more than their expressed preference for it suggests. On the other hand, service workers mention picnicking often (40 percent) and actually participate heavily (48 percent). (Compare tables 1.20 and 1.02.13.)

Forty-two percent of those who prefer picnicking find that they can participate as often as they like. On the other hand, the reason 32 percent of the population who prefer picnicking do not engage more often is lack of time. Financial reasons are mentioned by only 7 percent of those who prefer picnicking, while nonavailability of facilities is mentioned by only 5 percent. Thus, leisure time to engage in picnicking is the principal reason people do not engage as often as they would like. This strongly suggests that any increase in available leisure time will stimulate some increase in picnicking. This pattern is the same for both male and female. Males prefer picnicking somewhat less than females, and say in larger proportions (49 percent) that they picnic as often as they like (compared with 39 percent participating freely among females). This, of course, refers only to those who express a preference for picnicking (table 1.14B).

WALKING FOR PLEASURE

Walking for pleasure is second only to driving for pleasure in annual rate of participation. The population engages 17.9 occasions per person annually. These occasions are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year. In fact, the rate during the winter is slightly greater than other seasons (4.88 for winter, 4.34 for summer). Perhaps the higher rate in winter partly reflects the fact that alternative activities are less possible during this season. Annually, the Northeast has a higher rate of walking for pleasure than other regions, 24.6 occasions per

person. In each region the winter season is the peak season for walking except in the West, where the spring is the highest. The annual participation for regions other than the Northeast are about the same, the South being slightly lower (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Walking for pleasure may be done without expense, at any time, for long or short periods. Facilities are always available and accessible, although some streets and byways undoubtedly are more desirable than others, and inclement weather may detract from one's pleasure. In days per person during the summer 1960, only swimming and driving for pleasure exceeded the rate of 4.34 occasions per person of walking for pleasure. Participation was the greatest in the Northeast (6.46) but the remaining regions were about equal (3.18 to 3.88). (See table 1.02.17.)

Females engage on the average about one occasion more than males during the summer. In each region females engage more than males; in the West, females engage considerably more than males (4.86 to 2.74 days per person). The relation between age and walking for pleasure varies with sex. Males engage more heavily at the extremes of the age distribution (that is, both young and old) and less in middle ages (25 to 44), while females engage more heavily in the younger ages and less as the female grows older (the rate changing from 9.6 for the 12-17 year female group to 2.7 for the 65 and over group). (See table 1.02.17.)

This difference in participation in walking for pleasure, by age-sex is fairly consistent for the four regions.

Perhaps the infirmities of age cause older females to reduce participation, while males increase the amount they walk as they enter the retirement period. There is no evidence available to support the inference that the heavier mortality among the nonwalkers leaves a greater concentration of walkers in the older ages among males, but the idea seems reasonable.

The heavier rate of walking for pleasure among the residents of the Northeast is reflected both in the rate for large urban places (over 1 million population) and among the rural population, both groups having higher participation rates than comparable groups in other regions.

For the United States as a whole, the urban population, particularly in cities of over 1 million, engage much more heavily in walking for pleasure than do those in other residence classes. The rural farm class, particularly, reflects a lower participation rate (table 1.02.17).

For almost every age-sex group, the large urban place (over 1 million) evidences the greater participation. Conversely, for almost each age-sex group, the rural population has the lowest rate of walking for pleasure. Such a distinct difference must reflect genuine variations in habit and preference for this form of outdoor recreation. Such, indeed, is the case: 17 percent of residents in cities over 1 million express a preference for walking for pleasure, compared with 6 percent for the rural, non-SMA population, with other population categories falling between. Rural people evidently walk enough during their daily occupations to fill this need (tables 1.03.17 and 1.17).

When examined in terms of occupation and size of place of residence, almost all occupational categories residing in large urban places register higher participation in walking for pleasure than do the same occupational groups living in smaller places. However, the rates for small urban places (50,000 or less) are as low or lower than the same occupational group living in rural territory (particularly professionals, craftsmen, white-collar workers, and managers and officials.)

Taken together, variations among occupational groups are not great. Farmworkers, reflecting the lower rural farm rate, are lowest (1.4 days per person), while professional, technical, and kindred workers are highest (4.4 days per person). The remaining occupations group themselves fairly compactly around the mean for all employed persons of 2.9 days per person (table 1.03.17).

Since size of place of residence appears to be most strongly associated with walking for pleasure, we conclude that in large urban places walking for pleasure provides a form of recreation most suitable to the circumstances of the large place and the style of life there, whereas such is not the case for the smaller urban place or rural areas.

Walking and income

Walking for pleasure is free. We would normally not expect an association with income. However, the relationship is U-shaped: high rates of participation among the low and high income groups, and lower rates among those in the middle income range. Each region approximately follows this pattern, although the low-point is not always clearly in the middle (table 1.02.17). Neither is it quite so clear cut when one looks at income by size of place of residence (table 1.03.17). However, the general conclusion remains: low and high income groups walk for pleasure more than the middle classes.

The middle and upper middle income groups, also, less frequently express a preference for walking for pleasure than the lower and top income groups (table 1.18). However, among those expressing a preference for walking for pleasure within the \$6,000 to \$9,999 income group, 50 percent say they walk as much as they would like—compared with 64 percent among all who prefer this activity. Seventeen percent of those who prefer walking but do not walk as much as they would like, give lack of time as the reason they do not walk as much as they would like. Those in the middle income group who prefer walking for pleasure, more frequently (than other income classes) are restricted because of lack of time (tables 1.13 and 1.14B).

Education shows very little association with walking for pleasure below the college-educated group. However, for the college-educated group, participation rates step up with years of education (table 1.02.17).

The nonwhite rate (4.93) is slightly higher than the white (4.27), a significant difference. However, in the Northeast the white population participates slightly more than the nonwhite, and the same is true in the West. Of course, the regional variation in composition of the nonwhite population, particularly in the West where the Oriental and other races are about as

numerous as the Negro, affects this participation pattern. The Western nonwhite and the southern white have the lowest participation rates (table 1.02.17).

Days per person for females is greater than for males in each size of place of residence class. However, among nonwhites in large cities and small cities (SMA's under 1 million), the male rate is superior (table 1.03.17).

Walking for pleasure requires no equipment, special or unusual facilities, nor payment of fees. One merely walks, observes the passing scene, perhaps greets acquaintances, and moves on. One may engage during daylight hours or at night. Dry weather and a dry terrain, perhaps, are preferred to wet, and excessive cold might detract from one's pleasure, but the level of physical activity required is low to moderate, depending upon one's speed or distance, and no special skills are needed beyond those available to all normally endowed persons. One might usually devote up to a few hours at a time to walking, but up to a day is possible, under our definition, without a pack. One judges that the level of status achievement resulting from walking for pleasure is low, compared with some other recreation activities. Except for the mental stimulation gained from observing the passing scene, the level of learning gained from walking is low, unless the activity is specifically for other purposes (such as to observe nature which we classify as nature walks). Motivations may range over a wide variety of purposes: to be in the company of a friend, to walk the dog, because the doctor ordered it, to observe the buildings or the street scene, to reach a spot for a special activity, to settle one's supper, or to stimulate one's circulation.

Walking and health

Everyone says walking is good for one's health. The evidence favors this belief. Particularly among females does the rate decline according to the persons' report of the state of his health (6 occasions per person for females reporting excellent health to 2.5 for females reporting poor health.) The percent participating declines steadily as health is assessed excellent to poor for both male and female. However, for males 65 years and over the rate of participation is fairly level across these health classes, suggesting that some people in poor health walk a great deal (table 1.04.17).

Persons who have impairments which are not limiting engage in walking for pleasure more than those with no impairments. This is especially true for the 45 to 64 year age group. Even those with limiting impairments walk at a rate only slightly less than the national average (table 1.04.17).

Considering occupation by region, walking for pleasure appears to vary more between regions than it does between occupations, thus adding additional weight to the environmental hypothesis suggested above (table 1.02.17).

Even though the population engages fairly heavily in walking for pleasure, it ranks approximately in fifth position in the preference order. Swimming, fishing, picnicking, sightseeing, and driving for pleasure, all are mentioned more frequently than

walking for pleasure. It is mentioned seldom as something one would prefer to do on a vacation, or during a weekend trip or even a day's outing. However, when only 2 or 3 hours are available, walking for pleasure, along with swimming, is the second ranking activity mentioned, being next in popularity to driving for pleasure (mentioned by 15 percent). (See table 1.21.)

As one would expect from the higher participation rates in large cities, preferences are more frequent among those residing in large cities over a million (17 percent expressing some preference for walking for pleasure) than other residence classes. Conversely, the percentage is lowest among those living in rural areas. This preference order is repeated for size of place of residence classes by region. However, in the Northeast and in the South, slightly higher frequencies express preference for walking for pleasure than in the other two regions. (Note that actual participation in the South is relatively less.) Similar to corresponding participation rates, the percent of males preferring walking for pleasure, increases with age. Among females, however, it will be recalled, participation rates decline with age. However, the female's preference order increases slightly with age, indicating that older females enjoy thinking of themselves as taking a stroll, even though they may not often do so (table 1.17).

The median age of males expressing a preference for walking for pleasure in almost 55 years—considerably higher than the median age for many other activities. The median age for females is 42.5 years (table 1.15).

Persons who are restricted in walking for pleasure because of time or money have a median family income of approximately \$5,200. Conversely, those who participate freely have a median family income of \$4,000. Evidently the former is restricted by time rather than money (table 1.15).

The percentage expressing preference for walking for pleasure does not vary greatly across occupational classes. This is generally true for occupations within each region (table 1.20).

Two-thirds of the population participate as freely in walking for pleasure as they would like. Time is the major restricting factor, 17 percent mentioning time as a reason for not engaging as often as they would like. The next most often mentioned restriction is inability because of physical condition, age, etc. Time is mentioned as a restricting factor slightly more among females than males (19 percent compared with 12 percent). (See table 1.14B.)

The preceding discussion concerns walking for pleasure during the summer 1960. The pattern of relationships previously discussed for the summer period is substantially repeated by the participation rates for other seasons (tables 2.02.17, 3.02.17, and 4.02.17).

The above leads to fairly specific inferences on providing facilities for walking for pleasure within cities, and, equally as pertinent, to planning facilities in parks and recreation areas wherever located. Walking for pleasure is engaged in actively by urbanites, older persons, and those with infirmities. In planning walkways to places of interest in any urban development or redevelopment, particular

attention should be devoted to the safety of the walkway and its freedom from noxious effluvia, such as smoke or fumes. The safety of the walkway will encourage participation by those who do not see or hear well (34.5 persons per thousand are affected by some type of hearing impairment while 18 persons per thousand are either blind or have some form of visual impairment.^{1/}

If the workday is shortened to add to the available leisure time during 24-hour periods, the incidence of walking for pleasure most certainly will increase, for it is suitably engaged in for short periods of time. Attention to the development of vistas within cities, to parapets and places with a view, and to the construction of points of interest which will draw people to them along walks or which may be viewed while walking past, most certainly will accommodate the needs of future urban populations.

NATURE WALKS

Annually the population 12 years of age and over goes on 2.7 nature walks per person. These are evenly distributed throughout the year, with slightly more participation in the summer. Like walking and driving for pleasure, nature walking is an annual rather than a seasonal activity.

The regions share equally in this activity, there being little difference in the annual days per person. However, there is a region by season relationship which appears to rest upon climate. The Northeast, for example, has heaviest participation in summer (1.14 occasions per person) and lowest in winter (0.3 occasions per person). The North Central region, with hot summers and severe winters, has heaviest participation fall and spring (0.77 and 0.72). In the South, with hot summers, the heaviest participation is during winter (0.55 for summer and 1.01 for winter). The West has slightly heavier participation in the fall, but generally, the rate is even throughout the year (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Nature walks to observe nature, collect specimens, etc., were taken by 14 percent of the population 12 years of age and over during summer 1960. This was an average of 0.75 occasions per person, giving nature walks eleventh rank among outdoor activities (table 1.02.12).

The Northeastern region engages in nature walks at a rate (1.14B) about twice that of other regions. Otherwise the regions vary little during summer. Approximately the same proportion of the population in the Northeast engages in nature walks as in other regions, but those who engage in the Northeast do so more frequently than is the case in other regions. For example, the occasions per participant is 7.5 for the Northeastern region as compared with 5 occasions per participant in the South (table 1.02.12).

Across the Nation the youth go nature walking more often than other age groups. Boys and girls

aged 12 to 17 years accounted for about one-third of all nature walks during summer 1960. Also frequent participants are adults over 45 years of age. The male rate is similar to the female, and the highest participation is among Northeastern males. The rate in the West for older ages tends to increase. In the South and the North Central region, the rate declines with age. Under age 25 the male rate is greater than the female. However, females in the older ages engage at a higher rate than do males in corresponding age groups (table 1.02.12).

Differences are small between size of place of residence classes. In each residence class, both male and female in the younger ages participate more heavily than older age groups. Among males in urban places, the rate declines with age. However, the rural male over 45 years participates somewhat more frequently than his urban counterpart, as also does the rural female. Among females in large cities (over 1 million) and in rural areas, participation is somewhat greater among older ages. The male between 25 and 44 years of age, wherever he lives, goes nature walking less than any other age-sex group (table 1.03.12).

In general, participation rates increase with income, but the relationship is weak. In the West, for example, the highest participating group are families with income between \$3,000 to \$4,500, and the rate declines for higher income groups. There is another variation in the Northeast where heaviest participation is observed in the highest income class, but the other income classes hover more closely about the mean of 1.14 days per person for this region than others (table 1.02.12).

Participation is more general throughout all income classes who live in cities over 1 million than is the case in smaller urban places. In small cities (50,000 population or less), participation tends to increase with income. In rural areas participation increases to a peak with the \$4,500 to \$6,000 income class and then declines for the next higher income class but remains fairly constant thereafter (table 1.03.12).

The relationship between participation and income raises more questions than it resolves. Participation does not depend on income in the sense that more discretionary income provides more freedom to pay fees, etc. Apparently greater leisure for higher income groups and older, retired persons brings about the higher rate of participation observed for these groups. When asked the reason for not going on nature walks more often, one-third of those with a preference for nature walks mentioned a lack of time. In large urban places, on the other hand, apparently organizations and educational institutions stimulate the activity (table 1.14B).

Whites participate at a rate about twice that of nonwhites. This is not true, however, in the West where the white and nonwhite rates are equal. Perhaps this reflects the difference in the composition of the nonwhite group in the West as compared with the remainder of the Nation (table 1.02.12).

The nonwhite living in large metropolitan places of over 1 million participate more heavily than nonwhites living elsewhere. The nonwhite rate is about one-half that of the white in these cities, whereas

^{1/}Louise E. Bollo, "Impairments by Type, Sex, and Age, United States July 1957-June 1958," Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey, Series B-9. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959.

it is about one-fourth the white rate in rural territory. These relationships hold for both nonwhite male and female. For both color groups and each size of place of residence class, the male and female rates are similar (table 1.03.12).

In the West and Northeast the rural population participates somewhat more heavily, but in the North Central and South, the urban population participates more heavily. These variations generally are small (table 1.02.12).

Nature walks and education

Among the population 25 years and over, participation steps up with education, particularly with the group completing high school and those having some college education. This pattern is fairly uniform within each region. Thus, as one would expect, educational attainment increases with interest in observing nature, collecting specimens, etc. Even with education constant participation rates vary by region, indicating the significance of locale, organizational stimulation, and other cultural factors on participation (table 1.02.12).

Among employed persons 14 years of age and over, there is little variation between occupational classes. The highest rates are observed among craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, particularly those living in the Northeast region and in both large cities over 1 million and in rural territory. Another high participation group are Western farmworkers. Because of the association with income and education, one would expect considerably higher rates among the occupations requiring greater length of schooling, but the occupational classes, as categorized, do not support this. As a matter of fact, there appears to be greater variation between size of place of residence within occupation than across occupations (table 1.03.12).

The rate of participation in nature walks among craftsmen varies more by region than by size of place of residence. This is due primarily to the higher participation in the Northeast. Farmworkers, also, vary across regions. Except for these two groups, participation by occupation varies more by size of community than by region.

Persons whose impairments are not limiting go on nature walks more often than those who have no impairments. This is true for each age group. However, those with limiting impairments participate less than the general population, although the differences are not great when age is held constant (table 1.04.12).

The state of one's health is associated with the frequency of going on nature walks. Both males and females who report their health as good or excellent go on nature walks appreciably more than those who report fair to poor health. This is true for each major age group (table 1.04.12).

Nature walking is a preferred activity by a very small percentage of the population (3 percent), and preference for nature walks in terms of occasion is the same (1 percent) whether one considers engaging while on vacation, on a weekend trip, on a day's outing, or when only 2 or 3 hours are available. This preference frequency is too small to establish any relation-

ship between participation in various activities and preference for nature walks (table 1.21).

Persons who participate in nature walks also enjoy hiking ($r = 0.19$) and walking for pleasure ($r = 0.25$), picnics ($r = 0.23$), sightseeing ($r = 0.25$), playing games and sports ($r = 0.20$), and swimming ($r = 0.23$). Thus, we have a joint picture of a person who enjoys walking in its varied forms, seeing things, and the various youthful outdoor activities (appendix A, table 3C).

About two-fifths of those preferring nature walks participate as often as they would like. However, about one-third of those who prefer nature walks do not do so as often as they would like because of a lack of time. The two restrictions mentioned next most frequently (by 10 percent each, of those preferring nature walks) was a lack of a location or facility and a feeling that somehow their physical condition, age, or other ability restricted their participation. Males mentioned time only slightly more often than females. But males mentioned reasons associated with facilities (inadequate, too distant or too crowded) considerably more than did females (table 1.14B).

Nature walking is an educational experience. The chief motivation must be associated with esthetic appreciation or scientific collections. Although the time required is not great, perhaps one half day sufficing for an occasion, the level of skill required is high compared with some other activities. The skill required, particularly, is observational sensitivity coupled with knowledge of nature. Perceptivity most certainly increases with training. One's income is unimportant, but time is required. Although a walk in the open air is invigorating, it need not be strenuous. Hence, it is ideal for older persons. Through collecting nature objects, one may both improve physical stamina and acquire learning experiences. Certainly, the variety of subject matter available, the low activity level required, and freedom from any income restriction makes nature walks potentially of great popularity. With increasing educational level, greater available leisure and increase in the retired population, higher participation may be expected. In addition, some youth currently engaging in the activity may be expected to continue its practice as they grow older.

DRIVING FOR PLEASURE

Driving or riding in the automobile for pleasure is the outdoor activity we do most. There are almost 21 occasions per person 12 years of age and over annually. We go automobile riding slightly more in the summer (6.68 times per person) than other seasons, but it truly is a year-round activity, and it is spread fairly evenly throughout the regions. Driving during summer is heavier in the North Central (8.02) and Northeast (7.23) regions, than in the South and West (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

Possession of an automobile is one important conditioning factor. Ownership varies with income: from 41 percent in the lowest income class to near 100 percent for the upper income classes. As a consequence, we may expect participation to increase with income. Ownership, also, is related to size of place of residence. Urban residents of SMA's of over 1 million population have lowest percentage ownership

(72 percent) while rural residents of SMA's have the highest percentage ownership (94 percent). More technically, these percentages are the proportion of the sample reporting an automobile in the household; no record was made of households with two motor vehicles; in some cases the same automobile might be reported by two respondents in the same household. As a consequence, the data are not intended for use in estimating the number of vehicles ²/ (tables 5.47, 5.48).

Driving for pleasure is the most frequently engaged in summer outdoor activity: there were 6.68 occasions per person during the summer of 1960. Fifty-two percent of the population 12 years of age and over reported one or more occasions during the summer (table 1.02.07).

The percentage participating during the summer is approximately the same for all regions: a range of 45 percent in the South to 58 percent in the North Central States. Similarly, the days per person is lower for the South and West (5.5 and 5.2, respectively) and is highest in the North Central States (8 days per person). One reason for heavier participation in the North Central States, than other regions, appears to be more frequent participation there among females, age 18 to 24 years, and more frequent participation among residents of urban centers, when each age group is compared with its counterpart in other regions (table 1.02.07).

In general, males and females, 18-24 years, participate much more actively in each region than other age-sex groups. With a few exceptions, driving for pleasure is the most frequently engaged in activity for each age-sex group. Exceptions are playing outdoor games, bicycling and swimming which are more frequent activities among 12 to 17 year olds, and walking for pleasure which is more frequent among females 12-17 years and males 65 and over. Consequently, it is reasonable to conclude that automobile driving for pleasure consumes more time, in the aggregate, than any other outdoor activity and is more universal across age-sex groups than any other (table 1.02.07).

When considered by age, participation increases from 7.9 days per person for 12 to 17 year old males to 12.2 days for the 18-24 year old males, and declines thereafter with each older age group. This pattern is generally consistent across regions and for both sexes. Courtship may have an effect upon the peak among the 18 to 24 year olds (table 1.02.07).

When age and sex are considered by size of place of residence, this general pattern prevails with few variations. The highest rates are registered by the 18 to 24 year olds in small cities (urban places 2,500 to 50,000 population). In fact, 39 percent of outdoor activity reported by males of this age group within small cities was driving for pleasure; this compares with 20 percent for all ages in the population as a whole. Evidently, in addition to the courtship explanation (which motivation should be equally strong in other size of place of residence classes), fewer alternatives to driving for pleasure in these urban places attract active young people. As the accompanying table indicates, an even larger percentage of occasions of females in these ages is spent driving.

²The question was: "Do you (or anyone in your family living here) own an automobile?"

Table 16. Driving for pleasure as a percentage of all reported outdoor recreation activity for the total population, 12 years and older, and males and females 18-24 years by size of place of residence, June-August, 1961

National Recreation Survey Data			
	All	18-24 years	
		Males	Females
SMA:			
Over 1 million	19	18	21
Under 1 million.....	23	26	37
Other urban.....	23	39	31
Rural (in and out of SMA)...	19	24	41

Ownership or availability of an automobile implies an income above some minimum, as has been mentioned. Some skill is required to operate a vehicle, but one may ride as a passenger without possessing this skill; consequently, invalids, older persons, and children who have not reached the legal age to possess a driver's license may be expected to engage. Participation requires little or no physical activity on the part of the passenger and little on the part of the driver (when compared, say, to swimming). Consequently, the resistance to some activities due to inertia or laziness, should not affect participation in driving for pleasure. Perhaps the positive incentives include its effortlessness as well as interest in seeing new and varied scenes as one drives along, the moderate excitement of placing one's self in a new situation, the interest in going to a place and doing something there, and the status achieved through being seen in the automobile and being able after the event to report to one's friends what one observed.

Driving and income

Participation rates increase with income. It is highest for the group making \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year, and the rate declines for the highest income class. All four regions generally share this pattern, with the North Central region having rates which are greater than comparable rates by income in other regions (table 1.02.07).

The general trend of increasing participation with income up to a peak in the second or third highest income class is repeated in each place of residence class, as well as each region. Participation is highest in the small urban place (8.55 days per person), and is lowest in the rural areas (5.7 per person). (See table 1.03.07.)

The rate for whites (6.9 days per person during summer 1960) exceeds the nonwhite rate (4.9 days per person). The difference between them is greatest in the Northeast, where the white rate exceeds the nonwhite by 3.3 occasions during the summer. In the North Central States and West the rates are quite similar (table 1.02.07).

However, participation differences between white and nonwhite are greater by size of place of residence. The largest difference is for urban places of 50,000 to 1,000,000; the next greatest difference is observed in rural areas, the white rate being greater in each

instance. Rates in urban places of less than 50,000 population are quite similar (table 1.03.07).

The nonwhite female rate is somewhat less than the nonwhite male rate (3.9 to 5.9), whereas within the white population, the female rate (7.1) exceeds the male rate (6.6) slightly.

Among those aged 25 years or more, the rate of participation increases with education, from 1.8 days per person for those with 4 years or less of schooling to 7.2 days per person for those who have completed college or more. This association most probably is linked to income. This national pattern is reproduced within each region. The North Central States deviate from it more than any other region. Here the highest level of participation is reached with the group completing 3 years of high school and thereafter the rate declines (table 1.02.07).

There are some differences among occupational classes. White-collar and professional groups tend to engage in driving for pleasure at rates higher than other occupations. Conversely, farmworkers engage at a much lower rate. The remaining occupational classes cluster very closely around the mean for all employed persons aged 14 years and over, 6.76. Looking at occupations by size of place of residence, higher participation rates are evident in the small cities (50,000 and under). There appears to be greater differences within size of place of residence, but both appear important in influencing participation in driving for pleasure (tables 1.02.07, and 1.03.07).

Persons reporting poor health engage much less in driving for pleasure than those with fair or better health. Otherwise, the relationship between health by age and sex and participation is not great (table 1.04.07).

As one would expect for a type of recreation requiring little physical activity, driving for pleasure is a favorite among those with impairments. The existence of an impairment only slightly alters the rate of participation (6.8 versus 6.1). In fact, for each age group, those whose impairments are not limiting engage more frequently in driving for pleasure than those with no impairments. However, those with impairments which limit activity have somewhat lower rates than others, although the relationship is not entirely consistent for each age group. For example, the age group 45-64 with no impairments participate at a rate (5.1) almost equal to those with limiting impairments (5.4). (See table 1.04.07.)

Restrictions on driving for pleasure

More than half of the persons who participate in driving for pleasure do so as often as they would like. Those who do not participate as often as they would like mention only time or money as preventing more frequent participation. The availability of facilities, the skill required, and other reasons, are quite minimal barriers to participation in driving for pleasure. Thirty-eight percent of the population indicated that time or money was the reason for not participating more often. This reason was cited by 52 percent of the population earning less than \$3,000 annually (family income) while about one-third of the remaining income classes cite this reason (table 1.13). Consequently,

one would judge that money was the more significant factor for the lower income class, while time is more significant for the higher income group. Table 1.14 shows that a slightly higher percentage (21 percent) mention time than financial restrictions (18 percent).

While driving for pleasure ranks first in participation, it ranks third highest in the preference order, 25 percent of the population indicating "some" preference for it as a general outdoor activity. But it ranks first as a preferred activity when only 2 or 3 hours are available. However, for outing periods of longer duration (day's outing, weekend trip, vacation), driving for pleasure does not hold as high a position as many other activities (table 1.21).

Participation in driving for pleasure is associated slightly with a preference for swimming, picnicking, attending outdoor games and sports, and attending concerts, etc. Actual participation in driving for pleasure, also, is correlated with sightseeing (0.36), attending outdoor sports events (0.27), picnicking (0.27), walking for pleasure (0.22), swimming (0.20).^{3/}

These factors may be logically translated into planning information. Assuming a shorter workday or more frequent periods of leisure time during the workweek, driving for pleasure most probably will increase, particularly during periods when 2-3 hours are available for leisure. Facilities which require that one drive from urban centers to engage in such activities as swimming, picnicking, attending outdoor games and sports, attending concerts and drama, and walking for pleasure, certainly will be used. The positive appeal of automobile driving adds reinforcement to the location of some recreation facilities at reasonable distances from large cities, rather than immediately in them.

Distance characteristics of vacations, trips, and outings, by socioeconomic characteristics, time and cost characteristics are discussed in chapter 7 and presented in tables 5.41-5.47.

SIGHTSEEING

We go sightseeing almost six times per person annually. Although summer is the heaviest sightseeing season (2.2 occasions per person), it has no monopoly. Rates for the other seasons range from 1.38 in the fall to 1.16 in the spring, thereby spreading the activity out over the year fairly evenly.

The West has a heavier annual rate (7.5 occasions per person) than the other regions, with the North Central following with 6.64 occasions per person. The South and the Northeast have 5.11 and 5.09 occasions per person annually. In each region the summer has a slightly higher participation than other seasons and there is a fairly even distribution throughout the year, except during the winter season in the Northeast where the participation is only 0.66 occasions per person—the lowest of any season region rate. Thus, in general, there is very little regional

^{3/}These coefficients of correlation are computed from data for the summer survey 1960. A coefficient of 0.04 or greater is significantly greater than zero at the 0.01 level of significance. See table 3C, appendix A.

variation and only slight seasonal variation in the rate of sightseeing (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01 and 4.01).

Sightseeing was enjoyed one or more times during summer 1960 by 42 percent of the population aged 12 and above. This population went sightseeing an average of 2.2 occasions during the summer, making sightseeing the fifth most frequent activity. It was a popular activity in all regions, with the population in the West and North Central regions participating more frequently than the others, and the South (1.6) participating less (table 1.02.15).

Females go sightseeing in summer slightly more than males, although the difference is not great (2.35 to 2.03). This holds true in each region except the West, where the male participates a little more.

There is a slight association of participation with age, but the relationship is not strong: the male rate drops from 2.58 for the 12-17 age group to 1.68 for the group 65 years of age and over, but the most of the decrement occurs beyond age 64. Hence, we may consider that sightseeing is engaged in fairly equally among all age groups to the retirement age.

There are a few interesting variations in the above relationship by region. In the South, for example, the rate fairly consistently decreases with each age group both for males and females. In the North Central States participation decreases fairly consistently for males, but there is an increase for females, becoming particularly high (3.7) for the females aged 45 to 64, who apparently have gained some freedom from household chores and child care. Finally, in the West, the peak participation rate occurs among males 65 years and over (4.5), evidently a reflection of the active retired group living in the West (table 1.02.15).

When age and sex are considered in relation to size of place of residence, the same pattern of fairly consistent participation rates through the active years with a decrease after age 65, is apparent. However, the rate for older males in urban places is superior to the rates for urban females in the same locations, indicating a more active interest in "seeing the world" among retired males. In rural areas, the rate declines with age fairly consistently for males but increases up to age 65 for females and then declines. In general, the participation is approximately equal between large urban places, medium size urban places and small urban places, but the rate for rural areas is somewhat lower. As we shall see subsequently, the rural rate is less than the urban, even for comparable income classes (table 1.03.15).

Sightseeing and income

The sightseeing rate increases consistently as income increases: from 0.7 occasions during the summer for the income group receiving less than \$1,500 to 3.7 for the group earning \$15,000 or more. This relationship is fairly consistent for each region. The participation rates also increase with income for each size of place of residence class. Generally, we conclude that sightseeing is closely associated with income (tables 1.02.15, and 1.03.15).

For the United States as a whole, the white rate (2.31) exceeds the nonwhite (1.25), the difference being significant. Across regions, the difference is greatest in the Northeast and West and least in the North

Central States, where the nonwhite rate exceeds the white by a small amount (0.3). When considered by size of place of residence, rural areas show the greatest discrepancy in participation between white and nonwhite (1.39 occasions difference during the season) (tables 1.02.15, 1.03.15).

White females participate more frequently than white males within each size of place of residence class. However, among nonwhites, the male rate is slightly larger in urban areas (table 1.03.15).

Generally, rates decline as one moves from large urban cities to rural areas. This relationship is not entirely consistent for each region.

Among those aged 25 years and over, the rate consistently increases from the lowest educational level to the highest (0.5 for those with 4 years or less schooling to 3.4 for those who have completed college or more). This relationship is repeated within each region. Thus, similar to other activities, when income is positively associated with participation, education is also. Even though sightseeing requires income, participation is evidence of an interest in the world about us. One would expect the more educated to participate more heavily, since their schooling should have stimulated their interests. And they do (table 1.02.15).

Among females, the reported state of health is associated with sightseeing participation: those with poor health show lower participation. However, among males the relationship holds only for those between ages 18 and 64. For the older male age group, health is unrelated to participation, and males 12 to 17 years report only good or better health (table 1.04.15).

Persons with limiting impairments engage slightly less in sightseeing than those who have impairments that are not limiting. Those with impairments which are not limiting engage with frequency equal to those with no impairments. Thus, the attractiveness of sightseeing appears to offset whatever limitations may exist to impede those with physical impairments. In general, the variation in rate according to the presence or absence of impairments, as well as according to the state of one's health, is not great (table 1.04.15).

Sightseeing by occupation reveals only slight differences, except for considerably lower rate among laborers and farmworkers. The highest rate, as is usual for most recreation activities, is among the professional, technical and kindred workers (3.35) (table 1.02.15).

Occupation, residence, and sightseeing

The variation among occupational groups within each place of residence class is greater than the variation across place of residence classes within occupational groups. We conclude, then, that occupation exerts a greater influence upon the participation level in sightseeing than does size of place of residence (table 1.03.15).

Sightseeing ranks fourth in the preference order for "some" activities during the summer period (18 percent). It is a highly desired activity for vacations and weekend trips (21 and 18 percent respectively), being among the highest for all activities. However, it has less appeal for a day's outing or only for a 2 to 3 hour leisure period. The percentage

choosing sightseeing as a general preference varies only slightly across regions and across size of place of residence classes. According to age and sex, sightseeing is preferred more by the older than the younger population, and is favored about twice as frequently among females than males (tables 1.17, 1.21).

In general, the same relationship holds when sightseeing is viewed as a vacation preference or a weekend preference (tables 1.22, 1.25).

More frequent participation in sightseeing is associated with preferences for swimming and camping. However, sightseeing participation is somewhat negatively related to a preference for fishing (table 1.12).

The median age for persons who prefer sightseeing (as a general preference) is 46.0 years for males and 45.5 years for females, both of these figures being considerably greater than the median age of all sample persons (38.0 and 39.0 respectively) (table 1.15).

Those with preference for sightseeing have the same median family income as the population as a whole (\$5,100). However, the median income for those who participate freely is slightly higher (\$5,600) than those who would like to participate more in sightseeing but do not for either reasons of time or money (\$5,000). The median years schooling for those who prefer sightseeing, also, is the same as the Nation as a whole (10.5) (table 1.15).

About a third of those who prefer sightseeing go as much as they like. However, 40 percent of the population who prefer sightseeing do not go as much as they would like for reasons of a lack of time, 15 percent say lack of money is the reason. Time, then, is the more significant restriction. Men mention the time restriction (47 percent) more than women (36 percent) (table 1.14B).

Sightseeing is an activity which requires a large block of time. One must travel to the location to view the buildings, the natural scenery, or the places of interest. Consequently, most likely a period of time longer than a day is needed for a sightseeing tour. One would expect, also, that while the actual participation for the most part is free, the cost of getting there in automobile or other conveyance and the need for free time, would influence its association with income, as is shown above. Most likely there is a minimum income requirement for participation. The physical activity involved in sightseeing is moderate, for one must stand and walk and move about.

However, the educational and esthetic benefits derived undoubtedly are associated with training in observation and are stimulated by interests. Although opportunities may not always be realized, the possibilities are great for continuous learning through sightseeing. The status achieved through sightseeing undoubtedly is high, for travel not only provides a basis for conversationally associating oneself with the strange and different but it also marks one as being cosmopolitan.

The above characteristics of the activity lead us to examine some of the motivational bases for sightseeing. Undoubtedly, the motivations to sightsee are similar to those behind other recreation travel, although the two are not necessarily the same. For example, one may wish to experience a new climate, to see friends, or to eat unusual foods without also seeing the sights. But it is quite likely that the

motivations to view the sights are intimately associated with other motivations which lead one to travel. Certainly, the desire for change, the desire to see new things and new places and, perhaps, the desire to learn about things outside one's normal and usual daily experience, provide a stimulus to those who like to sightsee.^{4/}

ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS

The population attends 3.75 outdoor sports events annually. These are mostly in summer and fall, the rate for winter being about one-third that of the peak summer rate. This seasonal pattern is fairly uniform in each region, except that the South and West have heavier participation in the fall than in the summer, reflecting their busy football season. The winter season is lowest in each region.

By region the South and West have heavier annual participation rates than the other two regions, the highest being the South (4.18) compared with the lowest, the Northeast (3.22). The principal variation, however, is across seasons (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01 and 4.01).

An outdoor sports event may last from an hour to 5 or 6 hours, but usually the time spent at the more frequently attended events (baseball, football, etc.) is 2 to 3 hours. Entrance fees usually are charged, though many outdoor sports events are free, but even if charges are made, minimum cost seats usually are within reach of lower income groups. In these spectator sports the physical exertion is little more than in driving for pleasure, even though some avid enthusiasts at times become quite exercised over the outcome of the game. Usually no more exertion is required than to stand up and sit. To appreciate the game, one must understand the rules. This, however, is an intellectual activity rather than an attainment of physical skill. Consequently, the spectator need not actually possess the skill. Whether status is achieved through observation of sports events depends upon several factors. For certain types of matches, for example polo, status may accrue because the game is associated with higher status levels. Conversely, an outdoor wrestling event may imply negative status in some groups. It has been observed that spectator sports appeal particularly to the middle and lower middle classes.^{5/}

It is fairly obvious, also, that attendance at some events, such as the Thanksgiving game of one's alma mater, or the world series in baseball, or the annual lawn tennis matches at Forest Hills, N.Y., or other such events, may have greater status value to an individual than more routine or commonplace events.

^{4/}For a discussion of motivations of travelers, see, Max Kaplan, "Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry," New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1960, p. 221 ff.

^{5/}Alfred C. Clarke, The use of leisure and its relation to levels of occupational prestige, "American Sociological Review," 21 (1956): pp. 301-307.

Gregory Stone, "Some Meanings of American Sport," College Physical Education Association, 60th annual meeting, Columbus, Ohio, October 1957, as reported by Max Kaplan, "Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry," op. cit. p. 192.

In summary, it would appear that attendance at an outdoor sports event may have status meaning differentially, depending upon the type of event or sport, the composition of the competitors, or the social class membership of the spectators. Another factor may be the community, for a given type of game may have a greater or less status significance, depending upon the normative system of the community. One may add that status rewards are reaped primarily through relating the events of the game to others.

The degree to which one learns through observation of the players, perhaps, is indeterminate. Certainly, an amateur player as a spectator may observe skillful players and get information and motivation conducive to improving his own skill. Perhaps such situations are more characteristic of youthful amateur players than others. And, too, perhaps the extent to which continuous learning is possible rests partly upon the potential of the game for skill elaboration. In short, the potential for continuous learning through spectatorship rests both upon characteristics of the spectator and of the game. However, most spectators probably attend to witness the outcome of the competition or other reasons than to learn.

In addition, a wide variety of motives influences spectators to attend outdoor games and sports. One attends because of identification with one or the other of the contending teams. One gains vicarious pleasure from a victory by the team with which one identifies. One attends in order to be with others, to communicate with others, and to enjoy an experience with others irrespective of the sports event. An outdoor sports event is an event in the sense that action and results are made to occur. Thus, one attends to be present when something happens. In turn, the recapitulation of what one saw emphasizes to others that one was present when it happened. Those interested in personal development as an amateur in the game or sport have the motive of observing and later putting into effect improved techniques of play. Those who no longer actively engage in the sport as amateurs, may attend to satisfy an interest in the sport created when one actively participated. Other motives undoubtedly influence some to attend outdoor sports events. Whatever the original motive, once participation becomes enjoyable and the value established and reinforced, attendance becomes a goal in itself.

Summer attendance rates

About one-fourth of the population attended outdoor sports events during summer 1960. The summer attendance amounted to 1.32 events per person 12 years of age and over. The percentage gives attending sports events eighth rank, making spectator sports quite a significant outdoor activity. This is particularly true when one considers that many events are professional events at which an entrance fee is charged to support professional players. These are the summer sports: baseball, tennis, swimming, and boating events, as well as amateur baseball games, track meets, and various other competitive events.

The rate varies little by region. The West has a lower rate (1.03) and the North Central States the higher rate (1.61), but the regions are homogeneous in participation (table 1.02.03).

Men attend outdoor sports events slightly more often than women (1.61 events per person for men compared with 1.06 for women). This is true for each region, except the North Central States where the rate of attendance is the same for men and women (1.61).

For male and female, attendance declines with age. For example, U.S. males 12 to 17 years attended an average of 2.57 times during the summer, and the rate declines successively with each age group to 0.47 for males 65 years of age and over. Females follow this pattern, also. The same association of age with participation obtains in each region. There is somewhat greater variability in the West (table 1.02.03).

When viewed by size of place of residence, male and female participation decline with age. Small urban places show greater variability than other residence classes, the variation being in the direction of higher rates of participation among the middle aged and older males. In fact, when viewed by size of place of residence, the small urban place (2,500 to 50,000) presents the highest rate (1.77), while, as one would expect, rural areas attend outdoor sports events at lower rates (1.15). The heavier participation in the small urban place is due partly to the heavier attendance by females 12 to 17 years of age and by males 18 to 24 years of age (table 1.03.03).

The observation made previously that middle and lower classes participate more heavily is partly supported by this study. By income, participation rises from 0.66 to a peak with the \$6,000 to \$7,999 family income group (2.09), then declines somewhat thereafter. In general, the participation rate increases most over the first three income classes to the group having family incomes of \$6,000 to \$7,999 annually. Although the rate varies thereafter, the variation is slight and one may consider that attendance in outdoor sports events is fairly homogeneous throughout income classes above this income group. Although there is some variation, this pattern is sufficiently stable across regions to represent the national picture.

The relationship also holds by size of place of residence, with some variation among urban places of less than 1 million population. Rural persons have a more constant level of participation across income classes than other size of place of residence groups. Participation, also, is somewhat greater for those earning \$15,000 or more annually who live in standard metropolitan areas, suggesting that availability of a wider variety of games and outdoor sports events in such areas appeals to upper income groups (table 1.03.03). The variation by size of place of residence may be the result of differences in opportunity to engage in alternate forms of recreation. In rural areas there is a dearth of opportunity to attend such sports events, whereas in urban areas there are other competing opportunities which attract participants.

For all types of outdoor recreation the total rate of participation is lowest in rural areas (29.76 occasions per person for the summer period) and highest for the small urban place (37.2 events per person). The rural areas evidence lower participation rates for urban-type recreation, as one would expect.

Spectatorship by color

Nationally, nonwhites participate slightly more than whites (1.45 to 1.31), a fact due almost entirely to the greater participation among nonwhites, than whites, in the South (1.55 to 1.28) and in the West (3.42 to 0.91). In the Northeast and North Central regions, whites attend outdoor sports events more frequently than nonwhites. When looked at by sex, these differences may be attributed to the nonwhite male, rather than the nonwhite female. He attends more than twice as frequently as the nonwhite female. The nonwhite male participates at a rate which is equal or greater than that of the white male for each size of place of residence class for which a comparison is shown in the table. The nonwhite male rate is significantly greater than the white male rate in cities of 50,000 to 1 million (table 1.03.03).

Among the population 25 years and over, attendance at outdoor sports events increases with years of schooling through those completing high school and then declines somewhat. Rates decline less in the North Central region with the highest educational class, but otherwise, this pattern of increasing frequency of attending outdoor sports events through the high school group followed by a slight decline is typical of each region. These are data for the summer, when there are few college events. During the fall when football is the principal sport, the participation rate reaches its highest level with the group completing 4 years or more of college, the "old grads". The latter association holds for each of the regions (tables 1.02.03, and 2.02.03).

The percentage attending outdoor sports events varies little when classified by occupation. Thirty percent of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers attended outdoor sports events during June-August 1960. The percentage of other occupations attending range down to 20 percent (service workers, including private service workers).

For the United States as a whole the number of occasions per person is highest for craftsmen and foremen (1.77) and next highest for white-collar workers and laborers (1.51 occasions per person). The group showing the lowest number of attendances during this 3-month period were farmworkers (0.91), followed closely by service workers (1.0). Thus, white collar, skilled labor, and laborers attend outdoor sports events more frequently than other occupational groups. This general pattern is repeated in each region. Exceptions are a somewhat higher rate for professional and technical people in the North Central region and managers in the South, but the farmworkers show a low rate of participation for all regions (table 1.02.03).

In urban places the above pattern is followed. One exception is a slightly high rate of participation among professional and technical workers in large cities over 1 million, and somewhat higher participation levels for managers and officials in small urban places (less than 50,000). Otherwise, the basic pattern of higher levels of participation for white-collar workers, skilled workers, and laborers, is repeated. However, in rural territory, there is low variation among occupations and, of course, a lower overall participation level (1.04) for the rural population as

a whole. As we have seen, the highest participation level for the rural population is in rural parts of standard metropolitan areas, as compared with other rural areas. In general, place of residence more significantly conditions attendance at outdoor sports events than occupation (table 1.03.03).

Both male and female rates are directly associated with health, as reported by the respondent. This is consistent for each major age group, although females 45 to 65 years of age who report "poor" health participate considerably more frequently (1.14 days per person) than those who report "fair" or "good" health (0.42 and 0.66). However, such small variations may be due to sampling. Since watching sports events makes a mild physical demand, it is somewhat surprising that health is as highly associated with attendance at outdoor sports events as is the case (table 1.04.03).

Another test between physical ability and attendance at outdoor sports events may be examined with information on impairments. Persons with no impairments participate more frequently than those who have impairments that are not limiting, and these, in turn, participate more than those with limiting impairments. The differences, particularly in the 18 to 44 age group—the active years—are not great, the rate for those with no impairments being 1.53 compared with 1.21 for those who have limiting impairments (table 1.04.03).

Preferences for spectator sports

Attending outdoor sports events shares fifth place in the preference order with walking for pleasure and boating (other than sailing and canoeing). Eleven percent of the population 12 years of age and over expresses "some" preference for attending outdoor sports. This is one-third of the percentage expressing a preference for such popular outdoor activities as fishing and picnicking (table 1.21).

In terms of time available the percentage expressing a preference for attending outdoor sports events is low (1 or 2 percent). The percentage is higher for weekend trip and for periods of 2 or 3 hours than for the other alternatives (vacation and day's outing).

For the United States as a whole, larger percentages of persons living in small urban places (2,500 to 50,000 population) express a preference for attending outdoor sports events (14 percent) than other classes. This is true, also for each of the regions except the North Central, the percentage ranging from 18 percent to 15 percent. In the North Central States, the rural population outside SMA areas more frequently prefer (18 percent) to attend sports events, than inhabitants of other North Central place of residence classes. Rural areas of the South and West register the lowest percentage preferences for attending sports events, perhaps because such events are less accessible (table 1.17).

Fifteen percent of males, but only 8 percent females, express a general preference for attending sports events. As they become older males and females develop different preferences. Among males the percentage expressing a preference for attending sports events increases with age to 65 years (from

5 percent for the group 12-13 years of age to 19 percent for 45 to 64 years). On the other hand, females' preferences decline from 10 percent for the 14 to 17 age group to 4 percent for those 65 and over (table 1.17).

The summer preference for attending outdoor sports events is negatively associated with participation in some of the more vigorous outdoor activities, such as boating, camping, fishing, and hunting. On the other hand, it is positively associated with participation in driving for pleasure in the summer and such fall activities as swimming, sightseeing, and picnicking. As a composite, this suggests that attending outdoor sports events is preferred among those who find pleasure in outdoor activities that are not field and stream oriented, and which may easily be engaged in by one living in the urban environment (tables 1.12 and 2.12).

The correlation coefficients between attending outdoor sports events and engaging in other summer activities are shown below:^{6/}

Playing outdoor games and sports	0.33
Driving for pleasure . . . . .	.27
Swimming . . . . .	.27
Picnicking . . . . .	.23
Sightseeing . . . . .	.18
Boating (other than sailing and canoeing) . .	.18
Bicycling . . . . .	.16
Fishing . . . . .	.15
Walking for pleasure . . . . .	.14
Nature Walks . . . . .	.13
Horseback riding . . . . .	.12
Hiking . . . . .	.10
Water skiing . . . . .	.09
Camping . . . . .	.08

These correlations between number of days participation in various activities and attending outdoor sports events show that those who actually play games and sports are interested in attending sports events, as is shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.33 between these two activities. The next three largest correlation coefficients suggest the urban orientation of persons who attend outdoor sports events (driving for pleasure, picnicking, swimming, and sightseeing). Attending sports events shows a much lower association with the more vigorous outdoor activities, swimming excepted.

Restrictions on attendance

Thirty-six percent of those expressing a preference for attending outdoor sports events say that they engage as often as they would like. Another one-third do not participate as often as they would like because of time restrictions. This group most likely will participate more often as more leisure time becomes available to them. Twelve percent do not participate as often as they would like for financial reasons, and

10 percent do not participate because of reasons which we have classified as facilities, evidently meaning the unavailability of events to attend. The somewhat higher percentage who do not attend for financial reasons indicates that entrance fees remain a restriction the reduction of which might increase participation. Increased income, given a constant entrance charge, might thereby improve attendance. These percentages suggest that a considerable amount of outdoor activity will be devoted to attending outdoor sports events should more time and increased income release individuals from these restrictions (table 1.14B).

Forty-two percent of the females who express a preference for attending outdoor sports events do so as often as they would like, compared with 33 percent for males. The most significant restriction expressed by males is available time, 41 percent of those who prefer the activity so stating. Among females, on the other hand, time was mentioned by only 24 percent and financial restrictions by 15 percent of females (table 1.14B).

ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA

We attend outdoor concerts and drama only 0.4 times per person throughout the year. About half of these are during summer with very little activity in other seasons. The Northeast and West have the heaviest annual rates (0.50 and 0.48, respectively). Participation in the South, even in summer, is quite low when compared with other regions. Fall and spring rates are slightly higher than winter (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01).

During summer 1960, 9 percent of the population 12 years of age and over attended outdoor concerts and drama one or more times. Ten activities in the survey had higher percentage participation than this. It was only 0.21 attendance occasions per person during the summer, which is quite a low rate (table 1.02.02).

In addition to a low percent participating, and a low number of days per person, the infrequency with which people attend outdoor concerts and drama is further illustrated by the number of days per participant, which is the lowest of all activities in the survey, even canoeing and sailing exceeding it in days per participant. Those who attend outdoor concerts and drama do so at a rate of about 2.4 occasions per participant during the 3-month period.

By region, summer participation is approximately equal among all regions except the South where the participation is quite low (0.07).

The small frequency participation makes analysis less certain than some other outdoor activities.

Males and females participate at approximately the same rate, females having slightly higher rates in the North Central and West.

Participation is highest among young males 12 to 17 years of age and among young females 12 to 24 years of age than other age groups. The rate declines thereafter with age. This pattern characterizes each region except the South where the rates are uniformly low (table 1.02.02).

^{6/}The variate in the above computations was the square root of the number of days participation during summer. At 0.01 level of significance a value is significantly greater than zero if equal to or greater than 0.04. See appendix A, table 3c.

The picture is much the same when age and sex are considered by size of place of residence. Rates decline somewhat less with age among inhabitants of cities of over 1 million, and the variation is insignificant among age groups who live in places 50,000 to 1 million, but otherwise, the pattern of participation is much the same (table 1.03.02).

There is a gradual increase in the rate with increasing family income. This is more obvious in the Northeast and North Central than in the South and West. In the South the rate is quite low for all income groups and in the West there is greater variation among income classes. However, the effect of ability to pay is obvious from the data (table 1.02.02).

Income considered in relation to size of place of residence, produces a more irregular pattern. There is an increase from the lowest income class to the highest, and this pattern is more consistent for large urban places than rural areas. In the latter, the participation rate reaches a peak of 0.45 for the family income class \$6,000 to \$7,999 per year and declines somewhat for income groups receiving more than this amount. Such variations, however, are small. The fact that such variation exists, however, suggests that availability as conditioned by residence and income has much to do with attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc. (table 1.03.02).

The white rate of participation (0.23) is about twice the nonwhite, except in the South where the rates are about equal, although quite low. This is fairly constant, also, when white-nonwhite rates are considered by size of place of residence. However, the participation rate for the nonwhite population living in rural areas is near zero, compared with the white rate of .19 (table 1.03.02).

Female rates are similar to male rates, for both white and nonwhite groups.

Attendance, residence, and region

When considered by size of place of residence, and region, the lower rural rate is not shared by the rural population living close to large cities (within standard metropolitan areas). Both the rural nonfarm and rural farm rates are low compared with other size of place of residence classes. The rural nonfarm rate for the industrial Northeast (0.52) is considerably higher than rural rates in other regions, suggesting the effect of proximity to centers that present outdoor concerts and dramas. The rates within each size of place of residence class are low for the South except in urban places of over 1 million; these rates, for the South, are approximately the same as other regions (table 1.03.02).

Among those aged 25 years or more, attendance at outdoor concerts and drama increases with years of schooling (from 0.05 for those with less than 4 years schooling to 0.37 for those who have completed college). This pattern is fairly consistent for each region, the South excepted (table 1.02.02).

By occupation, professional persons go to concerts and drama much more frequently than those in other occupational classes, and farmworkers go less. Another urban occupation, white-collar workers attend next most frequently. Other than these the remaining occupational groups hover quite closely about the

national mean for the labor force population (14 years of age and over) of 0.2 attendance occasions per person during the 3-month period (table 1.03.02). The labor force population participates at about the same level as the remainder of the population.

The pattern is repeated in each region, except the South where all groups except professional and technical workers and craftsmen and foremen are uniformly low (table 1.02.02).

Attending a concert or drama is associated with the respondent's report on his health, for males and females. For example, among female the rate rises from 0.06 for those who report their health to be poor to 0.34 among those who say their health is excellent. Thus, even though attendance at a concert is not physically demanding, persons with better health are more active participants (table 1.04.02).

This relationship is fairly consistent for each of the major age classifications, although there appears to be greater variation among persons 65 years and older, than for younger groups. Among retired persons there is slightly more frequent participation among those who report their health as fair or poor than among those who report their health excellent or good.

Persons with impairments participate slightly less than those who have no impairments (table 1.04.02).

Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc., is selected as a preferred activity by a very small percent of the population, only 4 percent. This places the activity among the 3 lowest in preference rank. It was a more frequent preference for periods of 2 to 3 hours than other times (table 1.21).

Expressions of preference for outdoor concerts and drama are negatively associated with participation in fishing, camping, boating, and swimming—the vigorous outdoor activities. On the other hand, expressions of preference for attending outdoor concerts and drama are positively associated with sightseeing, hiking, and driving for pleasure. This suggests that those who attend are oriented toward urban recreation activities (table 1.12).

Among persons who prefer outdoor concerts and drama as an outdoor recreation activity, 19 percent say that they participate as often as they would like. The remainder do not participate as often as they would like because of various restrictions upon their activity. The most prominent factor mentioned was the unavailability of facilities, 31 percent of people who prefer attending outdoor concerts and drama mentioning this. The second most important restriction upon attendance was availability of time, 25 percent mentioning this factor. Financial reasons were mentioned by 11 percent. Thus, the suggestion made previously that unavailability of facilities limits participation among those who would like to attend, is confirmed by the data. Males mention unavailability of facilities somewhat more frequently than females (table 1.14B).

Event characteristics

Attendance at an outdoor concert or drama normally requires 2, 3, or 4 hours, hence it becomes an afternoon or evening activity. If no entrance charge is made, there would be little to restrict participation, merely

appropriate dress being required. More customarily, however, entrance fees are charged, making attendance at these events somewhat more restricted to income classes having some surplus for such expenditures, perhaps lower middle classes up. No physical activity, as with attending sports events, is required for participation, but attendance implies an intellectual interest in the story, in music, the dance, etc., an interest which may, in turn, indicate that the person has participated at one time in the activity and has some skill in it. The degree of status achieved through participation rests partially upon the status associated with the activity. The widespread popularity during summer of events at seashore or mountain resorts, particularly those where professional performers "star" in the casts, is likely to give the spectator a more widely recognized basis for accruing status than attendance, for example, at free municipal concerts. Similarly, the status value of attendance varies for events as a symphony orchestra concert, a high school band, professional jazz band, the St. Louis summer opera program, etc. Perhaps the degree of status achieved through participation rests in part upon the newsworthy nature of the outdoor program as well as the degree of popularity of the performers. Attendance at outdoor concerts and drama potentially provides an opportunity for learning and development in esthetic appreciation, which is likely to increase with more frequent participation. Undoubtedly there are numerous other motives in attending outdoor concerts and drama. Participation with family and friends makes the event a social affair, and hence has rewards other than purely esthetic appreciation. In relating the story or an account of the musical event to others one may gain a reward analogous to being present when an event occurs. In addition, there is an intellectual reward to those who appreciate the story, musical selection, or the rhythm and motion of a dance. Such experiences provide a stimulant which may later lead to creativity. Attendance at outdoor concerts and drama, then, is likely to motivate the individual to creativity in other fields. The latter rests upon some of the social functions of the audience-oriented arts. Such social functions may include the stimulation of creativity in political, economic and familial institutions, as well as contribute to the process of personality integration. As concerns the latter, identification and role-taking become products of

observing the drama and other art forms.^{7/} Attending concerts and drama, thus, becomes the most intellectual of the outdoor activities and one which would be expected to appeal to the more professional occupations, the better educated, and the more cosmopolitan and urban segments of the population.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Activities which could not be classified in the 23 categories of outdoor recreation are accounted for in the first summary table for each survey (tables 1.01, 2.01, 3.01, and 4.01) where they are classified as miscellaneous. Only 0.57 occasions per person annually were classified as miscellaneous, thereby attesting to the comprehensiveness of the classification scheme. Almost all of these miscellaneous activities take place during the summer period. They include such things as sailing in gliders, target practice, dancing outdoors, parading, riding a buggy, jumping on a trampoline, twirling a baton, and sitting and playing cards. Undoubtedly, many such events were considered too unimportant to the respondent to report to us. Taken together they amount to six-tenths of 1 percent of all reported outdoor activity. This may well be an under representation of these miscellaneous activities, since the use of the "outdoor recreation activities flash card", which prompted the respondent to identify outdoor recreation occasions he had engaged in, would stimulate responses to these activities to the exclusion of unlisted activities.

Considering the dynamics of our technology and the rate with which new implements are adopted in our culture, the future will most likely see new forms of outdoor recreation come into being which may well alter the outdoor recreation resource requirements. Considering the rapid popularity that boating has attained, the future may see the air, the ice, underwater, or the interior of caves become the environment for greater participation of one kind or another. Consequently, one may anticipate dynamic changes in the forms of outdoor recreation along with a continuing need for resources for the traditional ones.

^{7/}This is more succinctly stated by Max Kaplan in his "Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry," as follows: "Social functions of art relate one to persons, ideas, cultural norms, or patterns of behavior that may be connected to esthetic content but are not central to it." New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1960, p. 203.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THREE TYPES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION OCCASIONS: VACATIONS, TRIPS, AND OUTINGS ¹

The extent to which participation in particular outdoor recreation activities occurs on special occasions varies by activity according to the locations of facilities necessary for participation. While it is not possible to distribute participation for any activity among the three types of occasions considered here (and a fourth type representing casual participation for brief periods in facilities close at hand), it is clear, for example, that all camping and much fishing, hunting, swimming, and boating occur on vacations, trips, and outings. Different units of measurement are introduced for the purpose of analyzing participation on these occasions.

RECREATION RELATED EXPENDITURES

During 1960, leisure time related spending is estimated as in the neighborhood of \$40 billion or 12 percent of all personal consumption expenditures. All outdoor recreation related spending is estimated at roughly half the leisure time total,^{2/} with half of the outdoor total—\$10 billion or 3 percent of consumption expenditures—by persons 12 years or over while away from their home communities on vacations and outdoor recreation trips and outings.

The four national recreation surveys secured information on the activity of persons 12 years and over while away from home on three types of outdoor recreation occasions in terms of their expenditures, round trip distance traveled and time away from home. These measures of activity are available by type of occasion and season of the year, June 1960–May 1961, on an overall total basis in table 17, and on a per capita, as well as selected person-occasion and person-day average basis, by the following socioeconomic characteristics: age-sex, family income, major region, and place of residence (tables 1.07, 1.08, 1.10, and 5.38–5.46).

Vacations include the most recent away-from-home occasion persons 12 years and over consider a vacation: this type includes occasions showing substantial variation in each of the three activity measures—namely time, money, and distance. Information for all but the most recent vacations, of persons with more than one within any particular season of the year, is included with data on trips providing the major purpose of the occasions has to do with participation in outdoor recreation. On trips persons

are away from home at least overnight. This occasion type shows much less variation in time and money spent as well as distance traveled: the average person was away from home 2 1/2 days, traveled 225 miles, and spent nearly \$5 per day on the average trip. Outings, by definition, include outdoor recreation occasions on which persons were away from home the major part of the day—8 hours on the average with little variation—but not overnight. In the per capita and total time away from home estimates, each person-outing is included as 1 day.

The national recreation surveys also secured information on expenditures during the previous year for selected personal articles and family possessions important for participation in related major types of outdoor recreation. Table 18 presents the percent of persons residing in households in which such expenditures were made, as well as estimates of the total annual expenditures.

The nearly \$2 billion total for the selected articles is thought to represent an important share of all expenditures for equipment associated with outdoor recreation. On the other hand, to the extent that these purchases occurred on vacations, trips, and outings there is duplication between total expenditures shown for selected articles and for recreation occasions.

As was noted above, 3 percent of all personal consumption expenditures are by persons 12 years and over, away from home on vacations, trips, and outings. The nearly 2 billion days spent on these occasions represent about the same proportion—4 percent—of the total time available to these persons. Recreation travel, on the other hand, represents more than 20 percent of all domestic intercity passenger-miles by all modes of transportation. It should be noted that the global comparison in the latter case is complicated by the inclusion of overseas recreation travel in National Recreation Survey data: this overstatement may not be properly balanced by the inclusion of travel by persons under 12 years in the domestic total.

Vacations are by far the most important recreation occasion type when activity is measured by expenditures and distance, as may be seen from the table above. In terms of time, however, outings emerge as an important occasion type which accounts for nearly as many days away from home as vacations. Moreover, definitions require the major purpose of outings to be outdoor recreation oriented while such a condition is assumed, but not imposed, for vacations.

Most activity occurs in the summer which accounts for 45 percent of the dollar and slightly more than half of the time expenditures. The fall is the next

^{1/}This chapter and chapter 8 were prepared by Betty C. Churchill.

^{2/}"Outdoor Recreation for America," a report to the President and to the Congress by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, January 1962, p. 78-79.

Table 17. Estimates of expenditures, distance traveled and time away from home by type of occasion and season

National Recreation Survey

	All	Occasion type			Season of the year			
		Vacations	Trips	Outings	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
Expenditures (million dollars)...	9,782	6,832	1,265	1,685	4,344	2,374	1,467	1,597
Distance (billion passenger-miles)	168	101	25	42	82	41	21	23
Time away from home (million days)	1,907	836	261	810	980	457	209	261
Percent Distributions								
Expenditures	100	69	13	17	45	24	15	16
Distance	100	60	15	25	49	24	12	14
Time	100	44	14	42	51	24	11	14

Table 18. Percent of persons 12 years and over in households having expenditures for recreation articles and annual expenditures

National Recreation Survey*

Article	Percent of persons	Annual expenditure (million dollars)
Inboard motorboat	0.2	121
Other boat	1.5	410
Outboard motor	1.8	339
Boat trailer	1.0	94
Rod and reel	7.2	120
Shotgun or rifle	2.7	126
Tent large enough to stand in ...	.5	16
Golf set	1.0	65
Vacation trailer .....	.2	106
Vacation cottage .....	.2	313
Total above articles .....	....	1,710

*Average annual expenditure estimates are based on four surveys which were conducted during September and December 1960, and March and June 1961. In each survey information was secured on expenditures for selected articles during the year previous to the date of the survey.

most popular season representing about one-fourth the annual total by all three measures. As would be expected, the winter represents the low point of the year with respect to activity in outdoor recreation occasions. By these measures, however, spring activity exceeds the winter only slightly.

Table 5.36 presents total expenditures by season of the year, type of occasion, and category of expense. For all types of occasions combined, transportation accounts for the largest (about one-third) and the food the second largest (more than one-quarter) proportion of all expenditures. These categories are also the largest within each occasion type with food expenditures on trips and outings slightly exceeding those for transportation. Expenditures on cabins, hotel rooms, and other lodgings are not incurred on outings, but are next in importance on vacations and trips on which they respectively account for 23 and 19 percent of the total. Recreation other

than outdoor types consumes about 5 percent, and miscellaneous expenditures about 10 percent, of the totals. The distribution of expenditures by these categories of expense is reasonably constant across the seasons of the year.

Direct expenditures for outdoor recreation amount to 8 percent of the annual total for all types of occasions combined. This category includes fees paid for access to parks, bathing beaches, golf courses, and other public or private recreation areas, as well as guide fees, hunting and fishing licenses (if purchased while away from home on the occasions), and the like. Despite the fact that much outdoor recreation is available without payment of fees and that fees when imposed for use of public facilities are usually nominal, some insight may be gained through special consideration of this item of expense.

The importance of the outing is again emphasized by the fact that more than half of all outdoor recreation expenditures are incurred on occasions of this type. By way of contrast it again should be noted that outings account for only 17 percent of total all occasion expenditures. Only one-third of the direct expenditures on outdoor recreation are incurred on vacations—as opposed to nearly 70 percent of all expenses. Trips, on the other hand, account for about the same proportions of all expenses (13 percent) and outdoor recreation expenses (15 percent).

Outdoor recreation expenditures as a proportion of total expense also show suggestive patterns within types of occasions and seasons of the year: 8 percent for all occasions combined; 4 percent for vacations in each season of the year; 9 percent on all trips (nearly 20 percent during the winter); and 25 percent on all outings (more than 30 percent in both fall and winter). Contrasts of this kind were entirely absent or much less pronounced for all other categories of expense considered above.

In preparing the distribution of expenditures by category of expense within occasion types and seasons of the year, adjustment was made for expenditures reported in the form of "package fees." For vacations roughly 15 percent of all expenditures are in this form. These package fees may cover anything from all expense tours around the world to small proportions of vacationers' total expense representing various combinations of selected categories and brief parts of the total vacation periods. The complete

expenditure record of each person with a vacation package fee was examined: the entire package fee was distributed to the missing, or unreasonably light, categories according to the known distribution for other persons in the same age-sex income class. Package fees were much less important in the case of trips (3 percent of the total) and outings (1 1/2 percent). For these occasions, package fee expenditures were distributed among the categories according to the distribution of all persons without package fees.

It should also be noted that by no means do all persons incur expenses in any or all categories on all occasions. Detailed information on this point is presented only for the summer (table 1.10) but this season is quite representative of the other three in this respect. The proportion of occasions on which persons incurred expense of 50 cents or more show marked differences by occasion type, category of expense, and socioeconomic characteristics.

Nearly everyone taking a vacation incurred expense of some kind—usually at least for transportation. Expenses for lodging, however, occurred among only slightly more than half of the vacationists: this proportion rises for those in the 45 to 64 age class, in large cities, or with family incomes above \$6,000 per year. Persons with family incomes below \$3,000 per year incur lodging expense with the lowest frequency, probably reflecting a tendency for these persons to spend vacations with friends or relatives. This observation also holds true for women more than 65 years old and for persons living in rural areas on farms. More than three-fourths of all persons on vacations incur expenses for food, two-fifths for outdoor recreation fees as well as for miscellaneous expenditures, and one-quarter for other recreation. The pattern of variation across socioeconomic characteristics of the above categories is generally the same as that observed for lodging expenditures.

On trips more than 10 percent of all persons incur no expenses of any kind with this proportion rising to 30 percent for boys 12-17 years. Many of the latter occasions probably involve organizational activities on weekends spent by young boys close to home. On trips, as well as on vacations, transportation is the most usual type of expense. Lodging expenses appear in 22 percent of the cases—less than half the vacation rate. Expenditures for food are incurred much more often (46 percent) but, again, smaller proportions of persons buy food on trips than on vacations. Only about 20 percent of outdoor recreation trips involve direct expenditures for outdoor recreation, with the 25 to 44 years age group higher than any other subgroup of the population shown.

On outings only 60 percent of all persons incur expense away from home, and only one-third of all persons spend as much as 50 cents for transportation or for food. Outdoor recreation expenses occur on one-fifth of the outings—the same proportion as on trips. Expenditures for other recreation and miscellaneous items falls off very sharply in the case of outings.

On all three types of occasions persons 65 years and over incur outdoor recreation expense infrequently as do persons with family incomes below

\$3,000. However, it should be remembered that many older persons have low retirement incomes.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND RECREATION OCCASIONS

Activity on outdoor recreation occasions differs among subgroups of the population 12 years and over classified by all the characteristics considered here. The largest variations are nearly always found within the income distribution, followed in order by the age-sex, place of residence, and major geographical region distributions. Among the three activity measures, expenditures show the most, and distance traveled the least, variation across socioeconomic characteristics.

The effect of income on the time-money-distance activity measures used for these occasions is to a large extent discussed in the next chapter which includes consideration of the effect of income on additional activity measures as well as on the exposure of individuals to selected family-owned recreation equipment.

ALL OCCASIONS

For each person 12 years and over, nearly 15 days and \$75 were spent away from home during the year from June 1960-May 1961 on vacations, trips, and outings which involved travel of nearly 1,300 miles per person (tables 5.41, 5.42, and 5.43). All these measures increase with increases in family income. The activity of those in the highest family income class (\$15,000 or more) exceeds that of the lowest (less than \$1,500) by factors of 24 for expenditures, 9 for distance, and 4 for time. By all these measures, both the highest and the lowest income groups engage in roughly one-third of their activity during the summer with the remaining two-thirds spread quite evenly throughout the other seasons. Those in the intermediate family income groups, on the other hand, tend to allot about half of their activities to the summer and to be relatively inactive during the winter.

Per capita expenditures, distance traveled, and time away from home for males slightly exceeds the activity of females during the year as a whole and in each season except the summer for which differences by sex of roughly the same magnitude are reversed in order. Per capita expenditures by males gradually increases with age through the 45-64 year group and declines sharply for those 65 years or more. High summer and fall expenditures by persons in the 18-24 year age bracket interrupt what is otherwise the same progression and sharp decline for females. The school age groups—those 12-17 years and to some extent those 18-24 years—tend to concentrate larger shares of their annual expenditures in the summer vacation period, while the expenditures of older persons, though high in the summer, are spread somewhat more evenly throughout the year. Changes across the age-sex distribution in per capita distance traveled are similar to those found for expenditures, but relatively smaller, in all age groups except for even sharper declines in travel for those 65 years or more. Per capita days away from home, on the other

hand are highest for the youngest age group for both sexes so that this measure declines with age across the entire range.

The place of residence distributions shown in the tables may be thought of as an ordering from high to low urbanization. Per capita money-traveltime on outdoor recreation occasions are highest among those most thoroughly urbanized and lowest for the rural farm group for the year as a whole and in the summer in all cases. Most exceptions to the annual and summer patterns occur in the winter. Except for the tendency for per capita rates to be higher among those living in the proximity of large cities but in rural areas than among those in urban places outside of standard metropolitan areas, the arrangement is nearly always by degree of urbanization. The range of difference is much greater with respect to expenditures than for distance traveled and time away from home, particularly in the summer months, with relatively low variation in the winter. Rates for persons residing on farms are higher than average during the off-season winter months for time away from home and below average for the other two measures.

Within the major regions of the United States, annual per capita expenditures are highest in the Northeast (\$100), followed by the West (\$80), North Central region (\$65), and the South (\$55). The regional pattern of expenditures is repeated in all seasons of the year except the winter which finds the South in first place and the North Central in last. On the basis of per capita expenditures, the sharpest regional differences in weather during the winter appear to be between the Northeast and the South: the effect is such that persons living in the Northeast spend only 10 percent, while persons in the South spend more than 20 percent of their annual totals during the winter months. Per capita distance traveled and days away from home follow different regional patterns: the West about ties with the Northeast on both in the spring but is found in first place in all other seasons of the year, with the North Central or South the last. On all measures, however, the range of difference across the regions is much less than that found by other factors.

On the per capita basis discussed above, the patterns described for all occasions combined in general are also quite closely followed within occasion type and distribution of the population by income, place of residence, and major region. In the case of the age-sex distribution, however, males are found to be much more active than females on both trips and outings in all seasons of the year. With vacations accounting for the bulk of activity in both groups, and females the more active during summer and fall occasions of this type, the all occasion totals reveal only the moderate differences which have been noted.

VACATION CHARACTERISTICS

During the year from June 1960 through May 1961, persons 12 years and over took nearly 80 million vacations on which they spent \$6.8 billion, traveled more than 100 billion passenger-miles and remained away from home more than 800 million person-days. The number of vacations per person in the population (table 5.38) may be interpreted as the proportion of persons with a vacation within any one season of the

year, but may not be so interpreted, of course, within the year as a whole since multiple vacation persons are included more than once in the annual total. From the total, however, it becomes clear that only for those with family incomes of \$15,000 or more can it be said with certainty that multiple vacations do occur. It is likely, of course, that at least some multiple vacations occur within all of the classes shown with the proportion increasing, perhaps quite sharply, across the income distribution.

During the summer months, the most likely candidates for vacations are persons from 12 to 17 years and persons with family incomes of \$8,000 or more. For this younger school age group more than two-thirds of all vacations are taken during the summer months, while for the higher family income group, particularly those with incomes of \$15,000 or more per year, the number of occasions is spread more evenly throughout the year. The rate of vacation taking of those with family incomes of \$15,000 or more is nearly twice that of the all class average for the year as a whole—in the summer 40 percent higher while in other seasons of the year the rate for those in the highest income class doubles or triples.

It is of interest that the rate of vacation taking for persons living on farms is higher than average during the winter and considerably below average for all other seasons of the year. Also of interest is the fact that in the South during the winter the vacation rate remains high.

As has been noted, the summer months constitute the most popular period for vacations away from home. For this season, tables 1.07 and 1.08 show the percent of persons with vacations by age, cross-classified by family income, number of persons in household, race, state of health, physical impairments, and region. As has also been noted there is considerable inter-correlation between age and family income. This places particular interest on examination of the percent of persons with vacations within groups of the population cross-classified by these characteristics. It appears that the income distribution has a smaller effect at the younger ages than at the older ages. It is also apparent that the age effect is much more pronounced at the lower income levels than at the higher income levels. It is also suggested that for the summer months the proportion of persons taking vacations away from home tends to level off for incomes of \$8,000 a year or more.

Within major regions of the United States, the South has the lowest rate of vacation taking. However, when the cross-classification by major region and family income is examined, it appears that the rate for the South is not significantly lower than the all region average within any income class—suggesting that the lower rate for the South is attributable entirely to differentials in income between the regions.

There appears to be no significant difference between the rate of taking summer vacations between persons who consider their health excellent as opposed to good. However, those reporting fair or poor health were much less apt to take a vacation. Similarly, those reporting limiting impairments vacation at a somewhat lower than average rate within all age groups and for the population as a whole; however, in this case the effect is much less pronounced.

On an overall basis persons in one-or-two person households have lower than average rates as do those in households with seven or more. For small households this appears to be an age effect to some extent since it is reduced for the one-person, and eliminated for the two-person households within age classes. However, in the very large households—those with seven or more—the effect appears quite real within all age classes.

The average person on vacation travels more than 1,200 miles, is away from home slightly more than 10 days, and spends an average of slightly more than \$8 per day or \$80 in all (tables 5.44 and 5.45). Distance traveled by persons on vacation rises somewhat with age from roughly 800 miles in the 12 to 17 year age bracket to about 1,500 miles for those 45 years or more. Distance traveled also rises with income and with the degree of urbanization. There is a slight tendency for greater distances to be traveled on winter and spring vacations than on those which are taken in the summer and fall.

TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

During the year from June 1960 through May 1961 persons 12 years and over went on 111 million recreation trips, on which they were away from home 260 million person-days, spent \$1.25 billion and traveled 25 billion passenger-miles. As was the case with vacations, the summer is the most popular period for outdoor recreation trips, nearly half being taken during this season of the year. About half of the time away from home also occurs during the summer; however, only roughly 45 percent of the total expenditures and passenger-miles are accounted for by this season.

For the year as a whole fishing is by far the most important reason for which trips are undertaken as may be seen in table 5.37. However, during the fall and winter hunting season, hunting becomes more important than fishing in this respect although the former is in fourth place with respect to the year as a whole. Camping appears as an important primary reason for undertaking an outdoor recreation trip in all seasons of the year and particularly in the spring. Swimming is also important but primarily in the summer. Although during the winter nearly 10 percent of all trips are undertaken to engage in winter sports, even during this season many more trips are primarily for fishing.

On the average trip a person travels 225 miles, is away from home roughly 2 1/2 days, and spends just under \$5 a day or \$11.50 for the trip. The duration of trips shows very little variation across seasons of the year or across the socioeconomic characteristic (table 5.46). There is a tendency within all classes for trips undertaken in the fall to cover greater distances and to be somewhat more expensive than trips during other seasons of the year. Winter trips, on the other hand, cover somewhat shorter distances and are slightly less expensive, though the contrast here is less persistent and less pronounced.

The percent of persons with one or more trips is shown by season of the year and socioeconomic characteristics in table 5.39. It appears that in all seasons of the year men and boys of all ages are more

apt to go on recreation trips than are the women and girls. However, the women and girls who do go on trips travel as far, are away from home about the same length of time, and spend approximately the same amount as their male counterparts. The percent of persons with one or more trips during the summer rises across the family income distribution from 6 percent of those with less than \$1,500 a year to 27 percent of those with \$8,000 a year and levels off thereafter. In the fall the same pattern is apparent. However, in the winter and spring, although these seasons remain less popular, comparatively much higher percentages of those with family incomes of \$15,000 or more undertake at least one trip.

Percent of persons with one or more trips is high in the Western region of the United States and low in the Northeastern States in all seasons of the year. No uniform progression can be observed for this percentage by the place of residence distribution. On the average person-trip, those with incomes of \$3,000 or less travel about half of the distance of those with \$10,000 or more while the picture for the middle income group is somewhat mixed (table 5.46). The per-person-per-day expenditures rise even more sharply across the income group from less than \$2 for those with incomes below \$1,500 per year to \$8 for those with incomes of \$15,000, or more. The progression of per-person-per-day expenditures is quite uniform across the income distribution except for the \$3,000 to \$8,000 family income size classes for which there is some leveling off.

OUTING CHARACTERISTICS

During the year June 1960–May 1961, persons 12 years and over went on 810 million outdoor recreation outings on which they spent \$1.7 billion and traveled 42 billion passenger-miles. Persons are not away from home overnight on outings but are away from home for the major part of the day, outings averaging approximately 8 hours each. Hence it becomes legitimate to consider each outing a day away from home in pursuit of outdoor recreation. When so considered, the importance of outings approaches that of vacations, and exceeds the importance of outdoor recreation trips. As has been noted above, persons are much less apt to incur away-from-home expenses on outings than they are on vacations and trips. The distance traveled on a typical outing is considerably shorter than that of the other two occasions types, and the total expenses often average less than 50 cents per occasion. All that is needed in the way of food and refreshment is often carried from home.

As may be seen from table 5.40, nearly three-fifths of all persons went on at least one outing during the summer with nearly two-fifths so engaged at least one time during the fall. This percentage drops to one-fifth for the winter but rises to one-third for the spring.

During all seasons of the year the proportion of persons with one or more outings is high for the youngest age class and considerably lower for the oldest age class with systematic declines across the age distribution.

During the summer and spring, there are no significant differences between the sexes with regard to percent of persons with one or more outings: however, during the fall and winter—probably because of the importance of hunting as the major purpose of outings during these seasons (table 5.37)—there is a greater tendency for men and boys to engage in outings. For the year as a whole, picnicking appears as the most important reason for going on an outing. However, picnicking appears as the most important single major purpose in no particular season of the year. Swimming becomes the most important major purpose of summer outings, accounting for one-third. Attending outdoor sports events is the most important during the fall

football season. Hunting is firmly in first place during the winter and fishing during the spring.

The percent of persons with summer outings rises from 30 percent for those with family incomes \$1,500 or less to about 60 percent for those with \$3,000 to \$4,500 and levels off for those with higher incomes. The same pattern is repeated in the fall and the spring: however, a much sharper rise across the income distribution can be observed for the winter. Among the regions, higher proportions of all persons in the West go on at least one outing. However, the South makes a better showing with respect to outings than with respect to either vacations or trips.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INCOME AND SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITY MEASURES

The measures of participation in outdoor recreation used throughout this report are primarily on a per capita basis. Earlier sections have dealt in detail with specific activities for which the days of activity per person were examined across socioeconomic characteristics. Primary emphasis was placed upon the summer season of the year for which weather conditions are most uniform geographically. Participation in outdoor recreation, however, also can be measured in terms of the related money spent, distance traveled and time away from home. This section of the report is primarily concerned with annual per capita participation in outdoor recreation with particular reference to differences found across the income distribution of the population. Participation is measured in money, time, and distance as well as by the number of occasions on which people engaged in specific activities.

Since the participation measures used throughout are on a per capita basis and the income distribution shown is on a family basis, deductions become somewhat complicated. This is particularly true since the size of the family tends to increase with family income—about two persons per family in the less than \$1,500 income group to about four persons per family for incomes of \$15,000 or more. The present analysis is based on the per capita participation measures as they relate to the estimates of per capita family income within income classes in table 19.^{1/} In-

cluded in the table are estimates of the percent of income and of days in the year spent away from home on vacations, outdoor recreation trips and outings, as well as the percent of annual leisure time available which is spent on outdoor recreation on these and all other occasions.

With respect to the charts shown on pages 67 thru 75, it should be noted that although both income and participation have been expressed on ratio scales the slope of a line describing equal relative changes rises approximately 20°, rather than 45°, from the horizontal as is indicated.

Specific outdoor recreation activities tend to fall into one of three groups when annual per capita participation is examined across family per capita income. Chart 1 shows that for playing outdoor games and sports, swimming, sightseeing, and motorboating, per capita participation increases with per capita income throughout the available family income classes. For swimming and motorboating it appears that a given proportionate increase in family income is associated with the same proportionate increase in per capita participation if some allowance is made for the preponderance of older people in the lower income classes. Playing games and sightseeing, on the other hand, appear less sensitive to changes in income: for these activities a given percent increase in family income is associated with a smaller percent increase in participation. It is unlikely that participation in any recreation activity would increase indefinitely with income. For these four activities, however, the income level at which participation levels off exceeds at least \$6,000.

Pleasure driving, attending sports events, picnicking, and camping are activities shown in chart 2 for which participation increases with income to the average income level and levels off or even dips for higher income groups. Participation in camping rises more sharply than any other activity across the

^{1/}Per capita family income within the National Recreation Survey family income size classes was estimated from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (Series T-60). Table 5 presents the total number of families and unrelated individuals, and persons within families: the percent distribution of each of these is shown by family income classes which are much more finely divided than those used in the National Recreation Survey.

Table 19. Income and time spent on outdoor recreation, by family income

National Recreation Survey				
Family income (\$1,000)	Estimated per capita, income (\$1,000)	Percent of income spent on vacations, trips and outings	Percent of days available spent on vacation, trips and outings	Percent of reported available leisure time spent on outdoor recreation
All	1.7	4.3	4.0	20
Less than 1.5 .....	.4	3.3	1.9	15
1.5-3 .....	.8	3.4	2.7	16
3-4.5	1.2	3.6	3.2	20
4.5-6	1.5	4.2	4.0	19
6-8	1.9	4.7	4.8	21
8-10	2.4	4.5	5.2	23
10-15	3.3	4.2	5.4	24
15 or more	5.8	5.6	7.9	23

CHART 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH PARTICIPATION INCREASES WITH INCOME FOR BOTH LOWER AND HIGHER THAN AVERAGE INCOMES

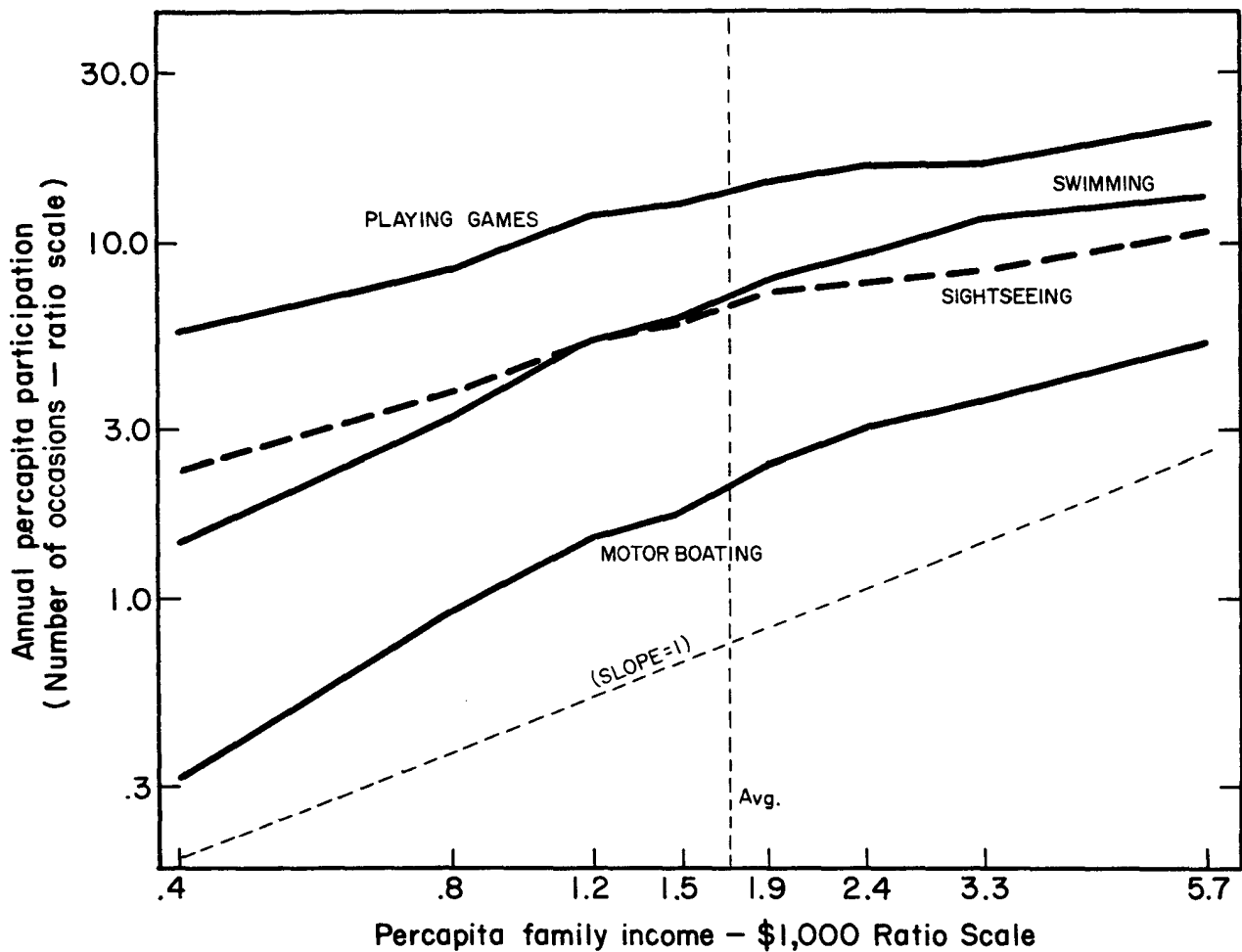
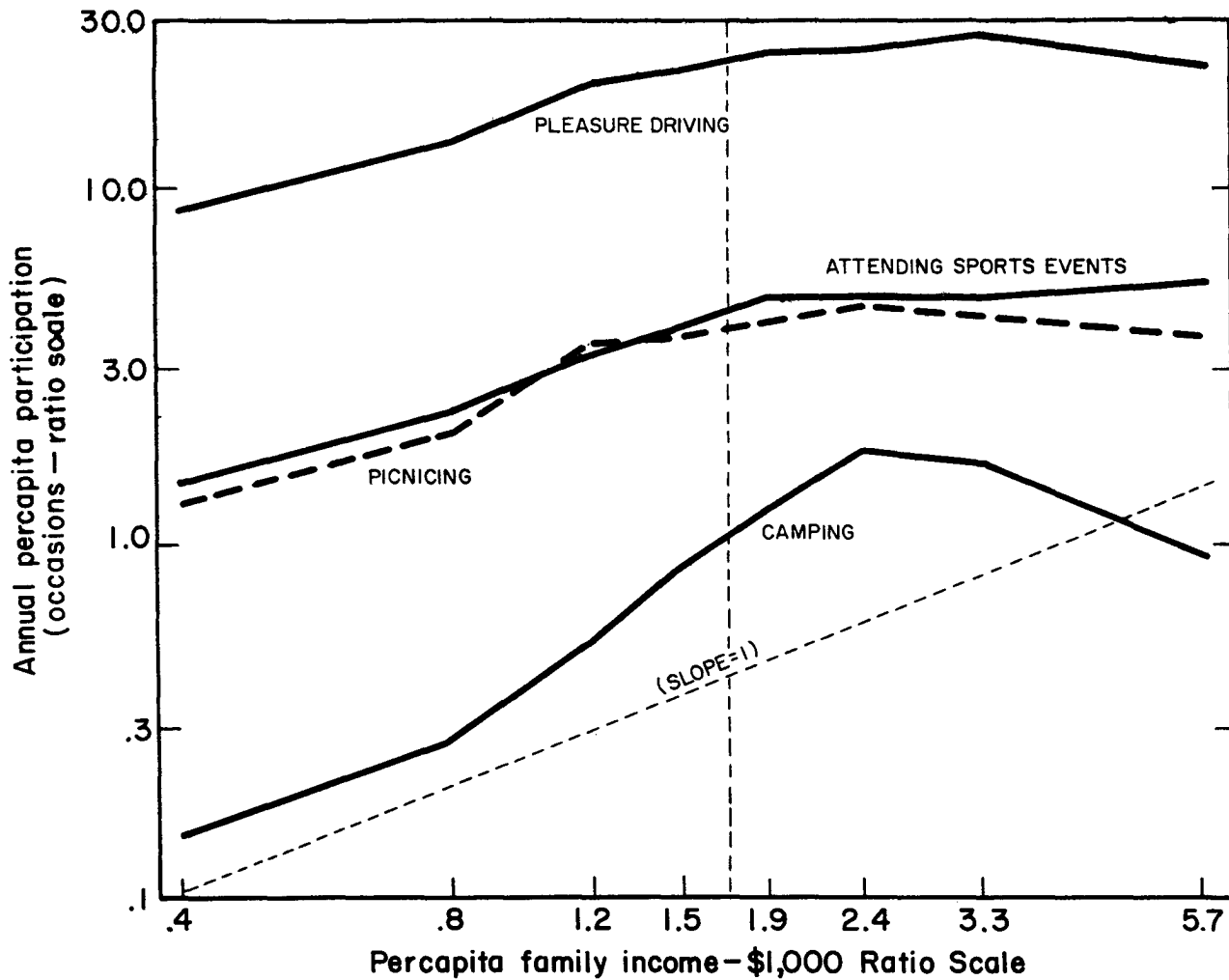


CHART 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH PARTICIPATION INCREASES WITH INCOME FOR LOWER THAN AVERAGE INCOMES BUT LEVELS OFF OR DIPS FOR HIGHER THAN AVERAGE INCOMES



four middle income classes, but levels off at about \$2,500 and dips for higher per capita incomes. Pleasure driving, attending sports events, and picnicking are much less sensitive across below average incomes and remain high or turn down less sharply.

Participation in a third group of activities shown in chart 3—walking for pleasure, fishing, and hunting—show no consistent pattern of response to changes in per capita income. Walking for pleasure is reasonably level throughout the income range. If the lower two income classes are ignored, fishing appears negatively and hunting positively related to income, but for both these activities the effect is slight.

The use of number of occasions on which persons participate in specific outdoor recreation activities as the measure of participation, as has been done above, takes no account of the commitment of individuals to outdoor recreation in terms of time, money and travel. The unit of measurement is the same for the persons who take a 10 minute dip in a neighborhood swimming after work as for the person who spends the entire day at the beach. While walking or driving for pleasure, playing the more casual games, and picnicking may be engaged in during brief periods of time near home, many activities require special facilities not likely to be close at hand. Participation in sightseeing, swimming, boating, and particularly camping usually requires time to reach facilities and usually occurs away from home on special recreation occasions of at least 1 day's duration. Since many of the individually considered activities may be engaged in on any one occasion, expenditures, distance traveled, and time away from home represent measures of participation similar to sums of activity-days across activities. It should be noted that the expenditures, travel, and time involved in casual participation near home are not included in these measures, and that expenditures made in preparation for outdoor recreation occasions are likewise missing.

There is a close one-to-one relationship between expenditures away from home on all occasions combined and per capita family income across the income scale as may be seen on chart 4. Vacations account for the bulk of all money spent—about 70 percent of the total within each income class. A different picture emerges, however, when expenditures away from home on recreation trips are compared with those on outings: the rise is much sharper for trips and much slower than average for outings as income increases. Per capita expenditures on trips exceed those on outings for the highest income class while at the lower income levels, outings emerge as the more important type of occasion for the satisfaction of desired outdoor recreation.

Distance traveled on all recreation occasions increases with income but at a somewhat slower rate than was the case for expenditures (chart 5). Sixty percent of all travel occurs on vacations in most income groups. Although per capita travel on outings exceeds that of trips slightly for the higher income class, here again the importance of outings is much greater for those with low incomes. In terms of distance traveled, trips are most sensitive and outings least sensitive to changes in per capita family income.

Per capita time away from home while on outdoor recreation vacations, trips, or outings is less sensitive than either expenditures or distance traveled to changes in per capita income (chart 6). The importance of outings approximately equals that of vacations in terms of time away from home at all income levels except the very lowest and the very highest for each of which per capita vacation days somewhat exceed per capita outing days. Time spent away from home on trips rises with income slightly more sharply than the all occasion average.

Expenditures are most sensitive to changes in per capita income (distance traveled next, and time least) not only for all occasions combined but within each of the occasion types. Trips are the most sensitive occasions with respect to all three measures, followed by vacations with outings last. However, sensitivity of time away from home to changes in per capita income show little variation by occasion type. In making these observations, particular attention was paid to the middle income classes for which the age composition is much more homogeneous than at either of the income extremes.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND POSSESSION OF SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION EQUIPMENT

Table 5.47 presents information by family income classes on the percent of persons in households with selected outdoor recreation articles present, as well as the percent of persons using these articles during the previous year. The articles range in kind from rather personal items, which are not ordinarily used interchangeably even by members of the same family, to more costly equipment which probably involves a general family commitment.

Although articles may be present without being used, one indication of whether a particular article is personal—as opposed to family—equipment should be provided by comparing the “used” and “present in household” percentages.

Guns and golf sets appear the most personal of the selected articles considered: for all income groups combined the percent of persons reporting using these articles is about half of those reporting the article present. Roughly three-fifths of those reporting rods and reels present also report use, suggesting either that the nature of this item is less personal or a greater tendency toward multiple ownership by persons within families. Swimming pools and vacation cottages, for which more than four-fifths of all persons reporting ownership also report use, emerge as the most communal of the equipment considered.

The information on boating equipment in table 5.47 yields rather surprising results when use and ownership percentages are compared. Although boats are usually considered family rather than personal equipment, one-third of the persons in families involved in boat ownership reported failure to use this equipment. However, it is considered likely that there was a tendency to confuse “use” with “operation” so that at least some persons who went along as passengers failed to report use. Furthermore, the data suggest that this tendency may be correlated with income. Primarily for this reason, the analysis below is restricted to data on percent of persons with articles

CHART 3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH PER CAPITA PARTICIPATION IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY FACTORS OTHER THAN INCOME

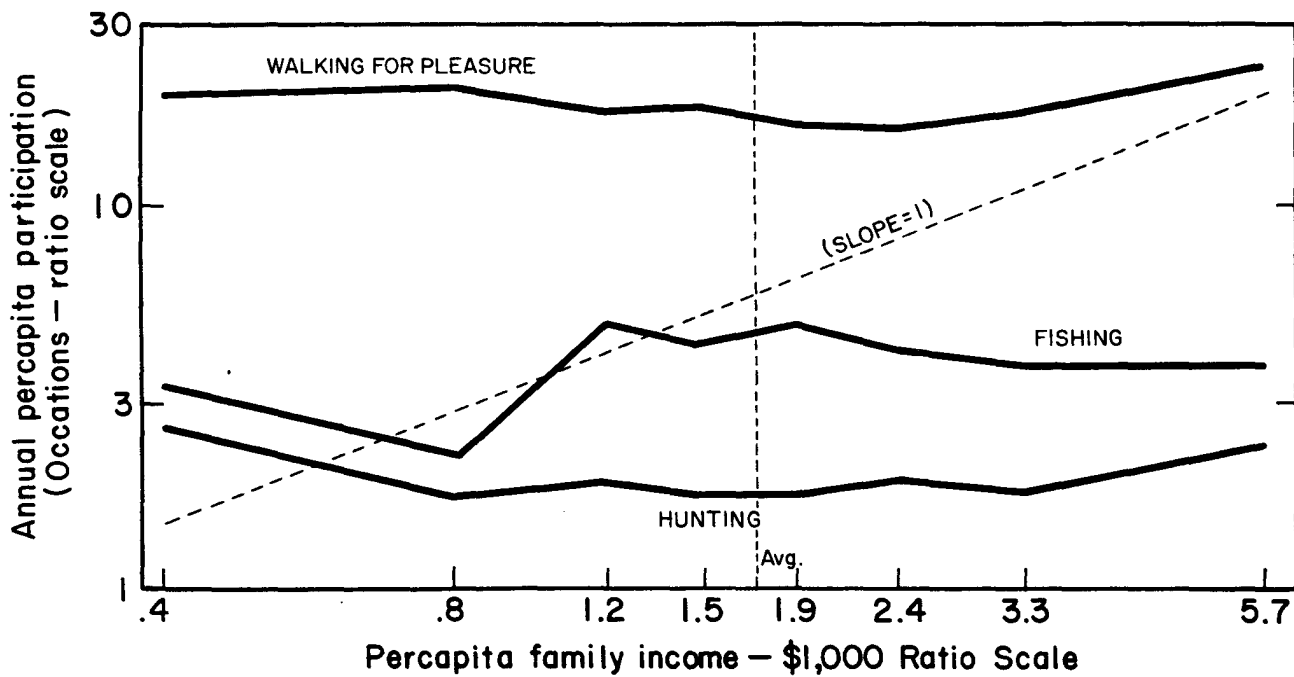


CHART 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
ON OUTDOOR RECREATION OCCASIONS

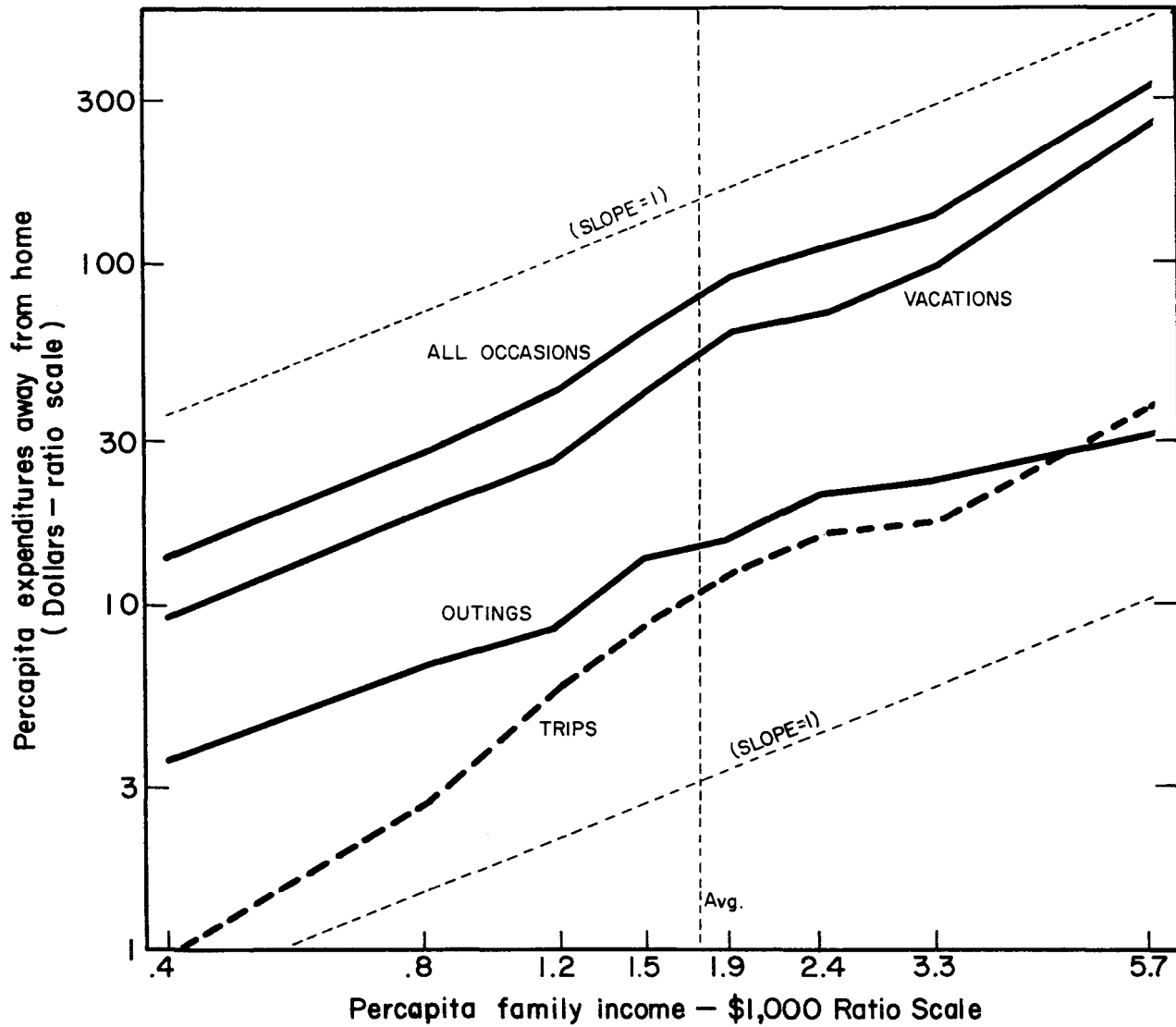


CHART 5

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND DISTANCE TRAVELED
ON OUTDOOR RECREATION OCCASIONS

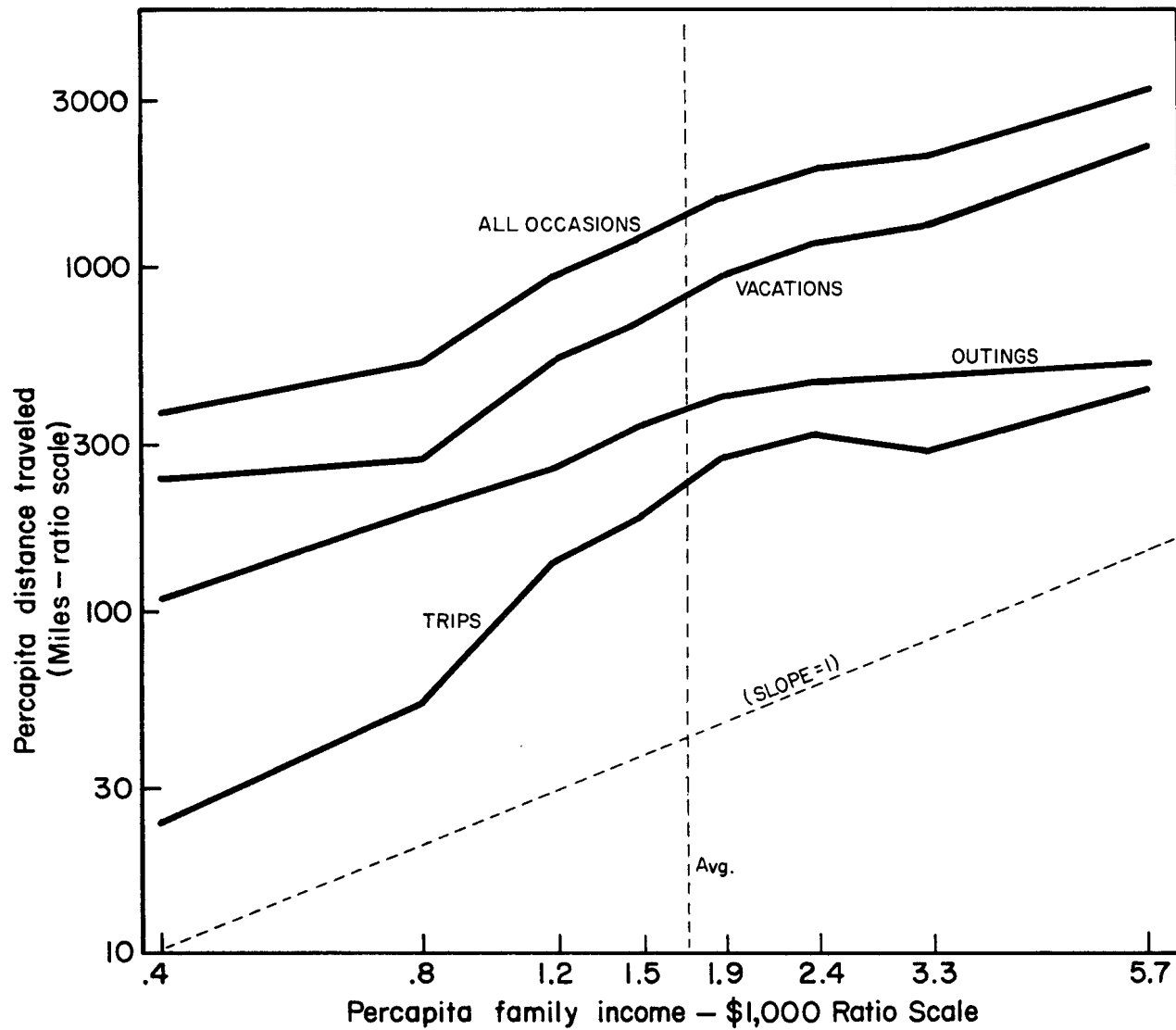
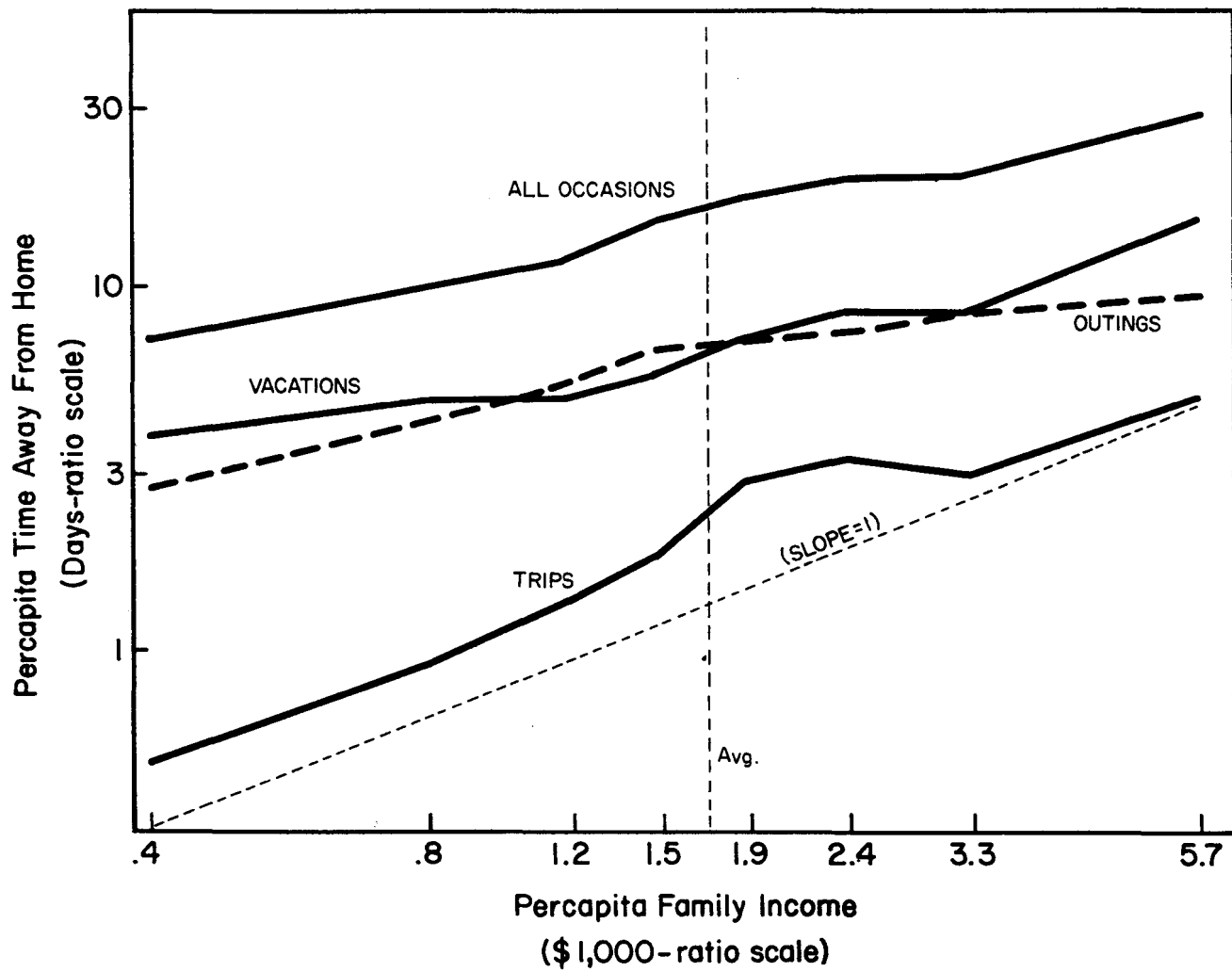


CHART 6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND TIME AWAY FROM HOME
ON OUTDOOR RECREATION OCCASIONS



present, although it is recognized that, strictly speaking, these "exposure" percentages measure neither the demand for nor participation in outdoor recreation.

Chart 7 shows the percent of persons with selected articles present in household against per capita family income: in order to facilitate comparisons between the articles, as well as between this and previous charts, the same relative scales have been maintained. It will be noted that 100 percent provides the upper limit for each of these curves and that this upper limit is very closely approached in the case of family ownership of automobiles. In the previous charts discussed above there were no theoretical upper limits for per capita distance traveled or expenditures. Furthermore, the 365 days in the year, which provide a theoretical upper limit for participation in selected activities, and for time away from home, is sufficiently high to be safely ignored. However, in interpreting chart 7, although the upper limit is probably unimportant for most articles, this factor should be kept in mind particularly in the case of the automobile and perhaps the rod and reel.

The chart shows high sensitivity to changes in income with respect to ownership of swimming pools and vacation cottages (for higher than average per capita incomes) and for golf sets (across the middle income classes). The slope of the inboard motorboat curve is, somewhat surprisingly, close to one—that is, a given proportionate increase in per capita income associated with the same proportionate increase in ownership. The chart also suggests that factors other than income are probably more important in determining ownership of shotguns or rifles and, to a lesser extent, rods and reels.

Factors other than income which have an important bearing on the ownership and use of selective articles are probably similar to those found important with respect to participation in the activities which involve use of these articles. Age was found to have a particularly important effect in all activities. The degree of participation was also generally responsive to education, occupation, and race. One factor of particular importance has to do with the opportunity of persons to participate without large expenditures of time as well as money. Although this factor was not specifically measured in the National Recreation Surveys, an indication of opportunity is provided through the place of residence classification, since for many recreation activities—particularly for hunting and fishing—the more rural the environment the greater the opportunity to participate. The percent of persons exposed to presence of the selective items in households cross-classified by broad income classes and place of residence as provided in table 5.48 becomes of particular interest when viewed in this light. In interpreting this table some allowance should be

made for the greater preponderance of older persons in the family income class, \$4,500 or less.

For guns and fishing equipment, the place of residence has a much larger effect than differences in income on the exposure percentages. In the case of golf sets, on the other hand, income appears as the most important factor with the highest degree of exposure occurring in the highest income class with moderate urbanization; however, the variation by place of residence within income classes is only moderate. Observations made for golf also apply to swimming pool and, to a lesser extent, to vacation cottage and inboard motorboat ownership. Opportunity, as indicated by place of residence, and income appear to be approximately equally important with respect to family ownership of other types of boating equipment, tents, and vacation trailers.

It will be noted that about the same percentages of all persons reported fishing during June–August 1960, as reported use during the previous year of a family owned rod and reel. This agreement must be considered coincidental: On the one hand, fishing with handlines, bamboo poles, and rented or borrowed rods and reels would be reported as participation, while on the other, at least some persons fish only at times other than the summer, a season which includes less than half of the year's fishing occasions.

The agreement noted above for all persons combined is maintained only for persons with family incomes of \$10,000 or more and living in rural areas when the comparison is made within place of residence and broad family income classes as in table 20. Use of equipment other than family-owned rods and reels for fishing is indicated for significant proportions of persons with family incomes below \$4,500 and living in the less urbanized environments. Persons with family incomes of \$4,500 or more residing in urban areas within standard metropolitan areas show the greater tendency to fish with family-owned rod and reel during seasons other than the summer.

In the boating section of table 20, ownership of all types of boats and/or motors has been combined for comparison with summer participation in the much less comprehensive activity, "boating other than sailing or canoeing." The "exposure" rather than "use" percentages have been used because the problem of confusing operation with use is particularly acute for this class of equipment. Nevertheless, the participation percentages exceed the ownership percentages overall and within each available subclass of the population, reflecting the extent to which persons use rented equipment or engage in this activity as passengers of boat owning friends, or commercial lines. The tendency to engage in boating despite lack of family ownership of boating equipment is greatest among the lower family income more highly urbanized groups.

CHART 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND POSSESSION OF SELECTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION EQUIPMENT

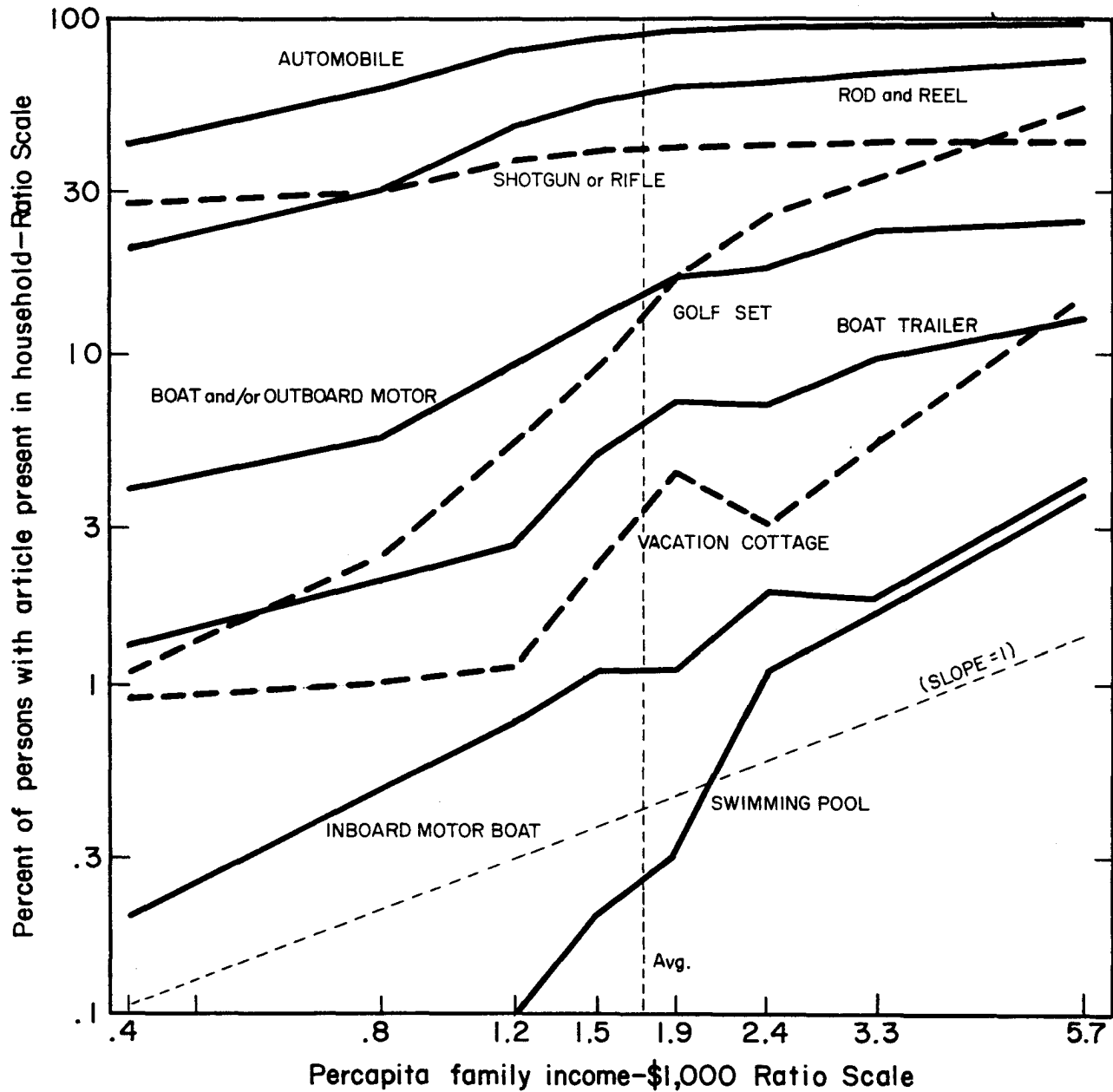


Table 20. Percent reporting use of rod and reel, ownership of boat and motor, and percent participation in fishing and boating by income and place of residence

National Recreation Survey

Residence	Family income (\$1,000)							
	Percent reporting previous year—				Percent reporting June-August 1960 participation in—			
	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more
	Use of rod and reel				Fishing			
All	30.4	21.2	36.3	38.8	29	25	32	36
Urban—In SMA:								
Over 1 million	23.0	12.3	26.2	31.8	19	12	22	26
Under 1 million	28.8	16.6	34.8	39.6	26	17	32	35
Not in SMA	32.6	22.7	41.0	40.7	32	29	36	28
Rural	35.0	25.7	43.4	44.9	36	32	39	45
Residence	Ownership of boats and/or motors				Boating other than sailing or canoeing			
	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more
	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more
	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more	All	Less than 4.5	4.5-10	10 or more
All	14.0	7.0	16.6	26.3	22	12	27	40
Urban—In SMA:								
Over 1 million	8.8	3.5	9.0	17.4	18	13	18	31
Under 1 million	13.4	4.1	16.6	27.0	26	11	33	47
Not in SMA	14.5	6.5	19.4	32.1	22	13	30	39
Rural	17.4	9.7	21.6	33.4	23	12	31	44

APPENDIX A

DEPENDENCE OF RECREATION PARTICIPATION ON BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE PERSONS IN THE SEPTEMBER 1960 NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY

BY CHARLES PROCTOR

TRANSFORMATIONS AND MARGINAL TABULATIONS

Table 1 shows the numbers of cases by region, sex, and color divisions. Analysis was conducted on 3,647 unduplicated cases.

Many of the independent variables were, at this stage, in qualitative form in accordance with the code key. Table 2 indicates how the independent variables X_1 through X_{30} were constructed from the data supplied by the Census Bureau. The activity variables Y_1 through Y_{15} were constructed in each case by taking the square root of the number of different days of participation.

This square root transformation was an attempt to reduce the skewness of the original distribution

Table 1. Numbers of cases (sample persons) behind computations for factor analysis and regression analysis and adjusted distribution of sample persons (adjusted sample persons) behind tabulations done by Census Bureau

Region and color	Sample persons			Adjusted sample persons		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Northeast:						
White	427	528	955	536	622	1,158
Nonwhite....	28	36	64	36	45	81
Total	455	564	1,019	572	667	1,239
North Central:						
White	500	526	1,026	579	602	1,181
Nonwhite....	33	36	69	44	45	89
Total	533	562	1,095	623	647	1,270
South:						
White	422	417	839	525	507	1,032
Nonwhite....	82	120	202	108	152	260
Total	504	537	1,041	633	659	1,292
West:						
White	218	250	468	268	309	577
Nonwhite....	11	13	24	14	17	31
Total	229	263	492	282	326	608
U.S. Total	1,721	1,926	3,647	2,110	2,299	4,409

Note: The number of male and female adjusted sample persons are estimated from totals, and may differ slightly from the actual.

so that the usual statistical tests which assume normal distributions might not be too misleading. Also it reflects my judgement that the difference between two people, one reporting no days, the other with 1 day in some activity, is not "equal" to the difference between one reporting having spent 20 days and another 21. It seems preferable to equate differences of "from none to 1" with such gaps as: "from 9 to 16" or "from 16 to 25," etc.

Table 3a shows the means and table 3b the standard deviations of the 15 activity variables for region by sex by color subpopulations.

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITY INTERCORRELATIONS

If the patterns of recreation participation of two people are compared, one will find differences and, depending on his point of view, similarities. The purpose of the factor analysis is to fix on a particular point of view for determining similarities. Thus, if one of the persons camps and the other goes on nature walks they are similar from the point of view which contrasts backwoods against the more developed setting, which is one of the four factors to be introduced shortly.

The factors themselves are defined as linear combinations of the 15 participation scores. This is an operational definition assigning to each sample person a score on all four factors. The theoretical definition is turned around to read that the participation scores manifest the factor scores. Thus, knowing a person's factor scores, we can guess what activities he favors and which he tends to avoid.

The computational exercise which is used to convert the 15 by 15 correlation matrix (see table 3c) of participation scores into a matrix of factor loadings will by necessity yield "some" set of loadings.^{1/} But whether these numerical factor loadings identify an important, useful, or fruitful collection of factors is not guaranteed. In the present case three kinds

^{1/}Each factor analysis began by inputting the correlation matrix "with ones on the diagonal". The machine then printed out the eigen-values and vectors after which the first four eigen-vectors [or principal axis factor loadings as they are known in factor analysis literature] became the input to a varimax rotation program. This scheme of rotation has the machine trying various directions of rotations so as to produce either very large (in absolute value) or very small (hopefully near zero) factor loadings.

Table 2. Construction of independent variables in recreation regression computations

Variable	Possible values	Definition
X ₁ —Linear age	12 to 99	Age of sample person (S.P.).
X ₂ —Quadratic age	144 to 9,801	Square of age of S.P.
X ₃ —Cubic age	1,728 to 970,299	Cube of age of S.P.
X ₄ —Rurality	0,1	Rural farm (=0), others (=1).
X ₅ —SMA city	0,1	Not in SMA (=0), in SMA (=1).
X ₆ —Urbanization	1 to 8	Reproduces col. 15, card 1. From: Urbanized area 3 million or more (=1) to rural (=8).
X ₇ —Married	0,1	S.P. is married (=0), unmarried (=1).
X ₈ —Child impedance	0 to 3	No. children in family (=0). Youngest (child or sibling) is 12 or over (=1). Youngest is 5 to 11 (=2). Youngest is under 5 (=3).
X ₉ —Meaningfulness of response on employment status of S.P.	0,1	S.P. at work or looking (=0), other (=1).
X ₁₀ —S.P.'s occupation (status, prestige)	1 to 6	Codes: 00 to 05 (=1). 06 to 09 (=2). 10 to 13 (=3). 14 to 27 (=4). 28 to 36 (=5). 37 up (=6).
X ₁₁ —S.P.'s occupation (middle classness)	0,1	Codes 06 to 27 (=1), others (=0).
X ₁₂ —Meaningfulness of response on employment status of head	0,1	See X ₉ .
X ₁₃ —Head's occupation	1 to 6	See X ₁₀ .
X ₁₄ —S.P.'s completion of high school	0,1	High school incomplete (=0), others (=1).
X ₁₅ —S.P.'s education	11 to 56	From never attended (11) through elementary (31-38), high school (41-44) and college (51-56).
X ₁₆ —Previous farm residence	0,1	Yes (=0), no (=1).
X ₁₇ —Response on health	0,1	Response (=0), no response or don't know (=1).
X ₁₈ —Health of S.P.	1 to 4	Excellent (=1) through poor (=4).
X ₁₉ —Physical impairments of S.P.	0 to 2	None (=0), some (=1) to limits recreation activity (=2).
X ₂₀ —Per capita income in S.P. family linear .....	.....	Col. 61 divided by col. 37.
X ₂₁ —Quadratic per capita income .....	.....	Square of X ₂₀ .
X ₂₂ —Cubic per capita income .....	.....	Cube of X ₂₀ .
X ₂₃ —Family income	1 to 9	Col. 61.
X ₂₄ —Square family income .....	.....	X ₂₃ ² .
X ₂₅ —Cubic family income .....	.....	X ₂₃ ³ .
X ₂₆ —Marital status nonresponse	0,1	No response (=1), some (=0), zero st. dev.
X ₂₇ —Education nonresponse	0,1	No response (=0), some (=1).
X ₂₈ —Income nonresponse	0,1	Some (=0), none (=1).
X ₂₉ —Previous farm residence nonresponse	0,1	Some (=0), none (=1).
X ₃₀ —Color	0,1	White (=0), nonwhite (=1).

of evidence were used to judge the worth of the resulting factor loadings. In the first place, the measures of "variance explained," the latent roots, can be examined. These roots are helpful in deciding how many factors to attempt to identify. In the second place it was possible to compare the results with hypotheses rather well formulated in advance of the numerical work. The agreement here seems to be quite close and argues in favor of the serious acceptance of the factors. The third check consisted of a comparison of the factor patterns independently arrived at for the eight white region-by-sex subpopulations. The similarities found here lend further support to the above.

Figure 1 is a plot of the order of size of each of the latent roots of the correlation matrix (lower

half of table 3) against its size. The only "rapid" drop as one moves from the first to the fifteenth root is between the first and the second. If one were to take exclusively a "rate of decrease" criterion, then he would have stopped trying to rotate or to explain factors after noting that the first principal axis one is a general factor.

However, armed with sufficient imagination and bolstered by the sample size of 3,647, the drop between the fourth and fifth roots and crossing the unit variance was taken as evidence of four factors.

Nonetheless each integer number from 3 to 11 of latent vectors were subjected to varimax rotation and the patterns examined. All of the factor patterns for five or more roots yielded at least one factor which could be interpreted as only one original

Table 3a. Means of the 15 activity variables by region, color, and sex

Variable	Total population	Northeast				North Central				South				West			
		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1..	0.168	0.153	0.106	0.051	0.056	0.189	0.098	0.000	0.000	0.237	0.111	0.068	0.008	0.432	0.361	0.241	0.154
2..	.632	.767	.267	.413	.139	1.004	.435	.480	.678	1.070	.388	1.136	.427	.867	.383	.273	.294
3..	.313	.284	.282	.221	0.000	.373	.326	.453	.028	.337	.190	.490	.507	.226	.396	1.414	.516
4..	.116	.065	.121	.080	.039	.110	.096	.073	.039	.149	.078	.190	0.000	.208	.191	.746	.596
5..	1.619	1.764	1.750	1.257	.874	1.734	1.980	2.005	1.535	1.393	1.454	1.172	.991	1.321	1.626	1.393	.981
6..	.437	.573	.356	.122	.166	.687	.460	.242	.096	.490	.338	.093	.025	.475	.365	.091	.077
7..	1.295	1.743	1.609	.876	.573	1.239	1.144	1.076	.437	1.325	1.120	.788	.372	1.275	1.482	1.438	.840
8..	.110	.146	.036	0.000	0.000	.157	.053	0.000	0.000	.187	.116	0.000	0.000	.173	.193	0.000	0.000
9..	.849	1.314	.701	1.216	.391	1.129	.744	2.101	.716	.881	.420	.830	.518	.803	.660	2.748	1.290
10..	.105	.144	.107	.036	.039	.096	.073	.073	.039	.121	.049	.054	.026	.192	.191	.091	.133
11..	.273	.306	.360	.172	.235	.224	.332	.159	.171	.218	.245	.117	.162	.220	.341	.339	.352
12..	.954	1.106	1.158	.832	.871	.951	1.143	.930	1.045	.687	.768	.435	.561	.866	1.083	1.038	.780
13..	.999	1.252	1.484	1.533	1.282	.722	.892	1.436	1.367	.599	.824	.746	1.260	.747	1.301	.639	.451
14..	.865	.690	.913	.411	.387	.913	1.094	1.038	.950	.686	.751	.344	.503	1.167	1.144	.840	.747
15..	.584	.705	.501	.928	.219	.700	.682	.702	.233	.563	.351	.697	.479	.597	.559	1.490	.399

Table 3b. Standard deviations of the 15 activity variables by region, color, and sex

Variable	Total population	Northeast				North Central				South				West			
		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1..	0.643	0.645	0.541	0.267	0.333	0.691	0.484	0.000	0.000	0.746	0.481	0.362	0.091	0.973	0.928	0.798	0.555
2..	1.210	1.457	.847	.645	.424	1.439	.948	.818	1.325	1.371	.919	1.736	1.001	1.341	.899	.467	.810
3..	1.264	1.118	1.207	.993	0.000	1.514	1.160	1.752	.167	1.425	.901	1.660	1.586	.967	1.372	3.146	1.340
4..	.615	.347	.649	.423	.236	.544	.625	.297	.236	.721	.375	.981	0.000	.745	.814	1.670	2.148
5..	2.021	2.081	2.036	1.833	1.507	2.142	2.130	2.307	2.001	2.033	1.998	1.837	1.627	1.672	1.781	1.835	2.010
6..	1.010	1.277	.962	.364	.507	1.230	.956	.849	.577	.966	.878	.449	.157	1.086	.828	.302	.277
7..	1.858	2.070	2.077	1.114	1.003	1.842	1.732	1.559	.973	1.868	1.717	1.432	.993	1.811	1.935	2.031	1.349
8..	.524	.664	.273	0.000	0.000	.590	.294	0.000	0.000	.665	.595	0.000	0.000	.624	.699	0.000	0.000
9..	1.703	2.058	1.417	1.977	.918	1.969	1.436	3.089	1.315	1.918	1.064	1.716	1.511	1.618	1.462	3.492	2.714
10..	.488	.592	.457	.189	.236	.477	.388	.297	.236	.511	.357	.289	.203	.762	.620	.302	.480
11..	.805	.999	.969	.583	.586	.733	.766	.535	.506	.731	.716	.495	.541	.841	.789	.611	.930
12..	1.121	1.254	1.287	.955	.890	1.115	1.156	1.052	1.092	.971	.889	.662	.971	.975	1.156	1.103	1.158
13..	1.864	2.115	2.182	1.927	1.896	1.729	1.717	2.338	1.903	1.415	1.705	1.581	2.089	1.581	1.988	1.500	.883
14..	1.230	1.095	1.287	.845	.748	1.288	1.309	1.709	1.115	1.139	1.187	.641	.942	1.373	1.230	1.060	.947
15..	1.106	1.261	.949	1.137	.616	1.167	1.228	1.259	.677	1.161	.922	1.223	1.079	.946	.973	1.749	.813

Table 3c. Intercorrelations over all sample persons among activity variables (in lower left-hand triangle) and mean square contingency coefficients for the same variables, when only some versus no participation is distinguished (in the upper right-hand triangle)

	Y ₁	Y ₂	Y ₃	Y ₄	Y ₅	Y ₆	Y ₇	Y ₈	Y ₉	Y ₁₀	Y ₁₁	Y ₁₂	Y ₁₃	Y ₁₄	Y ₁₅	Activity
Y ₁ .....		.2265	.1072	.1453	.0263	.2189	.1764	.2020	.1517	.3054	.1381	.1323	.0760	.1456	.0104	Camping.
Y ₂ .....	.2118		.0960	.1163	.0761	.2858	.1961	.1300	.1427	.1010	.1041	.1616	.0179	.1053	.1126	Fishing.
Y ₃ .....	.1028	.0920		.2267	.1013	.1408	.2665	.1203	.3174	.1974	.2029	.1424	.1981	.1348	.1755	Bicycling.
Y ₄ .....	.0917	.0639	.1454		.0658	.1413	.1883	.1492	.2178	.1345	.1212	.1220	.1007	.1126	.1648	Horseback riding.
Y ₅ .....	.0385	.0733	.0911	.0759		.1147	.1925	.0368	.1890	.0544	.1719	.2499	.2398	.3984	.2407	Driving for pleasure.
Y ₆ .....	.2252	.3707	.1229	.1082	.1244		.3004	.3673	.2323	.1121	.1491	.1831	.1046	.1989	.2156	Boating.
Y ₇ .....	.2070	.2065	.2813	.2202	.2002	.3934		.2357	.3702	.1877	.2076	.3437	.2142	.2290	.2442	Swimming.
Y ₈ .....	.2104	.1596	.0579	.0981	.0635	.4655	.2847		.1524	.0874	.0514	.1117	.0403	.0689	.1258	Water skiing.
Y ₉ .....	.1526	.1431	.3622	.1859	.1626	.2244	.4201	.1239		.1848	.2036	.2872	.2158	.2217	.3179	Games, sports.
Y ₁₀ .....	.2786	.0840	.2167	.1183	.0578	.1524	.2284	.0905	.1902		.1943	.1255	.1348	.1415	.1175	Hiking.
Y ₁₁ .....	.1274	.1185	.1662	.0942	.1658	.1573	.2286	.0827	.1956	.1885		.2062	.2718	.2956	.1668	Nature walks.
Y ₁₂ .....	.1465	.1799	.1305	.1066	.2706	.2392	.3820	.1370	.2597	.1347	.2297		.1934	.3188	.2279	Picnicking.
Y ₁₃ .....	.0555	.0087	.1561	.0321	.2240	.0692	.1628	.0212	.1664	.1319	.2482	.1379		.2878	.1880	Walking for pleasure.
Y ₁₄ .....	.1449	.0626	.0843	.0686	.3574	.1418	.1811	.0550	.1555	.1667	.2519	.2508	.2161		.2506	Sightseeing.
Y ₁₅ .....	.0777	.1546	.1625	.1154	.2657	.1763	.2687	.0914	.3260	.1024	.1271	.2278	.1398	.1806		Outdoor events.

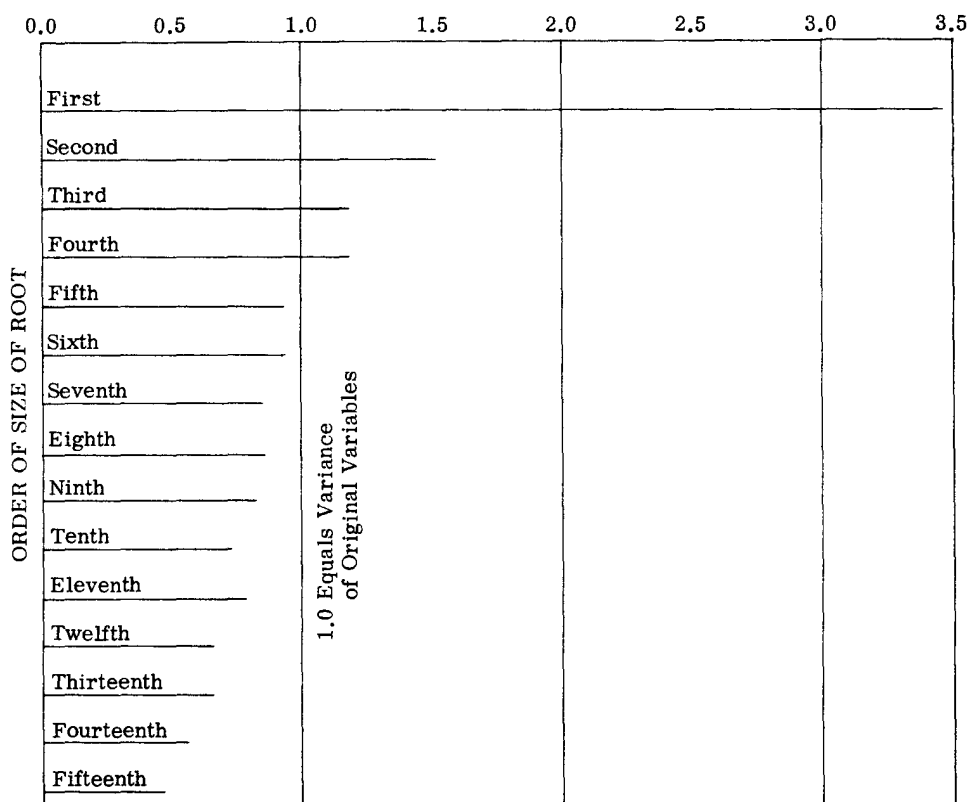


Figure 1. Size of latent roots plotted against order of size

variable. This indicated that the nonerror variance represented by the fifth, sixth, to the fifteenth vectors was specific rather than common. Consequently, the decision to use four latent vectors as the basis for varimax rotation was confirmed.^{2/} The principal axes (or latent vector) and varimax factor matrices for the first four factors are shown in table 4.

The first principal axes factor loadings are all positive, while there is a mixture of signs (albeit an unbalanced mixture) for all varimax factors. Notice also the close parity with respect to communality among the first three varimax factors. A single "general factor" could make sense in that people active in any one kind of outdoor recreation are people who are generally active in outdoor recreation. However, this is just not important enough in comparison with the possibility that certain people might favor one type of activity while others show a different style.

^{2/}A technique suggested by Bartlett and reported in M. G. Kendall, "A Course in Multivariate Analysis," Hafner, New York, 1957, pp. 95-98 for deciding if the latent roots are effectively differentiated was applied to the present data. All values to the thirteenth were found significant, so by this means we would be entitled to claim that four is modest enough. For example, $\lambda_{14} = 0.50606102$ and $\lambda_{15} = 0.45207721$ were found as fourteenth and fifteenth roots. The test statistic to determine if a thirteenth factor is differentiated was found to be 11.05 with a distribution under the null hypothesis of a 1 degree of freedom chi-square.

The hypotheses of styles of outdoor recreation participation were elaborated in discussions with Abbott L. Ferriss and H. Douglas Sessoms. Let

Table 4. Principal axis and varimax rotated factor loadings for total population

Activity	Factor loadings ^{1/}							
	Principal axis				Varimax			
	1	2	3	4	P	W	A	B
Camping	41	31	-05	-51	03	39	02	61
Fishing	40	41	20	05	05	60	08	03
Bicycling	44	-11	-57	09	04	-07	69	24
Horseback riding	32	05	-34	18	-03	08	49	05
Driving for pleasure	43	-44	41	15	73	08	05	-17
Boating	58	50	25	04	12	78	14	08
Swimming	70	12	-11	17	26	43	54	09
Water skiing	41	54	22	00	-02	71	04	08
Games, sports...	61	-08	-36	28	21	13	72	04
Hiking	42	01	-35	-53	09	05	25	71
Nature walks...	47	-25	03	-32	46	05	12	40
Picnicking	57	-11	22	12	49	32	23	-03
Walking for pleasure	35	-46	03	-22	53	-16	12	26
Sightseeing	45	-40	35	-24	70	07	-07	20
Outdoor events...	49	-18	04	42	39	17	44	-26
Variance	3.47	1.51	1.21	1.11	2.06	2.01	1.91	1.32

^{1/}All entries in the body of the table are in hundredths.

me quote from notes summarizing my hunches as to styles of recreation participation:

Activity Groupings by Cultural Context

- I Backwoods—The relevant standards are escape from formality of interpersonal relations and observance of rules for gaining approval which are mutually exclusive with those used in work-a-day situations. The activities which in many cases seem to answer to these role specifications are: Camping, fishing, hunting, nature walks, hiking, mountain climbing, and canoeing.
- II Boat culture—Originally this was named Mobility Culture and would have covered motorcycles and sports cars, as well as boats and automobiles, but the relevant activities distinguished on the questionnaire list are simply: Boating and water skiing. Gregory Stone used the term "highway culture" to describe the features of shiny, long-tail fins, speed, showmanship, and the element of risk involved and these seem to underly the activities considered.
- III Country Club to Picnic Ground Complex—These are activities of moderate to heavy public setting with rather elaborate "rules of the game" and traditions with widely distributed and agreed-upon standards of excellence. Here we include: Sailing, swimming, bicycling, horseback riding, outdoor games or sports, and picnicking.
- IV Passive Pursuits—Driving for pleasure, walking for pleasure, sightseeing, attending outdoor concerts, and attending sporting events.

It is clear that the fourth activity grouping (passive pursuits) is reflected in P, the first varimax factor. The second grouping (boat culture) appears to be factor W, while the first grouping (backwoods) is varimax factor B. The third grouping and factor A may be identified. Although the correspondences are apparent, considerable reappraisal will need to be done to redefine the "cultural contexts."

Table 5 summarizes the activities which characterize each factor and the rationale by which their names were chosen is apparent from the listings.

Figure 2 is a further attempt to characterize the factors. Activities far from the center are those which clearly form part of only one factor; those nearer the center have ties to many factors.

The backwoods factor has a variance of 1.32 (see bottom table 4) which indicates that it is "roughly worth about one and one-third 'activity.'" Therefore, its status is not too well supported and, as will be seen, its reappearance among the region by sex patterns is sporadic.

The rather loosely phrased statement including "one and one-third activity" deserves comment. The correlation matrix, table 3, exhibits each activity with a variance of unity (1.0). All are standardized. The sum of the variances (i.e. 15) is conserved through the extraction of the latent vectors and roots, while the varimax rotations also preserve this total

variance. This means that variability among persons with respect to the concocted variables, i.e. among their factor scores, is obtained by a reapportioning of the original variance and not by an artificial change of scale.

Personally, I have been wary of attributing much importance to factor analytic results that are new and suggestive. Too often they may be a figment of an unstable rotation problem. When an independent replication of the study again yields the same pattern naturally and without forcing, one can begin to feel confidence in the results. Consequently, I consider the following data on regional and sex comparisons of factor patterns to be of great utility, although the statistical theory used is not rigorous.

Fifteen by fifteen (activity variables) correlation matrices were computed for each of the 16 region by sex by color subpopulations. Each of the eight region by sex subpopulation matrices for the white sample persons were subjected to the factor analysis program. The matrices for the nonwhite persons were not analyzed due to the small sample sizes. The results of the eight analyses appear in table 6.^{3/}

Table 7 shows the eigen-values of the five largest roots for each of the eight subpopulation correlation matrices. There is considerable uniformity among the eight sets, and it seems obvious that on the basis of variance alone the first four factors do not differ greatly from one subpopulation to the next. The Western and the Southern females show the largest sums of the first four roots indicating some greater degree of homogeneity of outdoor recreation styles there than among, say, the Northeastern or North Central females. The males are similar with respect to this sum across the four regions.

The factor patterns in each of the subpopulations were compared to the total population pattern. First, an attempt was made to locate the corresponding P, W, B, and A factors. These identifications appear in table 6. Next, a search for discrepancies between the total population loadings and the subpopulation patterns was made, and the results appear in table 8.

Among the Northeast males there was a more serious problem of correspondence of factor patterns. The first factor for Northeast males, call it 1-NEM, appears to be the W-factor with a bit more nature walks (45 loading on 1-NEM versus 05 loading on W-factor for the population) and walking for pleasure (12 versus -16) and less sightseeing (-18 versus 07).

Factor 2-NEM is a driving-picnicking factor but with more physically demanding activities represented than the P-factor has. That is, games and sports, swimming and horseback riding are prominent in 2-NEM but not in the P-factor. The other candidate for passive factor is 4-NEM, which has very low

^{3/}These analyses were not contemplated in the original proposal.

When the correlation matrices were first produced I asked the State College computing center at Raleigh to do the factor analyses using a quartimax program. This they generously arranged to do. Then it turned out that the data were in error due to the loss of the few cases. The results produced at Raleigh were nonetheless sufficient to show the value of such analyses and also to show the superiority of the varimax over the quartimax for this problem.

Table 5. Activities favored by persons with high scores on the factor

Factor	High	Moderate	Opposed
P-factor Passive pursuits	Driving for pleasure Sightseeing	Walking for pleasure Picnicking Nature walks Outdoor events	None
W-factor Water related activities	Boating Water skiing Fishing	Swimming Camping	Walking for pleasure
A-factor Physically demanding activities	Games, sports Bicycling	Swimming Horseback riding Outdoor events	
B-factor Backwoods activities	Hiking Camping	Nature walks	Outdoor events Driving for pleasure

total variance and on which driving is little represented (26 as compared with 73 on the P-factor).

Factor 3-NEM has high loadings on hiking and bicycling with a negative loading on driving. There are moderate loadings on camping and fishing. The importance of these contrasts among modes of transportation and the associated activities may hold up in further investigation but it is only suggestive at present. In short, the NEM factor pattern is aberrant and is worthy of further questioning but not within the confines of the present study.

In the North Central region the factor pattern for males and most of that for females conform to the population-as-a-whole pattern. For males, walking for pleasure is less a part of the P-factor than it is for females and this is true in other regions also. In the North Central region swimming is more a part of the B-factor for both sexes. The B-factor is the least satisfactorily identified of the factors, and particularly for the females. However, since its common variance is only 1.25, it is also true that, whatever the fourth factor is, it is not too important.

In the South, also, conformity to the overall pattern is noticeable especially among the males. For them, picnicking is less a part of the P-factor and more a part of the W-factor and bicycling appears to move from the A-factor to the B, relative to the population as a whole. For the females, the total population P- and B-factors cannot be too clearly identified. Fishing and picnicking occur in the B-factor of Southern females while these activities are not part of the total population B-factor. In this case the common variance, 1.96, is sizeable.

In the West both the male and the female patterns show that fishing occupies there a different position than in the population as a whole. It disappears from the W-factor and appears in the B-factor. In general the W-factor becomes more specialized—to camping and fishing.

Meaning of the correlation coefficients among activity scores

The correlation coefficients of table 3c represent a composite index of association between two activi-

ties. The mean square contingency coefficients, also shown in table 3c, reflect one component of the association. Insofar as participants (whether "light" or "heavy") in one activity are also participants in the other activity, the ϕ value or mean square contingency coefficient will be large. The correlation coefficients (r values) are large both for this reason and also insofar as, among participants, the heavy participants in one activity are also heavy participants in the other.

For example, from table 3c we find that $\phi_{34} = .2267$ while $r_{34} = .1454$. Thus, although participants in bicycle riding are somewhat more likely to be participants in horseback riding than not, these who are frequently bicyclers are not the most active horseback riders. On the other hand $\phi_{67} = .3004$ while $r_{67} = .3934$. This suggests that over and above the fact that participation itself is associated between swimming and boating the days spent in these activities are also associated.

Either of these indices, ϕ or r , could, in the sense of both computational admissibility and rationale, be used as a basis for the factor analyses. If ϕ is used, exclusive attention would be concentrated upon the act of moving from none to some participation which seems important enough from a social psychological standpoint to justify such attention. The added aspect of association between the square root of the number of days participated may be more a function of the bundles of facilities provided and other situational features of the participation than of the so-called desires of the person.

In comparison with the r values actually used in the factor analyses, the ϕ values show the following general differences:

They are larger than r for sightseeing, walking for pleasure and horseback riding than bicycling and nature walks.

They are smaller for boating, swimming, fishing, water skiing, picnicking, and driving for pleasure.

Notice the cluster of water-related activities, whose intercorrelation can be explained by the common recreation setting, with smaller ϕ values than r .

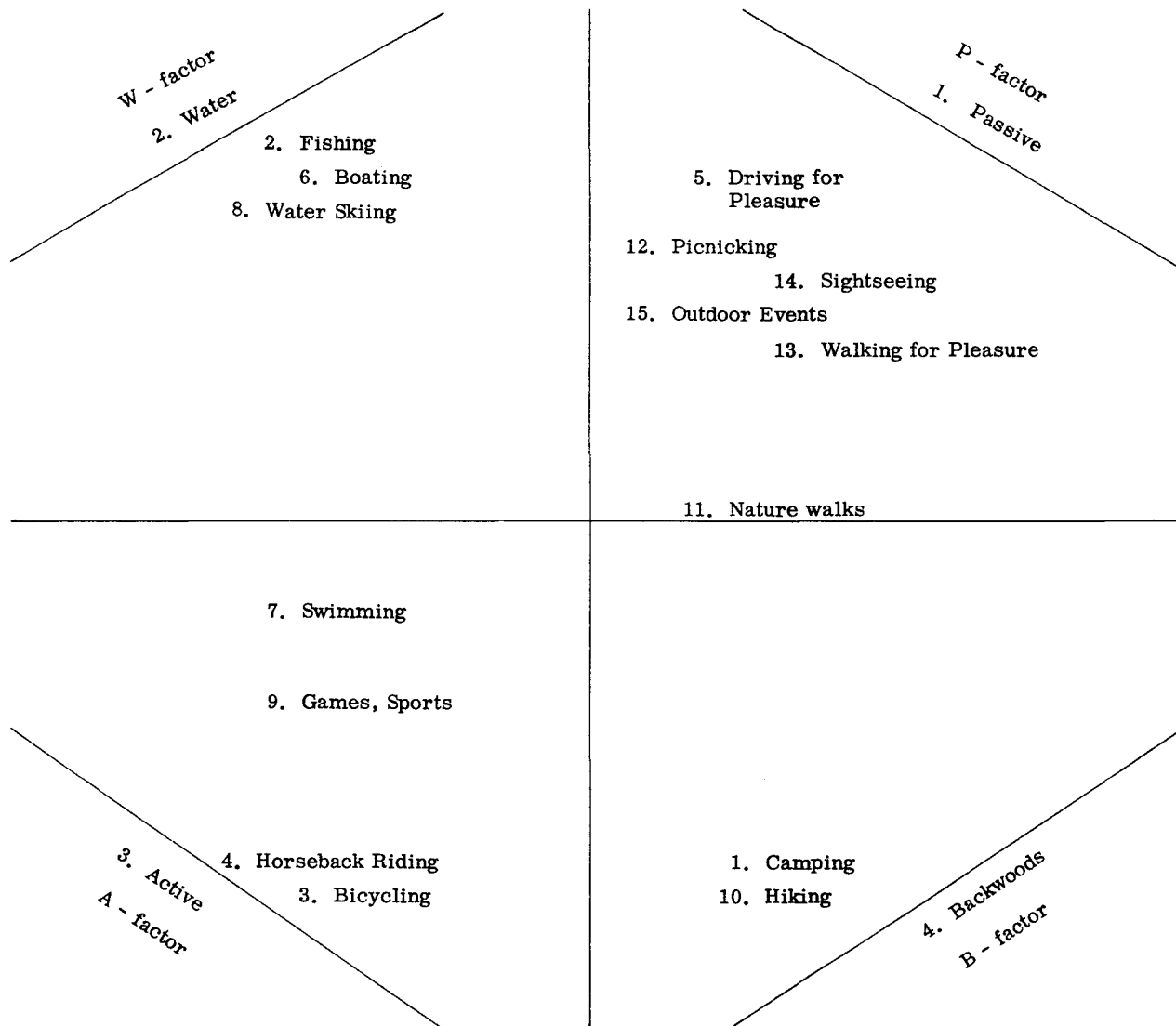


Figure 2. Pictorial representation of total population factor pattern

REGION, SEX, AND COLOR DIFFERENCES

Computation of the dependent variable scores

If X represents the 15 by $N = 3,647$ matrix of standardized activity scores (square roots of number of different days), then $XX'/N = R$, the 15 by 15 correlation matrix (prime denotes transpose). R appears in table 3c. Next a 15 x 15 matrix, P , was computed such that $P'R = D_{p\lambda}P'$, where $D_{p\lambda}$ is a 15 x 15 diagonal matrix of latent roots of R ordered, from top to bottom, by size. The last 11 columns of P were discarded leaving the 15 x 4 matrix, called A say, with the property $A'R = D_{\lambda}A'$ where D_{λ} is 4 x 4 diagonal and contains as elements the first four latent roots of R .

A , the so-called principal axes factor loadings, became the input to the varimax rotation routine

whereby a 4 x 4 matrix T was found such that $T'T = I$ and such that the rotated factor loadings $AT = A_r$ satisfied a criterion of simple structure, namely maximization of the sum of their fourth powers. The factor loadings exhibit the correlations between the four "underlying factors" and the 15 observed variables. In order to find for each individual a score on the underlying factors we proceeded to make three trials and two errors.

At first the elements of the matrix A_r itself were employed as weights to obtain $Z' = X'A_r$ where Z is a 4 by N matrix of "underlying factor scores." However, the correlation matrix of these factor scores becomes $ZZ'/N = A_r'XX'A_r/N$, $T'A'RAT = T'D_{\lambda}A'A'AT = T'D_{\lambda}^2T$. This is not in general diagonal and the underlying factor scores are thus not orthogonal.

Finally, we took as weighting matrix $B = AD_{\lambda}^{-1}T$. Note that these dependent variable scores, namely

Table 6. Varimax rotated factor loadings for 8 sub-populations with population factors identified (entries are in hundredths)

NORTHEAST-WHITE								
Variable	Males				Females			
	1	2	3 ^{1/}	4	1	2	3 ^{1/}	4
1	21	16	44	-26	11	31	43	-15
2	65	11	30	-06	72	09	-18	11
3	11	16	67	04	-09	10	09	74
4	-12	48	27	19	-07	-10	58	26
5	-06	66	-34	26	-02	62	-12	23
6	79	15	13	00	75	06	23	08
7	54	56	17	04	46	23	30	36
8	75	06	-07	19	32	-15	55	-03
9	31	62	17	-09	22	12	31	69
10	06	02	75	20	-14	32	60	10
11	45	05	08	52	16	58	15	01
12	20	64	13	-03	30	39	-04	36
13	12	02	03	73	-04	62	08	13
14	-18	43	08	57	14	67	03	02
15	18	51	12	05	21	08	-09	62
Population factor	(See text)				W	P	B	A
Variance	2.39	2.31	1.61	1.38	1.68	2.02	1.51	1.86

NORTH CENTRAL-WHITE

Variable	Males				Females			
	1	2	3	4	1	2 ^{1/}	3 ^{1/}	4
1	39	61	-08	08	37	01	46	09
2	59	08	19	03	48	21	-32	-06
3	21	20	-13	71	-01	12	-09	78
4	-10	04	13	57	21	-20	22	53
5	12	01	72	13	12	69	-09	-01
6	79	01	21	08	70	18	07	31
7	47	30	25	51	39	18	29	58
8	67	02	04	08	67	-01	03	06
9	16	16	21	73	04	39	02	55
10	07	71	-11	33	-09	11	77	08
11	-01	62	35	-01	20	40	16	41
12	23	07	58	08	37	52	19	12
13	-17	43	31	13	-13	60	-08	26
14	13	31	62	-02	01	67	34	-12
15	14	-22	58	43	18	50	-03	24
Population factor	W	B	P	A	W	P	B	A
Variance	2.02	1.76	2.02	1.98	1.75	2.27	1.25	1.96

SOUTH-WHITE

Variable	Males				Females			
	1	2	3 ^{1/}	4	1	2	3	4 ^{1/}
1	38	46	04	-09	-12	41	17	51
2	59	03	02	03	-08	41	01	47
3	-04	69	09	21	09	02	79	03
4	09	-10	-07	59	-05	11	77	10
5	01	-17	73	22	75	06	02	14
6	81	09	01	06	11	87	-03	09
7	35	20	09	60	49	50	33	-05
8	68	00	-03	15	-01	83	09	-06
9	04	37	11	70	44	08	65	20

See footnote at end of table.

Table 6. Varimax rotated factor loadings for 8 sub-populations with population factors identified (entries are in hundredths)-Con.

SOUTH-WHITE-Con.								
Variable	Males				Females			
	1	2	3 ^{1/}	4	1	2	3	4 ^{1/}
10	01	77	-05	13	21	-13	09	69
11	14	52	36	-10	21	-05	05	71
12	64	05	27	20	19	28	23	37
13	-03	20	60	-02	64	-08	03	19
14	16	13	71	-03	46	12	08	49
15	06	03	44	48	47	11	39	03
Population factor	W	B	P	A	P	W	A	B
Variance	2.20	1.84	1.82	1.63	2.01	2.17	2.00	1.96

WEST-WHITE

Variable	Males				Females			
	1	2	3	4 ^{1/}	1	2	3	4 ^{1/}
1	29	12	06	74	-02	21	-05	72
2	25	00	22	75	15	00	18	79
3	10	-15	51	-48	00	16	52	-28
4	-09	02	57	21	41	36	-13	06
5	14	76	-14	-02	24	83	-09	-01
6	82	11	11	20	22	80	19	10
7	42	-05	64	01	-06	78	21	12
8	76	-07	-05	16	07	61	44	09
9	21	03	59	-06	14	21	81	12
10	69	19	20	-11	34	00	66	17
11	02	66	04	04	50	-01	46	17
12	38	32	33	10	63	15	28	10
13	26	29	03	-41	75	02	11	00
14	05	68	18	-01	79	04	09	-01
15	-10	32	51	11	56	12	07	03
Population factor	W	P	A	B	P	W	A	B
Variance	2.36	1.87	1.88	1.66	2.59	2.57	2.02	1.35

^{1/}Indicates that a sign reversal has been performed on the varimax output.

Table 7. Eigen = values of the largest 5 vectors by levels

Level	1st	2d	3d	4th	Sum	5th
Total population-White and non-white	3.47	1.51	1.21	1.11	7.30	0.92
Northeast (white)						
Males	3.67	1.64	1.27	1.11	7.69	1.04
Females	3.24	1.41	1.25	1.17	7.07	.99
North Central (white)						
Males	3.81	1.50	1.31	1.17	7.79	.97
Females	3.56	1.46	1.15	1.06	7.23	1.00
South (white)						
Males	3.25	1.64	1.42	1.18	7.49	1.06
Females	3.81	1.81	1.43	1.09	8.14	1.01
West (white)						
Males	3.27	1.68	1.57	1.24	7.76	.98
Females	4.18	1.86	1.29	1.19	8.52	.98

Table 8. Subpopulation factor loadings relative to total population loadings (numbers in parentheses equal absolute value of difference between subpopulation and total population loadings)

	P-factor	W-factor	A-factor	B-factor
Northeast M	(See Text)			
F	Camp up (28) Hike up (23) O. Events down (31)	Camp down (28) W. Ski down (39)	Horse ride down (23)	Fish down (23) Horse ride up (53) Swim up (21) W. Ski up (47) Games up (27) N. Walk down (25)
North Central M	P. Walk down (22)	Bicycle up (28)		Swim up (21) N. Walk up (22)
F			N. Walk up (29)	Fish down (35) Bicycle down (33) Swim up (38) N. Walk down (24) Picnic up (23) P. Walk down (34) O. Events up (23)
South M	Picnic down (22)	Picnic up (32)	Bicycle down (48)	Bicycle up (45) Games up (33) O. Events up (23)
F	Swim up (23) Games up (23) N. Walk down (25) Picnic down (30) Sightsee down (24)		Horse up (28) Swim down (21)	Fish up (44) Bicycle down (21) Drive up (31) N. Walk up (31) Picnic up (40) Sightsee up (29) O. Events up (29)
West M	P. Walk down (24)	Fish down (35) Hike up (64) P. Walk up (42) O. Events down (27)		Fish up (72) Bicycle down (72) Hike down (82) N. Walk down (36) P. Walk down (67) Sightsee down (21) O. Events up (37)
F	Horse ride up (44) Drive down (49) Swim down (32) Hike up (25) P. Walk up (22)	Fish down (60) Bicycle up (23) Horse ride up (28) Drive up (75) Swim up (35)	Horse down (62) Swim down (33) W. Ski up (40) Hike up (41) N. Walk up (34) O. Events down (37)	Fish up (76) Bicycle down (52) Hike down (54) N. Walk down (23) P. Walk down (26) Sightsee down (21) O. Events up (29)

$Y' = X'B$, have covariance matrix $YY'/N = T'D\lambda^{-1}A'XX'AD\lambda^{-1}T/N = I$, the identity matrix. Also, as for correlations between Y's and X's, we find $\frac{1}{N} \cdot XY' = RAD\lambda^{-1}T = AT = A_r$ the factor loadings, as is proper.

In point of fact, the activity scores were never standardized by origin, only by scale (and one further

trial and error were expended to achieve this degree of standardization). This accounts for the fact that the grand means of the Y variables as they stand are not zeros. If M be taken to represent the 15 x N score matrix of unstandardized measurements and D_s be the diagonal matrix of standard deviations, then the matrix $X^* = D_s^{-1}M$ was actually used in computations in place of the X as described above.

The matrix B tells all there is to know about the dependent variables, the factor scores, but the explanation is rather unpalatable. The units are numbers of standard deviations (away from zero, rather than the mean in this case). The means and standard deviations of the factor scores for each region by sex subpopulation appear in table 9. The differences among these means exhibit the nature of the dependence of the factor scores on region and sex.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Within each region by sex subpopulation the pattern of dependence of the four activity scores upon the 29 other variables is exhibited in the multiple correlation coefficients and regression coefficients. These appear in tables 10 and 12.

Unfortunately, the regression program did not compute standardized regression coefficients and the independent variables were not standardized before performing the regression. Since the interpretations are to be made largely in terms of the standardized coefficients, it was necessary to compute these on a desk calculator. The number of them being large and time short, these computations were not checked, so some caution should be exercised in utilizing them.

The major problem in interpreting these regression coefficients is the fact that we tend to focus upon only one or two coefficients at a time. They were in fact computed in three "batches" or runs. The first run deleted X_9 through X_{15} and X_{20} through X_{25} the second run deleted only X_{20} through X_{25} and the final run allowed all variables to enter. Variable X_{26} was never part of the regression since it was a constant.

Regression coefficients computed in table 12 always refer to the regression equation for which the fewest variables possible appear. Thus although three estimates of the coefficient of X_1 in the equation for Y_3 , say, are available we will only use the coefficient estimated by the first run where X_1 is one of 16 other variables. It also appeared as one of 23 and of 29 variables.

The sign and size of a regression coefficient thus indicate what peculiar contribution should be added or subtracted and how much, depending on a person's X-score so as to best predict or guess his Y-score, and this is a contribution over and above what contributions other X-scores of the same person

make to the guessed Y-score. In a "linear" world the regression coefficients show how much to be added or subtracted for a given X_6 score, or separation from urban centers, say, no matter what age, occupational status or whatnot the person is. Thus, the statement "all other things equal" has its proper meaning if, in fact, the factor scores can be represented as linear functions of the X-scores. The rather low proportions of variance removed seem to suggest that this is not the case.

A further precaution in interpreting the coefficients or perhaps another way of saying the same thing is a hypothesis somewhat facetiously offered by M. G. Kendall "that if enough variables are used in a regression system every system is almost collinear, and consequently the matrix determining the coefficients is ill-conditioned."⁴ It is not clear as to how many is "enough", but surely 29 is pushing that boundary line.

Table 10 of percentages of variance removed yields the rather distressing finding that although the rate of "explanation of variance" may rise to about 40 percent for Y_3 , it is usually within 10 to 20 percent. These percentages have an appealing interpretation as a ratio of number of days explained by number of days of variation in the population recreation pattern. The Y variables are in units of square roots of different days of participation and their variances are thus in days of participation.

Roughly speaking, if "30 percent of the variance is removed" this is saying that although knowing the population pattern of participation would allow us to be able to guess a person's number of days of participation to within, say, 10 days with a certain rate of correctness we could, by using the background information on him as represented by the independent variables, guess his participation to within (100-30) percent of 10, that is 7 days, with the same success. Thus, knowledge of the variables of group I (age primarily) allows one to reduce the uncertainty, expressed in the form of a confidence interval, about a North Central female's active factor score (Y_3) to $100\sqrt{1 - .2872}$ percent = 84.43 percent of its former length, or expressed as a confidence interval concerning number of days of "preparedness"

⁴In a discussion reported on page 58 of a paper by H. Wold, "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society," series A:119:28.

Table 9. Means and standard deviations of the 4 factor scores for region-by-sex populations

		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Y_1	Mean	1.04	1.16	.97	1.20	.68	.83	.89	1.09
	Standard deviation.....	.98	1.05	1.01	1.05	.89	.92	.92	.99
Y_2	Mean .....	.58	.26	.70	.38	.65	.29	.66	.45
	Standard deviation.....	1.21	.73	1.11	.73	1.08	.90	1.18	1.11
Y_3	Mean .....	.52	.33	.42	.27	.41	.18	.33	.33
	Standard deviation.....	.97	.93	1.15	.90	1.10	.79	1.07	1.11
Y_4	Mean	-.07	.03	-.12	-.13	-.01	-.03	.27	.31
	Standard deviation.....	1.06	.90	1.08	.79	1.06	.73	1.28	1.24

Table 10. Percentages of variance as represented by squares of multiple correlation coefficients by three groups of independent variables:

Group I —Everything except . . .
Group II —Occupation and education (X_8 through X_{11}) and
Group III—Income (X_{20} through X_{25})

Dependent variable	Source	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Y_1	Group I alone	3.26	10.56	14.83	15.49	8.72	16.91	5.22	11.31
	Group II over Group I	4.12	3.91	1.93	3.05	3.45	6.81	3.41	8.02
	Group III over I and II	1.00	2.98	1.47	1.39	1.52	4.32	2.32	1.61
	Total removed	8.38	17.45	18.23	19.93	13.68	28.04	10.95	20.94
Y_2	Group I alone	18.58	6.81	15.67	9.87	12.92	9.69	20.31	14.54
	Group II over Group I	4.87	3.59	2.94	1.12	3.75	.42	2.10	4.38
	Group III over I and II	3.04	3.97	2.10	2.16	.94	3.73	3.93	3.96
	Total removed	26.48	14.36	20.71	13.14	17.61	13.83	26.34	22.88
Y_3	Group I alone	35.28	31.27	35.07	28.72	32.02	27.83	41.01	33.28
	Group II over Group I . . . . .	.84	1.11	3.57	1.19	1.98	.80	2.51	2.61
	Group III over I and II . . . . .	.42	.95	.47	1.03	1.53	1.00	1.26	1.84
	Total removed	36.54	33.33	39.11	30.94	35.53	29.63	44.78	37.74
Y_4	Group I alone	8.78	2.79	5.41	3.47	9.91	1.66	9.82	9.84
	Group II over Group I	1.46	3.08	1.97	2.95	1.97	.28	4.29	3.35
	Group III over I and II	3.07	2.27	.80	2.67	.23	1.66	5.81	2.52
	Total removed	13.31	8.14	8.18	9.09	12.11	3.60	19.93	15.71

or "prone" or whatnot for active outdoor recreation pursuits, it would be reduced to 71.28 percent of its former length.

Table 11, the results of significance tests of variances removed, gives, so to speak, a signal to go ahead and examine regression coefficients within certain groups of independent variables in certain subpopulations for certain factor scores. Table 12 shows the results of this search by reporting standardized regression coefficients whenever warranted by table 11 and by an associated t value of over 1.96.

Patterns of Dependence: Y_3 the Active Factor

Factor three, the active factor, is dependent almost exclusively on age which presumably indexes physical fitness, absence of cultural inhibitions and a constellation of tensions favorable to such activities. The only other variables of somewhat universal influence are X_8 , called child impedance, an evident misnomer in this instance, and X_{16} , no previous farm residence.

In the South, particularly, previous farm residence seems to inhibit the active pursuits while, in the North Central region particularly, the presence of younger children encourages them. Among males in the North Central and the South a sample person being employed effects some restriction on his participation in activities of this type. In the West nonwhite persons had higher levels of Y_3 than whites.

Other evidences of dependence are more or less isolated, such as:

Males on rural farms in the North Central region had a higher level of Y_3 than those not on rural farms.

In the Northeast, males in SMSA's had higher levels of Y_3 than those not in SMSA's.

Among males in the North Central region those with the head of household working and those with less than a high school education had higher levels of Y_3 than other North Central males.

Among southern males poorness of health was associated with lower levels of Y_3 .

Since the signs and sizes of the partial regression coefficients for Y_3 on X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are quite similar from one to the other subpopulation. Figure 3 exhibits only one specimen curve, that for South females.

The scale along which Y_3 is measured is in terms of standard deviations so that 40 is a rather extreme quantity and in itself rather meaningless as is frequently the case with predictions for extreme values of the independent variable. It does suggest, however, that the distribution of Y_3 values is quite positively skewed, and also cautions against the too literal interpretation of the prediction equation. Remember that the entire equation involves all other variables in group 1 and that the Y_3 scores represent only the additional adjustment due to age over or below that predicted on the basis of the other variables. The strategy is however quite clear—if the sample person is young throw caution to the winds and guess that his active factor score is high.

Dependence Pattern of Y_4 : the Backwoods Factor

The pattern of dependence of Y_3 is clearer than for others of the Y 's, while that for Y_4 is muddier. The presence of the income variables is indicated although at a barely significant level. The interesting feature

Table 11. Significance of regression removal by 3 groups of independent variables

Dependent variable	Groups of independent variables	Northeast		North Central		South		West		No. of No's
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Y ₁	I. All else except—	No	**	**	**	**	**	No	*	2
	II. Occupation and education.	**	**	No	**	**	**	No	**	2
	III. Income	No	**	No	No	No	**	No	No	6
Y ₂	I. All else except—	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0
	II. Occupation and education.	**	**	**	No	*	No	No	No	4
	III. Income	**	**	*	*	No	**	No	No	3
Y ₃	I. All else except—	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0
	II. Occupation and education.	No	No	**	No	*	No	No	No	6
	III. Income	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	8
Y ₄	I. All else except—	**	No	*	No	**	No	No	*	4
	II. Occupation and education.	No	**	No	*	No	No	No	No	6
	III. Income	*	**	No	*	No	No	*	No	4

of this dependence is that among West males, where the coefficients are quite large, the linear relationship is positive—the higher the income the higher the backwoods factor score. However, in the Northeast and among North Central females this is not the case.

The smallness of some of the linear income coefficients there suggests that they are responding to happenings in the extremes of the income distribution more so than to the whole range. This is true of the Northeast females family income coefficients, which suggest that very high family incomes lead to a decrease in levels of Y₄. This is contrasted with the Northeast males where the cubic coefficient is small and where high incomes characterize a resurgence of the backwoods factor since it is the quadratic coefficient which operates.

In instances where they are statistically significant the coefficients of Y₄ on age tell a story similar to the dependence of Y₃ on age, albeit on a flatter curve. The isolated variables with statistically significant coefficients can, of course, be interpreted but were quite unexpected to me. Child impedance once again appears to be an inappropriate title since southern males seem more likely to have high backwoods scores with younger children about. Completion of high school among North Central females seems tied to lower Y₄ scores. Among Northeast females the presence of a head of household who is other than at work is associated with higher backwoods factor scores, and for Northeast males those in SMSA and those in less urbanized settings have lower backwoods scores.

Pattern of Dependence of Y₁ : the Passive Pursuits Factor

The major variable affecting Y₁ scores appears to be education—either as X₁₄, completion of high school, or X₁₅, educational status in general. The more educated persons have higher passive pursuits scores. The members of the health complex, X₁₈ and X₁₉, also have significant coefficients in the not surprising direction—poorer health goes with less passive pursuit activities.

Age appears among the North Central region persons as positively related to Y₄ scores and a less urban setting tends to less passive pursuits, also in

the North Central region. To complete the North Central picture a no response among females on income is associated with a lower passive pursuits score. This along with the same case in the Northeast region suggests that the Y₁ score may be to some extent a function of response conditions. Perhaps the education effect is also acting upon these response conditions and so upon Y₁, rather than directly upon Y₁.

Also among Northeast females income appeared to be significantly related to Y₁ and the negative nature of this relationship is apparent from the coefficients. The size of the cubic coefficient suggests the tortured path of a regression curve trying to be flat throughout most of its range with a twist at either extreme. Also among Northeast females those for which the head of household was other than at or looking for work and of lower X₁₀ (occupation status variable) had higher Y₁ scores, while all other things equal, the nonwhites had lower levels of Y₁ scores than the whites among Northeast females.

For southern females the statistically notable coefficients suggest that:

Being not on a farm depresses the Y₁ score as does being further from centers, having younger children about, and being of a moderate occupational status while a head of household who is other than looking for or at work elevates the passive pursuits score.

Among western females moderateness of status is tied to higher Y₁ scores while the S.P. other than looking for or at work also leads to high Y₁ scores.

Pattern of Dependence of Y₂ : the Water Related Factor

Investigation of the details of this pattern is left for the reader. There is a fertile field for exploration as the liberal sprinkling of asterisks in table II, over Y₂ cells, attests. The more universally apparent determinants of Y₂ scores seem to be:

Color—nonwhites have lower scores.

Urbanization—those away from urban centers have higher scores.

S.P. occupational status—high status males have higher scores.

Table 12. Standardized regression coefficients for cases of declared statistical significance

[Note: Coefficients of variables X_1 through X_4 , X_{16} through X_{19} and X_{27} through X_{30} are partial on one another, coefficients of variables X_5 through X_{15} are partial on these previously removed and one another, while coefficients of X_{20} through X_{26} are partial on all other variables]

Dependence pattern of Y_1									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Linear	I X_1	....	....	1.228	1.326	....	....	....	1.944
Quadratic	I X_2	....	....	-2.536	-3.115	....	....	....	-3.655
Age cubic	I X_3	....	....	1.216	1.551	....	....	....	1.709
Opposite of rurality	I X_4	....	....	....	....	-.110	-.089	....	....
SMSA' city	I X_5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Urbanization	I X_6	....	....	-.178	-.150	....	-.145	....	....
Unmarriedness	I X_7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child impedance	I X_8	....	....	....	....	....	-.108	....	....
S.P. other than at work	II X_9	....	.262	....	....	....	....	....	.381
S.P. occupation status	II X_{10}	....	-.228	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. occupation moderateness of status	II X_{11}	....	....	....	....	....	-.179	....	.192
Head other than at work	II X_{12}	....	....	....	....	....	.154	....	....
Head's occupation status	II X_{13}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. completed high school	II X_{14}	.216	....	.128	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. education status	II X_{15}	....	.143	....	.177	.212	.176	....	.300
No previous farm residence	I X_{16}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No response or DK on health	I X_{17}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poorness of health	I X_{18}	....	-.184	-.196	-.100	....	-.221	....	....
Presence of impairments	I X_{19}	....	....	.119	....	....	....	....	.188
Per capita income:									
Linear	II X_{20}	....	-.009	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{21}	....	.437	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cubic	III X_{22}	....	-.408	....	....	....	....	....	....
Family income:									
Linear	III X_{23}	....	-.531	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{24}	....	1.558	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cubic	III X_{25}	....	-.985	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education no response	I X_{27}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Income no response	I X_{28}	....	-.104	....	-.096	....	....	....	....
Previous farm residence, no response	I X_{29}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Color	I X_{30}	....	-.118	....	....	....	....	....	....

Dependence pattern of Y_2									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Linear	I X_1	-2.145	1.736	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quadratic	I X_2	3.328	-3.978	....	....	....	....	....	....
Age cubic	I X_3	-1.585	2.115	....	....	....	....	....	....
Opposite of rurality	I X_4	....	....	-.111	....	....	....	....	....
SMSA' city	I X_5	....	....	....	....	....	.171	.254	.185
Urbanization	I X_6	....	....	....	.160	.152	.128	....	....
Unmarriedness	I X_7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child impedance	I X_8	....	-.105	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. other than at work	II X_9	....	....	-.195	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. occupation status	II X_{10}	.437	....	.198	....	.326	....	....	....
S.P. occupation moderateness of status	II X_{11}	....	....	....	....	.122	....	....	....
Head other than at work	II X_{12}	....	.157	....	....	....	....	....	....
Head's occupation status	II X_{13}	-.408	-.158	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. completed high school	II X_{14}	....	....	.163	....	.158	....	....	....
S.P. education status	II X_{15}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No previous farm residence	I X_{16}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No response or DK on health	I X_{17}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poorness of health	I X_{18}	....	....	-.112	-.145	....	-.103	....	-.163
Presence of impairments	I X_{19}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table 12. Standardized regression coefficients for cases of declared statistical significance—Con.

Dependence pattern of Y_2 —Con.									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Per capita income:									
Linear	III X_{20}	-.133	.207	.021	.296	....	.186	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{21}	.411	-.364	-.298	-.811	....	-.182	....	....
Cubic	III X_{22}	-.304	.155	.265	.532	....	.051	....	....
Family income:									
Linear	III X_{23}	.973	.135	.300	-.510	....	-.561	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{24}	-2.432	-.318	.199	1.493	....	1.852	....	....
Cubic	III X_{25}	1.637	.401	-.372	-.918	....	-1.194	....	....
Education no response	I X_{27}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Income no response	I X_{28}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previous farm residence no response	I X_{29}	....	....	.123	....	....	....	.225	....
Color	I X_{30}	-.101	-.089	-.149	....	-.114	-.165	....	....
Dependence pattern of Y_3									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Linear	I X_1	-3.630	-3.798	-4.180	-3.536	-3.535	-4.770	-4.417	-4.639
Quadratic	I X_2	6.066	6.581	6.853	6.008	6.085	8.560	7.330	6.045
Age cubic	I X_3	-2.893	-3.238	-3.119	-2.874	-2.894	-4.209	-3.416	-2.833
Opposite of rurality	I X_4	....	....	-.085	....	....	....	....	....
SMSA' city	I X_5	.130	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Urbanization	I X_6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unmarriedness	I X_7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child impedance	I X_8	....	.142	.098	.147	....	.104	....	....
S.P. other than at work	II X_9	....	....	.335	....	.195	....	....	....
S.P. occupation status	II X_{10}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. occupation moderateness of status	II X_{11}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Head other than at work	II X_{12}	....	....	-.128	....	....	....	....	....
Head's occupation status	II X_{13}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. completed high school	II X_{14}	....	....	-.133	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. education status	II X_{15}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No previous farm residence	I X_{16}	....	....	.145	....	.144	.089	....	....
No response or DK on health	I X_{17}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poorness of health	I X_{18}	....	....	....	....	-.112	....	....	....
Presence of impairments	I X_{19}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per capita income:									
Linear	III X_{20}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{21}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cubic	III X_{22}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Family income:									
Linear	III X_{23}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quadratic	III X_{24}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cubic	III X_{25}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education no response	I X_{27}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Income no response	I X_{28}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previous farm residence no response	I X_{29}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Color	I X_{30}	....	....	....	....	....	....	.194	.134
Dependence pattern of Y_4									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Linear	I X_1	-3.480	....	-2.769	....	-2.880	....	....	....
Quadratic	I X_2	6.801	....	5.069	....	5.453	....	....	....
Age cubic	I X_3	-3.377	....	-2.419	....	-2.719	....	....	....
Opposite of rurality	I X_4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SMSA' city	I X_5	-.151	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table 12. Standardized regression coefficients for cases of declared statistical significance—Con.

Dependence pattern of Y_4 —Con.									
Independent variable	Group	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urbanization.....	I X_6	-.141	....	....	....	....	....	....	.189
Unmarriedness.....	I X_7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Child impedance.....	I X_8	....	....	....	....	.102	....	....	....
S.P. other than at work.....	II X_9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. occupation status.....	II X_{10}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. occupation moderateness of status.....	II X_{11}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Head other than at work.....	II X_{12}	....	.177	....	....	....	....	....	....
Head's occupation status.....	II X_{13}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S.P. completed high school.....	II X_{14}	....	....	....	-.202	....	....	....	....
S.P. education status.....	II X_{15}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No previous farm residence.....	I X_{16}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No response or DK on health.....	I X_{17}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poorness of health.....	I X_{18}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Presence of impairments.....	I X_{19}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per capita income:									
Linear.....	III X_{20}	-.086	-.278	....	-.003	....	....	.616	....
Quadratic.....	III X_{21}	.825	.873	....	.201	....	....	-1.700	....
Cubic.....	III X_{22}	-.703	-.584	....	-.222	....	....	1.061	....
Family income:									
Linear.....	III X_{23}	-.323	-.075	....	-.359	....	....	.689	....
Quadratic.....	III X_{24}	.246	.594	....	.782	....	....	-1.408	....
Cubic.....	III X_{25}	-.079	-.495	....	-.277	....	....	.949	....
Education no response.....	I X_{27}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Income no response.....	I X_{28}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previous farm residence no response.....	I X_{29}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Color.....	I X_{30}	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Poorness of health—those with poor health have lower scores.

Income—the picture is mixed.

Notice the peculiar pattern among the Northeast males with regard to both occupational status and income. The coefficient for X_{10} is positive and that for X_{13} is negative; thus the sample person with a relatively high occupational status for whom the head of household has a relatively low occupational status is guessed to have a high Y_2 score. On income likewise there is a reversal of direction from per capita to family. The reasons for these two oddities are probably somewhat distinct.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As in most statistical analyses, the results of this one should point out critical or crucial differences and similarities from person to person. Discovery of the similarities allows for more efficient summaries of the otherwise confusing details, while the recognition of differences suggests or confirms the presence of paths of causal influence. The summarizing portion of the analysis, the factor analysis, was rather extensively commented on earlier, but a few words of reminder may not be wasted before resuming work with the regression analysis.

On section II. The appearance of the same four aspects of the pattern of reported recreation activity, recognizable as passive pursuits, water related, active and backwoods factor scores, was quite consistent even in the face of moving the analysis from

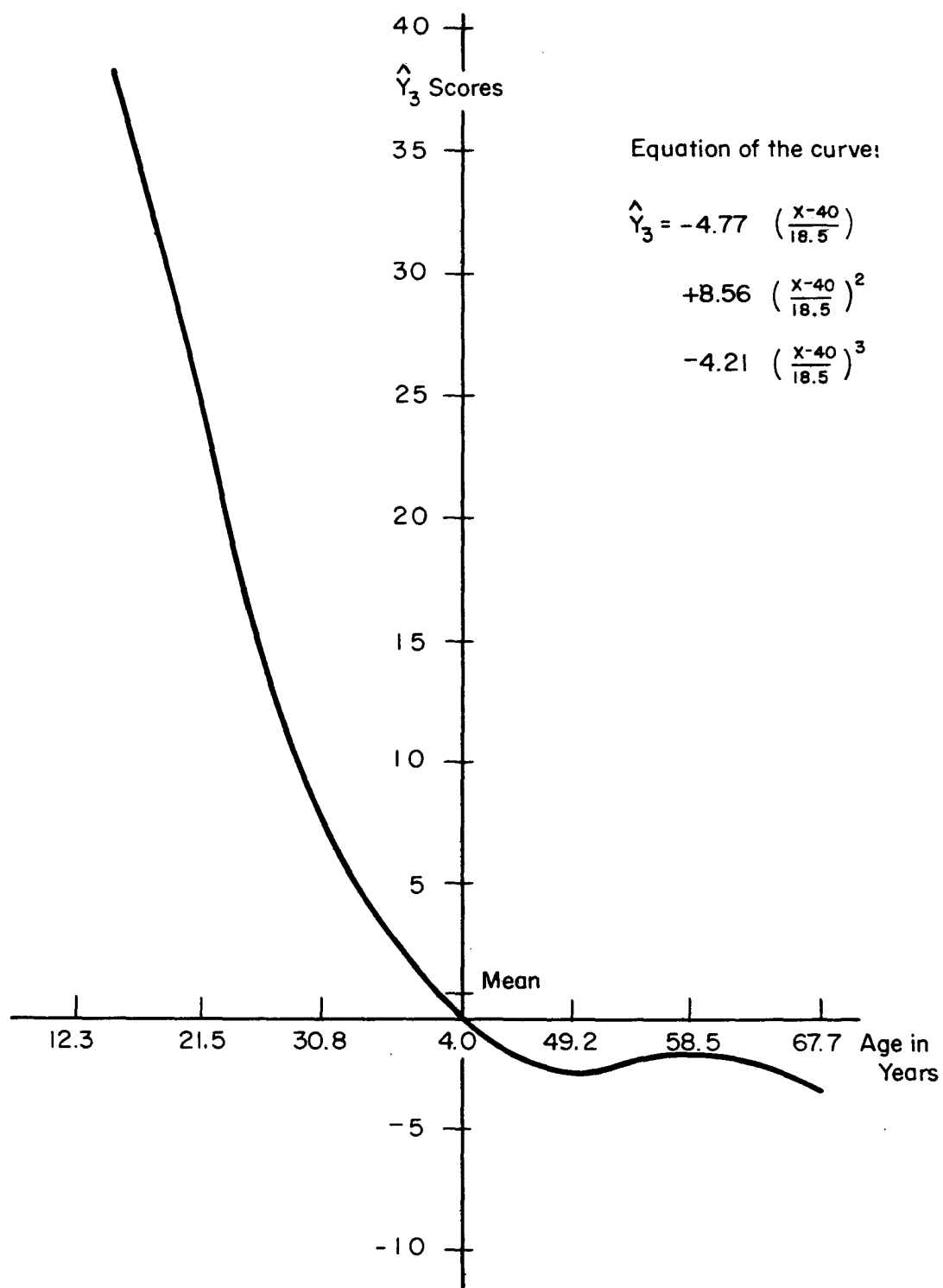
region to region and accross the sexes. Thus, we advocate and illustrate the use of this four-part description of a person's pattern of recreation activity.

Nonetheless, it must be remembered that only 50 percent of the variance provided by the original 15 activity scores has been represented by the 4 factors and there were only 15 activities included for which the time span covered is only the 3 summer months. One should also remember that there were peculiarities in factor pattern in each region (section II) and that the correlation coefficient is not the only index of association with a legitimate claim to initiate a factor analysis.

If one person has a low score on, say, the second factor while another has a high score, we know that they differ with respect to their reports of activities during the summer. In particular the greater is the difference in Y_2 score the more likely is it that differences between the persons will be found in water related activities. It is these differences, then, which become the starting point for the regression analysis.

On section III. The sex differences were most pronounced for the Y_2 scores, the regional differences most extreme for Y_4 , and the region by sex interaction was apparent in Y_3 . In particular, the males showed considerably higher water related activities factor scores than the females in all regions. Although the North Central region was higher and the Northeast region lower in average Y_2 scores the regional differences were moderate.

Portion of Predicted \hat{Y}_3 Scores Derived from X_1 , X_2 , and X_3



APPENDIX A - FIGURE 3

The backwoods factor scores were highest in the West and lowest in the North Central with the other two regions on a par closer to the North Central than the western level. The passive pursuits scores also differed quite a bit from region to region, ranging from highest in the North Central and Northeast, lower in the West and lowest in the South. Females in all regions had higher average Y_1 scores than males.

Although females have generally lower average active factor scores than males, the regional peculiarities in this respect are interesting. The difference is most pronounced in the South, nearly as much in the Northeast, less in the North Central, and for practical purposes absent in the West. The regional averages, however, show that the highest average occurs in the Northeast with the other regions near one another and arranged from North Central through the West to the South.

The extent to which the recognition of differences such as these can or should be used to foresee future patterns of use of outdoor recreation facilities is not too clear. One frequent application of such bald statements is as a check upon one's own impressions and hypotheses about recreation participation. For example, that backwoods scores are highest in the West is not surprising to me but that they are lowest in the North Central region is. Having been reared in Michigan, I know that camping opportunities are extensive in the North Central region, but now I suspect that opportunities alone are by no means a sufficient explanation of levels of participation of this kind.

The region by sex interaction for the Y_3 scores suggests that the sex role in active recreation may well differ quite a bit from region to region. There is agreement, however, from region to region that women engage in more passive pursuits and men in more water related activities. It is this last finding which I would like to check more carefully.

This suggests another use of the findings—that of serving as a guide to more careful examination of the original detailed data. Such broad patterns as have been noticed with regard to the four factor scores may be verified further and amplified by looking at table 3a or the original tabulations.

On section IV. After having applied the elaborate regression computations, it is apparent that the technique is helpful in performing a screening operation on all causal connections leading from independent to dependent variables but falls far short of being very precise concerning the amount of influence. In short, table 11 is useful but table 12 is not so much so.

The finding that Y_2 , water related, and to a lesser extent Y_4 , backwoods, and Y_1 , passive, but not Y_3 , active, are influenced by income levels confirms my own beliefs and perhaps others about the way income might influence recreation participation. But a glance at the regression coefficients for predicting or explaining Y_2 , say, on X_{20} through X_{25} confuses the issue. The pattern of signs of the linear, quadratic and cubic components sometimes appears as +, -, + and at others -, +, - as one goes from region to region, from males to females and from per capita to family income.

The reason in computational language is "colinearity" as mentioned by Kendall, and quoted previously. In behavioral terms the reason is that the independent variables do not act independently of one another. They are inhibited or encouraged by concurrent states of affairs and influence one another as well as the dependent variable, if this choice of "deus ex machine" description be pardoned.

For Northeast males the dependence pattern of Y_2 on per capita income has signs -, +, - and on family income +, -, +. One is tempted to say that, since the "significance" of the coefficients for family income is greater, boating is primarily encouraged by the greater resources of the whole family while the presence of a high per capita income and what it implies about the family are actually a dampening influence on boating. This is obviously extending the guesswork beyond these data themselves but does at least raise the question.

An interesting and important feature of this particular dependence pattern are the coefficients on the sample person's occupational status. Recall that these are computed from a regression run (group II) in which income did not figure. I am quite sure that in explaining these coefficients, the fact that income and occupational status are interrelated is quite relevant.

These coefficients show that water related scores are higher when the head's occupation is high while if the sample person's occupation is lower, his Y_2 score is higher. The sample person's occupation will differ from the head's occupation only if he is not also the head and this means usually that he is younger. Of course, the age effect on Y_2 (an inverse effect) has been partialled out, so the occupational coefficients .437 (on S.P. occupation status) suggests that:

If two persons, A and B, are male nonheads of households in the Northeast region and equal in other characteristics, and A's occupation is lower on the census listing (has a higher code number) than B's, then chances are that A has a higher water related factor score than B.

In the North Central region and in the South also among males the S.P.'s occupation status coefficient is positive. In the West, although not significant, the coefficient is negative. This suggests that occupation has a different kind of influence in the West.

Hypothesizing and explaining with such a great amount of detail are very time consuming and usually lead to more doubts than convictions. Consequently, we will turn to a broader viewpoint. In the future it may be reasonable to expect that the level of participation in such activities as are closely dependent upon demographic variables, place of residence and health conditions will not change. Those activities which are more closely associated with occupation, education, and income might be more unstable.

If this be so, then the level of Y_3 scores, the active factor scores, will remain steady in the future. An aging of the population would depress the general level, but other influences from increasing presence of young children and diminishing numbers of rural backgrounds would be offsetting.

The level of passive pursuits may be expected to rise as the educational level does and also as the population ages.

The backwoods factor is only lightly dependent on any of the variables of the study, but it is at least as sensitive to the occupational, educational, and income variables as it is to the demographic type.

Only among southern and western males does it appear that a rise in income may be followed by a rise in level of backwoods activity; elsewhere the backwoods scores may be expected to drop.

The water related activities scores need further study before even a tentative guess may be offered on their future course.

APPENDIX B

COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY AND THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF FISHING AND HUNTING ¹

BY DANIEL B. LEVINE ^{2/}

Beginning in September 1960, the Bureau of the Census conducted four quarterly national surveys on outdoor recreation activity for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. These surveys were designed to identify all recreation occasions in different quarters of the year (vacation, trips, outings, etc.) and to obtain frequency of participation on all types of activities (including fishing and hunting) engaged in on each occasion. The required information for each of the surveys was obtained from separate samples of approximately 4,000 respondents who were personally interviewed about their own outdoor recreation activities during the previous 3-month period, including their participation in fishing and/or hunting.

At the beginning of 1961, the Bureau also conducted a national survey of fishing and hunting, covering the year 1960, at the request of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. This survey which was similar to that conducted on this subject in 1955 for the Department of the Interior by Crossley, S-D Surveys, Inc., was designed primarily to measure such subjects as type of fishing and hunting, man-days, expenditures, licenses, and similar details relating to these activities. The sample design involved selecting households on a national basis; within these households a single respondent provided information as to which household member had fished and/or hunted during the preceding 12 months. These persons were then visited to obtain detailed data on the extent of their participation in and their expenditures for their fishing and/or hunting activity during 1960. The detailed information was obtained from the fisherman and/or hunter himself; the indication as to who was a fisherman and/or hunter was obtained from a household respondent. ^{2/}

A comparison of results obtained from the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting and the first of the national recreation surveys covering June through August 1960—a relatively high period of fishing activity—indicated a smaller number who did any fishing reported in the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting. Results from the second and third national recreation surveys, covering September through November 1960 and December 1960 through February 1961, respectively, revealed the same general pattern for those who hunted. Examination of the differences suggested that the difference in the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting resulted from the inability of this survey to pick up those whose participation was only incidental, that is, those fishing and/or hunting only

one or two occasions, who had no licenses, and who had spent little if anything on the activity.

In order to measure the full extent of this difference, subsamples selected from two of the national recreation surveys were reinterviewed to obtain a measure of annual participation in fishing and hunting. Specifically, two subsamples of approximately 1,500 cases each were selected from the September and December 1960 national recreation surveys. Each of the 3,000 designated respondents was reinterviewed in May 1961 to find out whether he or she had fished and/or hunted at any other time during the 12-month period. Results obtained from the September 1960 subsample (covering the 12-month period from June 1960–May 1961) were used to obtain a measure of annual participation in fishing which was compared with that obtained from the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting. Similarly, the December subsample results (covering the same 12-month period) provided a comparable annual estimate of the number who hunted. Limited data were also obtained from each group on license ownership, approximate days devoted to the activity, and relative level of expenditures.

As indicated, the data collected in the original recreation surveys for each activity (covering the June, July, and August 1960 period for fishing and the September, October, and November 1960 period for hunting) were adjusted to an annual level through the use of the additional information obtained through the followup surveys. In the case of fishing, for example, the annual estimate was obtained by adding to the estimate of fishermen obtained in the September 1960 recreation survey (covering June, July, and August) those who fished during one or more of the remaining quarters of the year, as follows:

Fished during June, July, and August (from the September recreation survey).

Did not fish during June, July, and August (from the September recreation survey).

Fished during September, October, and November (from the followup survey).

Fished during December, January, and February (from the followup survey).

Fished during March, April, and May (from the followup survey).

The results of the reinterview, adjusted to the appropriate controls, indicated that a total of some 50 million persons had either fished or hunted for recreation purposes during the 12-month period, as compared with the estimate of 30,500,000 developed from the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting. Further investigation, however, supported the original hypothesis—namely, that the difference represented, in large part, those whose participation in the activities was only incidental. This was accomplished by deleting from the total obtained through the recreation reinterview those with no licenses and two or fewer days

^{1/}Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census.

^{2/}Results of the survey are presented in "National Survey of Fishing and Hunting: 1960," U.S. Department of the Interior, circular 120, September 1960.

participation and less than \$5 of expenditure on the activity, and comparing the results with similarly adjusted figures from the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting. The results of this analysis are summarized below:

On an annual basis, the participation rate for fishing reported by the Interior survey is 19.3 percent, whereas that obtained from the National Recreation Survey (adjusted to an annual level) is 35.2 percent. The comparable rates for hunting are 11.2 percent and 16.7 percent, respectively (table 1).

Table 1. Comparison of unadjusted annual participation rates

	Fish and wildlife survey	Outdoor recreation survey
Fishing.....	19.3	35.2
Hunting.....	11.2	16.7

The differences between the rates, however, narrow considerably when the very incidental participants are excluded from each survey. For example, using a criteria for incidental participants of no licenses, two or fewer days of participation and less than \$5 of expenditure for an activity, the fishing rates become 18 percent for the Interior

survey and between 22 and 25 percent for the recreation survey; the hunting rates, 11 percent and 10 to 12 percent (table 2).

The effect on aggregate days and expenditures of excluding these incidental fishermen and hunters is negligible. Aggregate days of fishing reported in the Interior survey decrease by 0.4 percent, aggregate expenditures by 0.05 percent. Similarly, for hunting, days decrease by 0.3 percent and expenditures by 0.05 percent (table 3).

Table 2. Adjusted annual participation rates ^{1/}

	Fish and wildlife survey	Outdoor recreation survey
Fishing.....	18.1	22-25
Hunting.....	10.8	10-12

^{1/}Adjusted by excluding those with no licenses and two or fewer days participation and less than \$5 expenditure on the activity.

Following a review and discussion of these results, and their implications for publication purposes, it was agreed by all participating groups that the report of the National Survey of Fishing and Hunting would: (1) present the results as collected in the detailed study; (2) include in the introductory statement a reference to the overall number of participants and the source of this estimate; (3) contain an appendix statement explaining in somewhat greater detail the difference between the estimates.

Table 3. Effect of adjustment on aggregate days of participation and aggregate expenditures reported in fish and wildlife survey

	Fishing			Hunting		
	Total unadjusted	Deleted by adjustment		Total unadjusted	Deleted by adjustment	
		Total	Percent		Total	Percent
Aggregate days.....	466,000,000	1,856,000	0.4	193,000,000	667,000	0.3
Aggregate, expenditures.....	\$2,700,000,000	\$1,570,000	.05	\$1,200,000,000	\$614,000	.05

APPENDIX C

**PERCENTAGE OF ADJUSTED SAMPLE, SEPTEMBER 1960,
BY FAMILY INCOME AND AGE**

Table 1. Percentage of adjusted sample, September 1960, by family income and age

Annual family income	Age in years			
	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 and over
Total	14	46	28	12
Under \$1,500.....	08	26	29	36
\$1,500 to \$2,999.....	13	38	25	25
\$3,000 to \$4,499.....	15	46	29	10
\$4,500 to \$5,999.....	14	54	27	05
\$6,000 to \$7,999.....	16	54	26	05
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	16	51	30	04
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17	54	26	03
\$15,000 to 19,999.....	19	37	35	08
\$20,000 and over	09	29	40	22

APPENDIX D

REINTERVIEW RESULTS¹

As one means of measuring the quality of the sample results, the National Recreation Survey included an independent reinterview survey. The second interview, conducted by an interviewer different from the first one, was made a week to 10 days following the original interview. The questionnaire used for the second interview was identical in all respects with the first questionnaire.

The results of the reinterviews enabled us to measure in part the effectiveness of the training sessions and the areas of the questionnaire which needed improvement in subsequent surveys of this type. Differences arising between the original interview and the reinterview provide an indication of difference attributable to the measurement process.

The reinterview survey was conducted in all four quarters of the survey year. The relative size of the reinterview for the September 1960 quarter was 10 percent of the original interview assignments located in approximately 75 segments. The reinterview sample in December 1960 was half that size (5 percent) and was 2.5 percent for the March and June 1961 surveys. Only results from the September 1960 reinterview survey are presented here, this being the largest of the reinterview samples.

Method

Results from the original interview and the reinterview were classified and processed by the same procedures and methods and each were subjected to the same quality control methods. The resulting classification of the two responses to a selected sample of questions were presented in tables in which the original response was distributed across columns and the reinterview response across rows. Most sample persons reported identically in the two interviews, but a few respondents did not. Changes in response were largely self-compensating, so that the distribution of responses to an item (or question) for the reinterview sample on the first interview (that is, the interview which is included in the September 1960 National Recreation Survey) is quite similar to the distribution of responses resulting from the second interview. These distributions will be compared in the discussion which follows.^{2/}

^{1/}Tabulations for this section were prepared by William E. Enright of the Bureau of the Census.

^{2/}The sum of the agreeing responses expressed as a ratio of all responses sometimes is used to measure response consistency. Use of the measure presents several difficulties. (1) It overstates the error, since perhaps one-half of the responses fall-

Footnote 2 continued in next column.

Preferences

Table 1 presents results of selected preference items. The first column of the table shows the estimate based upon results for the entire first survey. For example, the preference for attending outdoor sports events is presented in part II, table 1.21. The second column of table 1 shows the same calculation based upon the first interview with the sample chosen for reinterview. The third column shows the estimate based upon the second interview with the reinterview sample. Comparison of column 1 with column 2 shows the representativeness of the reinterview sample. Comparison of column 2 with column 3 shows the consistency of estimate between the two interviews with the same respondents. Column 4 shows the percent of respondents giving consistent responses on the two interviews.

Comparison of the percentage of the sample expressing various preferences leads to the conclusion that the percentage estimates are highly consistent.

Preferences, being expressions of attitude, are expected to vary more, when measured by single items, than more factual items. However, the degree of agreement between the two interviews leads to considerable confidence in the estimates of the population having particular preferences.

Leisure Hours, Ownership, Income

Table 2 compares items of various types. Hours per person spent on outdoor recreation on Labor Day shows a mean decrease between the first and second interview of 0.19 hours. Interviewers were instructed to record to the nearest hour and were told, "approximations are sufficient." The final table (table 1.34) is presented in broad classes.

ing in cells off the diagonal are correct ones. (2) It is a function of the number of cells in the matrix, since the more response categories provide more chances for variation between the first and second interview, and hence the statistic cannot easily be compared between matrices of different ranks. (3) It is a function of the marginal distribution; comparison of the statistic for markedly different distributions is not appropriate. Other measures of association are discussed by Leo A. Goodman and William H. Kruskal, "Measures of Association for Cross Classification," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 49 (December 1954): 732-764. If one may assume uncorrelated deviations trial to trial, an estimate of the response variance may be calculated; Morris H. Hansen, William N. Hurwitz, and Max A. Bershad, "Measurement Errors in Census Surveys," *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section*, 1959. Washington, D.C.: American Statistical Association, 1959. pp. 2-5.

Table 1. Percent preference for various activities on two interviews with reinterview sample, September 1960, National Recreation Survey

Questionnaire item No.	Item	First interview		Second interview—reinterview sample	Percent agreement interview and reinterview
		Total sample	Reinterview sample—first interview		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Preference for attending outdoor sports events:				
	1st choice	3	3	5	....
	2d choice	4	4	1	....
	3d choice	5	5	3	....
	All (1,2,3d)	11	9	9	.87
	Swimming:				
	1st choice	22	21	21	....
	2d choice	12	11	11	....
	3d choice	7	8	8	....
	All (1,2,3d)	42	40	40	.73
	Walking for Pleasure:				
	1st choice	3	3	3	....
	2d choice	3	4	2	....
	3d choice	4	4	5	....
	All (1,2,3d)	11	9	11	.85
	Fishing:				
	1st choice	18	19	21	....
	2d choice	9	8	9	....
	3d choice	6	6	4	....
	All (1,2,3d)	33	33	34	.79
4.	a. Vacation preference, sightseeing—percent mentioning	21	20	24	.77
	c. Outing preference for picnicking—percent mentioning	31	29	30	.77
	c. Outing preference for swimming—percent mentioning	14	13	14	.87
2.	Do you . . . as often as you would like? Yes.....		30	27	.55
3.	If "no", Why don't you . . . more often? Lack of time		32	37	....
	Lack of money		6	5	....
	Health reasons		4	6	....
	Lack of facilities.....		9	8	....
	Lack of companion		3	2	....
	Other		13	9	....
	No answer		2	5	....

Table 2. Leisure time, ownership of equipment, income and health as reported on two interviews, reinterview sample, September 1960, National Recreation Survey

Questionnaire item No.	Item	First interview		Second interview—reinterview sample	Percent agreement, interview and reinterview
		Total sample	Reinterview sample—first interview		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48.	Average hours of outdoor recreation on Labor Day.....	1.75	1.77	1.58	.71
50.	"Any other boat" owned—percent	13	8	10	.97
	Owned and used—percent	9	6	7	.96
51.	Shotgun or rifle owned—percent	38	36	36	.92
	Owned and used—percent	18	16	16	.90
	Golf set—owned percent	14	14	13	.98
	Owned and used	7	5	5	.97

Table 2. Leisure time, ownership of equipment, income and health as reported on two interviews, reinterview sample, September 1960, National Recreation Survey—Con.

Questionnaire item No.	Item	First interview		Second interview—reinterview sample	Percent agreement, interview and reinterview
		Total sample	Reinterview sample—first interview		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
58.	Family income .....	....	....	....	.67
	under \$1,500	9.9	12.7	14.5	....
	\$1,500 to \$2,999	13.0	13.4	8.4	....
	\$3,000 to \$4,499	17.0	13.4	16.0	....
	\$4,500 to \$5,999	20.4	21.4	18.9	....
	\$6,000 to \$7,999	16.1	23.3	22.6	....
	\$8,000 to \$9,999	9.0	6.2	7.6	....
	\$10,000 to \$14,999	8.5	6.2	7.6	....
	\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.8	1.8	1.8	....
	\$20,000 and over	1.3	0.4	0.4	....
	No answer	2.9	1.1	2.2	....
61.	Health (percent) .....	....	....	....	.72
	Excellent	36	29	33	....
	Good	39	43	37	....
	Fair	18	22	20	....
	Poor	6	6	9	....

The ownership items are among the most reliably reported.^{3/} The consistency of response is quite high for owning a boat and a golf set, but is somewhat lower for owning a shotgun or a rifle. On income the original interview and reinterview produce closely corresponding distributions.

Vacation, Trip, and Outing Characteristics

Distributions of estimates based upon the two responses that are presented in table 3 are almost identical. All of the percentages quite closely agree and so do the mean number of trips or outings.

The two items showing June, July, and August separately are of interest, since, with the interviewing in early September, it was expected that less reliable results might accrue for events which happened in June than for more recent events occurring in August. Since interview and reinterview were a week or 10 days apart, we may consider that they represent independent responses and that the time-lapse to the event reported upon is roughly the same in both interviews. While none of the statistics by month differ greatly, the August average outings shows greater difference than the other 2 months. Hence, our expectations were not realized, and the quality of the data reflecting events occurring during the first month of the quarter are as satisfactory as those occurring during the last month of the quarter. In the formal presentation of results, however, only quarterly totals are shown.

^{3/}Reports on kind and condition of washing machines in the household were consistent, survey to survey, (0.88 and 0.93) but year acquired was not consistent (0.33) in a recently reported study: Carol M. Jaeger and Jean L. Penneck, "An Analysis of Consistency of Response in Household Surveys," Journal of the American Statistical Association, 56 (No. 294, June 1961): 320-327.

In analyzing miles traveled on vacation, the reinterview results were divided into deciles, just as were the responses for the entire sample for the first interview. All but three of the 10 class intervals were slightly different, the greatest difference being 50 miles. The percentage in the resulting classes do not differ more than 0.01, and the mean miles per trip do not differ greatly.

The same procedure as that described above was followed to determine the difference in class intervals for total vacation expense. Differences range from \$0.50 to \$5.35, with the mean difference being \$2.30. The mean vacation expense from the first interview was \$32.76 and from the second interview, \$31.57.

Days away on vacation and major purpose of most recent trip for the most frequently mentioned purposes show similar consistency.

Days of Activity per Person

Table 4 presents days participation per person by various activities. The first three items in the table are not presented in the published tables, since the total days participation, irrespective of whether the days occurred on vacation, trip, or outing, or otherwise, was used. However, camping and fishing, each on vacation, show highly consistent results, and sightseeing days on vacation show fair agreement.

For the remaining activities, the days per person estimated from interview and reinterview correspond quite closely. Activities which we have classified as "passive" in the study show somewhat more variation between first and second interviews than activities requiring more exertion. Swimming and playing outdoor games and sports, two activities in which youth participate heavily, are reported better than the "passives" and not quite as good as the water activities. However, the sample of

Table 3. Various vacation, trip, and outing characteristics as reported on two interviews, reinterview sample, September 1960, National Recreation Survey

Questionnaire item No.	Item	First interview		Second interview—reinterview sample	Percent agreement interview and reinterview
		Total sample	Reinterview sample—first interview		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13.	Percentage who did not go on vacations, trips, or outings (during summer) . . . . .	....	10	10	.87
14.	Percentage reporting a vacation in last 3 months:				
	June . . . . .	....	7	7	....
	July . . . . .	....	14	14	....
	August . . . . .	....	13	13	....
	Total	34	34	34	.96
16.	Percent reporting traveling . . . miles on vacation in past 3 months:				.93
	No vacation	66	65	65	....
	(Original) (Reinterview)				
	0-72 0-72 . . . . .	....	4	4	....
	73-200 73-230 . . . . .	....	4	3	....
	201-325 231-336 . . . . .	....	3	4	....
	326-500 337-500 . . . . .	....	5	5	....
	501-600 501-600 . . . . .	....	3	2	....
	601-800 601-800 . . . . .	....	3	4	....
	801-1050 801-1100 . . . . .	....	3	4	....
	1051-1600 1101-1600 . . . . .	....	5	4	....
	1601-2000 1601-2032 . . . . .	....	2	2	....
	2001-5200 2033-5200 . . . . .	....	3	4	....
	Miles per trip	12.35	928	955	....
18.	a. Percent reporting days away on vacation . . . . .	....	....	....	.92
	0 . . . . .	....	66	65	....
	1-3 . . . . .	....	3	2	....
	4-6 . . . . .	....	7	8	....
	7-13 . . . . .	....	16	18	....
	14-20 . . . . .	....	5	4	....
	21-over . . . . .	....	2	2	....
21.	h. Total vacation expense . . . . .	....	....	....	.79
	None . . . . .	....	68	68	....
	(Original) (Reinterview)				
	\$0 to \$1.9 \$0. to \$2.9 . . . . .	....	3	3	....
	\$2.0 to \$5.0 \$3.0 to \$5.8 . . . . .	....	3	3	....
	\$5.1 to \$9.4 \$5.9 to \$12.0 . . . . .	....	6	4	....
	\$9.5 to \$12.6 \$12.1 to \$16.6 . . . . .	....	1	3	....
	\$12.7 to \$20.0 \$16.7 to \$21.0 . . . . .	....	3	5	....
	\$20.1 to \$22.0 \$21.1 to \$25.0 . . . . .	....	3	2	....
	\$22.1 to \$30.1 \$25.1 to \$30.3 . . . . .	....	3	2	....
	\$30.1 to \$44.2 \$30.4 to \$38.6 . . . . .	....	2	3	....
	\$40.3 to \$69.3 \$38.7 to \$64.2 . . . . .	....	3	3	....
	\$69.4 to \$201.0 \$64.3 to \$201.0 . . . . .	....	4	3	....
	Mean vacation expense	23.98	32.76	31.57	....
23.	Number of trips per person during last 3 months . . . . .	.40	.26	.25	.96
25.	Major purpose of most recent trip, for most frequently mentioned purposes . . . . .	....	....	....	.95
	Fishing (percent)	10	4	3	....
	Camping (percent)	4	3	2	....
	Sightseeing (percent)	3	2	2	....
	Swimming (percent)	7	1	2	....
	Other (percent)	2	3	5	....
32.	a. No. outings during August:				
	Mean . . . . .	....	.94	1.10	.74
32.	b. No. outings during July:				
	Mean . . . . .	....	1.06	1.10	.70
32.	c. No. outings during June:				
	Mean . . . . .	....	.92	.82	.80

Table 4. Days per person participation during June-August 1960 in various activities on two interviews with reinterview sample, September 1960, National Recreation Survey

Item	First interview		Second interview—reinterview sample	Percent agreement interview and reinterview
	Total sample	Reinterview sample—first interview		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Camping days on vacation .....	.....	.12	.18	.98
Fishing days on vacation .....	.....	.36	.34	.96
Sightseeing days on vacation .....	.....	.96	.72	.84
Swimming	5.15	4.93	4.53	.90
Boating other than sailing and canoeing	1.22	.96	.90	.94
Playing outdoor games and sports	3.63	2.50	2.40	.90
Picnicking	2.14	1.71	1.68	.82
Hiking .....	.26	.38	.34	.97
Driving for pleasure	6.68	6.60	7.50	.77
Walking for pleasure	4.34	4.70	5.23	.87
Fishing	1.99	1.96	2.76	.89
Sightseeing	2.20	2.00	1.63	.84
Attending outdoor sports events	1.32	1.50	1.42	.93

activities was chosen because of high participation rather than for representativeness of these groupings.

Conclusion

In summary, a sample of original interviews from the September 1960, National Recreation Survey, which covered the June-August 1960 period, have been compared with a second interview with the same

sample. Population estimates resulting from these two interviews have been found to be essentially the same. Considering that the items selected for analysis range over the various types of items included in the survey, we are led to considerable confidence in the data. It has been suggested that presence of respondent error is partly a function of the type of question and the type of activity reported upon.

PART II—National Recreation Survey

SAMPLE DESIGN AND METHOD ¹

The National Recreation Survey is a nationwide survey conducted on a quarterly basis for four quarters. The first survey was made in September 1960 and covered the period June-August 1960. The population is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the conterminous United States, 12 years and over.

Briefly, the objectives are to determine rates of participation in various types of outdoor recreation and relate the participation to selected socioeconomic characteristics; to develop information on the excursions, 1-day trips, and intermittent participation; to provide data on the days spent in these pursuits and the aggregate expenditures for selected services related to these activities; and, to obtain preferences in the use of leisure time and outdoor recreation activity.

Sample design

Each quarterly sample of the National Recreation Survey was a particular subsample of persons previously selected for the monthly labor force survey, the Current Population Survey. The sampling plan of the Current Population Survey (CPS) (and the first two stages of the National Recreation Survey) is described in "Current Population Reports," ²

The Current Population Survey sample is used each month by the Bureau of the Census to collect official government statistics on employment and unemployment. An area probability sample, it is distributed over 333 primary sampling units (PSU), ³ each being a county or group of counties, in total comprising 641 counties and independent cities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The 35,000 interviewed households in each month's sample are divided into 8 rotation groups of approximately 4,375 households each. Each rotation group comprises a representative sample of the U.S. population. A rotation group is interviewed for 4 consecutive months, then skipped for 8 consecutive months then interviewed for 4 additional months; it is then permanently dropped from the sample. The rotation group which was interviewed in the Current Population Survey for the last time in the month preceding the National Recreation Survey month was used to develop the sample for this survey.

Within each of the 333 sample PSU's, the CPS sample consists of small land areas called segments, each containing approximately six dwelling units. In determining sample size within each sample PSU, a

within-PSU sampling ratio, rather than a fixed quota, is employed. The sample is thus made self-weighting, that is, each person has the same probability of being selected for the survey. In addition to the sampling stages of the CPS, an additional stage of sampling was used for National Recreation Survey.

Selection of individuals for interview

The interview sample of persons was selected by segment. Within each segment, the households were arranged according to a serial number order. Individuals residing in the household at the time of the last CPS interview (the previous month), 12 years of age and over, were transcribed to a sample person selection sheet containing predesignated lines for sample persons. Approximately two persons out of every five were selected for interviewing on this systematic basis.

At the census regional field office, the name and address of the respondent was inserted on the questionnaire. Each segment was assigned to an interviewer. Usually, an interviewer canvassed all segments in a PSU, except in larger areas where more than one interviewer worked. Interviewing was accomplished during the first 2 weeks of the survey month, although the time-period varied slightly. (See table I.)

The completed questionnaires were forwarded to Washington where responses were coded and transcribed to IBM cards. The sample was adjusted to account for the nonresponse due to refusals, persons not at home and not available for other reasons. This was done by duplication of cards containing data secured by interview from a sample of persons of like age and sex characteristics as the nonrespondent within the same cluster of PSUs. There were 35 clusters of PSUs within the 5 age, and 2 sex groups. In addition, a second adjustment was made to bring the distribution of the sample according to 20 age, sex, and color groups, into correspondence with independent estimates of the age, sex, color distribution of the noninstitutional, civilian population of the conterminous United States, 12 years of age and above, at the time of the survey.

This procedure resulted in equal weighting of each adjusted sample case. The rates of nonresponse, the sample size and distribution of reasons for nonresponse are presented in the following tables.

Field procedure

Interviewers were instructed to interview the designated sample person, accepting no substitutes. For households having a telephone, the interviewer was instructed to attempt to make a specific appointment for an interview prior to visiting the household. Interviewers were allowed up to four personal visits to complete an interview with a sample person.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Estimates based upon sample surveys are not exact because of errors arising from various sources.

¹This section was prepared by the Statistical Methods Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

²"Current Population Reports," concepts and methods used in the current employment and unemployment statistics prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, May 9, 1958 (Series P-23, No. 5).

³Since only the conterminous United States was sampled in the National Recreation Survey, (Hawaii and Alaska were not included) 330 primary sampling units were involved, providing approximately 4,360 households from which a population sample was selected. Approximately 325 interviewers conducted the interviews, with the predesignated respondent.

Table I. Sample information, national recreation surveys

Survey	Field work performed during	Number of persons			Percent noninterviews
		Assigned for interview	Interviewed	Noninterviews	
I	Sept. 6-Sept. 16, 1960.....	4234	3817	417	9.8
II	Nov. 28-Dec. 9, 1960.....	4420	3926	494	11.2
III	Feb. 27-Mar. 10, 1961.....	4497	4046	451	10.0
IV	May 31-Jun. 16, 1961.....	4329	3820	509	11.8

Table II. Reasons for noninterview, national recreation surveys

Reason	Percent of noninterviews			
	I	II	III	IV
Refused	21	22	21	20
No one home, repeated calls ..	14	19	18	20
Temporarily absent	17	13	19	18
Moved after CPS month preceding NRS	18	14	11	12
Other ^{1/}	28	31	31	29
No reason given.....	1	1	0	1

^{1/}Chiefly, sample person has left the household.

These sources include sampling variability, non-response of the designated respondent, respondent errors in memory and in providing the exact information requested and errors in the processing of the data (editing and coding). The sampling variability for some of the percentages in the tables are presented in the section below. To determine the extent of various other sources of error, such as respondent error and interviewer error, a second interview was conducted with a sample of respondents and compared with the first interview.

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. These tables do not reflect the effect of response variance, processing variance, or bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration

is less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2 1/2 times the standard error.

The estimates of standard errors shown in the following tables are approximations for the 330-area sample. In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of population characteristics and which could be prepared at moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than providing a precise standard error for any specific item.

Illustration

Using the tables on adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during June-August 1960: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons (table 1.02), we find 213 sample cases of females 25-44 years in the North Central region representing 6,300,000 females in this region. The table on "Swimming" (table 1.02.16) indicates 47 percent of the females aged 25-44 in the North Central region participated in swimming. Linear interpolation of table IV shows that the standard error of the 47 percent (for a base of 200 in table IV) is roughly 3.0 percentage points. Therefore, the chances are about 68 in 100 that a complete census would reveal that the percentage lies between 44.0 and 50.0 percent.

DEFINITIONS

Outdoor recreation activities

After the respondent had reported taking a vacation, trip, outing, or other outdoor recreation occasion, he

Table III. Standard errors of estimated percentage of the number of participants for the United States, for each quarterly survey, June 1960-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}							
	100	200	300	400	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
2 or 98.....	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9	.7	.5	.4
10 or 90.....	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	.7	.6
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.0	.8
50.....	5.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.1

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for the sample survey of the number of participants.

Table IV. Standard error of estimated percentage of number of participants for the Northeast and North Central regions, for each quarterly survey, June 1960-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}						
	50	100	200	300	400	500	1,000
2 or 98.....	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
5 or 95.....	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9	.7
10 or 90.....	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0
25 or 75.....	5.9	4.1	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.3
50.....	6.8	4.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.5

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for the sample survey of the number of participants.

Table V. Standard error of estimated percentage of number of participants for the South and West regions, for each quarterly survey, June 1960-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}						
	50	100	200	300	400	500	1,000
2 or 98.....	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
5 or 95.....	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	.7
10 or 90.....	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0
25 or 75.....	6.9	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.5
50.....	7.9	5.7	4.5	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.7

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for the sample survey of the number of participants.

Table VI. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the United States, for each quarterly survey, June-August 1960, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}								
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.1	.9	.7	.5	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2
10 or 90.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	.8	.7	.5	.4	.3	.3
25 or 75.....	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	.8	.6	.5	.4
50.....	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	.7	.6	.5

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table VII. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the United States, September-November 1960, December 1960-February 1961 or March-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}							
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
2 or 98.....	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.2	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.3
10 or 90.....	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	.9	.7	.6	.5
25 or 75.....	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	.8
50.....	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table VIII. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants, Northeast region, June-August 1960 or September-November 1960, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000
2 or 98.....	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.1	.8	.7	.6	.4	.5
10 or 90.....	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	.9	.8	.6	.6
25 or 75.....	8.9	6.4	4.7	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	.8	.6
50.....	11.2	7.6	5.6	4.0	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	.9	.7

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table IX. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants, Northeast region, December 1960-February 1961 or March-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000
2 or 98.....	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	4.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	.8	.6	.5	.4	.4
10 or 90.....	6.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.6	.5
25 or 75.....	9.8	6.4	4.7	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	.9	.7
50.....	11.3	7.8	5.4	3.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	.8

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table X. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the North Central region, June-August 1960, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}								
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000	40,000
2 or 98.....	3.8	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	5.3	3.2	1.7	1.0	.8	.6	.5	.4	.3
10 or 90.....	6.3	3.9	2.0	1.2	.9	.8	.7	.5	.4
25 or 75.....	8.1	4.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	.8	.7	.5
50.....	8.4	4.9	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	.5

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table XI. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the North Central region, September-November 1960, December 1960-February 1961 or March-May 1961

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}								
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
5 or 95.....	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	.7
10 or 90.....	6.2	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9
25 or 75.....	10.0	7.0	5.9	5.2	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
50.....	12.7	7.8	7.2	5.6	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditures of participants.

Table XII. Standard error of percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the South region, June-August 1960 or March-May 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000
2 or 98.....	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or 95.....	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6
10 or 90.....	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9
25 or 75.....	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
50.....	6.5	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditure.

Table XIII. Standard error of estimated percentage aggregate expenditures of participants for the South region, September-November 1960 or December 1960-February 1961, National Recreation Survey

[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	15,000	20,000
2 or 98.....	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or 95.....	4.7	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	.9	.7	.6	.5
10 or 90.....	7.0	4.9	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.7
25 or 75.....	10.9	7.7	6.0	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
50.....	13.0	9.5	7.2	5.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2

^{1/}Base shown when multiplied by 29,600 is the estimate derived for sample survey of the aggregate expenditure.

was asked, "Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your (vacation trip)?" The list contained 23 activities. No additional definition of each of the activities was specified for the respondent unless he seemed confused as to the meaning of the term, or unless he asked for clarification. In this case the definitions presented below were read or explained to him:

Camping. By camping we mean living out of doors using for shelter a bed roll, sleeping bag, trailer, tent, or a hut open on one or more sides, if the person takes his bedding, cooking equipment, food with him. Camping is often done in combination with other activities such as fishing, hunting, etc. (When such a combination is reported, all associated outdoor activities also are recorded.) Do not include formal camps for teenagers, such as Boy Scout camps, etc.

Fishing. For purposes of this survey, fishing is the taking of fish for noncommercial purposes. Spear-fishing while skin diving should also be included. Fishing for commercial purposes or other "nonsport" fishing should not be included in this category.

Hunting. Hunting is the search for or stalking of animals in order to kill them for recreation purposes. No form of commercial hunting is considered.

Bicycling. Included in this category is any bicycle riding done only for pleasure. If a respondent rides a bicycle to work or to school it is excluded even though the person derives pleasure from riding.

Horseback riding. Includes only recreation riding. Riding to or from work or school or riding as part of a job such as a "cowboy" or mounted policeman is not included.

Driving for pleasure. The key word in this definition is pleasure. Included in this category is both riding and driving. If the driving was mixed, the determining factor is whether or not it was primarily for pleasure. Activities such as racing are included under sports and games.

Hiking (on trails with pack). The limitation, "on trail with pack", excludes casual walking and nature walks. A pack would normally include provisions and some sort of shelter. Heavy shoes are usually worn when hiking.

Nature walks (To observe birds, animals, plants, etc.). Nature walks includes walks for the purpose of observing either plants, birds, or animals, and the collection of specimens, photographing natural subjects, etc.

Picnics. A picnic is outdoor activity away from home the primary purpose being the preparation or eating of a meal, out-of-doors. Often other activities are associated with picnics.

Walking for pleasure. Any walking not included under Hiking or Nature Walks, from early morning "constitutionals" to long all day walks which do not require a pack.

Sightseeing. Sightseeing consists of looking at something of interest, the major limitation being that the sightseeing must be intentional. Excluded are such things as casually looking from the car window during a trip. If the person took a particular route or went out of his way to see a particular sight, it is classified as sightseeing. Excluded are activities such as window shopping wherein the emphasis is not on the out-of-doors.

Attending outdoor sports events. Attendance at any outdoor sports event as a spectator in which the respondent is not a participant, official, etc., is included here. The same events are included here as in playing outdoor games or sports.

Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc. Included here are musical, dramatic, artistic or other non-sporting events which are conducted out of doors. Attending drive-in movies are excluded.

Snow skiing. Included are noncompetitive recreation use of skis on snow. Amateur competitive skiing is included in the category "playing outdoor games or sports." Professional skiing is out of scope and is not included in the survey.

Canoeing. The dictionary defines a canoe as a narrow light boat moved with paddles, not oars. Any recreation use of such a craft is "canoeing."

Sailing. The recreation use of any vessel with sail primarily intended to be propelled by wind is considered sailing. Sailboats with auxiliary engines, or sailing dinghys equipped with sail if primarily intended to be sailed rather than rowed, are included.

Other boating. The recreation use of any boat other than canoes or sailboats is included here, with the exception of houseboats, (which were entered separately by writing at the bottom of the list.) This category includes the use of rowboats, outboard motorboats, inboard motorboats, rafts, floats, etc.

Swimming. The ability to swim is not necessary for inclusion under this activity. "Bathing," playing in the surf, etc., is included as well as skin or scuba diving and surfboarding.

Water skiing. This includes any of the various sports where the person is towed behind a boat. This includes the use of aquaplanes, water skis or any other apparatus of this type.

Playing outdoor games or sports. Since most games and team sports require playing facilities of a kind different from the focus of the survey, they are lumped together in order to provide the proportion of the population participating in these activities. Included are all team sports, such as baseball, football, outdoor basketball, etc., as well as usually nonteam sports, such as tennis, golf, etc. Record events such as trying to set a speedboat record, are included. The name of the sport was required of the respondent. A requirement for including the activity is the aspect of competition, either against other people, the clock, a record, etc.

Mountain climbing with gear. Mountain climbing with gear eliminates any climbing of hills or rocks which do not require the use of climbing gear. Gear includes a rope and any other equipment such as axes, spiked shoes, crampons, etc.

Ice skating. Included is any noncompetitive recreation ice skating. Competitive skating including ice hockey, figure skating contests, etc., is classified as "playing outdoor games or sports." Interviewers were instructed to exclude any skating done on indoor ice rinks, as well as professional or other nonrecreational skating.

Sledding and tobogganing. This is the recreation use of a sled, toboggan, bobsled or similar vehicle designed for sliding over snow or ice. Excluded is the use of any large vehicle (sleigh) designed primarily to be drawn by a horse or propelled mechanically.

Other outdoor recreation activities. This category includes any other outdoor recreation activity not clearly classifiable into one of the categories listed above. Examples are: houseboating, skeet shooting, gliding, horse and buggy riding, trampoline jumping, etc.

Measures of participation

From the days reported engaging in each activity, three participation measures are computed, as indicated below.

Percent of persons participating. The percent of persons participating in an activity within a given period (for example, June-August 1960) was computed, using as the numerator the number of persons who reported participation for that activity in connection with any vacation, trip, outing or other recreation occasion, and, as the denominator, the number of cases in the final adjusted sample for the class being presented (for example, an age group).

Activity day. The information collected is the number of days of activity which the respondent reports. An activity day is any part of a day in which the person engaged in the activity one or more times. For example, one "swimming" day is counted if the person went swimming one time or two times during the day. If the person went swimming in the morning and horseback riding in the afternoon, an activity day is counted for the person for each activity.

Activity days per person. The number of activity days per person was arrived at by dividing the accumulated number of reported days of participation by the number of adjusted sample cases for the class being presented.

Activity days per participant. The number of activity days per participant was computed by dividing the accumulated number of reported days of participation by the number who reported any participation in the adjusted sample for the class being presented.

Definitions of classificatory variables

For reporting and analysis the recreation data are classified according to various categories presumed to have relevance for interpretation and prediction. The definition of the terms, for the most part, have followed standard concepts, particularly those employed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. However, in some instances one or more classes of reporting categories usually used in reporting data have been combined. The major variables used are defined below.

Region. The sample is classified into four broad geographic areas of the conterminous United States. These are the standard four major groups of States regions used by the Bureau of the Census. They are as follows:

Northeast

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island

Connecticut
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

North Central

Michigan	Iowa
Ohio	Missouri
Illinois	North Dakota
Indiana	South Dakota
Wisconsin	Nebraska
Minnesota	Kansas

South

Delaware	Florida
Maryland	Kentucky
District of Columbia	Tennessee
Virginia	Alabama
West Virginia	Mississippi
North Carolina	Arkansas
South Carolina	Louisiana
Georgia	Oklahoma
Texas	

West

Montana	Utah
Idaho	Nevada
Wyoming	Washington
Colorado	Oregon
New Mexico	California
Arizona	

Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the survey.

Residence. Residence is used to classify the responses according to the degree of urbanization of the territory wherein the respondent resides, standard Census Bureau classifications being employed. The definitions are those established with the 1950 census, the chief distinctions being, as follows:

Urban-Rural. For the 1950 decennial census, the urban population was defined as "all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where 'towns' are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated, and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural."

Most of the tables distinguish three classes of urban population: within standard metropolitan areas (now called standard metropolitan statistical areas) of 1 million or more population, and of less than 1 million population; and, urban population outside standard metropolitan areas (this class generally being urban places of less than 50,000 population in 1950).

The standard metropolitan areas consist of the county or group of counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more, except in New England. In addition, contiguous counties are included as SMA's "if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city." Towns and cities, rather than counties, are the units used in New England.

The rural-farm population includes all those living on farms, regardless of occupation. The rural-nonfarm population includes all others who do not live in urban territory. "The rural-nonfarm population comprises persons living in a variety of types of residences, such as isolated nonfarm homes in the open country, villages and hamlets of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, and some of the fringe areas surrounding the smaller incorporated areas."

Elaborations of these definitions may be found in volumes of the 1950 Decennial Census of Population, particularly: U.S. Census of Population, 1950, vol. I., Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The classification most often used for the National Recreation Survey data is, as follows:

Residence within standard metropolitan area—

In urbanized area, 1 million or more.

In urbanized area less than 1 million and all other urban population.

Rural.

Residence outside standard metropolitan area—

Urban (chiefly 2,500-50,000 population).

Rural, nonfarm.

Rural, farm.

In some tables the rural population within standard metropolitan areas has been combined with the rural categories outside SMA's.

Age. Age of the sample person and of the head of the household is recorded from the Current Population Survey record for the family, in single years and is the age at the last birthday of the individual. The National Recreation Survey included a sample of persons who were 12 years of age and over in the previous months' outgoing rotation group of households of the Current Population Survey:

Race. Only the white and nonwhite categories are presented in these tables. The information was transcribed from the Current Population Survey control card. The categories employed in that survey are white, negro, and other. Mexicans are recorded as white unless they are of Indian or nonwhite race. This characteristic is usually determined by observation, but inquiry is made if the interviewer is uncertain.

Education. Education is determined by direct question to the sample person and of the sample person for the head of the household, if the head is related to the sample person. (Otherwise, the education of the head is determined from another household respondent or the head itself.) The number of years of schooling completed is determined by the question: What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you have ever attended? After checking the grade or year, the interviewer asks the respondent, "Did you finish this grade or year?" and records the "Yes" or "No" answer. Thus, the highest grade completed of the following categories by grade is recorded: Never attended school, kindergarten, elementary school (each of grades one through eight), high school (each grades one through four), college (each of years one through six or more). Regular school is defined as that which leads toward elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree. Attendance was accepted if full or part time, day or night school.

If a person was still in school, the current grade was entered.

Marital status. The marital status of both of the sample person and head of the household is transferred from Current Population Survey records. In the tables, some of these categories are combined. The categories employed and notes on their definitions are as follows:

Married. Includes common-law marriage. Married couples who are separated legally or because of marital discord, as defined below, are excluded here. If one spouse is temporarily absent, such as a husband in the armed forces or for similar reasons except marital discord, the person is classified as married.

Widowed Persons.

Divorced Persons.

Separated persons. The spouse is not present in the household but they have not obtained a divorce. The couple need not be legally separated to be classified as separated.

Never married.

Not ascertainable.

Income. The respondent was asked to classify the family according to the total family income "during the past 12 months." The respondent was given a flash card showing the response categories as presented below. In addition, family income was defined to include: "wages and salaries, business profits, net farm income, pensions, rents, and any other money income received by the members of this family."

Yearly		Weekly	
Under	\$1,500	Under	\$30
\$1,500 to	\$2,999	\$30 to	\$59
\$3,000 to	\$4,499	\$60 to	\$84
\$4,500 to	\$5,999	\$85 to	\$119
\$6,000 to	\$7,999	\$120 to	\$154
\$8,000 to	\$9,999	\$155 to	\$189
\$10,000 to	\$14,999	\$190 to	\$289
\$15,000 to	\$19,999	\$290 to	\$379
\$20,000 and over		\$380 and over	

Occupation. The employment status and occupation of the sample person and the head of the household was not independently asked for purpose of this survey. Instead, the information was transcribed from the records of the Current Population Survey. The Current Population Survey obtains this information through a series of questions which include, first, determining what the individual was doing most of last week, the classification being: working, looking for work, with a job but not at work, keeping house, going to school, unable to work, or other. If a person has a regular job or business he is asked, "What kind of work (were you) was ... doing?" In addition, the kind of business or industry in which the person was working is determined. Class of worker, also, is determined, the person being classified as follows: working for a private employer for wages, salary, compensation or tips; working for the government; working in own business or profession or farm for profit or fees; working without pay on family farm or business; never worked.

On the basis of the above information, the individual is classified according to employment status, occupation and industry. The employment status and occupational classifications are employed in the National Recreation Survey. When it was necessary to combine some occupational categories, standard census combinations were used.^{4/} The basic categories are, as follows:

Employed:

Professional, technical, and kindred workers. Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.

Clerical and sales workers (other white collar).

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.

Operatives and kindred workers including laborers. (Except farm and mine.)

Service workers (including private).

Farm workers.

Occupation not reported.

Not employed:

Household.

School.

Unable to work, unemployed, and other.

REINTERVIEW SURVEY

As one means of measuring the quality of the sample results, the National Recreation Survey included an independent reinterview survey. Differences arising between the original interview and the reinterview provide an indication of the difference attributable to the measurement process. The reinterview survey was conducted in all four quarters of the survey year. The size of the reinterview for the September 1960 quarter was about 10 percent of the sample persons located in approximately 75 segments. The reinterview sample in December 1960 was half that size (5 percent) and 2 1/2 percent for the March and June 1961 surveys. The reinterviews were made by the supervisory staff independently of the results of the original interview. The interview procedures, except for the introduction of the interviewer, were the same as the original interview. An analysis of the results of the reinterview is presented as an appendix, part I, of this report.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire for the September 1960 survey is presented as an appendix to this volume. Questions used in subsequent surveys were identical, except for a change in period of reference. For example, each reference to summer in the September 1960 survey was changed to fall for the December 1960 survey. Supplementary questions on hunting and fishing leases and questions on camping in undeveloped areas were added in the II, III, and IV surveys. Supplementary questions to provide data for methodological studies were also included in the II and IV surveys.

^{4/}"1960 Census of Population: Classified Index of Occupations and Industries." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960. pp. XV-XX.

**NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY
STATISTICS**

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TABLE 1.01 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by activity

National Recreation Survey

	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
Fishing	29	21	33	33	30	1.99	1.76	2.05	2.20	1.88	6.8	8.5	6.2	6.6	6.4
Canoeing	2	3	3	2	1	.07	.09	.07	.06	.07	3.0	3.1	2.1	3.4	*
Sailing	2	2	2	1	2	.05	.06	.05	.03	.08	3.0	2.5	2.9	*	*
Other boating	22	21	27	19	23	1.22	1.38	1.48	.86	1.08	5.5	6.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
Swimming	45	53	42	40	48	5.15	6.82	4.63	3.97	5.36	11.5	12.9	11.1	10.0	11.3
Water skiing	6	4	6	6	9	.30	.29	.21	.34	.43	1.1	6.5	3.8	5.8	4.7
Camping	8	5	7	8	17	.46	.33	.40	.38	1.05	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.0	6.0
Hunting	3	2	2	5	3	.19	.22	.16	.27	.15	5.6	8.9	4.4	5.1	*
Bicycling	9	9	10	7	10	1.75	1.47	2.00	1.72	1.84	19.4	16.3	19.5	23.4	18.3
Horseback riding	6	4	5	5	11	.42	.29	.32	.43	.88	7.5	6.8	6.0	9.0	8.2
Playing outdoor games or sports	30	34	35	21	28	3.63	3.91	4.15	2.95	3.37	12.3	11.6	12.0	13.9	12.0
Picnics	53	57	58	43	54	2.14	2.81	2.34	1.31	2.09	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.8
Walking for pleasure	33	43	29	27	34	4.34	6.46	3.66	3.18	3.88	13.1	15.1	12.6	11.8	11.4
Driving for pleasure	52	54	58	45	56	6.68	7.23	8.02	5.52	5.21	12.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	9.4
Sightseeing	42	39	47	35	55	2.20	2.00	2.71	1.60	2.79	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.1
Attending outdoor sports events	24	22	28	21	26	1.32	1.15	1.61	1.34	1.03	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	4.0
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	9	13	11	3	11	.21	.33	.25	.07	.22	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
Mountain climbing	1	2	1	1	1	.04	.06	.02	.04	.05	3.7	3.6	*	*	*
Hiking	6	7	5	4	9	.26	.28	.21	.17	.49	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	5.4
Nature walks	14	15	15	12	16	.75	1.14	.60	.55	.69	5.2	7.5	3.9	4.6	4.3
Miscellaneous	5	7	5	2	7	.40	.71	.46	.07	.36	8.4	10.8	9.8	3.0	5.3

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during June-August 1960: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4409	1239	1270	1292	608
Male (age in years)	2110	572	623	633	282
12 - 17	320	83	93	101	43
18 - 24	233	58	68	77	30
25 - 44	734	211	215	208	100
45 - 64	589	160	180	177	72
65 and over	234	60	67	70	37
Female (age in years)	2299	667	647	659	326
12 - 17	309	74	105	83	47
18 - 24	273	76	71	89	37
25 - 44	800	239	213	238	110
45 - 64	631	193	184	177	77
65 and over	286	85	74	72	55
Residence in SMA	2669	937	788	566	378
Urban: over 1 mil.	1149	583	304	86	176
Urban: under 1 mil.	906	231	260	298	117
Rural	614	123	224	182	85
Not in SMA	1740	302	482	726	230
Urban	614	106	173	252	83
Rural, Farm	447	24	159	210	54
Rural, Non-farm	679	172	150	264	93
Family Income					
Less than \$1,500	437	67	113	225	32
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	571	106	158	242	65
3,000 - 4,499	751	227	182	246	96
4,500 - 5,999	900	335	246	198	121
6,000 - 7,999	712	234	230	143	105
8,000 - 9,999	397	94	131	102	70
10,000 - 14,999	373	108	111	72	82
15,000 and over	139	40	56	21	22
Education, age 25 or over	3251	942	923	939	447
4 yrs. or less	259	66	44	120	29
5 - 7 yrs.	427	111	103	181	32
8 yrs.	534	149	194	135	56
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	603	212	157	157	77
4 yrs.	881	250	281	202	148
College 1 - 3 yrs.	296	69	87	79	61
4 yrs. or more	251	85	57	65	44
White	3948	1158	1181	1032	577
Non-white	461	81	89	260	31
All employed, 14 and over	2242	618	679	646	299
Professional, technical and kindred workers	214	72	61	42	39
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	216	56	68	60	32
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	491	155	139	127	70
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	299	90	94	86	29
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	532	165	156	153	58
Service workers (including private)	272	70	75	89	38
Farm workers	218	10	86	89	33

TABLE 1.02.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Similar Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	9	13	11	3	11	.21	.33	.25	.07	.22	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
Male (age in years)	8	11	9	3	8	.20	.38	.19	.08	.13	2.5	3.5	2.1	*	*
12 - 17	14	20	16	6	14	.53	1.20	.35	.30	.19	3.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	16	12	1	#	.15	.31	.19	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	8	10	10	3	11	.16	.23	.24	.03	.14	2.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	8	5	2	4	.13	.24	.10	.07	.08	2.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	7	3	#	8	.12	.23	.07	+	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	14	13	3	13	.23	.28	.31	.06	.30	2.3	2.0	2.4	*	2.3
12 - 17	15	20	23	1	13	.38	.41	.67	.07	.21	2.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	13	28	10	3	14	.34	.50	.46	.04	.51	2.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	13	11	3	14	.20	.30	.18	.06	.31	2.0	2.3	*	*	*
45 - 64	9	10	12	3	10	.16	.18	.22	.05	.19	1.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	8	9	7	3	13	.18	.14	.23	.06	.35	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	10	11	12	4	12	.23	.25	.29	.09	.26	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	2.2
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	11	11	10	11	11	.25	.27	.24	.21	.25	2.3	2.5	2.4	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	10	12	16	2	13	.20	.22	.36	.02	.27	2.0	*	2.3	*	*
Rural	9	13	11	3	11	.23	.24	.29	.14	.28	2.6	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	7	18	8	2	8	.19	.55	.19	.06	.15	2.7	3.1	2.4	*	*
Urban	9	15	11	4	11	.28	.63	.31	.12	.23	3.1	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	9	1	7	.10	*	.19	.01	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	7	19	5	1	7	.17	.52	.05	.03	.13	2.4	2.7	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	6	2	1	10	.07	.21	.04	.03	.16	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	6	10	7	2	8	.09	.12	.15	.02	.18	1.5	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	7	10	7	2	14	.19	.32	.17	.02	.32	2.7	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	10	11	6	11	.20	.21	.22	.15	.21	2.0	2.1	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	14	17	16	6	11	.33	.49	.30	.24	.16	2.4	2.9	1.9	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	9	10	12	3	13	.21	.32	.16	.05	.37	2.3	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	14	26	14	5	8	.36	.46	.61	.04	.18	2.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	18	25	22	*	*	.45	.88	.43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	8	11	9	3	11	.16	.23	.18	.05	.22	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0
4 yrs. or less	4	10	2	#	*	.05	.05	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	3	4	4	1	3	.03	.06	.05	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	6	10	5	1	7	.14	.25	.14	.03	.09	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	6	8	7	3	8	.12	.16	.15	.03	.17	2.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	11	13	14	4	12	.23	.29	.28	.10	.23	2.1	2.2	2.0	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	8	11	10	3	10	.18	.26	.11	.04	.36	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	20	26	19	12	21	.37	.54	.33	.22	.34	1.9	*	*	*	*
White	9	13	11	3	11	.23	.33	.26	.07	.23	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Non-white	4	9	5	2	6	.10	.22	.13	.06	.10	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	12	10	3	10	.20	.28	.25	.08	.20	2.4	2.4	2.4	*	2.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	18	17	26	12	13	.56	.50	.95	.24	.38	3.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	16	7	2	12	.19	.46	.12	.02	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	11	16	13	2	13	.23	.38	.26	.03	.19	2.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	7	5	5	*	.16	.09	.11	.30	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	9	8	2	5	.15	.21	.21	.02	.12	2.4	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	7	12	1	16	.16	.11	.16	.09	.39	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	7	2	3	.08	*	.14	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	24	22	28	21	26	1.32	1.15	1.61	1.34	1.03	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	4.0
Male (age in years)	28	27	29	25	32	1.61	1.64	1.62	1.71	1.29	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.8	4.0
12 - 17	46	40	48	41	67	2.57	3.18	2.51	2.15	2.51	5.6	8.0	5.2	5.2	*
18 - 24	38	47	41	31	30	2.07	3.02	2.44	1.52	.77	5.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	30	29	28	31	34	1.73	1.58	1.70	2.01	1.57	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.5	4.6
45 - 64	19	17	23	16	19	1.21	.86	1.17	1.86	.46	6.4	*	5.1	*	*
65 and over	8	7	10	3	16	.47	.50	.51	.03	1.19	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	20	18	27	16	20	1.06	.73	1.61	.97	.81	5.3	4.1	6.0	6.1	4.1
12 - 17	42	42	46	42	30	2.40	1.99	2.43	3.20	1.57	5.7	4.7	5.3	7.6	*
18 - 24	30	32	46	20	16	1.25	.83	2.66	.87	.30	4.2	*	5.8	*	*
25 - 44	20	18	26	14	26	1.21	.88	1.89	.89	1.31	6.1	4.9	7.3	6.4	*
45 - 64	13	9	18	10	17	.56	.27	1.02	.49	.32	4.3	*	5.7	*	*
65 and over	5	6	4	#	9	.10	.16	.07	+	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	24	21	30	21	25	1.34	1.17	1.68	1.33	1.05	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	4.2
Urban: over 1 mil.	23	20	26	23	26	1.23	.93	1.93	1.55	.87	5.3	4.7	7.4	*	3.3
Urban: under 1 mil.	24	22	35	18	18	1.46	1.30	1.72	1.49	1.16	6.1	5.9	4.9	8.3	*
Rural	27	24	28	24	32	1.35	2.05	1.30	.97	1.26	5.0	8.5	4.6	4.0	*
Not in SMA	23	25	25	20	28	1.30	1.10	1.50	1.34	1.01	5.7	4.4	6.0	6.7	3.6
Urban	28	21	24	31	38	1.76	.89	1.99	2.04	1.58	6.3	*	8.3	6.6	4.2
Rural, Farm	21	*	27	13	26	.78	*	1.08	.50	.76	3.7	*	4.0	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	21	26	23	16	21	1.23	1.22	1.39	1.35	.64	5.9	4.7	6.0	8.4	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	10	3	14	9	19	.66	.19	.53	.59	2.59	6.6	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	15	13	17	14	16	.72	.42	1.16	.70	.23	4.8	*	*	4.8	*
3,000 - 4,499	23	22	23	22	26	1.30	1.47	1.29	1.25	1.02	5.7	6.7	5.6	5.7	*
4,500 - 5,999	28	22	34	27	32	1.41	.99	2.00	1.68	.95	5.0	4.5	5.9	6.2	3.0
6,000 - 7,999	31	27	36	29	29	2.09	1.37	2.56	3.06	1.31	6.7	5.1	7.1	10.6	4.5
8,000 - 9,999	27	28	21	32	28	1.35	1.64	1.06	1.79	.88	5.0	*	*	5.6	*
10,000 - 14,999	31	25	40	27	29	1.30	1.26	1.52	1.12	1.21	4.2	*	3.8	*	*
15,000 and over	39	30	50	*	*	1.68	.83	3.12	*	*	4.3	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	19	18	22	16	23	1.06	.82	1.30	1.12	.92	5.6	4.6	5.9	7.0	4.0
4 yrs. or less	12	21	11	6	*	.49	.38	.57	.44	*	4.1	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	8	5	11	7	9	.28	.14	.30	.37	.25	3.5	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	14	11	17	11	18	.68	.66	.78	.53	.77	4.9	*	4.6	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	19	18	24	15	22	1.18	.88	1.72	1.27	.70	6.2	4.9	7.2	*	*
4 yrs.	27	26	27	23	32	1.61	1.27	1.65	2.07	1.48	6.0	4.9	6.1	9.0	4.6
College 1 - 3 yrs.	23	18	25	28	21	1.43	.68	1.87	2.02	.89	6.2	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	23	19	30	31	11	1.08	.96	1.70	1.26	.23	4.7	*	*	*	*
White	24	22	28	20	25	1.31	1.17	1.66	1.28	.91	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.4	3.6
Non-white	24	22	21	24	45	1.45	.94	.93	1.55	3.42	6.0	*	*	6.5	*
All employed, 14 and over	25	23	29	20	30	1.37	1.22	1.62	1.34	1.12	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.7	3.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	23	21	26	29	15	1.16	1.19	1.92	.67	.46	5.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	24	21	26	20	31	1.27	.96	1.16	1.95	.78	5.3	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	26	19	34	20	36	1.51	1.36	2.01	1.03	1.67	5.8	*	6.0	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	30	37	27	28	*	1.77	2.03	1.28	2.17	*	5.9	5.5	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	25	28	18	31	1.51	1.19	2.29	1.22	1.07	6.2	4.8	8.3	*	*
Service workers (including private)	20	16	21	16	34	1.00	.31	.95	1.47	1.29	5.1	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	25	*	34	16	30	.91	*	.92	.99	.82	3.6	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.04 Bicycling: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	9	9	10	7	10	1.75	1.47	2.00	1.72	1.84	19.4	16.3	19.5	23.4	18.3
Male (age in years)	9	10	9	7	8	2.04	1.76	2.37	2.19	1.57	23.6	17.1	27.3	30.2	*
12 - 17	40	52	41	31	40	11.68	10.44	14.20	11.42	9.19	29.0	20.1	34.8	37.2	*
18 - 24	7	5	6	5	20	.65	.97	.09	.69	1.17	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	4	5	#	.40	.04	.61	.75	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	6	2	1	1	.22	.47	.09	.15	.17	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	9	8	12	7	11	1.48	1.23	1.64	1.26	2.07	15.8	15.5	14.0	17.0	18.2
12 - 17	42	43	46	34	49	8.29	10.51	7.77	7.94	6.57	19.6	24.3	17.0	*	*
18 - 24	12	11	17	11	5	.58	.13	.39	1.22	.30	4.8	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	5	7	3	11	.82	.13	1.01	.22	3.23	13.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	1	#	.03	.01	.02	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	10	9	11	8	11	1.67	1.27	1.84	2.08	1.71	17.4	14.8	16.5	25.1	15.8
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	10	9	8	15	11	1.37	1.00	.89	3.92	2.20	14.3	10.7	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	6	10	7	7	1.12	1.37	.92	1.29	.63	14.4	*	*	*	*
Rural	12	10	17	7	15	3.06	2.37	4.20	2.51	2.19	24.7	*	24.8	*	*
Not in SMA	8	10	9	7	9	1.86	2.12	2.26	1.44	2.04	22.8	20.0	25.9	21.7	*
Urban	10	9	9	12	10	2.77	2.45	3.77	2.08	3.16	26.6	*	*	17.5	*
Rural, Farm	5	*	6	3	7	.57	*	.92	.27	.93	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	8	12	11	4	9	1.89	2.19	1.95	1.74	1.68	22.5	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	#	1	3	#	.48	+	.01	.93	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	6	2	8	5	11	1.52	.58	1.47	1.41	3.61	25.3	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	12	12	8	13	20	2.68	2.33	2.62	2.52	4.04	22.3	*	*	19.4	*
4,500 - 5,999	9	9	11	7	9	1.95	1.81	2.71	1.32	1.86	21.7	20.1	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	12	12	15	7	11	1.83	1.41	2.87	1.80	.54	15.3	*	19.1	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	9	13	13	8	1.86	1.10	1.74	3.65	.51	16.9	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	7	13	6	8	1.36	.83	1.39	1.57	1.85	15.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	12	20	9	*	*	1.18	.53	1.96	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	3	3	3	2	3	.34	.12	.39	.26	.82	12.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	2	1	1	9	.18	.04	.02	.28	.56	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	2	3	2	#	#	.19	.42	.20	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	4	3	3	6	1	.22	.04	.36	.38	.09	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	4	4	5	2	3	.40	.13	.70	.20	.54	10.0	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	4	#	4	5	7	1.19	+	.31	.80	4.30	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	5	5	3	#	.16	.11	.82	.46	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	9	9	10	6	10	1.64	1.53	1.98	1.41	1.58	18.3	16.4	18.9	22.3	16.3
Non-white	10	5	7	12	16	2.67	.69	2.21	2.97	6.65	27.3	*	*	25.7	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	5	6	4	8	.62	.51	.40	.63	1.30	11.3	9.9	6.6	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	3	7	2	8	.18	.11	.07	.31	.36	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	3	3	#	.28	+	.47	.47	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	10	12	2	10	.78	1.07	.65	.05	1.70	9.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	2	3	7	*	.74	.67	.57	1.08	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	4	4	2	3	12	.55	.15	.26	.09	3.69	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	4	12	7	13	1.21	.79	.64	2.27	.66	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	3	3	6	.27	*	.03	.56	.06	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.05 Boating Other than Sailing or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	22	21	27	19	23	1.22	1.38	1.48	.86	1.08	5.5	6.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
Male (age in years)	26	26	29	23	26	1.55	1.85	1.83	1.03	1.52	6.0	7.1	6.3	4.5	5.8
12 - 17	43	51	47	35	40	3.74	6.47	3.31	1.23	5.35	8.7	12.7	7.0	3.5	*
18 - 24	35	28	38	34	47	1.25	.72	1.43	1.40	1.47	3.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	27	27	32	25	21	1.61	1.33	2.26	1.47	1.10	6.0	4.9	7.1	5.9	*
45 - 64	20	17	24	18	25	.96	1.06	1.36	.63	.57	4.8	*	5.7	3.5	*
65 and over	6	10	3	3	8	.18	.50	.12	.03	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	19	16	24	15	20	.91	.98	1.15	.70	.70	4.8	6.1	4.8	4.7	3.5
12 - 17	34	31	39	31	34	2.17	2.56	2.70	1.53	1.51	6.4	*	6.9	*	*
18 - 24	22	17	24	22	27	.94	.99	1.21	.87	.49	4.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	20	18	27	13	27	1.00	1.08	1.20	.70	1.07	5.0	6.0	4.4	5.4	4.0
45 - 64	13	11	18	12	6	.43	.45	.45	.50	.18	3.3	*	2.5	*	*
65 and over	5	8	5	1	7	.31	.52	.46	.01	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	23	18	30	22	20	1.37	1.35	1.67	1.05	1.28	6.0	7.5	5.6	4.8	6.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	18	18	19	21	13	1.16	1.36	1.21	.35	.78	6.4	7.6	6.4	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	26	19	34	22	29	1.45	1.57	1.74	1.10	1.48	5.6	8.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Rural	28	15	39	24	23	1.65	.88	2.22	1.30	2.02	5.9	*	5.7	5.4	*
Not in SMA	21	29	21	16	26	.99	1.51	1.18	.71	.77	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.4	3.0
Urban	22	20	28	20	21	1.15	1.16	2.06	.62	.86	5.2	*	7.4	3.1	*
Rural, Farm	13	*	19	7	20	.43	*	.62	.35	.31	3.3	*	3.3	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	26	38	16	20	35	1.20	1.92	.75	1.08	.95	4.6	5.1	*	5.4	2.7
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	6	5	3	3	.14	.36	.12	.09	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	9	9	8	7	22	.52	.96	.70	.19	.58	5.8	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	19	20	20	18	16	.97	.95	.78	.83	1.70	5.1	4.8	3.9	4.6	*
4,500 - 5,999	24	17	30	31	22	1.05	.88	1.43	.97	.89	4.4	5.2	4.8	3.1	*
6,000 - 7,999	28	25	35	27	20	1.56	1.02	2.56	1.61	.50	5.6	4.1	7.3	6.0	*
8,000 - 9,999	33	30	34	35	33	2.06	2.02	2.25	2.45	1.19	6.2	*	6.6	7.0	*
10,000 - 14,999	41	33	50	38	43	2.29	2.61	2.50	1.37	2.41	5.6	7.9	5.0	*	5.6
15,000 and over	36	40	39	*	*	3.16	7.58	1.45	*	*	8.8	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	18	17	22	15	18	.90	.92	1.19	.72	.66	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.8	3.7
4 yrs. or less	4	3	#	5	*	.13	.05	+	.18	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	8	8	11	5	9	.49	.93	.38	.25	.66	6.1	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	11	11	11	9	12	.45	.21	.84	.26	.21	4.0	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	17	17	26	19	13	.91	.89	1.08	1.01	.38	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.3	*
4 yrs.	26	22	30	21	30	1.31	1.12	1.65	1.20	1.16	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.7	3.9
College 1 - 3 yrs.	29	32	34	29	20	1.65	2.28	2.02	1.35	.82	5.7	*	5.9	*	*
4 yrs. or more	25	29	35	25	5	1.05	1.23	1.61	1.00	.07	4.2	*	*	*	*
White	24	21	28	23	24	1.34	1.46	1.56	1.05	1.14	5.6	7.0	5.6	4.6	4.8
Non-white	6	12	7	3	6	.18	.26	.43	.08	.06	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	24	22	29	20	26	1.26	1.18	1.71	.93	1.11	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.5	4.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	25	19	33	26	23	1.46	.78	1.97	.83	2.59	5.8	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	25	23	26	25	22	.95	1.29	1.26	.52	.50	3.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	30	29	32	29	26	1.41	.86	1.70	1.80	1.30	4.8	3.0	5.2	6.2	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	32	22	39	33	*	1.67	1.13	2.32	1.74	*	5.1	*	5.9	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	21	16	26	20	26	1.13	.82	1.94	.78	.78	5.4	*	7.6	4.0	*
Service workers (including private)	17	27	28	#	18	1.45	3.26	1.73	+	.95	8.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	19	*	22	12	33	.53	*	.78	.38	.45	2.8	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	8	5	7	8	17	.46	.33	.40	.38	1.05	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.0	6.0
Male (age in years)	10	6	8	10	22	.57	.38	.51	.50	1.26	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.0	5.7
12 - 17	24	18	27	24	33	1.31	1.28	1.61	1.01	1.44	5.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	3	6	13	27	.74	.10	.63	.96	1.67	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	5	7	10	23	.41	.21	.25	.52	.93	4.6	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	6	2	4	4	22	.49	.29	.36	.16	2.11	8.2	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	5	1	3	#	.11	.27	.07	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	4	6	5	14	.36	.29	.30	.25	.86	6.0	7.2	5.0	5.0	6.1
12 - 17	16	11	17	11	28	.83	.50	.78	.59	1.89	5.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	7	8	3	7	14	.38	.37	.17	.51	.49	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	3	8	5	15	.41	.36	.38	.17	1.09	5.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	2	2	5	10	.22	.23	.10	.18	.61	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	4	.02	+	+	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	7	3	8	8	14	.43	.26	.49	.42	.75	6.1	8.7	6.1	5.2	5.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	5	2	6	6	11	.30	.22	.38	.17	.51	6.0	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	7	5	5	9	9	.50	.50	.47	.57	.38	7.1	*	*	*	*
Rural	11	1	14	8	26	.57	.01	.65	.29	1.76	5.2	*	4.6	*	*
Not in SMA	10	10	7	7	23	.51	.56	.26	.34	1.54	5.1	5.6	3.7	4.9	6.7
Urban	8	5	12	6	10	.36	.20	.55	.25	.53	4.5	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	4	5	19	.20	*	.09	.14	.80	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	13	14	3	10	37	.86	.85	.11	.59	2.87	6.6	*	*	*	7.8
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	1	1	3	3	.05	.10	.01	.06	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	4	2	#	5	10	.13	.03	+	.14	.58	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	6	4	5	7	14	.29	.31	.14	.29	.51	4.8	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	4	5	11	22	.44	.29	.42	.41	.97	5.5	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	10	4	14	9	13	.63	.23	.77	.75	1.03	6.3	*	5.5	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	13	7	11	17	18	.92	1.00	.40	1.11	1.51	7.1	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	18	11	16	13	36	1.09	.42	1.01	.77	2.38	6.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	10	12	7	*	*	.68	.95	.62	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	6	3	5	5	15	.34	.25	.24	.23	.94	5.7	*	4.8	4.6	6.3
4 yrs. or less	2	#	2	3	*	.04	+	.09	.06	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	2	1	2	#	.06	.04	.05	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	4	2	3	3	14	.29	.07	.30	.11	1.29	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	4	3	1	7	10	.28	.21	.11	.28	.82	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	10	4	10	8	25	.56	.48	.32	.48	1.24	5.6	*	*	*	5.0
College 1 - 3 yrs.	7	4	5	9	11	.46	.45	.18	.43	.92	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	7	5	5	6	14	.42	.30	.56	.08	1.00	*	*	*	*	*
White	9	5	8	9	18	.51	.35	.43	.46	1.07	5.7	7.0	5.4	5.1	5.9
Non-white	2	2	#	2	10	.08	.07	+	.05	.58	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	8	4	7	7	21	.45	.27	.40	.34	1.19	5.5	*	5.9	4.5	5.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	10	15	10	28	.87	.79	.82	.12	1.92	6.0	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	4	#	1	#	22	.19	+	.03	+	1.19	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	8	4	4	9	19	.34	.11	.19	.45	.99	4.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	11	4	10	17	*	.80	.38	.70	1.14	*	7.2	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	2	7	5	21	.35	.12	.46	.16	1.21	5.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	7	8	3	16	.39	.53	.60	.04	.55	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	5	7	27	.37	*	.10	.31	1.33	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	52	54	58	45	56	6.68	7.23	8.02	5.52	5.21	12.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	9.4
Male (age in years)	51	54	55	43	51	6.57	7.67	7.50	5.66	4.31	12.9	14.2	13.6	13.2	8.4
12 - 17	48	52	54	43	42	7.91	7.84	8.88	8.12	5.47	16.5	15.1	16.4	18.9	*
18 - 24	59	52	69	58	50	12.24	14.07	12.90	13.36	4.37	20.7	27.1	18.7	23.0	*
25 - 44	59	62	66	49	60	6.04	6.79	8.12	4.27	3.74	10.2	11.0	12.3	8.7	6.2
45 - 64	45	52	47	34	49	5.43	7.97	5.97	3.04	4.25	12.1	15.3	12.7	8.9	8.7
65 and over	33	33	28	34	43	3.59	3.57	2.30	4.30	4.62	10.9	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	54	54	61	46	59	6.77	6.85	8.52	5.39	5.98	12.5	12.7	14.0	11.7	10.1
12 - 17	59	53	70	51	57	8.77	9.97	9.39	8.99	5.13	14.9	18.8	13.4	17.6	*
18 - 24	76	75	82	70	81	12.40	9.17	18.97	10.26	11.57	16.3	12.2	23.1	14.7	14.3
25 - 44	55	51	65	46	61	6.17	7.21	8.03	3.82	5.35	11.2	14.1	12.4	8.3	8.8
45 - 64	50	54	53	39	57	5.13	5.12	6.42	4.37	3.81	10.3	9.5	12.1	11.2	6.7
65 and over	37	41	38	24	47	4.58	4.95	3.81	2.89	7.29	12.4	12.1	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	55	53	63	47	53	6.87	6.62	8.93	5.69	5.00	12.5	12.5	14.2	12.1	9.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	52	49	60	56	49	6.23	5.66	9.01	5.01	3.93	12.0	11.6	15.0	8.9	8.0
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	56	55	68	47	55	7.79	8.76	9.77	5.83	6.44	13.9	15.9	14.4	12.4	11.7
Rural	57	65	63	43	60	6.73	7.15	7.84	5.78	5.23	11.8	11.0	12.4	13.4	8.7
Not in SMA	49	57	48	42	59	6.38	9.16	6.54	5.38	5.56	13.0	16.1	13.6	12.8	9.4
Urban	53	49	47	55	65	8.55	6.82	9.72	8.90	7.25	16.1	13.9	20.7	16.2	11.2
Rural, Farm	43	*	56	34	46	4.08	*	4.38	3.17	5.49	9.5	*	7.8	9.3	*
Rural, Non-farm	47	62	42	36	62	5.93	10.93	5.16	3.77	4.09	12.6	17.6	12.3	10.5	6.6
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	28	36	33	22	31	2.82	3.60	2.67	2.49	4.06	10.1	*	8.1	11.3	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	41	25	48	40	50	4.01	3.06	4.66	3.67	5.23	9.8	*	9.7	9.2	10.5
3,000 - 4,499	51	48	59	47	53	6.95	5.71	8.76	7.15	5.91	13.6	11.9	14.8	15.2	11.2
4,500 - 5,999	61	60	63	65	55	6.57	6.88	6.90	7.10	4.20	10.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	7.6
6,000 - 7,999	62	66	67	49	60	8.59	9.03	11.52	6.29	4.33	13.9	13.7	17.2	12.8	7.2
8,000 - 9,999	60	60	58	50	77	9.05	10.18	10.24	6.03	9.73	15.1	17.0	17.7	12.1	12.6
10,000 - 14,999	64	67	69	59	58	9.33	12.14	11.22	7.85	4.36	14.6	18.1	16.3	13.3	7.5
15,000 and over	55	50	59	*	*	7.72	6.95	7.53	*	*	14.0	*	12.8	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	50	51	54	41	56	5.47	6.39	6.52	3.83	4.77	10.9	12.5	12.1	9.3	8.5
4 yrs. or less	25	31	25	20	*	1.75	2.52	1.25	1.03	*	7.0	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	35	46	35	28	41	3.97	6.22	2.98	3.29	3.13	11.3	13.5	8.5	11.8	*
8 yrs.	48	44	49	47	61	4.44	4.72	5.36	3.42	2.95	9.2	10.7	10.9	7.3	4.8
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	54	51	62	49	58	5.85	5.52	9.06	4.19	3.64	10.8	10.8	14.6	8.6	6.3
4 yrs.	58	63	63	43	63	6.63	8.28	7.76	3.72	5.66	11.4	13.1	12.3	8.7	9.0
College 1 - 3 yrs.	60	64	62	56	56	7.03	7.95	8.11	6.78	4.77	11.7	12.4	13.1	12.1	8.5
4 yrs. or more	56	63	54	57	46	7.22	7.98	5.48	7.22	7.99	12.9	12.7	10.1	12.7	*
White	54	55	58	46	56	6.89	7.45	8.08	5.84	5.22	12.8	13.5	13.9	12.7	9.3
Non-white	42	41	55	38	42	4.85	4.12	7.26	4.23	4.97	11.5	10.0	13.2	11.1	*
All employed, 14 and over	54	57	59	46	56	6.76	7.72	8.03	5.69	4.24	12.5	13.4	13.7	12.4	7.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	61	57	66	62	59	8.47	10.10	8.56	9.86	3.85	13.9	17.7	13.0	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	56	71	56	38	59	5.06	7.02	4.71	3.08	6.09	9.1	9.8	8.4	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	64	65	68	53	71	8.63	9.37	10.29	6.92	6.80	13.6	14.4	15.2	13.1	9.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	57	54	62	48	*	6.67	6.30	9.46	5.26	*	11.7	11.6	15.3	11.0	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	50	54	54	46	43	6.75	6.68	8.28	7.08	1.98	13.4	12.4	15.4	15.5	*
Service workers (including private)	49	46	53	48	45	6.25	7.39	9.25	4.33	3.03	12.9	16.2	17.4	9.0	*
Farm workers	38	*	52	29	27	3.37	*	3.56	3.10	3.97	8.8	*	6.8	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	29	21	33	33	30	1.99	1.76	2.05	2.20	1.88	6.9	8.4	6.2	6.6	6.3
Male (age in years)	40	31	42	47	39	3.04	2.97	2.93	3.35	2.74	7.6	9.6	7.0	7.1	7.0
12 - 17	62	58	62	66	63	6.48	11.14	4.90	3.93	6.91	10.5	19.2	7.9	6.0	*
18 - 24	48	31	54	57	47	3.89	1.86	3.38	6.56	2.10	8.1	*	6.3	11.5	*
25 - 44	41	32	46	48	33	2.66	2.33	2.73	3.28	1.93	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.8	5.8
45 - 64	33	22	33	40	43	2.10	.91	2.64	2.34	2.79	6.4	4.1	8.0	5.9	6.5
65 and over	17	13	16	23	16	1.05	.48	1.18	1.67	.54	6.2	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	19	12	24	21	21	1.02	.72	1.21	1.10	1.13	5.4	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
12 - 17	27	18	36	27	23	.95	1.03	1.22	.58	.85	3.5	*	3.4	*	*
18 - 24	31	13	42	33	41	1.19	.41	1.99	1.18	1.30	3.8	*	4.7	*	*
25 - 44	21	18	23	21	23	1.17	1.11	1.00	1.22	1.55	5.6	6.2	4.3	5.8	*
45 - 64	14	6	18	18	18	1.16	.45	1.48	1.54	1.31	8.3	*	8.2	8.5	*
65 and over	4	2	5	4	7	.22	.26	.34	.08	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	25	18	32	29	25	1.58	1.31	1.97	1.37	1.77	6.3	7.3	6.2	4.7	7.1
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	20	18	22	22	19	.97	.94	1.28	.45	.81	4.9	5.2	5.8	*	4.3
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	26	18	29	29	30	1.62	1.91	2.05	1.25	1.01	6.2	10.6	7.1	4.3	3.4
Rural	36	20	50	31	32	2.68	1.96	2.81	2.00	4.80	7.4	*	5.6	6.5	*
Not in SMA	35	28	34	37	37	2.61	3.15	2.19	2.84	2.08	7.5	11.3	6.4	7.7	5.6
Urban	32	21	38	37	21	2.38	1.69	3.14	2.58	1.08	7.4	*	8.3	7.0	*
Rural, Farm	35	*	31	38	41	2.30	*	1.27	3.36	1.94	6.6	*	4.1	8.8	*
Rural, Non-farm	37	34	34	37	49	3.03	4.39	2.08	2.67	3.05	8.2	12.9	6.1	7.2	6.2
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	24	10	24	29	16	1.50	.60	1.08	2.11	.56	6.3	*	*	7.3	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	21	9	25	22	25	1.00	.28	1.57	1.03	.64	4.8	*	6.3	4.7	*
3,000 - 4,499	28	20	36	32	25	2.57	2.26	2.62	2.87	2.45	9.2	11.3	7.3	9.0	*
4,500 - 5,999	32	21	42	36	37	2.15	1.80	2.13	1.99	3.44	6.7	8.6	5.1	5.5	9.3
6,000 - 7,999	32	23	33	47	29	2.16	2.24	2.18	2.75	1.14	6.8	9.7	6.6	5.9	3.9
8,000 - 9,999	31	26	31	36	32	2.12	1.31	2.43	2.80	1.63	6.8	*	7.8	7.8	*
10,000 - 14,999	39	31	40	49	38	1.94	2.00	1.79	2.01	2.02	5.0	6.5	4.5	4.1	5.3
15,000 and over	27	22	21	*	*	1.58	2.80	.79	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	25	18	28	28	25	1.59	1.10	1.78	1.90	1.56	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.2
4 yrs. or less	20	5	27	28	*	1.17	.09	2.45	1.50	*	5.9	*	*	5.4	*
5 - 7 yrs.	21	15	19	26	19	1.26	.78	1.12	1.66	1.13	6.0	*	*	6.4	*
8 yrs.	20	11	23	21	28	1.39	.89	1.61	1.67	1.27	7.0	*	7.0	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	26	26	23	34	18	1.93	1.88	2.07	2.08	1.44	7.4	7.2	9.0	6.1	*
4 yrs.	26	18	30	26	32	1.54	.96	1.30	1.88	2.47	5.9	5.3	4.3	7.2	7.7
College 1 - 3 yrs.	30	22	35	33	25	2.10	1.28	3.99	1.66	.92	7.0	*	11.4	*	*
4 yrs. or more	27	19	25	41	25	1.77	1.03	1.17	3.71	1.09	6.6	*	*	*	*
White	29	21	33	34	30	1.98	1.86	2.10	1.99	1.96	6.8	8.9	6.4	5.9	6.5
Non-white	28	20	31	30	23	2.07	.32	1.44	3.02	.45	7.4	*	*	10.1	*
All employed, 14 and over	33	23	35	37	37	2.05	1.33	2.15	2.54	2.28	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	30	15	41	38	33	1.64	.56	2.08	2.69	1.79	5.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	31	14	26	43	44	1.79	1.02	1.07	2.85	2.66	5.8	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	28	20	30	31	36	1.47	1.39	1.41	1.39	1.90	5.2	6.9	4.7	4.4	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	45	33	46	59	*	3.33	2.41	3.43	4.45	*	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.5	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	33	28	40	35	26	2.48	1.41	3.19	3.14	1.84	7.5	5.1	8.0	9.1	*
Service workers (including private)	23	20	33	9	42	1.36	.81	1.89	.61	3.10	5.9	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	39	*	30	48	48	2.12	*	1.19	2.97	2.85	5.4	*	*	6.1	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	6	7	5	4	9	.26	.28	.21	.17	.49	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	5.4
Male (age in years)	7	8	5	6	9	.33	.36	.26	.23	.64	4.7	4.5	5.2	3.8	*
12 - 17	23	19	19	29	28	1.40	1.07	1.23	1.22	2.84	6.1	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	6	3	4	20	.09	.07	.09	.04	.27	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	6	6	3	4	.14	.07	.18	.08	.36	2.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	5	#	#	3	.08	.24	+	+	.15	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	5	#	1	5	.26	.97	+	.01	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	6	5	3	9	.20	.21	.17	.12	.37	4.0	3.5	3.4	*	4.1
12 - 17	12	12	11	5	28	.41	.20	.45	.24	.98	3.4	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	8	#	6	8	.25	.22	+	.49	.22	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	7	7	3	8	.18	.21	.18	.05	.41	3.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	4	4	1	5	.17	.31	.14	.01	.26	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	6	6	5	5	10	.25	.21	.18	.16	.62	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	6.2
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	7	6	6	8	10	.31	.23	.26	.17	.74	4.4	3.8	*	*	*
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	4	5	3	3	9	.17	.19	.11	.08	.52	4.3	*	*	*	*
Rural	6	6	5	6	11	.24	.15	.16	.28	.50	4.0	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	6	10	6	4	8	.27	.51	.26	.18	.29	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.6	*
Urban	7	9	10	2	11	.41	1.01	.35	.20	.40	5.9	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	4	*	#	5	6	.09	*	+	.11	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	7	10	7	5	6	.27	.19	.44	.21	.31	3.9	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	3	1	1	#	.01	.03	.01	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	2	#	3	13	.09	.10	+	.06	.37	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	5	6	4	4	4	.25	.30	.07	.10	.86	5.0	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	8	5	6	7	.22	.23	.20	.23	.20	3.1	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	7	8	5	8	11	.22	.25	.17	.22	.29	3.1	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	10	14	8	9	.59	.56	.83	.48	.36	5.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	6	7	9	15	.68	.67	.33	.72	1.15	7.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	5	9	*	*	.31	.08	.39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	4	5	4	2	5	.14	.23	.11	.03	.26	3.5	4.6	2.8	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	2	1	#	+	.03	.10	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	4	#	#	3	.04	.14	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	3	4	5	2	1	.12	.09	.28	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	5	6	6	3	5	.15	.18	.11	.03	.34	3.0	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	7	8	7	5	10	.23	.20	.13	.13	.52	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	8	13	5	5	9	.62	1.31	.23	.08	.59	*	*	*	*	*
White	6	7	5	5	9	.28	.30	.22	.20	.51	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.7
Non-white	3	2	.5	2	10	.06	.04	.08	.05	.16	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	6	4	2	11	.20	.26	.11	.05	.59	4.1	4.6	*	*	5.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	8	8	5	7	15	.95	1.11	.20	.12	2.74	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	4	3	2	6	.11	.05	.09	.08	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	7	8	6	1	17	.18	.29	.10	.01	.43	2.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	8	#	3	*	.09	.12	.06	.09	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	3	3	2	7	.11	.10	.14	.05	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	4	7	#	18	.13	.09	.16	+	.45	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	3	#	.02	*	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	6	4	5	5	11	.42	.29	.32	.43	.88	7.5	6.8	6.0	9.0	8.2
Male (age in years)	7	4	7	6	13	.47	.12	.29	.78	.90	6.7	*	4.1	13.0	6.9
12 - 17	24	12	30	23	33	2.38	.45	1.45	4.11	4.05	9.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	11	10	6	8	30	.42	.29	.25	.52	.77	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	#	4	4	11	.14	.03	.12	.17	.35	3.5	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	1	4	.06	.04	.01	.02	.29	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	5	4	3	9	.38	.43	.36	.10	.85	7.6	8.6	*	*	9.4
12 - 17	20	20	17	13	38	1.96	1.34	2.00	.48	5.45	9.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	12	#	8	3	.25	.67	+	.17	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	3	1	6	.04	.03	.07	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	1	3	.24	.66	.03	.03	.18	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	5	4	6	4	8	.27	.27	.31	.15	.37	5.4	6.8	5.2	*	4.6
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	5	4	5	8	9	.18	.16	.17	.13	.26	3.6	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	5	3	6	3	9	.19	.08	.13	.09	.77	3.8	*	*	*	*
Rural	6	6	7	5	6	.57	1.14	.71	.25	.06	9.5	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	6	5	4	5	15	.65	.34	.34	.65	1.71	10.8	*	*	13.0	11.4
Urban	5	5	5	6	5	.57	.08	.29	1.09	.17	11.4	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	3	5	22	.74	*	.13	.66	2.41	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	7	5	5	4	19	.67	.31	.61	.23	2.67	9.6	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	1	1	3	6	.24	.03	.02	.41	.31	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	2	3	3	8	.25	.14	.15	.12	1.12	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	2	5	4	10	.27	.16	.15	.16	1.00	6.8	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	6	4	5	5	15	.68	.33	.41	1.27	1.26	11.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	7	5	7	8	8	.55	.38	.58	.29	1.22	7.9	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	7	3	8	8	11	.36	.14	.22	.51	.68	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	11	10	7	12	18	.40	.59	.19	.59	.25	3.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	17	13	*	*	.75	.65	1.21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	1	2	2	5	.10	.16	.05	.05	.17	5.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	2	#	#	.01	+	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	1	#	1	3	.05	.03	+	.08	.23	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	3	1	3	3	6	.05	.01	.06	.05	.17	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	2	3	1	7	.19	.38	.09	.07	.22	6.3	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	3	2	2	5	2	.06	.09	.01	.11	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	5	4	5	5	9	.27	.50	.07	.08	.39	*	*	*	*	*
White	5	4	5	5	10	.41	.30	.34	.45	.70	8.2	7.5	6.8	9.0	7.0
Non-white	4	2	4	3	19	.52	.09	.07	.38	4.10	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	4	3	3	13	.24	.28	.10	.10	.77	5.2	*	*	*	5.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	4	5	#	21	.25	.07	.07	+	1.13	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	#	3	7	3	.11	+	.03	.32	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	6	8	4	4	9	.38	.94	.12	.11	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	#	4	3	*	.13	+	.07	.14	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	3	2	2	12	.17	.06	.13	.08	.81	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	6	4	1	24	.22	.20	.05	.04	1.00	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	6	*	3	2	21	.39	*	.16	.06	2.03	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.11 **Hunting:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	2	2	5	3	.19	.22	.10	.27	.15	5.6	8.9	4.4	5.1	*
Male (age in years)	6	5	5	9	7	.38	.46	.21	.53	.29	6.3	9.2	4.2	5.9	*
12 - 17	18	16	10	26	26	.89	.84	.19	1.44	1.19	4.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	16	10	13	26	10	1.28	1.90	.71	1.71	.30	8.0	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	4	2	4	2	.21	.37	.13	.20	.17	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	#	3	2	3	.09	+	.18	.08	.06	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	2	1	1	3	.04	.07	.03	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	#	2	1	.01	.01	+	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	1	1	#	#	2	.03	.07	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	#	6	3	.05	+	+	.08	.19	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	#	2	7	2	.09	.02	.10	.22	.08	4.5	*	*	3.1	*
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	1	#	2	#	2	.03	.01	.08	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	3	#	1	6	2	.10	.02	.08	.20	.05	3.3	*	*	*	*
Rural	6	2	4	11	3	.20	.07	.15	.35	.21	3.3	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	4	8	2	4	5	.34	.83	.10	.31	.27	8.5	*	*	7.8	*
Urban	4	6	1	4	4	.45	.88	.02	.64	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	4	*	3	5	9	.18	*	.21	.12	.35	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	5	10	3	3	4	.35	.91	.09	.15	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	1	3	5	#	.29	.06	.07	.51	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	2	1	3	8	.14	.38	.01	.09	.21	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	2	3	7	5	.20	.22	.08	.22	.30	5.0	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	2	1	4	5	.15	.19	.09	.12	.21	5.0	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	3	4	8	1	.23	.12	.19	.62	.05	5.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	3	3	2	2	.30	.67	.24	.12	.16	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	6	6	#	17	3	.14	.17	+	.36	.08	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	2	*	*	.02	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	2	1	.07	.09	.06	.07	.05	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	.03	+	+	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	2	1	2	3	.04	.02	.02	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	1	1	1	#	.04	.05	.06	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	2	1	5	#	.18	.31	.03	.23	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	#	#	2	1	2	.02	.02	.11	.02	.14	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	2	2	#	#	.04	.04	.11	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	#	#	1	2	.01	+	+	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	3	2	6	3	.18	.23	.09	.22	.16	6.0	7.7	*	3.7	*
Non-white	3	#	3	4	6	.30	+	.20	.45	.06	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	3	3	6	4	.26	.29	.16	.38	.17	6.6	*	*	6.0	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	1	2	#	8	.07	.04	.02	+	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	2	1	3	3	.19	.09	.15	.33	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	3	1	8	1	.20	.40	.04	.14	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	4	1	3	*	.25	.60	.04	.19	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	3	7	10	3	.52	.27	.36	1.12	.14	8.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	3	1	1	5	.11	.16	.20	.02	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	5	10	6	.24	*	.22	.22	.42	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	14	15	15	12	16	.75	1.14	.60	.55	.69	5.2	7.5	3.9	4.6	4.3
Male (age in years)	12	13	11	11	13	.76	1.24	.54	.55	.72	6.3	9.5	4.9	5.0	5.5
12 - 17	27	25	28	29	21	2.10	3.76	1.45	1.86	.84	7.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	14	22	13	12	7	1.03	2.33	1.07	.38	.13	7.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	10	12	9	18	.31	.31	.41	.19	.36	2.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	7	11	5	6	8	.64	.82	.22	.50	1.64	9.1	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	8	3	#	5	.33	1.10	.03	+	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	17	17	19	13	19	.74	1.05	.65	.55	.66	4.4	6.2	3.4	4.2	3.5
12 - 17	30	30	36	22	30	1.16	1.47	1.14	1.02	.94	3.9	*	3.2	*	*
18 - 24	17	18	21	13	14	.65	.61	.83	.73	.16	3.8	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	18	16	21	14	25	.73	.93	.72	.38	1.05	4.1	5.8	3.4	2.7	*
45 - 64	13	15	13	11	10	.69	1.24	.35	.57	.38	5.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	8	9	3	8	11	.53	1.02	.30	.33	.36	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	16	14	19	15	15	.78	1.03	.75	.58	.54	4.9	7.4	3.9	3.9	3.6
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	15	16	17	19	9	.92	1.16	.88	.48	.44	6.1	7.3	5.2	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	15	8	21	13	21	.58	.45	.71	.61	.48	3.9	*	3.4	4.7	*
Rural	17	13	19	16	21	.82	1.54	.61	.59	.83	4.8	*	3.2	3.7	*
Not in SMA	12	18	10	10	17	.70	1.47	.36	.52	.93	5.8	8.2	3.6	5.2	5.5
Urban	13	11	12	14	12	.61	.49	.45	.86	.35	4.7	*	*	6.1	*
Rural, Farm	11	*	8	9	20	.57	*	.25	.33	2.26	5.2	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	13	22	9	7	19	.85	2.12	.36	.36	.68	6.5	9.6	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	7	3	4	#	.31	1.06	.30	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	9	4	11	8	17	.31	.26	.52	.22	.24	3.4	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	12	14	9	13	13	.92	1.33	.30	.69	1.74	7.7	9.5	*	5.3	*
4,500 - 5,999	17	14	20	16	22	.81	.94	.82	.62	.76	4.8	6.7	4.1	3.9	*
6,000 - 7,999	20	23	19	16	20	.84	1.30	.68	.58	.54	4.2	5.7	3.6	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	23	21	27	20	22	1.08	1.49	1.00	1.15	.60	4.7	*	3.7	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	16	15	19	17	14	.60	.61	.60	.83	.39	3.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	19	27	20	*	*	1.70	4.63	.46	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	12	13	12	9	16	.57	.86	.40	.37	.73	4.8	6.6	3.3	4.1	4.8
4 yrs. or less	1	#	2	2	*	.02	+	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	7	11	3	6	9	.48	1.05	.29	.29	.19	6.9	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	8	11	8	4	7	.42	.90	.24	.10	.52	5.3	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	12	12	12	9	15	.47	.69	.39	.22	.51	3.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	15	15	15	15	15	.64	.85	.49	.75	.40	4.3	5.7	3.3	5.0	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	22	24	21	14	31	1.12	2.30	.79	.29	1.34	5.1	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	16	12	16	21	18	.96	.46	.44	1.00	2.54	6.0	*	*	*	*
White	15	15	16	13	16	.79	1.18	.62	.62	.69	5.3	7.9	3.9	4.8	4.3
Non-white	11	16	10	9	23	.33	.51	.27	.25	.68	3.0	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	12	13	13	9	15	.61	.92	.44	.41	.83	5.1	7.2	3.5	4.3	5.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	14	20	14	21	.69	.71	.75	.52	.74	4.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	5	12	12	9	.56	.79	.21	.82	.41	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	14	17	15	6	24	.53	.75	.40	.16	.96	3.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	19	12	13	*	.94	2.20	.51	.30	*	6.5	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	10	11	13	5	9	.55	.84	.58	.39	.09	5.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	11	9	11	13	11	.31	.27	.43	.29	.21	2.8	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	8	*	6	9	15	.88	*	.19	.67	3.52	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.13 **Picnics:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	53	57	58	43	54	2.14	2.81	2.34	1.31	2.09	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.8
Male (age in years)	49	57	51	38	51	1.98	2.83	2.05	1.24	1.77	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.5
12 - 17	67	82	66	55	65	3.48	6.22	2.81	1.74	3.72	5.2	7.6	4.3	3.2	*
18 - 24	58	67	63	47	60	2.31	3.38	2.44	1.70	1.53	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.6	*
25 - 44	60	69	61	49	65	2.37	2.90	2.71	1.68	1.99	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.1
45 - 64	31	39	34	20	31	1.07	1.51	1.24	.60	.83	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	*
65 and over	26	22	33	20	30	.66	.88	.63	.34	.95	2.5	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	56	57	64	48	57	2.28	2.80	2.63	1.37	2.36	4.1	4.9	4.1	2.9	4.1
12 - 17	74	84	75	69	66	2.90	3.78	3.05	1.73	3.26	3.9	4.5	4.1	2.5	4.9
18 - 24	76	74	82	69	84	3.10	3.14	4.28	2.22	2.89	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.2	3.4
25 - 44	65	67	76	52	67	2.92	3.69	3.30	1.50	3.55	4.5	5.5	4.3	2.9	5.3
45 - 64	42	41	50	33	44	1.43	1.85	1.59	.97	1.05	3.4	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.4
65 and over	30	28	35	25	31	.91	1.31	1.07	.44	.69	3.0	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	54	54	59	48	53	2.28	2.50	2.69	1.42	2.19	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.0	4.1
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	52	51	54	57	47	2.41	2.63	2.47	1.26	2.11	4.6	5.2	4.6	2.2	4.5
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	54	58	62	44	57	2.07	2.36	2.78	1.26	1.97	3.8	4.1	4.5	2.9	3.5
Rural	57	57	62	51	60	2.36	2.13	2.87	1.75	2.67	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.4
Not in SMA	51	68	56	40	56	1.92	3.81	1.78	1.23	1.92	3.8	5.6	3.2	3.1	3.4
Urban	51	60	56	42	53	1.76	2.15	1.94	1.45	1.79	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Rural, Farm	48	*	61	33	59	1.39	*	1.74	.69	2.11	2.9	*	2.9	2.1	3.6
Rural, Non-farm	54	72	51	43	58	2.41	4.85	1.63	1.44	1.93	4.5	6.7	3.2	3.3	3.3
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	23	31	28	17	31	.65	1.49	.94	.27	.53	2.8	*	3.4	1.6	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	45	37	55	40	53	1.22	.88	1.63	1.01	1.58	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.0
3,000 - 4,499	56	59	59	51	58	2.15	2.70	1.88	1.45	3.17	3.8	4.6	3.2	2.9	5.5
4,500 - 5,999	60	60	66	54	60	2.42	2.63	2.62	1.80	2.46	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.3	4.1
6,000 - 7,999	63	70	61	59	54	2.95	3.84	2.84	2.33	2.04	4.7	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	59	59	64	51	64	2.60	3.17	3.11	1.62	2.29	4.4	5.4	4.9	3.2	3.6
10,000 - 14,999	57	56	64	50	54	2.78	3.97	3.18	1.53	1.78	4.9	7.1	5.0	3.1	3.3
15,000 and over	52	55	48	*	*	2.41	3.35	2.44	*	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	47	51	53	37	50	1.85	2.39	2.06	1.11	1.80	3.9	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.6
4 yrs. or less	22	24	21	21	*	.53	.62	.30	.54	*	2.4	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	30	44	28	21	37	.88	1.72	.58	.39	1.66	2.9	3.9	*	1.9	*
8 yrs.	43	36	52	42	37	1.19	1.01	1.59	.98	.81	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	51	55	57	41	47	2.12	2.62	2.26	1.39	1.92	4.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.1
4 yrs.	60	63	64	50	61	2.49	3.10	2.96	1.34	2.11	4.2	4.9	4.6	2.7	3.5
College 1 - 3 yrs.	51	51	56	42	56	2.55	3.70	2.44	1.73	2.48	5.0	7.3	4.4	4.1	4.4
4 yrs. or more	56	66	53	49	52	2.52	3.35	2.17	2.29	1.72	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.7	*
White	54	57	58	46	54	2.23	2.90	2.36	1.40	2.09	4.1	5.1	4.1	3.0	3.9
Non-white	45	58	62	34	52	1.36	1.60	2.08	.94	2.13	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.8	*
All employed, 14 and over	51	56	56	40	54	2.00	2.49	2.36	1.12	2.03	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.8	3.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	58	54	70	50	56	2.47	2.76	2.80	1.45	2.51	4.2	5.1	4.0	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	40	39	43	35	47	1.42	1.70	1.97	.72	1.06	3.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	59	62	66	44	66	2.69	3.22	3.00	1.38	3.27	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.1	4.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	53	66	40	55	*	2.34	2.54	2.45	2.37	*	4.5	3.9	6.1	4.3	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	48	55	56	33	43	1.69	2.27	2.26	.69	1.14	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.1	*
Service workers (including private)	48	50	56	39	47	1.56	1.69	2.20	.78	1.87	3.3	3.4	3.9	2.0	*
Farm workers	49	*	59	31	70	1.35	*	1.56	.71	2.18	2.8	*	2.6	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.14 **Playing Outdoor Games or Sports:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	30	34	35	21	28	3.63	3.91	4.15	2.95	3.37	12.3	11.6	12.0	13.9	12.0
Male (age in years)	34	42	37	25	33	5.08	5.84	5.67	4.16	4.27	14.9	13.9	15.3	16.6	12.9
12 - 17	70	70	70	69	70	18.27	16.63	22.66	15.31	18.89	26.1	23.8	32.4	22.2	27.0
18 - 24	50	72	54	25	60	6.41	10.80	6.26	4.62	2.87	12.8	15.0	11.6	*	*
25 - 44	37	48	42	24	29	3.42	4.90	3.96	2.13	1.87	9.2	10.2	9.4	8.9	*
45 - 64	18	22	20	11	19	1.36	1.86	.84	1.32	1.60	7.6	8.5	4.2	*	*
65 and over	2	2	3	1	5	.28	.12	.04	.71	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	25	27	32	17	24	2.28	2.25	2.67	1.80	2.58	9.1	8.3	8.3	10.6	10.8
12 - 17	64	70	64	59	64	8.91	9.77	6.65	10.31	10.15	13.9	14.0	10.4	17.5	15.9
18 - 24	44	47	62	31	32	2.32	2.60	2.82	2.18	1.16	5.3	5.5	4.5	*	*
25 - 44	25	28	34	12	28	1.93	2.15	2.87	.46	2.80	7.7	7.7	8.4	*	10.0
45 - 64	9	11	13	5	6	.49	.34	1.17	.15	.19	5.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	4	1	1	#	.02	.04	.04	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	34	33	41	27	32	4.19	3.77	4.82	4.18	3.91	12.3	11.4	11.8	15.5	12.2
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	33	32	36	39	31	4.11	3.70	4.85	1.82	5.33	12.5	11.6	13.5	4.7	17.2
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	32	35	40	24	30	4.12	3.60	5.09	4.31	2.49	12.9	10.3	12.7	18.0	8.3
Rural	37	32	48	26	36	4.42	4.42	4.46	5.09	2.90	11.9	13.8	9.3	19.6	8.1
Not in SMA	23	37	25	17	22	2.77	4.37	3.05	1.99	2.50	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.7	11.4
Urban	24	36	24	22	17	3.60	4.43	4.23	3.24	2.35	15.0	12.3	17.6	14.7	*
Rural, Farm	20	*	23	16	17	1.18	*	1.36	.93	.54	5.9	*	5.9	5.8	*
Rural, Non-farm	24	36	27	13	29	3.05	4.43	3.48	1.65	3.77	12.7	12.3	12.9	12.7	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	6	1	10	5	10	.74	.01	.69	1.01	.50	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	19	15	25	19	8	2.67	1.19	2.12	4.29	.35	14.1	*	8.5	22.6	*
3,000 - 4,499	28	34	25	22	31	4.05	4.18	5.32	1.95	6.71	14.5	12.3	21.3	8.9	21.6
4,500 - 5,999	33	33	37	27	31	3.33	3.32	2.50	3.30	5.08	10.1	10.1	6.8	12.2	16.4
6,000 - 7,999	38	44	44	26	31	4.56	5.32	6.27	2.99	1.22	12.0	12.1	14.3	11.5	3.9
8,000 - 9,999	37	35	44	32	35	5.11	4.69	5.44	6.04	3.72	13.8	13.4	12.4	18.9	*
10,000 - 14,999	44	43	53	37	37	4.50	4.98	5.02	3.86	3.73	10.2	11.6	9.5	*	10.1
15,000 and over	44	52	43	*	*	6.43	9.00	8.26	*	*	14.6	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	20	24	25	12	18	1.61	2.03	1.97	.92	1.41	8.1	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.8
4 yrs. or less	2	#	5	3	#	.11	.15	.07	.14	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	9	14	4	7	15	.77	1.74	.08	.51	1.10	8.6	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	12	14	16	4	12	.47	.70	.47	.08	.84	3.9	*	2.9	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	22	24	26	18	13	1.51	2.08	2.02	.63	.68	6.9	8.7	7.8	*	*
4 yrs.	25	33	32	11	20	1.93	2.53	2.27	.90	1.68	7.7	7.7	7.1	*	8.4
College 1 - 3 yrs.	30	28	35	31	26	3.15	2.10	5.54	1.63	2.90	10.5	*	15.8	*	*
4 yrs. or more	36	43	49	20	30	4.31	4.59	4.99	5.17	1.61	12.0	10.7	*	*	*
White	30	34	34	21	27	3.48	3.96	3.94	2.76	2.86	11.6	11.6	11.6	13.1	10.6
Non-white	29	30	46	21	42	4.86	3.15	6.95	3.71	12.94	16.8	*	15.1	17.7	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	37	33	16	28	2.77	3.67	3.18	1.78	2.13	9.6	9.9	9.1	10.9	7.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	46	39	12	28	4.18	5.51	4.65	1.36	4.18	12.3	12.0	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	39	22	22	19	2.64	4.02	1.62	2.58	2.50	10.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	36	40	43	20	40	2.74	3.32	3.76	1.20	2.24	7.7	8.3	8.7	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	30	42	34	17	*	2.54	3.12	3.32	1.72	*	8.4	7.4	9.8	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	28	34	33	16	29	2.90	3.32	3.94	1.95	1.40	10.4	9.8	12.1	*	*
Service workers (including private)	22	23	35	11	24	2.98	4.27	2.81	2.58	1.87	13.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	22	13	24	1.30	*	1.26	1.22	1.97	7.1	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.02.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	42	39	47	35	55	2.20	2.00	2.71	1.60	2.79	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.1
Male (age in years)	39	34	42	34	56	2.03	1.56	2.55	1.46	3.12	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.3	5.6
12 - 17	48	36	53	45	65	2.58	1.20	3.96	2.02	3.58	5.4	3.3	7.5	4.5	*
18 - 24	39	28	40	40	57	2.06	.98	2.47	2.00	3.37	5.3	*	*	5.0	*
25 - 44	43	39	45	39	54	1.85	1.61	2.38	1.38	2.24	4.3	4.1	5.3	3.5	4.1
45 - 64	37	36	40	28	57	2.08	1.92	2.43	1.37	3.28	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.0	5.8
65 and over	23	18	24	11	51	1.68	1.47	1.55	.49	4.51	7.3	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	45	43	53	35	54	2.35	2.38	2.87	1.73	2.50	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.6
12 - 17	57	55	64	49	60	2.84	3.26	2.50	2.57	3.43	5.0	5.9	3.9	5.2	*
18 - 24	50	51	56	38	65	2.53	3.32	2.45	2.30	1.62	5.1	6.5	4.4	6.1	*
25 - 44	49	48	59	37	59	2.31	2.14	2.94	1.57	3.04	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.2
45 - 64	42	38	51	34	48	2.65	2.68	3.70	1.71	2.23	6.3	7.1	7.3	5.0	4.6
65 and over	23	19	22	15	40	1.11	.75	1.57	.67	1.60	4.8	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	45	37	51	40	57	2.42	1.87	3.18	1.84	3.06	5.4	5.1	6.2	4.6	5.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	42	35	49	41	55	2.59	1.86	3.87	2.05	3.06	6.2	5.3	7.9	5.0	5.6
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	47	43	50	42	58	2.38	1.79	3.03	2.17	2.60	5.1	4.2	6.1	5.2	4.5
Rural	46	36	55	35	59	2.17	2.10	2.43	1.19	3.68	4.7	5.8	4.4	3.4	6.2
Not in SMA	39	43	42	31	52	1.85	2.40	1.94	1.41	2.36	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Urban	43	42	43	42	47	2.47	3.16	2.46	2.13	2.63	5.7	7.5	5.7	5.1	5.6
Rural, Farm	31	*	45	16	46	1.39	*	1.87	.97	1.35	4.5	*	4.2	6.1	2.9
Rural, Non-farm	40	44	37	33	60	1.61	2.00	1.43	1.07	2.70	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	4.5
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	17	16	20	12	41	.69	.70	.93	.49	1.22	4.1	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	32	21	37	30	45	1.36	1.03	1.61	.93	2.88	4.3	*	4.4	3.1	*
3,000 - 4,499	39	32	47	37	49	2.07	1.66	2.77	1.72	2.63	5.3	5.2	5.9	4.6	5.4
4,500 - 5,999	47	41	51	51	48	2.44	2.29	2.48	2.45	2.73	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.8	5.7
6,000 - 7,999	50	44	55	44	62	2.56	1.88	3.18	2.47	2.86	5.1	4.3	5.8	5.6	4.6
8,000 - 9,999	52	45	53	43	73	3.06	2.27	4.18	2.31	3.12	5.9	5.0	7.9	5.4	4.3
10,000 - 14,999	60	58	67	50	62	3.12	3.30	3.68	2.22	2.90	5.2	5.7	5.5	4.4	4.7
15,000 and over	50	57	48	*	*	3.71	4.05	3.72	*	*	7.4	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	41	39	45	32	53	2.07	1.93	2.60	1.37	2.73	5.0	4.9	5.8	4.3	5.2
4 yrs. or less	17	24	18	12	*	.49	.65	.82	.21	*	2.9	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	27	23	31	22	53	1.01	1.04	.91	.87	2.07	3.7	*	2.9	4.0	*
8 yrs.	35	32	35	27	64	1.90	1.83	2.31	1.12	2.52	5.4	5.7	6.6	4.1	3.9
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	36	34	45	34	26	1.82	1.30	3.05	1.56	1.25	5.1	3.8	6.8	4.6	*
4 yrs.	51	48	57	40	61	2.59	2.28	3.11	1.54	3.58	5.1	4.8	5.5	3.9	5.9
College 1 - 3 yrs.	53	44	53	53	64	3.14	3.17	3.45	2.40	3.62	5.9	7.2	6.5	4.5	5.7
4 yrs. or more	57	63	53	49	64	3.39	3.85	2.98	3.23	3.27	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.6	*
White	44	40	47	37	56	2.31	2.09	2.69	1.81	2.86	5.3	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.1
Non-white	32	23	51	27	45	1.25	.74	2.99	.78	1.48	3.9	*	*	2.9	*
All employed, 14 and over	43	42	48	35	55	2.38	2.12	2.95	1.68	3.14	5.5	5.1	6.2	4.9	5.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	57	61	51	48	69	3.35	3.40	3.11	3.88	3.03	5.9	5.6	6.2	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	46	50	46	38	56	2.66	2.59	2.71	1.98	3.94	5.7	*	5.9	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	49	48	50	38	70	2.89	2.72	2.94	2.02	4.79	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.3	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	47	41	48	48	*	2.58	2.42	3.15	1.99	*	5.4	5.9	6.6	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	34	30	40	29	43	1.64	1.25	3.01	.71	1.55	4.8	4.1	7.6	2.4	*
Service workers (including private)	44	36	65	34	39	2.18	1.09	3.76	1.10	3.61	5.0	*	5.8	3.3	*
Farm workers	29	*	41	19	36	1.81	*	2.05	1.93	1.39	6.2	*	5.0	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	45	53	42	40	48	5.15	6.82	4.63	3.97	5.36	11.5	12.9	11.1	10.0	11.3
Male (age in years)	47	56	42	44	46	5.44	7.16	4.82	4.57	5.25	11.6	12.8	11.5	10.4	11.4
12 - 17	87	95	85	87	77	17.63	23.36	17.66	12.82	17.84	20.3	24.6	20.8	14.7	23.2
18 - 24	71	79	62	75	63	6.55	10.21	4.25	5.83	6.57	9.2	12.9	6.8	7.8	*
25 - 44	56	64	53	50	57	4.23	4.89	4.07	4.00	3.71	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	6.5
45 - 64	20	32	14	12	28	1.79	2.79	1.12	1.51	1.90	9.0	8.7	*	*	*
65 and over	8	18	1	7	5	.60	1.47	.01	.60	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	43	50	41	36	48	4.89	6.53	4.44	3.42	5.44	11.4	13.1	10.8	9.5	11.3
12 - 17	78	82	77	72	85	12.83	14.99	12.75	9.51	15.49	16.4	18.3	16.6	13.2	18.2
18 - 24	60	61	62	52	73	5.06	5.58	6.03	3.53	5.84	8.4	9.1	9.7	6.8	*
25 - 44	54	64	47	42	69	5.74	8.70	3.89	3.88	6.85	10.6	13.6	8.3	9.2	9.9
45 - 64	23	34	20	16	17	1.97	3.60	1.39	1.24	.95	8.6	10.6	7.0	*	*
65 and over	4	8	3	1	4	.28	.55	.32	.06	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	49	53	47	46	51	5.73	6.44	5.12	4.88	6.51	11.7	12.2	10.9	10.6	12.8
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	52	57	46	42	49	5.95	6.82	5.00	3.64	5.83	11.4	12.0	10.9	8.7	11.9
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	46	49	47	43	44	5.17	5.65	5.30	4.33	6.09	11.2	11.5	11.3	10.1	13.8
Rural	51	44	47	54	66	6.14	6.10	5.07	6.36	8.51	12.0	13.9	10.8	11.8	12.9
Not in SMA	38	51	33	34	42	4.28	8.04	3.84	3.27	3.47	11.3	15.8	11.6	9.6	8.3
Urban	41	44	36	42	44	4.88	6.37	4.73	4.47	4.54	11.9	14.5	13.1	10.6	10.3
Rural, Farm	28	*	26	26	37	2.23	*	2.22	2.15	2.18	8.0	*	8.5	8.3	*
Rural, Non-farm	41	57	36	34	42	5.09	9.77	4.54	3.01	3.27	12.4	17.1	12.6	8.9	7.8
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	14	13	14	15	13	1.20	1.01	.58	1.59	1.00	8.6	*	*	10.6	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	29	32	27	28	36	2.21	3.22	2.01	1.92	2.13	7.6	10.1	7.4	6.9	*
3,000 - 4,499	39	45	27	43	39	4.47	6.15	3.69	3.00	5.73	11.5	13.7	13.7	7.0	14.7
4,500 - 5,999	53	58	49	54	44	5.02	6.27	4.42	3.94	4.58	9.5	10.8	9.0	7.3	10.4
6,000 - 7,999	56	65	48	54	57	6.67	7.96	5.30	7.45	5.76	11.9	12.2	11.0	13.8	10.1
8,000 - 9,999	59	66	60	51	57	7.55	8.95	7.03	7.20	7.17	12.8	13.6	11.7	14.1	12.6
10,000 - 14,999	63	60	57	71	70	9.49	10.39	8.06	10.70	9.20	15.1	17.3	14.1	15.1	13.1
15,000 and over	57	62	61	*	*	10.05	16.00	10.18	*	*	17.6	*	16.7	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	35	45	31	28	38	3.12	4.64	2.35	2.43	3.02	8.9	10.3	7.6	8.7	7.9
4 yrs. or less	9	14	5	8	*	.57	.39	.27	.89	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	16	29	11	13	6	1.00	2.60	.47	.42	.44	6.3	9.0	*	*	*
8 yrs.	23	33	17	24	14	1.25	1.68	1.36	.99	.32	5.4	5.1	8.0	4.1	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	36	42	31	33	34	3.00	3.54	2.57	2.78	2.80	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.4	*
4 yrs.	49	58	46	39	54	4.55	7.57	3.12	3.08	4.18	9.3	13.1	6.8	7.9	7.7
College 1 - 3 yrs.	43	55	32	39	51	5.22	9.12	3.33	3.62	5.59	12.1	16.6	*	9.3	11.0
4 yrs. or more	56	71	54	52	48	5.85	6.38	4.88	9.66	3.20	10.4	9.0	9.0	18.6	*
White	47	53	42	44	48	5.52	7.18	4.81	4.56	5.39	11.7	13.5	11.5	10.4	11.2
Non-white	31	43	33	25	42	1.96	1.63	2.20	1.65	4.74	6.3	3.8	*	6.6	*
All employed, 14 and over	44	53	40	38	50	3.84	4.86	3.57	2.91	4.32	8.6	9.2	8.9	7.6	8.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	53	62	43	48	59	5.75	5.97	5.67	5.24	6.00	10.8	9.6	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	38	48	32	40	28	4.00	4.64	2.43	6.02	2.47	10.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	57	61	50	58	63	4.74	5.91	3.80	4.16	5.09	8.3	9.6	7.7	7.1	8.1
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	48	51	40	48	*	3.36	3.37	3.77	2.58	*	6.9	6.6	9.3	5.4	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	42	48	44	32	45	3.39	3.93	4.15	1.95	3.60	8.1	8.2	9.5	6.1	*
Service workers (including private)	34	47	36	19	42	3.69	5.64	3.39	1.30	6.29	10.8	12.0	*	*	*
Farm workers	27	*	27	24	33	1.67	*	1.53	1.51	1.45	6.3	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.02.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	33	43	29	27	34	4.34	6.46	3.66	3.18	3.88	13.1	15.1	12.6	11.8	11.4
Male (age in years)	28	40	23	22	29	3.76	6.02	3.52	2.40	2.74	13.4	15.1	15.3	10.9	9.4
12 - 17	43	59	33	38	44	5.08	7.18	6.19	2.85	3.88	11.8	12.2	18.8	7.5	*
18 - 24	26	40	29	21	7	3.31	4.65	3.13	3.70	.17	12.7	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	27	37	24	22	26	2.36	3.28	2.27	2.00	1.40	8.7	8.9	9.5	9.1	*
45 - 64	22	34	17	15	26	3.02	6.09	1.73	1.55	3.01	13.7	17.9	10.2	*	*
65 and over	26	38	19	16	41	8.60	15.20	9.01	3.60	6.65	32.4	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	38	46	34	32	39	4.87	6.85	3.79	3.93	4.86	12.8	14.9	11.1	12.3	12.5
12 - 17	64	69	59	66	66	9.57	13.66	7.43	9.94	7.26	15.0	19.8	12.6	15.1	11.0
18 - 24	41	50	38	36	38	6.14	8.07	4.79	4.80	8.00	15.0	16.1	*	13.3	*
25 - 44	40	52	33	32	44	4.02	6.26	3.08	3.02	3.14	10.1	12.0	9.3	9.4	7.1
45 - 64	28	34	27	24	27	4.08	5.97	2.49	3.38	4.75	14.6	17.6	9.2	14.1	*
65 and over	19	29	16	7	24	2.70	3.45	2.96	.31	4.35	14.2	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	38	45	36	29	39	5.18	7.00	4.66	3.28	4.62	13.6	15.6	12.9	11.3	11.8
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	45	49	38	51	43	7.13	8.11	5.88	7.15	6.06	15.8	16.6	15.5	14.0	14.1
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	33	37	39	27	30	4.12	4.98	4.80	2.85	4.13	12.5	13.5	12.3	10.6	13.8
Rural	31	38	29	23	42	3.10	5.54	2.85	2.15	2.30	10.0	14.6	9.8	9.3	5.5
Not in SMA	25	37	17	25	27	3.05	4.83	2.02	3.10	2.68	12.2	13.1	11.9	12.4	9.9
Urban	32	37	21	40	27	4.98	4.25	3.72	6.16	4.93	15.6	11.5	17.7	15.4	*
Rural, Farm	20	*	16	22	19	1.37	*	.92	1.82	.65	6.8	*	*	8.3	*
Rural, Non-farm	22	38	15	13	31	2.40	5.57	1.24	1.19	1.85	10.9	14.7	*	9.2	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	19	34	16	17	19	5.20	10.34	5.74	3.92	1.59	26.5	*	*	23.1	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	28	38	26	24	37	4.72	9.46	3.66	2.29	8.66	16.9	24.9	14.1	9.5	*
3,000 - 4,499	32	38	27	27	39	4.06	5.59	3.77	2.98	3.75	12.7	14.7	14.0	11.0	9.6
4,500 - 5,999	36	46	30	33	29	4.21	6.21	3.43	2.37	3.31	11.7	13.5	11.4	7.2	11.4
6,000 - 7,999	37	48	31	27	37	4.31	5.62	3.42	4.19	3.49	11.6	11.7	11.0	15.5	9.4
8,000 - 9,999	37	39	36	40	32	3.61	6.36	2.28	3.64	2.34	9.8	16.3	6.3	9.1	*
10,000 - 14,999	37	44	35	25	43	4.07	4.99	3.47	2.90	4.69	11.0	11.3	9.9	*	10.9
15,000 and over	46	67	36	*	*	6.66	10.23	4.66	*	*	14.5	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	29	40	24	22	32	3.71	5.84	2.95	2.43	3.47	12.8	14.6	12.3	11.0	10.8
4 yrs. or less	20	28	16	15	*	3.80	6.07	5.15	1.80	*	19.0	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	25	37	24	17	34	3.85	7.28	2.51	2.10	6.10	15.4	19.7	*	12.4	*
8 yrs.	25	41	18	18	27	3.82	7.01	2.53	2.78	2.29	15.3	17.1	14.1	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	29	34	29	23	26	3.27	5.15	2.75	1.75	2.22	11.3	15.1	9.5	7.6	*
4 yrs.	32	48	24	23	34	3.11	4.99	2.75	1.58	2.72	9.7	10.4	11.5	6.9	8.0
College 1 - 3 yrs.	33	31	25	39	39	4.26	4.13	2.19	5.73	5.44	12.9	*	*	14.7	*
4 yrs. or more	39	51	40	29	30	5.69	7.41	6.14	4.07	4.18	14.6	14.5	*	*	*
White	32	42	27	25	35	4.27	6.56	3.46	2.79	3.98	13.3	15.6	12.8	11.2	11.4
Non-white	40	54	51	33	26	4.93	5.15	6.30	4.71	2.19	12.3	9.5	12.4	14.3	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	39	26	22	30	2.90	4.61	2.29	1.95	2.81	10.0	11.7	8.8	8.8	9.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	35	32	31	31	51	4.43	5.44	3.64	2.90	5.41	12.6	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	34	28	22	16	2.90	5.62	2.97	1.20	1.16	11.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	37	50	33	28	31	3.66	5.45	2.77	1.91	4.61	9.9	10.8	8.4	6.9	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	25	40	19	14	*	2.30	4.92	.74	1.49	*	9.3	12.3	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	26	37	23	17	28	2.76	3.65	3.19	2.11	.74	10.6	9.9	13.8	*	*
Service workers (including private)	32	34	32	28	34	2.50	3.34	1.64	1.83	4.21	7.9	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	19	*	17	21	15	1.36	*	.64	2.33	.58	7.1	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	9	11	10	9	8	.21	.25	.20	.27	.18	2.4	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.3
Male (age in years)	8	9	7	9	6	.20	.25	.13	.31	.18	2.7	2.8	1.9	*	3.0
12 - 17	14	11	11	17	15	.53	.54	.16	1.00	.56	3.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	9	9	3	7	.15	.13	.13	.07	.19	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	8	10	8	11	6	.16	.20	.13	.20	.15	2.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	9	6	5	2	.13	.21	.17	.21	.02	2.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	6	#	10	2	.12	.23	+	.26	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	11	12	9	9	.23	.26	.26	.24	.18	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.0
12 - 17	15	14	19	13	14	.38	.36	.33	.79	.24	2.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	13	14	15	12	12	.34	.47	.39	.18	.29	2.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	10	11	11	9	.20	.22	.20	.21	.18	2.0	*	*	*	2.0
45 - 64	9	11	11	5	7	.16	.18	.26	.07	.11	1.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	8	12	7	5	6	.18	.28	.17	.10	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	4	7	5	6	3	.08	.19	.06	.15	.04	2.0	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	7	10	5	10	4	.18	.30	.11	.31	.09	2.7	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	6	14	10	10	.20	.11	.26	.19	.23	2.1	*	*	*	2.3
6,000 - 7,999	14	15	12	10	14	.33	.30	.23	.28	.45	2.4	2.0	*	*	3.2
8,000 - 9,999	9	9	6	15	9	.21	.19	.21	.43	.13	2.2	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	14	11	24	9	13	.36	.28	.39	.91	.30	2.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	18	23	17	*	16	.45	.57	.53	*	.32	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	11	10	10	8	.23	.27	.20	.29	.19	2.4	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.3
Male	8	10	7	10	7	.22	.26	.13	.34	.19	2.7	2.6	*	*	2.7
Female	11	13	13	9	10	.24	.28	.27	.24	.20	2.1	2.2	2.1	*	2.0
Non-white	4	6	7	3	1	.11	.15	.17	.16	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Male	5	9	8	*	#	.09	.18	.15	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	4	3	7	5	1	.12	.11	.20	.27	.01	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	11	9	8	7	.20	.26	.21	.20	.17	2.4	2.3	2.2	*	2.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	18	19	14	18	19	.56	.43	.46	.70	.68	3.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	16	7	5	5	.19	.39	.14	.05	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	11	14	11	8	10	.23	.28	.22	.17	.21	2.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	7	7	9	5	.16	.14	.15	.14	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	7	9	8	4	.15	.19	.21	.14	.08	2.4	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	9	9	2	9	.16	.19	.12	.16	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	*	*	5	.08	*	*	*	.08	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.03 **Attending Outdoor Sports Events:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	24	23	24	28	23	1.32	1.23	1.46	1.77	1.15	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.1
Male (age in years)	28	31	30	34	24	1.61	1.78	1.97	1.98	1.21	5.8	5.7	6.6	5.8	5.0
12 - 17	46	49	52	54	40	2.57	3.30	3.87	1.78	1.87	5.6	6.7	7.4	*	4.7
18 - 24	38	40	41	53	30	2.06	1.94	2.39	3.37	1.54	5.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	30	32	32	31	28	1.74	1.85	2.62	1.34	1.31	5.8	5.8	8.2	*	4.7
45 - 64	19	24	16	29	14	1.21	1.23	.57	2.58	1.05	6.4	5.1	*	*	7.5
65 and over	8	6	12	14	5	.47	.69	.26	1.40	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	20	17	19	24	22	1.06	.77	1.00	1.59	1.10	5.2	4.5	5.3	6.6	5.0
12 - 17	41	36	33	52	44	2.40	1.21	1.76	4.17	2.55	5.8	*	*	*	5.8
18 - 24	30	30	32	30	28	1.25	1.74	.71	1.85	1.10	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	20	15	19	33	21	1.21	1.00	1.41	1.55	1.18	6.0	6.7	7.4	4.7	5.6
45 - 64	13	15	12	10	14	.56	.34	.65	.98	.50	4.2	*	*	*	3.6
65 and over	5	2	6	3	7	.10	.05	.15	.16	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	13	7	12	18	14	.70	.59	1.02	1.05	.52	5.4	*	*	*	3.7
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	23	22	25	32	17	1.30	1.03	1.19	2.29	1.05	5.7	4.7	4.8	7.2	6.2
4,500 - 5,999	28	25	22	24	35	1.41	1.57	.99	1.13	1.67	5.1	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	31	28	37	37	27	2.08	1.38	2.99	3.57	1.79	6.8	4.9	8.1	*	6.6
8,000 - 9,999	26	25	26	42	22	1.36	1.31	.92	3.06	1.03	5.1	*	*	*	4.7
10,000 - 14,999	30	26	18	44	36	1.30	.91	.82	1.21	1.79	4.3	*	*	*	5.0
15,000 and over	39	37	63	*	22	1.68	2.12	2.10	*	1.05	4.3	*	*	*	*
White	24	23	24	27	23	1.31	1.28	1.43	1.54	1.18	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.1
Male	27	29	28	32	23	1.55	1.78	1.81	1.78	1.21	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.3
Female	21	18	21	22	23	1.09	.85	1.09	1.33	1.15	5.2	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.0
Non-white	25	22	26	43	19	1.45	.96	1.82	3.79	.85	5.9	4.4	*	*	4.4
Male	34	36	45	*	24	2.15	1.75	3.00	*	1.21	6.3	*	*	*	*
Female	16	10	7	41	14	.82	.28	.07	3.59	.49	5.2	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	25	26	25	28	23	1.37	1.45	1.60	1.80	1.04	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	4.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	23	24	14	39	21	1.16	1.59	.64	1.18	1.15	5.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	24	26	18	22	27	1.27	.94	.66	2.78	1.16	5.3	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	26	23	28	25	27	1.51	1.22	2.24	1.06	1.27	5.8	5.3	8.0	*	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	30	38	33	34	22	1.77	2.63	2.43	1.74	.95	5.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	26	29	27	20	1.51	1.63	1.52	1.73	1.31	6.2	6.3	5.3	*	6.7
Service workers (including private)	20	18	16	22	22	1.00	.62	.91	1.98	.84	5.1	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	25	*	*	*	24	.91	*	*	*	.72	3.6	*	*	*	3.0

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.04 Bicycling: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	9	10	8	10	9	1.75	1.37	1.12	2.77	1.96	19.4	14.3	14.4	26.6	22.2
Male (age in years)	9	10	8	9	8	2.04	2.01	1.36	2.57	2.22	23.6	19.3	17.7	*	27.6
12 - 17	40	50	38	39	37	11.68	12.78	7.83	16.00	11.50	29.0	25.6	*	*	31.2
18 - 24	7	8	4	17	6	.64	1.09	.24	.90	.54	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	3	3	1	4	.40	.18	.16	.10	.79	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	5	3	4	#	.22	.15	.58	.48	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	9	9	8	12	10	1.48	.82	.89	2.95	1.70	15.8	9.3	11.5	24.9	17.7
12 - 17	42	45	36	48	42	8.29	5.88	5.45	11.60	9.49	19.6	*	*	*	22.4
18 - 24	12	15	12	15	9	.58	.44	.39	1.70	.44	4.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	8	3	10	5	.82	.62	.20	3.38	.52	13.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	#	1	.02	.01	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	2	#	#	.01	+	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	4	1	2	6	5	1.07	.20	.91	1.72	1.19	27.7	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	12	13	11	18	10	2.68	2.65	1.50	5.02	2.21	21.9	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	9	10	8	7	11	1.95	1.43	1.01	1.27	3.28	21.2	*	*	*	30.9
6,000 - 7,999	12	12	9	16	12	1.83	1.64	.63	5.88	1.67	15.5	13.8	*	*	13.9
8,000 - 9,999	11	13	7	15	10	1.86	.91	1.29	3.21	2.41	17.2	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	7	10	3	10	1.37	.75	1.14	.47	2.06	16.0	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	12	13	10	*	16	1.18	1.80	1.27	*	.49	*	*	*	*	*
White	9	9	8	9	9	1.64	1.03	1.21	2.40	1.97	18.3	10.9	14.9	27.1	21.7
Male	9	9	8	8	8	1.88	1.27	1.50	2.05	2.37	22.1	13.9	17.7	*	28.4
Female	9	10	8	10	10	1.41	.84	.95	2.70	1.58	15.1	8.6	12.2	28.3	16.1
Non-white	10	10	4	25	6	2.67	3.40	.14	6.13	1.85	27.3	*	*	*	*
Male	10	18	#	*	5	3.42	6.46	+	*	.76	*	*	*	*	*
Female	9	3	7	30	8	1.99	.76	.27	4.81	2.96	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	6	5	6	5	.62	.53	.66	.99	.52	11.3	9.0	*	*	10.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	5	4	3	6	.18	.08	.12	.36	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	2	3	3	.28	+	.05	.70	.44	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	12	6	6	9	.78	1.16	.19	.20	1.21	9.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	1	7	3	5	.74	.04	1.40	.29	.98	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	4	5	3	5	4	.55	.28	.19	2.47	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	7	9	12	7	1.21	1.15	2.74	.94	.51	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	*	*	4	.27	*	*	*	.22	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

	National Recreation Survey Data														
Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	22	18	26	22	23	1.22	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.16	5.5	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.0
Male (age in years)	26	21	32	25	27	1.55	1.44	2.12	1.16	1.48	5.9	6.9	6.6	4.6	5.5
12 - 17	43	34	51	34	47	3.75	5.20	3.90	2.41	3.31	8.7	*	7.6	*	7.0
18 - 24	36	25	46	40	34	1.25	.70	1.35	1.47	1.43	3.5	*	*	*	4.2
25 - 44	27	20	33	31	28	1.61	1.26	2.36	1.31	1.55	5.9	6.3	7.2	*	5.5
45 - 64	20	17	26	18	20	.96	.43	1.91	.68	.93	4.7	*	7.3	*	4.6
65 and over	6	10	2	7	4	.18	.37	.19	.31	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	18	15	20	20	19	.91	.91	.85	1.15	.84	4.9	6.1	4.2	5.8	4.4
12 - 17	34	24	43	37	33	2.17	2.34	2.34	3.79	1.38	6.3	*	*	*	4.2
18 - 24	22	17	26	27	21	.94	.89	1.13	.64	.93	4.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	20	18	18	23	22	1.00	1.13	.75	1.05	1.00	5.0	6.3	*	*	4.5
45 - 64	13	12	14	15	13	.43	.40	.38	.43	.48	3.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	6	8	4	5	4	.31	.44	.07	.40	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	7	5	4	10	8	.35	.25	.57	.66	.22	5.0	*	*	*	2.8
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	19	19	19	16	20	.97	1.03	.90	.47	1.19	5.2	5.4	*	*	6.0
4,500 - 5,999	24	16	28	23	30	1.05	.76	1.24	.85	1.27	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.7	4.2
6,000 - 7,999	28	18	34	35	31	1.56	.79	1.89	3.49	1.58	5.6	4.4	5.6	*	5.1
8,000 - 9,999	33	24	42	42	32	2.06	2.07	3.13	1.02	1.82	6.2	*	7.5	*	5.7
10,000 - 14,999	41	29	49	44	46	2.30	1.60	3.06	1.29	2.63	5.6	5.5	6.2	*	5.7
15,000 and over	36	35	43	*	35	3.15	5.15	1.27	*	2.08	8.8	*	*	*	*
White	24	19	28	25	25	1.34	1.32	1.56	1.28	1.25	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.0
Male	28	23	34	27	29	1.71	1.66	2.27	1.27	1.60	6.0	7.2	6.7	4.7	5.5
Female	20	17	22	23	21	1.00	1.02	.93	1.29	.91	5.0	6.0	4.2	5.6	4.3
Non-white	6	9	6	#	5	.18	.15	.31	+	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Male	7	9	12	*	5	.23	.11	.62	*	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Female	5	8	#	#	5	.13	.19	+	+	.19	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	24	20	28	25	25	1.26	1.06	1.71	.91	1.26	5.1	5.3	6.2	3.7	5.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	25	14	32	33	26	1.46	1.59	1.52	1.09	1.47	5.8	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	25	18	32	32	22	.95	.82	1.82	.97	.52	3.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	30	28	29	30	31	1.41	.82	1.98	1.33	1.51	4.8	2.9	6.7	*	4.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	32	24	40	23	37	1.67	1.88	1.35	1.20	1.82	5.1	*	*	*	5.0
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	21	15	20	22	26	1.13	.83	1.15	.66	1.54	5.4	*	*	*	6.0
Service workers (including private)	17	18	16	16	18	1.45	.96	2.53	.55	1.63	8.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	19	*	*	*	19	.53	*	*	*	.53	2.8	*	*	*	2.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	8	5	7	8	11	.46	.30	.50	.37	.59	5.7	5.9	7.2	4.7	5.5
Male (age in years)	10	7	9	8	13	.57	.49	.58	.35	.69	5.7	7.0	6.4	*	5.3
12 - 17	24	23	21	17	28	1.31	1.41	1.75	.63	1.27	5.4	*	*	*	4.5
18 - 24	10	8	7	13	12	.74	.17	.94	1.47	.72	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	4	8	8	14	.41	.19	.36	.15	.67	4.4	*	*	*	4.8
45 - 64	6	6	6	4	7	.49	.70	.24	.21	.59	8.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	2	2	#	4	.11	.02	.19	+	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	3	5	8	8	.36	.14	.42	.38	.50	5.7	*	*	*	6.2
12 - 17	16	7	15	25	16	.83	.17	1.16	.79	.97	5.4	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	7	2	7	9	10	.38	.06	.33	.91	.44	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	6	5	8	8	.41	.24	.58	.32	.47	6.2	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	1	2	3	7	.23	.10	.09	.21	.42	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	2	1	.02	+	+	.07	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	1	1	3	4	.10	.02	.05	.22	.10	3.4	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	6	7	4	7	7	.29	.41	.18	.18	.32	4.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	4	7	6	14	.44	.27	.44	.29	.66	5.2	*	*	*	4.7
6,000 - 7,999	10	5	9	15	14	.63	.23	.76	.72	.92	6.5	*	*	*	6.6
8,000 - 9,999	13	9	15	17	12	.92	.89	1.21	.64	.87	7.3	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	18	10	15	15	26	1.10	.30	1.01	1.08	1.66	6.0	*	*	*	6.4
15,000 and over	10	5	10	*	19	.68	.22	1.00	*	1.32	*	*	*	*	*
White	9	5	8	9	12	.51	.32	.55	.41	.64	5.8	6.0	7.3	4.7	5.5
Male	11	8	10	8	14	.63	.52	.64	.39	.76	5.8	6.5	6.4	*	5.4
Female	7	4	6	9	9	.40	.16	.46	.42	.52	5.8	*	*	*	5.8
Non-white	2	4	1	#	1	.08	.17	.01	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	7	#	*	1	.12	.32	+	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	2	#	1	.04	.05	.02	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	8	6	7	6	11	.45	.38	.41	.26	.58	5.5	6.6	5.9	*	5.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	16	6	3	25	.87	1.17	.70	.03	1.13	6.0	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	4	3	2	3	5	.19	.21	.11	.16	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	8	5	7	11	9	.34	.17	.32	.62	.43	4.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	11	8	8	6	16	.80	1.00	.30	.11	1.09	7.2	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	3	8	5	9	.35	.15	.50	.21	.48	5.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	4	5	6	11	.39	.09	.32	.22	.73	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	9	.37	*	*	*	.33	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.07 **Driving for Pleasure:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	52	52	56	53	50	6.68	6.22	7.78	8.55	5.74	12.7	11.9	13.8	16.1	11.4
Male (age in years)	51	53	56	52	46	6.57	6.08	7.49	9.07	5.59	13.0	11.5	13.4	17.4	12.2
12 - 17	48	47	59	46	44	7.91	4.90	10.26	10.83	7.63	16.4	10.4	17.4	*	17.3
18 - 24	59	53	72	63	53	12.25	6.89	11.43	26.00	11.37	20.8	*	15.9	*	21.5
25 - 44	59	64	60	60	55	6.05	7.10	6.16	7.78	4.71	10.2	11.1	10.3	13.0	8.6
45 - 64	45	49	45	50	40	5.42	5.83	6.15	6.81	4.34	12.1	11.9	13.7	13.6	10.8
65 and over	34	25	45	36	32	3.59	3.46	7.02	2.33	2.75	10.6	*	*	*	8.6
Female (age in years)	54	52	57	54	55	6.78	6.34	8.04	8.12	5.88	12.5	12.2	14.1	15.0	10.7
12 - 17	59	57	67	46	60	8.77	8.10	10.76	10.54	7.36	15.0	14.2	16.1	*	12.3
18 - 24	76	73	75	70	80	12.40	9.20	14.03	15.97	12.22	16.4	12.6	18.7	*	15.3
25 - 44	55	49	58	65	54	6.16	5.92	7.53	6.64	5.55	11.3	12.1	13.0	10.2	10.3
45 - 64	50	55	48	53	45	5.13	6.13	5.86	6.43	3.28	10.3	11.1	12.2	12.1	7.3
65 and over	37	31	39	38	42	4.59	4.55	3.82	6.53	3.82	12.4	*	*	*	9.1
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	35	28	38	44	33	3.50	2.84	4.32	7.33	2.30	10.0	10.1	11.4	16.7	7.0
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	51	41	50	56	56	6.95	5.56	7.52	7.60	7.22	13.7	13.6	15.0	13.6	12.9
4,500 - 5,999	61	59	64	59	62	6.57	6.13	7.82	6.36	6.26	10.7	10.4	12.2	10.8	10.1
6,000 - 7,999	62	62	70	62	56	8.59	7.25	10.53	13.77	7.22	13.9	11.7	15.0	22.2	12.9
8,000 - 9,999	60	68	64	57	52	9.06	10.05	10.78	12.87	5.99	15.2	14.8	16.8	22.6	11.5
10,000 - 14,999	64	65	67	56	64	9.34	7.34	7.69	10.88	11.05	14.6	11.3	8.5	*	17.3
15,000 and over	55	47	63	*	57	7.73	7.00	6.70	*	7.41	14.1	*	*	*	*
White	54	52	58	53	52	6.89	6.38	8.17	8.52	5.97	12.8	12.2	14.1	16.1	11.4
Male	51	52	57	50	48	6.64	5.95	7.89	8.60	5.79	13.0	11.4	13.8	17.2	12.1
Female	56	53	59	55	57	7.12	6.74	8.42	8.45	6.16	12.7	12.7	14.3	15.4	10.8
Non-white	42	51	38	57	28	4.85	5.29	3.83	8.82	3.35	11.5	10.3	10.0	15.4	11.8
Male	48	59	45	*	31	5.92	6.86	3.60	*	3.68	12.4	11.6	*	*	*
Female	37	44	32	49	26	3.89	3.94	4.05	5.41	3.01	10.5	9.0	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	54	55	55	58	52	6.76	6.44	7.26	8.93	5.99	12.5	11.6	13.1	15.3	11.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	61	59	52	70	65	8.47	6.32	6.66	11.70	10.24	13.9	10.8	*	*	15.8
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	56	56	57	59	52	5.06	4.32	5.82	7.51	3.99	9.1	7.7	*	*	7.7
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	64	61	57	66	73	8.63	7.73	9.84	7.03	9.15	13.6	12.8	17.3	10.7	12.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	57	61	70	49	52	6.67	7.82	5.92	10.57	5.27	11.7	12.9	8.5	*	10.2
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	50	55	51	60	42	6.75	6.56	5.98	10.90	5.70	13.4	11.9	11.6	18.2	13.4
Service workers (including private)	49	35	46	49	59	6.25	3.78	5.60	6.94	8.01	12.9	*	*	*	13.5
Farm workers	38	*	*	*	38	3.37	*	*	*	3.01	8.8	*	*	*	7.9

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	29	19	26	32	36	1.99	.97	1.62	2.38	2.72	6.8	5.0	6.1	7.4	7.5
Male (age in years)	40	28	38	42	48	3.04	1.53	2.53	2.99	4.21	7.5	5.5	6.7	7.1	8.8
12 - 17	62	46	61	71	69	6.48	3.94	4.23	4.54	9.30	10.4	8.6	6.9	*	13.5
18 - 24	48	28	48	47	60	3.89	.75	2.30	3.50	6.64	8.0	*	*	*	11.1
25 - 44	41	31	38	43	48	2.66	1.59	3.00	2.55	3.27	6.5	5.1	7.9	5.9	6.8
45 - 64	33	22	34	38	39	2.10	.94	1.97	3.24	2.50	6.3	4.3	5.8	8.5	6.4
65 and over	18	6	7	14	28	1.05	.29	.26	1.57	1.51	6.0	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	19	12	16	24	24	1.02	.50	.78	1.87	1.21	5.4	4.2	4.9	7.8	5.0
12 - 17	27	12	27	29	33	.94	.55	.81	.71	1.28	3.5	*	*	*	3.9
18 - 24	31	26	29	52	29	1.19	.62	1.78	1.94	.92	3.9	*	*	*	3.2
25 - 44	21	15	14	24	27	1.18	.74	.71	1.64	1.58	5.6	4.9	*	*	5.9
45 - 64	14	7	11	22	19	1.16	.24	.66	3.70	1.14	8.1	*	*	*	6.0
65 and over	5	4	#	9	6	.22	.27	+	.22	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	22	7	10	21	31	1.22	.23	.57	1.66	1.58	5.5	*	*	7.9	5.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	28	16	24	38	35	2.58	1.14	2.05	2.53	3.79	9.0	*	8.5	6.7	10.8
4,500 - 5,999	32	22	28	34	43	2.15	1.11	1.91	1.59	3.43	6.6	5.0	10.6	4.7	8.0
6,000 - 7,999	32	20	37	46	36	2.16	.73	1.95	2.94	3.52	6.8	3.6	5.3	6.4	9.8
8,000 - 9,999	31	29	31	28	34	2.12	1.47	1.86	2.09	2.76	6.8	5.1	*	*	8.1
10,000 - 14,999	39	28	39	24	49	1.95	1.00	2.03	.97	2.75	5.1	*	*	*	5.6
15,000 and over	27	23	27	*	30	1.58	2.32	1.00	*	.89	5.8	*	*	*	*
White	29	20	28	32	35	1.98	1.08	1.73	2.26	2.57	6.8	5.5	6.2	7.1	7.3
Male	41	29	41	41	47	3.02	1.70	2.78	2.81	3.97	7.5	5.9	6.8	6.9	8.4
Female	19	12	16	24	24	1.02	.55	.81	1.77	1.18	5.4	4.6	5.1	7.4	4.9
Non-white	28	17	14	36	45	2.07	.35	.40	3.52	4.19	7.3	*	*	*	9.4
Male	38	25	10	*	62	3.18	.55	.20	*	6.76	8.4	*	*	*	10.9
Female	19	10	17	27	27	1.07	.17	.59	2.65	1.58	5.5	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	33	24	29	32	40	2.05	1.06	1.86	2.00	2.80	6.3	4.3	6.5	6.3	7.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	30	24	20	27	46	1.64	1.03	.94	1.24	2.90	5.4	*	*	*	6.4
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	31	16	41	30	37	1.79	.61	2.11	1.97	2.49	5.8	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	28	23	27	33	32	1.47	.66	2.06	1.97	1.52	5.2	2.9	7.6	*	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	45	37	50	43	49	3.33	2.55	3.48	2.80	3.87	7.3	*	7.0	*	7.9
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	33	26	24	38	42	2.48	1.06	1.57	2.57	4.08	7.5	4.1	*	*	9.7
Service workers (including private)	23	19	14	14	36	1.36	.71	.89	1.04	2.25	5.9	*	*	*	6.3
Farm workers	39	*	*	*	39	2.12	*	*	*	2.16	5.4	*	*	*	5.5

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	6	7	4	7	6	.26	.31	.17	.41	.21	4.4	4.7	4.1	6.0	3.6
Male (age in years)	7	7	6	6	7	.33	.41	.26	.47	.26	4.9	5.9	*	*	3.7
12 - 17	23	19	20	22	28	1.40	1.95	1.07	1.54	1.22	6.0	*	*	*	4.4
18 - 24	6	8	9	13	1	.09	.09	.09	.33	.01	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	5	4	3	6	.14	.09	.25	.09	.15	3.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	5	1	1	#	.08	.27	.03	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	6	#	2	2	.26	.21	+	1.19	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	6	3	7	5	.20	.22	.09	.36	.17	3.8	3.7	*	*	3.4
12 - 17	12	9	7	21	13	.41	.24	.19	.92	.40	3.4	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	14	3	9	#	.25	.32	.09	1.27	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	7	3	5	6	.18	.22	.06	.14	.22	3.1	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	4	2	5	2	.17	.28	.12	.17	.10	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	1	1	4	2	.05	.05	.03	.14	.04	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	7	1	7	4	.25	.52	.01	.42	.12	5.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	9	3	6	8	.22	.21	.16	.18	.27	3.1	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	8	6	8	9	9	.22	.27	.21	.18	.19	3.0	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	10	14	4	13	11	.59	.82	.21	.74	.60	5.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	5	11	15	9	.69	.12	.83	2.76	.55	7.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	8	13	*	8	.31	.47	.23	*	.22	*	*	*	*	*
White	6	7	4	7	6	.28	.35	.19	.44	.23	4.5	4.8	4.2	6.4	3.7
Male	7	8	6	6	7	.35	.47	.29	.50	.28	5.1	5.9	*	*	4.0
Female	6	7	3	8	5	.21	.25	.10	.39	.19	3.8	3.6	*	*	3.8
Non-white	3	3	1	7	3	.06	.07	.01	.15	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Male	4	4	2	*	4	.07	.09	.02	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	2	#	5	1	.05	.06	+	.14	.03	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	7	3	7	4	.20	.32	.09	.36	.12	4.1	4.9	*	*	3.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	8	14	4	6	7	.95	1.90	.14	1.61	.35	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	3	#	3	5	.11	.10	+	.05	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	7	10	5	13	3	.18	.24	.10	.31	.15	2.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	5	2	#	6	.09	.09	.02	+	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	3	2	6	3	.11	.07	.11	.21	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	6	4	10	4	.13	.07	.09	.35	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.02	*	*	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	6	5	5	5	6	.42	.17	.19	.57	.65	7.5	3.4	3.7	10.9	10.3
Male (age in years)	7	7	5	6	8	.47	.21	.20	.99	.59	7.0	3.0	*	*	7.4
12 - 17	23	30	20	27	21	2.38	1.23	.77	6.27	2.54	10.1	*	*	*	12.1
18 - 24	11	9	6	7	16	.42	.19	.31	.33	.63	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	2	2	2	7	.14	.02	.03	.12	.28	3.4	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	3	2	1	1	.05	.04	.16	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	4	5	4	5	.37	.15	.17	.20	.72	8.1	*	*	*	14.4
12 - 17	20	17	28	19	17	1.96	.91	.94	1.10	3.27	9.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	9	6	6	5	.25	.35	.13	.09	.31	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	1	1	2	.04	.04	.05	.03	.04	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	#	2	3	.24	.03	+	.03	.66	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	1	1	3	4	.25	.01	.01	.17	.41	8.5	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	5	3	5	4	.27	.25	.13	.13	.42	6.2	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	6	3	4	5	9	.68	.08	.13	1.83	1.04	12.1	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	6	5	9	9	6	.55	.24	.48	.65	.88	8.5	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	7	9	6	4	8	.36	.23	.31	.11	.57	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	11	11	8	12	12	.40	.23	.11	.18	.69	3.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	13	20	*	8	.75	.45	.33	*	1.78	*	*	*	*	*
White	6	6	5	5	6	.41	.19	.19	.62	.58	7.1	3.5	3.8	11.9	9.1
Male	7	7	5	5	8	.43	.23	.21	1.07	.45	6.6	3.3	*	*	5.6
Female	5	4	5	5	5	.39	.16	.18	.23	.71	7.7	*	*	*	14.2
Non-white	4	3	4	5	6	.52	.06	.11	.05	1.39	*	*	*	*	*
Male	8	5	5	*	10	.80	.11	.18	*	2.00	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	2	#	1	.26	.02	.05	+	.78	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	5	3	4	6	.24	.15	.20	.13	.36	5.2	3.1	*	*	6.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	11	2	6	6	.25	.44	.04	.21	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	#	2	3	7	.11	+	.05	.05	.26	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	6	9	3	5	5	.38	.21	.09	.06	1.04	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	1	3	6	2	.13	.01	.22	.31	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	1	2	4	6	.17	.11	.33	.13	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	4	9	2	8	.22	.12	.44	.08	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	6	*	*	*	6	.39	*	*	*	.41	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.11 **Hunting:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June–August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	3	1	3	3	5	.19	.03	.10	.45	.25	5.6	*	3.6	*	4.9
Male (age in years)	6	2	5	6	10	.38	.06	.21	.96	.47	5.9	*	*	*	4.7
12 - 17	18	5	15	24	25	.89	.09	.72	2.41	.93	4.8	*	*	*	3.7
18 - 24	16	6	15	13	24	1.28	.08	.54	3.53	1.67	7.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	1	3	4	5	.22	.01	.09	.73	.28	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	#	3	.08	.12	.02	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	#	#	2	3	.04	+	+	.05	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	1	#	#	#	2	.03	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	1	3	4	.05	+	.01	.03	.11	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	1	1	1	.01	+	.01	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	#	#	4	4	.20	+	+	.74	.17	7.1	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	2	9	4	5	.20	.03	.23	.30	.24	4.4	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	1	1	2	5	.15	.01	.03	.06	.39	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	2	3	3	6	.23	.09	.10	.71	.33	5.9	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	#	1	6	4	.29	+	.18	1.19	.26	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	#	6	6	9	.14	+	.19	.06	.22	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	#	*	5	.02	+	+	*	.08	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	1	3	3	5	.18	.01	.11	.30	.27	5.3	*	*	*	5.1
Male	6	2	5	5	10	.35	.03	.22	.63	.51	5.5	*	*	*	5.1
Female	1	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	3	2	4	8	3	.30	.11	.04	1.77	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Male	7	4	5	*	6	.62	.24	.05	*	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	2	#	#	+	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	2	3	3	6	.26	.05	.09	.73	.33	6.6	*	*	*	5.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	3	#	6	1	.07	.06	+	.30	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	2	#	5	.19	+	.11	+	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	#	4	3	7	.20	+	.07	.94	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	#	2	#	5	.25	+	.02	+	.57	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	5	4	5	10	.52	.16	.07	1.88	.53	8.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	3	4	#	2	.11	.03	.30	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	*	*	6	.24	*	*	*	.22	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data															
Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	14	16	15	13	14	.75	.92	.58	.61	.77	5.2	5.9	3.8	4.8	5.5
Male (age in years)	12	15	13	9	11	.76	.99	.66	.42	.77	6.3	6.6	5.1	*	7.0
12 - 17	27	30	26	22	26	2.10	3.84	2.57	1.39	1.20	7.9	*	*	*	4.6
18 - 24	14	21	19	17	7	1.03	1.00	.98	.20	1.34	7.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	13	12	9	10	.31	.48	.28	.18	.26	2.8	*	*	*	2.6
45 - 64	7	9	9	5	6	.64	.40	.27	.50	1.01	8.7	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	8	#	#	5	.33	.56	+	+	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	17	17	17	15	16	.74	.87	.50	.78	.76	4.4	5.1	2.9	5.2	4.8
12 - 17	30	36	31	42	21	1.16	1.16	.93	1.81	1.02	3.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	17	20	19	15	14	.64	.82	.35	1.33	.51	3.8	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	18	16	17	17	20	.73	.80	.56	1.03	.66	4.0	5.0	*	*	3.3
45 - 64	13	15	14	9	11	.69	1.10	.43	.25	.69	5.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	8	7	7	#	13	.53	.40	.17	+	1.24	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	7	6	6	7	7	.31	.67	.12	.25	.29	4.6	*	*	*	4.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	12	16	13	11	10	.92	1.09	.98	.61	.94	7.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	17	17	16	13	19	.81	.59	.57	.43	1.31	4.8	3.5	3.6	*	6.9
6,000 - 7,999	20	21	22	18	18	.85	1.04	.70	.71	.78	4.3	5.0	3.2	*	4.3
8,000 - 9,999	23	19	25	21	25	1.09	1.15	1.06	1.55	.89	4.8	*	*	*	3.6
10,000 - 14,999	16	16	17	21	15	.60	.42	.25	1.24	.75	3.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	19	15	27	*	22	1.70	3.00	.47	*	.89	*	*	*	*	*
White	15	16	16	13	14	.80	.99	.62	.64	.82	5.4	6.3	3.9	4.8	5.8
Male	12	15	13	10	11	.81	1.04	.73	.46	.83	6.6	6.9	5.6	*	7.5
Female	17	17	18	16	17	.78	.94	.53	.81	.81	4.6	5.5	2.9	5.1	4.8
Non-white	11	16	9	7	10	.33	.54	.15	.33	.20	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male	10	14	8	*	9	.28	.66	.08	*	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Female	13	17	10	11	10	.37	.43	.22	.54	.29	2.9	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	12	15	12	9	11	.61	.70	.45	.28	.76	5.1	4.6	3.8	*	6.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	22	14	15	15	.69	1.10	.60	.55	.46	4.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	8	7	11	12	.56	.19	.20	1.00	.85	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	14	18	17	5	12	.53	.91	.40	.12	.42	3.6	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	22	10	9	13	.94	1.25	.33	.09	1.27	6.5	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	10	11	11	9	8	.55	.41	.58	.09	.83	5.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	11	9	4	12	16	.31	.34	.21	.22	.40	2.8	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	8	*	*	*	8	.88	*	*	*	.83	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	53	52	55	51	54	2.14	2.41	2.07	1.76	2.13	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.0
Male (age in years)	49	50	49	43	50	1.98	2.17	2.11	1.31	2.02	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.0	4.0
12 - 17	67	76	62	59	66	3.48	4.35	2.82	1.44	3.89	5.2	5.7	4.5	*	5.9
18 - 24	58	58	63	50	58	2.31	3.60	2.48	1.53	1.75	4.0	6.2	3.9	*	3.0
25 - 44	60	64	58	52	62	2.37	2.41	2.77	1.62	2.37	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.8
45 - 64	31	25	34	31	33	1.07	.85	1.22	1.11	1.13	3.5	3.4	3.6	*	3.4
65 and over	26	19	24	29	28	.66	.33	.69	.76	.75	2.6	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	57	54	59	57	57	2.28	2.60	2.02	2.14	2.24	4.0	4.8	3.4	3.8	3.9
12 - 17	74	76	85	71	69	2.90	3.62	2.97	2.42	2.74	3.9	4.8	3.5	3.4	4.0
18 - 24	75	71	78	85	73	3.11	4.51	2.13	3.58	2.71	4.1	6.4	2.7	*	3.7
25 - 44	65	63	60	64	68	2.92	3.10	2.58	3.09	2.90	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3
45 - 64	42	43	45	48	36	1.43	1.87	1.21	1.54	1.14	3.4	4.3	2.7	3.2	3.2
65 and over	30	22	33	31	34	.91	.69	1.13	.53	1.23	3.1	*	*	*	3.6
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	35	35	39	34	35	.97	1.47	.77	.88	.92	2.7	4.2	2.0	2.6	2.6
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	56	55	53	59	58	2.15	2.31	1.81	1.95	2.33	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.0
4,500 - 5,999	60	55	66	50	66	2.42	2.44	2.77	1.96	2.39	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6
6,000 - 7,999	63	59	61	62	67	2.95	2.49	2.75	2.50	3.66	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.5
8,000 - 9,999	59	48	58	70	65	2.60	2.76	2.46	2.74	2.51	4.4	5.8	4.2	3.9	3.9
10,000 - 14,999	57	56	58	56	57	2.79	3.50	2.21	2.00	2.75	4.9	6.2	3.8	*	4.8
15,000 and over	53	57	53	*	49	2.42	2.83	2.67	*	1.95	4.6	5.0	*	*	*
White	54	51	55	51	56	2.23	2.49	2.17	1.78	2.25	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.5	4.0
Male	50	49	51	44	52	2.07	2.20	2.23	1.37	2.15	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.1	4.1
Female	58	53	59	58	60	2.37	2.73	2.12	2.13	2.35	4.1	5.2	3.6	3.7	3.9
Non-white	45	58	47	46	29	1.36	1.90	.96	1.57	.91	3.0	3.3	2.1	*	3.1
Male	41	54	32	*	33	1.19	1.96	.98	*	.72	2.9	3.6	*	*	*
Female	48	61	61	51	25	1.51	1.84	.95	2.16	1.10	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	51	51	52	46	52	2.00	2.26	2.19	1.56	1.88	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.4	3.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	58	60	46	52	69	2.47	2.97	1.38	2.64	2.74	4.2	4.9	*	*	4.0
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	40	42	41	32	42	1.42	1.13	2.11	1.05	1.42	3.5	*	*	*	3.4
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	59	60	54	70	58	2.69	3.36	2.37	2.62	2.29	4.6	5.6	4.4	3.7	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	53	43	62	51	54	2.34	2.01	3.03	1.40	2.48	4.5	4.6	4.9	*	4.6
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	48	52	50	34	48	1.69	1.95	1.86	1.01	1.66	3.6	3.7	3.7	*	3.5
Service workers (including private)	48	38	58	37	54	1.56	1.12	2.12	.90	1.86	3.3	*	3.7	*	3.4
Farm workers	49	*	*	*	49	1.35	*	*	*	1.33	2.8	*	*	*	2.7

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.14 Playing Outdoor Games or Sports: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
All Classes	30	33	32	24	27	3.62	4.11	4.11	3.61	3.06	12.3	12.3	12.8	14.8	11.1
Male (age in years)	34	43	39	27	29	5.08	6.33	6.20	4.83	3.83	14.8	14.7	15.9	17.9	13.2
12 - 17	70	84	66	73	63	18.27	27.34	21.44	17.68	12.42	26.2	32.5	32.5	24.2	19.7
18 - 24	50	68	65	33	36	6.41	8.32	8.54	5.70	4.38	12.9	12.2	13.1	*	12.2
25 - 44	37	44	47	24	31	3.43	3.30	4.90	2.88	2.90	9.2	7.5	10.4	*	9.4
45 - 64	18	25	14	18	15	1.36	1.39	1.06	2.70	1.03	7.6	5.6	*	*	6.9
65 and over	3	2	10	#	1	.28	.02	.33	+	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	25	25	26	22	26	2.29	2.21	2.22	2.55	2.27	9.1	8.8	8.5	11.6	8.7
12 - 17	64	57	69	73	61	8.91	9.52	9.36	10.38	7.84	13.9	16.7	13.6	14.2	12.9
18 - 24	44	55	46	42	36	2.33	3.50	2.30	1.88	1.74	5.3	6.4	5.0	*	4.8
25 - 44	25	28	22	17	26	1.93	2.07	1.60	1.78	2.02	7.8	7.4	7.3	*	7.8
45 - 64	9	12	8	5	10	.51	.65	.20	.78	.47	5.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	2	4	2	#	.02	.02	.07	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	13	15	17	12	12	1.83	1.58	4.35	1.05	1.31	14.1	*	25.6	*	10.9
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	28	30	26	28	26	4.05	4.28	3.60	4.49	3.95	14.7	14.3	13.8	16.0	15.2
4,500 - 5,999	33	32	37	24	34	3.33	3.74	3.52	2.73	3.12	10.2	11.7	9.5	11.4	9.2
6,000 - 7,999	38	39	37	40	38	4.55	4.16	5.37	6.40	3.90	11.9	10.7	14.5	*	10.3
8,000 - 9,999	37	39	40	36	35	5.12	4.95	4.23	6.42	5.29	13.7	12.7	10.6	*	15.1
10,000 - 14,999	43	47	44	32	43	4.51	5.11	3.88	7.12	3.86	10.5	10.9	8.8	*	9.0
15,000 and over	44	50	50	*	41	6.44	9.65	5.50	*	3.97	14.7	19.3	*	*	*
White	30	32	32	24	29	3.48	3.83	3.76	3.57	3.08	11.8	11.9	11.7	15.0	10.8
Male	34	41	39	27	31	4.90	5.58	5.91	4.84	4.05	14.3	13.6	15.2	17.9	13.1
Female	25	25	26	21	27	2.17	2.36	1.85	2.45	2.11	8.6	9.4	7.1	11.7	7.8
Non-white	29	40	33	30	15	4.86	5.75	7.72	3.90	2.80	16.8	14.5	*	*	*
Male	34	54	38	*	15	6.61	10.87	9.15	*	1.71	19.5	20.1	*	*	*
Female	24	27	29	32	14	3.29	1.33	6.32	3.32	3.91	13.6	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	35	33	21	25	2.77	3.01	3.85	2.21	2.25	9.6	8.5	11.5	10.3	9.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	41	24	30	37	4.18	5.41	4.32	3.33	3.35	12.3	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	42	25	14	19	2.64	3.14	1.32	1.35	3.66	10.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	36	43	35	27	34	2.74	3.47	2.37	2.28	2.53	7.7	8.1	6.9	*	7.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	30	29	33	14	34	2.54	1.89	2.62	1.74	3.11	8.4	*	*	*	9.0
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	28	34	36	18	22	2.90	3.08	5.33	1.55	1.90	10.4	8.9	14.8	*	8.5
Service workers (including private)	22	18	32	27	18	2.98	.74	6.44	3.61	2.21	13.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	*	*	18	1.30	*	*	*	1.03	7.1	*	*	*	5.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.03.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June–August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	42	42	47	43	40	2.20	2.59	2.38	2.47	1.75	5.2	6.1	5.1	5.8	4.4
Male (age in years)	39	39	44	41	37	2.03	2.59	2.20	2.05	1.60	5.1	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.3
12 - 17	48	45	61	49	43	2.58	2.63	3.85	2.12	2.15	5.4	5.8	6.3	*	5.0
18 - 24	39	30	46	40	40	2.06	2.23	2.89	2.27	1.44	5.3	*	*	*	3.6
25 - 44	43	40	45	44	44	1.85	2.50	1.54	1.68	1.62	4.3	6.2	3.4	3.8	3.7
45 - 64	37	44	36	40	33	2.08	2.85	1.88	2.41	1.58	5.6	6.5	5.2	6.0	4.8
65 and over	23	21	31	26	20	1.68	2.44	2.21	1.93	1.00	7.3	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	45	46	49	45	43	2.35	2.59	2.53	2.84	1.90	5.2	5.6	5.2	6.3	4.4
12 - 17	57	64	66	65	47	2.84	3.03	3.28	3.98	2.08	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.4
18 - 24	50	53	51	58	46	2.53	2.17	1.97	7.70	1.50	5.0	4.1	3.9	*	3.3
25 - 44	49	48	51	46	50	2.31	2.70	2.24	2.35	2.05	4.7	5.6	4.4	5.1	4.1
45 - 64	42	43	47	44	37	2.65	3.03	3.41	2.18	2.07	6.3	7.0	7.3	5.0	5.6
65 and over	23	26	28	19	19	1.10	1.34	1.00	.88	1.09	4.9	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	25	28	27	32	22	1.07	1.69	.94	1.45	.82	4.2	6.0	3.5	4.5	3.7
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	39	33	46	47	37	2.08	1.96	2.21	3.00	1.64	5.3	5.9	4.8	6.4	4.4
4,500 - 5,999	47	45	48	46	49	2.44	2.74	2.39	2.64	2.12	5.2	6.1	5.0	5.7	4.3
6,000 - 7,999	50	47	61	43	49	2.56	2.70	3.20	2.49	2.02	5.1	5.7	5.2	*	4.1
8,000 - 9,999	52	42	64	60	50	3.07	3.46	3.61	3.94	2.15	5.9	8.2	5.6	6.6	4.3
10,000 - 14,999	60	62	51	56	64	3.12	3.37	3.07	3.59	2.89	5.2	5.4	6.0	*	4.5
15,000 and over	50	53	47	*	54	3.70	3.55	3.10	*	5.03	7.3	6.7	*	*	*
White	44	44	47	43	42	2.31	2.75	2.44	2.56	1.87	5.3	6.3	5.2	5.9	4.5
Male	40	40	43	43	39	2.11	2.66	2.21	2.23	1.72	5.2	6.6	5.1	5.2	4.4
Female	46	47	50	44	45	2.49	2.83	2.65	2.86	2.02	5.4	6.0	5.3	6.5	4.5
Non-white	32	35	44	38	21	1.25	1.59	1.70	1.66	.48	3.9	4.6	3.8	*	2.3
Male	30	34	45	*	24	1.29	2.16	2.10	*	.40	4.3	*	*	*	*
Female	34	35	44	54	17	1.20	1.10	1.32	2.65	.56	3.6	3.1	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	43	45	44	46	41	2.38	3.11	2.30	2.68	1.87	5.5	6.9	5.2	5.9	4.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	57	57	50	52	65	3.35	3.65	3.78	2.55	3.15	5.9	6.4	*	*	4.9
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	46	52	36	43	49	2.66	2.74	1.39	3.51	2.92	5.7	5.3	*	*	5.9
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	49	53	42	45	54	2.89	3.78	2.31	3.30	2.31	5.9	7.1	5.5	*	4.2
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	47	46	52	37	49	2.58	4.07	2.12	2.49	1.95	5.4	8.8	4.1	*	4.0
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	34	29	44	49	26	1.64	2.19	2.03	1.84	.91	4.8	7.5	4.6	3.7	3.5
Service workers (including private)	44	43	40	47	45	2.18	2.41	1.70	2.84	1.97	5.0	*	*	*	4.4
Farm workers	29	*	*	*	29	1.81	*	*	*	1.59	6.2	*	*	*	5.4

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA over 1 mil.	Urban in SMA under 1 mil.	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
All Classes	45	52	46	41	41	5.15	5.94	5.17	4.89	4.72	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.4
Male (age in years)	47	55	49	44	42	5.44	6.25	5.44	5.39	4.94	11.6	11.4	11.1	12.2	11.8
12 - 17	87	89	92	93	83	17.63	19.82	17.49	18.95	16.19	20.2	22.3	19.0	20.4	19.5
18 - 24	71	77	69	73	68	6.55	6.55	4.91	7.10	7.31	9.3	8.5	7.1	*	10.8
25 - 44	56	65	56	55	49	4.23	5.29	4.76	3.81	3.34	7.6	8.1	8.5	6.9	6.8
45 - 64	20	27	25	18	14	1.79	2.35	2.22	2.12	1.12	8.9	8.7	8.9	*	8.0
65 and over	8	21	5	2	6	.60	1.27	.17	.60	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	43	49	44	39	41	4.90	5.67	4.92	4.46	4.50	11.4	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.0
12 - 17	78	79	87	81	73	12.83	13.57	13.17	15.96	11.11	16.4	17.2	15.1	19.7	15.2
18 - 24	60	70	65	52	52	5.06	5.97	6.07	2.91	4.50	8.5	8.5	9.3	*	8.7
25 - 44	54	60	50	55	51	5.73	7.15	5.78	4.45	5.07	10.7	11.9	11.6	8.1	9.9
45 - 64	23	36	20	17	16	1.97	3.67	1.14	1.35	1.31	8.6	10.2	*	*	8.2
65 and over	4	8	2	2	3	.28	.41	.07	.07	.43	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	23	31	20	22	22	1.77	1.99	1.66	1.29	1.89	7.8	6.4	8.3	5.9	8.6
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	39	47	40	41	32	4.47	5.54	3.39	4.85	4.18	11.4	11.8	8.5	11.8	13.1
4,500 - 5,999	53	56	53	43	54	5.02	4.25	6.95	3.36	5.20	9.5	7.6	13.1	7.8	9.6
6,000 - 7,999	56	57	55	59	55	6.67	5.73	6.55	8.62	7.16	11.9	10.1	11.9	14.6	13.0
8,000 - 9,999	58	55	64	55	59	7.56	7.74	8.06	7.04	7.34	12.9	14.1	12.6	*	12.4
10,000 - 14,999	63	64	64	74	60	9.52	12.57	5.74	16.03	7.85	15.1	19.6	9.0	*	13.1
15,000 and over	57	58	67	*	54	9.91	12.49	9.53	*	7.70	17.4	21.5	*	*	*
White	47	54	48	42	43	5.53	6.50	5.54	5.29	5.00	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.7	11.6
Male	48	57	51	45	43	5.74	6.71	5.79	5.72	5.17	11.9	11.8	11.4	12.7	12.0
Female	45	51	46	39	43	5.33	6.32	5.31	4.91	4.84	11.8	12.4	11.5	12.6	11.3
Non-white	31	40	23	34	23	1.96	2.57	1.40	1.21	1.90	6.4	6.5	*	*	8.2
Male	37	45	30	*	33	2.82	3.54	2.02	*	2.81	7.6	7.9	*	*	*
Female	25	35	17	32	13	1.19	1.74	.78	.76	.99	4.8	5.0	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	44	53	45	40	40	3.84	4.79	4.24	2.93	3.32	8.6	9.0	9.5	7.3	8.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	53	70	38	52	50	5.75	7.10	3.90	6.82	5.34	10.8	10.2	*	*	10.7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	38	45	41	27	36	4.00	4.76	3.02	2.70	4.62	10.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	57	65	53	53	56	4.74	6.60	4.62	2.89	3.66	8.3	10.1	8.8	5.4	6.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	48	51	45	43	50	3.36	3.93	3.23	2.34	3.37	6.9	7.7	*	*	6.7
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	42	45	43	39	39	3.39	3.42	4.32	1.60	3.56	8.1	7.6	10.0	4.1	9.0
Service workers (including private)	34	41	35	29	32	3.69	2.66	5.49	3.43	3.49	10.8	*	*	*	11.0
Farm workers	27	*	*	*	26	1.67	*	*	*	1.67	6.3	*	*	*	6.4

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	33	46	33	32	25	4.34	7.12	4.12	4.98	2.39	13.1	15.6	12.3	15.4	9.7
Male (age in years)	28	42	29	29	20	3.76	6.39	4.06	4.66	1.71	13.3	15.2	14.0	16.1	8.6
12 - 17	43	55	51	37	35	5.08	6.67	7.65	4.37	3.38	11.9	12.1	15.0	*	9.7
18 - 24	26	30	37	27	18	3.32	4.04	4.28	8.50	.76	12.7	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	46	23	25	18	2.36	4.20	2.24	2.62	1.05	8.6	9.1	9.7	*	5.8
45 - 64	22	33	24	30	13	3.02	5.79	2.99	3.92	1.01	13.5	17.5	*	*	7.8
65 and over	26	42	24	29	20	8.61	19.66	8.24	8.00	3.80	32.5	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	37	49	37	35	30	4.87	7.74	4.16	5.27	3.06	13.0	15.8	11.2	15.1	10.2
12 - 17	64	67	69	56	64	9.57	11.95	8.09	11.08	8.68	14.9	17.8	11.7	*	13.6
18 - 24	41	56	43	61	23	6.14	12.24	5.32	8.88	1.98	15.1	21.9	12.4	*	*
25 - 44	40	58	39	32	30	4.02	7.07	3.24	3.54	2.38	10.1	12.2	8.3	*	7.9
45 - 64	28	40	23	33	19	4.08	7.51	3.32	4.22	1.61	14.5	18.8	14.4	12.8	8.5
65 and over	19	29	20	12	13	2.70	3.72	2.54	2.41	2.02	14.1	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	25	46	27	31	16	4.94	12.95	5.41	6.71	1.95	19.9	28.2	20.0	21.6	12.2
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	32	44	27	33	26	4.06	6.13	2.34	5.54	2.96	12.8	13.9	8.7	16.8	11.4
4,500 - 5,999	36	44	41	39	26	4.21	6.49	4.17	3.66	2.58	11.6	14.8	10.2	9.4	9.9
6,000 - 7,999	37	53	33	29	24	4.31	6.56	4.02	4.52	2.17	11.8	12.4	12.2	*	9.0
8,000 - 9,999	37	41	38	25	38	3.61	5.58	3.72	3.08	2.28	9.7	13.6	9.8	*	6.0
10,000 - 14,999	38	45	36	32	35	4.08	5.97	5.00	3.76	2.51	10.9	13.3	*	*	7.2
15,000 and over	46	52	53	*	35	6.06	9.02	4.87	*	2.22	14.5	17.3	*	*	*
White	32	44	34	29	25	4.27	7.31	4.25	4.21	2.40	13.3	16.5	12.6	14.3	9.7
Male	27	40	30	26	20	3.65	6.37	4.08	3.90	1.81	13.3	15.9	13.6	15.0	9.0
Female	37	48	37	33	30	4.84	8.12	4.40	4.49	3.00	13.2	16.9	11.9	13.6	10.0
Non-white	40	54	28	57	25	4.93	5.98	2.77	11.93	2.19	12.3	11.1	*	20.8	8.9
Male	34	49	18	*	19	4.68	6.53	3.92	*	.76	13.8	13.3	*	*	*
Female	45	58	39	54	30	5.15	5.50	1.63	11.35	3.64	11.4	9.5	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	42	28	30	21	2.90	5.01	2.96	2.95	1.52	10.0	11.8	10.7	9.9	7.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	35	48	22	36	32	4.43	7.78	2.90	2.30	3.47	12.6	16.3	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	35	25	19	22	2.90	4.45	3.18	1.46	2.14	11.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	37	49	27	36	34	3.66	6.70	2.25	2.33	2.32	9.9	13.8	8.2	*	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	25	43	22	14	18	2.30	3.86	2.42	1.34	1.59	9.3	8.9	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	26	42	30	25	12	2.76	4.09	2.57	4.65	1.07	10.6	9.8	8.6	*	*
Service workers (including private)	32	31	37	37	27	2.50	2.53	5.21	2.47	.92	7.9	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	19	*	*	*	17	1.36	*	*	*	.79	7.1	*	*	*	4.7

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.03.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	6	4	7	5	7	.30	.24	.40	.19	.33	5.1	5.9	5.3	4.2	4.9
Male (age in years)	8	7	8	6	9	.41	.43	.45	.24	.44	5.3	6.1	5.6	*	4.9
12 - 17	17	15	23	10	18	1.20	2.20	1.70	.41	.69	7.0	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	21	17	15	30	23	.84	.38	.54	.93	1.23	4.1	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	8	7	8	3	9	.38	.20	.38	.26	.54	4.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	#	1	.03	.03	.01	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	4	2	7	4	4	.20	.07	.35	.15	.21	4.9	*	5.0	*	5.2
12 - 17	11	3	22	12	8	.65	.33	1.55	.54	.38	5.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	5	16	6	7	.31	.15	.39	.21	.39	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	3	4	4	6	.20	.07	.25	.16	.29	4.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	1	3	3	2	.08	.03	.15	.10	.07	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	3	3	3	4	4	.12	.09	.17	.18	.07	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	6	5	6	4	7	.21	.15	.20	.13	.31	3.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	7	3	9	7	9	.43	.10	.82	.26	.55	6.1	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	9	5	13	6	11	.52	.26	.81	.43	.58	5.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	14	4	17	12	19	.67	.07	.65	.32	1.15	4.9	*	*	*	6.1
15,000 and over	12	12	23	*	8	1.32	2.50	.73	*	.30	*	*	*	*	*
White	7	5	8	5	7	.34	.28	.44	.22	.36	5.1	5.9	5.3	4.2	4.9
Male	9	8	9	6	10	.46	.50	.50	.27	.49	5.3	6.2	5.6	*	4.9
Female	4	2	7	4	5	.22	.09	.39	.17	.23	4.9	*	5.6	*	4.6
Non-white	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	6	6	8	4	7	.32	.22	.38	.13	.41	4.9	3.6	5.0	*	5.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	4	5	2	#	7	.25	.19	.18	+	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	5	3	7	#	8	.12	.08	.20	+	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	8	7	12	8	6	.39	.19	.47	.27	.58	4.9	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	5	7	3	7	.29	.11	.17	.09	.52	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	8	7	5	9	.34	.37	.36	.18	.37	4.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	6	2	2	10	.54	.24	.63	.12	.92	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	*	*	4	.13	*	*	*	.11	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.01. ADJUSTED
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

All Classes						4409	629	2040	1220	520					
No impairments						3731	578	1839	972	342					
Impairments not limiting						214	23	85	77	29					
Limiting impairments						444	24	107	168	145					
State of Health - Male						2110	320	967	589	234					
Excellent						824	213	457	120	34					
Good						807	93	388	256	70					
Fair						355	14	100	160	81					
Poor						105	0	15	47	43					
State of Health - Female						2299	309	1073	631	286					
Excellent						784	171	454	130	29					
Good						905	118	443	258	86					
Fair						435	19	143	177	96					
Poor						158	0	26	58	74					

.02. ATTENDING OUT-
DOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA,
ETC.

All Classes	9	14	10	7	6	.21	.46	.20	.14	.15	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.6
No impairments	10	14	10	8	6	.23	.48	.20	.17	.13	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	*
Impairments not limiting	6	17	9	#	*	.13	.19	.24	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	7		9	4	6	.14		.17	.04	.19	1.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	8	14	8	5	4	.20	.53	.16	.13	.12	2.7	3.9	2.0	*	*
Excellent	9	13	8	5	6	.28	.64	.16	.09	.12	3.1	*	2.0	*	*
Good	9	16	9	7	4	.19	.34	.17	.19	.13	2.2	*	1.9	*	*
Fair	4	*	5	3	2	.09	*	.10	.09	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	#	5	.11	*	*	+	.21	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	10	15	11	9	8	.23	.38	.23	.16	.18	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.8	*
Excellent	14	19	14	9	*	.34	.55	.31	.16	*	2.4	2.9	2.2	*	*
Good	10	9	10	13	6	.21	.15	.22	.25	.08	2.0	*	2.2	1.9	*
Fair	6	*	4	6	9	.12	*	.09	.07	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	#	5	.06	*	*	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*

.03. ATTENDING OUT-
DOOR SPORTS EVENTS

All Classes	24	44	27	16	6	1.32	2.49	1.50	.87	.27	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.3
No impairments	25	44	27	16	6	1.42	2.56	1.53	.93	.30	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	*
Impairments not limiting	23	43	32	10	*	1.05	1.26	1.48	.58	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	17		27	16	3	.64		1.21	.65	.15	3.8	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	28	46	32	19	8	1.61	2.57	1.82	1.21	.47	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.4	*
Excellent	35	46	35	23	9	2.21	2.70	2.14	1.89	1.09	6.3	5.9	6.1	*	*
Good	30	52	31	24	16	1.49	2.62	1.60	1.13	.67	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.7	*
Fair	13	*	20	12	4	.75	*	.60	1.18	.19	5.9	*	*	*	*
Poor	8	*	*	6	2	.92	*	*	.09	.23	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	20	41	23	13	5	1.06	2.40	1.22	.56	.10	5.2	5.8	5.4	4.2	*
Excellent	28	42	28	12	*	1.56	2.54	1.63	.32	*	5.6	6.0	5.8	*	*
Good	22	40	22	18	6	.99	2.08	1.06	.66	.16	4.5	5.2	4.7	3.6	*
Fair	10	*	10	7	6	.56	*	.67	.42	.14	5.7	*	*	*	*
Poor	5	*	*	12	#	.42	*	*	1.14	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
04. BICYCLING															
All Classes	9	41	6	1	#	1.75	10.01	.62	.12	.01	19.4	24.2	10.6	*	*
No impairments	10	41	6	2	#	1.90	10.17	.59	.14	.01	19.6	24.7	10.2	*	*
Impairments not limiting	10	47	7	3	*	1.69	8.94	.91	.16	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	3		3	#	#	.53		.84	+	+	*		*	*	*
State of Health - Male	9	40	4	2	#	2.04	11.68	.46	.22	+	23.6	29.0	11.2	*	*
Excellent	14	44	4	2	#	3.61	13.03	.37	.24	+	26.5	29.5	*	*	*
Good	7	32	6	2	#	1.32	8.21	.59	.27	+	18.6	25.5	*	*	*
Fair	4	*	2	4	#	.78	*	.50	.19	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	9	42	7	1	#	1.48	8.29	.76	.02	.01	15.8	19.6	10.3	*	*
Excellent	16	44	10	2	*	2.35	9.39	.51	.07	*	15.1	21.4	5.2	*	*
Good	9	41	7	#	1	1.35	7.13	.86	+	.03	15.5	17.5	12.7	*	*
Fair	3	*	3	1	#	.74	*	1.41	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING															
All Classes	22	39	25	17	6	1.22	2.97	1.24	.69	.25	5.5	7.7	5.0	4.1	*
No impairments	23	40	24	17	5	1.29	3.16	1.23	.65	.29	5.6	7.9	5.1	3.8	*
Impairments not limiting	21		28	16	*	1.34		1.28	1.65	*	6.4	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	15	26	28	13	6	.54	.98	1.22	.48	.13	3.6	*	4.4	*	*
State of Health - Male	26	43	29	20	6	1.55	3.75	1.52	.96	.18	5.9	8.7	5.2	4.7	*
Excellent	35	45	33	31	#	2.25	4.11	1.78	1.34	.24	6.5	9.1	5.3	4.4	*
Good	25	39	29	18	9	1.32	2.62	1.50	.87	.24	5.4	6.8	5.2	4.9	*
Fair	17	*	17	22	5	.98	*	.75	1.10	.21	5.6	*	*	5.0	*
Poor	5	*	*	6	2	.09	*	*	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	18	34	21	13	6	.91	2.17	.98	.43	.31	4.9	6.3	4.8	3.3	*
Excellent	27	42	27	14	*	1.49	2.80	1.32	.52	*	5.4	6.7	4.9	*	*
Good	18	27	18	17	7	.85	1.54	.91	.55	.52	4.8	5.7	5.0	3.3	*
Fair	9	*	10	11	5	.31	*	.36	.32	.17	3.3	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	1	.04	*	*	.03	.01	*	*	*	*	*
.06. CAMPING															
All Classes	8	20	8	5	2	.46	1.08	.44	.36	.06	5.7	5.4	5.5	7.4	*
No impairments	9	20	8	5	1	.48	1.12	.44	.33	.05	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.7	*
Impairments not limiting	6	17	7	4	*	.22		.15	.35	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	5		7	5	2	.42	.62	.61	.52	.10	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	10	24	10	6	3	.57	1.31	.49	.49	.11	5.7	5.4	5.1	8.3	*
Excellent	13	23	11	10	3	.89	1.47	.76	.59	.06	6.6	6.3	7.2	*	*
Good	9	25	9	6	3	.39	.99	.25	.45	.13	4.3	*	2.9	*	*
Fair	6	*	7	4	2	.34	*	.21	.48	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	2	.33	*	*	.60	.12	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	6	16	7	4	1	.36	.83	.40	.23	.02	5.7	5.4	6.0	*	*
Excellent	10	22	8	6	*	.62	1.22	.49	.42	*	5.9	5.5	6.2	*	*
Good	5	8	6	4	2	.26	.41	.30	.19	.07	4.8	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	6	3	0	.26	*	.52	.22	0	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	0	.01	*	*	.03	0	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.															
All Classes	52	53	60	47	36	6.68	8.34	7.65	5.27	4.14	12.7	15.7	12.8	11.1	11.6
No impairments	53	53	60	48	37	6.79	8.55	7.62	5.13	4.07	12.7	16.2	12.8	10.7	11.1
Impairments not limiting	56	60	71	44	*	8.13	6.36	11.48	6.75	*	14.6	*	16.3	15.3	*
Limiting impairments	43		50	44	32	5.18		5.34	5.43	4.41	12.0		10.6	12.3	13.9
State of Health - Male	51	48	59	45	34	6.57	7.91	7.54	5.42	3.59	13.0	16.4	12.8	12.1	10.6
Excellent	57	46	63	53	41	7.51	8.13	7.91	5.49	5.29	13.2	17.5	12.5	10.3	*
Good	54	53	58	50	43	6.74	7.69	7.50	6.34	2.73	12.6	14.6	12.9	12.6	6.4
Fair	38	*	49	35	28	5.16	*	7.22	4.52	3.69	13.7	*	14.7	12.9	*
Poor	24	*	*	28	21	2.75	*	*	3.17	2.70	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	54	59	60	50	37	6.78	8.77	7.75	5.13	4.59	12.5	15.0	12.9	10.3	12.4
Excellent	60	58	64	52	*	9.42	10.84	9.93	6.68	*	15.6	18.7	15.6	12.8	*
Good	58	59	61	56	50	5.97	6.16	6.68	5.14	4.51	10.2	10.4	10.9	9.2	9.0
Fair	46	*	49	45	42	5.39	*	5.13	4.46	7.21	11.7	*	10.5	10.0	17.3
Poor	23	*	*	34	8	2.41	*	*	3.91	1.07	10.6	*	*	*	*
08. FISHING															
All Classes	29	45	32	24	10	1.99	3.76	2.02	1.61	.59	6.8	8.3	6.2	6.9	5.7
No impairments	30	45	33	24	13	2.10	3.85	2.06	1.59	.82	6.9	8.6	6.3	6.6	6.5
Impairments not limiting	34	47	40	29	*	1.98		1.68	2.69	*	5.9	*	4.2	*	*
Limiting impairments	16		25	17	4	.96	2.83	1.19	1.27	.12	5.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	40	62	43	33	18	3.04	6.48	2.96	2.10	1.05	7.5	10.4	6.9	6.3	6.0
Excellent	47	63	44	38	21	3.56	6.57	2.72	2.21	.65	7.6	10.4	6.2	5.8	*
Good	38	58	43	30	17	2.90	4.85	3.49	1.75	1.19	7.5	8.4	8.2	5.7	*
Fair	36	*	36	37	25	2.73	*	2.36	2.51	1.32	7.6	*	6.6	6.8	*
Poor	18	*	*	26	5	1.56	*	*	2.43	.77	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	19	27	23	14	5	1.02	.94	1.18	1.16	.22	5.4	3.5	5.0	8.1	*
Excellent	22	27	21	20	*	1.32	.97	1.21	2.25	*	6.0	3.6	5.7	*	*
Good	20	25	25	14	8	.97	.79	1.19	.91	.28	4.8	*	4.7	6.7	*
Fair	17	*	30	12	2	.98	*	1.34	1.06	.14	5.7	*	4.4	*	*
Poor	6	*	*	14	1	.11	*	*	.28	.01	*	*	*	*	*
09. HIKING (On trails with pack)															
All Classes	6	18	5	2	1	.26	.92	.17	.13	.12	4.4	5.1	3.1	*	*
No impairments	6	18	5	3	2	.28	.94	.17	.14	.18	4.6	5.3	3.2	*	*
Impairments not limiting	8	23	9	1	*	.25	.72	.22	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		3	1	1	.05		.07	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	7	23	5	2	3	.33	1.40	.13	.08	.26	4.9	6.0	2.6	*	*
Excellent	11	27	6	2	6	.61	1.85	.20	.10	.09	5.6	6.9	*	*	*
Good	5	15	4	2	4	.20	.51	.06	.11	.83	4.3	*	*	*	*
Fair	4	*	5	2	1	.08	*	.11	.05	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	5	12	6	3	#	.20	.41	.20	.17	+	3.8	3.4	3.5	*	*
Excellent	8	17	6	6	*	.34	.62	.27	.29	*	4.1	*	*	*	*
Good	5	7	6	3	#	.18	.17	.18	.22	#	3.7	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	3	2	1	.06	*	.08	.06	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.02	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

and during June-August 1966 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health.

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

10. HORSEBACK RIDING

All Classes	6	22	4	2	#	.42	2.17	.15	.15	+	7.5	10.0	3.4	*	*
No impairments	6	22	4	2	#	.47	2.31	.13	.19	+	8.0	10.5	3.2	*	*
Impairments not limiting	6	19	8	#	*	.25	.47	.47	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	3	*	8	1	#	.08	*	.23	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	7	23	6	2	#	.47	2.38	.20	.05	+	7.0	10.1	3.6	*	*
Excellent	10	23	6	3	#	.65	2.02	.22	.03	+	6.6	8.6	*	*	*
Good	6	25	5	2	1	.44	2.91	.17	.06	.03	7.1	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	7	1	#	.29	*	.31	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	5	20	3	2	#	.37	1.96	.09	.24	+	8.1	9.8	3.0	*	*
Excellent	8	24	3	5	*	.80	2.59	.10	1.08	+	10.3	10.8	*	*	*
Good	4	17	4	1	#	.23	1.36	.09	.02	+	5.2	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	1	#	.02	*	.01	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.08	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

11 HUNTING

All Classes	3	10	4	1	1	.19	.46	.24	.04	.02	5.6	4.8	6.7	*	*
No impairments	3	10	3	1	*	.20	.48	.22	.05	.01	5.7	5.0	6.6	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	6	5	#	*	.10	.19	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2	*	7	#	2	.18	*	.67	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	6	18	6	2	2	.38	.89	.48	.08	.04	5.9	4.8	7.5	*	*
Excellent	9	19	7	3	#	.50	.87	.48	.04	#	5.6	4.6	7.3	*	*
Good	6	15	7	2	#	.42	.99	.55	.11	+	7.5	*	*	*	*
Fair	4	*	5	2	2	.15	*	.24	.10	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	#	5	.07	*	*	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	1	1	#	#	.01	.03	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	1	1	2	#	*	.03	.05	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	1	#	#	+	*	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

12. NATURE WALKS

(To observe birds, animals, plants, etc.)

All Classes	14	28	15	10	6	.75	1.64	.60	.66	.44	5.2	5.8	4.0	6.5	7.4
No impairments	15	29	15	10	6	.75	1.66	.54	.70	.52	5.0	5.7	3.7	6.7	*
Impairments not limiting	14	21	21	10	*	1.16	1.47	1.72	.95	*	8.0	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	10	*	13	9	7	.47	*	.57	.33	.35	4.7	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	12	27	12	7	4	.76	2.10	.49	.64	.33	6.3	7.9	4.1	8.7	*
Excellent	18	29	16	9	6	1.29	2.53	.78	1.32	.38	7.3	8.8	5.0	*	*
Good	10	22	10	7	3	.39	1.05	.21	.50	.13	4.0	*	2.1	*	*
Fair	7	*	5	8	4	.56	*	.32	.56	.51	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	2	.11	*	*	+	.28	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	17	30	18	13	8	.74	1.16	.71	.69	.53	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.4	*
Excellent	22	32	20	17	*	.89	1.31	.68	.65	*	4.0	4.1	3.3	*	*
Good	18	29	18	15	12	.94	1.05	.91	1.08	.57	5.3	3.6	5.2	7.3	*
Fair	10	*	13	10	5	.28	*	.30	.31	.16	2.8	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	5	1	.14	*	*	.12	.19	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
13. PICNICS															
All Classes	53	70	64	37	28	2.14	3.20	2.68	1.26	.80	4.0	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.9
No impairments	54	70	63	37	29	2.18	3.10	2.62	1.27	.84	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.9
Impairments not limiting	57	81	72	35	*	2.59	4.58	3.08	1.68	*	4.6	5.7	4.3	*	*
Limiting impairments	39		65	32	23	1.55		3.32	.92	.64	4.0		5.1	2.9	2.8
State of Health - Male	49	67	60	31	26	1.98	3.48	2.36	1.07	.66	4.0	5.2	3.9	3.5	2.6
Excellent	57	64	62	32	29	2.71	3.76	2.79	.92	1.26	4.8	5.9	4.5	2.9	*
Good	50	72	59	32	37	1.86	3.04	2.10	1.28	1.09	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.9	*
Fair	38	*	57	32	21	1.09	*	1.57	1.09	.32	2.9	*	2.8	3.4	*
Poor	16	*	*	13	14	.39	*	*	.26	.19	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	57	74	67	42	30	2.28	2.90	2.97	1.43	.91	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.1
Excellent	67	77	69	52	*	2.86	3.06	3.19	1.45	*	4.3	4.0	4.6	2.8	*
Good	61	70	70	48	41	2.56	2.85	3.20	1.86	.95	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.9	2.3
Fair	44	*	61	33	30	1.34	*	1.95	1.05	.84	3.1	*	3.2	3.1	*
Poor	19	*	*	22	9	.49	*	*	.67	.19	2.6	*	*	*	*
14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS															
All Classes	30	67	35	13	2	3.62	13.67	3.03	.92	.14	12.3	20.4	8.8	6.8	*
No impairments	31	67	35	15	2	3.96	14.27	3.01	.97	.18	12.6	21.4	8.7	6.6	*
Impairments not limiting	28	70	41	8	*	3.46	7.04	4.99	1.21	*	12.4	10.0	12.1	*	*
Limiting impairments	14		30	8	2	.92		2.05	.43	.02	6.4		6.8	*	*
State of Health - Male	34	70	40	18	3	5.08	18.27	4.15	1.35	.28	14.8	26.2	10.3	7.6	*
Excellent	50	74	48	28	6	8.51	19.93	5.18	2.91	1.50	17.1	27.0	10.9	10.6	*
Good	32	67	36	19	6	4.07	16.62	3.72	1.10	.20	12.8	24.9	10.2	5.8	*
Fair	14	*	26	12	#	1.10	*	1.80	.99	+	7.8	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.01	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	25	64	30	9	2	2.29	8.91	2.03	.51	.02	9.1	13.9	6.8	5.5	*
Excellent	38	67	36	18	*	3.97	10.77	2.43	1.31	*	10.3	16.1	6.7	*	*
Good	24	62	28	9	1	2.07	7.10	2.07	.45	.01	8.5	11.5	7.4	*	*
Fair	12	*	20	7	2	.61	*	1.06	.21	.02	4.9	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	1	.02	*	*	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
15. SIGHTSEEING															
All Classes	42	52	46	40	23	2.20	2.71	2.15	2.37	1.36	5.2	5.2	4.7	6.0	6.0
No impairments	43	52	46	41	23	2.27	2.77	2.12	2.50	1.55	5.2	5.3	4.6	6.1	6.6
Impairments not limiting	41	55	47	34	*	2.25	2.00	2.99	1.78	*	5.5	*	6.4	*	*
Limiting impairments	34		43	37	19	1.59		1.87	1.90	.84	4.6		4.3	5.2	*
State of Health - Male	39	48	42	37	23	2.03	2.58	1.90	2.08	1.68	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.6	7.3
Excellent	45	44	46	49	41	2.45	2.62	2.21	2.85	3.18	5.4	6.0	4.8	5.8	*
Good	41	58	40	42	24	2.02	2.70	1.85	2.32	.94	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.5	*
Fair	28	*	34	29	18	1.21	*	1.06	1.38	1.05	4.3	*	3.1	4.8	*
Poor	16	*	*	11	16	1.60	*	*	.62	3.09	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	45	57	49	42	23	2.35	2.84	2.36	2.65	1.10	5.2	5.0	4.8	6.3	4.9
Excellent	54	61	55	46	*	2.90	3.18	2.80	3.26	*	5.4	5.2	5.1	7.1	*
Good	49	50	51	49	33	2.58	2.58	2.34	3.33	1.56	5.3	5.2	4.5	6.8	*
Fair	33	*	31	34	28	1.55	*	1.32	1.78	1.48	4.7	*	4.3	5.2	*
Poor	14	*	*	26	4	.39	*	*	.76	.09	*	*	*	*	*
* Omitted because of insufficient data															

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 per person.

TABLE 1.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
. 16. SWIMMING															
All Classes	45	83	57	21	6	5.15	15.28	5.20	1.88	.43	11.5	18.4	9.1	8.8	7.2
No impairments	48	83	57	24	8	5.62	15.74	5.28	2.02	.63	11.7	19.0	9.2	8.6	*
Impairments not limiting	40	83	61	16	*	3.84	10.41	4.92	1.69	*	9.6	12.5	8.0	*	*
Limiting impairments	22		56	11	1	1.93		4.02	1.21	.06	8.7		7.2	*	*
State of Health - Male	47	87	60	20	8	5.44	17.63	4.79	1.79	.60	11.6	20.2	8.0	8.9	*
Excellent	63	88	64	32	12	8.81	19.69	5.73	3.32	1.44	13.9	22.3	8.9	10.5	*
Good	46	87	57	22	13	4.17	13.35	4.24	1.63	.86	9.1	15.3	7.4	7.3	*
Fair	26	*	54	13	7	2.26	*	3.34	1.44	.40	8.8	*	6.2	*	*
Poor	4	*	*	4	#	.20	*	*	.17	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	43	78	55	23	4	4.90	12.83	5.56	1.97	.28	11.4	16.4	10.1	8.6	*
Excellent	61	83	64	32	*	8.08	16.46	7.13	1.85	*	13.3	19.8	11.2	5.9	*
Good	44	74	54	25	9	4.62	9.17	5.30	2.75	.45	10.5	12.4	9.8	11.1	*
Fair	24	*	38	21	#	1.47	*	1.96	1.64	+	6.0	*	5.1	7.7	*
Poor	6	*	*	2	1	.60	*	*	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
. 17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE															
All Classes	33	53	34	25	23	4.34	7.29	3.63	3.57	5.36	13.1	13.6	10.7	14.1	23.8
No impairments	34	53	34	26	26	4.35	7.32	3.64	3.34	6.09	12.7	13.8	10.7	12.7	23.4
Impairments not limiting	25	60	28	18	*	4.81	7.43	3.88	6.20	*	19.1	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	26		36	24	16	4.00		3.43	3.76	4.40	15.3		9.7	15.8	*
State of Health - Male	28	43	27	22	26	3.76	5.08	2.59	3.02	8.61	13.3	11.9	9.5	13.5	32.5
Excellent	33	46	32	19	21	3.80	6.21	3.04	2.38	3.82	11.4	13.5	9.5	*	*
Good	26	36	21	27	41	3.49	3.05	1.94	3.37	13.10	13.3	8.6	9.4	12.3	*
Fair	25	*	33	21	21	4.41	*	3.52	3.86	7.09	17.4	*	10.7	18.2	*
Poor	12	*	*	11	19	3.82	*	*	.23	9.07	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	37	64	40	28	19	4.87	9.57	4.56	4.08	2.70	13.0	14.9	11.4	14.5	14.1
Excellent	44	61	42	30	*	6.03	8.77	5.35	4.68	*	13.7	14.4	12.7	15.6	*
Good	40	68	41	32	22	4.97	11.09	4.37	3.92	2.77	12.4	16.4	10.7	12.2	*
Fair	31	*	35	25	24	3.60	*	2.94	4.05	2.91	11.8	*	8.4	15.9	*
Poor	10	*	*	14	4	2.50	*	3.77	4.00	.88	*	*	*	*	*
. 18. WATER SKIING															
All Classes	6	14	8	#	#	.30	.93	.35	+	+	5.1	6.6	4.4	*	*
No impairments	6	15	8	#	#	.33	.99	.35	+	+	5.1	6.7	4.3	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	6	8	#	*	.14	.21	.35	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		5	#	#	.11		.31	.02	+	*		*	*	*
State of Health - Male	8	17	11	1	#	.41	1.20	.49	.03	+	5.3	7.0	4.5	*	*
Excellent	13	20	14	3	#	.75	1.43	.66	.07	+	5.5	7.1	4.7	*	*
Good	6	13	9	#	#	.30	.85	.41	.03	+	5.1	*	4.5	*	*
Fair	2	*	5	#	#	.03	*	.10	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	4	11	5	#	#	.20	.65	.23	+	+	4.9	5.9	4.3	*	*
Excellent	8	16	8	#	*	.44	1.09	.35	+	*	5.3	*	4.2	*	*
Good	2	6	3	#	#	.09	.13	.15	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	3	#	#	.05	*	.14	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 per person.

TABLE 1.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.01. ADJUSTED SAMPLE PERSONS.**															
All						4409	1239	1270	1292	608					
NE						1170	998	42	68	62					
NC						1296	40	1000	115	141					
S						1443	148	158	1066	71					
W						459	28	62	41	328					
Same region															
Same state						2520	798	798	748	176					
Different state						872	200	202	318	152					
.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.															
All	9	13	11	3	11	.21	.33	.25	.07	.22	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
NE	13	13	7	8	16	.32	.33	.17	.25	.39	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
NC	11	30	11	3	11	.25	.85	.26	.03	.18	2.2	*	2.3	*	*
S	4	9	8	2	6	.09	.18	.27	.04	.13	2.3	*	*	*	*
W	11	*	11	10	10	.24	*	.15	.54	.21	2.2	*	*	*	2.0
Same region															
Same state	9	13	12	2	10	.20	.31	.24	.04	.22	2.2	2.4	2.0	*	*
Different state	8	14	9	3	11	.22	.39	.32	.05	.20	2.6	*	*	*	*
.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.															
All	24	22	28	21	26	1.32	1.15	1.61	1.34	1.03	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	4.0
NE	23	23	21	22	26	1.26	1.18	.55	2.47	1.74	5.6	5.2	*	*	*
NC	27	25	28	20	21	1.55	1.58	1.72	.94	.87	5.8	*	6.0	*	4.1
S	21	19	28	21	24	1.28	.76	1.60	1.34	.73	5.9	*	5.8	6.4	*
W	27	*	24	17	29	.96	*	.87	.66	1.04	3.6	*	*	*	3.6
Same region															
Same state	25	23	29	21	35	1.47	1.24	1.80	1.42	1.23	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.7	3.5
Different state	22	21	26	19	21	1.10	.96	1.38	1.15	.83	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.9	3.9
.04. BICYCLING.															
All	9	9	10	7	10	1.75	1.47	2.00	1.72	1.84	19.4	16.3	19.5	23.4	18.3
NE	9	9	5	10	16	1.49	1.57	.40	1.37	1.06	15.7	17.1	*	*	*
NC	10	5	11	3	4	1.99	.20	2.42	.05	.98	19.9	*	20.5	*	*
S	8	11	3	8	17	1.78	1.66	.28	1.96	2.76	22.4	*	*	25.4	*
W	9	*	6	7	10	1.76	*	.87	.88	2.19	19.7	*	*	*	20.5
Same region															
Same state	11	11	14	9	11	2.31	1.88	2.84	2.24	2.12	20.8	17.7	20.6	25.7	*
Different state	5	4	4	4	9	1.13	.34	.78	1.30	2.26	21.4	*	*	*	*
.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.															
All	22	21	27	19	23	1.22	1.38	1.48	.86	1.08	5.5	6.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
NE	21	21	14	18	29	1.41	1.46	.33	.82	1.97	6.8	7.1	*	*	*
NC	27	35	29	28	14	1.56	2.80	1.67	1.57	.39	5.7	*	5.8	5.6	*
S	18	22	16	18	18	.75	.78	.78	.75	.63	4.1	*	*	4.2	*
W	25	*	26	27	27	1.32	*	1.21	1.68	1.33	5.2	*	*	*	5.0
Same region															
Same state	23	20	29	17	31	1.33	1.51	1.71	.70	1.49	5.9	7.6	5.9	4.1	4.9
Different state	23	24	28	20	22	1.17	1.29	1.53	.88	1.14	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.3
.06. CAMPING.															
All	8	5	7	8	17	.46	.33	.40	.38	1.05	5.7	6.9	5.5	5.0	6.0
NE	5	5	7	7	11	.37	.34	.86	.26	.60	6.9	7.1	*	*	*
NC	9	15	8	3	18	.47	.45	.43	.04	1.08	5.4	*	5.6	*	*
S	8	4	6	8	18	.40	.35	.20	.40	.99	5.2	*	*	5.2	*
W	15	*	3	20	18	.93	*	.19	.85	1.15	6.1	*	*	*	6.3
Same region															
Same state	8	5	8	7	20	.49	.38	.43	.46	1.35	6.4	7.6	5.6	6.3	6.8
Different state	9	4	7	9	16	.40	.18	.41	.27	.92	4.6	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

** The difference in each column between "All" and the sum of the four row regions is the number with previous residence outside the United States.

TABLE 1.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	52	54	58	45	56	6.68	7.23	8.02	5.52	5.21	12.7	13.5	13.8	12.4	9.4
NE	54	55	52	50	45	6.93	7.12	6.14	7.79	3.44	12.9	13.0	*	15.6	*
NC	58	55	59	44	60	7.75	6.90	8.49	4.52	5.33	13.5	*	14.4	10.2	8.8
S	46	52	58	44	46	5.83	8.59	6.76	5.43	3.99	12.6	16.5	11.6	12.4	8.6
W	57	*	52	56	58	6.02	*	5.69	6.83	5.82	10.6	*	11.0	*	10.0
Same region															
Same state	52	53	59	43	55	7.01	7.09	8.52	5.67	5.54	13.5	13.5	14.4	13.3	10.2
Different state	56	62	58	46	62	6.45	7.22	8.41	4.86	6.14	11.6	11.6	14.5	10.5	9.8
.08. FISHING.															
All	29	21	33	33	30	1.99	1.76	2.05	2.20	1.88	6.8	8.5	6.2	6.6	6.4
NE	21	21	17	24	18	1.57	1.72	.43	.62	.90	7.6	8.3	*	*	*
NC	31	15	33	32	22	2.01	3.88	2.09	2.05	.93	6.4	*	6.2	*	4.2
S	34	28	37	35	25	2.25	2.02	2.32	2.34	1.14	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.8	*
W	32	*	29	27	37	2.34	*	2.18	1.46	2.67	7.2	*	*	*	7.3
Same region															
Same state	30	21	34	33	37	1.98	1.82	2.01	2.09	2.20	6.7	8.6	5.9	6.3	6.0
Different state	32	20	32	38	36	2.50	1.34	2.40	2.95	3.22	7.8	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.9
.09. HIKING.															
All	6	7	5	4	9	.26	.28	.21	.17	.49	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	5.4
NE	7	7	5	6	10	.34	.29	.10	.06	1.52	5.0	4.3	*	*	*
NC	5	10	6	1	7	.22	.18	.24	.04	.22	4.1	*	4.4	*	*
S	5	3	4	5	10	.19	.19	.11	.19	.32	4.2	*	*	4.3	*
W	9	*	2	10	10	.38	*	.03	.10	.46	4.2	*	*	*	4.7
Same region															
Same state	6	6	6	5	12	.26	.20	.25	.20	.73	4.2	3.2	4.3	4.4	*
Different state	6	8	4	4	7	.29	.66	.20	.18	.15	5.1	*	*	*	*
.10. HORSEBACK RIDING.															
All	6	4	5	5	11	.42	.29	.32	.43	.88	7.5	6.8	6.0	9.0	8.2
NE	5	4	7	4	10	.22	.22	.12	.04	.45	4.9	5.4	*	*	*
NC	5	10	6	4	4	.45	.48	.37	.27	1.15	8.2	*	6.5	*	*
S	5	5	3	5	6	.45	.76	.10	.48	.12	9.9	*	*	10.3	*
W	12	*	4	10	15	.78	*	.24	.22	1.02	6.3	*	*	*	6.7
Same region															
Same state	6	4	7	5	18	.47	.20	.46	.62	1.09	7.5	4.7	6.7	12.2	6.2
Different state	5	4	1	4	12	.29	.31	.01	.16	.93	6.4	*	*	*	*
.11. HUNTING.															
All	3	2	2	5	3	.19	.22	.16	.27	.15	5.6	8.9	4.4	5.1	*
NE	2	2	#	6	3	.17	.19	+	.06	.06	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	#	2	3	1	.11	+	.08	.47	.08	*	*	*	*	*
S	5	5	6	5	4	.29	.51	.28	.26	.15	5.3	*	*	4.9	*
W	4	*	2	10	4	.17	*	.05	.22	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	3	2	2	6	6	.18	.23	.08	.21	.32	5.3	*	*	3.6	*
Different state	3	2	#	4	3	.18	.06	.06	.38	.07	*	*	*	*	*
.12. NATURE WALKS.															
All	14	15	15	12	16	.75	1.14	.60	.55	.69	5.2	7.5	3.9	4.6	4.3
NE	14	14	14	10	21	1.07	1.14	1.26	.35	.61	7.5	8.1	*	*	*
NC	16	15	16	7	17	.63	1.68	.60	.32	.77	4.0	*	3.7	*	*
S	13	17	10	12	18	.55	.92	.46	.51	.46	4.4	*	*	4.3	*
W	17	*	15	34	14	.90	*	.47	2.49	.71	5.2	*	*	*	5.0
Same region															
Same state	14	14	17	10	10	.72	1.15	.64	.46	.24	5.3	8.1	3.8	4.5	*
Different state	16	14	14	16	19	.81	1.11	.45	.63	1.26	5.2	*	*	4.0	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during June-August 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
. 13. PICNICKING.															
All	53	57	58	43	54	2.14	2.81	2.34	1.31	2.09	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.8
NE	56	57	55	50	56	2.74	2.88	2.12	1.25	2.52	4.9	5.1	*	2.5	4.5
NC	54	52	58	35	45	2.25	2.68	2.43	1.17	1.73	4.1	*	4.2	3.4	3.9
S	48	68	57	44	56	1.59	2.87	2.12	1.33	1.69	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.0	3.0
W	56	*	56	44	58	2.09	*	1.79	1.39	2.27	3.7	*	3.2	*	3.9
Same region															
Same state	54	56	61	43	56	2.22	2.81	2.57	1.16	2.43	4.1	5.0	4.2	2.7	4.3
Different state	52	58	48	46	60	2.14	3.15	1.86	1.70	2.08	4.1	5.5	3.9	3.7	3.5
. 14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All	30	34	35	21	28	3.63	3.91	4.15	2.95	3.37	12.3	11.6	12.0	13.9	12.0
NE	34	34	29	25	39	3.85	3.96	4.19	1.28	4.61	11.5	11.7	*	*	*
NC	32	42	35	16	18	3.88	3.28	4.52	.72	2.09	12.3	*	13.0	*	*
S	25	34	40	21	39	3.46	4.05	3.03	3.30	5.70	13.6	12.0	7.6	15.5	*
W	28	*	27	34	28	3.00	*	1.55	3.24	3.24	10.1	*	*	*	11.7
Same region															
Same state	32	35	37	22	36	4.24	4.19	5.01	3.40	4.60	13.3	12.1	13.4	15.1	12.8
Different state	23	32	25	18	18	2.70	3.07	2.55	3.05	1.66	11.8	9.7	10.3	16.7	*
. 15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All	42	39	47	35	55	2.20	2.00	2.71	1.60	2.79	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.6	5.1
NE	41	39	40	49	63	2.08	2.02	2.14	2.22	2.94	5.1	5.2	*	4.6	4.7
NC	48	55	48	36	59	2.86	3.10	2.84	1.80	3.75	5.9	*	5.9	5.0	6.4
S	36	34	49	34	48	1.64	1.84	2.35	1.52	1.52	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.2
W	51	*	42	39	54	2.48	*	2.05	2.22	2.62	4.9	*	*	*	4.9
Same region															
Same state	41	39	49	32	52	2.09	1.96	2.73	1.43	2.56	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.4	4.9
Different state	43	42	46	37	56	2.38	2.26	3.29	1.72	2.69	5.5	5.4	7.2	4.7	4.8
. 16. SWIMMING.															
All	45	53	42	40	48	5.15	6.82	4.63	3.97	5.36	11.5	12.9	11.1	10.0	11.3
NE	54	54	48	60	55	7.13	7.30	3.38	7.19	6.87	13.2	13.6	*	11.9	12.2
NC	42	58	43	41	38	5.10	8.70	5.01	5.90	4.10	12.0	*	11.8	14.4	10.9
S	39	48	32	38	45	3.54	4.01	2.89	3.52	4.38	9.2	8.4	9.0	9.3	9.7
W	49	*	45	51	51	5.61	*	4.16	5.20	5.85	11.5	*	*	*	11.6
Same region															
Same state	46	54	45	38	55	5.61	7.43	5.43	3.61	6.71	12.1	13.7	12.1	9.5	12.2
Different state	41	52	34	38	45	4.38	6.79	3.33	3.31	4.85	10.6	13.2	9.8	8.8	10.7
. 17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	33	43	29	27	34	4.34	6.46	3.66	3.18	3.88	13.1	15.1	12.6	11.8	11.4
NE	41	42	38	26	37	6.29	6.64	6.43	1.28	6.18	15.5	15.8	*	*	*
NC	30	62	28	21	36	3.55	4.62	3.58	1.71	4.49	12.0	*	12.6	*	12.4
S	30	36	33	27	44	3.52	3.58	4.23	3.44	3.11	11.9	10.0	12.8	12.6	7.1
W	32	*	21	32	31	3.60	*	1.16	3.63	3.23	11.4	*	*	*	10.4
Same region															
Same state	33	42	30	27	34	4.45	6.57	3.58	3.43	3.12	13.4	15.7	11.9	12.7	9.3
Different state	30	42	22	28	28	4.26	6.88	3.59	3.45	3.37	14.3	16.4	16.5	12.3	11.9
. 18. WATER SKIING.															
All	6	4	6	6	9	.30	.29	.21	.34	.43	5.1	6.5	3.8	5.8	4.7
NE	4	4	#	3	11	.28	.30	+	.16	.31	6.7	7.4	*	*	*
NC	5	#	6	4	4	.21	+	.23	.21	.16	3.9	*	3.7	*	*
S	6	9	4	6	8	.34	.36	.22	.36	.28	5.4	*	*	5.9	*
W	10	*	8	7	11	.47	*	.11	.39	.59	4.9	*	*	*	5.3
Same region															
Same state	6	4	7	6	14	.37	.34	.26	.39	.85	6.0	8.1	4.1	6.4	*
Different state	6	4	4	6	8	.21	.14	.08	.31	.28	3.9	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 1. 06 Median age by sex and median family income by free and time-money restricted participation of persons 12 years and over and median years at schooling completed of persons 25 years and over; persons with general preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960 *

National Recreation Survey

Activity	Median age (years) Persons 12 years & over		Median family income (\$1000) Persons 12 years & over #			Median years schooling-- persons 25 years and over
	Male	Female	All	Participation freely	Time-Money restricted	
All persons	38.0	39.0	5.1	--	--	10.5
Some preference for:						
Swimming	28.0	29.0	5.8	6.2	5.6	12.0
Fishing	39.0	39.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	10.0
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	36.0	32.0	6.3	7.1	6.3	11.5
Water skiing	22.5	20.0	6.9	8.8	6.5	12.0
Camping	33.0	32.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	11.5
Hunting	38.0	39.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	8.5
Hiking	29.0	32.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	12.0
Nature walks	50.5	47.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	11.5
Picnicking	41.0	38.5	4.9	5.3	4.5	10.5
Playing golf	38.5	35.5	8.1	8.6	7.6	12.5
Playing baseball**	16.5	+	5.4	6.3	4.7	11.5
Playing tennis	32.5	21.5	6.1	+	6.3	15.0
Playing other games or sports	22.5	20.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	11.5
Walking for pleasure	54.5	42.5	4.2	4.0	5.2	9.0
Horseback riding	22.5	18.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	11.5
Bicycling	13.5	16.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	+
Driving for pleasure	43.0	44.0	4.9	5.3	4.3	10.0
Sightseeing	46.0	45.5	5.1	5.6	5.0	10.5
Attending outdoor sports events**	42.0	36.0	5.2	5.5	5.0	10.5
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	38.0	47.5	5.5	4.9	6.7	12.0
Limited preferences						
No first choice	63.0	60.5	3.0	--	--	8.0
First but no second choice	56.0	56.5	3.4	--	--	8.0
Second but no third choice	45.0	49.0	4.6	--	--	8.5

* Medians are computed from grouped data. Years are rounded to the nearest half year and dollars to the nearest \$100.

Total includes persons with participation restricted by lack of facilities or ability and by other reasons. Persons participating freely engage in preferred activities as often as desired. Time-money restricted are persons not participating as often as desired due to lack of time, money, equipment or transportation.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

** Persons with preference for baseball unspecified active or passive are excluded.

TABLE 1.07 Percent of persons 12 years and over with vacation away from home, one or more outdoor recreation trips or one or more outdoor recreation outings, June-August 1960, by major region, age and color, age and sex, and income

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Vacations					Trips					Outings				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes (age in years)	34	35	35	30	37	18	16	19	18	24	58	63	61	48	64
12 - 17	51	47	56	51	50	29	21	32	29	33	79	91	80	70	73
18 - 44	33	37	33	30	34	21	18	21	21	27	68	72	71	56	79
45 - 64	33	34	35	26	39	14	13	14	11	20	43	48	45	33	48
65 or over	21	18	18	19	32	6	5	8	4	10	29	30	31	21	37
White (age in years)	36	35	37	33	38	20	16	20	21	24	59	63	60	50	64
12 - 17	54	47	60	57	52	31	22	34	37	35	81	91	81	75	72
18 - 44	34	37	33	32	35	23	19	23	25	28	70	74	71	59	79
45 - 64	35	34	37	31	41	15	13	14	14	21	43	47	44	36	49
65 or over	20	18	19	17	31	7	5	8	4	10	28	30	30	20	36
Nonwhite	22	37	18	19	19	5	9	6	3	6	52	60	72	40	65
Male (age in years)	32	32	32	28	36	21	18	22	23	26	58	65	58	50	65
12 - 17	51	48	57	51	44	33	23	41	36	33	78	92	80	70	67
18 - 44	30	33	28	29	32	23	19	23	26	29	68	72	68	57	82
45 - 64	28	27	32	20	39	16	18	14	15	22	44	49	43	39	49
65 or over	20	20	16	13	38	9	7	11	9	11	29	37	28	19	35
Female (age in years)	36	38	38	32	38	16	14	17	13	22	58	61	63	46	63
12 - 17	51	46	55	49	55	24	19	25	21	34	80	91	81	70	79
18 - 44	36	40	37	30	36	19	18	19	16	24	68	72	75	55	77
45 - 64	37	40	39	31	39	11	9	14	8	18	41	47	47	27	47
65 or over	21	16	19	25	27	4	4	5	#	9	30	26	34	24	38
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	14	18	14	12	13	6	7	6	6	3	31	31	33	28	41
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	19	15	15	19	31	11	9	13	9	15	46	42	54	43	51
3,000 - 4,499	27	28	29	25	28	14	9	15	19	14	58	62	62	51	62
4,500 - 5,999	39	37	38	44	37	19	16	18	24	21	64	68	66	53	68
6,000 - 7,999	41	43	43	40	35	23	22	25	24	22	68	71	65	68	70
8,000 - 9,999	50	49	48	56	47	27	19	21	29	44	65	65	69	57	70
10,000 - 14,999	50	41	59	49	52	30	23	33	29	35	72	73	76	61	76
15,000 or more	47	55	46	*	*	29	25	27	*	*	60	62	57	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 1. 08 Percent of persons 12 years and over with vacation away from home, one or more outdoor recreation trips or one or more outdoor recreation outings, June-August 1960, by age, number of persons in household, color, family income, health by sex, and impairments by sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Vacations					Trips					Outings				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 or over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 or over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 or over
All Classes	34	51	33	33	21	18	29	21	14	6	58	79	68	43	29
Persons in household															
1	23	*	25	24	22	10	*	23	10	4	35	*	57	33	27
2	29	*	33	33	17	17	*	31	16	6	45	*	61	42	30
3	37	61	37	35	27	17	34	20	10	11	55	69	67	41	28
4	39	55	35	38	17	20	28	19	17	7	70	84	74	52	30
5	37	49	32	36	*	23	29	24	14	*	65	76	68	40	*
6	39	62	35	23	*	22	41	19	9	*	72	90	71	54	*
7 or more	28	40	23	11	*	13	21	11	2	*	63	75	63	31	*
White	36	54	34	35	20	20	31	23	15	7	59	81	70	43	28
Non-white	22	31	25	10	22	5	9	5	3	3	52	68	55	36	42
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500		33	15	10	11		11	6	4	6		57	46	20	22
\$1,500 - \$2,999		29	16	16	20		25	14	4	6		78	58	34	24
3,000 - 4,499		40	23	29	23		19	17	9	8		81	66	42	38
4,500 - 5,999		52	38	35	30		28	19	18	2		85	71	44	40
6,000 - 7,999		54	39	37	42		39	25	15	6		82	73	53	42
8,000 - 9,999		73	45	49	*		35	28	21	*		79	72	49	*
10,000 - 14,999		75	44	50	*		37	32	23	*		80	76	60	*
15,000 or more		*	38	51	*		*	37	29	*		*	71	49	*
Male - all classes	32	51	30	28	20	21	33	23	16	9	58	78	68	44	29
State of Health															
Excellent	36	51	31	33	29	27	36	25	25	14	68	78	70	52	35
Good	34	53	32	32	21	20	29	23	15	7	59	80	68	46	34
Fair	21	*	20	22	19	17	*	22	16	10	44	*	62	39	28
Poor	11	*	*	13	12	6	*	*	4	7	25	*	*	28	16
Impairments															
None	33	52	31	29	22	22	35	24	16	8	60	78	68	48	28
Not limiting	27	*	29	24	*	15	*	14	15	*	59	*	70	34	*
Limiting	23	*	27	25	14	17	*	27	16	10	42	*	69	30	25
Female - all classes	36	51	36	37	21	16	24	19	11	4	58	80	68	41	30
State of Health															
Excellent	43	58	40	40	*	22	30	22	16	*	68	79	69	58	*
Good	40	46	38	44	30	14	15	17	10	6	62	82	71	43	40
Fair	25	*	20	32	18	12	*	17	11	6	44	*	64	33	30
Poor	15	*	*	10	18	4	*	*	7	1	21	*	*	24	8
Impairments															
None	38	52	37	39	22	16	23	19	12	5	60	80	67	43	32
Not limiting	33	*	*	42	*	16	*	*	14	*	52	*	*	22	*
Limiting	24	*	23	24	20	8	*	7	6	4	42	*	77	39	23

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.09 Percent of persons with vacations away from home, one or more outdoor recreation trips or one or more outdoor recreation outings during June-August 1960 by age of person and education of person or education of head of household

	National Recreation Survey Data						
	Education of Head: age of person			Education of person: age of person			
	All	12-24	12-17	18-24	All 25 or more	25-44	45-64 65 or more
VACATIONS							
All persons	42	51	30		31	34	33 21
4 yrs. or less	23	23	23		12	13	12 11
5 - 7 yrs.	35	42	26		20	17	23 16
8 yrs.	34	46	18		28	23	32 28
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	41	51	28		29	29	32 16
4 yrs.	47	56	37		40	40	42 21
College 1 - 3 yrs.	51	69	36		39	42	38 *
4 yrs. or more	63	76	40		47	47	46 *
TRIPS							
All persons	27	29	25		15	20	14 6
4 yrs. or less	13	12	17		6	9	6 5
5 - 7 yrs.	13	14	11		8	8	9 6
8 yrs.	17	21	12		10	9	10 11
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	32	35	28		16	20	15 2
4 yrs.	31	33	27		20	22	19 6
College 1 - 3 yrs.	34	36	33		19	22	18 *
4 yrs. or more	47	44	51		26	32	22 *
OUTINGS							
All persons	76	79	72		52	67	43 29
4 yrs or less	62	69	50		27	57	22 18
5 - 7 yrs.	69	75	61		34	45	35 22
8 yrs.	78	80	75		45	56	43 36
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	78	78	78		55	64	50 28
4 yrs.	79	84	75		64	74	47 38
College 1 - 3 yrs.	90	93	87		62	76	50 *
4 yrs. or more	63	69	51		60	68	46 *

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.10 Percent of June-August 1960 person-occasions with expenditures away from home, 50 cents or more, by type of occasion, type of expense and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data																				
Socio-economic charac- teristic	Vacations							Trips							Outings					
	All expense	Transpor- tation	Lodging	Food	Outdoor recreation	Other recreation	Miscella- neous	All expense	Transpor- tation	Lodging	Food	Outdoor recreation	Other recreation	Miscella- neous	All expense	Transpor- tation	Food	Outdoor recreation	Other recreation	Miscella- neous
All classes	98	96	54	77	41	24	42	89	82	22	46	19	11	18	60	31	32	20	5	7
Male (age in years)	99	96	57	78	44	28	42	86	80	19	46	20	9	17	64	33	36	23	6	9
12-17	97	91	47	61	33	24	42	70	59	11	46	14	8	12	58	21	36	16	4	6
18-24	100	100	36	75	38	32	38	91	85	15	43	23	10	10	66	38	41	21	5	5
25-44	100	97	64	86	52	38	46	88	82	22	46	26	10	24	70	37	35	31	9	13
45-64	100	97	66	88	54	24	41	93	92	24	47	15	9	17	63	42	36	21	3	9
65 or more	98	95	47	70	16	9	33	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	58	37	23	18	7	4
Female (age in years)	98	97	52	76	38	21	42	92	85	25	46	18	13	19	55	29	28	18	3	5
12-17	95	94	41	69	41	23	43	89	82	19	22	13	4	14	50	17	27	20	6	5
18-24	100	100	46	75	40	20	47	92	85	19	35	10	18	28	62	37	32	16	5	7
25-44	98	97	57	83	42	21	42	93	86	30	59	28	19	20	54	28	26	18	2	5
45-64	99	98	62	77	35	23	44	93	84	25	49	14	3	14	60	39	26	17	1	6
65 or more	98	96	33	52	10	10	27	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	58	37	29	5	0	5
Family Income																				
Less than \$1,500	100	96	12	35	12	6	23	94	77	17	49	20	*	6	48	22	23	11	3	2
\$ 1,500-\$ 2,999	96	94	29	60	15	14	34	86	68	14	53	7	13	15	45	26	18	14	4	7
3,000- 4,499	97	96	44	70	32	18	37	85	80	20	40	17	6	19	58	31	29	18	2	6
4,500- 5,999	99	96	53	79	41	26	42	91	87	19	47	22	11	19	58	29	32	19	5	6
6,000- 7,999	100	97	66	82	47	24	48	82	75	21	35	21	13	15	65	30	35	22	3	7
8,000- 9,999	99	97	54	85	46	30	42	92	91	19	49	17	7	27	73	38	42	28	6	10
10,000- 14,999	100	100	72	88	54	31	54	92	83	28	53	20	14	11	65	37	33	23	6	7
15,000 or more	94	92	62	73	55	30	48	93	84	49	63	27	14	24	59	37	35	23	8	13
Region																				
NE	97	95	58	74	39	32	50	91	87	27	50	25	16	18	60	28	35	23	5	7
NC	99	97	59	81	48	23	43	90	84	25	49	20	13	17	58	31	29	17	4	7
S	98	96	44	72	34	19	38	82	74	16	35	12	6	22	63	34	30	21	2	8
W	100	98	56	83	39	22	34	95	86	19	53	21	5	11	56	34	30	17	6	7
Residence																				
In SMA																				
Urban-over 1 mil.	99	97	63	79	42	32	47	94	90	29	56	22	16	16	66	35	37	25	8	9
under 1 mil.	98	94	58	80	41	23	45	84	80	18	39	18	6	12	55	30	29	17	3	6
Rural	99	97	54	81	50	21	43	87	84	20	40	17	13	34	61	30	22	26	5	8
Not in SMA																				
Urban	97	96	47	69	38	18	32	94	81	24	47	16	9	20	55	29	28	16	1	5
Rural, farm	99	99	39	68	17	16	39	94	81	23	54	21	10	17	45	31	22	7	2	5
Rural, non-farm	100	98	45	76	39	24	39	82	72	15	41	21	7	12	61	27	38	18	3	6

* Less than .5 percent.

Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.11 Percent of outdoor recreation trips, and percent of outdoor recreation outings, by persons 12 years and over, by region, place of residence, and major purpose, during June-August, 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Major purpose	All	Region				Residence				
		NE	NC	S	W	In SMA			Not in SMA	
						urban		rural	urban	rural
						over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.			
TRIPS										
All purposes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Camping	11	5	11	12	19	6	10	6	10	25
Fishing	26	17	26	33	26	13	29	23	41	33
Hunting	1	#	#	2	#	#	1	1	#	1
Driving for pleasure	5	11	5	1	2	9	2	5	3	3
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	8	8	4	12	8	7	7	13	8	6
Swimming	19	31	15	11	18	33	19	16	9	7
Water skiing	2	#	1	4	3	#	3	4	1	1
Playing outdoor games or sports *	1	2	#	2	#	2	2	1	#	#
Hiking	2	#	#	5	#	#	#	8	#	#
Picnicking	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	5
Sightseeing	8	5	10	7	10	9	7	3	10	10
Attending outdoor sports events *	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	#	3	3
Rest and relaxation	3	6	3	#	2	3	7	1	2	#
No particular reason	6	5	11	2	3	8	6	9	4	1
All other	5	4	8	3	6	6	3	8	4	5
Adjusted sample trips	1776	464	487	532	293	480	433	293	205	365
OUTINGS										
All purposes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fishing	10	5	12	21	9	5	8	12	17	15
Driving for pleasure	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	3	3
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	4	2	5	4	5	2	4	5	5	5
Swimming	33	45	22	26	30	37	34	29	33	27
Water skiing	2	#	2	2	4	1	3	2	2	2
Playing outdoor games or sports *	3	1	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	2
Picnicking	28	30	31	24	23	26	29	31	20	32
Sightseeing	5	4	5	4	10	6	5	6	4	5
Attending outdoor sports events *	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	3	1	1
Rest and relaxation	1	1	#	3	1	1	#	#	5	#
No particular reason	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	#
All other	7	6	8	7	6	9	7	5	6	5
Adjusted sample person outings	13028	4983	3427	2529	2089	3972	2691	1758	1633	2974

* Excludes outings with major purpose of baseball unspecified with respect to active or passive (1 percent of persons).

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 1. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960, by degree of participation in selected activities during June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	<u>Swimming</u>				<u>Fishing</u>				<u>Boating</u>			
		All	0	1-10	11 or more	All	0	1-5	6 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more
(Participation Activity)	--	42	17	66	86	33	19	59	81	11	6	22	46
First choice	--	22	7	36	52	18	9	32	50	2	1	5	12
Second choice	--	12	6	18	24	9	6	17	19	5	2	9	20
Third choice	--	7	4	12	10	6	4	10	12	4	3	7	14
Water activities													
Swimming	42	--	--	--	--	40	48	43	--	38	53	58	--
Fishing	33	--	36	31	25	--	--	--	--	32	35	45	--
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	11	--	7	14	19	9	15	18	--	--	--	--	--
Water skiing	5	--	1	8	12	3	8	9	--	2	11	23	--
Land activities													
Camping	10	--	8	12	15	8	15	18	--	8	17	19	--
Hunting	10	--	11	8	6	7	14	22	--	10	9	10	--
Hiking	3	--	2	3	4	3	2	2	--	3	3	3	--
Nature walks	3	--	4	3	1	3	2	2	--	3	1	2	--
Other active activities													
Picnicking	33	--	37	33	19	38	25	16	--	37	24	13	--
Walking for pleasure	11	--	14	8	5	13	5	3	--	12	6	2	--
Horseback riding	6	--	4	7	15	6	8	6	--	5	11	9	--
Bicycling	3	--	2	5	7	4	4	3	--	4	3	2	--
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	25	--	30	22	13	29	18	12	--	27	23	11	--
Sightseeing	18	--	23	13	9	21	12	9	--	19	17	6	--
Attending outdoor sports events *	11	--	12	12	7	12	10	9	--	12	10	7	--
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	4	--	5	4	3	5	3	1	--	5	3	2	--
Adjusted sample persons	4409	--	2426	1337	646	3121	837	451	--	3431	666	312	--

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.

TABLE 1. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960, by degree of participation in selected activities during June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey

Preference	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	Camping				Hunting				Hiking			
		All	0	1-6	7 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
(Participation Activity)	--	10	7	42	69	10	8	51	60	3	2	9	21
First choice	--	4	3	10	33	3	2	15	27	+	+	1	7
Second choice	--	3	2	17	20	4	4	23	17	1	1	5	7
Third choice	--	3	2	15	16	2	2	14	15	1	1	3	6
Water activities													
Swimming	42		41	51	50		41	49	52		40	63	60
Fishing	33		32	47	37		33	45	58		33	31	27
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	11		11	15	21		11	11	13		11	12	13
Water skiing	5		4	13	22		4	22	17		4	13	5
Land activities													
Camping	10		--	--	--		10	18	15		9	25	34
Hunting	10		9	12	13		--	--	--		10	10	7
Hiking	3		2	5	3		3	+	6		--	--	--
Nature walks	3		3	2	3		3	2	+		3	2	4
Other active activities													
Picnicking	33		35	21	9		34	11	6		34	23	16
Walking for pleasure	11		11	3	4		11	1	6		11	8	13
Horseback riding	6		6	13	8		6	12	12		6	13	11
Bicycling	3		3	3	5		3	3	2		3	6	6
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	25		26	13	11		26	16	12		26	18	11
Sightseeing	18		19	12	9		19	5	4		19	11	10
Attending sports events *	11		12	9	3		12	9	2		11	14	12
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	4		4	2	2		4	2	+		4	5	9
Adjusted sample persons	4409		4052	241	116		4261	96	52		4150	177	82

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.

+ Less than .5 percent.

National Recreation Survey

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.
+ Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 1. 13 Participation in preferred activities (first, second or third choice) by persons 12 years and over by preferred activity and family income - summer period 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Family Income	Percent restricted by:						Percent restricted by:					
	All With Preference	Percent Participating Freely *	Facilities #	Time-Money	Ability +	Other	All With Preference	Percent Participating Freely *	Facilities #	Time-Money	Ability +	Other
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.												
All Classes	100	19	31	35	4	10	100	37	10	35	10	7
Less than \$3,000	100	9	27	36	6	21	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	24	36	24	3	13	100	40	12	33	9	7
6,000 - 9,999	100	18	30	49	##	4	100	43	9	36	6	6
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
Attending outdoor sports events												
All Classes	100	36	10	46	3	5	100	42	5	39	4	10
Less than \$3,000	100	31	10	43	7	8	100	32	5	45	8	10
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	33	9	53	1	3	100	43	4	40	3	11
6,000 - 9,999	100	48	7	38	1	6	100	47	6	35	2	10
10,000 and over	100	34	14	44	3	6	100	58	3	32	2	5
Bicycling												
All Classes	100	56	4	36	1	3	100	49	8	33	5	5
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	48	7	27	11	7
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	63	7	25	2	3	100	51	8	33	4	4
6,000 - 9,999	100	51	2	45	##	2	100	49	4	40	3	3
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	46	11	32	2	9
Boating other than sailing or canoeing												
All Classes	100	27	9	58	2	3	100	45	10	32	3	10
Less than \$3,000	100	17	17	59	6	2	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	25	9	57	3	7	100	33	8	45	6	8
6,000 - 9,999	100	27	8	62	1	1	100	58	11	18	##	13
10,000 and over	100	34	9	56	1	##	100	**	**	**	**	**
Camping												
All Classes	100	23	7	58	3	10	100	33	8	49	3	7
Less than \$3,000	100	10	7	67	7	10	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	23	5	58	3	10	100	29	10	55	2	5
6,000 - 9,999	100	27	10	51	2	11	100	39	4	47	3	7
10,000 and over	100	25	9	60	##	6	100	33	12	43	3	9
Driving for pleasure												
All Classes	100	53	1	38	4	4	100	24	22	42	9	3
Less than \$3,000	100	39	##	52	7	2	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	56	##	36	4	4	100	29	16	48	3	3
6,000 - 9,999	100	57	3	32	3	6	100	20	17	40	23	##
10,000 and over	100	65	##	34	##	1	100	**	**	**	**	**
Fishing												
All Classes	100	25	7	57	5	6	100	32	2	55	5	7
Less than \$3,000	100	24	7	56	9	5	100	21	3	58	8	10
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	28	6	57	4	6	100	34	1	55	4	6
6,000 - 9,999	100	23	10	56	2	8	100	38	3	52	3	5
10,000 and over	100	18	10	63	1	8	100	37	##	58	3	2
Hiking												
All Classes	100	34	12	39	6	8	100	39	13	38	5	5
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	29	14	43	8	5
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	39	4	46	4	7	100	36	12	41	5	6
6,000 - 9,999	100	21	15	52	3	9	100	42	14	37	2	5
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	47	15	32	2	4
Horseback riding												
All Classes	100	25	15	49	6	5	100	64	3	18	11	5
Less than \$3,000	100	32	2	59	5	2	100	65	1	13	17	4
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	24	14	54	5	2	100	67	3	17	9	5
6,000 - 9,999	100	22	15	47	6	9	100	50	5	30	10	6
10,000 and over	100	29	22	41	2	6	100	72	2	16	5	5
Hunting												
All Classes	100	24	7	54	9	6	100	19	12	62	4	3
Less than \$3,000	100	26	7	52	9	6	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	26	3	54	9	9	100	17	10	67	3	3
6,000 - 9,999	100	19	13	56	10	1	100	12	12	64	8	3
10,000 and over	100	17	17	53	6	8	100	29	18	52	2	##
Nature walks												
All Classes	100	37	10	35	10	7	100	37	10	35	10	7
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	40	12	33	9	7	100	40	12	33	9	7
6,000 - 9,999	100	43	9	36	6	6	100	43	9	36	6	6
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
Picnicking												
All Classes	100	42	5	39	4	10	100	42	5	39	4	10
Less than \$3,000	100	32	5	45	8	10	100	32	5	45	8	10
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	43	4	40	3	11	100	43	4	40	3	11
6,000 - 9,999	100	47	6	35	2	10	100	47	6	35	2	10
10,000 and over	100	58	3	32	2	5	100	58	3	32	2	5
Playing other games or sports												
All Classes	100	49	8	33	5	5	100	49	8	33	5	5
Less than \$3,000	100	48	7	27	11	7	100	48	7	27	11	7
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	51	8	33	4	4	100	51	8	33	4	4
6,000 - 9,999	100	49	4	40	3	3	100	49	4	40	3	3
10,000 and over	100	46	11	32	2	9	100	46	11	32	2	9
Playing baseball												
All Classes	100	45	10	32	3	10	100	45	10	32	3	10
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	33	8	45	6	8	100	33	8	45	6	8
6,000 - 9,999	100	58	11	18	##	13	100	58	11	18	##	13
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
Playing golf												
All Classes	100	33	8	49	3	7	100	33	8	49	3	7
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	29	10	55	2	5	100	29	10	55	2	5
6,000 - 9,999	100	39	4	47	3	7	100	39	4	47	3	7
10,000 and over	100	33	12	43	3	9	100	33	12	43	3	9
Playing tennis												
All Classes	100	24	22	42	9	3	100	24	22	42	9	3
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	29	16	48	3	3	100	29	16	48	3	3
6,000 - 9,999	100	20	17	40	23	##	100	20	17	40	23	##
10,000 and over	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
Sightseeing												
All Classes	100	32	2	55	5	7	100	32	2	55	5	7
Less than \$3,000	100	21	3	58	8	10	100	21	3	58	8	10
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	34	1	55	4	6	100	34	1	55	4	6
6,000 - 9,999	100	38	3	52	3	5	100	38	3	52	3	5
10,000 and over	100	37	##	58	3	2	100	37	##	58	3	2
Swimming												
All Classes	100	39	13	38	5	5	100	39	13	38	5	5
Less than \$3,000	100	29	14	43	8	5	100	29	14	43	8	5
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	36	12	41	5	6	100	36	12	41	5	6
6,000 - 9,999	100	42	14	37	2	5	100	42	14	37	2	5
10,000 and over	100	47	15	32	2	4	100	47	15	32	2	4
Walking for pleasure												
All Classes	100	64	3	18	11	5	100	64	3	18	11	5
Less than \$3,000	100	65	1	13	17	4	100	65	1	13	17	4
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	67	3	17	9	5	100	67	3	17	9	5
6,000 - 9,999	100	50	5	30	10	6	100	50	5	30	10	6
10,000 and over	100	72	2	16	5	5	100	72	2	16	5	5
Water skiing												
All Classes	100	19	12	62	4	3	100	19	12	62	4	3
Less than \$3,000	100	**	**	**	**	**	100	**	**	**	**	**
\$ 3,000 - \$5,999	100	17	10	67	3	3	100	17	10	67	3	3
6,000 - 9,999	100	12	12	64	8	3	100	12	12	64	8	3
10,000 and over	100	29	18	52	2	##	100	29	18	52	2	##

TABLE 1. 14A Percent of persons 12 years and over with free and restricted participation in preferred activities (first, second or third choices) by sex and type of restriction, summer period, 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

	All Persons			Male			Female		
	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice
All persons	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No preference	5	13	23	5	12	22	5	13	24
Free participation *	29	35	33	29	33	33	29	36	33
Restricted participation	66	53	44	66	55	45	66	51	42
Time restrictions	37	28	21	42	33	24	32	23	19
Work-connected	32	24	18	39	30	23	25	18	14
Family-connected	5	4	3	2	2	2	7	5	5
Financial restrictions	11	10	8	10	9	7	12	10	9
Lack of money	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3
Lack of equipment	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3
Lack of transportation	3	3	2	2	2	1	5	4	3
Facility restrictions	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6	6
Crowded or inadequate	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
Too distant	6	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4
Participant unable (because of:)	5	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	3
Physical condition	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	2	2
Age, too young or too old	1	1	#	1	1	1	1	1	#
Fear or lack of skill	#	#	#	#	#	#	1	1	1
Other restrictions	6	5	5	3	3	4	8	7	6
Lack of companion	3	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	3

* Participation as often as desired.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 1. 14B Participation in preferred activities by persons 12 years and over with some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer 1960, by activity and sex

		National Recreation Survey Data																			
		Preferred activity (first, second, or third choice)																			
		Swimming	Fishing	Boating other than sailing or canoeing	Water skiing	Camping	Hunting	Hiking	Nature walks	Picnicking	Playing golf	Playing baseball ++	Playing tennis	Playing other games or sports	Walking for Pleasure	Horseback riding	Bicycling	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending outdoor sports events++	Attending outdoor concerts, drama
All persons (percent)																					
All		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Participating freely*		39	25	27	19	23	24	34	37	42	33	45	24	49	64	25	56	53	32	36	19
Restrictions:																					
Facilities#		13	7	9	12	7	7	12	10	5	8	10	22	8	3	15	4	1	2	10	31
Financial+		7	9	32	33	10	6	4	2	7	7	2	9	3	1	26	24	18	15	12	11
Time**		32	48	26	29	47	48	36	33	32	42	31	33	30	17	23	12	21	40	35	25
Ability##		5	5	2	4	3	9	6	10	4	3	3	9	5	11	6	1	4	5	3	4
Other		5	6	3	3	10	6	8	7	10	7	10	3	5	5	5	3	4	7	5	10
Male (percent)																					
All		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Participating freely*		42	24	25	18	22	23	39	26	49	29	44	24	51	74	28	69	55	33	33	22
Restrictions:																					
Facilities#		12	7	9	12	8	7	2	21	4	6	10	30	7	2	15	***	1	***	9	38
Financial+		5	9	34	37	9	6	8	3	6	8	***	6	1	2	22	22	15	12	9	4
Time**		35	51	28	30	51	48	37	38	33	47	31	33	31	12	25	7	24	47	41	25
Ability##		4	4	2	2	3	9	8	13	3	3	4	6	5	9	7	***	3	4	3	4
Other		4	4	1	1	8	6	6	***	5	7	11	***	4	2	5	2	1	4	4	7
Female (percent)																					
All		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	###	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Participating freely*		37	26	29	20	24	30	31	41	39	42	###	23	47	60	23	48	51	32	42	18
Restrictions:																					
Facilities#		15	8	10	12	7	3	20	6	5	14	###	18	9	3	15	6	1	3	10	28
Financial+		8	10	29	26	12	3	***	2	8	5	###	11	7	1	30	26	19	16	15	14
Time**		29	40	24	28	43	47	35	31	31	31	###	32	28	19	22	15	19	36	24	24
Ability##		5	5	2	7	3	7	5	9	4	3	###	11	4	11	5	1	5	5	2	5
Other		6	11	6	6	12	10	9	11	12	5	###	5	6	6	6	4	6	8	7	11

* Persons participating freely engage in the activity as often as desired.

Restricted by facilities which are too crowded, inadequate or distant.

+ Restricted by lack of money, equipment or transportation.

** Restricted by lack of time due to work or family responsibilities.

Unable because of physical condition, age (too young or too old), or fear.

++ Persons with preference for baseball unspecified active or passive are excluded.

*** Less than .5 percent.

Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1. 15 Median age by sex and median family income by free and time-money restricted participation of persons 12 years and over and median years at schooling completed of persons 25 years and over: persons with general preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer period, 1960 *

National Recreation Survey Data

Preferences	Median Age (years) Persons 12 years and over		Median Family Income (\$1000) Persons 12 years and over #			Median Years Schooling— Persons 25 years and over
	Male	Female	All	Participating Freely	Time- Money Restricted	
All persons	38.0	39.0	5.1	---	---	10.5
Some preference for:						
Swimming	28.0	29.0	5.8	6.2	5.6	12.0
Fishing	39.0	39.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	10.0
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	36.0	32.0	6.3	7.1	6.3	11.5
Water skiing	22.5	20.0	6.9	8.8	6.5	12.0
Camping	33.0	32.0	5.6	6.0	5.4	11.5
Hunting	38.0	39.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	8.5
Hiking	29.0	32.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	12.0
Nature walks	50.5	47.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	11.5
Picnicking	41.0	38.5	4.9	5.3	4.5	10.5
Playing golf	38.5	35.5	8.1	8.6	7.6	12.5
Playing baseball **	16.5	+	5.4	6.3	4.7	11.5
Playing tennis	32.5	21.5	6.1	+	6.3	15.0
Playing other games or sports	22.5	20.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	11.5
Walking for pleasure	54.5	42.5	4.2	4.0	5.2	9.0
Horseback riding	22.5	18.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	11.5
Bicycling	13.5	16.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	+
Driving for pleasure	43.0	44.0	4.9	5.3	4.3	10.0
Sightseeing	46.0	45.5	5.1	5.6	5.0	10.5
Attending outdoor sports events **	42.0	36.0	5.2	5.5	5.0	10.5
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	38.0	47.5	5.5	4.9	6.7	12.0
Limited preferences						
No first choice	63.0	60.5	3.0	---	---	8.0
First but no second choice	56.0	56.5	3.4	---	---	8.0
Second but no third choice	45.0	49.0	4.6	---	---	8.5

* Medians are computed from grouped data. Years are rounded to the nearest half year and dollars to the nearest \$100.

Total includes persons with participation restricted by lack of facilities or ability and by other reasons. Persons participating freely engage in preferred activities as often as desired. Time-money restricted are persons not participating as often as desired due to lack of time, money, equipment or transportation.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

** Persons with preference for baseball unspecified active or passive are excluded.

TABLE 1. 16 Percent of persons 12 years and over desiring outdoor recreation activities not engaged in and reason for nonparticipation by activity, summer period 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Desired activity not engaged in:	Percent of persons	Reason for not participating - percent of persons desiring						All other reasons
		All reasons	Facilities too crowded inadequate or distant	Equipment	Lack of:			
					Money	Time*	Ability#	
All persons	100							
by activity	57							
All activities	43	100	17	17	11	25	21	8
Swimming	4	100	17	1	4	23	49	5
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	4	100	9	42	26	10	5	8
Water skiing	5	100	11	33	4	7	41	4
Fishing	3	100	20	9	7	38	14	11
Sailing	1	100	13	47	16	11	7	5
Playing outdoor games or sports +	7	100	22	4	6	35	24	10
Golf	3	100	16	3	16	40	20	5
Tennis	2	100	29	5	**	29	26	11
Baseball +	1	100	13	**	**	49	29	9
Other	2	100	28	6	**	23	26	17
Horseback riding	4	100	22	27	15	15	12	11
Camping	2	100	14	8	13	45	8	11
Hunting	1	100	6	16	8	34	27	8
Driving for pleasure	1	100	14	32	14	16	21	4
Sightseeing	1	100	7	3	29	41	10	10
Attending outdoor sports events +	1	100	19	##	19	43	8	11
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1	100	47	##	7	20	7	20
All other activities	5	100	23	14	9	25	21	7

* Lack of time because of family responsibilities (5 percent), because of work (21 percent) for all activities.

Unable because of lack of skill (7 percent), age (3 percent), physical condition (9 percent), and fear (3 percent).

+ Persons desiring baseball unspecified with respect to active or passive (1 percent of persons) have been omitted.

** Less than .5 percent.

Not applicable.

TABLE 1.17 General Preferences: Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960, by major region and place of residence, age, and sex
National Recreation Survey Data

Region, Place of Residence, Age - Sex	Swimming	Fishing	Boating #	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games +			Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events
							1st	2nd	3rd				
United States	42	33	11	10	10	33	8	6	5	11	25	18	11
Residence in SMA													
Urban: over 1,000,000	52	20	9	7	4	33	9	9	6	17	25	17	11
Urban: under 1,000,000	43	31	11	11	7	34	9	6	6	10	27	17	11
Rural	45	34	12	13	11	33	9	8	6	8	19	17	9
Not in SMA													
Urban	35	38	14	9	9	34	6	6	5	11	27	19	14
Rural	32	45	12	13	18	32	6	4	4	6	27	20	12
Northeast	52	20	12	6	5	32	10	8	5	16	27	15	11
Residence in SMA													
Urban: over 1,000,000	57	15	9	4	2	31	11	10	5	21	25	14	11
Urban: under 1,000,000	48	21	12	7	3	33	10	10	7	13	31	19	9
Rural	47	20	10	2	8	27	13	6	6	12	27	20	10
Not in SMA													
Urban	40	26	14	3	7	40	7	5	6	16	24	16	16
Rural	49	30	21	11	12	34	7	5	4	7	29	10	10
North Central	39	36	11	10	10	34	9	6	7	7	28	18	13
Residence in SMA													
Urban: over 1,000,000	44	29	10	7	7	33	11	7	8	11	29	17	12
Urban: under 1,000,000	47	28	12	8	4	35	10	7	7	8	29	17	13
Rural	41	45	15	14	13	40	9	8	7	2	18	11	10
Not in SMA													
Urban	36	45	14	12	13	29	6	5	6	8	28	16	10
Rural	27	39	8	10	14	32	8	5	6	4	34	25	18
South	36	44	10	9	14	35	6	5	4	11	24	21	11
Residence in SMA													
Urban: over 1,000,000	52	28	7	8	*	42	2	10	6	15	20	21	9
Urban: under 1,000,000	40	37	9	12	12	37	6	4	5	11	23	18	10
Rural	47	32	14	10	10	34	9	8	5	16	18	21	8
Not in SMA													
Urban	33	42	11	8	8	36	6	6	3	11	29	22	15
Rural	29	56	10	8	21	32	5	3	4	9	24	22	10
West	39	30	10	24	10	31	5	5	5	7	20	19	11
Residence in SMA													
Urban: over 1,000,000	47	16	7	16	6	34	5	7	7	15	19	23	13
Urban: under 1,000,000	35	37	10	21	4	29	11	3	4	3	26	14	12
Rural	52	31	4	33	9	26	5	8	4	2	16	20	8
Not in SMA													
Urban	36	25	19	13	7	33	2	7	6	10	19	18	18
Rural	27	45	12	35	22	29	2	3	1	3	17	20	5
United States													
Age in years (male)													
12 - 13	40	47	13	12	19	18	12	8	6	6	19	12	15
14 - 17	76	43	7	17	13	3	29	21	20	1	1	1	5
18 - 24	69	34	16	23	17	7	21	13	10	1	12	2	9
25 - 44	57	37	12	8	27	10	13	11	9	4	21	9	15
45 - 64	47	54	17	12	17	26	11	8	6	3	19	13	15
65 & over	20	52	12	10	22	21	7	3	3	10	23	18	19
Age in years (female)													
12 - 13	12	37	6	6	12	16	6	1	1	16	24	14	12
14 - 17	43	20	9	9	1	47	4	5	5	15	31	24	8
18 - 24	83	8	6	18	3	23	7	18	12	9	2	10	7
25 - 44	70	10	15	15	1	26	12	14	13	14	10	11	10
45 - 64	62	18	12	9	1	54	6	12	7	12	25	17	10
65 & over	52	27	11	10	1	56	4	4	4	14	33	23	9
12 - 13	25	22	6	7	1	45	2	2	3	15	36	34	8
14 - 17	5	10	2	3	1	40	1	1	*	22	42	24	4

* Less than .5 percent.

Boating other than sailing and canoeing.

+ First, second and third preferences are shown separately since combination results in an unknown amount of duplication of individuals.

TABLE 1.18 General Preferences: percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960, by family income

National Recreation Survey Data													
Family income	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing games #			Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events
							1st	2nd	3rd				
All classes	42	33	11	10	10	33	8	6	5	11	25	18	11
Less than \$1,500	14	41	3	4	16	30	3	3	3	17	24	18	10
\$1,500 - \$2,999	32	32	8	8	10	41	4	7	3	13	28	19	11
3,000 - 4,499	38	36	8	11	13	36	7	5	6	13	29	19	11
4,500 - 5,999	49	35	12	12	8	35	7	6	6	10	25	16	14
6,000 - 7,999	51	31	12	11	8	36	9	8	5	8	24	18	10
8,000 - 9,999	50	31	16	13	5	31	11	7	7	7	25	21	10
10,000 - 14,999	52	28	21	14	9	20	11	9	7	8	21	17	16
15,000 - 19,999	56	40	19	11	+	17	15	9	5	7	21	17	7
20,000 or more	52	10	17	5	3	17	26	16	16	14	16	19	9

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

First, second and third preferences are shown separately since combination results in an unknown amount of duplication of individuals.

+ Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 1. 19 General Preferences: Percent of persons 25 years of age and over indicating some preference (first, second, and third choices) for selected activities by major region and education, June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Education Persons 25 years of age and over	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games #			Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events
							1st	2nd	3rd				
United States	33	36	11	9	9	37	6	4	4	12	29	21	12
4 yrs. or less	12	36	4	3	12	25	1	2	3	21	24	13	12
5 - 7 yrs.	19	44	6	4	13	35	1	1	2	14	29	21	11
8 yrs.	22	36	7	8	13	40	4	2	1	14	33	27	10
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	35	37	12	9	9	43	4	3	3	9	33	19	15
4 yrs.	43	32	15	11	7	41	7	4	4	12	29	23	14
College 1 - 3 yrs.	42	39	17	13	7	30	10	6	7	8	27	21	8
4 yrs. or more	53	30	8	12	5	24	17	12	8	9	19	20	8
Northeast	44	21	12	6	4	36	7	5	3	17	30	17	11
4 yrs. or less	20	6	3	3	+	27	3	3	+	29	24	9	9
5 - 7 yrs.	29	30	5	2	5	36	2	4	5	20	35	9	11
8 yrs.	34	17	11	4	5	38	3	2	1	28	34	23	10
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	43	30	12	6	7	37	5	2	2	11	31	16	17
4 yrs.	54	15	14	7	3	41	12	6	4	17	31	20	12
College 1 - 3 yrs.	57	25	25	3	1	33	7	9	6	7	26	19	6
4 yrs. or more	64	16	8	12	4	25	19	14	8	13	25	21	8
North Central	28	40	12	8	10	39	6	4	4	7	33	22	13
4 yrs. or less	9	50	5	5	18	27	+	+	9	14	30	25	14
5 - 7 yrs.	13	40	5	4	9	32	+	1	2	8	32	20	12
8 yrs.	16	40	4	8	13	37	3	2	3	7	35	27	13
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	32	40	13	8	7	47	4	3	6	5	36	23	18
4 yrs.	38	40	19	7	10	48	6	5	2	9	34	17	14
College 1 - 3 yrs.	28	45	14	21	15	26	17	6	9	6	29	25	8
4 yrs. or more	51	26	18	9	4	16	23	11	7	5	19	14	7
South	28	48	10	7	13	37	4	3	3	12	27	25	11
4 yrs. or less	10	50	4	2	17	19	1	2	2	21	22	9	11
5 - 7 yrs.	19	55	8	4	21	34	2	+	2	13	25	25	11
8 yrs.	21	49	7	8	18	46	2	4	+	11	33	36	10
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	32	43	13	11	11	48	3	4	4	10	33	21	11
4 yrs.	35	41	12	9	6	43	5	1	3	12	24	32	15
College 1 - 3 yrs.	44	51	19	9	8	32	5	4	6	9	29	19	6
4 yrs. or more	46	55	6	9	6	26	14	12	6	9	14	20	11
West	32	34	8	22	11	32	6	4	4	9	23	22	12
4 yrs. or less	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
5 - 7 yrs.	6	41	3	16	6	41	+	+	+	22	22	34	16
8 yrs.	11	43	5	21	18	45	13	2	+	5	23	14	2
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	27	36	8	19	14	39	6	3	1	9	29	19	10
4 yrs.	44	35	12	30	11	24	3	3	5	8	22	25	15
College 1 - 3 yrs.	44	31	10	20	2	28	10	8	5	10	25	18	11
4 yrs. or more	43	23	+	18	9	27	9	11	9	5	16	23	7

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

First, second and third preferences are shown separately since combination results in an unknown amount of duplication of individuals.

+ Less than .5 percent.

** Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.20 **General Preferences:** Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, summer period 1960, for the United States and major regions by occupation

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Swimming	Fishing	Boating ^{1/}	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games ^{2/}			Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events
	1st	2nd	3rd				1st	2nd	3rd				
United States													
All employed, 14 and over	40	40	13	11	14	30	8	6	5	8	24	17	14
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	42	37	14	15	10	20	14	10	4	9	21	17	13
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	30	44	16	9	14	27	15	6	5	5	26	19	14
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	53	30	15	9	5	38	9	8	6	9	27	20	12
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	41	54	17	13	20	21	7	6	3	8	21	15	18
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	38	45	10	12	19	29	7	6	6	8	26	12	13
Service workers (including private)	43	27	14	10	6	40	4	2	7	12	21	22	15
Farm workers	20	50	8	12	28	23	8	2	2	5	24	20	17
Northeast													
All employed, 14 and over	51	24	15	5	7	29	12	8	5	13	26	15	14
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	50	19	19	10	3	14	25	10	4	13	24	21	15
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	45	18	20	5	5	32	21	9	5	7	23	16	11
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	64	23	13	5	6	30	8	12	5	14	29	17	12
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	40	33	14	6	12	28	10	10	4	19	18	16	33
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	50	30	12	4	9	33	10	7	6	12	32	11	10
Service workers (including private)	50	16	21	4	6	33	9	1	6	16	27	11	10
Farm workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central													
All employed, 14 and over	37	43	15	11	14	30	10	5	7	5	26	17	16
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	36	46	16	21	11	15	13	15	5	7	18	13	11
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	24	46	16	4	16	28	15	#	4	6	28	21	15
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	50	31	19	5	5	45	15	8	9	5	29	18	14
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	38	55	21	16	19	27	6	6	5	3	29	16	17
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	35	53	11	15	20	26	7	5	6	5	23	10	17
Service workers (including private)	51	29	13	11	5	37	3	#	12	11	17	19	16
Farm workers	19	42	6	7	23	27	9	2	3	#	33	27	23
South													
All employed, 14 and over	34	52	12	8	20	32	5	5	4	8	24	20	12
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	40	52	10	7	10	31	7	12	2	12	24	12	12
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	30	63	18	5	22	23	8	8	7	2	18	15	12
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	45	37	14	12	6	49	1	7	4	8	27	26	8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	42	71	19	14	27	10	5	2	#	5	19	16	8
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	29	58	10	7	29	27	5	5	7	7	27	16	12
Service workers (including private)	31	31	11	2	4	54	4	3	6	15	20	37	18
Farm workers	20	61	4	9	36	19	7	1	1	10	25	13	16
West													
All employed, 14 and over	37	39	10	29	14	25	6	4	4	5	18	18	15
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	38	38	8	26	21	26	3	3	3	3	15	23	10
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	16	50	6	31	9	25	16	6	#	6	41	28	22
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	51	30	14	17	#	26	10	1	6	7	21	19	20
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	33	34	5	34	17	31	2	10	7	5	12	14	16
Service workers (including private)	42	32	5	39	13	26	#	5	3	#	18	16	13
Farm workers	21	48	18	39	21	21	6	#	3	6	3	21	12

^{1/} Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

^{2/} First, second and third preferences are shown separately since combination results in an unknown amount of duplication of individuals.

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than 5 percent.

TABLE 1.21 Percent of persons indicating preference for selected activities by order of preference and time available, summer period, 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

	By Order of Preference				First Preference by Time Available			
	1st	2nd	3rd	Some (1st, 2nd or 3rd)	Vaca- tion	Week- end trip	Day's out- ing	2-3 hrs.
Water Activities	44	28	19	*	38	31	29	17
Swimming	22	12	7	42	22	14	14	10
Fishing	18	9	6	33	14	13	11	5
Boating, other than sailing or canoeing	2	5	4	11	2	3	3	1
Water skiing	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	#
Land Activities	8	10	8	*	6	6	3	2
Camping	4	3	3	10	3	4	#	#
Hunting	3	4	2	10	1	1	1	1
Hiking	#	1	1	3	1	1	1	#
Nature walks	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Other Active Activities +	24	26	24	*	9	9	38	27
Picnicking	10	13	10	33	3	4	31	3
Playing outdoor games or sports +	8	6	5	*	3	3	5	11
Golf	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
Baseball	1	1	#	3	#	#	1	2
Tennis	#	1	1	2	#	#	#	1
Other	4	3	4	10	2	1	3	6
Walking for pleasure	3	3	4	11	2	1	2	10
Horseback riding	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1
Bicycling	#	1	2	3	#	#	#	2
Other Passive Activities +	15	21	24	*	28	28	13	26
Driving for pleasure	7	9	9	25	5	7	4	15
Sightseeing	4	7	8	18	21	18	7	2
Attending outdoor sports events +	3	4	5	11	1	2	1	2
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1	1	2	4	#	#	#	1
No Preferences	5	13	23	*	18	25	15	22

* The percent of persons indicating "some" preference for grouped activities is not available. A particular activity occurs only once in the preference order of any particular sample person; however, within activity groups an unknown amount of duplication of some persons occurs.

Less than .5%.

+ Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive ("some" preference equals 5%) have been omitted from all sections of this table.

TABLE 1.22 Vacation Preferences: Percent of persons preferring selected activities on vacation, summer period 1960, by major region and place of residence, age and sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Region, Place of Residence, Age - Sex	Swimming	Fishing	Boating #	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	22	14	2	3	1	3	3	2	5	21	1	18
Residence in SMA												
Urban: over 1 mil.	30	7	2	3	1	2	5	3	5	16	1	18
Urban: under 1 mil.	22	16	2	3	1	3	3	1	3	23	1	16
Rural	23	15	2	2	*	3	5	2	3	22	*	16
Not in SMA												
Urban	17	15	3	4	1	3	2	1	7	23	2	14
Rural	16	17	2	3	2	2	2	1	5	23	1	21
Northeast	31	7	2	3	*	2	5	3	6	14	1	18
Residence in SMA												
Urban: over 1 mil.	36	5	2	3	1	2	6	4	6	10	1	15
Urban: under 1 mil.	29	11	2	3	*	2	4	2	3	20	*	19
Rural	29	13	1	1	*	*	3	5	6	18	1	20
Not in SMA												
Urban	24	4	3	2	*	8	5	1	5	18	1	25
Rural	24	4	5	7	2	3	1	2	9	15	1	20
North Central	18	18	3	3	*	3	3	1	3	26	1	18
Residence in SMA												
Urban: over 1 mil.	19	13	3	3	1	3	5	1	3	25	1	19
Urban: under 1 mil.	23	17	4	3	*	3	2	1	3	26	1	16
Rural	19	24	4	3	*	4	5	1	1	23	*	12
Not in SMA												
Urban	12	22	4	4	*	2	*	*	8	26	1	14
Rural	14	17	*	2	*	2	2	*	4	31	2	25
South	19	16	2	2	2	3	3	1	5	22	1	18
Residence in SMA												
Urban: over 1 mil.	30	5	2	*	*	2	3	1	6	14	1	26
Urban: under 1 mil.	18	18	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	25	*	16
Rural	22	10	2	1	1	3	7	1	6	26	*	16
Not in SMA												
Urban	21	14	1	3	2	2	2	1	8	23	4	11
Rural	16	20	2	2	2	2	3	1	5	20	1	23
West	17	13	2	6	1	2	2	2	4	20	1	17
Residence in SMA												
Urban: over 1 mil.	26	5	2	6	1	1	2	3	2	18	*	26
Urban: under 1 mil.	15	19	2	3	2	2	4	*	4	19	2	13
Rural	24	6	2	7	*	5	2	1	1	14	1	21
Not in SMA												
Urban	11	18	5	8	1	1	4	6	11	20	*	10
Rural	8	20	1	8	3	3	1	1	4	27	1	12
Male (age in years)	20	20	2	4	2	1	5	1	5	17	1	16
12 - 13	44	12	3	3	1	*	14	1	*	6	*	4
14 - 17	44	13	3	6	1	*	5	*	1	10	1	4
18 - 24	29	15	3	3	3	3	6	*	7	11	2	13
25 - 44	21	22	3	4	2	1	5	*	6	18	1	12
45 - 64	10	24	1	4	3	1	2	2	5	22	1	20
65 & over	4	16	1	1	*	1	3	1	4	15	3	43
Female (age in years)	23	8	2	3	*	4	2	2	5	25	*	19
12 - 13	58	1	1	2	*	2	5	1	*	15	1	7
14 - 17	41	2	1	5	*	1	5	3	2	16	1	11
18 - 24	37	9	3	2	1	5	2	*	3	26	*	9
25 - 44	25	10	2	3	*	5	2	2	4	24	*	15
45 - 64	13	9	2	3	*	4	2	2	5	31	*	22
65 & over	3	5	1	*	*	1	1	6	11	23	*	44

* Less than .5 percent.

Boating other than sailing and canoeing.

TABLE 1.23 Vacation Preferences: Percent of persons 25 years and over preferring selected activities on vacations, summer period 1960, by education and major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Education	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	16	15	2	3	1	3	3	2	6	23	1	21
4 yrs. or less	2	19	1	2	1	3	1	2	7	17	#	41
5 - 7 yrs.	8	18	#	2	1	4	#	2	5	21	#	35
8 yrs.	10	16	2	2	1	3	2	3	6	23	1	26
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	17	15	1	3	1	4	2	2	5	24	1	18
4 yrs.	21	13	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	26	1	13
College 1 - 3 yrs.	22	16	4	2	#	1	5	2	7	23	1	10
4 yrs. or more	25	10	#	6	#	#	9	1	4	23	1	10
Northeast	25	8	2	3	#	3	4	3	7	16	1	21
4 yrs. or less	9	#	3	3	#	3	5	5	6	6	#	56
5 - 7 yrs.	16	11	2	1	#	4	1	#	10	17	2	28
8 yrs.	19	7	3	#	1	4	4	7	7	11	#	30
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	25	9	#	2	#	3	2	3	8	20	#	18
4 yrs.	34	7	2	4	1	3	4	4	5	16	1	14
College 1 - 3 yrs.	38	7	9	4	#	#	7	1	12	10	#	7
4 yrs. or more	26	8	#	6	#	#	13	1	5	22	#	7
North Central	12	20	3	2	1	2	2	1	4	29	1	20
4 yrs. or less	#	36	#	#	#	2	#	#	2	25	#	30
5 - 7 yrs.	3	18	#	3	#	3	#	4	5	21	#	42
8 yrs.	5	24	3	2	#	3	1	1	4	30	2	26
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	20	3	3	1	6	1	#	4	30	1	15
4 yrs.	19	16	5	3	2	1	2	#	3	32	1	13
College 1 - 3 yrs.	13	26	3	1	#	#	8	#	3	32	2	7
4 yrs. or more	25	12	#	4	#	#	9	#	5	21	4	14
South	12	18	1	2	2	3	2	1	6	25	1	23
4 yrs. or less	#	22	#	1	2	3	#	2	10	17	1	38
5 - 7 yrs.	6	23	#	2	2	2	1	#	2	23	#	38
8 yrs.	10	15	1	1	3	4	#	2	10	21	1	22
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	15	19	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	28	1	16
4 yrs.	15	12	1	3	1	3	2	#	7	31	2	15
College 1 - 3 yrs.	19	19	3	#	#	3	#	4	13	22	1	13
4 yrs. or more	29	14	#	6	#	#	9	3	2	26	#	5
West	12	14	3	6	1	2	2	3	4	23	1	19
4 yrs. or less	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 - 7 yrs.	3	6	#	#	#	19	#	9	6	19	#	25
8 yrs.	7	13	#	7	#	#	4	#	2	30	#	29
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	12	1	8	1	#	1	5	6	17	1	30
4 yrs.	14	20	5	8	2	2	1	3	5	23	1	6
College 1 - 3 yrs.	21	8	3	5	#	2	3	2	#	25	#	15
4 yrs. or more	16	7	2	7	#	#	2	#	5	23	#	18

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.24 **Vacation Preferences:** Percent of employed persons 14 years and over preferring selected activities on vacation, by region and occupation, June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Occupation	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States												
All employed, 14 and over	19	17	3	4	2	2	4	1	5	21	1	16
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21	16	1	6	#	#	9	1	6	18	#	11
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	18	18	1	4	1	2	6	#	6	23	3	14
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	28	12	3	3	#	1	2	1	5	28	1	9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	16	26	1	4	3	1	2	1	5	18	1	14
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	17	16	3	5	4	4	4	2	7	15	1	17
Service workers (including private)	15	11	6	5	#	3	4	3	4	21	1	18
Farm workers	10	22	1	2	#	1	1	#	1	25	1	33
Northeast												
All employed, 14 and over	27	8	3	4	1	2	6	2	7	15	1	16
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	26	6	#	7	#	1	18	1	8	14	#	7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	25	9	4	2	#	4	13	2	13	9	2	18
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	39	6	2	3	#	1	1	1	6	22	1	9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	29	13	#	2	2	#	3	3	4	8	#	21
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	20	8	3	2	2	5	4	2	10	15	1	21
Service workers (including private)	23	6	10	7	1	#	9	4	4	13	#	17
Farm workers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Central												
All employed, 14 and over	15	22	3	4	1	2	3	#	3	27	1	16
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	34	2	2	#	#	8	#	3	16	2	20
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	24	12	1	#	#	3	4	#	#	32	1	18
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	21	17	5	1	1	3	4	#	4	35	1	6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	34	3	10	#	#	#	#	4	22	2	9
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	14	24	4	5	3	4	2	1	2	21	#	16
Service workers (including private)	13	17	4	4	#	4	1	3	4	27	4	15
Farm workers	8	15	1	2	#	#	#	#	1	34	#	35
South												
All employed, 14 and over	17	21	2	3	3	2	3	1	5	20	1	16
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	36	14	2	5	#	#	2	2	5	21	#	7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	38	#	5	#	#	3	#	5	20	7	8
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	23	15	3	4	#	1	#	#	6	28	1	13
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13	30	#	1	8	3	2	#	5	26	1	7
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	18	16	3	5	8	2	7	2	6	12	1	16
Service workers (including private)	8	8	6	1	#	6	4	3	6	24	#	21
Farm workers	15	33	1	#	#	#	1	1	2	13	1	31
West												
All employed, 14 and over	14	14	2	8	2	2	3	1	6	22	#	15
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13	8	#	13	3	#	3	#	5	26	#	8
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	9	#	12	6	3	3	#	12	34	#	12
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	26	11	4	3	#	1	3	3	#	29	#	10
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	16	3	14	3	2	5	#	16	3	#	16
Service workers (including private)	18	13	#	11	#	3	#	#	#	18	#	16
Farm workers	3	18	#	#	#	6	3	#	#	19	3	21

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.25 Weekend Preferences: Percent of persons preferring selected activities on weekend trips, summer period 1960, by major region and place of residence, age and sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Region, Place of Residence, Age - Sex	Swimming	Fishing	Boating #	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	14	13	3	4	1	4	3	1	7	18	2	25
Residence in SMA												
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	19	7	2	3	*	4	3	2	7	17	1	28
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	15	12	3	4	1	4	2	1	8	17	2	24
Rural	15	13	3	3	1	6	3	1	5	20	*	22
Not in SMA												
Urban	12	15	2	3	1	3	2	2	11	19	2	24
Rural	8	19	3	5	1	6	2	1	7	16	2	27
Northeast	20	7	3	2	*	4	3	2	8	16	2	27
Residence in SMA												
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	24	6	3	1	*	4	3	2	8	13	2	24
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	19	7	2	2	*	1	2	2	6	18	3	32
Rural	22	8	2	*	*	2	3	2	9	22	*	22
Not in SMA												
Urban	12	2	3	1	*	6	2	4	8	22	1	36
Rural	10	13	4	4	*	7	8	*	9	16	3	27
North Central	11	16	3	4	1	5	3	*	7	20	2	25
Residence in SMA												
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	9	12	2	3	*	5	4	1	7	22	2	28
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	14	14	4	4	*	5	3	*	7	22	2	20
Rural	13	23	5	3	2	7	2	*	4	16	1	20
Not in SMA												
Urban	12	20	3	3	*	2	1	*	10	19	2	22
Rural	7	15	3	5	*	4	2	*	8	20	2	30
South	12	17	2	4	1	5	2	2	8	16	1	24
Residence in SMA												
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	15	6	*	2	*	1	2	1	9	22	*	36
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	17	16	3	5	2	5	3	2	8	12	*	22
Rural	15	6	2	4	2	8	4	2	5	24	*	21
Not in SMA												
Urban	13	18	2	4	1	2	2	2	12	19	2	20
Rural	7	23	2	4	1	6	2	1	8	13	3	27
West	11	12	2	8	2	4	1	2	5	19	1	24
Residence in SMA												
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	19	5	*	6	2	2	2	4	5	19	*	30
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	9	10	1	8	*	7	1	1	9	17	1	26
Rural	13	8	4	7	*	1	1	1	5	22	*	26
Not in SMA												
Urban	6	14	4	1	2	1	2	2	10	19	4	24
Rural	6	23	4	14	4	7	*	1	1	17	2	18
Male (age in years)												
12 - 13	13	20	3	4	2	3	3	1	7	14	2	23
14 - 17	23	24	1	10	2	2	6	1	*	6	1	12
18 - 24	28	17	4	8	4	2	2	1	3	10	2	6
25 - 44	18	16	6	4	4	2	4	*	8	12	3	17
45 - 64	14	20	4	5	1	5	4	*	8	16	2	16
65 & over	5	23	2	3	1	2	3	2	8	16	2	30
Female (age in years)												
12 - 13	3	14	2	1	1	2	2	2	7	1	13	50
14 - 17	15	7	2	3	*	6	2	2	8	21	1	27
18 - 24	30	2	2	3	*	1	9	4	2	18	*	17
25 - 44	29	4	4	4	*	5	4	4	4	15	1	16
45 - 64	22	7	2	6	*	5	2	*	4	20	4	16
65 & over	17	9	2	5	*	7	2	1	8	22	1	22
Male (age in years)												
12 - 13	8	9	1	2	*	7	1	3	9	23	1	33
14 - 17	1	3	*	*	*	3	*	2	14	19	*	54

* Less than 5 percent.

Boating other than sailing and canoeing.

TABLE 1.26 Weekend Preferences: Percent of persons 25 years and over preferring selected activities on weekend trips, summer period 1960, by education and major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Education	Swimming	Fishing	Boating	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	10	14	2	3	#	5	2	1	9	19	1	29
4 yrs. or less	3	17	1	#	#	4	1	2	7	15	1	46
5 - 7 yrs.	6	17	1	1	1	2	#	1	8	17	2	42
8 yrs.	7	15	1	3	#	7	1	1	10	16	1	34
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	12	14	2	4	1	7	1	1	11	18	1	24
4 yrs.	12	13	4	5	1	5	2	1	8	22	1	21
College 1 - 3 yrs.	14	13	3	2	#	5	4	1	6	21	2	25
4 yrs. or more	18	9	1	3	#	2	9	2	6	21	2	18
Northeast	15	7	3	1	#	4	3	2	10	17	2	30
4 yrs. or less	8	6	3	#	#	2	3	#	8	8	2	58
5 - 7 yrs.	10	9	1	#	#	4	1	1	14	12	1	43
8 yrs.	9	6	2	3	#	6	2	4	7	13	1	39
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	16	9	3	2	#	6	2	2	13	15	2	26
4 yrs.	16	6	3	1	#	5	4	2	10	20	2	22
College 1 - 3 yrs.	25	6	6	#	#	4	#	#	3	30	#	25
4 yrs. or more	21	5	#	2	#	#	9	1	7	28	4	8
North Central	7	18	3	2	#	6	3	#	8	21	1	27
4 yrs. or less	#	32	#	#	#	7	#	#	5	16	#	36
5 - 7 yrs.	3	16	5	2	#	#	#	#	6	17	1	49
8 yrs.	5	22	2	2	#	6	#	1	8	18	1	35
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	14	3	1	1	11	1	1	13	26	1	17
4 yrs.	10	16	4	4	1	5	1	#	8	23	1	24
College 1 - 3 yrs.	2	24	2	2	#	6	11	#	3	23	2	18
4 yrs. or more	19	5	4	5	#	7	14	#	4	16	5	19
South	9	18	1	4	1	5	1	1	10	18	1	29
4 yrs. or less	1	19	1	#	1	4	#	4	8	19	1	41
5 - 7 yrs.	6	22	#	1	2	2	#	1	6	20	3	38
8 yrs.	8	15	#	2	#	7	#	#	21	17	#	27
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	13	22	2	8	2	6	1	#	8	15	#	23
4 yrs.	9	16	3	6	#	8	2	#	7	21	1	22
College 1 - 3 yrs.	16	9	3	6	#	4	#	3	14	14	1	27
4 yrs. or more	12	18	2	#	#	2	9	2	8	17	#	23
West	10	13	2	7	1	4	1	2	6	19	1	29
4 yrs. or less	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 - 7 yrs.	#	22	#	#	#	6	#	6	6	16	#	44
8 yrs.	4	11	#	9	4	16	4	#	2	16	#	32
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	5	10	1	10	#	4	#	4	8	16	3	36
4 yrs.	14	15	3	10	1	1	#	2	8	22	#	14
College 1 - 3 yrs.	16	10	3	#	#	5	3	2	3	18	3	31
4 yrs. or more	16	9	#	7	#	2	#	5	7	20	#	30

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.27 Weekend Preferences: Percent of employed persons 14 years and over preferring selected activities on weekend trips, by occupation and major region, June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Occupation	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	13	16	3	4	1	4	3	1	9	17	2	22
All employed, 14 and over	14	14	#	6	#	1	6	1	8	21	4	19
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13	15	4	3	#	3	7	#	11	18	2	17
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	16	12	3	4	#	4	3	1	8	21	1	20
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	12	27	4	4	1	2	2	1	7	15	2	19
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	15	4	4	2	6	2	1	10	14	2	21
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	10	9	2	3	#	4	2	2	12	22	3	26
Service workers (including private)	6	28	1	7	#	3	#	#	4	11	3	33
Farm workers												
Northeast	18	7	3	1	#	3	5	2	10	18	3	23
All employed, 14 and over	21	3	#	#	#	1	10	1	7	35	7	7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13	5	5	4	#	2	13	#	16	11	2	18
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	21	6	1	1	#	5	3	3	6	23	3	21
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	18	10	6	1	#	4	3	1	10	14	4	22
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	16	9	4	1	#	4	2	2	14	12	2	28
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	14	10	4	#	#	#	6	3	10	13	1	34
Service workers (including private)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farm workers												
North Central	10	20	3	5	1	5	3	#	7	18	2	21
All employed, 14 and over	8	28	2	10	#	3	5	#	5	11	5	20
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13	12	3	#	#	7	7	#	9	21	1	22
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	14	5	4	#	4	8	#	9	22	1	16
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	6	34	2	7	#	1	#	#	7	13	2	23
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13	20	4	6	4	7	1	#	6	14	1	19
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	13	1	1	1	4	#	1	12	27	1	20
Service workers (including private)	6	20	2	8	#	3	#	#	5	19	#	34
Farm workers												
South	12	21	2	4	2	4	1	1	10	16	2	21
All employed, 14 and over	12	14	#	#	#	#	5	2	17	12	#	36
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	17	30	5	5	#	#	3	#	7	17	3	12
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	17	14	2	6	#	4	#	#	12	18	#	22
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	9	35	5	5	3	2	2	1	5	19	#	14
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	16	1	5	5	8	1	1	12	15	1	17
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	3	1	3	#	7	1	2	17	22	7	26
Service workers (including private)	7	40	1	3	1	2	#	#	3	7	4	30
Farm workers												
West	12	18	3	9	1	4	1	1	5	18	2	21
All employed, 14 and over	13	13	#	15	3	#	#	#	5	21	#	23
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	25	#	16
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	16	14	3	9	3	4	#	3	3	17	1	23
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	19	9	3	#	5	3	#	5	17	#	17
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	11	#	13	#	5	#	#	5	26	3	26
Service workers (including private)	3	18	#	15	#	6	#	#	6	6	9	33
Farm workers												

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.28 Day's Outing Preference: Percent of persons preferring selected activities on day's outing, summer period 1960, by major region and place of residence, age and sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Region, Place of Residence, Age - Sex	Swimming	Fishing	Boating #	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	14	11	3	*	1	31	5	2	4	7	1	15
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	20	4	2	*	*	29	7	3	4	7	1	15
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	14	9	3	*	1	33	4	1	4	4	1	17
Rural	14	9	3	*	1	34	7	1	3	5	1	14
Not in SMA												
Urban	13	15	2	*	1	32	3	2	6	8	1	14
Rural	9	18	3	*	2	29	2	1	5	8	1	16
Northeast	19	5	3	*	*	33	6	3	4	5	1	15
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	22	3	3	*	*	30	7	5	4	5	1	12
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	17	5	2	*	*	38	6	*	3	3	*	19
Rural	11	8	3	*	*	37	7	1	4	6	2	16
Not in SMA												
Urban	18	12	2	1	*	31	1	2	2	7	*	21
Rural	15	9	7	1	1	32	4	1	7	9	*	12
North Central	14	11	1	*	1	32	5	1	4	7	2	16
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	14	7	1	*	*	30	8	2	5	6	1	19
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	16	7	2	*	1	30	4	1	4	5	3	17
Rural	14	10	2	1	*	34	7	1	2	7	1	10
Not in SMA												
Urban	12	18	1	1	*	34	2	1	6	9	1	10
Rural	12	14	1	*	1	33	3	1	5	9	1	18
South	10	16	3	8	2	31	4	2	4	6	1	15
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	12	2	6	*	*	40	6	1	3	5	*	12
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	13	13	4	1	1	33	3	2	4	5	1	16
Rural	13	10	5	*	2	35	7	2	3	4	1	12
Not in SMA												
Urban	9	15	1	*	2	32	6	2	6	7	1	13
Rural	7	22	3	*	3	27	2	1	3	7	1	17
West	15	11	3	*	1	25	2	2	7	9	1	16
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	27	2	1	*	*	20	3	3	5	16	2	17
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	8	10	3	*	*	32	2	1	9	4	1	18
Rural	18	7	5	*	*	26	6	1	4	2	*	21
Not in SMA												
Urban	19	12	6	*	1	27	*	1	10	8	*	12
Rural	2	24	5	*	2	23	1	3	7	9	1	11
Male (age in years)	14	16	3	*	2	25	6	1	4	6	1	14
12 - 13	24	15	9	1	2	17	13	2	*	1	*	2
14 - 17	28	12	2	*	4	12	11	2	3	4	1	2
18 - 24	27	16	6	*	3	15	12	1	4	3	3	4
25 - 44	13	15	4	*	3	34	6	1	4	7	1	7
45 - 64	7	21	2	1	1	24	3	1	5	7	1	23
65 & over	3	13	1	*	1	21	1	1	5	6	1	45
Female (age in years)	15	5	2	*	*	37	3	2	5	7	1	16
12 - 13	36	5	1	1	*	20	7	6	*	3	1	6
14 - 17	30	2	1	*	*	26	6	5	4	6	*	5
18 - 24	18	2	4	*	*	44	4	3	3	4	*	6
25 - 44	16	6	2	*	*	45	3	2	3	7	1	9
45 - 64	8	8	2	*	*	33	2	2	7	10	2	22
65 & over	2	3	1	*	*	30	0	2	8	7	1	43

* Less than .5 percent.

Boating other than sailing and canoeing.

TABLE 1.29 Day's Outing Preference: Percent. of persons 25 years and over preferring selected activities on day's outing, summer period 1960, by education and major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Education	Swimming	Fishing	Boating.*	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	10	12	2	#	1	33	3	2	5	8	1	19
4 yrs. or less	2	18	#	#	2	28	1	2	4	3	#	37
5 - 7 yrs.	4	15	#	#	2	26	1	1	7	8	2	30
8 yrs.	7	12	1	#	1	34	1	2	6	8	1	22
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	11	11	3	#	1	37	4	2	5	6	1	14
4 yrs.	13	10	4	#	#	37	4	1	5	9	1	12
College 1 - 3 yrs.	15	8	5	#	#	34	3	#	4	11	1	13
4 yrs. or more	16	8	#	#	#	31	9	3	4	6	#	16
Northeast	15	5	3	#	#	35	5	2	5	7	1	18
4 yrs. or less	5	3	#	#	#	30	5	5	3	2	#	44
5 - 7 yrs.	10	10	#	#	1	27	2	#	11	8	#	28
8 yrs.	13	7	3	#	1	34	3	3	4	4	#	23
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	15	6	4	1	#	35	4	2	6	5	2	16
4 yrs.	19	3	3	#	#	39	5	1	2	9	1	12
College 1 - 3 yrs.	19	4	7	#	#	32	4	#	4	12	#	12
4 yrs. or more	20	5	1	#	1	35	13	1	5	7	#	5
North Central	8	12	1	#	1	35	3	1	5	9	2	19
4 yrs. or less	2	23	#	#	#	30	#	#	2	5	#	39
5 - 7 yrs.	3	9	#	#	#	31	#	1	3	8	#	38
8 yrs.	5	14	1	1	1	35	1	#	4	10	3	24
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	12	1	#	1	37	6	1	6	9	3	10
4 yrs.	10	11	3	#	*	41	2	1	7	8	1	10
College 1 - 3 yrs.	9	13	#	#	#	31	5	#	#	14	2	15
4 yrs. or more	14	4	#	#	#	25	11	5	5	5	#	26
South	6	17	3	#	2	34	2	1	4	6	1	19
4 yrs. or less	1	26	1	#	3	21	#	1	5	3	#	35
5 - 7 yrs.	2	23	1	#	3	26	2	1	6	6	3	24
8 yrs.	4	13	1	#	3	38	1	1	6	10	1	21
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	6	17	7	#	1	44	3	1	2	3	1	11
4 yrs.	10	12	5	1	#	37	3	1	4	9	#	14
College 1 - 3 yrs.	10	9	8	#	#	43	1	#	4	9	#	14
4 yrs. or more	12	20	#	#	#	35	9	2	#	3	#	11
West	12	12	2	#	#	26	2	3	8	11	1	19
4 yrs. or less	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 - 7 yrs.	#	12	#	#	3	6	#	#	6	19	6	44
8 yrs.	4	18	2	#	#	20	#	9	18	11	#	14
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	13	10	#	#	#	29	3	1	9	9	#	23
4 yrs.	14	17	4	#	1	26	5	3	5	11	#	11
College 1 - 3 yrs.	25	3	3	#	#	28	3	2	5	11	2	11
4 yrs. or more	18	#	#	#	#	23	#	5	7	11	#	32

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1. 30 Day's Outing Preference: Percent of employed persons 14 years and over preferring selected activities on day's outing, by occupation and major region, June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Occupation	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	13	13	3	#	1	31	5	1	4	7	1	13
All employed, 14 and over	17	12	1	#	#	32	6	2	2	8	#	12
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13	13	3	#	1	30	8	1	5	7	1	16
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	17	9	5	1	#	33	5	1	4	7	1	8
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	13	19	3	#	2	32	5	#	4	6	1	11
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	11	14	2	1	3	30	5	2	6	6	1	13
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	14	6	4	#	#	37	3	1	4	7	1	14
Service workers (including private)	8	24	3	#	3	22	4	2	4	6	1	19
Farm workers												
Northeast	18	5	4	#	#	33	8	2	5	6	1	12
All employed, 14 and over	25	7	3	#	#	32	7	1	#	13	#	7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	18	4	5	#	#	30	16	2	5	4	#	11
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	25	6	5	#	#	34	6	1	4	4	1	6
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	17	3	3	#	1	38	10	#	3	6	2	13
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	12	7	1	1	#	33	7	2	8	5	1	19
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	16	3	7	#	1	34	6	1	3	7	3	13
Service workers (including private)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farm workers												
North Central	12	12	2	#	1	33	5	1	4	8	1	13
All employed, 14 and over	8	5	#	#	#	37	8	3	2	7	#	18
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	9	#	#	#	37	3	1	6	12	3	18
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	14	10	1	1	#	38	6	1	3	8	1	10
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	10	20	2	#	2	36	5	#	3	7	2	9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	15	15	2	1	1	28	6	#	6	4	1	11
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	15	8	5	#	#	31	1	#	5	9	#	16
Service workers (including private)	9	14	1	#	3	29	6	2	5	10	#	16
Farm workers												
South	10	21	4	#	3	30	3	2	3	6	1	13
All employed, 14 and over	14	29	#	#	2	31	#	#	2	5	#	12
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	15	25	5	#	2	20	8	#	#	5	2	17
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	12	11	2	#	31	3	2	4	9	2	8
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	12	28	6	#	2	27	2	1	5	3	#	10
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	7	22	1	#	9	28	2	3	2	7	1	12
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	10	6	1	#	#	53	2	2	2	4	1	13
Service workers (including private)	7	33	2	#	3	18	1	1	4	4	1	21
Farm workers												
West	14	15	5	#	#	24	3	1	6	8	2	13
All employed, 14 and over	18	13	#	#	#	26	5	5	5	8	#	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6	19	#	#	3	31	3	#	9	6	#	19
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	20	11	4	#	#	29	3	1	6	9	3	9
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	5	10	#	#	28	5	#	9	9	3	9
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	21	5	5	#	#	18	#	3	8	8	3	16
Service workers (including private)	3	36	12	#	#	12	6	#	3	#	3	21
Farm workers												

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.31 Preference With 2-3 Hours Available: Percent of persons preferring selected activities for 2-3 hours, summer period, 1960, by major region and place of residence, age and sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Region, Place of Residence, Age - Sex	Swimming	Fishing	Boating #	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	10	5	1	*	1	3	11	10	15	2	2	22
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	10	1	1	*	*	2	10	15	11	3	2	21
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	10	3	1	*	*	5	10	10	17	3	2	25
Rural	13	3	*	*	1	2	19	5	13	2	2	22
Not in SMA												
Urban	11	8	1	*	*	3	8	10	18	2	3	23
Rural	9	11	1	*	2	4	9	7	16	2	2	22
Northeast	10	2	1	*	1	2	11	15	13	2	2	18
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	9	1	2	*	*	1	11	18	8	3	2	17
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	7	3	*	*	*	3	14	13	18	2	1	26
Rural	11	2	*	*	2	1	9	11	18	2	1	24
Not in SMA												
Urban	14	3	1	*	*	6	8	9	13	1	8	20
Rural	14	5	2	*	2	3	12	10	15	3	1	11
North Central	11	7	1	*	*	4	12	7	17	3	3	19
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	12	1	1	*	*	3	10	12	16	4	4	20
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	10	4	1	*	*	5	10	7	20	2	4	19
Rural	12	4	1	*	*	4	25	2	12	2	2	17
Not in SMA												
Urban	13	11	2	*	*	4	10	9	18	3	3	15
Rural	7	13	1	*	1	5	7	5	20	2	3	20
South	9	8	1	*	2	3	10	8	15	3	2	26
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	9	*	3	*	*	2	7	15	13	2	*	19
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	12	3	1	*	*	5	7	10	15	4	3	28
Rural	11	3	*	*	3	2	23	5	15	2	2	22
Not in SMA												
Urban	9	9	1	*	1	2	7	8	17	3	3	30
Rural	7	15	*	*	3	4	9	8	14	3	2	26
West	12	2	*	*	*	3	9	10	13	2	1	30
Residence in SMA												
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	9	*	*	*	*	2	9	13	10	2	2	38
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	14	1	*	*	*	5	11	9	15	3	*	25
Rural	22	1	*	*	*	2	7	2	7	2	1	35
Not in SMA												
Urban	7	4	*	*	*	1	10	17	23	*	1	23
Rural	12	3	*	*	2	6	8	8	14	2	1	24
Male (age in years)												
12 - 13	9	8	1	*	2	2	15	7	12	2	3	22
14 - 17	17	2	1	*	5	*	49	4	1	*	*	2
18 - 24	22	4	1	*	1	1	26	6	6	1	4	5
25 - 44	12	7	*	*	3	1	25	5	19	*	2	13
45 - 64	9	8	2	*	2	3	14	5	15	3	4	21
65 & over	4	12	1	*	1	2	6	8	11	2	3	30
Female (age in years)												
12 - 13	2	6	*	*	1	1	1	16	12	1	3	41
14 - 17	12	2	1	*	*	5	7	13	17	3	2	23
18 - 24	26	*	2	*	*	3	30	9	*	*	3	4
25 - 44	20	3	2	*	*	5	26	16	4	1	1	3
45 - 64	18	3	1	*	*	7	11	12	23	4	1	9
65 & over	15	2	1	*	*	5	4	13	21	4	2	19
Male (age in years)												
12 - 13	5	2	*	*	*	5	2	12	16	3	2	33
14 - 17	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	13	20	3	*	42

* Less than .5 percent.

Boating other than sailing and canoeing.

TABLE 1. 32 Preference with 2-3 hours available: Percent of persons 25 years and over preferring selected activities for 2-3 hours, summer period 1960, by education and major region

National Recreation Survey Data												
Education	Swimming	Fishing	Boating *	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving for Pleasure	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	8	6	1	#	1	3	6	10	16	3	2	28
4 yrs. or less	2	8	#	#	2	7	2	15	9	3	2	41
5 - 7 yrs.	4	10	1	#	1	1	3	10	11	2	2	40
8 yrs.	3	6	#	#	1	3	3	11	17	3	2	30
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	7	6	1	#	1	5	5	9	17	3	3	24
4 yrs.	12	3	2	#	#	3	7	11	19	3	2	22
College 1 - 3 yrs.	8	5	#	#	#	5	10	8	19	2	2	24
4 yrs. or more	16	5	#	#	#	4	12	11	14	2	3	18
Northeast	8	3	1	#	#	3	6	15	14	2	2	23
4 yrs. or less	2	#	#	#	#	#	5	20	3	3	#	44
5 - 7 yrs.	1	5	2	#	1	#	4	15	12	1	#	34
8 yrs.	5	3	#	#	#	1	3	17	15	3	4	23
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	5	4	#	#	1	3	6	15	17	2	2	24
4 yrs.	14	#	2	#	#	4	7	16	14	2	3	16
College 1 - 3 yrs.	6	4	#	#	#	6	6	9	20	4	#	20
4 yrs. or more	16	2	#	#	#	6	13	13	14	1	2	8
North Central	7	7	1	#	#	4	7	7	19	3	3	23
4 yrs. or less	#	16	#	#	5	2	2	9	11	5	#	32
5 - 7 yrs.	4	10	#	#	#	1	3	9	12	1	4	42
8 yrs.	3	8	1	#	1	5	2	7	19	4	3	26
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	8	8	1	#	#	8	6	10	17	4	6	17
4 yrs.	10	4	2	#	#	4	9	4	25	3	2	20
College 1 - 3 yrs.	8	8	1	#	#	6	17	5	18	#	3	17
4 yrs. or more	19	4	#	#	#	#	11	11	19	2	5	14
South	7	9	1	#	1	3	5	9	16	3	2	33
4 yrs. or less	3	12	#	#	2	2	#	13	9	2	2	42
5 - 7 yrs.	6	14	1	#	2	1	3	8	11	3	2	43
8 yrs.	2	7	#	#	2	2	4	8	17	4	1	43
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	8	10	1	#	3	8	5	4	22	4	2	21
4 yrs.	10	5	2	#	#	1	4	12	20	3	3	27
College 1 - 3 yrs.	8	5	#	#	1	5	6	4	19	4	3	32
4 yrs. or more	14	14	#	#	#	5	17	8	11	5	3	17
West	9	2	#	#	#	2	6	11	14	3	1	36
4 yrs. or less	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 - 7 yrs.	#	6	#	#	#	9	#	6	9	3	#	44
8 yrs.	2	2	#	#	#	2	5	13	20	#	#	32
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	6	1	#	#	#	1	3	5	8	4	1	49
4 yrs.	17	3	#	#	#	2	7	10	14	4	#	29
College 1 - 3 yrs.	10	#	#	#	#	2	11	16	20	2	3	30
4 yrs. or more	11	#	#	#	#	5	5	11	9	#	2	43

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than . 5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.33 Preferences with 2-3 hours available: Percent of employed persons, 14 years and over, preferring selected activities for 2-3 hours, by occupation and major region, June-August 1960

National Recreation Survey Data

Occupation	Swimming	Fishing	Boating*	Camping	Hunting	Picnicking	Playing Games	Walking for Pleasure	Driving	Sightseeing	Attending Sports Events	No Preference
United States	9	7	1	#	1	3	10	8	15	2	3	23
All employed, 14 and over												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10	6	#	#	#	4	14	12	14	2	4	20
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	6	1	#	1	3	8	5	16	4	3	29
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	15	2	2	#	#	3	9	9	20	2	2	20
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	7	9	1	#	2	2	10	6	12	3	5	24
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	7	1	#	2	2	12	7	16	1	4	22
Service workers (including private)	9	1	1	#	#	3	12	9	11	4	1	30
Farm workers	4	19	1	#	4	5	6	5	12	3	2	23
Northeast	10	2	1	#	#	2	11	12	13	2	3	20
All employed, 14 and over												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	1	#	#	#	4	15	15	15	3	1	13
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	11	5	4	#	#	#	16	4	11	5	#	21
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	17	2	1	#	#	3	8	15	10	1	2	19
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	4	#	#	1	1	7	12	12	3	8	20
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	2	1	#	#	2	13	12	18	2	4	20
Service workers (including private)	6	#	#	#	1	1	13	10	9	3	1	27
Farm workers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Central	9	8	2	#	1	4	11	5	18	3	4	20
All employed, 14 and over												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	3	#	#	#	3	15	8	18	3	8	20
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	6	4	#	#	#	4	6	9	19	3	7	22
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	13	2	2	#	#	4	14	5	26	4	1	18
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	11	4	#	1	2	14	1	18	3	3	23
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	10	1	#	1	4	10	4	12	1	6	21
Service workers (including private)	15	3	3	#	#	4	9	7	15	4	1	17
Farm workers	3	19	1	#	2	7	7	1	16	2	3	17
South	8	12	1	#	3	2	8	6	16	2	2	27
All employed, 14 and over												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10	17	#	#	#	2	14	5	14	#	5	26
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	12	#	#	3	3	5	2	13	3	2	37
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	11	3	4	#	1	4	5	9	25	1	3	19
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	14	#	#	5	2	10	5	10	2	5	23
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	13	#	#	5	1	8	5	20	1	2	22
Service workers (including private)	7	#	#	#	#	2	13	9	8	4	1	40
Farm workers	1	28	1	#	6	#	4	8	10	3	#	31
West	10	2	#	#	#	3	10	9	12	3	2	29
All employed, 14 and over												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5	5	#	#	#	5	10	21	8	#	#	26
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	#	#	#	#	3	3	3	22	3	3	41
Clerical and salesworkers (other white collar)	19	3	#	#	#	1	10	4	17	3	#	24
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	#	#	#	#	#	3	21	10	9	2	3	31
Service workers (including private)	11	#	#	#	#	3	11	11	13	3	#	34
Farm workers	15	3	#	#	#	9	3	6	12	6	6	15

* Boating other than sailing or canoeing.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 1.34. Percent of persons 12 years and over with some leisure time available and with some outdoor recreation; hours of leisure and of outdoor recreation per person per day; and percent of leisure time available spent on outdoor recreation during weekdays, weekends and holiday, September, 1960 by family income and age-sex

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristics	Percent of persons						Hours per person per day**						Percent of leisure available spent on outdoor recreation		
	Some leisure available			Some time on outdoor recreation			Leisure			Outdoor recreation			Percent of leisure available spent on outdoor recreation		
	Week-day *	Week-end #	Holiday +	Week-day *	Week-end #	Holiday +	Week-day *	Week-end #	Holiday +	Week-day *	Week-end #	Holiday +	Week-day *	Week-end #	Holiday +
All Classes	73	81	82	19	30	38	3.25	5.00	6.00	.50	1.25	1.75	17	26	32
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	71	78	69	14	19	16	3.25	5.00	4.25	.25	.75	.75	11	14	16
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	72	80	75	16	25	27	3.50	4.75	5.25	.50	.75	1.25	14	16	23
3,000 - 4,499	71	78	80	19	28	36	3.00	4.75	5.75	.50	1.25	1.75	18	27	31
4,500 - 5,999	71	83	85	16	31	42	3.00	5.25	6.25	.50	1.25	2.00	15	25	33
6,000 - 7,999	74	84	87	22	34	47	3.25	5.00	6.25	.75	1.50	2.25	20	28	37
8,000 - 9,999	72	79	87	25	38	48	3.00	5.00	6.25	.75	1.75	2.50	24	33	38
10,000 - 14,999	77	84	87	20	40	44	3.25	5.25	6.50	.75	2.00	2.50	21	36	37
15,000 - 19,999	73	84	89	28	35	46	3.50	5.25	6.50	.75	1.25	2.25	25	25	34
20,000 and over	76	91	90	31	41	64	4.00	6.25	7.25	.75	1.75	2.75	16	28	37
Age															
Male - All	73	82	82	20	33	41	3.50	5.50	6.50	.50	1.50	2.00	18	26	32
12 - 13	98	95	94	64	67	74	4.75	7.50	7.50	2.00	3.50	3.75	44	47	50
14 - 17	92	91	93	52	54	60	4.50	6.75	7.50	1.75	2.50	2.75	37	35	38
18 - 24	72	81	81	22	42	45	3.50	5.50	6.50	.75	1.75	2.50	21	33	39
25 - 44	66	80	79	10	29	42	2.75	5.25	6.25	.25	1.25	2.00	11	24	34
45 - 64	68	76	78	12	24	31	3.00	4.75	6.00	.25	1.00	1.50	9	21	25
65 and over	85	88	85	21	25	25	5.00	6.25	7.00	.50	1.00	1.00	12	15	16
Female - All	72	80	82	17	28	35	3.00	4.50	5.25	.50	1.25	1.75	17	26	32
12 - 13	94	99	95	58	59	77	4.50	7.25	7.75	1.75	2.50	4.00	39	35	50
14 - 17	79	85	90	35	45	48	3.50	5.75	6.75	1.00	1.75	2.25	29	31	35
18 - 24	69	81	84	14	32	41	2.75	4.75	6.00	.25	1.50	2.00	13	30	35
25 - 44	65	76	77	13	26	35	2.25	3.75	4.75	.25	1.00	1.75	16	29	37
45 - 64	71	80	79	13	24	31	2.75	4.25	5.00	.50	1.00	1.25	14	22	27
65 and over	83	82	87	15	16	18	4.50	5.00	6.00	.25	.50	1.75	8	11	14

* Randomly selected Mondays through Fridays during mid-September, 1960.

Randomly selected Saturdays and Sundays during mid-September, 1960.

+ Labor Day, 1960.

** Estimated from grouped data and rounded to nearest quarter hour.

TABLE 2.01 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 for the United States and major regions by activity

	National Recreation Survey														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
Fishing	16	10	17	20	19	.75	.46	.76	.87	.95	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.1
Canoeing	1	1	1	1	1	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	1.9	*	*	*	*
Sailing	1	2	#	#	1	.04	.10	.01	.01	.03	3.9	*	*	*	*
Other boating	9	7	11	8	10	.36	.24	.48	.32	.42	4.0	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Swimming	12	14	9	12	15	.63	.73	.30	.62	1.12	5.2	5.2	3.3	5.3	7.4
Water skiing	2	1	2	2	3	.05	.02	.04	.08	.07	2.8	*	*	3.5	*
Camping	5	3	3	5	12	.20	.12	.09	.15	.62	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.1	5.4
Hunting	13	6	15	16	14	.73	.41	.96	.71	.87	5.6	7.2	6.3	4.4	6.4
Bicycling	7	9	7	6	7	.93	1.60	.85	.65	.58	13.2	17.8	11.9	11.8	8.0
Horseback riding	4	4	3	3	6	.21	.13	.11	.21	.54	5.5	3.5	3.3	6.3	9.0
Playing outdoor games or sports	22	24	21	19	25	2.77	3.27	2.28	2.54	3.34	12.6	13.5	10.7	13.2	13.3
Picnicking	24	20	26	22	31	.62	.52	.61	.52	1.04	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
Walking for pleasure	35	48	32	28	36	4.22	6.39	3.97	3.19	3.28	11.9	13.3	12.5	11.2	9.2
Driving for pleasure	50	54	53	43	55	4.34	4.83	4.10	4.01	4.70	8.6	8.9	7.8	9.3	8.6
Sightseeing	31	28	31	29	42	1.38	1.39	1.46	1.11	1.79	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.3
Attending outdoor sports events	29	25	30	30	31	1.23	.89	1.15	1.43	1.53	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.9
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	4	5	3	3	5	.08	.12	.04	.05	.14	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.9
Mountain climbing	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Hiking	2	2	1	2	4	.06	.05	.03	.05	.16	2.9	*	*	*	*
Nature walks	16	16	15	13	24	.69	.73	.77	.52	.82	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.1	3.5
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	1	3	.08	.03	.05	.14	.07	4.6	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during September-November 1960: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4432	1103	1269	1397	663
Male (age in years)	2120	488	609	708	315
12 - 17	323	78	89	112	44
18 - 24	236	47	70	87	32
25 - 44	735	160	206	253	116
45 - 64	591	142	177	185	87
65 and over	235	61	67	71	36
Female (age in years)	2312	615	660	689	348
12 - 17	312	72	80	113	47
18 - 24	277	59	82	99	37
25 - 44	802	225	221	235	121
45 - 64	634	183	172	179	100
65 and over	287	76	105	63	43
Residence in SMA	2723	924	730	623	446
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1129	556	316	91	166
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	1015	240	296	291	188
Rural	579	128	118	241	92
Not in SMA	1709	179	539	774	217
Urban	586	94	165	227	100
Rural, Farm	363	18	142	168	35
Rural, Non-farm	760	67	232	379	82
Family Income					
Less than \$1,500	429	57	112	226	34
\$1,500 - \$2,999	556	101	178	225	52
3,000 - 4,499	746	191	201	241	113
4,500 - 5,999	843	238	251	226	128
6,000 - 7,999	793	201	213	208	171
8,000 - 9,999	414	111	123	110	70
10,000 - 14,999	363	108	111	85	59
15,000 and over	133	48	45	22	18
Education, age 25 or over	3279	847	948	983	501
4 yrs. or less	254	54	51	129	20
5 - 7 yrs.	440	103	89	199	49
8 yrs.	510	130	197	125	58
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	657	184	193	179	101
4 yrs.	858	239	270	193	156
College 1 - 3 yrs.	319	70	78	94	77
4 yrs. or more	241	67	70	64	40
White	3967	1010	1202	1133	622
Non-white	465	93	67	264	41
All employed, 14 and over *	2261	545	664	733	319
Professional, technical and kindred workers	241	74	65	64	38
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	266	61	85	90	30
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	508	141	144	148	75
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	274	64	74	71	65
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	526	116	146	197	67
Service workers (including private)	256	71	69	88	28
Farm workers	190	18	81	75	16

* Employment status and occupation were unknown for 38 adjusted sample persons 14 years and over.

TABLE 2.02.02 **Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4	5	3	3	5	.08	.12	.04	.05	.14	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.9
Male (age in years)	3	5	2	3	4	.07	.12	.03	.05	.11	2.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	5	5	2	4	14	.14	.06	.04	.12	.55	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	7	17	#	7	6	.14	.51	+	.09	.06	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	3	3	3	5	.07	.13	.05	.05	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	4	1	1	#	.02	.06	.01	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	1	#	#	.02	.02	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	4	4	3	3	5	.08	.13	.04	.05	.17	2.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	9	13	6	9	6	.20	.19	.09	.16	.47	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	6	1	#	.03	+	.09	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	5	2	1	6	.05	.10	.02	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	3	3	3	6	.13	.22	.05	.05	.25	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	7	.01	+	+	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	4	4	3	3	5	.09	.11	.03	.05	.19	2.4	2.6	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	3	3	2	#	7	.10	.08	.02	+	.39	3.5	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	4	7	3	3	2	.06	.09	.04	.06	.04	1.5	*	*	*	*
Rural	5	9	3	3	9	.13	.34	.04	.06	.13	2.5	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	3	5	3	3	4	.06	.17	.04	.05	.05	1.8	*	*	*	*
Urban	4	3	4	2	8	.05	.06	.04	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	2	*	3	2	#	.06	*	.08	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	3	9	2	4	1	.07	.37	.02	.05	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	#	2	1	6	.01	+	.02	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	2	1	1	4	2	.04	.04	.03	.07	.02	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	3	5	1	3	5	.06	.10	.03	.05	.05	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	3	#	1	7	.07	.11	.01	.02	.23	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	6	9	7	4	4	.11	.23	.07	.07	.06	1.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	3	3	5	7	.14	.04	.06	.05	.57	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	7	3	1	5	.13	.30	.03	.08	.08	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	3	4	4	*	*	.05	.08	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	3	3	2	2	4	.06	.11	.03	.03	.09	2.2	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	1	2	#	1	*	.01	.04	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	2	1	#	6	.02	.03	.01	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	2	3	2	#	#	.04	.08	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	4	#	1	3	.06	.17	+	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	3	3	4	3	.05	.06	.03	.07	.07	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	7	10	3	5	9	.18	.44	.04	.05	.23	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	7	3	10	5	12	.09	.03	.10	.06	.22	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	5	2	3	4	.08	.13	.04	.05	.14	2.3	2.8	*	1.7	*
Non-white	5	4	6	3	15	.06	.09	.06	.05	.15	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	6	3	2	4	.08	.20	.03	.04	.06	2.2	3.5	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	1	12	8	11	.10	.01	.14	.09	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	3	2	2	3	.04	.05	.05	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	8	3	2	4	.12	.33	.03	.03	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	3	1	3	5	.06	.17	.01	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	6	1	1	3	.07	.23	.01	.03	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	4	4	1	*	.06	.11	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	#	4	*	.09	*	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 02. 03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	29	25	30	30	31	1.23	.89	1.15	1.43	1.53	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.9
Male (age in years)	34	32	36	33	36	1.48	1.26	1.42	1.50	1.91	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.4
12 - 17	65	65	63	63	75	3.49	2.72	3.26	3.29	5.84	5.3	4.2	5.2	5.2	7.8
18 - 24	48	40	51	51	44	2.25	1.38	1.67	2.67	3.66	4.7	*	3.2	5.3	*
25 - 44	34	32	37	32	34	1.33	1.52	1.26	1.30	1.24	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.0	3.6
45 - 64	21	19	27	16	26	.79	.53	1.08	.64	.92	3.7	*	4.1	3.9	*
65 and over	7	8	9	6	6	.20	.36	.09	.24	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	24	19	23	28	28	1.00	.59	.90	1.35	1.19	4.1	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.3
12 - 17	63	60	65	60	74	3.34	1.99	3.29	3.84	4.32	5.3	3.3	5.1	6.4	5.8
18 - 24	31	25	34	30	32	1.28	.51	1.71	1.24	1.65	4.2	*	*	4.1	*
25 - 44	23	18	22	26	27	.76	.48	.55	1.29	.67	3.4	2.7	2.5	5.0	2.5
45 - 64	14	10	13	18	15	.44	.44	.34	.40	.66	3.1	*	*	2.2	*
65 and over	2	4	2	2	2	.07	.04	.10	.03	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	30	25	30	37	30	1.31	.93	1.24	1.75	1.61	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	24	22	23	30	31	.91	.70	.86	.82	1.75	3.8	3.2	3.7	*	5.6
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	34	33	37	35	30	1.66	1.58	1.67	1.61	1.83	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	6.0
Rural	34	27	31	42	26	1.49	.73	1.15	2.27	.92	4.4	2.7	3.7	5.4	*
Not in SMA	27	21	29	25	35	1.10	.68	1.03	1.17	1.37	4.1	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.0
Urban	27	21	30	26	28	1.12	.64	1.38	1.17	1.00	4.2	*	4.7	4.5	*
Rural, Farm	26	*	29	21	43	.94	*	.94	.81	1.94	3.7	*	3.2	3.9	*
Rural, Non-farm	28	24	28	26	39	1.16	.88	.84	1.32	1.57	4.1	*	2.9	5.0	4.0
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	10	5	9	13	6	.25	.35	.15	.29	.15	2.4	*	*	2.2	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	15	10	11	19	21	.73	.32	.41	.98	1.58	4.8	*	*	5.1	*
3,000 - 4,499	24	17	22	29	27	.96	.98	.61	1.00	1.46	4.0	5.7	2.8	3.4	5.3
4,500 - 5,999	30	27	31	29	37	1.25	.92	1.04	1.55	1.74	4.1	3.4	3.4	5.3	4.6
6,000 - 7,999	34	29	36	44	27	1.49	.90	1.56	2.20	1.25	4.3	3.1	4.3	5.0	4.6
8,000 - 9,999	43	33	46	50	46	1.91	.86	1.77	2.74	2.54	4.4	2.6	3.9	5.5	5.6
10,000 - 14,999	42	37	48	47	34	1.87	1.26	2.12	2.56	1.53	4.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	*
15,000 and over	47	31	58	*	*	2.19	1.23	2.87	*	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	20	17	21	21	23	.73	.63	.68	.85	.75	3.6	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.3
4 yrs. or less	5	4	2	7	*	.09	.07	.04	.12	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	9	5	10	11	6	.26	.18	.31	.31	.16	3.1	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	11	11	10	10	21	.37	.32	.25	.55	.53	3.3	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	19	20	18	20	17	.69	.72	.41	.77	1.04	3.7	3.6	2.4	3.8	*
4 yrs.	26	20	27	27	31	.97	.91	1.00	1.19	.72	3.7	4.6	3.6	4.4	2.3
College 1 - 3 yrs.	37	29	41	50	23	1.18	.79	.81	2.01	.90	3.2	*	2.0	4.0	*
4 yrs. or more	42	30	47	53	35	1.68	.91	2.23	2.12	1.30	4.0	*	4.7	4.0	*
White	29	25	31	31	31	1.27	.90	1.20	1.55	1.51	4.3	3.6	3.9	5.0	4.9
Non-white	25	22	10	28	41	.87	.78	.22	.91	1.88	3.5	*	*	3.3	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	24	32	29	30	1.20	.92	1.19	1.35	1.34	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	39	31	40	50	34	1.76	1.76	1.54	2.09	1.58	4.5	*	*	4.2	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	35	25	44	29	47	1.36	.85	1.55	1.49	1.43	3.9	*	3.6	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	32	28	35	41	20	1.32	1.08	1.27	1.85	.83	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.6	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	24	19	24	21	32	1.19	.92	.89	.96	2.03	4.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	25	20	25	23	34	.93	.54	.96	.95	1.49	3.8	*	3.8	4.0	*
Service workers (including private)	25	23	30	24	*	1.11	.51	1.26	1.58	*	4.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	24	*	27	20	*	.81	*	1.01	.72	*	3.4	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.02.04 Bicycling: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	7	9	7	6	7	.93	1.60	.85	.65	.58	13.2	17.8	11.9	11.8	8.0
Male (age in years)	7	12	8	5	5	1.26	2.41	1.23	.91	.30	17.1	19.9	16.0	19.0	*
12 - 17	37	58	38	25	27	7.55	14.00	7.98	4.94	1.89	20.5	24.3	20.9	*	*
18 - 24	2	4	3	#	#	.21	.98	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	5	3	2	3	.16	.13	.09	.25	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	2	2	1	1	.05	.10	.08	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	1	1	#	.15	.03	.04	.42	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	7	7	6	9	.63	.96	.49	.38	.82	9.3	14.7	7.6	6.2	8.9
12 - 17	33	35	38	26	40	3.65	6.81	2.94	1.86	4.34	11.1	*	7.8	*	*
18 - 24	7	12	6	4	11	.22	.37	.28	.11	.16	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	4	4	4	6	.23	.34	.30	.06	.25	5.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	1	2	.12	+	+	.17	.46	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	8	9	8	8	7	1.07	1.54	.80	.98	.67	13.1	16.5	10.5	12.9	9.0
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	7	8	6	8	7	.83	1.14	.30	.80	.82	11.3	13.7	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	10	8	7	6	1.00	1.60	1.36	.64	.25	12.9	*	*	*	*
Rural	10	12	11	9	11	1.65	3.17	.74	1.45	1.24	16.0	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	5	7	6	4	7	.71	1.92	.91	.39	.39	13.3	*	14.4	10.1	*
Urban	6	6	7	5	8	.54	.72	.61	.50	.37	8.6	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	6	4	9	.75	*	1.15	.22	.37	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	5	9	6	3	5	.83	3.20	.97	.41	.43	18.0	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	2	#	4	#	.18	.02	+	.34	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	4	1	3	5	6	.45	.79	.23	.46	.48	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	6	3	5	4	.54	.91	.46	.49	.17	12.6	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	9	10	4	8	1.56	2.58	1.25	1.35	.66	20.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	14	8	6	8	1.25	2.66	1.36	.40	.47	13.7	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	15	12	10	11	.92	1.00	.95	.92	.74	7.5	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	11	8	14	8	12	1.06	.56	1.50	.46	2.02	9.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	15	9	*	*	2.08	3.10	1.02	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	2	2	2	3	.14	.13	.11	.14	.18	6.5	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	2	1	#	2	.05	.11	.02	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	2	2	1	3	.05	.05	.05	.02	.13	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	3	3	3	4	.23	.25	.24	.29	.14	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	4	7	4	6	#	.15	.36	.18	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	3	4	3	5	.56	.09	.17	1.08	1.20	*	*	*	*	*
White	7	9	7	5	7	.99	1.70	.89	.66	.60	13.7	18.5	11.9	12.5	8.4
Non-white	6	6	#	6	10	.46	.46	+	.61	.27	8.0	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	4	3	2	5	.18	.19	.13	.23	.15	5.5	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	12	6	2	11	.36	.89	.15	.03	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	7	2	1	#	.22	.18	.11	.43	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	4	4	3	5	.19	.08	.23	.26	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	1	#	2	.06	.19	.01	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	1	2	1	7	.07	.03	.05	.04	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	#	6	5	*	.24	+	.14	.50	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	2	3	*	.26	*	.17	.47	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	9	7	11	8	10	.36	.24	.48	.32	.42	4.0	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Male (age in years)	11	8	15	9	12	.45	.33	.71	.36	.35	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	2.8
12 - 17	16	12	12	17	27	.65	.76	.71	.50	.70	4.1	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	19	9	19	20	34	.63	.21	.54	.75	1.09	3.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	9	15	7	9	.33	.18	.49	.32	.26	3.3	*	3.3	*	*
45 - 64	9	7	18	4	6	.55	.40	1.15	.27	.16	6.0	*	6.0	*	*
65 and over	3	2	6	1	#	.15	.08	.40	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	7	8	7	7	.28	.17	.28	.27	.48	3.8	2.5	3.3	4.0	*
12 - 17	8	6	9	7	11	.21	.08	.40	.19	.15	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	11	12	10	13	5	.30	.41	.27	.35	.08	2.8	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	8	7	10	6	7	.31	.20	.46	.31	.24	3.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	7	7	8	4	9	.22	.15	.12	.27	.47	3.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	1	4	6	2	.35	.03	.07	.19	1.86	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	9	7	12	10	10	.37	.24	.50	.35	.44	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.5
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	9	7	12	10	10	.51	.31	.75	.29	.83	5.6	4.4	6.4	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	11	8	13	11	10	.28	.15	.34	.37	.22	2.6	*	2.6	3.3	*
Rural	8	5	10	8	9	.25	.12	.25	.34	.18	3.1	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	8	8	10	6	10	.35	.23	.46	.29	.37	4.3	*	4.4	4.9	*
Urban	8	3	5	11	11	.33	.06	.22	.51	.37	4.1	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	9	4	6	.26	*	.19	.26	.60	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	9	15	15	4	10	.40	.51	.79	.18	.27	4.5	*	5.4	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	9	1	2	#	.05	.23	.04	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	4	1	3	5	8	.28	.02	.11	.19	1.75	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	8	3	9	10	8	.26	.06	.41	.30	.25	3.4	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	9	5	14	10	7	.33	.22	.44	.43	.14	3.6	*	3.3	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	13	11	18	9	13	.45	.28	.74	.38	.36	3.5	*	4.1	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	13	14	11	10	17	.54	.43	.40	.82	.53	4.2	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	12	5	19	14	8	.11	.06	1.07	.61	.58	4.9	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	17	21	27	*	*	1.03	1.31	1.60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	8	6	11	5	7	.33	.19	.48	.27	.40	4.4	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.7
4 yrs. or less	1	2	4	#	*	.08	.09	.31	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	5	4	12	3	2	.16	.10	.49	.08	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	6	5	6	8	5	.43	.17	.17	.58	1.55	6.8	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	5	7	5	5	4	.21	.14	.26	.30	.06	3.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	10	8	17	4	12	.44	.21	.83	.13	.50	4.2	*	5.0	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	12	9	13	19	6	.45	.27	.54	.74	.18	3.7	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	11	9	21	3	8	.51	.52	.70	.48	.22	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	8	12	9	10	.40	.26	.51	.38	.42	4.1	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Non-white	3	1	#	4	10	.06	.01	+	.06	.29	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	8	14	8	12	.41	.23	.59	.38	.39	3.9	3.0	4.1	4.6	3.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	7	26	17	8	.55	.08	.69	1.22	.11	3.7	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	8	15	6	7	.65	.18	1.60	.28	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	12	10	12	14	11	.47	.43	.50	.44	.56	3.9	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	14	16	15	9	.53	.53	.65	.61	.32	3.8	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	7	13	3	16	.18	.12	.27	.07	.39	2.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	#	12	8	*	.38	+	.42	.60	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	10	#	*	.21	*	.26	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	5	3	3	5	12	.20	.12	.09	.15	.62	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.1	5.4
Male (age in years)	7	5	3	7	17	.27	.16	.15	.22	.80	3.9	*	*	2.9	4.9
12 - 17	14	10	9	13	34	.45	.31	.34	.38	1.11	3.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	9	3	13	6	.32	.47	.16	.38	.31	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	4	5	5	19	.28	.11	.17	.15	.97	4.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	3	1	5	9	.20	.11	.08	.13	.76	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	#	#	6	14	.13	+	+	.21	.42	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	2	7	.13	.09	.04	.09	.46	4.8	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	4	4	4	6	.29	.22	.09	.18	1.00	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	8	1	3	14	.13	.27	.04	.07	.30	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	2	3	7	.11	.10	.04	.10	.29	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	#	1	1	7	.11	+	.05	.02	.58	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	2	5	.06	+	+	.10	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	4	3	2	4	12	.19	.11	.05	.15	.66	4.4	*	*	*	5.5
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	3	2	1	1	13	.23	.12	.03	.07	1.10	6.9	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	5	2	2	3	14	.16	.03	.05	.11	.49	3.2	*	*	*	*
Rural	6	7	3	7	5	.19	.23	.11	.22	.20	3.2	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	5	5	4	5	11	.21	.17	.15	.16	.55	3.9	*	*	3.1	*
Urban	6	1	3	9	12	.27	.02	.15	.27	.69	4.1	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	5	*	2	5	11	.14	*	.05	.12	.29	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	5	6	5	3	10	.19	.22	.22	.10	.50	4.2	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	#	1	6	4	.11	+	.12	.13	.17	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	3	1	5	8	.15	.09	.03	.17	.40	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	5	4	2	6	9	.19	.14	.06	.30	.37	4.0	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	8	5	4	6	17	.35	.27	.17	.18	.87	4.6	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	10	6	8	8	20	.43	.20	.22	.15	1.63	4.5	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	2	1	6	15	.20	.05	.06	.18	.75	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	#	*	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	4	2	2	4	10	.16	.06	.07	.11	.59	4.5	*	*	3.2	5.7
4 yrs. or less	2	#	#	5	*	.06	+	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	1	2	2	6	.08	.04	.24	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	4	1	3	4	14	.17	.06	.07	.13	.88	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	4	1	2	6	10	.16	.03	.07	.17	.53	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	2	2	2	10	.17	.03	.06	.11	.65	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	7	7	1	4	14	.27	.34	.03	.14	.61	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	3	1	3	10	.22	.07	.03	.11	.98	*	*	*	*	*
White	5	3	3	6	12	.21	.13	.10	.19	.62	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.2	5.3
Non-white	2	1	#	1	12	.08	.02	+	.01	.76	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	3	3	5	14	.21	.11	.09	.17	.74	4.0	*	*	3.1	5.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	6	5	2	9	8	.22	.22	.03	.42	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	5	2	6	3	13	.27	.05	.16	.11	1.50	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	2	1	3	8	.18	.18	.04	.10	.59	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	9	6	3	4	25	.40	.12	.23	.17	1.12	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	2	4	10	16	.20	.05	.08	.23	.66	2.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	1	3	3	*	.15	.01	.12	.16	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	1	1	*	.05	*	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 02. 07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	50	54	53	43	55	4.34	4.83	4.10	4.01	4.70	8.6	8.9	7.8	9.3	8.6
Male (age in years)	49	52	49	43	56	4.33	4.46	3.82	4.28	5.23	8.9	8.5	7.8	10.0	9.4
12 - 17	47	49	39	45	68	5.74	3.29	3.68	7.29	10.32	12.1	6.8	9.3	16.3	15.1
18 - 24	64	64	66	65	59	7.47	5.66	6.17	9.69	6.91	11.6	8.9	9.4	14.8	*
25 - 44	54	62	54	45	61	4.10	5.00	3.78	3.21	5.34	7.6	8.1	7.0	7.1	8.7
45 - 64	43	46	46	36	49	3.08	3.61	3.23	2.41	3.34	7.1	7.9	7.0	6.7	6.8
65 and over	31	39	33	20	36	3.13	5.59	3.22	1.63	1.75	10.1	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	52	55	56	43	54	4.35	5.12	4.36	3.72	4.22	8.4	9.3	7.8	8.6	7.9
12 - 17	51	54	48	47	62	4.43	4.69	2.89	5.07	5.09	8.7	8.7	6.1	10.8	*
18 - 24	60	59	81	47	51	6.85	8.05	9.99	4.34	4.68	11.4	13.6	12.4	9.1	*
25 - 44	58	62	65	48	58	4.47	5.94	4.17	3.34	4.46	7.7	9.5	6.4	6.9	7.7
45 - 64	47	51	47	41	53	3.50	3.34	2.94	3.92	3.98	7.4	6.5	6.2	9.6	7.5
65 and over	36	42	40	21	37	3.45	5.13	3.84	1.22	2.77	9.6	12.2	9.6	*	*
Residence in SMA	53	53	53	50	56	4.82	4.77	4.41	5.25	4.97	9.1	8.9	8.4	10.5	8.9
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	48	47	47	45	52	4.44	4.18	4.23	4.47	5.73	9.3	8.8	9.1	9.9	10.9
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	56	60	57	52	56	5.18	6.40	4.57	5.04	4.81	9.2	10.6	8.1	9.7	8.5
Rural	57	66	58	50	60	4.91	4.29	4.51	5.80	3.92	8.6	6.5	7.7	11.7	6.6
Not in SMA	46	57	52	37	53	3.59	5.14	3.69	3.01	4.15	7.8	9.0	7.0	8.1	7.8
Urban	49	60	55	38	52	4.24	6.64	4.41	3.35	3.71	8.7	11.1	8.1	8.7	7.1
Rural, Farm	37	*	44	29	51	2.15	*	1.89	2.18	3.37	5.9	*	4.3	7.6	*
Rural, Non-Farm	49	61	56	41	55	3.78	4.00	4.27	3.17	5.01	7.7	6.5	7.6	7.8	9.1
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	23	25	29	21	15	1.87	4.51	2.06	1.34	.38	8.0	*	7.0	6.3	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	41	40	41	40	52	3.45	2.44	3.59	3.48	4.79	8.4	6.2	8.8	8.8	*
3,000 - 4,499	52	53	53	48	56	4.42	5.17	4.32	3.83	4.62	8.5	9.7	8.1	8.0	8.3
4,500 - 5,999	56	62	61	41	59	4.20	4.43	4.21	3.63	4.79	7.6	7.2	6.9	8.8	8.1
6,000 - 7,999	59	62	64	54	54	5.60	6.54	5.36	5.24	5.22	9.5	10.5	8.3	9.6	9.6
8,000 - 9,999	59	61	56	57	63	4.46	5.35	4.24	2.87	5.92	7.6	8.7	7.6	5.0	9.4
10,000 - 14,999	58	56	61	55	58	5.43	5.06	5.43	5.87	5.44	9.4	9.1	8.9	10.6	9.4
15,000 and over	47	40	47	*	*	2.78	2.56	2.60	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	49	54	51	40	53	3.76	4.71	3.58	2.98	4.04	7.7	8.8	7.0	7.5	7.6
4 yrs. or less	25	33	27	24	*	2.02	3.33	2.78	1.47	*	8.0	*	*	6.1	*
5 - 7 yrs.	38	35	43	36	43	2.63	2.95	3.16	2.07	3.25	7.0	8.4	7.4	5.8	*
8 yrs.	39	39	41	33	43	3.00	4.41	2.53	2.26	3.00	7.7	11.2	6.2	6.9	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	53	68	48	39	56	4.39	6.24	4.07	2.61	4.81	8.3	9.1	8.4	6.7	8.5
4 yrs.	57	62	61	47	53	4.44	4.82	3.92	4.99	4.06	7.8	7.7	6.4	10.7	7.7
College 1 - 3 yrs.	60	59	56	57	68	4.28	4.66	3.95	3.86	4.78	7.1	8.0	7.0	6.7	7.1
4 yrs. or more	60	49	67	58	68	4.55	4.61	4.64	4.05	5.10	7.6	9.4	6.9	7.0	*
White	51	56	53	44	54	4.34	4.86	3.97	4.13	4.61	8.5	8.7	7.5	9.3	8.5
Non-white	41	38	46	38	63	4.35	4.52	6.40	3.48	6.17	10.5	12.0	13.8	9.2	*
All employed, 14 and over	53	58	55	46	56	4.26	4.81	4.09	3.87	4.54	8.1	8.4	7.5	8.4	8.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	61	49	71	66	63	4.87	4.59	4.62	4.98	5.63	7.9	9.4	6.5	7.0	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	42	46	52	29	50	3.32	4.73	4.45	1.34	3.17	7.8	*	8.6	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	60	66	62	55	53	4.89	5.65	5.08	4.86	3.16	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.9	5.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	61	73	62	49	62	4.94	6.11	5.22	3.61	4.92	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	8.0
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	50	53	50	48	49	4.49	4.15	3.30	4.86	6.58	9.0	7.9	6.6	10.1	13.4
Service workers (including private)	47	54	42	39	*	3.41	3.85	3.70	2.77	*	7.3	7.2	*	7.2	*
Farm workers	41	*	44	32	*	2.62	*	2.31	2.91	*	6.4	*	5.2	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.02.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	16	10	17	20	19	.75	.46	.76	.87	.95	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.1
Male (age in years)	23	15	24	24	28	1.16	.80	1.21	1.18	1.54	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.4
12 - 17	29	23	29	30	36	1.59	1.64	1.05	1.43	2.98	5.4	*	*	4.7	*
18 - 24	24	19	26	23	28	1.01	.89	1.04	.93	1.31	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	24	16	19	28	34	1.11	.71	.96	1.23	1.66	4.7	*	5.1	4.5	4.9
45 - 64	22	13	28	23	23	1.21	.66	1.80	1.20	.92	5.5	*	6.5	5.3	*
65 and over	11	5	18	7	14	.72	.23	.82	.86	1.08	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	5	10	15	10	.38	.19	.35	.55	.43	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.1
12 - 17	12	10	11	15	9	.33	.17	.22	.49	.40	2.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	7	11	15	2	.23	.25	.17	.32	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	4	14	18	12	.47	.17	.49	.72	.49	3.9	*	3.5	4.0	*
45 - 64	10	5	8	13	16	.35	.25	.30	.30	.69	3.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	6	3	6	13	#	.39	.08	.39	1.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	15	9	15	21	17	.63	.42	.72	.70	.81	4.3	4.5	4.9	3.3	4.9
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	12	9	15	10	16	.62	.40	.97	.37	.78	5.1	4.3	6.4	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	17	9	13	26	18	.66	.36	.47	.89	.99	4.0	*	3.7	3.5	5.5
Rural	17	10	19	20	14	.59	.57	.67	.59	.50	3.5	*	*	2.9	*
Not in SMA	19	11	19	18	24	.94	.69	.82	1.00	1.24	5.1	*	4.2	5.4	5.3
Urban	17	6	12	21	26	.87	.77	.42	1.00	1.43	5.2	*	*	4.7	*
Rural, Farm	19	*	20	21	9	.94	*	.77	1.23	.66	5.0	*	*	5.7	*
Rural, Non-Farm	20	16	25	16	27	1.00	.69	1.14	.91	1.27	5.1	*	4.6	5.8	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	10	4	7	15	3	.50	.19	.27	.74	.12	4.8	*	*	5.1	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	14	#	12	23	8	.62	+	.54	.96	.60	4.5	*	*	4.3	*
3,000 - 4,499	18	12	19	24	15	.90	.54	.79	1.46	.52	5.0	*	4.2	6.2	*
4,500 - 5,999	16	9	18	22	15	.70	.47	.63	.69	1.26	4.3	*	3.5	3.1	*
6,000 - 7,999	21	12	19	25	30	.96	.55	1.00	1.00	1.35	4.5	*	5.2	3.9	4.4
8,000 - 9,999	18	14	22	15	24	.79	.58	.97	.65	1.06	4.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	15	8	21	14	19	.67	.20	1.20	.28	1.08	4.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	15	13	*	*	1.03	1.54	1.27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	15	8	16	19	19	.73	.37	.81	.90	.87	4.8	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.6
4 yrs. or less	12	6	8	18	*	.51	.28	.22	.77	*	4.2	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	15	5	20	18	16	.68	.20	.92	.83	.57	4.5	*	*	4.7	*
8 yrs.	16	9	18	18	17	.75	.53	.74	1.20	.34	4.8	*	4.1	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	18	13	15	24	20	.79	.61	.85	.99	.66	4.5	*	*	4.1	*
4 yrs.	14	6	17	15	20	.72	.20	.98	.39	1.50	5.1	*	5.7	*	7.5
College 1 - 3 yrs.	18	6	10	30	23	1.07	.41	.74	1.97	.90	5.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	12	6	14	14	18	.46	.25	.67	.48	.42	3.7	*	*	*	*
White	16	10	17	19	19	.77	.46	.80	.91	.99	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2
Non-white	15	8	4	21	15	.54	.46	.06	.70	.46	3.5	*	*	3.3	*
All employed, 14 and over	19	10	20	23	26	.89	.46	1.01	.96	1.24	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	9	18	22	21	.55	.09	1.08	.69	.32	3.2	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	13	5	18	9	27	.85	.33	1.52	.40	1.37	6.6	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	16	8	15	24	16	.75	.40	.71	1.16	.72	4.7	*	*	4.8	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	31	22	30	37	35	1.54	1.33	1.61	1.68	1.51	5.0	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	20	10	21	20	36	.75	.56	.79	.58	1.54	3.7	*	3.7	2.9	*
Service workers (including private)	16	4	17	24	*	.68	.21	.52	1.14	*	4.2	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	25	*	25	28	*	1.49	*	1.21	1.57	*	5.9	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 02. 09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	2	1	2	4	.06	.05	.03	.05	.16	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	3	3	1	3	4	.07	.09	.05	.07	.10	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	9	9	8	11	9	.22	.18	.27	.19	.25	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	11	#	1	6	.11	.43	+	.01	.19	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	1	3	.04	.02	.02	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	#	4	1	.05	.04	+	.11	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	6	.01	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	1	1	3	.05	.02	.02	.02	.22	3.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	4	6	3	2	.12	.04	.06	.10	.38	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	3	2	2	5	.05	.07	.02	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	#	#	#	2	.02	.03	+	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	#	6	.07	+	.02	+	.42	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	2	2	3	3	.07	.06	.03	.06	.15	2.9	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	2	1	4	4	.09	.06	.04	.07	.29	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	2	2	1	2	4	.05	.04	.02	.04	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	2	2	3	3	#	.06	.08	.03	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	1	1	1	5	.05	.01	.03	.04	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	2	1	2	1	6	.08	.01	.06	.04	.26	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	1	*	#	1	6	.01	*	+	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	2	1	1	2	4	.04	.01	.02	.05	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	1	#	2	#	.02	.04	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	#	#	2	1	.02	+	+	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	1	2	1	8	.08	.02	.04	.03	.37	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	4	#	4	2	.09	.15	.01	.13	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	7	5	2	4	.16	.13	.12	.04	.46	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	2	4	5	12	.08	.04	.04	.08	.25	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	2	*	*	.08	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	#	1	3	.04	.02	.01	.03	.13	3.5	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	2	#	#	4	*	.06	+	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	#	1	4	.01	+	+	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	1	1	#	2	.02	.02	.01	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	#	1	#	#	#	.01	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	#	1	2	.02	.04	+	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	3	#	#	3	8	.12	+	+	.14	.34	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	2	#	3	#	8	.12	+	.06	+	.65	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	1	2	4	.07	.06	.03	.06	.17	2.9	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	1	1	2	6	.06	.03	.01	.06	.23	3.0	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	3	3	2	3	.05	.05	.05	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	2	1	2	3	.13	.03	.02	.11	.67	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	#	1	1	13	.08	+	.02	.03	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	2	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	3	#	4	7	.07	.07	+	.09	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	1	*	.03	+	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	#	1	*	.02	*	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4	4	3	3	6	.21	.13	.11	.21	.54	5.5	3.5	3.3	6.3	9.0
Male (age in years)	4	4	5	3	7	.23	.20	.16	.23	.40	5.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	10	5	11	9	16	.59	.77	.53	.52	.61	6.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	9	17	13	1	9	.43	.30	.24	.01	2.16	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	5	2	3	7	.15	.14	.10	.17	.19	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	#	3	1	5	.14	+	.09	.32	.08	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	4	#	.02	+	+	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	4	2	3	5	.20	.08	.07	.18	.68	5.8	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	14	19	12	9	23	1.06	.57	.42	.35	4.58	7.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	8	4	4	3	.07	.08	.09	.06	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	1	3	5	.12	.01	.01	.32	.16	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	#	1	#	+	.01	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	4	4	3	4	6	.22	.08	.08	.24	.70	5.3	2.1	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	4	4	3	2	5	.14	.06	.05	.07	.58	3.6	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	5	4	3	4	9	.35	.13	.10	.27	1.13	7.2	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	3	4	4	1	.15	.08	.10	.27	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	4	3	4	3	7	.20	.39	.16	.18	.23	5.8	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	2	1	#	4	.06	.14	.07	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	8	*	8	5	23	.35	*	.38	.24	.83	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	3	3	3	3	4	.24	.79	.08	.26	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	#	4	2	3	.06	+	.08	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	3	#	2	3	10	.26	+	.02	.29	1.48	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	3	4	3	2	4	.09	.06	.14	.05	.12	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	4	3	5	7	.25	.30	.17	.30	.21	5.8	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	5	3	3	4	.10	.16	.04	.08	.12	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	6	5	3	6	.11	.06	.16	.09	.13	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	6	6	7	4	7	.13	.06	.18	.04	.29	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	2	7	*	*	1.81	.06	.24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	1	1	2	4	.09	.03	.04	.19	.09	4.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	3	2	2	3	4	.29	.04	.03	.59	.04	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	#	1	2	.01	+	+	.03	.03	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	1	1	1	6	.06	.08	.01	.04	.16	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	1	3	2	4	.08	.01	.10	.09	.16	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	4	6	1	7	1	.12	.06	.01	.34	.01	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	2	1	1	3	2	.07	.01	.09	.11	.05	*	*	*	*	*
White	4	4	4	4	6	.23	.14	.12	.24	.58	5.6	3.6	3.3	6.4	9.2
Non-white	2	3	1	1	2	.05	.08	.01	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	3	4	2	5	.15	.06	.11	.17	.34	4.3	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	6	11	3	3	8	.12	.11	.11	.11	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	4	3	3	.11	.23	.09	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	2	6	3	3	.18	.02	.09	.04	.91	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	#	#	#	6	.01	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	#	3	3	6	.13	+	.10	.19	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	1	1	1	*	.06	.01	.09	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	8	*	10	3	*	.54	*	.30	.83	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.11 Hunting: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	13	6	15	16	14	.73	.41	.96	.71	.87	5.6	7.2	6.3	4.4	6.4
Male (age in years)	25	12	27	31	23	1.43	.90	1.85	1.34	1.62	5.8	7.2	6.8	4.3	6.9
12 - 17	36	22	43	39	41	2.39	1.19	4.35	1.79	2.07	6.6	*	10.2	4.5	*
18 - 24	37	30	36	53	9	1.99	2.13	2.34	2.10	.72	5.3	*	*	4.0	*
25 - 44	26	9	28	32	31	1.46	.89	1.52	1.23	2.65	5.6	*	5.5	3.8	8.5
45 - 64	18	10	21	23	14	.97	.73	.99	1.22	.76	5.4	*	4.8	5.2	*
65 and over	9	2	13	10	14	.60	.02	1.31	.41	.64	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	#	4	1	5	.10	.03	.14	.07	.20	4.3	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	4	1	2	.05	+	.12	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	#	11	1	11	.17	+	.39	.01	.38	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	1	6	1	5	.12	.08	.19	.04	.21	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	1	5	.11	+	.04	.19	.28	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	9	5	12	14	8	.46	.35	.60	.52	.38	5.0	7.3	5.2	3.8	4.6
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	4	2	6	5	4	.14	.06	.26	.12	.20	3.9	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	11	4	14	11	14	.39	.28	.38	.32	.63	3.6	*	2.7	2.9	*
Rural	17	18	21	20	4	1.22	1.70	2.09	.92	.20	7.0	*	*	4.5	*
Not in SMA	19	11	20	18	24	1.17	.77	1.44	.87	1.88	6.1	*	7.1	4.7	7.7
Urban	12	6	12	11	20	.73	.27	1.24	.45	.96	5.9	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	28	*	30	26	26	1.66	*	1.80	1.07	3.83	5.9	*	6.0	4.1	*
Rural, Non-farm	20	12	20	19	29	1.27	1.15	1.37	1.03	2.18	6.4	*	6.9	5.3	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	10	7	4	15	3	.86	.77	.15	.95	2.68	8.5	*	*	6.5	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	14	5	13	20	12	.60	.35	.76	.59	.54	4.2	*	*	2.9	*
3,000 - 4,499	13	5	21	15	10	.74	.41	1.13	.79	.50	5.5	*	5.4	5.1	*
4,500 - 5,999	13	5	16	19	12	.65	.31	.84	.77	.73	5.0	*	5.2	4.0	*
6,000 - 7,999	14	8	17	15	17	.75	.65	.96	.50	.90	5.2	*	5.7	3.2	*
8,000 - 9,999	14	6	15	15	21	.94	.32	1.66	.77	.91	6.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	10	7	13	9	14	.78	.54	1.16	.61	.76	7.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	4	18	*	*	.86	.06	1.71	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	11	4	12	14	13	.59	.31	.66	.62	.89	5.5	8.0	5.3	4.4	7.0
4 yrs. or less	9	2	8	13	*	.47	.02	.92	.56		*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	10	4	7	15	12	.50	.12	.71	.60	.55	4.8	*	*	4.0	*
8 yrs.	12	8	10	16	17	.56	.68	.30	.62	1.02	4.8	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	4	14	13	11	.68	.51	.70	.51	1.28	6.6	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	12	4	15	12	16	.62	.21	.78	.55	1.04	5.4	*	5.1	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	11	#	13	19	10	.65	+	.63	1.31	.47	5.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	9	3	14	8	10	.56	.28	.86	.28	.92	*	*	*	*	*
White	13	6	15	16	14	.74	.45	1.00	.71	.78	5.7	7.2	6.5	4.4	5.6
Non-white	12	1	10	17	7	.65	.02	.27	.72	2.27	5.4	*	*	4.2	*
All employed, 14 and over	17	7	19	23	18	.89	.54	1.00	.89	1.29	5.2	7.9	5.2	3.9	7.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	11	1	14	19	11	.40	.08	.57	.63	.34	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	14	3	18	16	17	.81	.31	.58	1.40	.73	6.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	3	10	15	5	.35	.18	.44	.36	.45	4.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22	11	27	25	23	.99	.72	1.45	.54	1.22	4.5	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	22	11	20	31	22	1.47	1.12	1.31	1.27	3.01	6.6	*	*	4.1	*
Service workers (including private)	9	1	14	9	*	.47	.04	.94	.30	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	41	*	37	41	*	1.93	*	1.85	1.53	*	4.7	*	5.0	3.7	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.02.14 Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	22	24	21	19	25	2.77	3.27	2.28	2.54	3.34	12.6	13.5	10.7	13.2	13.3
Male (age in years)	28	33	28	23	29	4.08	5.64	3.33	3.57	4.25	14.8	17.2	12.0	15.3	14.9
12 - 17	73	86	71	66	73	19.74	27.28	15.56	16.86	22.16	27.0	31.8	22.0	25.5	30.5
18 - 24	37	47	39	34	28	2.43	3.79	1.93	2.34	1.78	6.5	*	*	6.8	*
25 - 44	25	30	26	20	28	1.59	1.49	1.63	1.61	1.61	6.3	5.0	6.2	8.0	5.7
45 - 64	11	14	12	5	16	.67	.85	.95	.13	.95	6.2	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	5	6	1	6	.56	1.41	.09	.03	1.06	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	17	18	15	15	22	1.56	1.39	1.31	1.48	2.51	9.3	7.9	8.6	9.9	11.3
12 - 17	52	61	56	42	57	7.81	7.95	7.85	6.17	11.49	14.9	13.0	14.0	14.8	*
18 - 24	21	31	16	17	27	.94	1.51	.66	.83	.95	4.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	16	15	17	13	24	.84	.73	.77	.64	1.53	5.2	5.0	4.6	5.0	*
45 - 64	6	7	3	5	11	.39	.16	.07	.51	1.13	6.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	26	25	25	24	29	3.20	3.35	2.26	3.47	4.04	12.5	13.2	9.1	14.6	13.8
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	25	24	24	22	31	3.28	3.21	1.94	5.64	4.80	13.1	13.2	8.1	*	15.6
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	26	27	27	23	29	3.15	3.83	2.86	2.69	3.46	12.0	14.4	10.6	11.5	12.1
Rural	25	27	22	25	28	3.12	3.07	1.62	3.60	3.86	12.3	11.2	*	14.4	*
Not in SMA	16	19	16	16	17	2.08	2.85	2.31	1.79	1.89	12.8	15.0	14.1	11.5	11.4
Urban	18	20	18	16	21	1.75	2.37	2.17	1.03	2.11	9.8	*	*	6.5	*
Rural, Farm	13	*	13	14	14	2.51	*	2.02	2.94	3.40	18.6	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	16	21	17	16	12	2.12	4.14	2.58	1.73	.99	13.0	*	15.0	11.0	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	10	9	4	14	12	.98	.32	.37	1.31	1.88	9.3	*	*	9.2	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	12	10	10	14	17	1.22	.82	.69	1.75	1.50	10.1	*	*	12.7	*
3,000 - 4,499	18	17	17	17	19	2.09	2.60	1.20	2.84	1.20	11.9	15.0	6.9	16.3	*
4,500 - 5,999	24	26	25	22	24	3.35	4.34	2.67	2.42	4.51	13.7	16.4	10.7	11.2	18.6
6,000 - 7,999	29	35	27	24	29	3.88	4.09	3.76	3.45	4.33	13.4	11.6	13.8	14.4	14.8
8,000 - 9,999	28	25	26	25	40	2.95	2.47	2.64	3.13	3.96	10.5	*	10.2	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	30	29	38	28	20	3.44	2.44	3.13	4.92	3.73	11.4	8.5	8.3	*	*
15,000 and over	38	44	29	*	*	6.17	10.21	5.22	*	*	16.4	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	13	14	13	10	18	.80	.76	.73	.69	1.20	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.8	6.8
4 yrs. or less	3	2	4	4	*	.06	.04	.04	.09	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	5	4	6	4	16	.17	.12	.27	.10	.35	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	6	10	3	5	10	.46	.79	.10	.32	1.28	7.6	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	14	13	13	18	13	.76	.54	.84	1.01	.53	5.3	*	*	5.7	*
4 yrs.	15	15	16	8	21	.92	.80	.69	.83	1.59	6.2	5.5	4.3	*	7.5
College 1 - 3 yrs.	24	23	27	20	27	1.29	.89	1.81	.90	1.62	5.4	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	27	36	29	23	18	2.46	2.55	2.27	2.78	2.15	9.0	*	*	*	*
White	22	25	22	18	25	2.73	3.26	2.38	2.20	3.48	12.4	13.0	10.9	12.4	14.0
Non-white	22	16	10	25	29	3.09	3.34	.42	3.98	1.17	14.2	*	*	15.7	*
All employed, 14 and over	20	20	20	17	24	1.36	1.23	1.26	1.44	1.56	7.0	6.1	6.3	8.8	6.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	30	32	34	30	21	2.79	2.32	3.26	3.72	1.32	9.2	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	20	22	16	17	1.32	1.82	1.40	1.01	.97	7.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	22	21	24	18	25	1.21	.91	1.15	1.75	.80	5.6	4.3	4.7	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22	27	20	17	26	1.13	1.00	1.26	.87	1.40	5.1	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	16	15	16	15	22	1.35	.89	.72	1.54	2.99	8.3	*	*	10.1	*
Service workers (including private)	13	10	12	12	*	1.10	1.10	1.39	.78	*	8.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	14	*	14	12	*	.68	*	.59	.49	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person

TABLE 2.02.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	31	28	31	29	42	1.38	1.39	1.46	1.11	1.79	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.3
Male (age in years)	30	28	29	27	39	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.04	1.68	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.8	4.3
12 - 17	35	26	28	43	45	1.44	1.67	1.01	1.41	1.98	4.1	*	*	3.3	*
18 - 24	33	36	19	36	50	1.38	.81	1.21	1.38	2.56	4.2	*	*	3.9	*
25 - 44	32	36	33	26	40	1.46	1.71	1.51	.98	2.03	4.6	4.8	4.7	3.8	5.1
45 - 64	28	24	33	23	33	1.20	1.33	1.57	.97	.74	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.3	*
65 and over	17	11	16	11	36	.81	.52	1.06	.39	1.67	4.9	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	33	28	34	30	44	1.45	1.42	1.53	1.18	1.89	4.4	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.3
12 - 17	33	31	35	24	53	1.18	1.39	.82	.83	2.30	3.6	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	40	36	43	35	51	1.75	1.63	2.67	.96	2.05	4.4	*	6.3	2.7	*
25 - 44	36	32	34	33	48	1.46	1.38	1.29	1.36	2.08	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
45 - 64	33	26	37	31	43	1.55	1.40	1.76	1.44	1.64	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.6	3.8
65 and over	17	8	22	17	19	1.23	1.45	1.33	.71	1.35	7.4	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	33	29	31	35	42	1.55	1.49	1.52	1.38	1.95	4.7	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.6
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	31	27	32	34	43	1.68	1.58	1.52	1.92	2.19	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.6	5.1
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	34	31	30	38	40	1.58	1.44	1.70	1.38	1.85	4.6	4.7	5.7	3.7	4.6
Rural	34	33	30	32	45	1.25	1.22	1.10	1.17	1.72	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9
Not in SMA	28	22	32	24	41	1.11	.86	1.37	.89	1.46	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.6
Urban	30	18	33	24	51	1.14	.52	1.48	.86	1.78	3.7	*	4.4	3.5	3.5
Rural, Farm	25	*	33	18	26	.79	*	.85	.68	1.14	3.2	*	2.6	3.8	*
Rural, Non-farm	29	30	31	26	35	1.24	1.39	1.61	.99	1.20	4.3	*	5.3	3.8	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	16	9	24	12	26	.40	.16	.50	.39	.50	2.5	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	21	16	26	20	21	1.10	.78	1.62	.80	1.27	5.2	*	6.1	4.0	*
3,000 - 4,499	30	21	32	29	40	1.26	1.03	1.35	1.22	1.56	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.9
4,500 - 5,999	31	29	31	28	43	1.32	1.16	1.56	1.16	1.44	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	3.3
6,000 - 7,999	38	34	34	43	43	1.75	1.81	1.48	1.82	1.90	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
8,000 - 9,999	43	43	39	42	50	1.75	2.29	1.50	1.22	2.17	4.1	5.3	3.8	2.9	4.3
10,000 - 14,999	39	31	41	34	56	1.91	1.53	2.22	1.06	3.25	4.9	5.0	5.3	*	5.8
15,000 and over	34	31	29	*	*	2.15	2.79	1.91	*	*	6.4	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	30	27	31	26	39	1.36	1.38	1.47	1.09	1.66	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.2
4 yrs. or less	11	11	12	12	*	.41	.59	.33	.40	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	18	13	21	18	24	.68	.50	.97	.60	.88	3.8	*	*	3.3	*
8 yrs.	23	26	25	16	26	1.04	1.15	1.07	.90	1.03	4.5	4.4	4.2	*	*
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	30	29	31	24	41	1.43	1.89	1.29	1.09	1.48	4.8	6.5	4.2	4.5	3.6
4 yrs.	36	28	37	34	47	1.71	1.44	1.99	1.32	2.13	4.8	5.2	5.3	3.7	4.5
College 1 - 3 yrs.	45	43	41	52	42	1.87	1.91	1.68	2.03	1.83	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.4
4 yrs. or more	43	34	44	44	55	2.20	1.67	2.29	2.42	2.60	5.1	*	5.2	*	*
White	32	28	32	30	42	1.40	1.36	1.48	1.13	1.79	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.7	4.3
Non-white	24	24	25	21	44	1.23	1.75	1.06	1.02	1.71	5.1	*	*	4.8	*
All employed, 14 and over	32	30	34	30	38	1.46	1.46	1.51	1.28	1.79	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	42	32	38	55	47	1.78	1.46	1.40	2.69	1.55	4.2	*	*	4.9	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	32	31	36	24	40	1.41	1.31	1.93	.76	2.13	4.5	*	5.3	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	40	38	42	41	41	1.87	2.13	2.13	1.72	1.20	4.6	5.7	5.1	4.2	2.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	34	36	35	27	38	2.13	2.44	2.32	.90	2.94	6.3	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	22	24	23	25	.86	.56	.92	.94	1.01	3.7	*	3.9	4.0	*
Service workers (including private)	27	23	26	26	*	1.19	1.07	.72	1.10	*	4.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	28	*	36	21	*	1.12	*	1.07	1.31	*	3.9	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.02.16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	12	14	9	12	15	.63	.73	.30	.62	1.12	5.2	5.2	3.3	5.3	7.4
Male (age in years)	13	13	11	13	17	.70	.78	.34	.67	1.34	5.4	6.1	3.3	5.1	7.8
12 - 17	27	18	17	32	50	1.68	2.13	.43	1.38	4.23	6.3	*	*	4.3	*
18 - 24	22	21	16	28	25	1.66	.77	.46	2.32	3.78	7.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	13	14	15	10	12	.44	.59	.38	.32	.60	3.5	*	2.6	*	*
45 - 64	6	10	4	3	9	.36	.59	.34	.15	.45	6.0	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	3	1	3	6	.09	.05	.03	.17	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	11	15	8	10	13	.57	.68	.26	.57	.93	5.1	4.6	3.4	5.6	7.0
12 - 17	23	29	16	20	30	1.67	1.76	.85	1.74	2.75	7.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	17	29	12	14	16	.63	1.29	.34	.51	.54	3.7	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	13	10	11	17	.46	.41	.31	.40	.97	3.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	6	13	2	4	5	.33	.68	.02	.27	.36	5.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	1	2	2	.10	.01	.04	.06	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	14	14	10	16	20	.79	.77	.29	.85	1.57	5.5	5.5	3.0	5.4	7.7
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	14	15	9	8	26	.97	1.05	.28	.64	2.17	6.7	6.8	*	*	8.4
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	16	15	12	17	21	.68	.43	.35	.66	1.55	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.9	7.5
Rural	12	7	8	17	10	.64	.20	.16	1.17	.51	5.4	*	*	6.7	*
Not in SMA	8	14	8	8	4	.37	.50	.31	.43	.20	4.5	*	3.8	5.2	*
Urban	10	13	7	12	6	.46	.35	.51	.56	.25	4.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	7	*	6	7	3	.26	*	.17	.29	.34	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	8	15	10	7	2	.37	.79	.26	.42	.09	4.5	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	9	1	3	3	.09	.32	.04	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	6	3	4	9	6	.38	.32	.11	.37	1.46	6.4	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	10	9	6	13	10	.51	.43	.18	.75	.70	5.1	*	*	5.7	*
4,500 - 5,999	11	13	9	11	14	.71	.98	.29	.70	1.05	6.2	7.8	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	14	16	13	12	16	.56	.58	.37	.45	.99	4.0	3.5	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	20	23	12	21	29	.94	.85	.38	1.07	1.84	4.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	19	22	15	21	19	1.14	1.04	.88	1.11	1.83	5.9	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	23	29	19	*	*	1.37	2.27	.53	*	*	5.9	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	8	11	7	7	10	.36	.47	.23	.27	.57	4.2	4.3	3.3	4.0	5.7
4 yrs. or less	3	6	4	2	*	.06	.09	.10	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	2	#	2	6	.06	.08	+	.05	.16	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	6	8	5	4	10	.24	.35	.11	.12	.72	4.0	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	8	9	4	10	8	.21	.24	.06	.30	.31	2.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	12	17	10	8	12	.58	.67	.49	.36	.87	4.8	3.9	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	12	13	9	13	12	.46	.63	.24	.47	.52	4.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	15	18	16	14	12	.90	1.37	.37	1.08	.75	5.9	*	*	*	*
White	13	15	9	13	15	.67	.73	.31	.71	1.16	5.3	5.0	3.3	5.5	7.9
Non-white	7	9	1	6	22	.32	.68	.09	.23	.51	4.4	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	12	14	10	11	15	.63	.64	.35	.64	1.16	5.3	4.6	3.7	5.6	7.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	18	12	20	8	.83	1.18	.40	1.30	.11	5.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	15	5	11	13	.48	.92	.13	.42	.80	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	16	25	11	14	13	.93	1.00	.71	.71	1.65	5.8	4.0	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	9	16	13	18	.63	.23	.39	.41	1.52	4.4	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	9	4	9	10	18	.58	.22	.20	.83	1.34	6.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	8	7	7	*	.39	.35	.38	.32	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	7	9	*	.23	*	.14	.28	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.02.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	35	48	32	28	36	4.22	6.39	3.97	3.19	3.28	11.9	13.3	12.5	11.2	9.2
Male (age in years)	31	47	26	24	31	3.70	5.92	3.21	3.23	2.29	11.9	12.5	12.1	13.2	7.4
12 - 17	44	47	40	46	39	5.46	6.31	4.80	6.71	2.09	12.4	13.3	11.9	14.4	*
18 - 24	28	43	17	29	28	1.73	1.70	1.36	1.86	2.25	6.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	30	51	27	19	34	2.45	4.16	2.03	1.83	2.16	8.1	8.2	7.6	9.9	6.2
45 - 64	27	41	23	19	28	3.41	5.39	2.81	2.80	2.73	12.8	13.2	12.4	14.4	*
65 and over	31	57	27	18	19	7.94	14.52	7.73	5.53	1.89	25.5	25.3	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	39	49	37	33	40	4.70	6.76	4.66	3.15	4.19	12.0	13.9	12.8	9.7	10.4
12 - 17	57	68	61	46	57	6.26	12.00	4.94	3.88	5.47	11.0	17.6	8.1	8.4	*
18 - 24	47	58	48	36	54	4.42	5.31	5.23	3.72	3.11	9.5	9.2	11.0	10.2	*
25 - 44	41	52	40	33	39	5.14	6.92	5.38	3.89	3.79	12.4	13.2	13.5	11.7	9.8
45 - 64	33	42	27	27	37	4.30	5.41	4.63	2.11	5.58	13.0	12.9	17.0	7.9	15.1
65 and over	21	29	17	16	21	2.92	5.67	2.56	1.11	1.60	14.2	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	42	50	38	35	41	5.21	6.67	4.89	4.25	4.02	12.4	13.4	12.8	12.1	9.7
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	47	52	45	32	43	6.68	7.60	6.19	7.09	4.35	14.2	14.6	13.8	*	10.2
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	40	46	35	39	41	4.97	6.42	4.24	4.64	4.76	12.4	13.8	12.0	11.9	11.6
Rural	35	45	27	32	40	2.75	3.16	3.06	2.72	1.89	7.8	7.0	11.3	8.5	4.7
Not in SMA	25	40	23	23	24	2.65	4.91	2.71	2.33	1.78	10.7	12.4	11.9	10.1	7.4
Urban	28	46	25	24	27	3.32	6.15	4.75	1.84	1.67	11.7	13.4	18.7	7.6	*
Rural, Farm	21	*	18	24	17	1.28	*	.89	1.85	.57	6.1	*	*	7.8	*
Rural, Non-farm	24	36	24	22	23	2.79	4.39	2.37	2.84	2.44	11.7	*	10.0	13.0	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	24	33	24	22	24	4.01	10.45	3.72	2.96	1.21	16.6	*	*	13.4	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	27	33	24	26	27	4.17	5.50	4.76	3.43	2.75	15.7	16.8	20.2	13.1	*
3,000 - 4,499	34	47	23	34	32	3.98	6.02	2.23	4.15	3.32	11.7	12.8	9.5	12.2	10.4
4,500 - 5,999	37	51	32	30	36	4.56	6.35	5.01	2.80	3.46	12.2	12.4	15.7	9.4	9.6
6,000 - 7,999	39	52	37	28	38	4.10	7.16	3.27	2.43	3.57	10.6	13.7	8.9	8.7	9.4
8,000 - 9,999	43	60	37	29	46	3.17	6.02	2.68	1.20	2.59	7.4	10.0	7.2	4.1	5.7
10,000 - 14,999	45	50	51	35	41	5.38	4.80	6.06	6.16	4.00	11.8	9.6	11.8	17.5	*
15,000 and over	41	42	47	*	*	6.73	8.31	6.18	*	*	16.3	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	32	46	28	24	33	4.07	6.26	4.89	2.78	3.26	12.7	13.5	13.9	11.8	10.0
4 yrs. or less	21	31	22	20	*	3.80	6.94	6.49	2.01	*	17.9	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	26	41	24	20	27	3.81	7.38	5.42	1.86	1.29	14.6	18.1	*	9.5	*
8 yrs.	26	43	21	16	24	3.47	6.98	1.96	3.05	1.60	13.5	16.2	9.4	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	34	51	24	29	34	3.68	6.61	2.46	2.27	3.20	10.7	12.9	10.3	7.8	9.5
4 yrs.	35	48	32	24	34	5.07	5.85	5.34	3.62	5.17	14.4	12.3	16.6	14.9	15.2
College 1 - 3 yrs.	35	44	38	31	27	4.18	5.32	4.63	4.25	2.62	12.0	12.0	12.0	*	*
4 yrs. or more	47	55	43	30	68	3.44	4.00	3.03	3.45	3.18	7.3	7.2	7.1	*	*
White	35	48	31	26	35	4.07	6.41	3.74	2.79	3.24	11.7	13.2	12.0	10.5	9.2
Non-white	40	45	43	37	41	5.54	6.17	8.09	4.92	3.90	13.9	13.7	*	13.4	*
All employed, 14 and over	31	45	27	24	33	2.76	3.98	2.57	2.03	2.75	8.8	8.8	9.5	8.5	8.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	44	55	43	34	42	2.90	4.31	3.29	1.78	1.39	6.5	7.8	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	49	22	10	40	2.14	3.23	1.79	1.59	2.57	8.1	6.6	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	40	50	37	36	37	3.85	4.16	4.15	3.07	4.24	9.5	8.3	11.3	8.6	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	29	41	23	21	32	3.09	5.56	1.74	2.21	3.17	10.7	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	37	24	17	19	1.81	3.03	1.97	1.04	1.61	7.6	8.2	8.2	6.0	*
Service workers (including private)	33	42	25	30	*	3.42	4.68	2.75	2.83	*	10.3	11.1	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	14	21	*	1.78	*	1.67	2.24	*	9.7	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.02.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	1	2	2	3	.05	.02	.04	.08	.07	2.8	*	*	3.5	*
Male (age in years)	2	1	3	2	4	.07	.02	.08	.09	.08	2.9	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	1	4	2	9	.11	.08	.20	.05	.09	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	4	10	7	12	.19	.04	.21	.20	.31	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	3	3	2	.08	.01	.06	.16	.07	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	1	2	.02	.01	.01	.02	.05	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	#	2	2	.04	.01	.01	.06	.06	2.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	1	4	2	.05	+	.05	.09	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	3	#	7	5	.07	.03	+	.15	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	2	3	.05	.02	.02	.08	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	1	2	3	3	.05	.02	.06	.09	.07	2.5	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	1	3	1	5	.07	.02	.09	.02	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	2	1	2	4	2	.05	.01	.03	.12	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	2	1	4	2	1	.04	.01	.07	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	1	2	1	1	4	.05	.02	.02	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	#	1	1	4	.04	+	.02	.05	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	1	*	1	1	3	.03	*	.02	.01	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	2	1	#	2	4	.07	.03	.01	.11	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	4	#	#	#	+	.04	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	#	1	#	4	.02	+	.01	.01	.15	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	#	1	2	3	.05	+	.05	.10	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	#	1	3	4	.05	.03	.03	.06	.11	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	#	3	2	2	.05	+	.09	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	3	4	5	7	.14	.04	.09	.33	.11	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	1	2	9	3	.09	.01	.03	.28	.10	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	4	#	*	*	.04	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	1	2	.04	.01	.02	.06	.06	3.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	1	1	#	.01	+	.02	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	#	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	#	1	3	3	.05	+	.02	.10	.08	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	3	6	3	3	3	.10	.11	.05	.13	.10	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	2	#	3	2	5	.14	+	.06	.39	.12	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	1	2	3	3	.06	.02	.04	.10	.07	2.9	*	*	3.5	*
Non-white	#	#	#	#	5	+	+	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	1	2	3	4	.07	.01	.05	.10	.12	2.8	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	#	2	8	#	.15	+	.02	.56	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	2	1	2	3	.05	.02	.02	.09	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	1	2	5	7	.08	.01	.04	.09	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	3	1	#	.04	.03	.08	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	#	2	2	6	.04	+	.04	.03	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	3	1	*	.05	+	.07	.08	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	2	#	*	.07	*	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during September-November 1960: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Days per person				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	4432	1129	1015	586	1702
Male (age in years)	2120	540	480	254	846
12 - 17	323	70	75	30	148
18 - 24	236	60	60	27	89
25 - 44	735	187	155	86	307
45 - 64	591	171	127	74	219
65 and over	235	52	63	37	83
Female (age in years)	2312	589	535	332	856
12 - 17	312	69	62	40	141
18 - 24	277	65	65	40	107
25 - 44	802	200	189	110	303
45 - 64	634	182	137	100	215
65 and over	287	73	82	42	90
Family Income					
Less than \$3,000	985	164	172	157	492
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	746	171	133	124	318
4,500 - 5,999	843	231	214	97	301
6,000 - 7,999	793	220	213	95	265
8,000 - 9,999	414	136	121	42	115
10,000 - 14,999	363	121	89	40	113
15,000 and over	133	55	35	12	31
White	3967	953	942	528	1544
Male	1901	460	441	235	765
Female	2066	493	501	293	779
Non-white	465	176	73	58	158
Male	219	80	39	19	81
Female	246	96	34	39	77
All employed, 14 and over *	2261	610	511	316	824
Professional, technical and kindred workers	241	72	65	40	64
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	266	69	60	39	98
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	508	163	144	80	121
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	274	81	73	28	92
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	526	150	93	76	207
Service workers (including private)	256	73	76	45	62
Farm workers	190	2	0	8	180

* Employment status and occupation were unknown for 38 adjusted sample persons 14 years and over.

TABLE 2.03.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	4	3	4	4	4	.08	.10	.06	.05	.09	2.2	3.5	1.5	*	2.3
Male (age in years)	3	2	3	4	4	.07	.07	.06	.06	.08	2.2	*	*	*	2.2
12 - 17	5	4	7	7	5	.14	.30	.15	.10	.07	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	7	2	3	*	12	.14	.17	.03	*	.22	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	4	3	5	3	.07	.04	.07	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	2	3	1	.02	.01	.03	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	3	1	.02	+	+	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	4	4	4	3	4	.08	.13	.06	.04	.09	2.2	*	*	*	2.4
12 - 17	9	6	13	10	8	.20	.33	.16	.15	.16	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	3	2	#	3	.03	.03	.02	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	4	6	4	2	.05	.08	.07	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	4	1	2	6	.13	.19	.03	.02	.20	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	1	2	1	.01	+	.01	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	2	1	4	2	.03	.04	.02	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	3	1	2	2	6	.06	.01	.02	.03	.11	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	1	3	4	2	.07	.09	.05	.04	.09	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	6	6	6	5	7	.11	.10	.08	.06	.16	1.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	3	6	5	3	.14	.29	.08	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	5	4	8	2	.13	.17	.11	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	3	4	6	*	#	.05	.07	.06	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	4	4	4	.08	.11	.06	.05	.09	2.3	*	1.5	*	2.3
Male	3	2	3	5	4	.07	.08	.06	.07	.08	2.3	*	*	*	*
Female	4	3	4	3	4	.08	.13	.05	.03	.09	2.4	*	*	*	2.4
Non-white	5	6	4	5	3	.06	.07	.07	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	4	#	*	5	.04	.04	+	*	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Female	6	7	9	8	1	.09	.09	.15	.10	.04	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	3	3	4	4	.08	.07	.05	.05	.11	2.2	*	*	*	2.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	4	6	15	8	.10	.04	.11	.20	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	#	7	#	3	.04	+	.12	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	4	3	2	7	.12	.10	.03	.02	.30	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	7	3	*	#	.06	.19	.03	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	2	1	3	3	.07	.03	.02	.03	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	1	3	4	5	.06	.05	.05	.09	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	*	*	4	.09	*	*	*	.09	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.03 **Attending Outdoor Sports Events:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	29	24	34	27	30	1.23	.91	1.66	1.12	1.23	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.1
Male (age in years)	34	30	41	34	32	1.48	1.27	2.17	1.27	1.29	4.4	4.2	5.3	3.8	4.0
12 - 17	65	66	75	67	60	3.49	2.94	5.33	2.57	3.00	5.3	4.5	7.1	*	5.0
18 - 24	48	45	60	*	44	2.25	3.17	2.80	*	1.35	4.7	*	4.7	*	3.1
25 - 44	34	31	41	36	32	1.33	.97	1.84	1.51	1.23	3.9	3.1	4.5	4.2	3.9
45 - 64	21	18	29	26	19	.79	.55	1.33	.74	.67	3.7	3.1	4.6	*	3.6
65 and over	7	6	8	14	5	.20	.33	.30	.22	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	24	19	28	21	27	1.00	.57	1.20	1.00	1.16	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.7	4.2
12 - 17	63	64	65	65	62	3.34	2.20	3.44	4.45	3.55	5.3	3.5	5.3	*	5.7
18 - 24	31	28	42	20	30	1.28	.97	1.72	1.50	1.11	4.2	*	*	*	3.7
25 - 44	23	12	29	24	26	.76	.30	1.10	.53	.95	3.4	*	3.9	*	3.6
45 - 64	14	12	19	9	15	.44	.34	.79	.30	.36	3.1	*	*	*	2.4
65 and over	2	4	1	2	2	.07	.04	.02	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	13	7	12	13	16	.52	.34	.50	.53	.59	4.0	*	*	*	3.7
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	24	25	26	19	25	.96	.74	1.84	.65	.83	4.0	3.0	7.0	*	3.4
4,500 - 5,999	30	23	34	36	32	1.25	.78	1.44	1.17	1.50	4.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	4.7
6,000 - 7,999	34	22	40	36	39	1.49	.77	2.05	1.67	1.59	4.3	3.4	5.1	4.7	4.0
8,000 - 9,999	43	34	43	43	56	1.91	1.67	1.51	1.71	2.70	4.4	4.9	3.5	*	4.8
10,000 - 14,999	42	39	40	42	47	1.87	1.33	2.52	1.45	2.09	4.4	3.4	6.2	*	4.4
15,000 and over	47	36	71	*	42	2.19	1.78	2.51	*	1.23	4.6	*	*	*	*
White	29	24	35	27	30	1.27	.91	1.72	1.13	1.27	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.2	4.2
Male	34	30	42	35	32	1.55	1.26	2.28	1.36	1.36	4.5	4.3	5.4	3.9	4.2
Female	25	19	28	20	28	1.02	.58	1.23	.94	1.19	4.1	3.1	4.3	4.6	4.3
Non-white	25	25	23	24	27	.87	.90	.92	1.03	.77	3.5	3.6	*	*	2.9
Male	30	35	28	*	28	.94	1.35	.97	*	.69	3.2	*	*	*	*
Female	21	17	18	28	25	.82	.52	.85	1.46	.84	3.9	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	29	25	36	28	28	1.20	.91	1.74	1.19	1.08	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.2	3.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	39	33	45	38	41	1.76	1.46	2.97	.72	1.52	4.5	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	35	30	38	41	33	1.36	.93	1.68	1.67	1.34	3.9	*	*	*	4.1
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	32	31	35	20	39	1.32	.99	1.68	.98	1.57	4.1	3.2	4.7	*	4.0
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	24	20	33	*	22	1.19	1.56	1.51	*	.62	4.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	25	20	37	24	23	.93	.57	1.39	1.36	.84	3.8	2.8	3.8	*	3.7
Service workers (including private)	25	14	30	36	26	1.11	.23	1.47	1.42	1.47	4.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	24	*	*	*	24	.81	*	*	*	.82	3.4	*	*	*	3.4

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.04 **Bicycling:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	7	7	8	6	7	.93	.83	1.00	.54	1.09	13.2	11.3	12.9	8.6	16.2
Male (age in years)	7	9	9	5	6	1.26	1.11	1.42	.37	1.53	17.1	12.7	16.7	*	23.5
12 - 17	37	44	44	37	30	7.55	7.45	8.09	2.97	8.25	20.5	16.8	18.4	*	27.8
18 - 24	2	7	#	*	#	.21	.83	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	4	3	1	3	.16	.10	.17	.03	.21	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	2	2	#	1	.05	.02	.17	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	2	3	#	.15	.06	.48	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	6	7	7	7	.63	.58	.62	.67	.66	9.3	9.4	8.8	*	9.5
12 - 17	33	32	37	35	31	3.65	3.65	4.03	2.82	3.72	11.1	*	*	*	11.9
18 - 24	7	11	8	5	6	.22	.23	.38	.10	.17	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	2	5	6	3	.23	.14	.31	.70	.08	5.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	#	1	#	.12	.25	+	.30	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	1	5	5	2	.33	.02	.93	.53	.16	10.5	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	6	4	3	4	.54	.48	.59	.10	.73	12.6	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	9	7	4	9	1.56	1.48	.54	.51	2.69	20.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	8	12	5	9	1.25	.98	2.10	.69	.98	13.7	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	10	12	17	15	.92	.58	1.23	.60	1.11	7.5	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	11	11	7	15	12	1.06	.56	.22	1.75	2.00	9.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	9	14	*	10	2.08	2.64	1.37	*	2.45	*	*	*	*	*
White	7	8	8	6	7	.99	.89	1.03	.53	1.18	13.7	11.8	13.2	8.2	16.9
Male	7	8	8	6	6	1.32	1.13	1.44	.40	1.64	18.5	13.3	18.1	*	26.1
Female	7	7	8	7	8	.69	.67	.67	.63	.73	9.3	10.0	8.8	*	9.5
Non-white	6	6	8	5	4	.46	.50	.70	.66	.24	8.0	*	*	*	*
Male	10	10	15	*	9	.76	.98	1.31	*	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	3	#	8	#	.20	.10	+	.97	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	3	4	4	2	.18	.15	.21	.28	.14	5.5	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	10	3	10	8	.36	.74	.09	.30	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	4	3	3	1	.22	.07	.22	.05	.40	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	2	7	2	3	.19	.03	.47	.05	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	1	1	*	1	.06	.01	.16	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	3	2	#	2	.07	.15	.02	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	3	4	9	2	.24	.11	.11	.91	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	2	.26	*	*	*	.11	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	9	9	11	8	8	.36	.51	.28	.33	.32	4.0	5.6	2.6	4.1	4.0
Male (age in years)	11	11	14	12	8	.45	.67	.35	.45	.37	4.2	6.0	2.5	3.8	4.5
12 - 17	16	14	25	3	14	.65	1.24	.56	.03	.53	4.1	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	19	20	22	*	10	.63	.85	.53	*	.37	3.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	12	12	15	6	.33	.39	.30	.60	.23	3.3	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	9	9	13	7	7	.55	.87	.35	.39	.47	6.0	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	2	2	#	5	.15	.10	.05	+	.33	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	7	8	5	8	.28	.35	.23	.24	.27	3.8	5.0	2.9	*	3.4
12 - 17	8	9	11	5	6	.21	.32	.32	.18	.13	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	11	14	15	5	8	.30	.42	.48	.20	.17	2.8	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	8	6	8	8	9	.31	.24	.20	.27	.44	3.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	7	6	7	5	8	.22	.13	.19	.36	.26	3.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	4	1	#	7	.35	1.18	.09	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	4	5	#	3	.18	.65	.13	+	.10	5.7	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	8	5	5	10	9	.26	.13	.17	.24	.37	3.4	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	9	9	9	12	9	.33	.42	.25	.74	.19	3.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	13	12	16	16	10	.45	.55	.32	.52	.44	3.5	*	1.9	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	13	13	12	12	13	.54	.55	.23	.69	.80	4.2	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	12	11	15	8	12	.58	.71	.54	.28	.58	4.9	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	17	16	26	*	16	1.03	1.15	1.14	*	1.10	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	10	11	9	9	.40	.59	.30	.37	.35	4.1	5.8	2.7	4.2	4.0
Male	12	13	15	13	9	.50	.79	.37	.49	.40	4.3	6.0	2.5	3.8	4.5
Female	8	8	8	5	8	.30	.40	.24	.27	.30	3.9	5.4	2.9	*	3.5
Non-white	3	3	5	3	3	.06	.06	.05	.03	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	1	10	*	2	.07	.02	.10	*	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Female	3	4	#	5	3	.05	.09	+	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	11	13	12	8	.41	.50	.32	.54	.35	3.9	4.6	2.4	4.4	4.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	8	23	25	8	.55	.14	.66	1.28	.45	3.7	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	16	8	#	9	.65	1.14	.23	+	.83	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	12	12	11	12	13	.47	.64	.25	.59	.44	3.9	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	16	14	*	10	.53	.68	.32	*	.46	3.8	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	8	17	8	4	.18	.21	.30	.26	.07	2.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	7	5	7	11	.38	.33	.22	.24	.71	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	*	*	6	.21	*	*	*	.13	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.06 Camping : Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	5	3	5	6	5	.20	.23	.16	.27	.18	4.2	6.9	3.2	4.1	3.5
Male (age in years)	7	4	7	12	7	.27	.22	.21	.52	.26	3.9	*	3.1	4.1	3.7
12 - 17	14	9	23	30	9	.45	.24	.69	1.20	.27	3.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	5	3	*	8	.32	.33	.03	*	.34	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	5	7	12	7	.28	.21	.28	.59	.23	4.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	4	4	1	5	5	.20	.23	.01	.28	.26	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	#	3	#	8	.13	+	.06	+	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	2	3	.13	.25	.08	.08	.10	4.8	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	9	3	2	3	.29	.88	.18	.08	.11	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	2	6	#	8	.13	.03	.18	+	.21	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	3	2	4	.11	.18	.10	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	1	5	1	.11	.21	.02	.14	.07	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	#	#	2	.06	.11	+	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	1	1	2	3	.06	.05	.01	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	2	4	7	3	.15	.17	.13	.23	.11	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	5	1	6	10	5	.19	.07	.21	.62	.14	4.0	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	8	8	5	11	9	.35	.50	.18	.44	.34	4.6	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	10	8	8	12	12	.43	.71	.23	.50	.29	4.5	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	#	6	2	10	.20	+	.18	.05	.47	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	2	#	*	#	.02	.04	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	5	3	5	7	6	.21	.24	.15	.29	.20	4.1	7.0	3.3	4.2	3.5
Male	7	4	7	12	8	.29	.22	.23	.55	.29	3.9	*	3.2	*	3.7
Female	3	3	3	3	4	.14	.27	.09	.09	.11	4.7	*	*	*	*
Non-white	2	3	3	2	#	.08	.18	.04	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	5	5	*	#	.11	.22	.08	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	1	#	#	#	.05	.14	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	3	4	9	6	.21	.19	.13	.38	.21	4.0	*	*	*	3.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	6	#	5	10	11	.22	+	.12	.50	.37	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	5	6	2	8	5	.27	.41	.10	.59	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	1	1	9	4	.18	.12	.06	.50	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	9	11	8	*	7	.40	.63	.27	*	.34	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	3	5	12	10	.20	.08	.08	.29	.31	2.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	3	5	4	2	.15	.10	.22	.18	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	*	*	3	.05	*	*	*	.05	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 03. 07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	50	48	56	49	49	4.34	4.44	5.18	4.24	3.81	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.7	7.8
Male (age in years)	49	48	54	46	47	4.33	4.41	4.98	4.31	3.92	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.4
12 - 17	47	51	55	33	45	5.74	5.59	7.09	4.43	5.40	12.1	10.9	13.0	*	12.1
18 - 24	64	62	62	*	70	7.47	6.93	6.37	*	9.19	11.6	11.2	10.3	*	13.2
25 - 44	54	51	66	51	50	4.10	3.85	6.39	4.04	3.10	7.6	7.5	9.7	7.9	6.1
45 - 64	43	41	49	46	41	3.08	3.40	3.15	3.72	2.58	7.1	8.3	6.5	8.1	6.3
65 and over	31	37	27	38	28	3.13	5.21	1.38	5.27	2.21	10.1	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	52	48	58	50	51	4.35	4.48	5.36	4.18	3.71	8.4	9.4	9.2	8.3	7.3
12 - 17	51	48	52	40	55	4.43	3.84	4.40	3.82	4.89	8.7	8.0	8.5	*	8.8
18 - 24	60	65	68	40	61	6.85	10.94	7.92	5.10	4.36	11.4	16.9	11.7	*	7.2
25 - 44	58	53	65	65	55	4.47	3.79	6.13	5.55	3.48	7.7	7.2	9.5	8.6	6.3
45 - 64	47	44	53	49	46	3.50	3.51	3.76	2.92	3.60	7.4	8.0	7.1	6.0	7.8
65 and over	36	27	49	36	31	3.45	3.62	4.97	3.05	2.11	9.6	*	10.2	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	33	25	42	33	33	2.76	2.65	4.53	2.34	2.31	8.3	10.6	10.8	7.1	6.9
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	52	51	64	51	48	4.42	5.19	5.70	5.24	3.17	8.5	10.2	8.9	10.3	6.6
4,500 - 5,999	56	53	57	56	57	4.20	3.75	4.89	3.52	4.29	7.6	7.1	8.6	6.3	7.5
6,000 - 7,999	59	50	66	58	61	5.60	6.43	6.26	7.10	3.83	9.5	12.7	9.5	12.3	6.3
8,000 - 9,999	59	60	65	48	56	4.46	4.79	5.70	2.12	3.61	7.6	8.0	8.7	*	6.5
10,000 - 14,999	58	52	49	62	68	5.43	4.50	5.34	6.90	5.96	9.4	8.7	10.8	*	8.8
15,000 and over	47	47	49	*	39	2.78	2.53	3.06	*	2.68	5.9	*	*	*	*
White	51	48	57	50	50	4.34	4.43	4.99	4.32	3.91	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.8
Male	49	49	54	48	47	4.32	4.61	4.76	4.26	3.92	8.8	9.5	8.8	8.9	8.3
Female	53	48	59	52	53	4.36	4.26	5.18	4.37	3.90	8.2	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.4
Non-white	41	44	47	34	39	4.35	4.52	7.75	3.50	2.89	10.5	10.3	16.6	*	7.5
Male	43	42	51	*	43	4.42	3.25	7.54	*	3.94	10.3	7.6	*	*	9.1
Female	40	45	41	38	34	4.28	5.57	8.00	2.79	1.78	10.7	12.4	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	53	49	62	54	49	4.26	4.24	5.23	4.45	3.59	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	61	50	66	70	64	4.87	3.71	5.80	6.42	4.25	7.9	7.4	8.8	*	6.6
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	42	43	45	51	37	3.32	4.16	3.37	2.62	2.98	7.8	9.7	*	*	8.1
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	60	59	65	58	55	4.89	5.70	5.03	4.80	3.69	8.2	9.7	7.7	8.3	6.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	61	59	66	*	61	4.94	6.22	5.99	*	3.48	8.1	10.5	9.1	*	5.7
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	50	39	65	50	51	4.49	2.96	7.34	3.58	4.65	9.0	7.5	11.4	7.2	9.2
Service workers (including private)	47	40	57	44	45	3.41	2.10	3.25	5.93	3.31	7.3	*	5.7	*	*
Farm workers	41	*	*	*	41	2.62	*	*	*	2.57	6.4	*	*	*	6.3

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	16	12	17	17	19	.75	.62	.66	.87	.85	4.6	5.1	4.0	5.2	4.6
Male (age in years)	23	17	25	22	24	1.16	.96	1.11	1.54	1.19	5.1	5.5	4.4	7.0	4.9
12 - 17	29	17	41	27	29	1.59	1.14	2.52	1.40	1.36	5.4	*	6.1	*	4.7
18 - 24	24	23	22	*	25	1.01	1.43	.48	*	1.15	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	24	18	28	23	24	1.11	.70	.94	2.19	1.14	4.7	3.9	3.3	*	4.7
45 - 64	22	18	20	26	25	1.21	1.23	1.04	1.47	1.20	5.5	6.8	*	*	4.9
65 and over	11	6	13	5	14	.72	.19	.57	.84	1.11	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	7	9	13	13	.38	.30	.26	.36	.51	3.6	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.9
12 - 17	12	13	10	20	10	.33	.42	.23	.32	.34	2.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	6	12	8	13	.23	.23	.42	.12	.15	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	7	11	15	16	.47	.28	.33	.51	.66	3.9	*	*	*	4.3
45 - 64	10	8	8	13	12	.35	.42	.17	.35	.39	3.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	6	1	2	7	11	.39	.04	.17	.29	.93	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	12	4	13	9	15	.57	.22	.69	.24	.74	4.6	*	*	*	4.8
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	18	12	16	26	19	.90	.40	.50	1.44	1.12	5.0	*	*	5.6	5.8
4,500 - 5,999	16	11	16	15	20	.70	.51	.88	.58	.75	4.3	*	5.6	*	3.7
6,000 - 7,999	21	18	21	28	22	.96	.87	.71	2.08	.83	4.5	4.8	3.5	*	3.7
8,000 - 9,999	18	14	17	14	26	.79	.79	.53	.60	1.15	4.4	*	*	*	4.4
10,000 - 14,999	15	14	15	10	19	.67	.84	.29	.40	.88	4.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	15	14	*	6	1.03	1.38	.91	*	.94	*	*	*	*	*
White	16	13	16	17	18	.77	.69	.67	.91	.85	4.7	5.4	4.1	5.5	4.6
Male	23	19	25	23	24	1.22	1.09	1.12	1.66	1.22	5.3	5.8	4.6	7.1	5.1
Female	10	7	9	11	13	.36	.32	.26	.31	.48	3.5	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.7
Non-white	15	7	21	19	21	.54	.22	.62	.55	.85	3.5	*	*	*	4.1
Male	19	9	31	*	27	.58	.19	.92	*	.90	3.0	*	*	*	*
Female	12	6	9	26	14	.50	.24	.26	.77	.81	4.1	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	19	14	21	21	22	.89	.71	.66	1.23	1.04	4.6	5.2	3.1	5.9	4.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	10	23	25	14	.55	.29	.78	1.12	.25	3.2	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	13	7	13	15	15	.85	1.06	.50	.74	.96	6.6	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	16	12	16	18	21	.75	.65	.44	.70	1.31	4.7	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	31	36	27	*	24	1.54	1.59	.70	*	1.43	5.0	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	20	12	30	18	23	.75	.49	1.08	.83	.78	3.7	*	*	*	3.4
Service workers (including private)	16	8	18	13	24	.68	.42	.53	.58	1.24	4.2	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	25	*	*	*	26	1.49	*	*	*	1.23	5.9	*	*	*	4.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	2	2	2	2	.06	.09	.05	.08	.04	2.9	*	*	*	2.3
Male (age in years)	3	3	3	2	3	.07	.09	.07	.06	.06	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	9	14	13	10	5	.22	.36	.32	.33	.07	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	8	#	*	3	.11	.33	+	*	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	3	2	1	.04	.02	.05	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	1	#	4	.05	.01	.02	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	2	1	2	1	.05	.09	.03	.09	.02	3.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	6	#	8	4	.12	.30	+	.25	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	3	9	#	#	.05	.06	.14	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	1	1	#	#	.02	.03	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	5	#	.07	.12	+	.21	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	#	2	1	#	.01	+	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	1	1	2	2	1	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	3	2	2	2	.08	.15	.04	.16	.03	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	3	#	3	4	.09	.11	.01	.07	.13	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	4	7	2	3	.16	.22	.20	.19	.03	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	5	2	8	5	.08	.09	.03	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	#	*	3	.08	+	+	*	.06	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	3	2	2	2	.07	.11	.05	.09	.04	2.9	*	*	*	2.3
Male	3	3	3	2	3	.08	.11	.08	.07	.07	2.6	*	*	*	*
Female	2	3	1	2	1	.05	.11	.03	.10	.02	3.6	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	1	#	2	#	.01	.01	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	1	2	#	*	#	.01	.02	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	3	#	+	+	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	2	3	2	.06	.07	.03	.11	.06	3.0	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	4	5	#	#	.05	.08	.08	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	3	#	#	3	.13	.32	+	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	2	1	9	2	.08	.05	.02	.34	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	2	3	#	5	.07	.04	.06	+	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	2	#	.03	+	+	.18	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	2	.02	*	*	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 03. 10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	4	4	5	1	4	.21	.14	.35	.06	.23	5.5	3.6	7.2	*	5.5
Male (age in years)	4	3	5	2	6	.23	.16	.15	.09	.36	5.2	*	*	*	6.2
12 - 17	10	4	11	10	11	.59	.07	.39	.70	.93	6.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	9	13	10	*	8	.43	1.28	.12	*	.19	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	3	3	2	6	.15	.03	.12	.02	.26	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	#	4	#	2	.14	+	.14	+	.30	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	2	#	2	.02	+	.02	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	5	5	1	3	.20	.11	.52	.05	.11	5.8	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	14	20	21	5	11	1.06	.62	3.36	.32	.47	7.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	11	6	2	1	.07	.17	.08	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	4	#	1	.12	.06	.34	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	1	#	#	+	.01	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	2	3	#	3	.18	.45	.36	+	.08	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	3	4	2	1	4	.09	.05	.06	.03	.14	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	3	5	1	6	.25	.05	.13	.05	.54	5.8	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	4	3	4	4	.10	.13	.04	.17	.10	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	5	4	5	5	.11	.07	.09	.31	.10	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	6	8	10	#	2	.13	.13	.25	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	2	20	*	13	1.81	.15	5.49	*	1.32	*	*	*	*	*
White	4	4	5	2	5	.23	.16	.36	.07	.25	5.6	3.9	7.5	*	5.4
Male	5	3	5	2	6	.25	.19	.15	.10	.38	5.2	*	*	*	6.1
Female	4	5	5	1	3	.22	.13	.55	.05	.12	6.1	*	*	*	*
Non-white	2	2	4	#	1	.05	.02	.14	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Male	2	1	5	*	1	.08	.01	.15	*	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	3	3	#	#	.03	.03	.12	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	3	4	1	4	.15	.15	.11	.01	.22	4.3	*	*	*	4.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	6	8	6	5	5	.12	.08	.20	.08	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	1	5	#	4	.11	.01	.38	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	7	3	#	2	.18	.51	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	#	3	*	1	.01	+	.03	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	#	3	#	5	.13	+	.08	+	.29	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	1	3	#	2	.06	.03	.09	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	8	*	*	*	8	.54	*	*	*	.57	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 03. 11 Hunting: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	13	4	11	12	21	.73	.14	.39	.73	1.33	5.6	3.9	3.6	5.9	6.4
Male (age in years)	25	7	20	25	39	1.43	.28	.74	1.47	2.54	5.8	4.2	3.8	5.9	6.5
12 - 17	36	9	35	33	51	2.39	.11	1.28	4.43	3.61	6.6	*	*	*	7.1
18 - 24	37	17	27	*	60	1.99	.48	.88	*	3.87	5.3	*	*	*	6.5
25 - 44	26	4	22	31	39	1.46	.21	.92	1.62	2.44	5.6	*	4.2	*	6.2
45 - 64	18	6	13	20	29	.97	.43	.44	.72	1.78	5.4	*	*	*	6.1
65 and over	9	2	3	5	20	.60	.02	.10	.11	1.57	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	1	3	3	3	.10	.02	.07	.17	.15	4.3	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	1	#	2	2	.05	.01	+	.15	.07	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	#	11	2	6	.17	+	.25	.08	.26	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	3	5	3	.12	.04	.10	.10	.18	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	2	2	.11	+	.01	.35	.15	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	12	2	9	5	19	.71	.04	.34	.34	1.18	5.7	*	*	*	6.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	13	1	8	15	22	.74	.03	.17	.60	1.42	5.5	*	*	*	6.5
4,500 - 5,999	13	6	11	9	22	.65	.23	.41	.42	1.23	5.0	*	*	*	5.7
6,000 - 7,999	14	5	13	20	21	.75	.30	.55	1.00	1.18	5.2	*	*	*	5.6
8,000 - 9,999	14	4	11	26	24	.94	.15	.21	3.02	1.87	6.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	10	3	12	8	18	.78	.06	.43	.30	2.01	7.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	5	9	*	19	.86	.07	.29	*	2.68	*	*	*	*	*
White	13	4	11	13	20	.74	.15	.40	.80	1.30	5.7	4.1	3.8	6.0	6.4
Male	25	7	19	26	38	1.44	.29	.78	1.58	2.46	5.8	4.4	4.0	6.0	6.5
Female	2	1	3	3	3	.10	.01	.07	.17	.16	4.3	*	*	*	*
Non-white	12	4	12	3	24	.65	.13	.16	.12	1.66	5.4	*	*	*	6.9
Male	24	6	23	*	47	1.33	.20	.31	*	3.25	5.5	*	*	*	6.9
Female	1	2	#	3	#	.05	.06	+	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	17	4	13	17	29	.89	.17	.44	.73	1.77	5.2	*	3.4	4.3	6.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	11	#	12	18	17	.40	+	.25	.70	.81	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	14	10	7	21	17	.81	.43	.13	.54	1.60	6.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	1	11	9	17	.35	.01	.23	.80	.64	4.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22	4	22	*	32	.99	.25	.74	*	1.73	4.5	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	22	7	17	18	37	1.47	.17	1.00	.99	2.80	6.6	*	*	*	7.5
Service workers (including private)	9	5	9	9	15	.47	.37	.29	.11	1.06	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	41	*	*	*	42	1.93	*	*	*	2.02	4.7	*	*	*	4.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	16	16	17	16	15	.69	.75	.78	.60	.63	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2
Male (age in years)	15	16	18	12	13	.67	.57	.81	.57	.68	4.6	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.4
12 - 17	23	20	27	23	22	1.40	.77	.99	1.70	1.85	6.2	*	*	*	8.6
18 - 24	11	7	18	*	10	.63	.10	1.95	*	.27	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	17	22	21	19	12	.62	.80	.58	.85	.47	3.6	3.7	2.7	*	3.8
45 - 64	12	15	14	8	9	.46	.56	.62	.22	.37	3.9	*	*	*	*
65 and over	7	4	10	3	10	.39	.08	.44	.11	.67	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	17	16	16	20	17	.71	.91	.76	.61	.57	4.2	5.6	4.7	3.1	3.4
12 - 17	25	28	29	28	22	1.03	1.06	2.13	.68	.64	4.1	*	*	*	2.9
18 - 24	16	9	18	25	15	.38	.20	.65	.60	.24	2.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	18	18	17	20	18	.70	.76	.51	.84	.74	3.8	4.1	2.9	*	4.0
45 - 64	16	17	12	21	16	.87	1.44	.79	.60	.58	5.4	8.5	*	*	3.5
65 and over	7	4	9	2	9	.31	.48	.32	.02	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	8	5	9	10	9	.31	.43	.38	.19	.28	3.7	*	*	*	3.2
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	15	18	9	19	15	.66	.63	.26	.56	.87	4.3	3.5	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	18	15	16	13	23	.64	.61	.44	.64	.81	3.6	4.1	2.8	*	3.6
6,000 - 7,999	22	23	23	23	19	.84	.85	.73	.96	.88	3.9	3.7	3.2	*	4.6
8,000 - 9,999	20	21	23	19	17	.67	.74	.81	.76	.41	3.3	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	18	13	25	25	14	1.34	1.44	1.92	1.15	.85	7.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	16	13	26	*	10	1.31	.62	2.83	*	.84	*	*	*	*	*
White	17	17	17	18	16	.69	.69	.78	.65	.65	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.1
Male	15	16	18	13	13	.67	.54	.81	.62	.68	4.4	3.4	4.4	4.7	5.1
Female	18	17	16	22	18	.71	.83	.75	.68	.63	4.0	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.5
Non-white	11	14	18	3	6	.68	1.06	.85	.09	.40	6.5	*	*	*	*
Male	12	16	20	*	6	.68	.75	.82	*	.72	*	*	*	*	*
Female	9	11	15	5	6	.68	1.32	.88	.13	.06	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	15	16	17	17	13	.60	.58	.79	.57	.51	4.0	3.7	4.7	3.3	4.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	28	26	25	32	31	.94	.69	.49	1.15	1.53	3.3	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	16	15	10	9	.42	.55	.53	.51	.21	3.4	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	18	18	15	26	17	.82	.74	.95	.95	.68	4.5	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	16	22	16	*	11	.53	.79	.56	*	.39	3.4	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	10	7	13	11	11	.38	.23	.64	.22	.44	3.9	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	13	10	17	13	11	.78	.64	1.36	.36	.55	6.1	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	9	.29	*	*	*	.31	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	24	22	27	28	22	.62	.70	.62	.77	.53	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.4
Male (age in years)	22	22	28	28	18	.61	.71	.61	.87	.46	2.7	3.3	2.2	3.1	2.5
12 - 17	29	39	40	27	20	.80	1.34	.95	.67	.50	2.8	*	2.4	*	*
18 - 24	22	32	22	*	15	.59	1.20	.55	*	.24	2.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	24	39	36	23	.79	.71	.89	1.36	.63	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.8
45 - 64	17	13	20	23	16	.46	.44	.37	.81	.40	2.7	*	*	*	2.5
65 and over	10	12	6	22	6	.16	.21	.10	.30	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	26	23	27	29	26	.64	.69	.62	.70	.60	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
12 - 17	34	36	37	38	30	.86	1.38	.60	.50	.82	2.5	*	*	*	2.7
18 - 24	32	28	35	32	34	.70	.71	.80	.48	.71	2.1	*	*	*	2.1
25 - 44	31	25	35	34	30	.77	.69	.84	1.10	.67	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.2
45 - 64	20	18	18	27	20	.50	.59	.37	.63	.44	2.5	3.2	*	*	2.3
65 and over	9	10	10	7	10	.30	.26	.40	.21	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	14	12	16	19	13	.28	.30	.34	.31	.24	2.0	*	*	1.6	1.9
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	24	26	20	35	20	.67	.88	.38	1.01	.54	2.8	3.4	*	2.9	2.7
4,500 - 5,999	28	25	28	33	28	.63	.67	.60	.88	.54	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.9
6,000 - 7,999	32	26	39	29	31	.81	.71	.94	.62	.85	2.6	2.7	2.4	*	2.7
8,000 - 9,999	32	27	36	36	34	1.01	1.24	.83	1.10	.89	3.1	4.6	2.3	*	2.6
10,000 - 14,999	30	24	34	40	30	.84	.62	.65	2.05	.81	2.8	*	1.9	*	2.7
15,000 and over	14	13	20	*	13	.57	.64	.54	*	.61	4.0	*	*	*	*
White	25	22	28	30	23	.64	.69	.63	.83	.55	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.4
Male	23	21	29	30	19	.62	.69	.64	.92	.48	2.7	3.3	2.2	3.1	2.6
Female	27	23	27	30	27	.66	.68	.63	.75	.63	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.3
Non-white	18	23	21	16	12	.49	.78	.42	.28	.29	2.8	3.4	*	*	*
Male	18	26	18	*	11	.49	.86	.36	*	.26	2.8	*	*	*	*
Female	18	20	24	18	13	.50	.71	.50	.31	.32	2.8	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	24	21	29	32	20	.65	.66	.65	.96	.52	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	33	22	38	52	27	1.14	.68	.88	2.05	1.34	3.5	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	18	14	20	18	18	.57	.36	.30	.85	.76	3.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	29	25	30	38	27	.71	.60	.66	.98	.73	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	28	30	34	*	21	.90	1.38	.89	*	.42	3.2	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	20	16	28	21	19	.47	.49	.73	.43	.35	2.3	*	*	*	1.8
Service workers (including private)	20	15	22	29	18	.49	.63	.37	.84	.21	2.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	*	*	17	.33	*	*	*	.29	1.9	*	*	*	1.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.14 Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	22	25	26	18	19	2.77	3.28	3.15	1.75	2.54	12.6	13.1	12.0	9.8	13.5
Male (age in years)	28	31	33	19	24	4.08	4.95	4.78	2.22	3.68	14.8	15.7	14.3	11.7	15.1
12 - 17	73	79	83	60	68	19.74	27.27	21.95	10.87	16.85	27.0	34.7	26.6	*	24.7
18 - 24	37	53	48	*	26	2.43	2.92	3.87	*	1.76	6.5	5.5	*	*	*
25 - 44	25	28	29	23	22	1.59	2.20	1.68	1.54	1.19	6.3	7.8	5.8	*	5.4
45 - 64	11	16	17	5	5	.67	1.03	.91	.15	.43	6.2	*	*	*	*
65 and over	4	4	5	5	4	.56	.08	.63	2.27	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	17	19	20	17	13	1.56	1.75	1.69	1.39	1.42	9.3	9.2	8.5	8.1	10.6
12 - 17	52	70	56	52	42	7.81	10.74	8.55	5.42	6.73	14.9	15.4	15.1	*	16.1
18 - 24	21	25	29	25	12	.94	1.22	1.66	.82	.37	4.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	16	18	22	18	10	.84	.73	1.25	1.33	.47	5.2	3.9	5.8	*	4.6
45 - 64	6	6	8	6	5	.39	.37	.23	.66	.38	6.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	11	8	12	13	12	1.11	.27	.77	1.40	1.42	9.8	*	*	*	12.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	18	22	16	18	16	2.09	2.80	1.86	1.36	2.09	11.9	12.6	*	*	13.3
4,500 - 5,999	24	27	28	18	22	3.35	4.14	3.67	1.88	3.01	13.7	15.2	13.1	*	13.7
6,000 - 7,999	29	31	34	25	24	3.88	4.49	3.69	2.05	4.20	13.4	14.3	10.9	*	17.4
8,000 - 9,999	28	26	35	14	29	2.95	3.24	3.96	1.33	2.13	10.5	12.6	11.4	*	7.4
10,000 - 14,999	30	32	27	30	30	3.44	3.06	2.84	2.35	4.70	11.4	9.5	*	*	15.6
15,000 and over	38	42	46	*	29	6.17	7.73	8.20	*	1.29	16.4	*	*	*	*
White	22	25	26	18	18	2.73	3.18	3.19	1.83	2.47	12.4	12.5	12.1	10.0	13.4
Male	28	32	35	20	24	3.97	4.60	4.98	2.40	3.50	14.3	14.6	14.4	11.7	14.8
Female	17	20	19	17	13	1.58	1.86	1.62	1.38	1.46	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Non-white	22	23	25	14	22	3.09	3.81	2.64	1.00	3.27	14.2	16.8	*	*	14.7
Male	26	31	18	*	31	5.00	6.96	2.51	*	5.44	19.2	*	*	*	*
Female	18	16	32	21	13	1.39	1.19	2.79	1.49	.97	7.8	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	20	22	24	15	16	1.36	1.48	1.95	1.03	1.03	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.9	6.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	30	42	31	18	25	2.79	2.58	3.14	1.05	3.75	9.2	6.2	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	17	23	13	19	1.32	1.26	1.23	1.69	1.25	7.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	22	20	30	19	17	1.21	.92	2.28	.56	.74	5.6	4.7	7.7	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22	27	22	*	21	1.13	1.32	1.11	*	.79	5.1	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	16	22	20	7	14	1.35	1.83	2.32	.34	.94	8.3	8.3	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	13	10	17	18	10	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.67	.47	8.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	14	*	*	*	13	.68	*	*	*	.54	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	31	31	34	30	29	1.38	1.68	1.58	1.14	1.15	4.4	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.9
Male (age in years)	30	30	33	28	28	1.30	1.77	1.43	1.06	1.00	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
12 - 17	35	43	35	23	34	1.44	2.97	1.21	.50	1.02	4.1	6.9	*	*	3.0
18 - 24	33	33	37	*	35	1.38	2.53	.93	*	1.14	4.2	*	*	*	3.3
25 - 44	32	32	39	37	27	1.46	1.57	1.90	1.48	1.16	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.3
45 - 64	28	26	30	26	28	1.20	1.42	1.37	1.13	.95	4.4	5.5	4.6	*	3.4
65 and over	17	17	19	22	12	.81	1.17	1.16	.73	.36	4.9	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	33	33	35	33	31	1.45	1.60	1.70	1.20	1.29	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.7	4.2
12 - 17	33	45	32	28	28	1.18	1.77	1.32	.60	.99	3.6	3.9	*	*	3.5
18 - 24	40	43	51	35	33	1.75	1.98	2.86	.90	1.26	4.4	*	5.6	*	3.9
25 - 44	36	37	36	39	33	1.46	1.58	1.47	1.45	1.37	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.2
45 - 64	33	27	38	31	36	1.55	1.29	1.95	1.36	1.60	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.4
65 and over	17	14	20	21	14	1.23	1.92	1.21	1.00	.80	7.4	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	19	18	22	18	19	.80	.80	.95	.75	.75	4.2	*	4.4	*	4.0
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	30	34	31	27	28	1.26	1.68	1.46	.95	1.07	4.2	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.8
4,500 - 5,999	31	33	29	32	32	1.32	1.53	1.22	1.19	1.27	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.0
6,000 - 7,999	38	34	41	41	38	1.75	2.20	1.85	1.34	1.43	4.6	6.5	4.5	3.3	3.7
8,000 - 9,999	43	45	50	33	37	1.75	2.26	2.17	.83	1.03	4.1	5.0	4.4	*	2.8
10,000 - 14,999	39	30	44	60	37	1.91	1.26	2.39	3.32	1.72	4.9	4.2	5.5	*	4.6
15,000 and over	34	27	43	*	39	2.15	2.60	2.37	*	1.58	6.4	*	*	*	*
White	32	32	35	32	31	1.40	1.68	1.59	1.16	1.19	4.4	5.3	4.6	3.6	3.9
Male	30	29	33	29	28	1.28	1.63	1.48	1.12	1.00	4.3	5.6	4.4	3.9	3.5
Female	34	34	36	35	33	1.51	1.72	1.68	1.19	1.37	4.4	5.1	4.7	3.4	4.2
Non-white	24	30	29	14	20	1.23	1.69	1.41	.91	.76	5.1	5.6	*	*	3.9
Male	28	35	31	*	25	1.50	2.59	.90	*	1.00	5.3	*	*	*	*
Female	21	26	26	15	14	.99	.94	2.00	1.21	.51	4.8	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	32	31	37	34	30	1.46	1.72	1.64	1.29	1.23	4.5	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	42	35	48	40	47	1.78	1.38	1.83	1.50	2.37	4.2	*	3.8	*	5.1
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	32	36	28	38	28	1.41	1.45	1.17	1.62	1.46	4.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	40	39	42	41	40	1.87	2.33	1.51	1.99	1.61	4.6	5.9	3.6	4.8	4.1
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	34	35	40	*	27	2.13	3.21	2.70	*	1.14	6.3	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	21	28	20	25	.86	.85	1.33	.42	.82	3.7	4.0	*	*	3.3
Service workers (including private)	27	23	34	31	21	1.19	1.15	1.41	1.11	1.02	4.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	28	*	*	*	28	1.12	*	*	*	1.05	3.9	*	*	*	3.8

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	12	14	16	10	9	.63	.97	.68	.46	.44	5.2	6.7	4.4	4.7	4.8
Male (age in years)	13	15	18	10	10	.70	1.00	.81	.50	.51	5.4	6.8	4.6	*	5.2
12 - 17	27	30	33	30	22	1.68	2.62	2.33	1.03	1.05	6.3	*	*	*	4.8
18 - 24	22	27	30	*	18	1.66	2.72	1.45	*	1.42	7.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	13	12	17	13	10	.44	.41	.52	.42	.42	3.5	*	*	*	4.2
45 - 64	6	10	8	4	2	.36	.68	.20	.59	.11	6.0	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	4	8	#	#	.09	.06	.30	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	11	14	14	9	8	.57	.94	.57	.43	.36	5.1	6.6	4.2	4.6	4.3
12 - 17	23	28	29	25	17	1.67	3.01	1.72	1.42	1.06	7.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	17	22	25	8	13	.63	1.02	1.00	.12	.36	3.7	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	10	17	15	9	.46	.52	.58	.55	.32	3.8	*	3.4	*	*
45 - 64	6	15	4	1	3	.33	.81	.15	.22	.10	5.3	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	4	1	#	#	.10	.34	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	5	7	5	3	4	.25	.84	.26	.05	.12	5.3	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	10	11	15	11	7	.51	.53	.79	.58	.35	5.1	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	11	12	13	11	10	.71	1.08	.59	.42	.60	6.2	*	*	*	5.8
6,000 - 7,999	14	17	22	11	8	.58	.87	.86	.28	.21	4.0	5.2	4.0	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	20	18	18	19	25	.94	1.12	.63	1.10	.99	4.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	19	26	20	18	12	1.14	1.26	1.14	1.78	.77	5.9	4.8	*	*	*
15,000 and over	23	22	37	*	16	1.37	2.09	1.40	*	.45	5.9	*	*	*	*
White	13	15	16	10	9	.67	1.04	.72	.50	.46	5.3	6.8	4.4	5.0	4.9
Male	13	15	19	11	10	.74	1.07	.87	.53	.54	5.5	7.1	4.6	*	5.4
Female	12	16	14	10	9	.60	1.02	.59	.48	.38	5.1	6.4	4.2	*	4.4
Non-white	7	9	5	7	6	.32	.57	.21	.10	.19	4.4	*	*	*	*
Male	9	12	3	*	9	.35	.64	.10	*	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Female	6	6	9	8	4	.30	.51	.32	.10	.14	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	12	14	16	9	9	.63	.85	.68	.48	.49	5.3	6.2	4.3	*	5.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	10	26	12	12	.83	.89	.74	.85	.84	5.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	14	10	3	10	.48	.99	.28	.05	.43	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	16	19	19	9	13	.93	1.28	.89	.75	.62	5.8	6.7	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	14	17	16	*	11	.63	.75	.60	*	.68	4.4	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	9	11	12	7	8	.58	.60	.71	.24	.64	6.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	8	7	12	11	2	.39	.36	.61	.58	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	8	.23	*	*	*	.19	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.03.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	35	47	40	28	27	4.22	6.68	4.97	3.32	2.46	11.9	14.2	12.4	11.7	9.1
Male (age in years)	31	44	36	26	22	3.70	6.20	4.05	2.82	2.18	11.9	14.0	11.2	11.0	10.0
12 - 17	44	41	51	47	41	5.46	6.76	5.21	4.70	5.12	12.4	*	10.3	*	12.4
18 - 24	28	33	28	*	29	1.73	1.43	1.83	*	2.36	6.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	30	47	37	24	19	2.45	5.12	2.86	1.00	1.01	8.1	11.0	7.8	*	5.3
45 - 64	27	42	32	22	13	3.41	6.01	4.67	2.19	1.08	12.8	14.3	14.5	*	*
65 and over	31	60	32	30	13	7.94	15.42	6.47	8.78	3.98	25.5	25.9	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	39	50	44	31	32	4.70	7.13	5.78	3.70	2.73	12.0	14.3	13.2	12.0	8.5
12 - 17	57	83	61	42	46	6.26	12.94	6.05	5.15	3.40	11.0	15.7	9.9	*	7.4
18 - 24	47	57	62	32	36	4.42	5.21	6.28	3.08	3.32	9.5	9.2	10.2	*	9.1
25 - 44	41	48	49	35	34	5.14	7.66	5.54	3.43	3.84	12.4	15.8	11.3	9.9	11.3
45 - 64	33	46	32	26	26	4.30	5.42	7.77	3.96	1.28	13.0	11.9	24.2	*	4.9
65 and over	21	26	23	19	14	2.92	6.14	2.44	3.02	.71	14.2	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	26	37	33	27	19	4.10	8.34	6.78	3.70	1.88	16.0	22.4	20.5	13.5	10.2
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	34	50	45	27	24	3.98	6.37	5.15	2.93	2.63	11.7	12.8	11.4	10.7	11.0
4,500 - 5,999	37	49	38	27	31	4.56	7.21	4.54	2.77	3.11	12.2	14.6	12.0	*	10.0
6,000 - 7,999	39	50	40	26	33	4.10	6.36	5.08	2.69	1.94	10.6	12.8	12.7	*	5.9
8,000 - 9,999	43	53	49	21	32	3.17	4.95	3.46	.71	1.64	7.4	9.3	7.1	*	5.1
10,000 - 14,999	45	48	39	45	48	5.38	6.11	2.83	9.02	5.30	11.8	12.7	7.2	*	11.1
15,000 and over	41	44	63	*	16	6.73	9.20	9.49	*	.74	16.3	*	*	*	*
White	35	47	40	29	26	4.07	6.53	4.81	3.43	2.31	11.7	13.9	12.2	11.7	8.8
Male	31	45	35	26	21	3.55	6.20	3.90	2.92	1.93	11.5	13.7	11.1	11.2	9.1
Female	39	48	43	32	32	4.55	6.84	5.60	3.83	2.69	11.8	14.1	12.9	11.9	8.5
Non-white	40	48	48	21	34	5.54	7.48	7.03	2.36	3.86	13.9	15.5	14.7	*	11.5
Male	35	39	46	*	28	5.10	6.15	5.77	*	4.56	14.7	15.9	*	*	*
Female	44	56	50	21	39	5.93	8.59	8.47	2.72	3.13	13.4	15.3	*	*	8.0
All employed, 14 and over	31	44	35	25	22	2.76	4.45	2.95	2.45	1.51	8.8	10.2	8.4	9.9	6.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	44	57	42	35	39	2.90	3.74	3.43	1.92	2.05	6.5	6.6	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	48	30	15	13	2.14	5.10	1.47	.67	1.05	8.1	10.7	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	40	48	42	34	31	3.85	5.39	3.60	4.78	1.46	9.5	11.1	8.5	*	4.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	29	42	30	*	17	3.09	6.24	2.04	*	1.93	10.7	14.9	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	35	25	17	18	1.81	2.28	2.30	2.17	1.11	7.6	6.6	*	*	6.2
Service workers (including private)	33	37	38	24	29	3.42	4.99	4.09	2.40	1.50	10.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	*	*	19	1.78	*	*	*	1.86	9.7	*	*	*	9.9

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 2.03.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	2	2	1	2	.05	.07	.05	.04	.05	2.8	*	*	*	3.0
Male (age in years)	2	2	3	3	2	.07	.08	.06	.07	.07	2.9	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	9	1	#	3	.11	.33	.05	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	8	10	*	7	.19	.27	.28	*	.10	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	3	5	2	.08	.01	.05	.15	.13	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	2	1	1	.02	.02	.02	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	2	#	1	.04	.03	.04	.02	.04	2.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	5	#	2	.05	+	.16	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	3	9	#	3	.07	.05	.17	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	2	1	1	1	.05	.08	.01	.06	.05	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	1	#	1	1	.01	.05	+	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	1	2	1	2	.05	.02	.05	.06	.06	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	2	2	5	1	.05	.07	.05	.13	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	2	2	#	2	.05	.10	.03	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	4	3	2	7	.14	.07	.06	.07	.35	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	#	9	#	4	.09	+	.20	+	.14	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	4	#	*	#	.04	.09	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	3	2	2	.06	.07	.06	.05	.06	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male	3	3	3	3	2	.08	.10	.07	.08	.07	3.0	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	2	#	1	.04	.04	.05	.02	.04	2.7	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Male	1	#	#	*	2	.01	+	+	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	3	3	2	.07	.06	.06	.08	.07	2.8	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	#	6	2	2	.15	+	.15	.05	.39	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	1	#	#	4	.05	.03	+	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	3	6	#	3	.08	.10	.08	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	#	*	1	.04	.07	+	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	1	3	4	1	.04	.06	.06	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	1	3	2	#	.05	.01	.07	.16	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	*	*	2	.07	*	*	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

National Recreation Survey Data

.01. ADJUSTED DISTRIBUTION.

All Classes						4432	635	2050	1225	522					
No impairments						3786	604	1849	1002	331					
Impairments not limiting						174		85	49	26					
Limiting impairments						443	30	108	167	156					
State of Health - Male						2120	323	971	591	235					
Excellent						848	211	479	125	33					
Good						792	90	378	257	67					
Fair						360	21	100	159	80					
Poor						106	0	7	47	52					
State of Health - Female						2312	312	1079	634	287					
Excellent						773	192	412	140	29					
Good						950	105	510	254	81					
Fair						425	14	129	178	104					
Poor						147	0	20	57	70					

.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.

All Classes	4	7	4	3	1	.08	.17	.07	.08	.02	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.9	*
No impairments	4	7	4	3	2	.09	.17	.07	.09	.02	2.3	2.5	1.9	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	7	6	#	*	.05	.10	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		4	3	#	.02		.04	.03	+	*		*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	5	4	2	1	.07	.14	.09	.02	.02	2.2	*	2.1	*	*
Excellent	5	7	6	2	#	.13	.19	.13	.02	+	2.4	*	*	*	*
Good	2	2	2	2	1	.04	.03	.04	.03	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	6	1	#	.03	*	.08	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	2	2	.05	*	*	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	4	9	3	4	1	.08	.20	.04	.13	.01	2.2	*	1.5	*	*
Excellent	6	11	3	6	*	.13	.27	.05	.21	*	2.3	*	*	*	*
Good	3	3	3	4	2	.08	.05	.04	.17	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	4	3	1	.05	*	.05	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.01	*	*	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*

.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.

All Classes	29	64	31	18	5	1.23	3.42	1.21	.61	.13	4.3	5.3	3.9	3.4	*
No impairments	31	66	31	19	7	1.32	3.40	1.19	.67	.20	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.5	*
Impairments not limiting	25	40	25	33	*	1.06	3.27	1.05	.88	*	4.3	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	9		25	5	1	.50		1.49	.19	.01	5.5		*	*	*
State of Health - Male	34	65	37	21	7	1.48	3.49	1.55	.79	.20	4.4	5.3	4.1	3.7	*
Excellent	46	69	43	25	9	2.07	3.81	1.76	.83	.18	4.6	5.6	4.1	3.4	*
Good	32	62	34	25	7	1.35	3.07	1.35	1.02	.22	4.2	4.9	4.0	4.0	*
Fair	19	*	27	17	8	.86	*	1.50	.57	.30	4.5	*	*	*	*
Poor	7	*	*	6	6	.11	*	*	.13	.06	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	24	63	25	14	2	1.00	3.34	.90	.44	.07	4.1	5.3	3.6	3.1	*
Excellent	36	69	29	17	*	1.65	3.80	1.08	.71	*	4.6	5.5	3.7	*	*
Good	23	52	24	14	2	.87	2.51	.88	.43	.09	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.1	*
Fair	13	*	16	12	4	.41	*	.48	.34	.11	3.1	*	*	*	*
Poor	7	*	*	14	#	.12	*	*	.16	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
04. BICYCLING.															
All Classes	7	35	4	1	1	.93	5.63	.20	.09	.07	13.2	16.1	5.3	*	*
No impairments	8	35	4	1	1	1.00	5.56	.17	.11	.10	12.9	15.9	4.3	*	*
Impairments not limiting	5	33	2	#	*	1.14	7.23	.58	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		5	#	1	.28		.53	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	7	37	3	1	1	1.26	7.55	.16	.05	.15	17.1	20.5	*	*	*
Excellent	13	41	4	3	3	2.46	9.39	.20	.08	.09	19.4	23.0	*	*	*
Good	5	30	2	1	1	.59	3.93	.17	.08	.45	12.3	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	2	1	1	.31	*	.06	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	7	33	5	#	#	.63	3.65	.23	.12	+	9.3	11.1	4.8	*	*
Excellent	13	37	7	1	*	1.38	4.42	.34	.54	*	10.6	11.9	*	*	*
Good	5	27	4	#	#	.39	2.56	.19	+	+	7.2	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	2	#	#	.08	*	.10	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.

All Classes	9	12	10	8	3	.36	.43	.35	.38	.26	4.0	3.7	3.4	4.9	*
No impairments	9	11	10	8	3	.35	.42	.36	.39	.08	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.7	*
Impairments not limiting	7	20	6	6	*	.23	.67	.14	.06	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	6		9	6	2	.48		.39	.43	.59	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	11	16	12	9	3	.45	.65	.40	.55	.15	4.2	4.1	3.3	6.0	*
Excellent	13	17	13	7	3	.47	.75	.44	.17	.15	3.6	4.4	3.3	*	*
Good	12	12	12	13	3	.53	.41	.42	.84	.13	4.5	*	3.4	6.4	*
Fair	6	*	6	6	1	.28	*	.19	.40	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	4	.37	*	*	.49	.31	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	7	8	9	7	3	.28	.21	.31	.22	.35	3.8	*	3.6	3.4	*
Excellent	9	5	10	9	*	.28	.14	.30	.44	*	3.2	*	2.9	*	*
Good	8	11	9	8	4	.28	.37	.32	.22	.11	3.3	*	3.7	*	*
Fair	5	*	5	5	2	.18	*	.37	.13	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	1	.54	*	*	+	1.14	*	*	*	*	*

06. CAMPING.

All Classes	5	9	5	3	2	.20	.37	.20	.15	.09	4.2	4.0	3.8	5.7	*
No impairments	5	9	5	3	2	.21	.37	.20	.19	.08	4.3	4.2	3.9	5.7	*
Impairments not limiting	4	20	6	#	*	.12	.40	.21	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	3		7	#	3	.09		.16	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	7	14	7	4	4	.27	.45	.29	.20	.13	3.9	3.2	4.0	*	*
Excellent	9	16	7	4	6	.36	.53	.33	.24	.24	4.1	3.3	4.5	*	*
Good	7	10	8	6	4	.27	.30	.27	.28	.19	3.8	*	*	*	*
Fair	4	*	6	2	4	.14	*	.20	.11	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	2	.01	*	*	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	3	4	3	2	1	.13	.29	.12	.11	.06	4.8	*	3.5	*	*
Excellent	3	5	3	2	*	.19	.40	.11	.11	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	3	2	3	2	#	.12	.10	.10	.20	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	3	1	1	.06	*	.15	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	#	1	.12	*	*	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+

TABLE 2.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

National Recreation Survey Data

.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.

All Classes	50	49	58	45	34	4.34	5.10	5.00	3.30	3.31	8.6	10.4	8.7	7.3	9.8
No impairments	52	49	58	46	37	4.53	5.11	5.11	3.39	3.70	8.8	10.4	8.8	7.4	9.9
Impairments not limiting	47	50	53	47	*	3.84	4.97	3.83	3.14	*	8.1	*	7.2	*	*
Limiting impairments	40		55	41	27	3.02		4.13	2.82	2.49	7.5		7.6	6.8	9.3
State of Health - Male	49	47	57	43	31	4.33	5.74	4.92	3.08	3.13	8.9	12.1	8.7	7.1	10.1
Excellent	53	49	58	40	48	5.57	6.86	5.47	3.30	7.33	10.6	13.9	9.5	8.3	*
Good	50	40	55	51	31	3.98	4.14	4.52	3.38	3.06	8.0	10.4	8.2	6.7	*
Fair	44	*	60	37	34	2.98	*	4.19	2.58	2.60	6.7	*	7.0	6.9	*
Poor	25	*	*	32	17	2.08	*	*	2.43	1.56	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	52	51	59	47	36	4.35	4.43	5.08	3.50	3.45	8.4	8.7	8.7	7.4	9.6
Excellent	60	55	67	51	*	5.26	4.76	6.01	3.58	*	8.7	8.7	9.0	7.0	*
Good	53	44	57	51	44	4.44	4.03	4.70	4.20	4.15	8.4	9.2	8.2	8.2	9.3
Fair	44	*	46	47	38	3.57	*	4.46	2.89	3.74	8.0	*	9.7	6.2	9.7
Poor	22	*	*	28	17	1.71	*	*	2.39	1.27	7.8	*	*	*	*

.08. FISHING.

All Classes	16	21	17	16	8	.75	.97	.73	.76	.54	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.9
No impairments	16	21	17	16	8	.76	1.00	.71	.76	.57	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.8	*
Impairments not limiting	20		19	20	*	.81		.76	.88	*	4.1	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	14	20	26	13	6	.68	.43	.99	.74	.40	4.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	23	29	24	22	11	1.16	1.59	1.09	1.21	.72	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.5	*
Excellent	22	27	22	18	9	1.14	1.63	1.06	.82	.30	5.1	5.9	4.9	*	*
Good	26	33	25	26	15	1.29	1.54	1.03	1.64	1.12	5.1	4.6	4.1	6.2	*
Fair	19	*	27	18	9	1.08	*	1.51	.92	.79	5.7	*	*	*	*
Poor	15	*	*	19	10	.58	*	*	.81	.40	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	10	12	12	10	6	.38	.33	.41	.35	.39	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	*
Excellent	12	12	12	13	*	.36	.31	.34	.46	*	3.0	*	2.9	*	*
Good	10	12	11	10	4	.39	.41	.41	.37	.26	3.8	*	3.8	*	*
Fair	10	*	15	10	7	.50	*	.64	.32	.67	4.8	*	*	*	*
Poor	5	*	*	5	3	.09	*	*	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*

.09. HIKING (ON TRAILS WITH PACK).

All Classes	2	7	1	2	#	.06	.17	.04	.06	+	2.9	2.5	2.9	*	*
No impairments	2	7	2	2	#	.07	.17	.05	.07	+	2.9	2.5	*	*	*
Impairments not limiting	1	3	1	#	*	.01		.02	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1		#	#	1	.01	.10		+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	9	2	2	1	.07	.22	.06	.05	.01	2.5	2.3	*	*	*
Excellent	4	11	2	2	#	.10	.25	.07	.04	+	2.6	*	*	*	*
Good	3	7	2	3	#	.07	.18	.06	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	#	1	2	.02	*	+	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	4	1	1	#	.05	.12	.03	.07	+	3.5	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	3	2	2	*	.10	.16	.05	.17	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	4	1	2	#	.04	.04	.02	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

10. HORSEBACK RIDING.

All Classes	4	12	4	1	1	.21	.82	.16	.07	.02	5.5	6.9	4.1	*	*
No impairments	4	12	4	1	1	.24	.82	.17	.08	.02	5.8	7.0	4.5	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	17	5	#	*	.07	.90	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		6	1	1	.04		.08	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	4	10	5	2	1	.23	.59	.21	.14	.02	5.2	6.2	4.2	*	*
Excellent	7	10	7	1	3	.38	.71	.36	.02	.06	5.7	*	5.1	*	*
Good	3	9	3	3	#	.09	.43	.04	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	4	1	#	.23	*	.19	.38	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	#	4	.03	*	*	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	3	14	3	#	#	.20	1.06	.11	+	.01	5.8	7.3	*	*	*
Excellent	5	14	3	1	*	.46	1.40	.20	.01	*	8.4	*	*	*	*
Good	3	18	2	#	#	.10	.59	.06	+	+	2.9	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	2	1	#	.02	*	.05	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.01	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

11. HUNTING.

All Classes	13	19	15	9	4	.73	1.24	.82	.52	.27	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.6	*
No impairments	14	19	16	9	4	.77	1.21	.83	.57	.24	5.7	6.5	5.3	6.0	*
Impairments not limiting	14	30	14	10	*	.94	1.90	.98	.41	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	7		9	8	3	.25		.46	.23	.12	3.7	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	25	36	29	18	9	1.43	2.39	1.59	.97	.60	5.8	6.6	5.5	5.4	*
Excellent	27	33	28	21	6	1.95	2.29	2.03	1.27	1.03	7.1	6.9	7.2	*	*
Good	24	41	29	16	9	1.14	2.62	1.17	.78	.31	4.7	6.4	4.1	5.0	*
Fair	22	*	31	18	11	1.05	*	1.18	1.09	.49	4.9	*	3.8	*	*
Poor	16	*	*	23	10	.82	*	*	.81	.90	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	2	2	4	1	#	.10	.05	.13	.11	+	4.3	*	3.6	*	*
Excellent	2	1	3	2	*	.08	.04	.10	.11	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	3	3	5	2	#	.13	.10	.18	.07	+	3.9	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	1	#	.08	*	+	.18	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.07	*	*	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*

12. NATURE WALKS (TO OBSERVE BIRDS, ANIMALS, PLANTS, ETC.)

All Classes	16	24	17	14	7	.69	1.22	.62	.67	.35	4.3	5.1	3.7	4.8	5.1
No impairments	17	24	17	15	8	.72	1.24	.61	.72	.38	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.8	*
Impairments not limiting	14	20	14	10	*	.98		.74	1.10	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	10		19	10	4	.34	.80	.71	.28	.15	3.4	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	15	23	16	12	7	.67	1.40	.62	.46	.39	4.6	6.2	4.0	3.9	*
Excellent	16	26	13	14	9	.84	1.60	.64	.50	.24	5.2	6.3	4.8	*	*
Good	15	17	18	12	9	.58	1.12	.56	.47	.39	3.8	*	3.1	3.9	*
Fair	11	*	17	9	5	.35	*	.43	.35	.16	3.3	*	*	*	*
Poor	10	*	*	15	8	.71	*	*	.64	.87	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	17	25	18	16	7	.71	1.03	.62	.87	.31	4.2	4.1	3.5	5.4	*
Excellent	23	26	21	28	*	.98	1.26	.66	1.41	*	4.2	4.9	3.1	5.1	*
Good	17	27	17	15	9	.63	.73	.68	.59	.26	3.7	*	4.0	3.9	*
Fair	10	*	12	12	5	.42	*	.37	.63	.13	4.2	*	*	*	*
Poor	4	*	*	5	1	.06	*	*	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

13. PICNICS.

All Classes	24	31	29	18	10	.62	.83	.75	.48	.24	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
No impairments	25	31	29	19	11	.65	.81	.76	.49	.27	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Impairments not limiting	24	21	21	33	*	.53		.56	.61	*	2.2	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	16	37	32	13	8	.40	1.17	.71	.35	.21	2.4	*	2.2	*	*
State of Health - Male	22	29	27	17	10	.61	.80	.74	.46	.16	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	*
Excellent	27	32	29	10	21	.83	.99	.94	.26	.36	3.1	3.1	3.3	*	*
Good	24	27	24	26	12	.57	.54	.55	.70	.19	2.4	*	2.2	2.7	*
Fair	14	*	25	11	8	.27	*	.53	.19	.14	1.9	*	*	*	*
Poor	8	*	*	9	2	.35	*	*	.57	.02	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	26	34	31	20	9	.64	.86	.75	.50	.30	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	*
Excellent	33	40	35	21	*	.87	1.09	.85	.64	*	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.0	*
Good	26	23	32	21	9	.64	.45	.77	.55	.31	2.5	*	2.4	2.6	*
Fair	18	*	21	20	11	.41	*	.47	.43	.28	2.2	*	*	2.1	*
Poor	9	*	*	11	6	.16	*	*	.14	.17	*	*	*	*	*

14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.

All Classes	22	63	22	8	2	2.77	13.88	1.31	.52	.25	12.6	22.1	5.8	6.2	*
No impairments	23	63	22	9	1	3.03	13.94	1.33	.58	.12	13.0	22.1	6.0	6.5	*
Impairments not limiting	25	57	28	16	*	2.54		1.15	.92	*	10.0	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	9		23	4	3	.63	12.00	1.09	.10	.57	7.0	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	28	73	28	11	4	4.08	19.74	1.80	.67	.56	14.8	27.0	6.4	6.2	*
Excellent	39	75	32	14	9	6.86	21.57	2.40	.73	.79	17.6	28.8	7.6	*	*
Good	25	73	25	15	4	2.71	15.50	1.22	.96	.60	10.7	21.1	4.9	6.5	*
Fair	13	*	26	5	2	1.88	*	1.32	.34	.80	14.1	*	*	*	*
Poor	5	*	*	2	4	.08	*	*	.09	.04	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	17	52	17	6	#	1.56	7.81	.86	.39	+	9.3	14.9	5.0	6.3	*
Excellent	28	57	23	7	*	2.82	8.37	1.19	.56	*	10.2	14.6	5.2	*	*
Good	15	46	15	7	#	1.23	7.51	.57	.37	+	8.3	16.4	3.9	*	*
Fair	7	*	13	4	#	.60	*	1.16	.40	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.01	*	*	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*

15. SIGHTSEEING.

All Classes	31	34	34	30	17	1.38	1.31	1.49	1.38	1.04	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.5	6.3
No impairments	33	34	25	32	19	1.46	1.34	1.50	1.52	1.33	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	7.0
Impairments not limiting	30		26	33	*	1.07		1.11	1.08	*	3.6	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	20	30	34	22	10	.81	.83	1.53	.69	.50	4.0	*	4.5	3.1	*
State of Health - Male	30	35	32	28	17	1.30	1.44	1.44	1.20	.81	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.9
Excellent	33	38	34	27	24	1.52	1.87	1.44	1.19	1.64	4.5	4.9	4.3	4.4	*
Good	32	28	32	34	28	1.41	.61	1.43	1.68	1.34	4.4	*	4.5	5.0	*
Fair	22	*	27	22	14	.77	*	1.25	.57	.56	3.5	*	*	2.6	*
Poor	7	*	*	13	2	.34	*	*	.72	.04	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	33	33	37	33	17	1.45	1.18	1.53	1.55	1.23	4.4	3.6	4.2	4.7	7.4
Excellent	43	36	46	44	*	1.82	1.37	1.69	2.24	*	4.2	3.8	3.7	5.1	*
Good	31	25	33	32	23	1.44	.73	1.47	1.49	1.95	4.6	*	4.5	4.6	*
Fair	26	*	27	31	14	1.23	*	1.54	1.40	.45	4.7	*	5.7	4.5	*
Poor	10	*	*	18	4	.44	*	*	.68	.27	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during September-November 1960 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

16. SWIMMING.

All Classes	12	25	14	6	2	.63	1.68	.61	.34	.10	5.2	6.7	4.4	5.6	*
No impairments	13	25	14	6	2	.69	1.65	.64	.40	.07	5.4	6.8	4.5	6.1	*
Impairments not limiting	11		13	8	*	.34		.35	.16	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	5	33	11	4	2	.24	2.20	.37	.11	.17	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	13	27	15	6	3	.70	1.68	.73	.36	.09	5.4	6.3	4.9	6.0	*
Excellent	19	31	17	6	#	1.16	2.22	1.00	.26	+	6.2	7.1	5.8	*	*
Good	12	21	12	9	9	.56	.79	.51	.61	.30	4.8	*	4.3	*	*
Fair	7	*	16	3	1	.18	*	.40	.13	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.03	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	11	23	13	6	1	.57	1.67	.51	.33	.10	5.1	7.3	3.8	5.3	*
Excellent	18	24	17	15	*	1.00	1.72	.68	1.11	*	5.5	7.2	4.0	*	*
Good	11	22	14	4	1	.50	1.76	.49	.15	.05	4.6	*	3.6	*	*
Fair	4	*	4	4	#	.09	*	.12	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	1	.14	*	*	+	.29	*	*	*	*	*

17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.

All Classes	35	50	37	30	25	4.22	5.85	3.68	3.87	5.18	11.9	11.6	10.1	12.9	20.5
No impairments	37	51	37	31	30	4.39	6.00	3.73	4.02	6.19	11.9	11.8	10.2	13.0	20.9
Impairments not limiting	32		33	18	*	3.89		2.03	1.43	*	12.1	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	25	37	35	28	14	3.18	2.97	4.24	3.84	1.90	12.8	*	12.1	13.7	*
State of Health - Male	31	44	30	27	31	3.70	5.46	2.27	3.41	7.94	11.9	12.4	7.6	12.8	25.5
Excellent	33	45	29	28	33	3.31	5.36	2.21	3.10	7.12	10.0	11.9	7.6	11.1	*
Good	33	39	32	30	42	3.89	5.67	1.95	3.97	12.08	11.8	14.6	6.1	13.3	*
Fair	25	*	22	22	26	3.84	*	2.57	2.40	7.79	15.4	*	*	10.9	*
Poor	25	*	*	21	25	5.11	*	*	4.81	3.81	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	39	57	43	33	21	4.70	6.26	4.95	4.30	2.92	12.0	11.0	11.6	13.0	14.2
Excellent	49	61	48	39	*	5.88	7.00	5.28	6.26	*	12.1	11.5	11.1	15.9	*
Good	39	50	42	32	36	4.38	5.24	4.75	3.22	4.57	11.1	10.4	11.4	10.1	*
Fair	31	*	39	32	16	4.37	*	5.69	4.75	2.15	14.3	*	14.7	14.8	*
Poor	14	*	*	25	7	1.98	*	*	3.16	1.40	*	*	*	*	*

18. WATER SKIING.

All Classes	2	3	3	1	#	.05	.08	.08	.01	+	2.8	*	2.9	*	*
No impairments	2	2	3	1	#	.06	.07	.09	.01	+	2.8	*	2.9	*	*
Impairments not limiting	1		#	#	*	.01		+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	7	1	#	#	.01	.20	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	2	3	4	1	#	.07	.11	.11	.02	+	2.9	*	3.0	*	*
Excellent	4	4	4	2	#	.12	.14	.15	.04	+	3.3	*	*	*	*
Good	2	1	3	1	#	.05	.03	.09	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	1	#	.02	*	.02	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	2	2	#	#	.04	.05	.06	.01	+	2.7	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	1	3	#	*	.05	.01	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	2	5	2	#	#	.05	.13	.05	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

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TABLE 2.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.01. ADJUSTED SAMPLE PERSONS. **															
All						4432	1103	1269	1397	663					
NE						1132	939	64	94	35					
NC						1305	45	993	110	157					
S						1451	84	131	1139	97					
W						538	34	80	53	371					
Same region															
Same state						2497	728	770	779	220					
Different state						945	211	223	360	151					
.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.															
All	4	5	3	3	5	.08	.12	.04	.05	.14	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.9
NE	4	5	3	4	#	.12	.13	.05	.04	+	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
NC	2	2	2	#	3	.03	.02	.04	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
S	4	6	3	3	8	.06	.12	.03	.06	.15	1.7	*	*	1.8	*
W	5	#	5	#	6	.15	+	.05	+	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	4	5	2	3	5	.08	.12	.04	.06	.23	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Different state	4	4	3	3	7	.10	.20	.03	.05	.17	2.6	*	*	*	*
.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.															
All	29	25	30	30	31	1.23	.89	1.15	1.43	1.53	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.9
NE	26	24	33	32	34	.98	.87	1.37	1.89	.86	3.8	3.6	*	5.9	*
NC	29	31	30	28	22	1.14	1.00	1.18	1.44	.71	3.9	*	3.9	5.1	3.2
S	29	27	22	30	21	1.30	1.07	.68	1.37	1.58	4.6	*	*	4.5	*
W	36	26	34	38	37	1.78	.82	1.39	1.94	1.93	4.9	*	*	*	5.2
Same region															
Same state	30	25	31	29	44	1.29	.94	1.27	1.29	2.56	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.9
Different state	28	20	26	32	28	1.09	.64	.87	1.53	1.01	4.0	3.2	3.3	4.7	3.6
.04. BICYCLING.															
All	7	9	7	6	7	.93	1.60	.85	.65	.58	13.2	17.8	11.9	11.8	8.0
NE	9	9	3	9	3	1.54	1.76	.09	.84	.17	17.8	19.0	*	*	*
NC	8	13	8	5	8	.95	1.42	1.01	.71	.62	12.4	*	13.1	*	*
S	5	6	5	5	5	.57	.51	.21	.66	.09	10.6	*	*	12.1	*
W	7	3	6	4	8	.59	.06	.46	.11	.73	8.3	*	*	*	9.0
Same region															
Same state	8	10	9	5	10	1.23	2.05	1.15	.64	.94	15.5	21.0	13.4	12.4	*
Different state	6	8	5	6	5	.63	.77	.53	.70	.42	10.5	*	*	*	*
.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.															
All	9	7	11	8	10	.36	.24	.48	.32	.42	4.0	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
NE	8	8	8	10	9	.31	.28	.23	.54	.66	3.7	3.4	*	*	*
NC	10	#	12	5	6	.49	+	.51	.26	.64	4.7	*	4.2	*	*
S	8	1	6	8	9	.29	.02	.32	.32	.21	3.8	*	*	3.9	*
W	10	#	15	2	11	.33	+	.68	.04	.33	3.2	*	*	*	2.9
Same region															
Same state	10	9	13	8	12	.36	.32	.52	.25	.35	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.2	*
Different state	9	6	9	9	11	.37	.15	.46	.47	.30	4.2	*	*	5.1	*
.06. CAMPING.															
All	5	3	3	5	12	.20	.12	.09	.15	.62	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.1	5.4
NE	3	3	2	3	9	.14	.14	.03	.14	.54	4.2	4.0	*	*	*
NC	3	#	3	1	11	.17	+	.10	.05	.75	5.1	*	*	*	*
S	6	2	3	5	15	.19	.06	.09	.16	.76	3.3	*	*	3.0	*
W	9	#	2	8	11	.42	+	.11	.26	.55	4.7	*	*	*	4.9
Same region															
Same state	5	4	2	5	14	.19	.13	.09	.17	.76	4.0	*	*	3.2	5.4
Different state	5	3	4	5	7	.15	.16	.12	.13	.25	3.3	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

** The difference in each column between "All" and the sum of the four row regions is the number with previous residence outside the United States.

TABLE 2.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	50	54	53	43	55	4.34	4.83	4.10	4.01	4.70	8.6	8.9	7.8	9.3	8.6
NE	55	55	48	51	57	4.72	4.76	4.01	4.60	5.40	8.7	8.6	8.3	9.0	*
NC	51	49	52	49	49	3.79	4.60	3.98	3.15	2.76	7.4	*	7.7	6.4	5.6
S	44	49	49	42	58	4.31	5.63	4.13	4.03	6.72	9.8	11.5	8.5	9.7	11.6
W	56	41	69	43	56	4.88	3.56	5.65	4.02	4.95	8.7	*	8.2	*	8.8
Same region															
Same state	50	57	51	39	57	4.40	4.62	4.07	4.14	5.74	8.9	8.1	7.9	10.6	10.0
Different state	51	50	54	48	54	4.09	5.22	3.69	3.80	3.79	8.1	10.5	6.8	8.0	7.0
.08. FISHING.															
All	16	10	17	20	19	.75	.46	.76	.87	.95	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.1
NE	11	11	11	14	26	.54	.52	.37	.51	1.51	4.8	4.9	*	*	*
NC	17	#	18	20	16	.78	+	.79	1.09	.67	4.4	*	4.3	*	*
S	18	5	10	20	16	.80	.19	.67	.88	.52	4.4	*	*	4.4	*
W	19	3	15	26	20	1.00	.03	.89	.79	1.15	5.3	*	*	*	5.7
Same region															
Same state	17	11	19	20	20	.77	.54	.80	.84	1.18	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.1	5.8
Different state	17	11	16	19	20	.83	.45	.78	.97	1.10	5.0	*	5.0	5.1	5.5
.09. HIKING.															
All	2	2	1	2	4	.06	.05	.03	.05	.16	2.9	*	*	*	*
NE	2	2	#	#	3	.06	.06	+	+	.57	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	#	2	2	4	.05	+	.04	.11	.10	*	*	*	*	*
S	2	1	2	2	3	.05	.04	.02	.05	.05	2.0	*	*	*	*
W	3	3	#	#	4	.12	.03	+	+	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	3	1	2	3	.06	.07	.04	.05	.16	2.9	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	1	2	3	4	.06	.02	.04	.04	.19	*	*	*	*	*
.10. HORSEBACK RIDING.															
All	4	4	3	3	6	.21	.13	.11	.21	.54	5.5	3.5	3.3	6.3	9.0
NE	4	4	5	1	20	.31	.15	.06	.04	5.74	7.2	3.7	*	*	*
NC	3	2	4	3	2	.13	.02	.13	.31	.03	3.8	*	3.5	*	*
S	3	1	2	4	4	.19	.01	.06	.22	.10	5.7	*	*	6.2	*
W	6	6	2	4	7	.29	.06	.02	.08	.39	4.8	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	5	4	5	4	9	.25	.18	.15	.30	.61	5.2	4.2	3.3	7.1	*
Different state	2	3	1	2	4	.05	.04	.06	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
.11. HUNTING.															
All	13	6	15	16	14	.73	.41	.96	.71	.87	5.6	7.2	6.3	4.4	6.4
NE	6	6	12	2	9	.41	.40	.67	.07	1.14	6.8	6.7	*	*	*
NC	15	9	16	12	11	1.01	1.07	1.08	.52	.85	6.8	*	6.7	*	*
S	16	6	9	18	7	.68	.46	.34	.77	.28	4.3	*	*	4.3	*
W	15	#	15	19	16	.91	+	.65	1.15	1.01	5.9	*	*	*	6.2
Same region															
Same state	15	7	17	20	17	.84	.44	1.10	.86	1.25	5.7	6.5	6.5	4.4	7.4
Different state	12	3	13	14	16	.62	.25	1.04	.55	.67	5.3	*	7.7	3.9	*
.12. NATURE WALKS.															
All	16	16	15	13	24	.69	.73	.77	.52	.82	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.1	3.5
NE	16	16	11	14	34	.74	.72	.81	.47	1.83	4.6	4.5	*	*	*
NC	17	13	16	14	25	.70	.18	.73	.31	.98	4.1	*	4.5	*	3.8
S	13	13	9	13	23	.56	.89	.46	.54	.64	4.3	*	*	4.3	*
W	20	15	20	11	22	.90	1.15	1.88	.58	.72	4.5	*	*	*	3.2
Same region															
Same state	15	16	15	11	21	.62	.74	.55	.54	.71	4.2	4.6	3.6	5.1	3.4
Different state	19	16	20	17	24	.78	.66	1.33	.54	.73	4.2	4.1	6.6	3.1	3.1

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during September–November 1960 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
. 13. PICNICKING.															
All	24	20	26	22	31	.62	.52	.61	.52	1.04	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.3
NE	21	20	20	22	26	.57	.56	.80	.43	1.06	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
NC	26	22	26	24	30	.65	.40	.63	.50	.99	2.5	*	2.4	*	3.3
S	23	13	24	22	39	.55	.36	.47	.52	1.23	2.4	*	1.9	2.3	3.1
W	28	9	26	28	30	.87	.26	.55	.72	1.01	3.1	*	*	*	3.3
Same region															
Same state	23	21	25	20	31	.55	.55	.53	.46	.97	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.1
Different state	27	21	31	26	30	.77	.57	.97	.63	1.07	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.4	3.6
. 14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All	22	24	21	19	25	2.77	3.27	2.28	2.54	3.34	12.6	13.5	10.7	13.2	13.3
NE	24	24	28	20	20	3.23	3.40	3.19	2.19	1.54	13.4	14.0	*	*	*
NC	22	33	22	14	18	2.33	3.04	2.47	1.73	1.61	10.8	*	11.1	*	*
S	20	15	15	20	27	2.52	2.13	.91	2.71	2.88	12.8	*	*	13.5	*
W	25	32	14	11	28	3.51	2.32	1.42	1.25	4.38	14.2	*	*	*	15.5
Same region															
Same state	23	24	22	20	30	3.24	3.71	2.75	2.67	5.50	14.2	15.2	12.2	13.4	18.3
Different state	22	24	22	20	26	2.39	2.31	1.54	2.80	2.76	10.7	9.7	7.0	13.8	10.7
. 15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All	31	28	31	29	42	1.38	1.39	1.46	1.11	1.79	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.3
NE	28	27	34	32	37	1.44	1.37	2.22	1.61	1.49	5.1	5.0	*	5.0	*
NC	33	42	31	35	41	1.38	1.91	1.35	1.47	1.38	4.2	*	4.4	4.3	3.4
S	29	21	33	28	38	1.10	1.49	1.21	1.02	1.49	3.8	*	3.7	3.7	3.9
W	40	29	35	26	44	2.00	.79	2.59	1.28	2.08	5.0	*	*	*	4.7
Same region															
Same state	29	26	29	27	48	1.27	1.31	1.26	.95	2.31	4.3	5.0	4.3	3.5	4.8
Different state	33	31	36	31	38	1.48	1.59	1.65	1.19	1.75	4.5	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.6
. 16. SWIMMING.															
All	12	14	9	12	15	.63	.73	.30	.62	1.12	5.2	5.2	3.3	5.3	7.4
NE	16	15	12	24	20	.85	.80	1.05	.85	2.00	5.5	5.4	*	*	*
NC	10	11	10	13	7	.33	.47	.28	.58	.40	3.4	*	2.9	*	*
S	10	6	4	11	16	.58	.18	.14	.62	1.04	5.7	*	*	5.8	*
W	15	18	6	8	18	1.03	.50	.19	.26	1.37	6.9	*	*	*	7.7
Same region															
Same state	13	16	10	10	23	.67	.87	.28	.55	1.84	5.3	5.4	2.9	5.8	7.9
Different state	11	10	9	13	10	.60	.56	.29	.78	.70	5.3	*	*	5.8	*
. 17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	35	48	32	28	36	4.22	6.39	3.97	3.19	3.28	11.9	13.3	12.5	11.2	9.2
NE	47	49	36	39	34	6.36	6.60	3.76	6.51	4.31	13.6	13.5	*	16.5	*
NC	31	51	30	26	32	3.62	5.98	3.75	2.61	2.84	11.7	*	12.3	*	8.7
S	30	37	38	27	40	3.41	5.57	5.70	2.89	4.44	11.4	15.1	14.9	10.6	11.1
W	37	50	34	36	36	3.42	3.03	4.05	4.94	3.10	9.3	*	*	*	8.5
Same region															
Same state	35	48	31	27	35	4.16	6.55	3.61	2.73	3.25	11.9	13.6	11.8	10.0	9.3
Different state	35	52	30	28	38	4.20	6.76	4.22	3.24	2.89	11.9	13.1	14.0	11.6	7.5
. 18. WATER SKIING.															
All	2	1	2	2	3	.05	.02	.04	.08	.07	2.8	*	*	3.5	*
NE	2	1	3	3	6	.03	.02	.06	.09	.17	*	*	*	*	*
NC	1	#	2	#	#	.04	+	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
S	2	#	#	2	5	.08	+	+	.09	.14	3.5	*	*	*	*
W	2	#	2	#	3	.06	+	.05	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	1	2	2	4	.05	.02	.06	.05	.10	2.6	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	1	#	4	2	.08	.03	+	.18	.02	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 2. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, fall period 1960, by degree of participation in selected activities during September-November 1960

National Recreation Survey

Preference	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	Swimming				Fishing				Boating			
		All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
(Participation Activity)	--	5	4	17	18	24	17	54	77	3	2	10	32
First choice	--	2	1	6	7	10	6	25	38	1	+	2	11
Second choice	--	2	2	7	5	10	7	21	29	1	1	4	14
Third choice	--	1	1	4	7	4	3	9	9	1	1	4	6
Water activities													
Swimming	5		--	--	--		5	6	5		5	9	7
Fishing	24		25	23	16		--	--	--		23	31	52
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	3		3	7	2		2	5	13		--	--	--
Water skiing	1		+	2	5		1	1	3		+	3	9
Land activities													
Camping	4		4	7	7		4	8	8		4	8	7
Hunting	22		22	23	13		18	41	47		21	30	28
Hiking	4		3	7	6		4	3	1		4	4	1
Nature walks	3		3	2	4		3	4	2		3	6	3
Other active activities													
Picnicking	12		12	12	13		12	13	9		12	12	6
Walking for pleasure	16		17	13	12		18	9	9		17	14	10
Horseback riding	5		5	6	12		5	6	3		5	6	6
Bicycling	3		3	4	7		3	3	1		3	4	1
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	22		22	19	16		23	19	17		22	22	21
Sightseeing	9		10	7	2		9	9	5		10	5	5
Attending outdoor sports events *	22		21	28	33		22	22	20		22	27	21
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1		1	1	+		1	+	+		1	+	+
Adjusted sample persons	4432		3899	368	165		3713	433	286		4035	248	149

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.

+ Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 2. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, fall period 1960, by degree of participation in selected activities during September-November 1960

National Recreation Survey

Preference	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	<u>Camping</u>				<u>Hunting</u>				<u>Hiking</u>			
		All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-2	3 or more
(Participation Activity)	--	4	3	31	25	22	12	83	97	4	4	15	16
First choice	--	1	1	10	7	14	6	60	77	1	1	10	+
Second choice	--	2	2	13	7	6	4	17	14	1	1	3	9
Third choice	--	1	1	8	10	2	2	6	6	1	1	2	6
Water activities													
Swimming	5		5	6	4		6	4	1		5	5	6
Fishing	24		24	28	39		20	51	58		24	18	25
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	3		3	3	13		3	5	4		3	2	12
Water skiing	1		1	2	3		1	2	+		1	2	6
Land activities													
Camping	4		--	--	--		4	7	9		4	16	19
Hunting	22		20	45	58		--	--	--		22	20	50
Hiking	4		4	6	6		4	2	2		--	--	--
Nature walks	3		3	4	3		4	2	2		3	3	+
Other active activities													
Picnicking	12		12	9	7		13	4	1		12	13	+
Walking for pleasure	16		17	6	6		18	3	4		17	8	3
Horseback riding	5		5	3	6		5	4	7		5	3	3
Bicycling	3		3	5	3		3	2	1		3	11	9
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	22		22	17	15		23	12	10		22	8	22
Sightseeing	9		9	8	6		10	4	4		9	8	6
Attending outdoor sports events *	22		22	16	13		23	22	12		22	28	12
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1		1	+	+		1	+	+		1	+	+
Adjusted sample persons	4432		4221	144	67		3856	365	211		4339	61	32

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.

+ Less than . 5 percent.

TABLE 2. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, fall period 1960, by degree of participation in selected activities during September-November 1960

National Recreation Survey													
Preference	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	<u>Picnicking</u>				All	<u>Driving</u>			All	<u>Sightseeing</u>		
		All	0	1-2	3 or more		0	1-8	9 or more		0	1-4	5 or more
(Participation Activity)	--	12	9	20	22	22	14	28	33	9	7	13	14
First choice	--	4	3	6	7	9	7	10	13	2	2	4	4
Second choice	--	5	3	8	9	7	4	11	11	4	3	5	7
Third choice	--	3	3	6	6	6	3	8	9	3	3	5	4
Water activities													
Swimming	5		5	7	8		5	6	7		5	6	9
Fishing	24		24	24	24		25	24	23		25	23	21
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	3		2	5	9		3	3	3		3	4	5
Water skiing	1		+	2	2		1	1	+		1	1	2
Land activities													
Camping	4		3	6	10		4	5	4		4	6	5
Hunting	22		22	21	22		23	22	17		22	23	16
Hiking	4		3	5	6		3	5	5		3	5	5
Nature walks	3		3	5	5		2	4	4		3	4	4
Other active activities													
Picnicking	12		--	--	--		9	13	15		10	15	18
Walking for pleasure	16		17	15	16		15	17	18		16	16	20
Horseback riding	5		4	7	7		4	5	7		4	6	7
Bicycling	3		3	4	6		3	3	3		3	4	4
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	22		21	25	25		--	--	--		19	27	31
Sightseeing	9		9	11	7		7	10	14		--	--	--
Attending outdoor sports events *	22		21	27	25		20	22	29		20	25	28
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1		1	1	1		1	1	+		1	2	1
Adjusted sample persons	4432		3363	729	340		2205	1491	736		3050	986	396

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (5 percent of all persons) have been omitted from this table.

+ Less than . 5 percent.

TABLE 2. 16 Percent of persons 12 years and over desiring outdoor recreation activities not engaged in and reason for non-participation by activity, fall period 1960

National Recreation Survey Data								
Desired activity not engaged in:	Percent of persons	Reason for not participating - percent of persons desiring						
		All reasons	Facilities too crowded inadequate or distant	Lack of:				All other reasons
				Equipment	Money	Time *	Ability #	
All persons	100							
No activity	70							
All activities	30	100	19	10	9	30	20	12
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	1	100	11	40	20	23	3	3
Fishing	2	100	18	3	5	45	14	14
Playing outdoor games or sports+	6	100	20	3	6	35	23	13
Golf	2	100	10	4	11	49	11	16
Tennis	1	100	33	6	**	21	30	9
Other	3	100	22	2	5	31	27	13
Horseback riding	2	100	28	30	13	17	10	2
Camping	1	100	3	21	18	31	8	20
Hunting	4	100	8	10	13	39	16	13
Sightseeing	1	100	**	6	34	43	6	11
Attending outdoor sports events+	2	100	21	##	18	33	12	15
Ice skating	3	100	23	7	1	14	41	15
Snow skiing	2	100	30	9	12	10	19	20
All other activities	6	100	22	12	5	30	24	7

* Lack of time because of family responsibilities (6 percent), because of work (24 percent) for all activities.

Unable because of lack of skill (5 percent), age (3 percent), physical condition (10 percent), and fear (1 percent).

+ Persons desiring baseball unspecified with respect to active or passive (less than . 5 percent of sample persons) have been omitted.

** Less than . 5 percent.

Not applicable.

TABLE 2.34 Percent of persons 12 years and over with some leisure time available and with some outdoor recreation; hours of leisure and of outdoor recreation per person per day; and percent of leisure time available spent on outdoor recreation during weekdays, weekends and holidays, December 1960, by family income and age-sex

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristics	Percent of persons						Hours per person per day**						Percent of leisure available spent on outdoor recreation		
	Some leisure available			Some time on outdoor recreation			Leisure			Outdoor recreation					
	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day+	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day+	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day+	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day+	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day+
All Classes	67	77	80	14	25	26	2.50	4.50	5.00	.25	.75	.75	14	19	17
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	73	79	81	19	20	22	3.25	4.75	5.00	.50	.75	.75	16	15	16
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	67	77	79	14	22	23	2.75	4.50	5.00	.50	.75	.75	13	15	14
3,000 - 4,499	66	76	80	15	24	25	2.50	4.25	5.00	.50	.75	1.00	16	17	17
4,500 - 5,999	64	75	79	13	25	27	2.25	4.25	5.00	.25	.75	.75	15	20	16
6,000 - 7,999	66	76	79	14	31	26	2.50	4.50	5.00	.25	1.00	.75	13	23	17
8,000 - 9,999	68	81	85	14	27	28	2.50	4.50	5.25	.25	1.00	1.00	13	20	18
10,000 - 14,999	66	75	78	15	30	28	2.50	4.25	5.25	.25	1.00	1.00	15	23	18
15,000 - 19,999	68	86	83	13	30	30	2.50	5.25	5.75	.25	1.00	1.00	10	18	17
20,000 and over	61	88	72	11	34	32	2.25	5.00	4.25	.25	1.25	1.25	11	28	31
Age															
Male - All	67	79	86	16	30	32	2.75	5.00	6.00	.50	1.00	1.25	15	22	19
12 - 13	95	98	98	56	75	72	3.75	7.00	7.50	1.25	3.00	2.50	34	43	34
14 - 17	86	89	94	45	56	58	3.25	5.75	6.75	1.00	2.00	2.25	34	35	33
18 - 24	65	76	89	9	28	35	2.75	4.75	6.50	.25	1.00	1.50	8	23	21
25 - 44	53	76	83	7	24	31	2.00	4.25	5.75	.25	.75	1.00	10	20	19
45 - 64	64	74	80	8	21	21	2.50	4.50	5.75	.25	.75	.75	8	16	14
65 or more	87	88	89	24	26	21	4.50	6.75	7.00	.75	.75	.75	16	12	9
Female - All	66	74	74	13	21	19	2.50	3.75	4.25	.25	.50	.50	13	16	13
12 - 13	83	89	92	39	57	54	3.00	5.75	6.25	1.00	1.75	1.75	31	33	28
14 - 17	77	88	92	21	37	43	3.00	5.25	6.25	.50	1.25	1.25	16	22	20
18 - 24	69	79	81	14	27	26	2.50	4.25	4.50	.50	.75	.75	15	15	16
25 - 44	61	70	71	9	18	15	2.00	3.00	3.50	.25	.50	.50	12	17	11
45 - 64	61	68	66	10	16	11	2.25	3.25	3.50	.25	.50	.25	12	14	8
65 or more	78	80	74	11	10	10	3.75	5.25	5.00	.25	.25	.25	7	5	5

* Randomly selected Mondays through Fridays during mid-December 1960.

Randomly selected Saturdays and Sundays during mid-December 1960.

+ Thanksgiving 1960.

** Estimated from grouped data and rounded to nearest quarter hour.

TABLE 3.01 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions

	National Recreation Survey														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
Fishing	9	4	6	16	7	.38	.26	.29	.64	.18	4.1	7.0	4.7	3.9	2.5
Canoeing	#	#	#	#	#	.01	.01	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Sailing	#	#	#	#	#	.01	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Other boating	3	1	2	5	1	.12	.03	.04	.28	.03	4.6	*	*	5.5	*
Swimming	3	2	2	3	5	.16	.14	.09	.19	.26	5.6	*	*	6.2	4.7
Water skiing	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Camping	2	1	1	3	2	.07	.07	.07	.09	.06	3.7	*	*	2.9	*
Hunting	11	6	11	18	5	.80	.62	.62	1.33	.22	7.1	9.7	5.8	7.4	4.7
Bicycling	6	4	5	9	7	.87	.73	.50	1.40	.54	14.2	20.5	10.5	16.5	7.9
Horseback riding	3	3	2	4	4	.20	.13	.19	.28	.17	6.5	*	*	7.3	*
Playing outdoor games or sports	15	11	12	19	20	2.58	1.44	1.97	3.43	3.48	16.9	12.7	16.6	18.4	17.6
Picnics	8	4	5	10	17	.21	.10	.19	.28	.29	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.7
Walking for pleasure	36	42	32	36	34	4.88	6.58	4.33	4.41	4.33	13.6	15.5	13.6	12.4	12.6
Driving for pleasure	51	46	52	51	58	4.66	4.41	4.59	4.90	4.58	9.1	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.9
Sightseeing	24	15	23	26	33	1.17	.66	1.31	1.31	1.38	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.0	4.2
Attending outdoor sports events	11	10	8	11	16	.45	.47	.35	.43	.63	4.2	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.0
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1	1	1	1	2	.03	.01	.03	.05	.03	2.9	*	*	*	*
Mountain climbing	#	#	1	#	#	.01	.01	.03	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Hiking	2	1	3	2	2	.05	.04	.07	.06	.03	2.7	*	2.6	3.2	*
Nature walks	10	8	8	12	11	.62	.31	.33	1.01	.68	6.3	4.1	4.4	8.4	6.0
Miscellaneous	1	#	1	1	4	.05	.05	.06	.02	.08	3.9	*	*	*	*
Ice skating	7	13	12	2	2	.52	.99	.98	.05	.05	7.5	7.8	8.3	*	*
Snow skiing	2	4	2	#	2	.06	.16	.06	.02	.03	3.6	4.3	*	*	*
Sledding or tobogganing	9	15	11	6	4	.44	1.05	.37	.24	.09	4.9	7.2	3.3	4.2	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during December-February 1960-1: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons

National Recreation Survey

Socioeconomic characteristic	Days per person				
	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4447	1034	1190	1525	698
Male (age in years)	2125	463	584	750	328
12 - 17	324	74	84	124	42
18 - 24	239	38	62	90	49
25 - 44	735	164	193	267	111
45 - 64	592	132	180	195	85
65 and over	235	55	65	74	41
Female (age in years)	2322	571	606	775	370
12 - 17	314	60	85	121	48
18 - 24	280	77	89	82	32
25 - 44	801	185	204	275	137
45 - 64	637	173	157	201	106
65 and over	290	76	71	96	47
Residence in SMA	2762	831	727	718	486
Urban: over 1 mil.	1113	503	292	82	236
Urban: under 1 mil.	966	230	296	331	109
Rural	683	98	139	305	141
Not in SMA	1685	203	463	807	212
Urban	564	81	171	243	69
Rural, Farm	356	20	137	173	26
Rural, Non-farm	765	102	155	391	117
Family Income					
Less than \$1,500	447	66	89	243	49
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	594	117	144	251	82
3,000 - 4,499	672	165	181	227	99
4,500 - 5,999	840	258	237	201	144
6,000 - 7,999	701	180	218	191	112
8,000 - 9,999	465	104	119	130	112
10,000 - 14,999	404	72	121	151	60
15,000 and over	197	37	41	100	19
Education, age 25 or over	3279	781	867	1104	527
4 yrs. or less	238	52	35	120	31
5 - 7 yrs.	428	108	104	173	43
8 yrs.	474	132	147	120	75
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	658	149	182	209	118
4 yrs.	849	204	229	250	166
College 1 - 3 yrs.	344	69	97	118	60
4 yrs. or more	288	67	73	114	34
White	3981	957	1111	1257	656
Non-white	466	77	79	268	42
All employed, 14 and over	2183	528	619	712	324
Professional, technical and kindred workers	278	58	100	87	33
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	267	53	61	123	30
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	459	126	131	129	73
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	240	66	63	74	37
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	495	143	133	131	88
Service workers (including private)	268	68	66	89	45
Farm workers	176	14	65	79	18

TABLE 3.02.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	1	1	1	1	2	.03	.01	.03	.05	.03	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	1	2	1	1	1	.04	.03	.05	.06	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	5	#	#	#	.01	.05	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	1	1	.05	.02	.16	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	3	1	.07	.04	.01	.18	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	#	1	#	.01	.02	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	#	1	4	.02	.01	.01	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	#	2	2	8	.07	+	.05	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	1	#	12	.03	+	.01	+	.22	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	1	4	.02	.02	+	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	1	1	1	1	2	.03	.02	.05	.02	.04	2.6	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1	1	1	#	1	.02	.02	.02	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	2	2	#	2	6	.03	.02	+	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	1	#	1	1	3	.05	+	.22	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	1	#	#	2	1	.04	+	+	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	1	#	2	1	.02	.01	+	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	#	*	1	#	*	+	*	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	1	#	#	2	2	.07	+	+	.13	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	#	#	#	6	.01	+	+	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	1	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	#	1	2	2	.06	+	.01	.14	.05	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	3	2	2	1	.08	.04	.16	.07	.02	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	1	#	#	1	2	.01	+	+	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	4	1	1	8	.04	.10	.01	.02	.12	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	#	3	*	.03	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	#	2	1	.03	.02	.04	.05	.02	3.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	1	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	#	2	#	.02	+	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	2	#	1	3	.01	.02	+	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	2	#	.06	.02	.01	.16	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	1	1	1	.05	.01	.13	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	#	#	3	.02	.06	+	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	1	#	2	3	.02	.01	+	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
White	1	1	1	2	2	.04	.02	.03	.06	.03	2.9	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	#	1	2	.03	.02	.05	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	#	2	#	.02	+	+	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	3	2	7	.15	.06	.49	.02	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	1	2	#	2	1	.01	.02	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	#	2	2	.02	.03	+	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	1	*	.01	*	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	11	10	8	11	16	.45	.47	.35	.43	.63	4.2	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.0
Male (age in years)	15	16	11	15	20	.65	.77	.51	.58	.90	4.4	4.9	4.8	3.9	4.4
12 - 17	30	35	26	27	38	1.86	2.58	1.34	1.77	1.88	6.1	*	*	6.4	*
18 - 24	30	32	19	32	39	1.26	1.03	1.16	.96	2.14	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	12	11	11	19	.39	.40	.44	.32	.45	3.2	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	8	11	4	10	12	.30	.40	.17	.24	.53	3.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	4	#	#	2	.10	.16	+	+	.37	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	5	6	8	11	.26	.23	.20	.28	.40	3.7	*	3.2	3.7	3.5
12 - 17	16	17	13	13	27	.91	1.45	.53	.82	1.15	5.7	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	4	8	11	28	.30	.10	.17	.37	.94	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	5	6	7	7	.19	.15	.20	.17	.28	2.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	2	4	6	10	.13	.02	.12	.18	.23	2.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	#	2	#	.02	.04	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	12	11	9	12	18	.51	.56	.34	.45	.80	4.3	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.3
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	13	10	10	17	22	.59	.55	.36	.63	.94	4.6	5.6	*	*	4.3
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	10	13	8	8	14	.45	.72	.35	.27	.73	4.8	*	*	*	*
Rural	14	9	8	16	16	.48	.18	.30	.59	.61	3.5	*	*	3.6	*
Not in SMA	9	6	8	10	9	.35	.13	.37	.41	.25	3.8	*	4.5	4.1	*
Urban	10	12	13	7	14	.38	.28	.73	.16	.41	3.6	*	5.7	*	*
Rural, Farm	11	*	4	15	*	.43	*	.12	.71	*	4.0	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	7	#	6	10	6	.28	+	.19	.44	.13	3.9	*	*	4.5	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	8	6	2	9	12	.40	.15	.12	.54	.57	5.3	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	6	4	3	6	10	.21	.12	.10	.22	.49	3.7	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	10	12	7	8	15	.37	.47	.19	.26	.77	3.8	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	5	7	14	21	.57	.68	.30	.62	.76	5.5	*	*	*	3.7
6,000 - 7,999	13	17	10	14	13	.55	.75	.38	.63	.39	4.1	4.4	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	6	13	14	14	.52	.09	.78	.56	.61	4.3	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	19	21	16	17	27	.59	.64	.56	.41	1.03	3.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	14	14	15	15	*	.43	.35	.93	.27	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	7	6	6	7	10	.22	.21	.20	.20	.33	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.3
4 yrs. or less	3	#	#	2	10	.14	+	+	.11	.68	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	4	#	3	#	.07	.21	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	3	3	3	1	9	.17	.18	.16	.04	.39	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	7	9	5	6	10	.21	.27	.10	.15	.42	3.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	10	8	7	12	13	.31	.25	.29	.38	.33	3.1	*	*	3.0	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	10	9	5	13	13	.19	.17	.18	.18	.25	1.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	12	9	18	13	3	.40	.18	.68	.42	.12	3.3	*	*	*	*
White	10	10	8	10	15	.41	.41	.34	.38	.58	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.0
Non-white	15	12	10	15	31	.82	1.30	.60	.67	1.38	5.5	*	*	4.5	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	9	9	11	16	.41	.31	.34	.43	.67	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	8	2	12	7	9	.29	.05	.39	.20	.64	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	11	6	7	16	10	.33	.28	.33	.39	.17	2.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	13	17	10	10	16	.38	.53	.30	.27	.45	2.9	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	14	6	8	11	.34	.50	.13	.38	.32	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	8	12	8	23	.62	.29	.66	.52	1.27	5.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	1	5	9	18	.25	.07	.17	.35	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	5	15	*	.54	*	.06	1.00	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.04 Bicycling: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	6	4	5	9	7	.87	.73	.50	1.40	.54	14.2	20.5	10.5	16.5	7.9
Male (age in years)	7	5	6	8	8	1.08	.90	.67	1.73	.59	16.0	*	11.5	21.6	*
12 - 17	33	26	33	35	40	6.47	4.85	4.43	9.78	3.67	19.4	*	*	27.6	*
18 - 24	4	#	2	7	6	.04	+	.02	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	2	2	6	.16	.12	.08	.19	.32	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	3	#	.12	.27	.02	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	2	4	9	6	.68	.60	.34	1.09	.50	12.3	*	*	12.0	*
12 - 17	26	18	15	36	31	3.28	5.65	1.13	4.29	1.58	12.4	*	*	11.8	*
18 - 24	3	3	2	5	3	.40	.03	.13	.10	2.78	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	1	3	6	4	.40	.01	.46	.76	.15	10.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	2	#	.17	+	.02	.53	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	5	4	6	6	6	.81	.78	.70	1.17	.48	15.6	21.7	12.8	18.6	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	5	4	4	9	6	.54	.81	.48	.16	.19	11.9	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	4	2	3	5	4	.80	.75	.55	.93	1.20	20.9	*	*	*	*
Rural	8	7	12	7	8	1.25	.73	1.50	1.69	.42	15.6	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	8	3	4	11	9	.97	.52	.18	1.62	.67	12.7	*	*	15.4	*
Urban	7	#	5	11	9	.80	+	.20	1.57	.52	11.0	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	1	12	*	.92	*	.09	1.81	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	8	7	4	10	11	1.12	1.04	.24	1.56	.89	13.2	*	*	15.6	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	6	#	2	10	#	.95	+	.67	1.50	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	4	1	2	7	#	.41	.02	.13	.90	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	5	2	6	6	6	.81	.56	.56	1.43	.24	16.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	5	4	5	6	7	.76	.77	.33	1.15	.93	14.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	6	2	5	10	5	1.07	1.19	.78	1.63	.47	18.3	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	8	5	3	10	15	1.23	.69	.76	2.32	.96	14.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	7	4	6	9	10	.69	.57	.33	.95	.90	9.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	8	15	12	*	1.23	.86	.68	1.81	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	1	1	3	2	.19	.07	.13	.36	.10	10.0	*	*	12.4	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	1	2	#	.22	+	.82	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	1	1	1	.02	+	.02	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	1	2	3	3	.08	.04	.08	.11	.06	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	1	1	5	3	.40	.15	.02	1.07	.23	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	2	1	#	3	5	.21	.14	+	.47	.12	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	1	5	5	#	.19	.15	.10	.32	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	6	3	4	8	7	.75	.50	.44	1.31	.56	13.5	15.0	9.9	17.3	8.2
Non-white	11	6	10	13	7	1.91	3.59	1.41	1.84	.21	17.4	*	*	14.1	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	1	2	4	3	.25	.11	.17	.48	.12	9.8	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	#	3	5	#	.12	+	.06	.30	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	4	2	2	3	.18	.75	.02	.05	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	2	2	3	#	.31	.02	.71	.35	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	#	#	3	.05	.09	+	+	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	1	2	5	7	.42	.07	.03	1.28	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	5	#	3	10	4	.37	+	.06	1.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	#	3	*	.05	*	+	.08	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	1	2	5	1	.12	.03	.04	.28	.03	4.6	*	*	5.5	*
Male (age in years)	3	1	2	6	2	.13	.03	.04	.31	.05	4.4	*	*	5.4	*
12 - 17	3	1	4	3	5	.24	.07	.05	.55	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	11	#	3	2	.11	.13	+	.23	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	#	1	8	2	.10	+	.02	.22	.11	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	1	2	6	#	.14	.05	.08	.33	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	#	2	5	#	.09	+	.02	.26	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	#	1	4	1	.10	.02	.04	.25	.01	4.8	*	*	5.6	*
12 - 17	3	#	1	7	#	.30	+	.01	.77	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	2	5	#	.03	+	.04	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	1	1	5	2	.12	.06	.03	.26	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	#	2	3	1	.05	+	.10	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	1	#	.02	+	+	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	3	1	2	6	1	.13	.03	.06	.37	.03	4.8	*	*	6.1	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	1	1	2	3	.05	.05	.04	.06	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	4	1	3	7	#	.22	.01	.06	.57	+	6.1	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	#	3	6	#	.12	+	.08	.23	+	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	#	1	4	1	.10	.01	.02	.19	.01	4.1	*	*	4.6	*
Urban	2	1	1	5	#	.08	.02	.01	.16	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	2	*	1	3	*	.03	*	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-farm	2	#	1	4	#	.15	+	.02	.28	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	#	#	2	#	.03	+	+	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	#	1	1	#	.03	+	.01	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	1	3	4	#	.12	.01	.05	.32	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	#	#	3	2	.05	.01	.01	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	2	#	7	#	.11	.02	+	.38	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	#	4	12	1	.13	+	.10	.30	.09	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	4	3	6	3	.28	.29	.19	.45	.05	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	10	#	2	16	*	.54	+	.02	1.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	#	1	5	1	.09	.02	.05	.21	.03	3.9	*	*	4.1	*
4 yrs. or less	2	#	#	4	#	.11	+	+	.21	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	#	3	#	.10	+	+	.25	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	1	2	#	.01	+	.01	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	#	1	5	1	.06	+	.05	.14	.01	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	1	3	4	1	.09	.04	.06	.18	.07	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	5	#	2	11	5	.19	+	.12	.43	.07	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	1	3	8	#	.17	.15	.04	.32	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	1	2	6	1	.12	.03	.04	.30	.01	4.3	*	*	5.1	*
Non-white	1	#	1	1	2	.12	+	.01	.18	.24	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	1	2	6	2	.09	.02	.05	.20	.05	3.3	*	*	3.5	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	4	#	2	8	3	.09	+	.03	.24	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	7	3	#	.22	.11	.38	.24	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	5	2	2	12	4	.14	.02	.04	.43	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	#	2	7	3	.10	+	.02	.19	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	#	5	#	.03	.01	+	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	1	2	1	#	.02	.01	.02	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	3	*	.04	*	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	1	1	3	2	.07	.07	.07	.09	.06	3.7	*	*	2.9	*
Male (age in years)	4	2	2	5	4	.12	.15	.05	.15	.12	3.4	*	*	2.8	*
12 - 17	12	5	6	19	12	.34	.20	.23	.54	.24	2.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	5	#	2	4	.07	.16	+	.06	.12	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	2	4	5	.11	.21	.03	.09	.18	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	1	2	.07	.11	.04	.08	.05	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	2	#	#	#	+	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	1	1	#	.03	+	.08	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	2	2	#	.05	+	.02	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	#	1	#	.06	.01	.21	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	1	2	3	2	.06	.08	.04	.06	.06	3.5	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1	1	1	1	3	.05	.04	.02	.10	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	1	2	1	2	1	.07	.17	.04	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	2	4	4	1	.07	.08	.09	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	1	1	4	2	.09	.02	.11	.11	.05	4.0	*	*	*	*
Urban	2	2	1	4	#	.12	.06	.25	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	3	*	1	4	*	.09	*	.05	.14	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	2	#	1	3	3	.07	+	.01	.11	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	2	#	1	#	.04	.06	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	#	1	2	#	.01	+	.01	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	#	2	3	3	.08	.02	.10	.12	.11	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	3	2	6	3	.15	.28	.04	.18	.08	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	#	#	11	4	.09	+	+	.24	.11	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	6	2	1	3	.08	.14	.03	.10	.05	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	2	1	*	.02	+	.05	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	2	1	.04	.06	.02	.04	.05	3.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	1	#	#	2	#	.01	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	#	2	#	.04	+	+	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	1	1	#	.02	+	.01	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	#	3	.05	.09	.02	+	.15	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	1	1	2	2	.06	.15	.03	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	#	3	#	.06	.06	+	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	2	1	1	4	#	.03	.01	.07	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	1	1	4	2	.08	.07	.07	.10	.06	3.7	*	*	2.8	*
Non-white	#	#	#	1	2	.02	+	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	1	1	3	2	.08	.10	.04	.09	.09	4.0	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	#	5	#	.01	+	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	3	2	3	.08	.26	.03	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	3	1	2	#	.13	.29	.04	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	#	3	7	5	.13	+	.10	.26	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	#	2	5	.05	.03	+	.03	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	#	2	2	2	.04	+	.06	.08	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	2	4	*	.11	*	.11	.16	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3. 02. 07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	51	46	52	51	58	4.66	4.41	4.59	4.90	4.58	9.1	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.9
Male (age in years)	49	47	48	48	56	4.80	4.92	4.65	4.75	5.03	9.8	10.4	9.7	9.9	9.0
12 - 17	45	43	43	40	67	6.65	9.61	5.26	5.24	8.40	14.9	22.2	12.3	13.3	*
18 - 24	64	55	63	71	59	8.51	7.11	8.47	10.01	6.88	13.3	*	13.5	14.1	*
25 - 44	57	55	59	53	68	4.24	4.08	4.11	4.21	4.77	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.0
45 - 64	43	42	43	42	51	3.95	3.86	4.69	3.24	4.16	9.1	9.1	11.0	7.8	8.2
65 and over	28	33	25	32	20	2.40	2.11	1.74	3.47	1.88	8.5	*	*	10.7	*
Female (age in years)	53	46	56	54	60	4.52	4.00	4.54	5.05	4.18	8.5	8.7	8.2	9.4	6.9
12 - 17	56	50	60	49	73	5.62	4.45	6.39	6.14	4.44	10.1	8.9	10.6	12.6	6.1
18 - 24	65	65	62	63	75	6.61	8.43	4.01	6.87	8.81	10.2	13.0	6.5	10.8	*
25 - 44	61	50	64	64	66	4.66	3.56	4.80	5.61	4.06	7.6	7.1	7.5	8.7	6.2
45 - 64	49	39	50	51	58	3.93	2.76	4.41	4.53	3.98	8.1	7.0	8.9	8.8	6.9
65 and over	28	28	31	27	28	2.20	3.04	2.49	1.63	1.55	7.8	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	52	45	53	52	63	4.57	4.04	4.76	4.48	5.32	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	51	42	54	59	65	4.27	3.48	4.27	4.72	5.76	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.9
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	49	54	54	41	51	4.72	5.78	5.04	3.76	4.55	9.6	10.7	9.4	9.2	8.9
Rural	59	46	50	63	70	4.85	2.86	5.16	5.20	5.16	8.2	6.2	10.4	8.3	7.4
Not in SMA	50	50	50	50	47	4.79	5.89	4.34	5.28	2.89	9.7	11.7	8.6	10.6	6.2
Urban	55	54	60	57	38	6.38	6.31	6.58	7.33	2.59	11.6	11.6	11.0	12.8	*
Rural, Farm	43	*	39	46	*	3.21	*	2.16	4.39	*	7.4	*	5.6	9.6	*
Rural, Non-farm	48	45	50	47	54	4.36	6.39	3.79	4.40	3.24	9.0	14.2	7.5	9.3	6.0
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	27	24	22	30	24	2.47	1.77	1.25	3.20	1.98	9.1	*	*	10.7	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	38	29	37	41	45	3.40	1.96	2.42	4.06	5.14	8.9	6.7	6.5	10.0	11.6
3,000 - 4,499	47	40	49	52	43	3.83	3.30	3.18	4.30	4.82	8.1	8.3	6.5	8.3	11.1
4,500 - 5,999	55	47	50	62	69	5.22	5.59	3.99	6.56	4.72	9.5	12.0	8.0	10.6	6.8
6,000 - 7,999	60	64	57	55	68	4.95	5.74	5.34	4.51	3.65	8.2	9.0	9.3	8.2	5.4
8,000 - 9,999	65	52	66	66	75	6.16	5.92	6.94	5.25	6.61	9.5	11.4	10.5	7.9	8.8
10,000 - 14,999	65	71	65	64	58	5.97	5.17	7.59	6.19	3.15	9.2	7.3	11.6	9.7	5.4
15,000 and over	58	46	71	57	*	6.87	3.78	7.32	7.73	*	11.8	*	*	13.6	*
Education, age 25 or over	49	44	50	50	55	3.92	3.39	4.14	4.17	3.82	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.4	6.9
4 yrs. or less	20	23	11	25	6	1.20	1.44	.34	1.52	.52	6.0	*	*	6.1	*
5 - 7 yrs.	33	29	25	39	37	2.73	1.67	2.10	3.81	2.61	8.4	5.8	*	9.9	*
8 yrs.	39	42	36	37	47	2.99	2.98	3.17	2.47	3.51	7.6	7.1	8.8	6.8	7.5
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	54	46	53	59	59	4.16	3.35	4.14	5.20	3.36	7.7	7.3	7.8	8.8	5.7
4 yrs.	61	55	61	62	66	5.11	5.12	5.71	4.66	4.94	8.4	9.2	9.3	7.6	7.5
College 1 - 3 yrs.	60	51	66	53	75	4.53	3.67	4.57	4.57	5.42	7.6	7.2	6.9	8.7	7.2
4 yrs. or more	59	48	74	63	38	4.81	3.21	5.51	6.05	2.32	8.1	6.7	7.4	9.6	*
White	53	48	52	54	58	4.69	4.52	4.53	5.22	4.21	8.9	9.5	8.7	9.7	7.3
Non-white	40	30	47	36	69	4.33	3.07	5.56	3.40	10.29	10.8	*	11.9	9.4	*
All employed, 14 and over	55	49	57	55	64	4.70	4.64	4.77	4.78	4.46	8.5	9.5	8.4	8.8	7.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	64	53	68	64	67	5.20	3.69	4.82	6.69	5.09	8.2	6.9	7.1	10.4	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	52	51	64	50	43	4.49	3.26	6.47	3.93	4.87	8.6	*	10.1	7.9	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	63	52	69	61	73	5.09	6.13	5.11	4.75	3.89	8.1	11.9	7.4	7.8	5.4
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	55	50	57	55	62	5.03	4.70	6.79	4.65	3.38	9.1	9.4	11.9	8.4	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	53	49	45	55	70	4.90	4.18	4.11	6.01	5.63	9.2	8.5	9.1	10.9	8.0
Service workers (including private)	49	37	47	55	56	3.93	4.99	2.85	3.64	4.49	8.1	*	6.1	6.6	*
Farm workers	40	*	40	39	*	3.33	*	3.78	3.46	*	8.4	*	*	8.8	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3.02.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	9	4	6	16	7	.38	.26	.29	.64	.18	4.1	7.0	4.7	3.9	2.5
Male (age in years)	14	7	9	23	13	.60	.50	.47	.89	.33	4.3	7.0	5.3	3.8	2.6
12 - 17	21	16	13	28	24	.90	.93	.46	1.32	.45	4.3	*	*	4.7	*
18 - 24	20	13	10	37	6	.69	1.21	.16	1.14	.14	3.5	*	*	3.1	*
25 - 44	14	5	9	21	16	.49	.41	.30	.70	.41	3.6	*	*	3.3	*
45 - 64	12	5	8	21	8	.64	.36	.66	.95	.28	5.4	*	*	4.5	*
65 and over	6	#	5	12	7	.37	+	.78	.35	.27	5.9	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	1	3	10	2	.18	.07	.10	.40	.05	3.8	*	*	4.0	*
12 - 17	10	5	7	17	2	.27	.28	.08	.50	.02	2.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	1	4	12	#	.16	.01	.20	.32	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	1	4	10	5	.20	.12	.10	.36	.12	3.6	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	#	1	7	1	.17	+	.11	.46	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	3	#	.10	+	+	.29	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	7	3	7	14	6	.29	.21	.28	.52	.14	3.9	*	4.2	3.6	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	4	4	4	2	6	.17	.18	.21	.05	.17	4.3	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	10	4	9	16	5	.42	.30	.36	.66	.08	4.3	*	*	4.1	*
Rural	10	1	7	15	6	.32	.15	.26	.48	.13	3.2	*	*	3.1	*
Not in SMA	12	5	5	18	10	.53	.49	.30	.75	.27	4.4	*	*	4.1	*
Urban	9	4	5	15	6	.37	.38	.11	.62	.14	4.0	*	*	4.1	*
Rural, Farm	16	*	7	23	*	.60	*	.45	.75	*	3.7	*	*	3.3	*
Rural, Non-Farm	13	6	5	18	10	.62	.62	.37	.82	.28	4.9	*	*	4.5	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	12	2	1	20	4	.38	.08	.02	.61	.27	3.2	*	*	3.1	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	8	#	4	14	5	.29	+	.31	.47	.15	3.9	*	*	3.4	*
3,000 - 4,499	10	3	10	15	7	.41	.22	.40	.68	.14	4.2	*	*	4.5	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	2	3	16	7	.26	.19	.19	.48	.20	3.9	*	*	3.0	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	8	6	16	4	.43	.59	.17	.72	.20	4.9	*	*	4.5	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	4	12	19	8	.43	.33	.62	.59	.13	3.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	10	8	7	11	15	.47	.50	.38	.62	.23	4.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	17	#	10	25	*	.78	+	.59	1.25	*	4.7	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	8	2	5	14	7	.34	.18	.31	.56	.19	4.5	*	5.8	4.1	2.7
4 yrs. or less	8	#	6	11	10	.23	+	.09	.38	.16	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	9	3	3	17	7	.43	.06	.48	.66	.23	4.8	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	4	#	3	9	4	.14	+	.20	.24	.09	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	9	5	5	13	9	.47	.45	.30	.73	.27	5.5	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	7	2	7	13	5	.27	.19	.24	.42	.17	3.6	*	*	3.2	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	9	3	3	19	3	.39	.09	.07	.96	.15	4.5	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	10	3	8	13	15	.53	.31	.92	.51	.21	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	4	6	14	7	.38	.28	.29	.64	.19	4.6	7.7	4.8	4.4	2.6
Non-white	18	5	9	25	7	.42	.05	.28	.62	.07	2.4	*	*	2.4	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	4	7	19	7	.40	.30	.36	.62	.17	4.0	*	5.1	3.4	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	9	#	7	20	6	.53	+	.69	.82	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	4	7	15	7	.43	.15	.25	.67	.33	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	6	8	18	4	.39	.44	.21	.68	.08	4.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	11	3	11	22	5	.52	.11	.62	.97	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	6	5	22	14	.36	.59	.14	.40	.26	3.1	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	#	3	10	2	.10	+	.06	.24	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	16	*	9	24	*	.65	*	.74	.75	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	1	3	2	2	.05	.04	.07	.06	.03	2.7	*	2.6	3.2	*
Male (age in years)	3	3	3	3	2	.08	.07	.06	.11	.04	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	10	8	12	10	12	.30	.23	.24	.41	.24	2.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	5	3	6	2	.05	.05	.03	.07	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	2	2	2	.04	.07	.03	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	1	#	.03	.02	.03	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	2	#	#	+	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	2	1	1	.03	.01	.08	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	3	9	4	8	.20	.08	.45	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	2	#	#	.02	.01	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	1	4	3	2	.06	.03	.11	.08	.03	2.6	*	2.7	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	1	4	2	1	.06	.02	.15	.17	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	2	2	3	3	1	.04	.03	.06	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	4	4	6	3	3	.10	.11	.12	.10	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	1	2	#	1	2	.04	.07	.01	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	1	1	2	1	.04	.02	.02	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	#	*	#	1	*	.01	*	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	2	3	1	2	3	.05	.12	.01	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	#	1	#	.02	+	+	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	#	1	1	#	.01	+	.01	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	1	2	2	#	.04	.03	.04	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	2	3	2	2	.05	.06	.05	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	2	2	3	#	.05	.04	.05	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	1	5	5	5	.10	.01	.13	.19	.05	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	3	3	3	2	5	.14	.11	.25	.07	.15	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	4	3	7	3	*	.09	.05	.07	.13	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	1	#	.02	.02	.03	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	2	1	#	.02	.01	.02	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	2	#	1	.03	.05	.04	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	#	#	.01	.04	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	3	#	4	4	#	.09	+	.10	.17	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	3	2	2	.06	.04	.07	.07	.03	2.7	*	2.6	*	*
Non-white	1	#	1	2	#	.02	+	.03	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	2	1	#	.03	.03	.03	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	#	2	#	.04	+	+	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	#	3	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	2	3	3	#	.04	.02	.06	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	3	#	#	.02	.03	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	2	#	#	#	.02	.08	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	5	2	#	.04	+	.06	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	1	*	.02	*	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	3	2	4	4	.20	.13	.19	.28	.17	6.5	*	*	7.3	*
Male (age in years)	4	3	3	4	5	.26	.21	.20	.29	.34	6.9	*	*	6.8	*
12 - 17	10	12	4	12	17	.68	.80	.05	.73	1.55	6.4	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	11	6	4	6	.29	.68	.34	.17	.16	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	4	2	3	.13	.01	.40	.03	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	2	2	.23	.08	.08	.44	.33	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	4	#	.09	+	+	.27	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	3	3	.15	.06	.17	.27	.03	6.1	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	12	10	13	12	12	.71	.53	.85	.93	.12	6.0	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	1	6	6	.14	+	.02	.43	.06	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	#	3	1	.12	.02	.15	.21	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	2	3	2	3	.11	.09	.13	.08	.17	4.9	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	2	2	1	3	.09	.04	.03	.02	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	2	1	1	2	4	.04	.06	.03	.02	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	5	6	2	2	.24	.45	.53	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	4	3	2	6	6	.35	.27	.28	.46	.19	7.9	*	*	8.0	*
Urban	3	#	2	5	4	.13	+	.09	.17	.25	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	10	*	5	14	*	1.15	*	.82	1.67	*	12.0	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	3	7	#	2	6	.15	.53	+	.10	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	#	1	4	2	.30	+	.06	.48	.20	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2	#	1	4	1	.09	+	.09	.16	.01	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	2	2	3	2	.22	.06	.10	.52	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	4	3	4	1	.25	.32	.25	.19	.23	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	3	3	5	4	.22	.03	.31	.19	.37	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	2	4	4	6	.12	.21	.08	.08	.12	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	1	2	3	13	.23	.03	.26	.24	.37	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	4	3	5	4	*	.24	.16	.34	.27	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	2	1	.11	.02	.14	.16	.08	8.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	1	#	3	#	.23	.04	+	.55	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	1	3	1	.15	+	.09	.44	.05	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	3	#	1	1	.05	.06	+	.07	.08	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	1	2	2	2	.12	.01	.33	.02	.14	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	#	1	2	3	.11	+	.31	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	#	3	2	#	.02	+	.05	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	3	3	4	4	.21	.14	.20	.29	.18	6.4	*	*	7.0	*
Non-white	2	1	#	2	2	.14	.01	+	.23	.10	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	1	2	4	2	.15	.03	.16	.24	.12	6.0	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	2	#	#	.01	+	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	3	2	#	.26	+	.98	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	2	2	4	3	.09	.02	.02	.14	.26	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	3	#	1	5	.10	.15	+	.04	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	1	2	4	1	.03	.01	.02	.07	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	1	2	2	4	.04	.01	.05	.04	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	5	14	*	.89	*	.43	1.58	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.11 Hunting: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	11	6	11	18	5	.80	.62	.62	1.33	.22	7.1	9.7	5.8	7.4	4.7
Male (age in years)	22	14	19	34	9	1.59	1.38	1.12	2.57	.46	7.3	9.8	5.9	7.6	4.9
12 - 17	31	24	17	49	17	2.92	4.51	1.24	3.77	.98	9.5	*	*	7.7	*
18 - 24	28	18	27	38	18	2.24	.95	1.44	4.14	.76	8.0	*	*	11.0	*
25 - 44	23	14	26	34	7	1.55	.93	1.56	2.34	.52	6.7	*	6.0	6.9	*
45 - 64	18	12	14	30	7	1.07	.83	.78	1.88	.18	6.0	*	*	6.3	*
65 and over	7	2	6	14	2	.51	.11	.29	1.28	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	#	3	3	1	.08	+	.15	.13	.01	4.9	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	2	6	5	2	.14	.03	.26	.14	.06	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	6	4	#	.05	+	.08	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	#	2	3	1	.11	+	.06	.27	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	2	1	#	.08	+	.30	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	7	3	8	14	3	.42	.19	.47	.85	.13	5.8	*	5.9	6.1	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	3	1	4	2*	3	.11	.07	.18	.15	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	5	10	10	1	.44	.30	.34	.75	.09	5.8	*	*	7.7	*
Rural	15	10	12	22	5	.91	.58	1.34	1.14	.21	6.2	*	*	5.3	*
Not in SMA	18	18	15	21	8	1.43	2.37	.87	1.76	.45	8.1	13.0	5.8	8.2	*
Urban	9	7	12	9	4	.43	.37	.72	.33	.19	4.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	31	*	26	36	*	2.77	*	1.63	2.94	*	9.0	*	6.4	8.1	*
Rural, Non-Farm	18	23	10	22	9	1.53	2.53	.36	2.14	.20	8.7	*	*	9.6	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	13	2	2	21	2	1.21	.21	.10	2.12	.06	9.7	*	*	9.9	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	12	7	6	18	10	.88	1.00	.37	1.31	.29	7.4	*	*	7.1	*
3,000 - 4,499	12	7	17	15	4	.74	.86	.84	.87	.05	6.2	*	4.9	6.0	*
4,500 - 5,999	11	6	12	22	5	.80	.69	.92	1.00	.51	7.1	*	*	4.6	*
6,000 - 7,999	12	7	17	15	3	.69	.49	.76	1.13	.15	6.0	*	4.6	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	7	5	4	14	3	.52	.37	.24	1.19	.15	7.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	7	10	9	12	.59	.15	.89	.69	.27	6.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	16	3	5	28	*	1.37	.38	.05	2.54	*	8.7	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	9	5	10	15	3	.62	.34	.60	1.06	.14	6.5	6.7	6.0	6.9	*
4 yrs. or less	13	#	3	25	3	.85	+	1.11	1.32	.13	6.3	*	*	5.3	*
5 - 7 yrs.	12	4	8	21	5	.89	.29	.25	1.72	.65	7.6	*	*	8.2	*
8 yrs.	7	5	9	9	1	.45	.25	.67	.67	.01	6.9	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	10	10	13	11	4	.67	.66	.64	1.03	.13	6.6	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	8	5	11	11	1	.42	.33	.78	.38	.07	5.3	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	10	3	8	19	5	.82	.28	.39	1.83	.13	7.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	10	3	11	15	6	.53	.30	.34	.89	.21	*	*	*	*	*
White	11	7	12	18	5	.78	.67	.67	1.26	.21	7.0	9.7	5.8	7.2	4.7
Non-white	12	#	#	20	7	.99	+	+	1.66	.38	8.2	*	*	8.4	*
All employed, 14 and over	15	9	16	23	5	1.01	.69	.79	1.81	.18	6.8	7.8	5.1	7.8	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	10	3	10	14	12	.59	.48	.42	.97	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	9	15	28	3	1.17	.83	.20	2.03	.20	6.2	*	*	7.1	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	6	2	8	12	#	.36	.08	.31	.88	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	21	17	24	31	3	1.35	.85	1.33	2.36	.27	6.5	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	17	16	17	24	8	1.39	1.52	1.06	2.31	.33	8.2	*	*	9.5	*
Service workers (including private)	4	3	6	7	#	.22	.03	.26	.45	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	40	*	38	53	*	2.78	*	2.31	4.14	*	6.9	*	*	7.8	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics.

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	10	8	8	12	11	.62	.31	.33	1.01	.68	6.3	4.1	4.4	8.4	6.0
Male (age in years)	9	8	6	11	12	.75	.38	.39	1.20	.86	8.1	4.5	6.3	11.3	7.0
12 - 17	18	9	13	20	36	1.48	.50	.52	2.89	.93	8.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	16	2	8	8	.58	.45	.05	1.12	.35	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	9	8	10	12	.51	.45	.26	.49	1.08	5.4	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	6	7	3	10	6	.49	.30	.11	1.14	.09	7.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	5	6	3	7	1.30	.16	1.68	1.23	2.37	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	7	9	14	11	.50	.26	.28	.83	.52	4.9	3.8	3.1	6.1	4.9
12 - 17	21	15	24	23	17	.58	.47	.41	.74	.60	2.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	12	9	9	18	9	.65	.19	.44	1.49	.16	5.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	8	7	15	11	.45	.23	.16	.71	.65	4.2	*	*	4.9	*
45 - 64	7	4	6	9	11	.63	.34	.30	1.13	.65	8.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	1	3	3	2	.10	.05	.23	.09	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	9	7	8	13	10	.58	.29	.35	1.06	.75	6.2	4.1	4.3	8.4	7.1
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	7	8	8	7	7	.35	.36	.48	.40	.15	4.8	4.8	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	3	7	11	13	.53	.04	2.0	.82	1.60	6.6	*	*	7.6	*
Rural	14	13	12	16	15	1.04	.48	.39	1.48	1.09	7.1	*	*	9.4	*
Not in SMA	10	9	7	12	13	.67	.41	.31	.98	.52	6.5	*	4.6	8.3	*
Urban	7	12	4	8	6	.34	.37	.16	.51	.09	4.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	13	*	9	17	*	1.15	*	.62	1.81	*	8.7	*	*	10.4	*
Rural, Non-Farm	11	7	8	12	19	.69	.48	.19	.90	.83	6.1	*	*	7.8	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	9	5	1	13	12	1.32	.18	1.01	1.53	2.39	14.4	*	*	12.0	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	7	1	6	10	11	.63	.04	.29	.90	1.28	8.6	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	8	4	8	11	11	.44	.25	.28	.78	.31	5.3	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	9	8	8	8	.39	.40	.41	.34	.42	4.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	6	7	14	11	.34	.28	.14	.68	.26	3.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	9	10	14	16	.91	.32	.42	1.83	.89	7.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	15	26	7	17	13	.76	.94	.17	1.27	.45	5.0	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	15	11	12	17	*	.82	.19	.12	1.46	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	8	6	6	10	9	.54	.29	.32	.79	.73	6.8	4.6	5.5	8.0	7.8
4 yrs. or less	3	2	3	3	#	.35	.12	.57	.47	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	7	2	4	12	5	.69	.10	1.05	1.01	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	4	2	3	4	12	.40	.02	.18	.23	1.77	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	8	9	3	10	11	.50	.43	.08	1.03	.27	6.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	8	7	6	10	10	.50	.30	.10	.62	1.08	5.8	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	12	12	8	16	8	.91	.75	.30	1.70	.50	7.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	13	12	18	12	9	.46	.43	.70	.39	.24	3.5	*	*	*	*
White	9	8	8	12	10	.55	.31	.34	.96	.48	5.8	4.0	4.4	8.2	4.6
Non-white	12	4	5	15	26	1.18	.32	.25	1.28	3.86	9.6	*	*	8.8	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	9	7	9	11	.46	.34	.25	.61	.73	5.4	3.9	3.6	6.9	6.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	12	10	15	10	6	.82	.59	.64	1.41	.24	7.2	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	9	10	11	3	.53	.30	.20	.89	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	8	10	5	9	14	.25	.25	.23	.26	.29	3.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	12	3	3	5	.18	.41	.10	.05	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	7	2	8	11	.27	.39	.05	.31	.37	4.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	12	6	11	10	24	.86	.21	.26	.42	3.62	7.5	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	6	11	*	.63	*	.28	1.13	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	8	4	5	10	17	.21	.10	.19	.28	.29	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.7
Male (age in years)	8	6	3	10	16	.21	.10	.23	.21	.30	2.5	*	*	2.2	1.8
12 - 17	15	18	6	13	33	.32	.28	.35	.23	.62	2.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	5	3	7	20	.15	.16	.05	.07	.43	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	4	5	13	20	.30	.09	.50	.28	.34	3.1	*	*	2.2	*
45 - 64	4	3	1	5	7	.09	.03	.01	.17	.13	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	4	3	8	5	.10	.04	.05	.23	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	9	2	7	11	17	.22	.10	.15	.34	.29	2.5	*	2.2	3.1	1.7
12 - 17	16	8	13	17	31	.68	.60	.34	1.07	.40	4.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	#	12	11	22	.17	+	.20	.26	.28	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	3	6	15	19	.23	.07	.13	.32	.39	2.1	*	*	2.2	*
45 - 64	5	1	3	6	11	.09	.02	.09	.09	.20	1.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	1	1	2	6	.04	.05	.01	.03	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	9	4	6	11	18	.18	.12	.13	.24	.29	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.6
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	7	5	2	1	18	.17	.15	.12	.02	.33	2.5	*	*	*	1.8
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	3	5	13	15	.15	.06	.03	.26	.20	1.8	*	*	2.1	*
Rural	13	4	14	11	22	.25	.09	.25	.28	.29	1.9	*	*	2.5	1.3
Not in SMA	8	2	4	10	13	.26	.03	.27	.30	.30	3.4	*	*	3.2	*
Urban	8	4	5	12	7	.46	.05	.58	.58	.17	5.8	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	5	*	4	5	*	.09	*	.08	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	9	*	4	11	17	.20	.01	.11	.24	.38	2.2	*	*	2.2	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	#	2	3	10	.28	+	.15	.43	.14	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	5	2	3	8	4	.09	.04	.07	.12	.11	1.8	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	9	4	6	12	19	.30	.08	.60	.25	.22	3.2	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	2	3	12	18	.17	.05	.07	.32	.33	2.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	10	4	3	16	21	.24	.23	.08	.34	.40	2.5	*	*	2.2	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	5	12	13	19	.26	.13	.22	.29	.37	2.1	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	13	17	9	9	28	.23	.19	.18	.19	.47	1.7	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	3	5	15	*	.22	.03	.07	.35	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	7	3	4	9	13	.17	.05	.16	.21	.24	2.4	*	4.6	2.3	1.8
4 yrs. or less	1	2	#	1	#	.03	.08	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	4	2	3	5	9	.25	.02	.72	.10	.28	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	3	#	1	3	12	.09	+	.01	.24	.16	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	7	2	3	14	9	.15	.03	.08	.27	.16	2.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	9	5	4	13	16	.20	.11	.12	.27	.32	2.1	*	*	2.1	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	11	1	5	16	20	.20	.03	.09	.29	.40	1.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	10	6	7	11	24	.20	.07	.19	.26	.26	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	4	5	10	17	.17	.07	.12	.23	.31	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.8
Non-white	9	6	6	11	7	.55	.45	1.10	.49	.07	6.1	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	7	4	4	9	16	.19	.08	.21	.22	.30	2.6	*	*	2.5	1.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	9	3	7	8	24	.22	.16	.19	.24	.33	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	7	6	3	11	3	.14	.11	.07	.21	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	6	5	9	23	.19	.13	.10	.22	.42	2.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	5	3	7	14	.10	.05	.13	.09	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	2	2	13	17	.32	.04	.57	.31	.43	4.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	#	6	7	11	.15	+	.08	.31	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	2	6	*	.07	*	.03	.11	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.14 Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	15	11	12	19	20	2.58	1.44	1.97	3.43	3.48	16.9	12.7	16.6	18.4	17.6
Male (age in years)	20	19	15	23	22	3.47	2.27	3.27	4.20	3.84	17.8	11.9	22.2	18.6	17.5
12 - 17	67	69	63	64	79	17.77	11.67	18.68	18.36	24.93	26.7	16.9	29.6	28.8	31.7
18 - 24	33	29	18	42	37	2.42	.95	2.27	3.31	2.10	7.4	*	*	7.8	*
25 - 44	12	11	9	13	14	.71	.57	.50	.98	.59	6.1	*	*	7.5	*
45 - 64	5	4	2	9	6	.82	.23	.56	1.60	.51	15.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	5	2	#	2	.11	.45	.02	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	11	5	9	15	18	1.78	.77	.72	2.68	3.15	15.5	*	8.0	17.9	17.7
12 - 17	44	32	31	50	65	9.27	5.17	3.79	11.53	18.37	21.2	*	*	22.9	28.5
18 - 24	12	5	7	18	25	.88	.13	.34	1.99	1.38	7.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	2	9	10	17	.67	.49	.32	.95	.85	7.4	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	1	3	4	4	.43	.16	.13	.50	1.18	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	4	#	.56	+	+	1.68	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	15	12	13	18	22	2.67	1.50	2.47	3.47	3.77	17.4	13.0	18.5	19.8	17.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	15	12	13	16	25	2.05	1.52	1.40	2.55	3.80	13.3	12.3	10.5	*	15.4
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	12	10	10	15	13	2.23	1.25	2.41	3.05	1.30	18.9	*	23.8	21.0	*
Rural	20	12	20	21	23	4.30	2.01	4.83	4.17	5.63	21.3	*	*	19.6	24.1
Not in SMA	15	10	10	20	16	2.45	1.18	1.19	3.40	2.80	16.1	*	12.6	17.2	18.0
Urban	16	9	12	22	13	2.12	.82	1.33	3.39	1.16	13.3	*	*	15.3	*
Rural, Farm	17	*	8	23	*	2.90	*	1.31	4.44	*	17.2	*	*	18.8	*
Rural, Non-Farm	14	8	8	16	19	2.48	1.33	.94	2.94	3.97	17.7	*	*	17.9	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	12	5	4	19	2	2.50	.18	.55	4.32	.16	20.7	*	*	22.8	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	11	3	3	18	12	1.76	.36	.47	3.03	2.16	16.4	*	*	16.5	*
3,000 - 4,499	14	15	10	13	21	2.40	1.49	2.28	2.77	3.30	17.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	14	8	11	24	17	2.13	1.45	.84	3.81	3.13	15.2	*	*	15.6	*
6,000 - 7,999	17	14	14	19	24	2.63	1.39	2.69	2.76	4.25	15.2	*	18.9	14.3	*
8,000 - 9,999	17	12	14	17	26	4.21	2.73	2.77	4.79	6.45	24.5	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	23	24	23	19	32	3.22	2.63	4.62	2.11	3.87	14.0	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	22	19	20	24	*	2.99	1.27	.88	4.92	*	13.7	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	7	4	5	8	9	.61	.34	.33	.99	.66	9.2	8.4	6.3	11.9	7.3
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	3	.01	+	+	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	4	1	#	7	5	.52	.01	+	1.16	.47	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs. .	3	2	3	2	4	.18	.08	.24	.18	.20	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	5	4	6	5	8	.54	.35	.22	.45	1.42	9.8	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	8	4	7	7	16	.44	.24	.24	.55	.77	5.4	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	9	10	3	13	10	.59	.87	.05	1.03	.27	6.5	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	19	10	16	30	3	2.66	1.45	2.01	4.57	.03	14.2	*	*	15.3	*
White	15	11	11	17	20	2.38	1.37	1.82	2.99	3.61	16.3	12.4	16.2	17.2	18.2
Non-white	22	14	20	25	19	4.34	2.25	4.05	5.49	1.36	20.0	*	*	22.3	*
All employed, 14 and over	11	8	8	15	15	.99	.42	.57	1.71	1.17	8.9	5.3	7.4	11.6	7.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	7	12	29	15	1.37	.47	.54	3.21	.61	8.3	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	13	10	11	23	1.86	1.26	1.72	1.38	5.17	15.1	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	12	10	7	19	11	.71	.41	.26	1.60	.45	6.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8	9	5	5	16	.35	.62	.19	.24	.38	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	11	7	8	14	16	1.17	.24	.61	2.78	1.11	11.1	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	9	1	5	12	18	.48	.01	.11	.67	1.33	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	8	13	*	1.03	*	.95	1.49	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	24	15	23	26	33	1.17	.66	1.31	1.31	1.38	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.0	4.2
Male (age in years)	24	17	22	27	28	1.19	.70	1.33	1.37	1.19	5.0	4.0	6.1	5.1	4.3
12 - 17	29	22	29	31	36	1.36	.62	1.56	1.77	1.10	4.8	*	*	5.8	*
18 - 24	30	34	24	30	33	1.15	1.32	.92	1.16	1.31	3.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	19	28	30	34	1.27	.91	1.16	1.60	1.23	4.6	4.8	4.1	5.4	3.6
45 - 64	17	12	13	22	21	1.10	.45	1.71	1.05	.91	6.4	*	*	4.8	*
65 and over	14	7	14	20	10	.92	.31	.92	1.01	1.59	6.8	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	24	13	24	26	37	1.15	.62	1.28	1.25	1.56	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.8	4.2
12 - 17	31	22	31	32	42	1.20	.97	1.23	1.06	1.79	3.8	*	*	3.3	*
18 - 24	24	18	25	22	44	1.14	1.17	.98	1.17	1.47	4.7	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	27	14	25	29	41	1.17	.63	1.30	1.36	1.32	4.4	*	5.1	4.6	3.2
45 - 64	23	12	22	25	39	1.23	.47	1.79	.92	2.25	5.4	*	8.0	3.7	5.8
65 and over	10	4	13	13	13	.90	.12	.56	1.96	.49	8.7	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	24	15	23	28	36	1.20	.70	1.29	1.33	1.71	4.9	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.7
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	21	15	18	32	36	1.07	.72	1.13	.98	1.78	5.0	4.9	6.2	*	5.0
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	24	17	27	25	30	1.16	.73	1.53	1.12	1.19	4.8	4.4	5.7	4.4	3.9
Rural	29	15	24	31	41	1.44	.52	1.11	1.64	1.99	4.9	*	4.7	5.3	4.8
Not in SMA	23	13	23	25	25	1.13	.47	1.34	1.30	.64	4.9	*	5.8	5.3	2.5
Urban	24	14	27	28	13	1.62	.57	2.13	1.95	.39	6.9	*	7.9	7.1	*
Rural, Farm	21	*	20	22	*	.84	*	.90	.86	*	4.1	*	*	3.9	*
Rural, Non-Farm	23	16	21	24	30	.89	.48	.85	1.08	.68	3.9	*	4.0	4.5	2.3
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	12	3	8	15	16	.46	.18	.21	.46	1.29	3.9	*	*	3.1	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	13	3	10	19	16	.54	.11	.26	.84	.72	4.0	*	*	4.4	*
3,000 - 4,499	23	12	23	27	32	1.07	.33	1.06	1.23	1.98	4.7	*	4.7	4.5	6.1
4,500 - 5,999	25	17	18	33	41	1.02	.72	.85	1.41	1.30	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.2
6,000 - 7,999	29	19	32	30	35	1.41	.90	1.48	2.00	1.09	4.9	4.8	4.6	6.6	3.1
8,000 - 9,999	29	22	29	25	38	1.34	.71	1.89	1.18	1.53	4.6	*	6.4	4.6	4.0
10,000 - 14,999	28	21	29	30	27	2.10	1.50	2.81	2.13	1.35	7.6	*	9.7	7.0	*
15,000 and over	44	30	32	51	*	2.66	1.57	3.63	2.54	*	6.1	*	*	5.0	*
Education, age 25 or over	22	13	21	25	31	1.15	.55	1.35	1.31	1.37	5.2	4.4	6.4	5.2	4.4
4 yrs. or less	8	4	#	12	6	.74	.12	+	1.39	.06	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	11	6	9	14	16	.55	.33	.55	.65	.72	5.1	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	14	9	11	15	28	.77	.39	.44	.63	2.28	5.4	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	22	13	22	23	31	1.09	.45	1.53	1.09	1.21	5.0	*	7.0	4.7	3.9
4 yrs.	28	17	30	33	30	1.37	.71	2.33	1.27	.99	4.9	4.1	7.8	3.8	3.3
College 1 - 3 yrs.	33	14	26	37	55	1.67	.83	1.08	2.01	2.90	5.1	*	*	5.4	5.3
4 yrs. or more	35	22	36	42	38	1.95	1.09	1.89	2.75	1.06	5.5	*	*	6.5	*
White	24	15	23	27	34	1.22	.69	1.38	1.39	1.43	5.0	4.5	5.9	5.1	4.2
Non-white	18	9	14	22	17	.70	.26	.34	.94	.67	3.9	*	*	4.2	*
All employed, 14 and over	24	16	24	27	31	1.16	.75	1.29	1.35	1.16	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.0	3.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	31	19	32	33	42	1.53	1.47	1.52	1.42	1.97	5.0	*	4.8	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	25	34	27	10	1.63	1.04	2.70	1.65	.37	6.2	*	*	6.2	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	30	18	33	34	37	1.17	.78	1.05	1.59	1.34	3.9	*	3.2	4.7	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	26	14	22	36	35	1.30	.79	1.87	1.13	1.54	4.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	18	15	14	18	32	.92	.56	.86	1.25	1.11	5.0	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	16	6	15	19	27	.74	.29	.68	1.21	.58	4.6	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	20	*	14	25	*	.93	*	1.00	.91	*	4.7	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.16 **Swimming:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	2	2	3	5	.16	.14	.09	.19	.26	5.6	*	*	6.2	4.7
Male (age in years)	3	2	2	3	5	.17	.15	.12	.18	.24	5.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	1	6	6	10	.21	.07	.51	.10	.19	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	9	11	8	6	16	.51	.87	.21	.21	1.16	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	1	2	4	.07	.08	.04	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	3	1	.19	.15	.03	.42	.04	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	3	6	.16	.12	.07	.21	.27	5.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	3	8	2	17	.40	.33	.22	.13	1.48	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	3	2	9	.05	+	.07	.05	.09	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	3	#	3	6	.13	.21	+	.16	.15	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	1	3	2	.13	.06	.11	.24	.06	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	#	#	5	#	.18	+	+	.53	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	3	2	2	3	6	.16	.17	.10	.15	.23	5.3	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	3	3	3	1	6	.20	.18	.18	.12	.31	6.1	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	3	3	1	3	5	.16	.21	.02	.24	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	#	2	2	6	.08	+	.13	.06	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	3	#	2	4	4	.18	+	.08	.24	.32	6.0	*	*	6.3	*
Urban	5	#	4	8	4	.30	+	.13	.56	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	1	*	1	1	*	.06	*	.05	.09	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	2	1	1	3	5	.14	.01	.05	.10	.50	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	#	1	1	4	.01	+	.02	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2	#	1	2	5	.08	+	.05	.13	.13	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	1	2	1	1	.06	.02	.18	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	1	1	5	5	.13	.05	.05	.10	.43	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	3	#	2	7	.16	.32	+	.19	.13	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	3	4	7	7	.31	.16	.20	.23	.64	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	6	4	3	10	.23	.44	.10	.24	.18	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	8	11	5	9	*	.73	.49	.24	1.15	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	2	#	3	3	.12	.10	.04	.22	.07	6.3	*	*	7.9	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	#	2	2	.17	+	+	.41	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	2	#	1	#	.04	.11	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	#	#	3	1	.02	+	+	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	3	3	#	4	7	.15	.13	.05	.22	.20	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	3	1	1	7	2	.18	.01	.06	.46	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	3	6	3	4	#	.36	.60	.19	.44	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	2	4	6	.17	.13	.09	.23	.26	5.7	*	*	6.4	4.6
Non-white	2	3	8	1	2	.10	.26	.19	.01	.21	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	2	2	3	6	.12	.11	.09	.08	.26	4.4	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	5	#	11	3	.19	.19	+	.47	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	4	5	2	7	.16	.30	.33	.02	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	3	2	3	7	.15	.23	.12	.07	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	#	#	#	5	.01	+	+	+	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	#	3	1	7	.14	+	.09	.01	.65	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	#	2	1	4	.03	+	.02	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	2	#	*	.04	*	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socio-economic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	36	42	32	36	34	4.88	6.58	4.33	4.41	4.33	13.6	15.5	13.6	12.4	12.6
Male (age in years)	31	41	27	29	30	4.40	5.92	3.57	4.13	4.32	14.1	14.5	13.5	14.3	14.2
12 - 17	50	62	46	38	69	7.20	6.78	7.96	6.82	7.52	14.5	10.9	17.2	18.0	*
18 - 24	31	42	29	28	33	2.22	4.50	1.97	1.06	2.90	7.1	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	27	38	25	26	19	3.68	6.85	2.69	3.49	1.18	13.5	18.1	10.8	13.5	*
45 - 64	25	33	20	24	26	3.12	3.66	2.60	2.99	3.70	12.6	11.2	13.0	12.7	*
65 and over	33	40	22	41	29	8.19	8.36	4.75	8.67	12.51	24.7	*	*	21.4	*
Female (age in years)	40	44	37	42	38	5.32	7.11	5.05	4.67	4.33	13.1	16.3	13.6	11.1	11.5
12 - 17	64	73	60	63	65	7.19	12.20	6.62	6.48	3.71	11.2	16.6	11.0	10.3	5.7
18 - 24	59	57	55	61	69	8.35	10.95	7.97	7.71	4.78	14.2	19.2	14.5	12.6	*
25 - 44	38	42	36	39	35	4.55	6.63	4.38	3.27	4.59	12.0	15.7	12.2	8.5	13.1
45 - 64	32	36	28	34	28	4.29	5.16	4.47	3.54	4.00	13.3	14.4	16.0	10.3	14.1
65 and over	21	28	11	26	17	4.73	4.82	2.73	6.20	4.64	22.1	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	39	43	36	39	37	5.62	6.93	4.99	5.26	4.89	14.4	16.0	14.0	13.4	13.3
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	43	46	41	48	36	7.26	8.50	6.59	9.93	4.52	16.9	18.4	16.0	20.9	12.6
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	39	43	31	42	39	5.22	5.40	3.57	6.23	6.21	13.5	12.7	11.5	14.8	15.7
Rural	34	30	34	34	36	3.53	2.47	4.62	2.95	4.47	10.5	*	13.7	8.7	12.4
Not in SMA	31	38	26	32	28	3.65	5.12	3.30	3.65	3.04	11.8	13.3	12.6	11.3	10.8
Urban	32	36	27	36	28	4.51	5.22	4.85	4.33	3.41	14.0	*	18.0	12.1	*
Rural, Farm	26	*	18	29	*	2.85	*	1.35	4.26	*	10.9	*	*	14.5	*
Rural, Non-Farm	32	34	33	31	32	3.40	5.45	3.30	2.95	3.24	10.6	15.9	10.0	9.4	10.2
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	34	24	19	41	39	7.30	8.39	5.59	6.76	11.65	21.5	*	*	16.4	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	29	37	24	29	24	4.58	5.33	3.26	4.59	5.76	15.9	14.5	13.4	15.8	*
3,000 - 4,499	38	45	32	39	34	4.76	5.15	4.60	4.53	4.95	12.5	11.3	14.4	11.7	14.4
4,500 - 5,999	36	41	32	34	35	5.19	6.81	4.13	5.36	3.81	14.5	16.4	12.9	15.9	11.0
6,000 - 7,999	36	44	29	34	39	4.56	6.28	4.16	3.56	4.26	12.7	14.1	14.2	10.6	10.8
8,000 - 9,999	40	44	47	36	34	4.50	7.04	5.56	2.82	2.95	11.2	15.9	11.8	7.8	8.7
10,000 - 14,999	41	56	39	37	40	4.10	9.15	4.56	2.28	1.68	9.9	16.5	11.7	6.1	*
15,000 and over	44	51	37	45	*	4.11	6.11	3.90	4.00	*	9.4	*	*	8.9	*
Education, age 25 or over	30	37	25	31	27	4.34	5.83	3.55	3.94	4.23	14.3	15.8	14.0	12.7	15.8
4 yrs. or less	25	35	11	27	13	6.12	6.92	3.86	6.95	4.10	24.7	*	*	25.3	*
5 - 7 yrs.	26	27	13	29	40	4.66	3.19	4.05	4.25	11.51	18.0	*	*	14.4	*
8 yrs.	23	28	18	20	27	4.50	4.80	2.96	4.02	7.76	19.9	17.1	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	29	30	25	35	22	3.91	4.32	3.66	4.65	2.49	13.6	14.3	14.5	13.3	*
4 yrs.	35	48	30	34	30	3.82	6.52	3.52	2.63	2.70	10.8	13.6	11.7	7.8	9.0
College 1 - 3 yrs.	35	39	37	34	30	3.93	7.06	3.71	2.81	2.87	11.2	*	10.0	8.3	*
4 yrs. or more	37	51	36	35	18	5.13	11.26	3.56	3.08	3.26	13.9	22.2	*	8.8	*
White	35	43	32	33	35	4.51	6.46	4.26	3.42	4.21	12.8	15.0	13.5	10.4	12.2
Non-white	42	34	38	48	29	7.98	8.05	5.34	9.02	6.17	18.9	*	14.1	18.7	*
All employed, 14 and over	30	39	27	27	26	3.19	5.52	2.35	2.73	2.02	10.7	14.0	8.7	10.1	7.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	40	48	39	33	45	4.04	8.02	2.76	2.14	5.97	10.1	*	7.1	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	38	38	20	7	3.39	9.64	2.46	1.85	.50	12.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	34	42	31	32	27	2.92	4.65	2.63	2.08	1.92	8.6	11.1	8.4	6.5	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	27	52	21	11	24	2.60	6.53	1.43	.62	1.51	9.7	12.7	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	25	35	18	24	22	2.43	2.80	2.01	2.78	1.93	9.6	8.0	*	11.4	*
Service workers (including private)	35	32	30	42	36	5.07	7.49	3.79	5.96	1.53	14.3	*	*	14.3	*
Farm workers	18	*	12	25	*	2.38	*	1.18	4.11	*	13.5	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3.02.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	#	#	#	#	1	.02	+	+	.05	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	#	1	#	.11	+	+	.29	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	#	6	.01	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	#	#	#	#	#	.02	+	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	#	#	2	1	#	.06	+	+	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	#	*	#	#	*	+	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	#	1	#	.08	+	+	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	#	#	#	5	.01	+	+	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	#	#	*	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	#	#	1	2	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	1	#	.08	+	+	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	3	.01	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	2	#	#	+	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	#	#	*	+	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

#, Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.19 Ice Skating: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	7	13	12	2	2	.52	.99	.98	.05	.05	7.5	7.8	8.3	*	*
Male (age in years)	8	15	12	2	3	.56	1.21	.97	.06	.09	7.3	8.0	8.0	*	*
12 - 17	22	41	32	6	14	2.39	4.99	4.34	.21	.38	11.1	12.3	*	*	*
18 - 24	15	29	34	4	#	.81	1.45	2.05	.13	+	5.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	13	10	1	3	.24	.59	.34	.01	.12	4.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	5	2	#	#	.07	.27	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	4	#	#	#	.02	.07	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	11	11	1	1	.47	.81	.98	.04	.02	7.6	7.6	8.6	*	*
12 - 17	27	63	44	5	6	2.49	5.52	5.02	.16	.10	9.3	8.7	11.5	*	*
18 - 24	8	12	13	1	#	.29	.18	.73	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	4	9	1	1	.26	.48	.50	.05	.02	6.5	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	3	1	#	#	.05	.17	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	8	12	14	2	2	.58	.90	1.07	.08	.07	7.2	7.8	7.8	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	9	8	15	12	#	.51	.43	1.08	.41	+	6.0	5.4	7.1	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	20	11	1	1	.79	1.74	1.19	.02	.01	9.3	8.9	10.4	*	*
Rural	7	11	16	2	7	.42	1.30	.82	.04	.23	5.9	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	5	17	9	1	#	.41	1.37	.82	.03	.01	8.2	8.0	9.5	*	*
Urban	8	21	12	2	1	.69	1.57	1.43	.05	.04	9.0	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	2	*	4	1	*	.06	*	.15	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	4	18	9	1	#	.36	1.49	.74	.02	+	8.0	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	5	4	1	#	.17	.23	.57	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2	3	6	1	#	.17	.41	.32	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	7	9	#	1	.25	.22	.68	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	14	9	2	1	.68	.91	1.32	.07	.08	9.0	6.4	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	10	18	13	3	4	.67	1.39	.83	.16	.06	6.5	7.8	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	10	14	21	3	4	.80	1.71	1.51	.07	.05	7.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	18	16	3	2	.57	1.07	1.21	.05	.02	6.2	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	16	24	1	*	.78	1.70	2.20	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	3	5	5	1	1	.14	.32	.20	.01	.03	4.8	5.9	4.1	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	.04	.14	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	3	5	7	1	#	.24	.53	.39	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	5	10	7	#	2	.21	.44	.32	+	.09	4.6	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	3	13	2	#	2	.15	.70	.04	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	7	6	18	3	#	.20	.36	.38	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	7	13	12	2	2	.56	1.04	1.00	.06	.06	7.5	7.9	8.4	*	*
Non-white	3	5	10	#	#	.17	.34	.70	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	9	9	1	1	.30	.60	.50	.03	.05	5.8	6.8	5.7	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	5	13	3	#	.20	.38	.27	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	4	7	1	#	.06	.06	.20	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	19	9	3	1	.58	1.63	.36	.08	.04	6.5	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	9	6	#	#	.15	.45	.10	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	8	10	#	3	.44	.41	1.11	+	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	8	#	#	.12	+	.50	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	5	#	*	.20	*	.55	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.02.20 Sledding Or Tobogganing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	9	15	11	6	4	.44	1.05	.37	.24	.09	4.9	7.2	3.3	4.2	*
Male (age in years)	10	20	10	7	3	.57	1.71	.35	.26	.08	5.6	8.6	3.4	3.7	*
12 - 17	34	68	37	19	14	2.82	8.80	1.64	.94	.24	8.3	13.0	4.5	*	*
18 - 24	14	24	13	17	2	.35	.66	.19	.48	.06	2.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	16	10	5	3	.26	.61	.26	.13	.06	3.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	5	1	2	1	.05	.12	.02	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	8	10	12	4	4	.32	.51	.39	.22	.11	4.1	4.9	3.3	5.1	*
12 - 17	29	47	45	14	15	1.38	2.72	1.69	.83	.52	4.8	*	3.8	*	*
18 - 24	9	14	12	4	3	.38	.71	.46	.12	.03	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	10	8	5	5	.22	.39	.19	.20	.10	3.2	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	3	#	#	.03	.01	.07	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	10	13	13	8	4	.45	.70	.45	.40	.08	4.5	5.6	3.5	4.8	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	10	9	14	27	2	.45	.44	.48	1.59	.05	4.5	5.2	3.4	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	10	18	9	5	5	.37	.83	.23	.26	.11	3.9	4.5	*	*	*
Rural	11	19	18	7	6	.55	1.75	.87	.23	.12	5.2	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	7	23	8	3	3	.43	2.46	.24	.10	.12	6.0	10.6	2.9	*	*
Urban	8	20	10	4	#	.28	.98	.31	.12	+	3.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	5	*	4	2	*	.72	*	.09	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	8	22	11	4	6	.40	1.79	.30	.13	.21	5.0	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	11	6	#	#	.13	.61	.22	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	5	3	2	1	.16	.53	.11	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	7	15	7	3	4	.72	2.25	.20	.28	.11	9.9	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	11	14	12	9	6	.43	.73	.31	.39	.16	4.0	5.4	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	12	20	11	10	4	.47	.99	.43	.27	.09	4.0	4.9	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	12	19	8	4	.43	.60	.66	.35	.13	3.9	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	14	15	19	14	5	.46	.40	.61	.52	.07	3.2	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	16	20	7	*	.53	.97	.68	.40	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	4	7	5	3	2	.13	.24	.12	.09	.05	3.1	3.6	2.4	3.4	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	2	#	2	2	.05	.03	+	.08	.14	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	2	4	2	2	#	.06	.10	.03	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	5	8	7	3	#	.15	.28	.18	.12	+	3.1	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	6	9	6	4	4	.20	.39	.16	.14	.08	3.4	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	6	13	5	5	3	.19	.57	.11	.09	.08	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	6	9	12	1	6	.14	.19	.29	.03	.06	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	15	11	7	4	.48	1.12	.37	.29	.10	5.0	7.3	3.4	4.2	*
Non-white	3	5	15	#	#	.09	.13	.42	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	6	11	8	4	2	.25	.60	.23	.10	.04	4.0	5.5	2.9	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	9	13	2	#	.17	.22	.27	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	4	6	5	3	3	.13	.26	.15	.05	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	7	13	10	3	1	.31	.52	.47	.09	.04	4.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	18	5	9	3	.27	.59	.13	.23	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	13	10	4	1	.42	1.18	.16	.12	.01	5.6	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	5	2	2	.11	+	.21	.16	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	#	1	*	.11	*	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during December-February 1960-1: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Days per person				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	4447	1113	966	564	1804
Male (age in years)	2125	501	452	269	903
12 - 17	324	66	50	43	165
18 - 24	239	63	48	33	95
25 - 44	735	175	166	94	300
45 - 64	592	147	141	63	241
65 and over	235	50	47	36	102
Female (age in years)	2322	612	514	295	901
12 - 17	314	73	70	40	131
18 - 24	280	84	68	24	104
25 - 44	801	208	156	104	333
45 - 64	637	174	157	84	222
65 and over	290	73	63	43	111
Family Income					
Less than \$3,000	1041	147	197	156	541
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	672	133	136	81	322
4,500 - 5,999	840	241	195	108	296
6,000 - 7,999	701	196	186	84	235
8,000 - 9,999	465	154	91	56	164
10,000 - 14,999	404	124	100	44	136
15,000 and over	197	69	34	22	72
White	3981	965	820	534	1662
Male	1906	435	383	253	835
Female	2075	530	437	281	827
Non-white	466	148	146	30	142
Male	219	66	69	16	68
Female	247	82	77	14	74
All employed, 14 and over*	2183	548	510	285	840
Professional, technical and kindred workers	278	79	60	54	85
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	267	64	59	29	115
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	459	140	133	60	126
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	240	79	51	23	87
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	495	127	118	72	178
Service workers (including private)	268	57	87	42	82
Farm workers	176	2	2	5	167

* Employment status and occupation were unknown for 70 adjusted sample persons 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 3. 03. 02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	1	1	2	1	1	.03	.02	.03	.02	.05	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	1	1	2	2	1	.04	.02	.03	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	2	#	#	.01	+	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	4	#	#	.01	+	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	1	1	.05	.02	.02	.02	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	3	5	1	.07	.03	.04	.06	.12	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	3	1	.01	+	+	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	1	1	2	.02	.01	.02	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	5	3	2	2	.07	.08	.06	.02	.09	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	1	*	4	.03	+	.06	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	2	1	.01	+	+	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	2	#	2	.02	.02	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	#	1	3	1	.01	+	.01	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	1	#	1	1	1	.06	+	.04	.01	.10	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	#	#	1	#	1	.01	+	.02	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	2	3	#	2	.08	.04	.04	+	.18	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	1	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	4	3	2	1	.04	.07	.06	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	3	*	#	.03	+	.06	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	1	1	2	1	1	.04	.02	.03	.02	.05	2.9	*	*	*	*
Male	1	1	2	2	1	.05	.02	.04	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	1	1	2	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	3	#	+	+	+	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	*	#	.01	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	#	1	1	1	.03	.01	.03	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	2	2	#	.02	+	.05	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	5	*	2	.15	.05	.08	*	.26	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	1	#	2	#	2	.01	+	.02	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	1	#	2	.02	.03	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	#	.01	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	11	13	10	10	10	.45	.59	.45	.38	.38	4.2	4.6	4.8	3.6	3.7
Male (age in years)	15	18	13	16	13	.65	.86	.75	.62	.50	4.4	4.7	5.9	3.9	3.7
12 - 17	30	48	30	19	26	1.86	3.27	2.86	.98	1.22	6.1	6.8	*	*	4.7
18 - 24	30	24	35	24	34	1.26	1.11	1.67	.64	1.38	4.2	*	*	*	4.1
25 - 44	12	16	11	20	8	.39	.41	.46	.60	.27	3.2	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	8	11	6	10	8	.30	.41	.29	.60	.15	3.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	2	#	6	#	.10	.30	+	.25	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	7	8	7	5	7	.26	.37	.19	.16	.27	3.7	4.4	2.8	*	3.7
12 - 17	16	25	13	5	16	.91	1.71	.46	.28	.90	5.7	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	8	10	*	13	.30	.33	.24	*	.37	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	9	5	9	5	.19	.27	.19	.22	.14	2.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	5	6	6	5	.13	.09	.10	.17	.18	2.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	2	#	2	.02	+	.05	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	6	3	7	7	7	.29	.19	.29	.26	.33	4.5	*	*	*	4.5
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	10	16	13	6	7	.37	.92	.51	.07	.15	3.8	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	12	9	9	10	.57	.94	.59	.38	.33	5.5	*	*	*	3.2
6,000 - 7,999	13	17	9	15	14	.55	.41	.53	.44	.70	4.1	2.5	*	*	5.2
8,000 - 9,999	12	14	7	11	13	.52	.63	.30	.61	.52	4.3	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	19	21	16	16	20	.59	.50	.53	.57	.72	3.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	14	9	15	*	17	.43	.45	.47	*	.19	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	13	9	10	10	.41	.53	.44	.36	.34	3.9	4.2	4.9	3.5	3.5
Male	14	17	12	16	12	.58	.68	.72	.60	.45	4.2	4.1	6.1	3.8	3.6
Female	7	9	7	5	7	.25	.40	.19	.14	.22	3.5	4.5	*	*	3.2
Non-white	15	15	12	13	18	.82	.99	.53	.80	.95	5.5	*	*	*	*
Male	23	29	19	*	24	1.31	2.08	.94	*	1.03	5.6	*	*	*	*
Female	8	4	6	*	14	.40	.12	.17	*	.88	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	13	9	13	9	.41	.44	.39	.42	.40	3.9	3.4	4.4	3.4	4.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	8	15	2	11	4	.29	.56	.05	.46	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	11	5	2	*	19	.33	.25	.08	*	.51	2.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	13	14	16	15	8	.38	.36	.56	.35	.22	2.9	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	15	6	*	7	.34	.54	.10	*	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	13	12	17	8	.62	.46	.81	.71	.59	5.3	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	7	11	6	5	9	.25	.33	.20	.12	.33	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	8	.54	*	*	*	.49	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.04 **Bicycling:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	6	5	4	7	8	.87	.54	.80	.80	1.13	14.2	11.9	20.9	11.0	14.3
Male (age in years)	7	7	4	7	8	1.08	.57	1.17	1.05	1.33	16.0	8.1	*	*	17.2
12 - 17	33	32	34	30	35	6.47	3.26	10.30	5.70	6.81	19.4	*	*	*	19.7
18 - 24	4	10	#	#	4	.04	.10	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	1	3	3	.16	.17	.07	.11	.23	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	1	5	2	.12	.23	.01	.43	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	3	3	7	8	.68	.53	.47	.58	.93	12.3	*	*	*	11.5
12 - 17	26	16	14	42	34	3.28	4.34	1.64	3.40	3.53	12.4	*	*	*	10.5
18 - 24	3	1	1	*	7	.40	.01	1.31	*	.20	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	1	4	4	5	.40	.02	.26	.09	.81	10.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	#	1	2	.17	+	+	.31	.37	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	5	1	6	4	6	.64	.01	.97	.81	.64	13.7	*	*	*	11.6
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	5	2	4	4	7	.81	.08	1.07	.43	1.09	16.5	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	5	5	3	11	5	.76	.30	1.32	.53	.86	14.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	6	3	3	4	11	1.07	1.47	.32	1.08	1.32	18.3	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	8	6	2	5	15	1.23	.19	.22	.13	3.09	14.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	7	6	5	11	9	.69	.46	.45	.89	1.01	9.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	12	6	*	11	1.23	.78	1.18	*	1.60	*	*	*	*	*
White	6	4	3	7	7	.75	.33	.61	.81	1.04	13.5	7.6	*	11.7	14.7
Male	6	7	3	6	7	1.01	.62	.78	1.06	1.30	16.4	9.0	*	*	18.7
Female	5	2	3	7	7	.51	.09	.46	.59	.78	10.2	*	*	*	10.8
Non-white	11	6	9	13	18	1.91	1.94	1.89	.63	2.17	17.4	*	*	*	*
Male	12	8	10	*	18	1.74	.23	3.36	*	1.74	*	*	*	*	*
Female	10	5	8	*	18	2.06	3.32	.57	*	2.57	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	2	1	2	4	.25	.13	.03	.21	.48	9.8	*	*	*	13.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	3	#	7	1	.12	.05	+	.48	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	6	3	*	1	.18	.67	.03	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	1	#	3	3	.31	.02	+	.50	.85	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	1	#	*	1	.05	.08	+	*	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	2	#	1	7	.42	.09	+	.06	1.08	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	5	2	5	#	10	.37	.02	.14	+	1.06	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	2	.05	*	*	*	.05	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person

TABLE 3.03.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	3	2	4	2	3	.12	.05	.22	.08	.11	4.6	*	6.1	*	4.3
Male (age in years)	3	2	5	4	3	.13	.06	.23	.08	.14	4.4	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	3	4	#	4	.24	.11	.08	+	.41	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	3	8	3	1	.11	.03	.46	.06	.01	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	4	6	3	.10	.07	.11	.17	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	1	6	2	2	.14	.04	.33	.02	.13	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	2	2	6	1	.09	.02	.32	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	1	3	1	3	.10	.05	.20	.08	.09	4.8	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	#	7	#	4	.30	+	1.16	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	#	3	#	3	.03	+	.03	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	2	2	1	4	.12	.07	.10	.09	.16	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	2	1	1	.05	.09	.02	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	2	#	.02	+	+	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	#	1	1	1	.03	+	.01	.04	.05	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	2	2	5	2	.12	.02	.04	.09	.20	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	1	3	1	1	.05	.01	.14	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	#	3	1	4	.11	+	.24	.02	.13	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	2	8	2	6	.13	.08	.08	.02	.25	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	5	6	7	2	.28	.27	.63	.18	.07	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	10	6	12	*	14	.54	.10	1.65	*	.40	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	4	2	3	.12	.05	.20	.07	.12	4.3	*	5.4	*	4.3
Male	3	2	5	3	3	.14	.04	.28	.06	.15	4.4	*	*	*	*
Female	2	2	2	1	3	.09	.06	.14	.08	.09	4.2	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	1	2	7	#	.12	.07	.28	.23	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	1	2	#	*	#	.08	.15	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	#	4	*	#	.17	+	.53	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	2	5	4	2	.09	.06	.16	.07	.08	3.3	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	4	3	8	2	2	.09	.04	.25	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	3	8	*	2	.22	.25	.53	*	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	5	2	8	.5	6	.14	.02	.23	.10	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	3	2	*	3	.10	.14	.04	*	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	#	1	6	1	.03	+	.02	.10	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	2	1	#	1	.02	.02	.01	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.04	*	*	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	1	1	2	3	.07	.05	.07	.12	.07	3.7	*	*	*	2.7
Male (age in years)	4	2	2	4	5	.12	.11	.12	.10	.13	3.4	*	*	*	2.7
12 - 17	12	5	8	9	16	.34	.17	.24	.09	.51	2.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	2	6	#	2	.07	.03	.21	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	3	1	3	5	.11	.14	.16	.06	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	2	1	3	#	.07	.12	.05	.25	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	3	#	+	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	1	1	1	.03	+	.03	.15	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	3	#	2	.05	+	.14	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	#	#	*	1	+	+	+	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	2	1	.06	+	+	.41	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	#	#	2	1	.02	+	+	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	1	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	1	2	2	3	.08	.06	.08	.02	.13	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	3	5	4	3	.15	.13	.28	.20	.03	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	1	1	2	10	.09	.01	.02	.02	.23	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	3	#	2	4	.08	.10	+	.02	.14	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	1	#	*	#	.02	.03	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	1	1	2	3	.08	.06	.07	.13	.08	3.7	*	*	*	2.7
Male	4	3	3	4	5	.13	.13	.14	.11	.14	3.4	*	*	*	2.7
Female	#	#	#	1	1	.03	+	.01	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	1	#	#	.02	+	.07	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	#	3	*	#	.04	+	.13	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	1	1	3	.08	.08	.09	.07	.07	4.0	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	#	#	5	.01	+	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	3	#	*	4	.08	.25	+	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	#	3	5	1	.13	+	.28	.33	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	3	4	*	5	.13	.08	.12	*	.21	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	3	#	#	2	.05	.17	+	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	2	1	#	2	.04	.02	.05	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	2	.11	*	*	*	.12	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3. 03. 07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	51	51	49	55	51	4.66	4.27	4.72	6.38	4.32	9.1	8.4	9.6	11.6	8.4
Male (age in years)	49	50	48	55	47	4.80	4.70	4.86	7.01	4.17	9.8	9.3	10.2	12.8	8.8
12 - 17	45	53	38	44	44	6.65	7.53	7.22	7.42	5.93	14.9	14.2	*	*	13.6
18 - 24	64	62	67	64	64	8.51	8.74	7.42	11.06	8.01	13.3	14.1	11.1	*	12.5
25 - 44	57	59	49	63	59	4.24	4.10	3.78	6.18	3.97	7.4	6.9	7.7	9.8	6.8
45 - 64	43	41	53	51	37	3.95	3.46	5.33	7.19	2.60	9.1	8.3	10.0	14.2	7.0
65 and over	28	26	15	44	29	2.40	1.64	2.13	4.69	2.08	8.5	*	*	*	7.1
Female (age in years)	53	51	50	56	56	4.52	3.91	4.60	5.80	4.47	8.5	7.6	9.1	10.4	8.0
12 - 17	56	49	53	55	61	5.62	2.34	7.55	7.82	5.76	10.1	4.8	14.3	*	9.4
18 - 24	65	70	68	*	61	6.61	6.83	6.05	*	7.14	10.2	9.7	8.9	*	11.8
25 - 44	61	58	54	70	64	4.66	4.50	4.26	5.85	4.59	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.3	7.2
45 - 64	49	44	48	55	50	3.93	2.96	3.82	7.15	3.54	8.1	6.7	8.0	13.1	7.0
65 and over	28	32	25	23	30	2.20	2.69	2.57	1.51	1.93	7.8	*	*	*	6.5
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	33	27	29	40	35	3.00	3.08	2.45	4.21	2.83	9.0	11.6	8.3	10.4	8.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	47	35	53	51	49	3.83	3.11	3.88	5.30	3.74	8.1	9.0	7.3	10.5	7.7
4,500 - 5,999	55	52	51	58	59	5.22	4.48	4.86	6.46	5.61	9.5	8.6	9.5	11.1	9.5
6,000 - 7,999	60	63	56	62	60	4.95	4.35	5.60	5.21	4.83	8.2	6.9	10.0	8.4	8.0
8,000 - 9,999	65	59	58	71	73	6.16	6.25	5.74	9.13	5.30	9.5	10.6	9.8	12.8	7.3
10,000 - 14,999	65	69	53	70	67	5.97	5.09	5.62	10.98	5.43	9.2	7.3	10.6	15.6	8.1
15,000 and over	58	61	65	*	54	6.87	4.17	9.15	*	7.13	11.8	6.9	*	*	13.2
White	53	53	50	56	53	4.69	4.31	4.90	6.25	4.31	8.9	8.1	9.8	11.2	8.2
Male	50	52	48	55	49	4.89	4.66	5.02	6.91	4.33	9.7	9.0	10.6	12.5	8.8
Female	55	54	52	56	56	4.51	4.03	4.80	5.66	4.29	8.2	7.4	9.2	10.1	7.6
Non-white	40	36	45	47	37	4.33	3.95	3.72	8.60	4.46	10.8	10.8	8.4	*	11.9
Male	38	39	48	*	26	4.09	4.94	4.00	*	2.28	10.7	*	8.4	*	*
Female	41	34	42	*	47	4.54	3.15	3.47	*	6.46	11.0	*	8.3	*	13.7
All employed, 14 and over	55	56	54	61	54	4.70	4.50	4.50	6.68	4.27	8.5	8.1	8.4	11.0	8.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	64	66	55	80	58	5.20	4.32	4.07	9.41	4.15	8.2	6.6	7.4	11.8	7.2
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	52	47	61	*	50	4.49	5.42	3.44	*	4.10	8.6	11.6	5.6	*	8.1
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	63	64	56	70	66	5.09	4.59	4.14	5.80	6.32	8.1	7.2	7.4	8.3	9.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	55	54	63	*	54	5.03	4.95	6.29	*	3.93	9.1	9.1	10.0	*	7.3
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	53	52	51	54	56	4.90	4.53	5.63	5.47	4.46	9.2	8.7	11.1	10.1	8.0
Service workers (including private)	49	44	44	45	59	3.93	2.91	3.60	5.21	4.33	8.1	*	8.2	*	7.4
Farm workers	40	*	*	*	40	3.33	*	*	*	2.87	8.4	*	*	*	7.3

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3.03.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	9	4	10	9	12	.38	.17	.42	.37	.50	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1
Male (age in years)	14	7	15	15	17	.60	.31	.67	.58	.74	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.4
12 - 17	21	17	24	9	25	.90	.58	.62	.35	1.25	4.3	*	*	*	5.0
18 - 24	20	#	29	30	24	.69	+	1.19	1.33	.68	3.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	14	8	9	16	19	.49	.30	.42	.54	.62	3.6	*	*	*	3.3
45 - 64	12	7	17	11	11	.64	.35	.74	.62	.75	5.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	6	2	4	11	8	.37	.28	.83	.22	.26	5.9	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	5	1	5	4	7	.18	.06	.20	.18	.26	3.8	*	*	*	3.7
12 - 17	10	3	10	10	14	.27	.03	.14	.30	.47	2.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	#	10	*	6	.16	+	.34	*	.15	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	3	5	3	8	.20	.17	.16	.06	.28	3.6	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	#	3	2	5	.17	+	.27	.05	.28	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	2	2	.10	+	+	.58	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	9	1	8	5	13	.33	.01	.35	.11	.47	3.5	*	*	*	3.5
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	10	2	18	10	9	.41	.16	.54	.26	.50	4.2	*	*	*	5.4
4,500 - 5,999	7	3	5	7	10	.26	.10	.19	.25	.44	3.9	*	*	*	4.2
6,000 - 7,999	9	5	11	15	8	.43	.18	.66	.75	.34	4.9	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	4	11	11	18	.43	.27	.23	.38	.70	3.8	*	*	*	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	10	9	10	11	11	.47	.37	.31	.80	.57	4.6	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	17	9	15	*	28	.78	.36	1.35	*	1.07	4.7	*	*	*	*
White	8	4	7	9	11	.38	.20	.40	.38	.48	4.6	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.3
Male	13	8	11	14	16	.62	.35	.65	.60	.74	4.8	4.4	6.1	4.2	4.6
Female	4	1	4	4	6	.16	.06	.17	.19	.22	4.1	*	*	*	3.6
Non-white	18	3	25	13	26	.42	.03	.53	.20	.75	2.4	*	2.1	*	2.9
Male	24	3	38	*	31	.48	.03	.75	*	.68	2.0	*	*	*	*
Female	12	4	13	*	22	.36	.04	.32	*	.81	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	5	11	12	13	.40	.22	.39	.48	.50	4.0	*	3.6	4.2	4.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	9	5	8	17	9	.53	.37	.10	.81	.80	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	10	8	10	*	12	.43	.30	.59	*	.48	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	4	12	7	14	.39	.12	.62	.12	.56	4.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	11	3	12	*	14	.52	.24	.49	*	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	12	9	14	10	12	.36	.31	.36	.47	.35	3.1	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	#	5	5	7	.10	+	.07	.10	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	16	*	*	*	16	.65	*	*	*	.66	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	2	2	1	2	.05	.06	.04	.04	.06	2.7	*	*	*	2.7
Male (age in years)	3	3	4	1	3	.08	.07	.07	.05	.09	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	10	12	10	5	12	.30	.39	.20	.05	.36	2.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	#	17	3	1	.05	+	.17	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	2	#	2	.04	.05	.04	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	2	#	.03	+	.04	.16	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	2	#	#	#	+	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	1	1	1	.03	.06	.02	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	5	7	2	7	.20	.42	.10	.12	.15	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	2	#	.02	.01	.03	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	#	#	1	1	1	.02	+	.01	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	1	3	4	1	#	.04	.12	.04	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	2	2	3	3	.05	.02	.05	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	1	3	1	2	.05	.02	.07	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	1	1	#	10	.10	.02	.04	+	.24	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	3	5	1	#	4	.14	.30	.02	+	.13	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	4	1	12	*	1	.09	.01	.15	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	2	1	2	.06	.07	.05	.03	.06	2.7	*	*	*	2.7
Male	3	3	4	2	3	.08	.08	.07	.05	.10	2.6	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	1	1	1	.04	.06	.03	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	1	3	3	#	.02	.01	.03	.17	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	2	2	6	*	#	.03	.03	.06	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	*	#	.02	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	2	#	1	.03	.01	.03	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	#	2	2	#	.04	+	.02	.19	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	2	2	*	#	.01	.02	.02	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	#	4	#	4	.04	+	.09	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	1	2	*	1	.02	.01	.02	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	#	#	1	.02	.02	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	4	1	#	2	.04	.05	.01	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.02	*	*	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person

TABLE 3.03.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and-over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	3	2	2	3	4	.20	.09	.04	.13	.38	6.5	*	*	*	8.6
Male (age in years)	4	3	1	3	6	.26	.17	.04	.16	.44	6.9	*	*	*	8.0
12 - 17	10	11	#	9	14	.68	.85	+	.56	.84	6.4	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	5	6	3	8	.29	.05	.23	.03	.58	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	2	2	3	.13	.04	.03	.04	.27	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	#	3	3	.23	.12	+	.22	.44	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	3	.09	+	+	+	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	3	3	.15	.02	.05	.11	.32	6.1	*	*	*	9.5
12 - 17	12	10	4	20	15	.71	.14	.23	.75	1.27	6.0	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	1	*	7	.14	+	.03	*	.36	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	3	1	1	.12	.02	.04	.02	.25	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	1	1	1	4	.18	.01	.02	.03	.33	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	4	#	1	3	.22	.09	+	.01	.42	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	2	2	2	5	.25	.16	.03	.03	.56	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	4	2	7	3	.22	.13	.05	.45	.34	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	4	1	4	4	7	.12	.03	.20	.14	.15	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	3	1	7	6	.23	.13	.01	.16	.49	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	4	1	#	*	6	.24	.03	+	*	.43	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	2	3	5	.21	.10	.05	.14	.38	6.4	*	*	*	8.3
Male	4	3	2	4	6	.28	.18	.04	.17	.47	7.1	*	*	*	8.4
Female	3	2	2	3	4	.15	.02	.05	.11	.28	5.5	*	*	*	*
Non-white	2	1	1	#	3	.14	.03	.03	+	.40	*	*	*	*	*
Male	2	2	#	*	4	.05	.06	+	*	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	1	3	*	1	.22	.01	.05	*	.68	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	2	1	4	.15	.06	.05	.02	.31	6.0	*	*	*	8.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	1	1	2	#	#	.01	.03	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	#	*	3	.26	+	+	*	.57	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	4	2	#	4	.09	.16	.02	+	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	1	2	*	3	.10	.05	.12	*	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	1	2	#	3	.03	.02	.03	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	2	5	2	#	.04	.02	.10	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	9	.89	*	*	*	.94	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.11 **Hunting:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-1 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	11	3	8	9	19	.80	.11	.44	.43	1.54	7.1	*	5.8	4.7	8.1
Male (age in years)	22	6	15	19	35	1.59	.24	.92	.91	2.87	7.3	*	6.2	4.7	8.3
12 - 17	31	6	16	30	45	2.92	.11	.66	1.02	5.23	9.5	*	*	*	11.5
18 - 24	28	13	17	24	45	2.24	.59	.87	1.42	4.31	8.0	*	*	*	9.5
25 - 44	23	6	18	24	36	1.55	.33	1.45	1.22	2.42	6.7	*	8.0	*	6.7
45 - 64	18	3	13	10	32	1.07	.10	.60	.49	2.09	6.0	*	*	*	6.6
65 and over	7	4	4	6	10	.51	.06	.38	.22	.90	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	#	1	#	4	.08	+	.02	+	.21	4.9	*	*	*	5.7
12 - 17	4	#	1	#	9	.14	+	.03	+	.32	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	6	*	4	.05	+	.06	*	.10	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	#	1	#	4	.11	+	.03	+	.25	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	#	#	2	.08	+	+	+	.24	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	12	3	3	6	20	1.02	.12	.06	.26	1.84	8.4	*	*	*	9.2
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	12	4	7	9	18	.74	.08	.18	.21	1.38	6.2	*	*	*	7.5
4,500 - 5,999	11	2	5	19	20	.80	.08	.19	1.08	1.68	7.1	*	*	*	8.4
6,000 - 7,999	12	3	12	11	19	.69	.19	.88	.40	1.07	6.0	*	*	*	5.6
8,000 - 9,999	7	1	8	4	13	.52	.10	.44	.34	1.01	7.7	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	5	11	7	13	.59	.15	.45	.25	1.21	6.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	16	1	24	*	31	1.37	.01	2.35	*	2.63	8.7	*	*	*	*
White	11	3	8	9	18	.78	.12	.47	.43	1.43	7.0	*	6.2	4.6	7.8
Male	21	6	14	19	33	1.56	.26	.98	.90	2.71	7.3	*	6.9	4.6	8.2
Female	2	#	2	#	4	.06	+	.02	+	.15	3.6	*	*	*	4.1
Non-white	12	1	8	10	28	.99	.03	.28	.60	2.78	8.2	*	*	*	9.9
Male	24	2	17	*	54	1.81	.06	.59	*	4.91	7.5	*	*	*	9.0
Female	1	#	#	*	4	.26	+	+	*	.85	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	15	3	12	13	26	1.01	.12	.73	.61	1.89	6.8	*	6.3	4.8	7.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	10	1	8	7	21	.59	.01	.48	.24	1.41	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	3	10	*	36	1.17	.17	.92	*	2.03	6.2	*	*	*	5.7
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	6	#	8	7	11	.36	+	.26	.25	.90	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	21	5	18	*	34	1.35	.28	1.06	*	2.64	6.5	*	*	*	7.7
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	17	5	21	24	20	1.39	.24	1.63	1.38	2.07	8.2	*	*	*	10.2
Service workers (including private)	4	2	3	5	7	.22	.02	.09	.21	.50	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	40	*	*	*	42	2.78	*	*	*	2.90	6.9	*	*	*	6.9

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	10	7	8	7	13	.62	.35	.53	.34	.91	6.3	4.8	6.6	4.7	7.1
Male (age in years)	9	7	7	9	11	.75	.50	.59	.42	1.06	8.1	6.8	8.1	*	9.4
12 - 17	18	12	20	16	20	1.48	.62	1.00	1.44	1.97	8.2	*	*	*	9.8
18 - 24	8	5	2	12	11	.58	.13	.06	.39	1.20	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	10	7	7	11	.51	.47	.72	.26	.50	5.4	*	*	*	4.5
45 - 64	6	5	7	3	8	.49	.20	.66	.08	.66	7.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	4	#	11	6	1.30	1.82	+	.28	2.01	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	7	9	5	15	.50	.23	.49	.25	.77	4.9	3.1	5.6	*	5.3
12 - 17	21	11	20	5	31	.58	.30	.40	.15	.95	2.8	*	*	*	3.0
18 - 24	12	6	9	*	20	.65	.08	.10	*	1.56	5.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	10	10	10	12	.45	.29	.64	.53	.43	4.2	*	*	*	3.7
45 - 64	7	6	4	2	12	.63	.28	.68	.06	1.09	8.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	1	3	2	3	.10	.01	.13	.09	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	8	2	6	8	11	.93	.65	.62	.30	1.30	11.4	*	*	*	11.9
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	8	5	7	5	11	.44	.36	.83	.23	.37	5.3	*	*	*	3.4
4,500 - 5,999	8	7	5	8	11	.39	.26	.12	.44	.67	4.6	*	*	*	5.8
6,000 - 7,999	9	6	6	8	14	.34	.29	.15	.63	.44	3.8	*	*	*	3.2
8,000 - 9,999	12	6	19	4	18	.91	.14	1.12	.21	1.74	7.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	15	18	8	11	20	.76	.72	.09	.16	1.49	5.0	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	15	14	15	*	19	.82	.23	3.32	*	.46	*	*	*	*	*
White	9	8	7	7	12	.55	.37	.33	.34	.83	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.6	6.7
Male	9	8	6	9	11	.70	.52	.28	.45	1.06	7.8	6.6	*	*	9.8
Female	10	8	8	5	14	.41	.25	.37	.23	.60	4.2	3.2	4.8	*	4.3
Non-white	12	5	16	3	18	1.18	.21	1.70	.33	1.84	9.6	*	*	*	*
Male	11	5	16	*	16	1.15	.39	2.29	*	1.00	*	*	*	*	*
Female	13	5	16	*	20	1.21	.06	1.17	*	1.17	9.3	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	8	7	6	11	.46	.31	.57	.19	.58	5.4	3.8	8.3	*	5.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	12	10	13	4	16	.82	.53	.80	.04	1.61	7.2	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	9	3	*	11	.53	.23	1.05	*	.46	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	8	7	5	3	17	.25	.14	.09	.08	.63	3.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	9	4	*	3	.18	.27	.04	*	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	6	3	7	8	.27	.39	.06	.28	.33	4.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	12	11	15	7	11	.86	.40	1.85	.21	.46	7.5	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	9	.63	*	*	*	.66	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	8	7	8	8	10	.21	.17	.15	.46	.20	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.8	2.0
Male (age in years)	8	7	9	8	9	.21	.18	.15	.40	.19	2.5	2.7	1.8	*	2.2
12 - 17	15	14	16	9	16	.32	.53	.18	.21	.31	2.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	10	17	#	6	.15	.22	.27	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	6	10	14	11	.30	.15	.16	1.01	.25	3.1	*	*	*	2.3
45 - 64	4	5	3	3	3	.09	.08	.09	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	2	6	6	6	.10	.02	.19	.06	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	9	7	8	8	11	.22	.16	.15	.51	.21	2.5	2.4	1.9	*	1.9
12 - 17	16	14	14	10	21	.68	.58	.30	2.60	.35	4.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	6	18	*	7	.17	.06	.34	*	.12	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	11	8	6	10	15	.23	.15	.12	.25	.31	2.1	*	*	*	2.1
45 - 64	5	3	6	7	5	.09	.07	.08	.13	.09	1.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	5	2	#	2	.04	.11	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	4	3	5	4	4	.17	.10	.08	.71	.07	3.9	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	9	9	13	14	7	.30	.25	.24	1.12	.13	3.2	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	6	8	9	8	.17	.12	.18	.13	.21	2.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	10	7	6	10	15	.24	.30	.15	.21	.29	2.5	*	*	*	1.9
8,000 - 9,999	12	5	10	9	22	.26	.11	.16	.34	.41	2.1	*	*	*	1.9
10,000 - 14,999	13	17	9	7	15	.23	.26	.12	.09	.33	1.7	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	3	15	*	18	.22	.04	.26	*	.42	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	7	7	8	10	.17	.16	.13	.16	.21	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Male	8	7	6	8	9	.18	.19	.13	.14	.20	2.2	2.7	*	*	2.2
Female	9	7	7	7	11	.17	.13	.14	.17	.22	2.0	1.8	2.0	*	2.0
Non-white	9	3	18	10	6	.55	.24	.26	5.80	.06	6.1	*	*	*	*
Male	9	3	22	*	3	.45	.06	.30	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Female	9	4	14	*	8	.63	.38	.22	*	.08	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	7	6	6	8	9	.19	.14	.13	.39	.20	2.6	2.3	2.1	*	2.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	9	9	7	4	13	.22	.24	.08	.11	.35	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	7	5	3	*	8	.14	.08	.10	*	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	7	11	8	10	.19	.12	.28	.18	.19	2.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	6	5	12	*	5	.10	.14	.14	*	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	8	6	2	11	12	.32	.18	.05	1.10	.29	4.2	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	2	3	5	10	.15	.02	.06	.10	.37	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	*	*	4	.07	*	*	*	.07	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.14 Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports : Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	15	15	12	16	17	2.58	2.05	2.23	2.12	3.25	16.9	13.3	18.9	13.3	19.2
Male (age in years)	20	21	14	22	21	3.47	2.53	3.06	2.57	4.46	17.8	12.1	21.3	11.9	21.5
12 - 17	67	77	64	63	64	17.77	14.41	19.68	12.98	19.79	26.7	18.6	30.8	*	30.8
18 - 24	33	22	37	39	34	2.42	2.06	4.27	1.45	2.05	7.4	*	*	*	5.9
25 - 44	12	18	6	13	11	.71	.81	.31	.45	.95	6.1	4.6	*	*	8.9
45 - 64	5	3	4	8	7	.82	.15	1.01	.62	1.17	15.6	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	8	#	3	#	.11	.44	+	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	11	11	10	11	13	1.78	1.66	1.50	1.72	2.04	15.5	15.1	15.7	15.8	15.6
12 - 17	44	47	40	45	44	9.27	9.47	8.77	9.78	9.26	21.2	20.3	*	*	21.3
18 - 24	12	8	12	*	16	.88	.25	.63	*	1.75	7.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	11	7	6	10	.67	.75	.66	.47	.68	7.4	*	*	*	6.8
45 - 64	3	2	1	8	4	.43	.83	.03	.77	.27	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	2	#	3	.56	+	.08	+	1.41	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	11	4	7	14	14	2.08	1.26	1.82	2.13	2.38	18.4	*	*	*	16.8
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	14	15	16	9	13	2.40	1.74	3.93	.79	2.43	17.5	*	*	*	18.2
4,500 - 5,999	14	13	11	19	16	2.13	2.61	1.37	1.15	2.60	15.2	20.3	*	*	16.7
6,000 - 7,999	17	19	11	13	22	2.63	2.11	1.62	2.17	4.02	15.2	11.2	*	*	18.2
8,000 - 9,999	17	13	12	18	24	4.21	1.14	2.65	5.66	7.48	24.5	*	*	*	31.4
10,000 - 14,999	23	30	15	30	21	3.22	4.17	2.67	1.39	3.34	14.0	14.0	*	*	*
15,000 and over	22	23	18	*	26	2.99	1.26	2.15	*	5.32	13.7	*	*	*	*
White	15	16	10	16	16	2.38	2.09	1.70	2.02	2.99	16.3	13.3	16.4	12.8	19.2
Male	19	21	13	22	19	3.29	2.42	2.47	2.68	4.30	17.5	11.4	18.9	12.3	22.2
Female	11	11	8	10	12	1.54	1.83	1.03	1.43	1.67	14.5	16.2	12.9	*	14.2
Non-white	22	14	20	20	32	4.34	1.74	5.18	4.00	6.25	20.0	*	*	*	19.3
Male	26	20	22	*	37	5.03	3.27	6.33	*	6.37	19.7	*	*	*	*
Female	18	9	18	*	28	3.73	.51	4.14	*	6.15	20.5	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	11	12	7	11	13	.99	.93	.59	.69	1.39	8.9	7.5	8.8	6.4	10.6
Professional, technical and kindred workers	17	13	7	22	24	1.37	.58	.73	.67	2.99	8.3	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	12	20	3	*	11	1.86	3.36	1.63	*	1.40	15.1	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	12	10	9	8	18	.71	.35	.77	.35	1.21	6.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8	10	10	*	7	.35	.28	.55	*	.40	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	11	14	5	11	11	1.17	.99	.16	1.53	1.81	11.1	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	9	9	5	5	15	.48	.88	.10	.14	.77	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	9	*	*	*	10	1.03	*	*	*	1.08	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	24	21	24	24	25	1.17	1.07	1.16	1.62	1.09	4.9	5.0	4.8	6.9	4.4
Male (age in years)	24	22	25	25	23	1.19	1.13	1.25	1.38	1.12	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.8
12 - 17	29	35	16	28	30	1.36	1.41	.42	3.12	1.18	4.8	*	*	*	3.9
18 - 24	30	21	52	18	28	1.15	.60	2.56	.30	1.10	3.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	27	25	35	27	1.27	1.07	1.03	1.44	1.48	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	5.5
45 - 64	17	16	21	14	16	1.10	1.17	1.44	1.10	.85	6.4	*	6.8	*	5.3
65 and over	14	12	13	22	12	.92	1.56	1.02	.67	.66	6.8	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	24	21	24	22	27	1.15	1.02	1.09	1.83	1.06	4.8	5.0	4.5	8.3	4.0
12 - 17	31	27	39	15	34	1.20	.96	1.40	1.55	1.12	3.8	*	*	*	3.3
18 - 24	24	15	29	*	29	1.14	.98	.97	*	1.41	4.7	*	*	*	4.9
25 - 44	27	25	19	30	30	1.17	1.13	1.15	1.10	1.22	4.4	4.4	6.0	3.7	4.1
45 - 64	23	19	24	24	25	1.23	1.21	1.07	2.23	1.00	5.4	6.4	4.5	*	3.9
65 and over	10	10	14	7	10	.90	.37	.73	3.56	.31	8.7	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	13	6	11	15	15	.51	.31	.55	.62	.51	4.0	*	*	*	3.5
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	23	21	31	22	20	1.07	1.22	1.35	.85	.95	4.7	*	4.4	*	4.6
4,500 - 5,999	25	22	26	18	30	1.02	.83	1.14	.83	1.17	4.1	3.9	4.4	*	3.9
6,000 - 7,999	29	23	26	31	34	1.41	.87	1.34	2.86	1.40	4.9	3.7	5.1	*	4.1
8,000 - 9,999	29	25	23	21	38	1.34	.95	1.18	2.16	1.51	4.6	3.9	*	*	3.9
10,000 - 14,999	28	31	26	43	21	2.10	2.56	.99	3.96	1.91	7.6	8.1	*	*	*
15,000 and over	44	29	47	*	51	2.66	1.87	4.09	*	2.42	6.1	*	*	*	4.7
White	24	23	24	23	26	1.22	1.17	1.14	1.67	1.15	5.0	5.2	4.8	7.3	4.4
Male	24	23	23	25	24	1.22	1.24	1.18	1.42	1.18	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.7	4.9
Female	25	22	25	21	28	1.22	1.12	1.11	1.90	1.12	4.9	5.0	4.5	8.9	4.0
Non-white	18	14	25	33	13	.70	.40	1.27	.63	.45	3.9	*	5.0	*	*
Male	21	18	32	*	10	.85	.45	1.64	*	.46	4.1	*	*	*	*
Female	16	10	19	*	15	.57	.35	.95	*	.45	3.6	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	24	22	23	28	25	1.16	1.08	1.09	1.21	1.23	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.3	5.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	31	28	30	44	26	1.53	1.66	.98	2.43	1.23	5.0	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	22	22	*	30	1.63	1.28	1.49	*	1.80	6.2	*	*	*	6.1
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	30	24	32	28	36	1.17	.92	1.00	.90	1.77	3.9	3.9	3.2	*	5.0
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	26	24	29	*	26	1.30	1.87	.76	*	1.09	4.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	18	20	19	15	19	.92	.64	1.51	.54	.89	5.0	*	*	*	4.8
Service workers (including private)	16	12	10	26	20	.74	.40	.67	.81	1.02	4.6	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	20	*	*	*	20	.93	*	*	*	.97	4.7	*	*	*	4.9

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3. 03. 16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	3	3	3	5	2	.16	.20	.16	.30	.10	5.6	6.1	*	*	4.5
Male (age in years)	3	4	3	5	2	.17	.25	.26	.22	.06	5.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	5	4	9	5	.21	.47	.04	.37	.12	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	9	14	8	15	4	.51	.98	.71	.18	.21	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	1	2	2	.07	.14	.02	.12	.04	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	4	5	1	.19	.04	.55	.41	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	3	3	5	2	.16	.17	.07	.37	.14	5.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	7	6	10	5	.40	.38	.20	.35	.53	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	2	6	*	1	.05	.02	.12	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	4	1	4	2	.13	.22	.06	.22	.08	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	#	4	3	.13	.15	+	.32	.14	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	#	5	5	#	.18	+	.11	1.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	#	1	4	1	.05	+	.02	.17	.05	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	1	2	1	2	1	.06	.20	.02	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	2	2	6	2	.13	.07	.05	.11	.23	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	4	3	1	2	.16	.13	.24	.12	.13	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	5	7	5	4	4	.31	.54	.21	.20	.18	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	6	4	2	5	.23	.33	.08	.68	.09	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	8	6	9	*	6	.73	.41	1.97	*	.06	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	3	3	5	2	.17	.20	.18	.31	.11	5.7	6.2	*	*	4.7
Male	3	3	3	6	2	.18	.26	.30	.23	.06	5.8	*	*	*	*
Female	3	3	3	5	2	.17	.15	.06	.38	.15	5.6	*	*	*	*
Non-white	2	4	1	3	1	.10	.22	.07	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	6	#	*	3	.06	.18	+	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	2	3	*	#	.13	.24	.13	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	4	2	4	2	.12	.21	.09	.15	.06	4.4	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	5	3	13	1	.19	.16	.07	.63	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	8	2	*	2	.16	.50	.05	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	1	5	3	5	.15	.04	.28	.03	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	3	#	*	#	.01	.04	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	5	2	#	2	.14	.46	.03	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	2	#	2	2	.03	.02	+	.05	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.04	*	*	*	.04	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	36	43	39	32	32	4.88	7.26	5.22	4.51	3.34	13.6	16.9	13.5	14.0	10.6
Male (age in years)	31	40	31	28	28	4.40	6.24	4.65	3.69	3.46	14.1	15.7	15.2	13.2	12.5
12 - 17	50	67	54	30	47	7.20	12.60	5.16	5.75	6.04	14.5	18.9	*	*	12.9
18 - 24	31	41	40	30	21	2.22	3.52	3.40	.91	1.21	7.1	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	27	35	25	24	25	3.68	5.31	4.26	2.02	2.93	13.5	15.0	17.2	*	11.9
45 - 64	25	29	26	25	22	3.12	3.34	4.28	4.62	1.93	12.6	11.7	16.8	*	8.8
65 and over	33	50	32	36	25	8.19	13.00	7.89	6.53	6.55	24.7	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	40	45	46	36	36	5.32	8.10	5.72	5.25	3.22	13.1	17.8	12.6	14.6	9.0
12 - 17	64	64	80	68	55	7.19	11.08	10.19	4.55	4.22	11.2	17.2	12.7	*	7.7
18 - 24	59	69	57	*	53	8.35	15.39	4.96	*	5.65	14.2	22.3	8.6	*	10.7
25 - 44	38	46	42	28	35	4.55	8.01	4.53	4.86	2.32	12.0	17.5	10.9	*	6.6
45 - 64	32	34	39	35	25	4.29	5.11	5.22	5.53	2.50	13.3	14.8	13.4	*	10.1
65 and over	21	25	21	19	21	4.73	4.08	5.73	6.44	3.94	22.1	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	31	33	35	35	28	5.75	8.27	8.09	5.73	4.21	18.5	24.8	23.4	16.3	15.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	38	50	54	22	30	4.76	8.61	7.43	1.63	2.83	12.5	17.3	13.8	*	9.3
4,500 - 5,999	36	43	32	30	36	5.19	9.73	3.12	2.30	3.93	14.5	22.5	9.8	*	10.8
6,000 - 7,999	36	42	40	36	28	4.56	5.22	4.75	6.87	3.02	12.7	12.3	11.9	19.2	10.9
8,000 - 9,999	40	42	42	27	42	4.50	7.17	2.49	4.18	3.21	11.2	17.0	6.0	*	7.6
10,000 - 14,999	41	56	32	43	35	4.10	6.31	4.01	5.93	1.56	9.9	11.3	12.5	*	4.5
15,000 and over	44	38	47	*	44	4.11	4.16	4.88	*	3.14	9.4	*	*	*	7.1
White	35	44	37	32	30	4.51	7.19	4.44	4.21	3.10	12.8	16.2	12.1	13.3	10.2
Male	30	41	27	27	27	3.93	6.43	3.01	3.23	3.26	13.1	15.7	11.3	12.0	12.2
Female	40	47	45	36	34	5.05	7.81	5.69	5.10	2.93	12.6	16.6	12.6	14.2	8.6
Non-white	42	33	49	40	45	7.98	7.74	9.59	9.73	6.20	18.9	23.4	19.4	*	13.8
Male	41	32	52	*	38	8.47	4.98	13.74	*	5.91	20.6	*	26.3	*	*
Female	43	34	47	*	51	7.54	9.96	5.87	*	6.47	17.4	*	12.6	*	12.6
All employed, 14 and over	30	39	29	29	24	3.19	4.96	3.08	2.99	2.18	10.7	12.6	10.6	10.2	9.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	40	54	30	37	35	4.04	6.42	4.20	1.96	3.05	10.1	11.8	*	*	8.6
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	26	31	32	*	22	3.39	5.25	3.90	*	2.56	12.9	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	34	39	35	32	28	2.92	3.84	3.38	2.92	1.40	8.6	10.0	9.6	*	5.0
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	27	37	27	*	18	2.60	5.09	1.45	*	.99	9.7	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	25	36	18	24	23	2.43	4.25	2.46	2.38	1.13	9.6	11.7	*	*	4.9
Service workers (including private)	35	40	33	38	33	5.07	6.86	3.17	6.95	4.87	14.3	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	18	*	*	*	17	2.38	*	*	*	2.47	13.5	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3.03.19 Ice Skating: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	7	9	8	8	5	.52	.51	.79	.69	.32	7.5	6.0	9.3	9.0	6.6
Male (age in years)	8	10	8	9	6	.56	.52	.68	.86	.44	7.3	5.2	8.6	*	7.7
12 - 17	22	26	22	26	19	2.39	2.21	3.30	3.33	1.95	11.1	*	*	*	10.4
18 - 24	15	21	23	27	3	.81	.98	1.00	2.36	.06	5.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	10	6	3	5	.24	.27	.45	.06	.17	4.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	3	#	1	.07	.05	.15	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	6	#	.02	+	+	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	7	9	6	4	.47	.50	.88	.53	.21	7.6	6.9	9.9	*	5.1
12 - 17	27	40	40	22	14	2.49	2.88	5.39	1.25	1.11	9.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	8	5	10	*	9	.29	.10	.43	*	.18	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	4	4	7	3	.26	.31	.26	.79	.06	6.5	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	3	#	#	.05	.13	.05	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	2	1	5	4	1	.17	.03	.58	.22	.04	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	7	4	7	2	.25	.15	.19	.89	.16	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	8	7	9	5	8	.68	.36	1.26	.39	.68	9.0	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	10	10	12	11	9	.67	.64	.87	1.50	.24	6.5	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	10	10	5	13	13	.80	.76	.27	1.30	.96	7.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	9	11	14	9	4	.57	.63	1.20	.41	.11	6.2	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	16	9	*	1	.78	1.41	1.50	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*
White	7	9	10	8	5	.56	.52	.93	.71	.35	7.5	5.8	9.3	9.1	6.7
Male	8	11	9	10	6	.61	.51	.80	.91	.47	7.3	4.7	8.6	*	7.7
Female	7	7	11	6	4	.51	.52	1.04	.53	.22	7.7	7.1	9.9	*	5.1
Non-white	3	6	#	3	1	.17	.46	+	.20	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Male	2	6	#	*	#	.18	.61	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	3	6	#	*	3	.17	.34	+	*	.09	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	5	6	5	7	4	.30	.31	.37	.70	.12	5.8	5.1	*	*	3.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	9	5	6	7	.20	.18	.33	.13	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	5	5	*	1	.06	.16	.08	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	9	10	8	7	10	.58	.69	.85	.53	.18	6.5	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4	4	2	*	7	.15	.08	.02	*	.33	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	6	5	13	3	.44	.35	.18	1.74	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	5	#	1	.12	+	.34	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	#	.20	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.03.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	#	#	#	#	#	.01	+	+	.06	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	#	#	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	#	2	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	1	#	1	#	+	.01	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	#	#	#	#	#	.02	+	+	.12	+	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	#	#	#	2	#	.11	+	+	.88	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	*	2	.01	+	+	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	#	#	#	1	#	.03	+	+	.22	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	1	#	#	1	.01	.02	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	1	#	*	#	.01	.03	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	3	1	.08	+	+	1.17	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	*	1	+	+	+	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	*	#	.14	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	1	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	#	#	#	2	1	+	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	*	#	+	+	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	*	*	#	+	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+

TABLE 3. 03. 20 Sledding Or Tobogganing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	9	10	10	8	8	.44	.45	.37	.28	.52	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.7	6.2
Male (age in years)	10	14	8	9	10	.57	.64	.34	.30	.74	5.6	4.7	4.0	*	7.5
12 - 17	34	55	32	33	27	2.82	3.42	2.04	1.21	3.24	8.3	6.3	*	*	12.2
18 - 24	14	11	15	15	15	.35	.21	.37	.39	.41	2.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	13	8	4	8	.26	.44	.16	.17	.24	3.0	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	1	#	3	.05	.03	.04	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	8	7	11	7	7	.32	.30	.40	.27	.30	4.1	4.3	3.8	*	4.4
12 - 17	29	32	46	22	20	1.38	1.41	2.14	1.10	1.03	4.8	*	4.7	*	*
18 - 24	9	1	12	*	12	.38	.10	.18	*	.62	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	7	8	8	4	7	.22	.31	.26	.05	.21	3.2	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	2	1	.03	.03	.01	.10	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	1	4	4	2	.15	.18	.12	.21	.13	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	7	8	4	5	9	.72	.48	.21	.28	1.14	9.9	*	*	*	12.2
4,500 - 5,999	11	7	12	11	13	.43	.30	.42	.31	.58	4.0	*	*	*	4.4
6,000 - 7,999	12	14	12	10	10	.47	.53	.40	.40	.51	4.0	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	11	9	11	13	.43	.42	.42	.20	.54	3.9	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	14	20	12	9	13	.46	.69	.28	.34	.42	3.2	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	11	12	18	*	7	.53	.61	1.21	*	.14	*	*	*	*	*
White	10	11	11	7	9	.48	.50	.43	.27	.56	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.7	6.3
Male	11	14	9	8	11	.62	.69	.39	.26	.80	5.8	5.0	4.2	*	7.5
Female	8	8	12	7	7	.35	.35	.46	.27	.32	4.1	4.3	3.8	*	4.4
Non-white	3	5	1	13	1	.09	.12	.01	.57	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Male	6	12	3	*	#	.16	.27	.03	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	#	#	*	3	.03	+	+	*	.08	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	6	7	7	4	6	.25	.20	.20	.12	.35	4.0	3.0	3.1	*	5.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	7	6	10	4	8	.17	.20	.13	.15	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	4	6	3	*	4	.13	.20	.03	*	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	7	6	7	3	11	.31	.25	.29	.13	.46	4.1	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	10	10	8	*	10	.27	.30	.33	*	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	7	8	8	7	7	.42	.16	.20	.15	.85	5.6	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	2	3	#	2	.11	.04	.16	+	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	3	*	*	*	3	.11	*	*	*	.12	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by age, physical impairments, sex, and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.01. ADJUSTED
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

All Classes		4447	638	2055	1229	525	
No impairments		3852	606	1872	1027	347	
Impairments not limiting		156	14	78	44	20	
Limiting impairments		414	14	97	153	150	
State of Health - Male		2125	324	974	592	235	
Excellent		861	211	475	155	20	
Good		781	95	372	234	80	
Fair		338	13	104	145	76	
Poor		122	2	16	46	58	
State of Health - Female		2322	314	1081	637	290	
Excellent		810	192	429	146	43	
Good		912	98	486	255	73	
Fair		430	23	136	184	87	
Poor		156	0	23	46	87	

.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR
CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.

All Classes	1	2	1	2	1	.03	.04	.03	.04	.01	2.9	*	*	*	*
No impairments	1	2	1	2	1	.04	.04	.03	.05	.01	3.0	*	*	*	*
Impairments not limiting	1	#	3	#	*	.01	+	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	#	1	1	#	.01	+	.02	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	1	#	1	2	1	.04	.01	.04	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	1	#	1	3	*	.08	.01	.08	.21	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	#	1	2	#	.02	+	.01	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	#	1	3	.01	*	+	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	3	1	1	#	.02	.07	.01	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	4	1	3	#	.05	.11	.02	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	1	1	1	1	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	1	1	#	.01	*	.01	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.02	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR
SPORTS EVENTS.

All Classes	11	23	12	7	1	.45	1.39	.40	.21	.06	4.2	6.0	3.4	3.1	*
No impairments	11	22	12	7	2	.48	1.37	.40	.22	.09	4.2	6.1	3.4	3.1	*
Impairments not limiting	13	38	13	7	*	.49	1.78	.58	.34	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	5		8	5	#	.20		.29	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	15	30	17	8	1	.65	1.86	.60	.30	.10	4.4	6.1	3.6	3.5	*
Excellent	19	29	18	11	*	.86	1.76	.68	.28	*	4.5	6.1	3.8	*	*
Good	15	35	16	10	2	.73	2.34	.61	.43	.24	4.8	6.7	3.8	*	*
Fair	8	*	11	7	1	.20	*	.24	.21	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	#	#	.05	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	7	16	7	5	1	.26	.91	.22	.13	.02	3.7	5.7	3.0	2.5	*
Excellent	10	13	10	10	5	.37	.61	.31	.29	.09	3.5	*	3.0	*	*
Good	7	21	6	5	1	.30	1.63	.18	.09	.04	4.4	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	4	3	#	.07	*	.07	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	4	#	.06	*	*	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*

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Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by age, physical impairments, sex, and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.04. BICYCLING.

All Classes	6	30	3	1	#	.87	4.90	.28	.14	+	14.2	16.4	8.6	*	*
No impairments	6	29	3	1	#	.93	4.77	.29	.15	+	14.7	16.3	10.0	*	*
Impairments not limiting	8	44	6	7	*	1.40		.18	.52	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	3		6	#	#	.16	7.50	.11	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	7	33	3	2	#	1.08	6.47	.13	.12	+	16.0	19.4	*	*	*
Excellent	9	30	2	3	*	1.47	5.60	.17	.04	*	16.5	18.4	*	*	*
Good	7	42	4	1	#	1.10	8.19	.11	.18	+	14.9	19.4	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	3	1	#	.50	*	.10	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	6	26	4	1	#	.68	3.28	.40	.17	+	12.3	12.4	11.2	*	*
Excellent	10	29	4	3	#	1.41	3.90	.73	.55	+	14.5	13.4	*	*	*
Good	4	21	3	1	#	.44	2.66	.22	.11	+	10.4	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	4	#	#	.08	*	.10	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.

All Classes	3	3	3	2	1	.12	.27	.10	.09	.05	4.6	*	3.3	*	*
No impairments	3	3	3	2	1	.12	.28	.09	.11	.03	4.8	*	3.3	*	*
Impairments not limiting	5		9	#	*	.12		.23	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2	3	2	3	1	.08	.03	.12	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	3	3	3	2	.13	.24	.10	.14	.09	4.4	*	3.0	*	*
Excellent	3	3	3	2	*	.08	.06	.10	.06	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	4	3	4	4	4	.16	.06	.13	.24	.21	4.1	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	2	1	1	.20	*	.04	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.02	*	*	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	2	3	3	2	#	.10	.30	.09	.05	.02	4.8	*	*	*	*
Excellent	3	4	3	3	2	.22	.48	.14	.14	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	1	1	1	#	.03	.01	.04	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	4	1	#	.03	*	.07	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.08	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.06. CAMPING.

All Classes	2	7	2	1	#	.07	.20	.07	.04	+	3.7	2.9	4.4	*	*
No impairments	2	6	2	1	#	.08	.19	.08	.04	+	3.9	2.9	4.7	*	*
Impairments not limiting	6		5	2	*	.15		.10	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	12	#	#	#	+	.33	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	4	12	3	1	#	.12	.34	.10	.07	+	3.4	2.9	*	*	*
Excellent	5	12	2	1	*	.15	.42	.06	.10	*	3.4	*	*	*	*
Good	4	12	5	2	#	.15	.22	.18	.11	+	3.5	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	#	1	.02	*	.04	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	2	1	#	#	.03	.05	.05	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	#	2	#	#	#	.02	.07	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	1	1	#	#	.02	.01	.02	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

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TABLE 3.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by age, physical impairments, sex, and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.

All Classes	51	50	61	46	28	4.66	6.15	5.22	3.94	2.29	9.1	12.3	8.6	8.5	8.1
No impairments	53	49	61	48	30	4.83	5.99	5.28	4.11	2.54	9.1	12.2	8.7	8.5	8.4
Impairments not limiting	58	69	69	45	*	4.38	9.19	5.85	3.77	*	7.6	*	8.4	*	*
Limiting impairments	35		53	33	24	2.86		3.61	2.86	1.99	8.1		6.9	8.8	7.9
State of Health - Male	49	45	59	43	28	4.80	6.65	5.29	3.95	2.40	9.8	14.9	9.0	9.1	8.5
Excellent	53	46	60	46	*	6.34	8.08	5.97	5.46	*	11.9	17.6	9.9	11.8	*
Good	50	38	62	44	30	4.16	3.38	4.96	3.63	2.95	8.3	8.9	8.1	8.2	*
Fair	44	*	43	43	41	3.60	*	3.54	3.49	3.11	8.2	*	*	8.0	7.6
Poor	20	*	*	24	10	1.05	*	*	1.76	.26	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	53	56	62	49	28	4.52	5.62	5.17	3.93	2.20	8.5	10.1	8.3	8.1	7.8
Excellent	63	59	68	58	53	5.65	5.80	5.67	5.55	4.98	8.9	9.8	8.3	9.5	*
Good	54	52	60	51	33	4.43	6.21	4.90	3.46	2.27	8.1	11.9	8.2	6.7	*
Fair	44	*	53	45	28	3.53	*	4.20	3.96	2.02	8.0	*	7.9	8.8	*
Poor	21	*	*	20	13	2.14	*	*	1.48	.93	10.4	*	*	*	*

.08. FISHING.

All Classes	9	16	10	7	3	.38	.59	.36	.40	.22	4.1	3.8	3.5	5.6	*
No impairments	10	16	10	7	4	.39	.61	.34	.38	.31	4.1	3.9	3.5	5.4	*
Impairments not limiting	11		12	11	*	.42		.42	.66	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	7	12	15	5	2	.29	.16	.56	.37	.06	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	14	21	15	12	6	.60	.90	.54	.64	.37	4.3	4.3	3.5	5.4	5.9
Excellent	15	20	15	13	*	.63	.69	.59	.68	*	4.1	3.5	4.0	*	*
Good	16	25	16	15	6	.60	.85	.51	.63	.66	3.9	*	3.2	4.3	*
Fair	9	*	14	6	5	.53	*	.42	.46	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	10	*	*	13	9	.53	*	*	.93	.28	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	5	10	6	3	1	.18	.27	.19	.17	.10	3.8	2.8	3.4	*	*
Excellent	6	12	5	3	2	.24	.32	.14	.35	.58	3.9	*	*	*	*
Good	4	7	4	3	#	.15	.22	.17	.12	+	3.9	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	6	3	#	.12	*	.17	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	8	*	*	2	2	.28	*	*	.02	.03	*	*	*	*	*

.09. HIKING (ON TRAILS WITH PACK).

All Classes	2	8	2	#	#	.05	.25	.03	.02	+	2.7	3.0	1.9	*	*
No impairments	2	8	1	#	#	.05	.22	.02	.02	+	2.6	2.9	*	*	*
Impairments not limiting	6		6	#	*	.21		.12	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1	19	2	#	#	.01	.81	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	10	3	1	#	.08	.30	.05	.03	+	2.5	2.9	*	*	*
Excellent	4	12	2	1	*	.11	.37	.04	.01	*	2.8	*	*	*	*
Good	3	9	3	1	#	.06	.21	.03	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	7	#	#	.04	*	.12	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	6	1	#	#	.03	.20	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	6	#	1	#	.03	.09	.01	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	3	1	#	#	.04	.31	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	#	#	#	.03	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

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National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.10. HORSEBACK RIDING.

All Classes	3	11	3	1	1	.20	.69	.15	.11	.04	6.5	6.2	5.7	*	*
No impairments	3	11	3	1	1	.20	.64	.14	.11	.06	6.3	6.0	5.6	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	19	3	2	*	.24	1.66	.08	.41	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		4	1	#	.12		.34	.07	+	*		*	*	*
State of Health - Male	4	10	3	2	1	.26	.68	.17	.23	.09	6.9	6.4	5.2	*	*
Excellent	5	11	3	2	*	.38	.96	.17	.25	*	7.9	*	*	*	*
Good	4	12	4	2	2	.24	.17	.22	.33	.10	5.6	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	2	1	1	.07	*	.02	.07	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.08	*	*	.22	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	3	12	2	#	#	.15	.71	.12	+	+	6.1	6.0	*	*	*
Excellent	4	10	3	#	#	.23	.77	.10	+	+	6.1	*	*	*	*
Good	3	14	2	#	#	.17	.68	.18	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	#	#	.02	*	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.11. HUNTING.

All Classes	11	18	13	9	3	.80	1.55	.86	.56	.23	7.1	8.8	6.8	6.2	*
No impairments	12	18	13	10	3	.85	1.60	.84	.62	.26	7.2	8.9	6.7	6.2	*
Impairments not limiting	9	12	14	2	*	.71		1.29	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	6		12	5	3	.44	.62	.97	.33	.19	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	22	31	24	18	7	1.59	2.92	1.72	1.07	.51	7.3	9.5	7.0	6.0	*
Excellent	23	28	22	22	*	1.75	2.23	1.78	1.25	*	7.7	8.0	8.2	5.7	*
Good	20	38	22	15	4	1.41	3.43	1.48	.88	.28	7.0	9.1	6.7	5.7	*
Fair	23	*	42	16	9	1.75	*	2.41	1.01	.54	7.5	*	5.7	*	*
Poor	16	*	*	15	10	1.00	*	*	.98	1.00	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	2	4	2	1	#	.08	.14	.09	.08	+	4.9	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	6	1	#	#	.06	.21	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	2	2	#	#	.09	.03	.16	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	2	2	#	.12	*	.04	.26	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	2	#	.04	*	*	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*

.12. NATURE WALKS (TO OBSERVE BIRDS, ANIMALS, PLANTS, ETC.)

All Classes	10	19	10	7	4	.62	1.03	.51	.56	.64	6.3	5.4	5.1	8.1	*
No impairments	10	19	10	7	4	.56	.76	.47	.56	.68	5.4	4.0	4.6	7.6	*
Impairments not limiting	10		9	7	*	1.63	6.28	.32	.77	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	4	25	6	4	2	.57		1.45	.52	.07	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	9	18	9	6	5	.75	1.48	.53	.49	1.30	8.1	8.2	5.9	7.6	*
Excellent	11	21	8	6	*	1.06	2.07	.47	1.03	*	9.6	9.9	5.8	*	*
Good	9	15	9	8	5	.47	.44	.36	.38	1.30	5.2	*	3.9	*	*
Fair	7	*	11	6	8	.78	*	1.14	.23	1.46	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	#	#	.27	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	10	21	11	7	2	.50	.58	.50	.63	.10	4.9	2.8	4.6	8.6	*
Excellent	14	22	14	8	9	.54	.62	.57	.35	.51	3.8	2.8	4.2	*	*
Good	9	17	9	6	3	.31	.50	.28	.37	.07	3.7	*	3.2	*	*
Fair	9	*	10	10	#	.94	*	1.00	1.38	+	10.9	*	*	*	*
Poor	4	*	*	4	1	.19	*	*	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*

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Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
.13. PICNICS.															
All Classes	8	16	10	4	4	.21	.50	.24	.09	.07	2.5	3.2	2.4	2.1	*
No impairments	9	16	10	5	4	.23	.51	.24	.10	.08	2.6	3.3	2.4	2.0	*
Impairments not limiting	8	16	9	#	*	.16		.24	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	4		9	2	3	.09	.22	.22	.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	8	15	9	4	5	.21	.32	.27	.09	.10	2.5	2.2	2.8	*	*
Excellent	10	16	9	7	*	.22	.35	.19	.15	*	2.1	2.2	2.0	*	*
Good	8	16	9	3	11	.27	.32	.38	.09	.26	3.3	*	4.3	*	*
Fair	4	*	12	1	3	.08	*	.17	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	2	2	.07	*	*	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	9	16	10	5	2	.22	.68	.21	.09	.04	2.5	4.2	2.0	1.8	*
Excellent	12	17	13	6	7	.29	.45	.28	.13	.09	2.3	2.6	2.2	*	*
Good	8	13	9	5	3	.16	.33	.17	.10	.07	2.0	*	1.8	*	*
Fair	6	*	7	5	1	.28	*	.10	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	1	.10	*	*	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
.14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All Classes	15	55	13	4	2	2.58	13.58	.91	.62	.36	16.9	24.6	7.0	14.9	*
No impairments	17	55	14	5	3	2.77	13.16	.96	.69	.54	16.6	24.1	7.1	14.5	*
Impairments not limiting	12	69	10	2	*	2.65		.62	.23	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	4		6	1	#	.60	21.53	.36	.26	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	20	67	17	5	2	3.47	17.77	1.13	.82	.11	17.8	26.7	6.7	15.6	*
Excellent	28	65	18	10	*	5.67	18.79	1.24	2.10	*	20.4	28.7	6.9	*	*
Good	18	72	15	5	4	2.63	17.09	.88	.36	.26	15.0	23.9	6.1	*	*
Fair	10	*	18	3	3	1.21	*	1.52	.52	.08	11.7	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.08	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	11	44	10	3	1	1.78	9.27	.72	.43	.56	15.5	21.2	7.4	*	*
Excellent	19	45	12	7	7	3.23	9.94	.86	1.42	3.14	17.2	21.9	7.1	*	*
Good	9	41	8	3	1	1.22	7.96	.50	.25	.36	13.0	19.5	6.6	*	*
Fair	5	*	9	1	#	.87	*	1.21	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	#	.03	*	*	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
.15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All Classes	24	30	27	20	12	1.17	1.28	1.20	1.17	.91	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.8	7.7
No impairments	24	29	26	22	14	1.22	1.25	1.19	1.29	1.19	5.0	4.3	4.5	6.0	8.6
Impairments not limiting	26	44	40	11	*	1.16	2.00	1.83	.36	*	4.4	*	4.6	*	*
Limiting impairments	17		28	13	9	.66		.90	.54	.40	3.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	24	29	28	17	14	1.19	1.36	1.24	1.10	.92	5.0	4.8	4.4	6.4	6.8
Excellent	28	35	29	16	*	1.45	1.54	1.34	1.48	*	5.1	4.5	4.5	*	*
Good	24	20	28	20	20	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.09	1.68	5.0	*	4.2	5.4	*
Fair	16	*	19	17	11	.69	*	.70	.89	.34	4.3	*	*	*	*
Poor	6	*	*	4	3	.34	*	*	.59	.03	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	24	31	26	23	10	1.15	1.20	1.16	1.23	.90	4.8	3.8	4.5	5.4	8.7
Excellent	31	33	32	29	26	1.71	1.32	1.43	2.14	4.63	5.4	4.0	4.4	7.5	*
Good	22	34	22	23	11	.92	1.20	1.02	.82	.32	4.1	3.6	4.7	3.6	*
Fair	18	*	21	23	7	.92	*	.86	1.39	.21	5.0	*	*	6.1	*
Poor	10	*	*	7	6	.36	*	*	.17	.23	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participating during December-February 1960-61 by age, physical impairments, sex, and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
. 16. SWIMMING.															
All Classes	3	6	3	2	1	.16	.30	.14	.16	.10	5.6	5.2	4.5	*	*
No impairments	3	6	3	2	1	.18	.32	.14	.17	.15	5.5	5.5	4.3	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3	6	3	5	*	.29	.06	.31	.45	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	6	4	2	#	.17	.21	.18	.19	+	5.5	*	4.9	*	*
Excellent	5	8	5	2	*	.22	.31	.25	.03	*	4.6	*	*	*	*
Good	3	2	3	3	#	.18	.02	.15	.37	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	#	1	#	.06	*	+	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	3	6	3	2	2	.16	.40	.11	.13	.18	5.7	*	*	*	*
Excellent	5	7	4	5	12	.35	.55	.18	.34	1.19	6.6	*	*	*	*
Good	2	5	2	2	#	.10	.20	.08	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
. 17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.															
All Classes	36	57	36	29	27	4.88	7.19	4.49	3.73	6.28	13.6	12.6	12.4	13.0	23.6
No impairments	37	57	36	30	31	4.80	7.36	4.25	3.55	6.95	12.8	13.0	11.7	11.8	22.8
Impairments not limiting	33	59	37	23	*	5.38	4.12	5.99	2.86	*	16.2	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	24		32	21	19	5.42		7.72	4.88	4.39	22.7		24.2	23.3	*
State of Health - Male	31	50	28	25	33	4.40	7.20	3.32	3.12	8.19	14.1	14.5	11.8	12.6	24.7
Excellent	35	59	28	26	*	4.28	8.56	2.65	2.74	*	12.1	14.6	9.3	10.6	*
Good	29	31	28	25	41	4.52	3.37	4.38	2.81	11.61	15.6	*	15.4	11.1	28.2
Fair	26	*	24	26	28	4.14	*	2.19	4.03	5.11	15.9	*	*	15.8	*
Poor	29	*	*	20	31	5.71	*	*	3.72	7.00	19.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	40	64	43	32	21	5.32	7.19	5.54	4.29	4.73	13.1	11.2	12.7	13.3	22.1
Excellent	48	65	46	34	37	6.55	7.30	5.94	4.64	15.58	13.7	11.2	12.9	13.6	*
Good	42	67	43	34	26	5.36	8.16	5.65	4.20	3.77	12.8	12.1	13.1	12.3	*
Fair	31	*	38	29	21	4.08	*	3.90	4.44	4.04	13.1	*	10.4	15.1	*
Poor	19	*	*	26	10	1.86	*	*	3.48	.87	9.7	*	*	*	*
. 18. WATER SKIING.															
All Classes	#	#	#	#	#	.01	.06	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
No impairments	#	#	#	#	#	.01	.06	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Impairments not limiting	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	#	*	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	#	#	#	#	#	.02	.11	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	.08	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by age, physical impairments, sex, and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

19. ICE SKATING.

All Classes	7	24	7	1	#	.52	2.44	.32	.06	.01	7.5	10.1	4.9	*	*
No impairments	8	24	7	2	1	.57	2.49	.32	.07	.01	7.6	10.4	4.8	*	*
Impairments not limiting	4	28	3	#	*	.31	1.53	.33	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		7	#	#	.09		.28	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	8	22	8	2	1	.56	2.39	.38	.07	.02	7.3	11.1	4.6	*	*
Excellent	13	26	10	5	*	.98	2.81	.49	.14	*	7.8	10.8	5.0	*	*
Good	6	14	7	#	2	.41	1.90	.30	.09	.05	7.1	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	7	#	#	.09	*	.25	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	6	27	5	1	#	.47	2.49	.27	.05	+	7.6	9.3	5.3	*	*
Excellent	11	30	8	1	#	.79	2.51	.35	.02	+	6.9	8.5	4.6	*	*
Good	5	25	4	1	#	.35	1.99	.25	.03	+	7.2	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	1	1	#	.33	*	.10	.12	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

20. SLEDDING OR TOBOGGANING.

All Classes	9	31	9	1	#	.44	2.11	.27	.04	+	4.9	6.7	3.2	*	*
No impairments	10	31	9	2	#	.47	2.07	.27	.05	+	4.9	6.8	3.1	*	*
Impairments not limiting	9	44	9	#	*	.37	2.81	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	3		6	#	1	.18		.48	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	10	34	10	2	#	.57	2.82	.28	.05	+	5.6	8.3	2.9	*	*
Excellent	15	37	11	3	*	.70	2.19	.27	.08	*	4.5	5.9	2.5	*	*
Good	9	26	10	3	#	.70	4.24	.34	.07	+	7.9	*	3.4	*	*
Fair	4	*	6	1	#	.19	*	.14	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.01	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	8	29	8	1	#	.32	1.38	.27	.03	+	4.1	4.8	3.5	*	*
Excellent	12	28	10	1	2	.46	1.22	.31	.05	.02	3.7	4.4	2.9	*	*
Good	8	34	7	2	#	.36	1.72	.31	.04	+	4.5	5.1	4.2	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	#	#	.07	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.01. ADJUSTED SAMPLE PERSONS.**															
All						4447	1034	1190	1525	698					
NE						1074	875	54	86	59					
NC						1270	39	920	145	166					
S						1552	91	147	1199	115					
W						531	26	65	88	352					
Same region															
Same state						2395	700	715	815	165					
Different state						951	175	205	384	187					
.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.															
All	1	1	1	1	1	.03	.01	.03	.05	.03	2.9	*	*	*	*
NE	1	1	#	7	#	.02	.02	+	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
NC	1	#	1	3	3	.06	+	.04	.23	.04	*	*	*	*	*
S	1	1	#	1	4	.02	.01	+	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
W	1	*	2	1	1	.02	*	.02	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	1	1	1	1	2	.03	.01	.05	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Different state	1	2	#	#	1	.01	.03	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.															
All	11	10	8	11	16	.45	.47	.35	.43	.63	4.2	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.0
NE	11	11	2	17	17	.45	.44	.06	.38	.95	4.1	4.2	*	*	*
NC	10	5	9	13	14	.40	.18	.41	.41	.36	3.9	*	4.4	*	*
S	10	7	5	10	15	.47	1.00	.18	.44	.71	4.7	*	*	4.3	*
W	14	*	6	12	17	.53	*	.11	.31	.69	3.7	*	*	*	4.1
Same region															
Same state	11	12	10	10	22	.52	.52	.46	.48	1.01	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.6
Different state	10	5	8	11	12	.30	.14	.24	.37	.42	3.1	*	*	3.3	*
.04. BICYCLING.															
All	6	4	9	5	7	.87	.73	.50	1.40	.54	14.2	20.5	10.5	16.5	7.9
NE	3	3	2	8	3	.50	.50	.07	1.03	.20	14.6	*	*	*	*
NC	4	#	5	3	2	.43	+	.50	.58	.04	10.9	*	10.6	*	*
S	9	10	5	9	11	1.44	2.73	.68	1.46	1.17	16.1	*	*	15.9	*
W	8	*	9	9	8	1.04	*	.55	2.50	.63	12.3	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	7	3	5	10	13	.87	.59	.56	1.44	.65	13.3	*	11.8	15.1	*
Different state	5	2	4	8	4	.81	.14	.27	1.49	.61	14.8	*	*	17.9	*
.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.															
All	3	1	2	5	1	.12	.03	.04	.28	.03	4.6	*	*	5.5	*
NE	2	1	4	10	#	.05	.02	.09	.31	+	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	#	1	9	#	.08	+	.04	.41	+	*	*	*	*	*
S	4	2	2	4	#	.22	.12	.03	.28	+	6.1	*	*	6.3	*
W	2	*	2	3	3	.05	*	.03	.05	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	1	1	4	4	.13	.02	.03	.33	.09	6.1	*	*	8.3	*
Different state	3	#	2	5	2	.09	+	.09	.17	.02	*	*	*	*	*
.06. CAMPING.															
All	2	1	1	3	2	.07	.07	.07	.09	.06	3.7	*	*	2.9	*
NE	1	1	#	1	3	.07	.08	+	.01	.05	*	*	*	*	*
NC	1	#	1	1	2	.06	+	.08	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
S	3	1	#	3	3	.09	.01	+	.09	.17	3.3	*	*	3.2	*
W	3	*	3	11	1	.08	*	.17	.24	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	1	1	3	2	.09	.09	.09	.10	.05	4.8	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	1	1	3	1	.05	.03	.04	.08	.01	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

** The difference in each column between "All" and the sum of the four row regions is the number with previous residence outside the United States.

TABLE 3.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by present and previous major region

Previous region	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	51	46	52	51	58	4.66	4.41	4.59	4.90	4.58	9.1	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.9
NE	49	47	50	65	58	4.92	4.72	4.59	7.01	5.17	10.0	10.0	*	10.8	9.0
NC	52	46	51	54	52	4.34	1.69	4.47	4.95	3.69	8.4	*	8.7	9.2	7.0
S	50	47	53	49	55	4.63	3.52	4.27	4.78	4.37	9.3	7.4	8.0	9.8	8.0
W	60	*	62	60	63	4.97	*	7.35	4.65	4.86	8.3	*	12.0	7.7	7.7
Same region															
Same state	50	49	52	48	62	4.74	5.12	4.47	4.64	4.85	9.4	10.4	8.6	9.7	7.8
Different state	51	40	48	52	64	4.54	3.11	4.45	5.09	4.86	8.9	*	9.3	9.9	7.6
.08. FISHING.															
All	9	4	6	16	7	.38	.26	.29	.64	.18	4.1	7.0	4.7	3.9	2.5
NE	5	3	2	19	3	.31	.26	.20	1.02	.08	6.8	*	*	*	*
NC	7	3	6	14	5	.32	.26	.31	.59	.11	4.6	*	4.9	*	*
S	16	9	7	18	12	.57	.33	.18	.66	.30	3.7	*	*	3.8	*
W	6	*	3	5	7	.15	*	.12	.06	.19	2.5	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	10	4	6	19	7	.41	.29	.23	.71	.18	4.1	*	4.1	3.6	*
Different state	10	2	9	14	7	.43	.18	.60	.57	.20	4.5	*	*	4.2	*
.09. HIKING.															
All	2	1	3	2	2	.05	.04	.07	.06	.03	2.7	*	2.6	3.2	*
NE	2	2	2	2	3	.05	.04	.02	.10	.03	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	#	3	2	#	.06	+	.08	.03	+	2.7	*	*	*	*
S	2	#	1	2	3	.05	+	.02	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
W	2	*	2	5	2	.07	*	.03	.23	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	2	3	2	3	.06	.04	.09	.06	.06	2.8	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	2	2	2	1	.04	.07	.07	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
.10. HORSEBACK RIDING.															
All	3	3	2	4	4	.20	.13	.19	.28	.17	6.5	*	*	7.3	*
NE	2	2	2	2	3	.14	.14	.04	.05	.27	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	3	3	1	1	.19	.03	.22	.09	.11	7.9	*	*	*	*
S	4	5	1	4	7	.28	.05	.08	.33	.10	6.8	*	*	8.1	*
W	4	*	2	6	4	.16	*	.03	.10	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	4	3	3	5	6	.31	.17	.28	.45	.31	8.0	*	*	9.4	*
Different state	2	1	1	3	2	.07	.03	.01	.09	.13	*	*	*	*	*
.11. HUNTING.															
All	11	6	11	18	5	.80	.62	.62	1.33	.22	7.1	9.7	5.8	7.4	4.7
NE	5	6	7	1	#	.57	.67	.37	.02	+	10.5	11.1	*	*	*
NC	10	3	11	10	3	.49	.05	.63	.24	.09	5.2	*	5.8	*	*
S	18	10	12	20	10	1.33	.42	.82	1.57	.30	7.4	*	*	7.8	*
W	8	*	8	18	5	.49	*	.32	1.33	.30	6.3	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	13	6	11	22	6	1.05	.64	.71	1.82	.49	8.0	10.9	6.3	8.2	*
Different state	10	7	9	15	4	.66	.81	.32	1.02	.14	6.4	*	*	6.6	*
.12. NATURE WALKS															
All	10	8	8	12	11	.62	.31	.33	1.01	.68	6.3	4.1	4.4	8.4	6.0
NE	9	8	11	13	8	.40	.33	.26	1.16	.39	4.6	4.1	*	*	*
NC	8	#	8	11	8	.35	+	.36	.37	.32	4.3	*	4.5	*	*
S	11	7	2	12	13	.81	.30	.09	.97	.40	7.5	*	*	8.1	*
W	12	*	9	17	13	1.16	*	.51	2.59	1.00	9.2	*	*	*	7.8
Same region															
Same state	10	8	9	13	13	.47	.31	.27	.81	.33	4.5	3.9	3.1	6.0	*
Different state	9	9	6	9	13	1.07	.42	.70	1.32	1.59	12.0	*	*	14.9	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.13. PICNICKING.															
All	8	4	5	10	17	.21	.10	.19	.28	.29	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.7
NE	6	4	4	21	17	.13	.08	.11	.47	.41	2.1	1.9	*	*	*
NC	7	#	5	16	11	.15	+	.14	.34	.12	2.2	*	2.7	*	*
S	9	4	4	9	22	.25	.37	.06	.26	.38	2.9	*	*	3.0	*
W	16	*	9	15	18	.42	*	1.25	.28	.33	2.7	*	*	*	1.8
Same region															
Same state	7	4	4	8	22	.17	.09	.11	.26	.39	2.6	2.0	*	3.4	1.8
Different state	9	3	8	10	14	.21	.03	.23	.25	.27	2.2	*	*	2.4	*
.14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All	15	11	12	19	20	2.58	1.44	1.97	3.43	3.48	16.9	12.7	16.6	18.4	17.6
NE	12	11	11	17	15	1.53	1.26	2.00	4.35	1.03	13.1	11.5	*	*	*
NC	12	10	12	8	14	1.82	1.33	1.89	.75	2.47	15.6	*	15.8	*	*
S	19	14	13	20	22	3.58	3.47	2.05	3.67	4.70	18.6	*	*	18.2	*
W	20	*	9	19	22	3.68	*	3.06	4.01	3.93	18.6	*	*	*	17.7
Same region															
Same state	17	12	13	23	33	2.93	1.53	1.99	4.18	6.81	16.9	12.3	15.6	18.5	20.8
Different state	12	5	9	15	13	1.68	.17	1.56	2.58	1.39	14.5	*	*	17.1	*
.15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All	24	15	23	26	33	1.17	.66	1.31	1.31	1.38	4.9	4.4	5.7	5.0	4.2
NE	19	15	28	43	32	.94	.72	1.91	2.31	1.34	4.9	4.6	*	5.4	*
NC	24	18	23	28	31	1.21	.31	1.21	1.50	1.20	5.0	*	5.3	5.4	3.9
S	24	12	16	25	36	1.08	.37	.57	1.16	1.49	4.6	*	*	4.7	4.2
W	32	*	35	34	33	1.81	*	3.95	2.07	1.46	5.6	*	*	6.1	4.4
Same region															
Same state	20	15	21	23	28	.96	.74	1.19	.92	1.15	4.7	5.0	5.6	4.1	4.1
Different state	28	17	27	28	38	1.40	.61	1.25	1.66	1.74	5.0	3.5	4.6	5.9	4.6
.16. SWIMMING.															
All	3	2	2	3	5	.16	.14	.09	.19	.26	5.6	*	*	6.2	4.7
NE	3	2	6	12	5	.22	.11	.44	1.17	.14	7.1	*	*	*	*
NC	3	#	2	6	4	.08	+	.08	.14	.05	3.2	*	*	*	*
S	3	3	1	2	8	.18	.44	.01	.14	.57	7.0	*	*	*	*
W	5	*	3	3	6	.21	*	.23	.03	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	2	2	2	8	.13	.11	.09	.12	.46	6.0	*	*	*	*
Different state	3	3	1	4	4	.14	.15	.05	.20	.10	4.3	*	*	*	*
.17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	36	42	32	36	34	4.88	6.58	4.33	4.41	4.33	13.6	15.5	13.6	12.4	12.6
NE	42	43	43	50	31	6.47	6.25	4.94	9.67	6.53	15.2	14.7	*	19.3	*
NC	32	38	32	34	27	4.51	10.00	4.58	3.56	3.62	14.2	*	14.4	10.5	13.4
S	34	40	31	34	36	4.25	7.50	3.37	4.01	5.34	12.3	18.9	11.0	11.6	15.0
W	37	*	29	41	37	3.80	*	2.62	6.15	3.42	10.1	*	*	15.0	9.2
Same region															
Same state	37	43	34	34	41	4.71	6.06	4.86	3.79	2.86	12.7	14.2	14.4	11.0	6.9
Different state	34	42	25	34	34	4.64	7.02	3.60	4.47	3.91	13.8	16.6	14.5	13.0	11.6
.18. WATER SKIING.															
All	#	#	#	#	1	.01	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
NE	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
NC	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
S	#	#	1	#	#	.02	+	.01	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
W	1	*	#	#	1	.01	*	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	#	#	#	#	2	.02	+	+	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Different state	#	#	#	1	1	+	+	+	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during December-February 1960-61 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
. 19. ICE SKATING.															
All	7	13	12	2	2	.52	.99	.98	.05	.05	7.5	7.8	8.3	*	*
NE	11	13	9	6	#	.82	.91	1.33	.14	+	7.2	7.1	*	*	*
NC	10	8	13	1	#	.85	.67	1.15	.01	+	8.5	*	8.5	*	*
S	3	13	6	2	2	.17	1.89	.18	.05	.03	6.4	*	*	*	*
W	3	*	2	#	3	.11	*	.02	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	9	14	15	1	2	.69	.98	1.29	.06	.02	7.3	6.8	8.4	*	*
Different state	4	7	7	2	4	.31	.66	.67	.04	.16	7.3	*	*	*	*
. 20. SLEDDING OR TOBOGGANING.															
All	9	15	11	6	4	.44	1.05	.37	.24	.09	4.9	7.2	3.3	4.2	*
NE	14	15	7	13	#	.97	1.07	.26	1.15	+	7.2	7.1	*	*	*
NC	10	8	12	8	2	.35	.21	.42	.28	.05	3.4	*	3.5	*	*
S	6	15	7	5	3	.24	1.04	.21	.19	.11	3.9	*	*	3.5	*
W	5	*	8	2	5	.19	*	.11	.05	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	11	16	14	5	5	.54	1.08	.49	.21	.12	5.1	6.8	3.6	4.5	*
Different state	7	11	7	7	6	.31	1.01	.19	.14	.13	4.1	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 3.12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second or third choice) for selected activities, winter period of 1960-61 by degree of participation in selected activities during December-February 1960-61

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	All	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)											
		Swimming				Fishing				Boating			
		All	0	1-5	6 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
Preferences	All	All	0	1-5	6 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
(Participation activity)	--	3.	2.	26.	24.	16.	11.	58.	75.	1.	1.	3.	26.
First choice	--	1.	1.	15.	7.	7.	4.	28.	43.	#	#	3.	7.
Second choice	--	1.	1.	9.	14.	7.	5.	24.	25.	#	#	#	12.
Third choice	--	#	#	2.	2.	2.	2.	6.	7.	#	#	#	7.
Water activities													
Swimming	3.		--	--	--		2.	4.	3.		2.	1.	10.
Fishing	16.		16.	19.	33.		--	--	--		15.	48.	48.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	1.		1.	2.	7.		1.	1.	7.		--	--	--
Water skiing	#		#	3.	5.		#	1.	#		#	1.	2.
Land activities													
Camping	2.		2.	2.	#		2.	3.	1.		2.	#	5.
Hunting	16.		17.	8.	10.		14.	38.	36.		16.	38.	19.
Hiking	3.		3.	8.	7.		3.	3.	4.		3.	4.	2.
Nature walks	2.		2.	#	2.		2.	2.	3.		2.	3.	2.
Other active activities													
Picnicking	4.		3.	8.	2.		3.	9.	2.		4.	1.	5.
Walking for pleasure	17.		17.	6.	19.		17.	10.	13.		17.	11.	12.
Horseback riding	3.		3.	#	5.		2.	10.	5.		3.	10.	#
Bicycling	2.		2.	5.	2.		2.	8.	5.		2.	1.	5.
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	19.		19.	14.	7.		20.	14.	8.		19.	14.	14.
Sightseeing	8.		7.	12.	2.		8.	5.	4.		7.	10.	7.
Attending outdoor sports events *	7.		8.	2.	2.		7.	7.	5.		7.	7.	5.
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	#		#	#	#		#	1.	#		#	#	#
Winter activities													
Ice skating	18.		18.	23.	17.		19.	14.	10.		18.	14.	7.
Snow skiing	6.		6.	10.	17.		6.	6.	6.		6.	3.	2.
Sledding or tobogganing	12.		11.	17.	17.		12.	11.	8.		12.	14.	5.
Limited preferences													
No first choice	23.		24.	11.	10.		25.	3.	6.		23.	17.	10.
First but no second choice	22.		22.	14.	17.		23.	17.	15.		22.	11.	12.
Second but no third choice	23.		23.	12.	14.		22.	21.	32.		22.	23.	31.
Adjusted sample persons	4447		4317	88	42		4035	270	142		4334	71	42

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3.12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, winter period 1960-61, by degree of participation in selected activities during December-February 1960-61

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	All	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)											
		Camping				Hunting				Hiking			
		All	0	1-3	4 or + more	All	0	1-6	7 or more	All	0	1-2	3 or more
(Participation activity)	--	2.	1.	17.		16.	8.	75.	92.	3.	2.	22.	31.
First choice	--	1.	1.	5.		11.	5.	53.	73.	1.	1.	5.	3.
Second choice	--	1.	#	10.		4.	2.	17.	11.	1.	1.	5.	9.
Third choice	--	#	#	2.		2.	1.	6.	8.	1.	1.	12.	19.
Water activities													
Swimming	3.		3.	3.			3.	1.	1.		3.	5.	#
Fishing	16.		16.	36.			13.	39.	41.		16.	12.	19.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	1.		1.	#			1.	1.	2.		1.	#	#
Water skiing	#		#	#			#	1.	#		#	#	#
Land activities													
Camping	2.		--	--	--		2.	1.	2.		2.	#	25.
Hunting	16.		16.	46.			--	--	--		17.	14.	19.
Hiking	3.		3.	7.			3.	5.	#		--	--	--
Nature walks	2.		2.	2.			3.	1.	3.		2.	5.	6.
Other active activities													
Picnicking	4.		4.	2.			4.	2.	1.		4.	#	#
Walking for pleasure	17.		17.	3.			18.	5.	10.		17.	9.	12.
Horseback riding	3.		3.	5.			3.	5.	6.		3.	5.	3.
Bicycling	2.		2.	5.			2.	3.	1.		2.	5.	6.
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	19.		19.	8.			20.	12.	13.		19.	16.	3.
Sightseeing	8.		8.	3.			8.	4.	5.		8.	2.	6.
Attending outdoor sports events *	7.		7.	2.			7.	8.	8.		7.	10.	3.
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	#		#	#			#	#	#		#	#	#
Winter activities													
Ice skating	18.		18.	19.			18.	19.	10.		18.	34.	50.
Snow skiing	6.		6.	12.			6.	8.	7.		6.	14.	9.
Sledding or tobogganing	12.		11.	20.			12.	10.	9.		11.	34.	41.
Limited preferences													
No first choice	23.		24.	2.			26.	5.	1.		24.	2.	#
First but no second choice	22.		22.	8.			23.	13.	20.		22.	17.	#
Second but no third choice	23.		22.	29.			22.	26.	28.		23.	10.	12.
Adjusted sample persons	4447		4360	59	28		3947	355	145		4357	58	32

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.
Less than .5 percent. + Percent participating omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 3.12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, winter period 1960-61, by degree of participation in selected activities during December-February 1960-61

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	All	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)											
		Picnicking				Driving				Sightseeing			
		All	0	1-2	3 or more	All	0	1-8	9 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more
(Participation activity)	--	4.	3.	14.	10.	19.	11.	24.	32.	8.	5.	12.	19.
First choice	--	1.	1.	3.	5.	9.	6.	12.	16.	2.	2.	5.	3.
Second choice	--	1.	1.	5.	4.	6.	3.	8.	9.	3.	2.	5.	8.
Third choice	--	1.	1.	6.	1.	4.	2.	4.	7.	2.	1.	2.	7.
Water activities													
Swimming	3.		2.	5.	4.		2.	2.	4.		2.	3.	4.
Fishing	16.		15.	21.	35.		15.	15.	19.		16.	16.	20.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	1.		1.	#	5.		1.	1.	2.		1.	2.	3.
Water skiing	#		#	1.	2.		#	#	1.		#	#	1.
Land activities													
Camping	2.		2.	2.	5.		2.	2.	1.		1.	2.	5.
Hunting	16.		17.	10.	24.		17.	17.	16.		16.	16.	20.
Hiking	3.		2.	7.	6.		2.	3.	2.		2.	7.	4.
Nature walks	2.		2.	6.	1.		2.	3.	3.		2.	5.	2.
Other active activities													
Picnicking	4.		--	--	--		3.	4.	5.		3.	5.	5.
Walking for pleasure	17.		17.	11.	13.		15.	18.	19.		17.	16.	21.
Horseback riding	3.		3.	4.	4.		2.	3.	4.		2.	4.	5.
Bicycling	2.		2.	6.	8.		2.	3.	2.		2.	3.	3.
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	19.		19.	23.	11.		--	--	--		17.	22.	29.
Sightseeing	8.		7.	8.	11.		6.	9.	10.		--	--	--
Attending outdoor sports events *	7.		7.	12.	6.		6.	9.	8.		7.	9.	11.
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	#		#	1.	#		#	1.	1.		#	#	1.
Winter activities													
Ice skating	18.		18.	16.	16.		14.	22.	23.		17.	23.	18.
Snow skiing	6.		6.	8.	9.		5.	7.	8.		6.	7.	7.
Sledding or tobogganing	12.		11.	17.	19.		8.	15.	15.		10.	17.	16.
Limited preferences													
No first choice	23.		25.	7.	9.		33.	16.	11.		28.	10.	8.
First but no second choice	22.		23.	19.	10.		24.	22.	18.		23.	19.	15.
Second but no third choice	23.		23.	22.	21.		20.	26.	25.		22.	25.	21.
Adjusted sample persons	4447		4073	277	97		2166	1518	763		3391	708	348

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 3. 16 Percent of persons 12 years and over desiring outdoor recreation activities not engaged in and reason for non-participation by activity, winter period 1960-61

National Recreation Survey Data								
Desired activity not engaged in:	Percent of persons	Reason for not participating - percent of persons desiring						
		All reasons	Facilities too crowded inadequate or distant	Lack of:				All other reasons
				Equipment	Money	Time *	Ability #	
All persons	100							
No activity	68							
All activities	32	100	30	10	7	18	23	13
Fishing	2	100	20	7	9	24	13	27
Playing outdoor games or sports+	2	100	16	3	4	30	28	17
Horseback riding	1	100	15	33	11	13	9	20
Hunting	2	100	10	8	8	36	20	18
Ice skating	7	100	35	8	1	13	34	9
Snow skiing	12	100	39	9	9	14	22	7
Sledding or tobogganing	2	100	42	12	2	12	21	11
All other activities	5	100	16	15	9	19	20	20

* Lack of time because of family responsibilities (3 percent), because of work (14 percent) for all activities.

Unable because of lack of skill (8 percent), age (4 percent), physical condition (8 percent), and fear (3 percent).

+ Persons desiring baseball unspecified with respect to active or passive (less than . 5 percent of sample persons) have been omitted.

TABLE 3. 34 Percent of persons 12 years and over with some leisure time available and with some outdoor recreation; hours of leisure and of outdoor recreation per person per day; and percent of leisure time available spent on outdoor recreation during weekdays, weekends and holidays, March 1961, by family income and age-sex

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristics	Percent of persons						Hours per person per day**						Percent of leisure available spent on outdoor recreation		
	Some leisure available			Some time on outdoor recreation			Leisure			Outdoor recreation					
	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†
All Classes	70	82	71	17	25	16	2.75	4.50	3.50	.25	.75	.50	14	18	15
Family Income															
Less than \$ 1,500	77	87	77	19	26	16	3.25	5.00	4.25	.50	.75	.50	13	16	10
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	72	83	72	17	24	12	3.00	4.50	3.50	.25	.75	.25	13	19	10
3,000 - 4,499	69	83	69	21	24	15	2.50	4.25	3.00	.50	.75	.50	17	18	15
4,500 - 5,999	73	82	71	12	21	14	2.75	4.50	3.50	.25	.75	.50	11	15	13
6,000 - 7,999	71	80	73	16	25	18	2.50	4.25	3.50	.25	.75	.50	12	18	18
8,000 - 9,999	65	81	72	16	26	19	2.50	4.50	3.50	.50	.75	.75	16	18	18
10,000 - 14,999	68	81	70	19	31	22	2.50	4.25	3.50	.25	.75	.75	14	20	20
15,000 - 19,999	61	79	64	15	38	15	2.50	4.50	3.50	.50	1.25	.50	18	29	15
20,000 and over	70	79	63	23	40	23	2.50	4.50	3.00	.50	1.50	.75	22	34	28
Age															
Male - All	70	83	71	18	28	18	2.75	5.00	3.75	.50	1.00	.50	15	19	16
12 - 13	93	92	86	70	64	60	3.50	6.00	3.50	1.50	2.25	1.75	43	39	49
14 - 17	87	92	87	49	50	44	3.25	6.00	4.25	1.00	1.75	1.25	35	30	31
18 - 24	72	87	70	18	29	18	3.00	5.25	3.50	.50	1.25	.75	15	22	19
25 - 44	59	80	63	8	26	9	2.25	4.50	3.25	.25	.75	.25	9	19	10
45 - 64	66	77	66	10	19	12	2.75	4.50	3.50	.25	.50	.50	9	13	13
65 or more	86	90	86	18	18	14	4.50	6.00	5.75	.50	.50	.25	9	8	6
Female - All	71	81	72	16	22	15	2.50	4.00	3.25	.25	.75	.50	12	16	14
12 - 13	92	95	91	47	58	45	3.25	5.75	3.75	1.00	1.75	1.25	33	33	34
14 - 17	83	92	85	33	46	31	2.75	5.25	3.75	.50	1.50	1.00	19	27	27
18 - 24	65	78	69	14	19	15	2.25	3.75	3.00	.25	.50	.50	12	13	16
25 - 44	64	77	65	12	21	10	2.00	3.50	2.75	.25	.75	.25	11	18	11
45 - 64	69	80	70	13	18	14	2.50	3.75	3.25	.25	.50	.50	11	12	13
65 or more	82	85	82	9	10	8	3.75	4.75	4.50	.25	.25	.25	5	5	6

* Randomly selected Mondays through Fridays during mid-March 1961.

Randomly selected Saturdays and Sundays during mid-March 1961.

+ Washington's Birthday 1961.

** Estimated from grouped data and rounded to nearest quarter hour.

TABLE 4.01 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by activity

National Recreation Survey															
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
Fishing	21	12	20	31	16	1.07	.78	.91	1.59	.92	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.6
Canoeing	1	1	1	1	1	.02	.01	.04	.01	.03	2.6	*	*	*	*
Sailing	#	#	#	#	1	.01	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Other boating	8	4	8	12	8	.25	.12	.21	.40	.25	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3
Swimming	11	6	7	17	19	.53	.28	.32	.76	.89	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
Water skiing	1	#	1	2	2	.05	.01	.02	.10	.11	3.8	*	*	4.0	*
Camping	4	2	2	5	7	.13	.03	.09	.17	.27	3.6	*	*	3.3	4.0
Hunting	3	2	2	5	3	.14	.10	.05	.27	.12	5.0	*	*	5.8	*
Bicycling	8	7	8	7	10	1.60	1.58	1.63	1.55	1.68	20.1	22.1	19.8	21.0	17.1
Horseback riding	5	3	5	5	8	.42	.19	.46	.58	.39	8.7	6.8	10.0	11.7	4.9
Playing outdoor games or sports	27	27	27	26	26	3.73	3.69	3.28	3.96	4.25	14.0	13.7	11.9	15.2	16.2
Picnicking	27	17	28	29	40	.56	.34	.50	.66	.88	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
Walking for pleasure	33	37	30	28	42	4.49	5.19	4.12	3.87	5.18	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.8	12.2
Driving for pleasure	51	50	48	49	63	5.05	4.82	4.61	5.20	5.93	9.8	9.6	9.5	10.7	9.3
Sightseeing	27	22	23	27	41	1.16	1.06	1.16	1.07	1.50	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.7
Attending outdoor sports events	18	16	15	21	22	.75	.71	.50	.98	.88	4.2	4.5	3.2	4.7	4.0
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	3	2	2	4	5	.07	.04	.02	.12	.09	2.2	*	*	3.5	1.7
Mountain climbing	#	#	#	1	1	.03	.01	+	.08	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Hiking	2	2	2	2	2	.05	.04	.04	.07	.04	2.4	*	*	2.9	*
Nature walks	12	9	11	12	16	.64	.61	.72	.57	.69	5.5	6.6	6.3	4.8	4.3
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	#	5	.04	.03	.03	.01	.12	2.0	*	*	*	2.4
Ice skating	1	2	1	#	1	.03	.08	.01	+	.01	3.3	*	*	*	*
Snow skiing	#	1	#	#	#	.01	.02	.01	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Sledding or tobogganing	2	3	3	1	1	.07	.13	.09	.04	.03	4.0	4.9	3.2	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during March-May 1961: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Days per person				
	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4464	1160	1291	1313	700
Male (age in years)	2134	580	583	634	337
12 - 17	326	79	82	118	47
18 - 24	244	68	59	77	40
25 - 44	734	196	213	201	124
45 - 64	594	169	148	179	98
65 and over	236	68	81	59	28
Female (age in years)	2330	580	708	679	363
12 - 17	316	74	92	93	57
18 - 24	283	60	99	86	38
25 - 44	800	216	236	221	127
45 - 64	639	151	187	202	99
65 and over	292	79	94	77	42
Residence in SMA	2530	919	717	489	405
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1011	483	312	58	158
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	848	228	237	272	111
Rural	671	208	168	159	136
Not in SMA	1934	241	574	824	295
Urban	658	98	147	302	111
Rural, Farm	391	29	122	156	84
Rural, Non-Farm	885	114	305	366	100
Family Income					
Less than \$1,500	442	74	107	210	51
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	566	110	144	241	71
3,000 - 4,499	728	204	196	235	93
4,500 - 5,999	896	226	274	240	156
6,000 - 7,999	786	220	260	175	131
8,000 - 9,999	404	122	119	84	79
10,000 - 14,999	331	90	100	71	70
15,000 and over	171	70	55	23	23
Education, age 25 or over	3284	876	952	938	518
4 yrs. or less	242	57	38	127	20
5 - 7 yrs.	415	98	108	150	59
8 yrs.	576	154	218	135	69
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	573	160	163	167	83
4 yrs.	939	259	265	233	182
College 1 - 3 yrs.	281	74	84	64	59
4 yrs. or more	258	74	76	62	46
White	3995	1074	1201	1095	625
Non-white	469	86	90	218	75
All employed, 14 and over	2205	574	629	658	344
Professional, technical and kindred workers	262	78	71	51	62
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	222	52	69	62	39
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	453	117	133	141	62
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	298	84	84	83	47
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	536	166	136	169	65
Service workers (including private)	258	63	65	79	51
Farm workers	176	14	71	73	18

* Employment status and occupation were unknown for 81 adjusted sample persons 14 years and over.

TABLE 4.02.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	2	2	4	5	.07	.04	.02	.12	.09	2.2	*	*	3.5	1.7
Male (age in years)	3	2	2	3	4	.06	.04	.02	.12	.07	2.4	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	5	5	9	4	2	.15	.10	.09	.25	.06	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	6	#	8	10	.18	.12	+	.43	.10	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	1	3	4	.04	.01	.02	.05	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	#	2	.01	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	4	1	#	*	.02	.04	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	2	2	4	6	.07	.03	.03	.13	.11	2.1	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	5	4	11	2	.13	.11	.04	.28	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	2	5	5	11	.08	.02	.05	.06	.34	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	2	#	5	10	.10	.02	+	.24	.15	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	2	2	2	2	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	1	1	#	7	.03	.01	.06	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	3	2	1	3	7	.04	.03	.02	.04	.13	1.6	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	3	2	1	3	8	.04	.03	.01	.03	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	3	2	2	4	4	.05	.04	.04	.05	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	3	2	1	1	8	.05	.02	.01	.03	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	3	3	3	4	3	.10	.06	.03	.17	.03	2.9	*	*	4.5	*
Urban	5	5	4	7	2	.21	.09	.04	.39	.02	4.1	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	3	*	3	#	7	.05	*	.04	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	2	#	2	3	#	.04	+	.02	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2	3	1	#	6	.02	.03	.01	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	5	5	2	6	8	.17	.06	.02	.33	.14	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	1	2	2	8	.04	.04	.03	.03	.09	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	1	1	5	5	.08	.01	.01	.18	.12	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	3	1	3	4	.04	.03	.03	.06	.08	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	1	6	1	5	.04	.01	.06	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	6	2	10	3	.08	.10	.02	.15	.04	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	3	3	4	*	*	.04	.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	1	1	2	5	.04	.02	.02	.07	.08	2.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	1	#	#	3	.01	.01	+	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	2	2	#	#	7	.03	.02	.05	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	#	1	4	4	.04	+	.01	.11	.04	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	2	#	3	3	.06	.02	+	.19	.05	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	4	3	1	8	7	.06	.05	.01	.08	.12	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	1	3	#	15	.07	.03	.03	+	.28	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	2	4	5	.06	.04	.02	.12	.08	2.1	*	*	3.4	1.7
Non-white	3	1	2	3	8	.09	.02	.02	.13	.12	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	1	3	4	.06	.03	.01	.13	.07	2.6	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	#	4	#	6	.04	+	.04	+	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	#	2	#	+	+	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	3	#	6	5	.12	.03	+	.32	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	#	2	#	.03	.02	+	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	2	1	4	3	.07	.05	.01	.17	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	2	#	3	8	.03	.02	+	.05	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	1	#	*	.03	*	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	18	16	15	21	22	.75	.71	.50	.98	.88	4.2	4.5	3.2	4.7	4.0
Male (age in years)	23	23	20	26	23	.98	1.10	.69	1.17	.89	4.3	4.8	3.6	4.6	3.8
12 - 17	46	52	40	47	47	2.51	3.27	1.85	2.74	1.81	5.4	6.3	4.6	5.9	*
18 - 24	34	37	27	32	40	1.16	1.57	.80	1.17	1.00	3.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	21	20	20	24	21	.66	.54	.48	.93	.73	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.9	*
45 - 64	14	14	12	17	10	.48	.54	.48	.57	.22	3.4	*	*	3.3	*
65 and over	8	6	6	7	*	.90	1.12	.40	.71	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	14	8	12	16	21	.55	.31	.34	.80	.87	4.0	3.8	2.8	4.9	4.2
12 - 17	35	26	24	46	47	1.91	1.11	.84	3.15	2.67	5.4	*	*	6.8	*
18 - 24	16	7	18	17	21	.53	.62	.35	.65	.55	3.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	13	6	12	17	21	.45	.15	.36	.71	.70	3.4	*	*	4.1	*
45 - 64	8	5	9	5	13	.21	.11	.21	.13	.50	2.7	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	6	1	4	2	.11	.18	.04	.12	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	19	16	16	25	24	.75	.66	.51	1.14	.90	3.9	4.2	3.1	4.6	3.8
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	20	17	18	29	32	.61	.57	.50	1.07	.80	3.1	3.4	2.9	*	2.5
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	19	17	17	21	23	.94	1.18	.65	.95	1.07	4.9	6.9	3.8	4.4	*
Rural	17	13	13	30	15	.71	.31	.32	1.50	.88	4.1	*	*	5.1	*
Not in SMA	17	15	14	18	20	.76	.88	.49	.88	.85	4.7	5.7	3.4	4.8	4.3
Urban	23	24	16	25	25	1.21	1.40	.51	1.40	1.43	5.3	*	*	5.7	*
Rural, Farm	11	*	12	10	13	.35	*	.48	.40	.17	3.2	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	15	11	14	17	19	.61	.64	.48	.65	.78	3.9	*	3.3	3.9	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	7	9	2	7	14	.16	.24	.07	.16	.25	2.4	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	13	9	10	17	13	.63	.47	.41	.80	.69	4.7	*	*	4.7	*
3,000 - 4,499	17	16	11	20	27	.78	.80	.35	.91	1.29	4.5	5.1	*	4.6	*
4,500 - 5,999	20	17	14	29	20	.73	.62	.34	1.30	.70	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.4	3.5
6,000 - 7,999	20	14	17	27	24	.85	1.14	.46	1.19	.72	4.4	8.3	2.6	4.4	2.9
8,000 - 9,999	25	18	25	33	29	.94	.40	1.12	1.51	.90	3.7	*	4.4	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	20	16	25	23	17	1.10	.68	.84	1.70	1.40	5.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	35	39	33	*	*	1.16	1.16	1.15	*	*	3.4	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	13	11	12	14	16	.46	.38	.35	.56	.61	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.9
4 yrs. or less	5	5	3	6	*	.09	.07	.05	.10	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	8	8	2	13	3	.27	.29	.06	.44	.19	3.5	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	9	8	6	10	20	.41	.21	.22	.40	1.43	4.3	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	13	10	14	17	8	.43	.29	.33	.78	.23	3.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	16	10	15	22	20	.59	.53	.35	.95	.56	3.6	*	2.4	4.3	2.8
College 1 - 3 yrs.	16	14	23	11	17	.64	.41	.90	.28	.93	3.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	19	24	17	10	24	.61	.76	.70	.29	.65	3.3	*	*	*	*
White	18	16	15	20	21	.75	.74	.50	1.00	.81	4.3	4.7	3.3	4.9	3.9
Non-white	23	14	21	23	32	.79	.31	.44	.88	1.47	3.5	*	*	3.8	*
All employed, 14 and over	18	15	14	22	23	.64	.48	.34	.90	.97	3.6	3.2	2.4	4.1	4.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	20	18	14	24	26	.67	.54	.35	1.04	.90	3.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	22	19	25	21	21	.68	.48	.75	.85	.56	3.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	18	11	15	24	24	.60	.37	.30	.89	1.02	3.3	*	*	3.7	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	18	20	18	20	13	.67	.76	.37	.53	1.30	3.6	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	19	14	12	28	26	.71	.46	.36	1.22	.72	3.7	*	*	4.4	*
Service workers (including private)	14	14	5	18	22	.74	.38	.14	1.04	1.51	5.2	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	11	*	8	11	*	.26	*	.10	.42	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.02.04 Bicycling: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	8	7	8	7	10	1.60	1.58	1.63	1.55	1.68	20.1	22.1	19.8	21.0	17.1
Male (age in years)	8	8	9	8	7	2.27	2.20	2.44	2.04	2.57	28.6	28.3	27.3	26.4	*
12 - 17	41	42	51	35	40	13.96	15.56	16.36	9.97	17.15	33.7	37.2	31.9	28.7	*
18 - 24	4	4	#	5	5	.41	.12	+	1.01	.32	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	5	4	2	2	.27	.19	.36	.20	.38	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	+	+	.20	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	8	7	8	7	12	.98	.97	.96	1.09	.86	12.4	14.8	12.6	15.5	6.9
12 - 17	39	34	41	38	46	5.48	7.09	4.76	6.87	2.25	14.0	*	11.5	18.3	*
18 - 24	6	8	5	5	8	1.00	.15	1.92	.28	1.61	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	3	4	4	12	.32	.12	.21	.30	.88	6.3	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	1	#	1	.04	.01	.01	.06	.10	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	8	7	7	8	8	1.65	1.80	1.44	1.89	1.38	21.8	25.4	19.5	23.7	16.4
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	6	6	7	9	4	1.39	1.38	1.82	.72	.82	22.7	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	8	8	6	11	1.60	2.64	1.20	1.62	.28	21.2	*	*	*	*
Rural	10	9	8	11	11	2.08	1.85	1.06	2.76	2.91	21.5	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	8	7	9	7	12	1.54	.75	1.86	1.35	2.10	18.2	*	20.1	19.2	17.7
Urban	10	9	7	7	19	1.40	1.28	1.12	.84	3.41	14.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	7	*	3	11	6	1.55	*	.65	2.19	2.18	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	8	7	12	5	9	1.64	.47	2.70	1.41	.59	19.6	*	21.6	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	1	2	6	4	.93	.20	.68	.70	3.41	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	7	6	5	8	6	.85	1.06	.58	.72	1.48	12.6	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	7	8	6	6	8	1.47	1.10	.72	2.77	.54	21.4	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	6	7	7	11	1.55	.96	2.07	1.41	1.74	21.8	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	6	10	6	14	2.03	2.50	1.77	.76	3.44	23.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	8	14	11	10	1.83	1.99	1.86	2.24	1.10	16.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	10	9	9	15	7	2.78	3.19	3.14	4.31	.19	27.9	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	13	22	*	*	1.86	2.29	2.84	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	2	2	2	1	4	.15	.07	.14	.13	.33	6.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	2	#	2	.03	+	.09	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	1	#	1	#	.01	.01	+	.01	#	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	4	2	2	1	.15	.07	.12	.29	.12	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	1	1	1	5	.12	.05	.08	.10	.33	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	5	3	6	2	10	.46	.03	.27	.11	1.63	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	7	5	9	6	4	.52	.50	.74	.65	.04	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	7	9	6	10	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.56	1.60	20.8	21.9	19.8	25.4	16.1
Non-white	9	5	2	14	9	1.39	1.17	.44	1.53	2.37	15.2	*	*	11.1	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	3	4	3	6	.40	.10	.60	.28	.76	11.3	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	1	3	2	6	.23	.27	.24	.35	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	4	1	2	#	.22	.04	.51	.19	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	5	2	8	2	13	.96	.08	1.59	.51	2.32	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	4	#	4	#	.14	.05	+	.46	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	4	4	2	5	.30	.11	.69	.02	.72	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	2	3	4	10	.36	.02	.18	.20	1.26	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	3	7	*	.16	*	.07	.33	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 02. 05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	8	4	8	12	8	.25	.12	.21	.40	.25	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3
Male (age in years)	10	6	9	15	8	.35	.19	.27	.56	.36	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.6	*
12 - 17	16	8	18	24	9	.63	.13	.56	1.19	.15	3.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	15	9	15	21	12	.42	.34	.61	.42	.28	2.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	10	9	17	10	.47	.33	.32	.66	.67	4.0	*	*	3.8	*
45 - 64	5	2	4	10	3	.14	.07	.05	.28	.16	2.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	1	1	2	*	.04	.04	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	3	7	8	7	.16	.04	.16	.26	.15	2.6	*	2.4	3.3	*
12 - 17	14	9	20	16	9	.33	.15	.38	.57	.09	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	13	2	16	13	24	.34	.07	.36	.37	.61	2.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	3	3	7	6	.12	.04	.05	.28	.15	2.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	#	2	5	3	.09	+	.14	.12	.04	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	2	1	2	.03	+	.03	.04	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	7	4	6	12	8	.20	.10	.20	.30	.31	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.5	4.0
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	5	4	5	2	9	.14	.11	.08	.03	.40	2.8	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	8	4	8	12	7	.25	.13	.26	.40	.12	3.2	*	*	3.4	*
Rural	8	3	7	16	6	.23	.08	.33	.21	.36	3.0	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	10	7	9	11	7	.31	.17	.22	.47	.18	3.3	*	2.4	4.2	*
Urban	12	5	10	16	11	.38	.13	.22	.58	.29	3.2	*	*	3.7	*
Rural, Farm	5	*	6	4	2	.13	*	.08	.17	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	10	7	10	11	8	.34	.16	.29	.50	.15	3.5	*	2.8	4.7	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	#	3	4	6	.09	+	.06	.09	.33	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	4	#	2	6	6	.07	+	.04	.11	.13	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	5	1	3	10	5	.12	.03	.08	.24	.09	2.3	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	7	9	16	5	.33	.22	.27	.65	.11	3.5	*	*	4.1	*
6,000 - 7,999	9	7	10	15	5	.32	.20	.22	.74	.15	3.4	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	12	4	13	19	16	.37	.07	.29	.74	.54	3.0	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	12	6	12	21	11	.46	.10	.34	.76	.79	3.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	14	7	15	*	*	.49	.23	.75	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	6	4	4	9	6	.19	.10	.12	.29	.25	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.4
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	3	2	1	5	#	.08	.05	.01	.19	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	4	3	3	6	4	.10	.13	.05	.16	.04	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	6	3	2	12	6	.18	.07	.05	.38	.25	3.2	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	7	4	6	12	8	.27	.09	.21	.47	.34	3.6	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	7	1	8	8	10	.36	.03	.42	.41	.64	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	10	12	7	18	4	.26	.36	.09	.40	.15	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	5	8	13	8	.27	.12	.22	.47	.27	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.4
Non-white	4	3	3	4	4	.05	.06	.03	.05	.08	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	5	8	13	9	.28	.14	.23	.40	.36	3.2	*	2.9	3.1	4.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	14	7	27	11	.44	.40	.10	.88	.51	3.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	7	#	7	16	3	.21	+	.12	.58	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	10	5	10	13	11	.35	.10	.29	.45	.71	3.5	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13	8	13	18	11	.43	.31	.51	.48	.38	3.3	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	3	5	8	11	.18	.07	.24	.17	.32	2.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	#	9	9	4	.20	+	.22	.44	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	6	*	4	5	*	.13	*	.04	.16	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.06 Camping: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	4	2	2	5	7	.13	.03	.09	.17	.27	3.6	*	*	3.3	4.0
Male (age in years)	5	3	2	7	8	.20	.06	.15	.25	.40	4.1	*	*	3.5	*
12 - 17	12	9	7	17	13	.53	.24	.77	.66	.30	4.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	4	2	5	8	.10	.07	.03	.10	.22	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	2	2	9	15	.27	.04	.08	.30	.90	4.5	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	2	#	.03	+	.01	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	1	#	*	.03	.01	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	1	2	3	5	.07	.01	.04	.10	.15	2.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	5	3	3	4	11	.11	.04	.05	.15	.25	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	#	1	2	13	.06	+	.01	.06	.32	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	#	3	4	6	.08	.01	.08	.05	.22	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	4	#	.05	+	.01	.14	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	1	1	#	.03	+	.04	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	3	2	2	5	7	.12	.04	.08	.13	.33	3.5	*	*	*	*
Urban:(Over 1,000,000)	2	1	2	3	6	.07	.02	.06	.12	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Urban:(Under 1,000,000)	4	1	3	5	6	.10	.02	.15	.12	.10	2.8	*	*	*	*
Rural	5	4	2	6	8	.20	.10	.04	.16	.63	4.0	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	4	1	2	5	7	.14	.02	.10	.19	.19	3.7	*	*	3.6	*
Urban	5	1	3	7	7	.20	.03	.29	.23	.17	3.8	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	1	*	#	3	#	.05	*	+	.12	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	4	1	2	5	12	.14	.01	.05	.20	.37	3.6	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	1	#	1	2	.05	.04	+	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	1	1	#	2	4	.02	.02	+	.03	.06	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	3	1	1	6	5	.07	.02	.01	.15	.11	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	1	1	8	5	.13	.02	.03	.35	.15	3.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	1	2	8	8	.11	.03	.06	.20	.21	2.7	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	7	3	8	7	13	.36	.07	.62	.24	.56	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	4	1	4	11	.27	.09	.02	.04	1.09	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	#	7	*	*	.19	+	.24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	3	1	1	4	5	.10	.01	.05	.13	.27	3.7	*	*	3.1	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	1	*	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	1	#	1	#	.01	.01	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	#	4	1	.03	+	.02	.08	.04	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	#	1	4	5	.08	+	.01	.22	.12	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	4	1	3	6	10	.15	.02	.08	.16	.43	3.4	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	4	3	2	6	5	.30	.05	.17	.28	.83	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	4	1	4	8	2	.09	.01	.08	.24	.02	*	*	*	*	*
White	4	2	2	6	7	.14	.04	.10	.19	.29	3.7	*	*	3.3	4.3
Non-white	2	#	#	2	5	.04	+	+	.06	.08	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	1	1	5	8	.12	.02	.05	.13	.40	3.7	*	*	2.9	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	3	3	8	10	.32	.05	.21	.47	.68	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	#	3	8	#	.05	+	.03	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	1	2	4	11	.19	.01	.05	.16	.95	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	5	1	2	6	13	.13	.01	.05	.18	.38	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	1	#	4	8	.06	.02	+	.09	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	2	3	2	.03	+	.03	.03	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	1	*	.01	*	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of employed persons 14 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	51	50	48	49	63	5.05	4.82	4.61	5.20	5.93	9.8	9.6	9.5	10.7	9.3
Male (age in years)	51	48	48	48	63	5.04	4.73	4.85	5.07	5.89	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.5	9.4
12 - 17	45	41	41	47	53	4.98	4.39	3.98	5.92	5.38	11.1	10.8	9.6	12.7	*
18 - 24	68	74	56	68	78	10.32	8.94	9.66	10.15	14.00	15.2	12.2	17.3	15.0	18.1
25 - 44	59	57	56	56	74	5.19	4.77	5.50	5.33	5.11	8.7	8.3	9.8	9.5	6.9
45 - 64	44	41	45	41	53	3.82	3.79	4.12	3.15	4.65	8.7	9.3	9.2	7.6	8.8
65 and over	31	26	37	22	*	2.29	3.12	1.85	1.64	*	7.4	*	5.0	*	*
Female (age in years)	52	52	49	49	64	5.05	4.91	4.42	5.32	5.96	9.7	9.4	9.1	10.8	9.3
12 - 17	55	47	48	62	65	7.46	6.13	3.83	10.36	10.28	13.5	13.0	8.0	16.6	15.8
18 - 24	69	85	70	59	66	7.98	6.52	7.07	9.26	9.74	11.5	7.7	10.1	15.6	*
25 - 44	56	58	52	49	74	4.64	5.17	4.56	4.18	4.63	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.5	6.3
45 - 64	45	43	43	45	55	3.82	4.07	3.55	3.28	5.03	8.4	9.5	8.3	7.4	9.2
65 and over	36	34	31	34	52	3.41	3.43	3.55	3.48	2.90	9.6	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	52	49	51	53	61	4.81	4.63	4.71	5.21	4.93	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.8	8.1
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	49	45	47	60	59	4.23	3.97	3.68	6.12	5.40	8.7	8.8	7.9	10.1	9.1
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	55	56	54	51	63	6.00	7.04	6.58	5.49	3.86	11.0	12.6	12.2	10.7	6.1
Rural	55	51	55	55	60	4.19	3.51	3.98	4.40	5.26	7.6	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.7
Not in SMA	50	55	45	46	67	5.35	5.55	4.49	5.19	7.29	10.7	10.1	9.9	11.3	10.9
Urban	55	52	52	52	67	7.29	5.93	6.84	7.11	9.61	13.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	14.4
Rural, Farm	45	*	36	38	68	3.70	*	1.43	3.60	6.45	8.2	*	4.0	9.4	9.5
Rural, Non-Farm	49	57	46	44	67	4.63	5.17	4.59	4.29	5.41	9.4	9.1	10.0	9.7	8.1
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	29	34	29	26	33	1.65	1.80	1.93	1.30	2.26	5.7	*	6.7	5.0	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	43	40	43	46	37	4.66	3.68	3.45	6.43	2.62	10.9	9.2	8.0	14.0	*
3,000 - 4,499	50	49	42	54	60	4.74	3.87	3.61	5.67	6.69	9.5	8.0	8.6	10.5	11.1
4,500 - 5,999	56	47	53	59	70	5.86	5.73	5.11	6.78	5.95	10.5	12.1	9.7	11.5	8.5
6,000 - 7,999	58	55	54	55	74	5.83	5.00	5.47	5.16	8.80	10.1	9.1	10.2	9.4	11.9
8,000 - 9,999	64	62	52	67	80	5.32	5.05	5.22	6.25	4.89	8.4	8.1	10.0	9.4	6.1
10,000 - 14,999	63	72	58	51	70	6.40	8.17	5.70	5.67	5.87	10.2	11.3	9.8	11.2	8.4
15,000 and over	48	53	47	*	*	4.93	4.62	6.16	*	*	10.3	8.7	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	49	47	46	45	63	4.18	4.32	4.20	3.82	4.59	8.5	9.1	9.0	8.4	7.3
4 yrs. or less	23	21	13	24	*	2.02	1.60	2.74	1.94	*	8.9	*	*	8.2	*
5 - 7 yrs.	33	36	33	35	24	2.26	2.49	2.57	2.28	1.25	6.8	7.0	7.7	6.5	*
8 yrs.	47	45	45	40	68	4.04	4.33	3.47	3.91	5.45	8.6	9.5	7.7	9.8	8.0
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	50	48	42	57	58	4.38	4.46	3.82	5.40	3.29	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.5	5.7
4 yrs.	57	54	52	56	72	5.24	5.17	5.52	4.64	5.68	9.1	9.6	10.7	8.3	7.9
College 1 - 3 yrs.	61	57	64	52	69	4.78	4.62	5.03	4.08	5.39	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8
4 yrs. or more	58	54	57	48	80	4.72	5.21	4.61	3.66	5.57	8.1	9.6	8.1	7.6	6.9
White	53	51	49	50	66	5.16	4.96	4.72	5.39	6.00	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.7	9.1
Non-white	42	42	44	40	43	4.02	3.13	3.26	4.24	5.33	9.6	7.5	7.3	10.5	12.5
All employed, 14 and over	57	57	53	52	69	5.33	5.61	4.57	5.15	6.58	9.4	9.8	8.6	9.8	9.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	62	60	62	49	74	5.08	5.67	5.20	3.41	5.56	8.2	9.4	8.4	*	7.5
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	55	48	54	53	69	3.98	3.29	4.83	3.84	3.64	7.2	*	9.0	7.2	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	66	68	64	61	81	6.40	5.50	5.91	5.62	10.90	9.6	8.0	9.2	9.2	13.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	55	46	52	58	72	5.15	5.87	3.70	5.51	5.85	9.3	12.6	7.1	9.5	8.1
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	56	58	49	56	63	5.78	5.46	4.52	6.56	7.15	10.4	9.4	9.2	11.8	11.3
Service workers (including private)	50	52	49	44	57	5.36	5.60	5.61	6.10	3.61	10.7	10.7	11.4	13.8	*
Farm workers	40	*	37	33	*	3.53	*	1.37	1.84	*	8.9	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4. 02. 08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	21	12	20	31	16	1.07	.78	.91	1.59	.92	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.6
Male (age in years)	29	19	28	42	22	1.68	1.40	1.30	2.45	1.40	5.8	7.2	4.6	5.8	6.4
12 - 17	52	39	52	69	30	3.45	3.47	3.33	4.20	1.72	6.6	8.8	6.3	6.0	*
18 - 24	34	29	42	38	25	1.50	1.09	2.41	1.49	.90	4.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	18	24	42	27	1.75	1.59	1.01	2.49	2.07	6.2	8.7	4.2	5.9	7.6
45 - 64	21	12	22	32	15	1.07	.72	.48	2.03	.81	5.0	*	2.2	6.4	*
65 and over	13	7	14	22	*	.77	.46	.67	1.34	*	6.1	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	13	5	13	20	11	.52	.16	.58	.78	.47	4.0	*	4.4	3.9	4.1
12 - 17	20	8	23	23	28	.50	.09	.53	.62	.75	2.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	16	5	21	15	21	.61	.12	1.07	.45	.58	3.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	14	6	15	24	9	.51	.26	.55	.64	.64	3.6	*	3.6	2.7	*
45 - 64	10	4	7	20	3	.47	.13	.55	.81	.14	4.8	*	*	4.1	*
65 and over	5	#	2	13	5	.56	+	.28	1.65	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	15	11	16	23	16	.70	.67	.53	.85	.90	4.6	6.3	3.4	3.7	5.7
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	10	8	11	7	14	.42	.34	.30	.36	.95	4.2	4.1	2.7	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	19	15	19	22	18	.83	1.09	.84	.78	.41	4.4	7.1	4.4	3.6	*
Rural	19	11	19	31	16	.96	.98	.52	1.13	1.25	5.1	*	2.8	3.7	*
Not in SMA	27	18	25	35	17	1.56	1.19	1.38	2.03	.93	5.7	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.4
Urban	29	11	29	38	18	1.39	.57	2.08	1.45	1.03	4.8	*	7.1	3.8	*
Rural, Farm	26	*	29	33	4	1.34	*	.98	1.76	.26	5.2	*	3.4	5.4	*
Rural, Non-Farm	27	18	22	34	28	1.79	1.09	1.19	2.61	1.39	6.6	*	5.4	7.7	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	18	8	12	27	10	.90	.43	.51	1.30	.75	5.0	*	*	4.9	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	21	15	22	28	4	1.14	.60	1.49	1.45	.21	5.5	*	6.9	5.2	*
3,000 - 4,499	20	12	20	28	15	1.09	.72	.80	1.71	.94	5.6	*	4.0	6.2	*
4,500 - 5,999	24	14	23	41	16	1.18	.74	1.02	2.14	.58	4.9	5.4	4.4	5.2	*
6,000 - 7,999	22	15	23	26	25	1.36	1.48	1.20	1.38	1.44	6.2	9.6	5.3	5.4	5.7
8,000 - 9,999	21	12	20	35	23	.80	.32	.69	1.23	1.25	3.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	17	7	18	32	14	.76	.13	.51	1.18	1.47	4.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	15	10	7	*	*	.35	.33	.13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	17	9	15	28	13	.91	.62	.63	1.47	.89	5.4	6.6	4.1	5.3	6.9
4 yrs. or less	14	7	11	21	*	.98	.18	.66	1.60	*	6.8	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	16	8	17	23	7	.84	1.12	.42	1.16	.32	5.4	*	*	5.0	*
8 yrs.	16	11	11	31	10	.87	.64	.57	1.69	.71	5.5	*	*	5.4	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	20	11	21	29	16	.95	.69	.75	1.49	.77	4.8	*	3.6	5.2	*
4 yrs.	19	8	18	33	16	.91	.49	.78	1.39	1.06	4.9	*	4.4	4.1	6.4
College 1 - 3 yrs.	17	11	14	27	17	1.46	.92	.74	2.59	1.93	8.7	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	11	9	9	18	7	.31	.23	.16	.52	.43	*	*	*	*	*
White	20	13	20	30	17	1.08	.80	.91	1.64	.89	5.3	6.4	4.5	5.5	5.2
Non-white	22	8	17	33	12	1.03	.47	.80	1.30	1.15	4.6	*	*	3.8	*
All employed, 14 and over	21	13	18	33	19	1.11	.86	.66	1.66	1.28	5.2	6.6	3.7	5.0	6.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	10	8	27	15	.58	.26	.11	1.37	.89	4.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	15	8	16	26	8	.68	.19	.51	1.68	.08	4.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	20	11	18	28	19	.98	.70	.74	1.17	1.58	5.0	*	*	4.1	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	31	20	32	36	36	1.49	.96	1.27	1.93	2.02	4.9	*	*	5.3	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	26	16	20	42	26	1.53	1.47	.88	2.18	1.40	5.8	*	*	5.2	*
Service workers (including private)	12	2	11	24	10	.85	.03	.35	1.57	1.37	6.8	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	26	*	15	36	*	1.22	*	.42	1.36	*	4.8	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	2	2	2	2	.05	.04	.04	.07	.04	2.4	*	*	2.9	*
Male (age in years)	3	3	2	3	4	.06	.04	.06	.09	.07	2.3	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	10	9	9	13	6	.23	.19	.21	.29	.17	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	3	#	#	2	.02	.03	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	1	2	6	.06	.03	.07	.06	.10	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	1	1	.02	+	.01	.04	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	1	#	#	*	+	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	2	1	2	1	.03	.04	.03	.05	.01	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	3	4	6	4	.15	.07	.09	.34	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	8	4	1	#	.05	.17	.04	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	#	1	#	.01	.03	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	2	2	3	2	.05	.04	.04	.06	.04	2.3	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	1	1	5	3	.03	.02	.01	.19	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	3	4	3	2	3	.06	.07	.11	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	2	2	1	4	1	.05	.05	.01	.09	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	2	2	2	2	.05	.03	.03	.08	.03	2.5	*	*	*	*
Urban	2	1	1	3	1	.06	.01	.02	.11	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	2	*	2	1	#	.03	*	.02	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	2	4	2	2	4	.06	.04	.05	.07	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	1	#	3	#	#	.01	+	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	2	5	#	2	#	.06	.13	+	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	2	2	2	#	.03	.03	.05	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	1	1	2	2	.03	.01	.01	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	1	1	3	5	.05	.05	.01	.10	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	2	1	5	2	#	.07	.01	.21	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	3	#	10	3	.09	.03	+	.30	.07	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	4	5	*	*	.09	.04	.15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over															
4 yrs. or less	1	1	1	1	2	.02	.01	.02	.03	.03	2.3	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	1	#	1	#	.01	.01	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	#	1	1	.02	.01	+	.06	.01	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	2	1	.03	.03	.01	.04	.02	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	2	#	4	2	5	.09	+	.23	.02	.10	*	*	*	*	*
3	4	1	2	4		.03	.04	.03	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	2	2	2	.05	.04	.04	.07	.04	2.3	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	1	#	2	1	.04	.01	+	.08	.01	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	2	1	3	.04	.04	.04	.03	.06	2.1	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	4	3	#	2	.07	.04	.21	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	#	3	8	.03	+	+	.05	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	3	2	1	5	.07	.09	.02	.06	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	1	6	1	2	.03	.01	.06	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	3	#	1	2	.02	.04	+	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	2	3	2	.03	+	.02	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	#	#	*	+	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	5	3	5	5	8	.42	.19	.46	.58	.39	8.7	6.8	10.0	11.7	4.9
Male (age in years)	6	5	5	6	7	.61	.28	.75	.87	.45	10.9	*	*	14.4	*
12 - 17	19	15	18	16	32	1.64	1.05	2.72	1.49	1.11	8.8	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	10	18	5	8	8	1.10	.93	1.39	1.35	.50	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	1	3	4	6	.45	.03	.53	.66	.62	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	2	1	1	.11	.06	.11	.21	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	1	3	*	.43	+	.01	1.70	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	4	1	5	4	8	.24	.11	.23	.31	.34	5.9	*	5.1	*	4.1
12 - 17	16	4	17	16	26	1.23	.72	1.00	1.60	1.67	7.9	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	11	2	15	5	29	.33	.07	.69	.10	.29	3.0	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	1	#	3	2	.09	.03	.01	.23	.13	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	4	2	3	6	6	.17	.04	.28	.29	.13	4.5	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	2	2	#	3	.03	.03	.06	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	3	3	3	4	4	.05	.05	.03	.07	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	8	3	7	11	13	.53	.07	1.04	.79	.29	6.7	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	6	5	6	4	11	.73	.77	.69	.75	.75	12.1	*	11.1	16.6	7.2
Urban	3	3	2	4	4	.25	.09	.03	.44	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	9	*	9	7	13	1.72	*	1.51	2.00	1.04	18.2	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	6	5	7	4	16	.66	.77	.69	.46	1.17	10.2	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	5	3	4	#	.71	.12	.08	1.41	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	3	1	1	3	10	.07	.01	.01	.10	.15	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	4	5	4	3	5	.56	.66	.97	.22	.32	13.1	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	6	1	7	5	14	.49	.01	.70	.61	.65	8.1	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	2	3	4	7	.13	.05	.20	.05	.22	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	6	2	8	6	8	.31	.38	.40	.11	.27	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	6	4	5	11	3	.25	.09	.26	.61	.10	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	6	9	*	*	.93	.13	.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	2	2	.17	.03	.14	.34	.19	11.6	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	1	#	#	2	*	.41	+	+	.79	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	1	#	1	1	2	.23	+	.05	.60	.03	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	1	1	1	#	.12	.06	.28	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	1	#	.09	.04	.28	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	#	1	5	3	.17	.02	.02	.35	.35	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	2	#	1	2	7	.09	+	.01	.02	.37	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	3	#	4	5	4	.26	+	.21	.69	.17	*	*	*	*	*
White	5	3	5	5	8	.38	.21	.50	.42	.39	7.6	6.8	10.1	8.1	4.7
Non-white	3	#	1	4	5	.70	+	.01	1.35	.43	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	2	3	5	5	.39	.08	.49	.57	.40	11.0	*	*	11.8	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	3	4	6	#	.09	.03	.23	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	1	5	3	.11	+	.01	.35	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	2	2	6	10	.12	.04	.02	.18	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	4	1	#	#	.02	.04	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	3	4	2	2	.47	.13	.97	.58	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	#	#	5	8	.09	+	+	.05	.39	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	11	*	3	14	*	2.75	*	2.14	3.06	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.11 **Hunting:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	3	2	2	5	3	.14	.10	.05	.27	.12	5.0	*	*	5.8	*
Male (age in years)	5	3	3	10	4	.28	.19	.11	.56	.19	5.3	*	*	5.8	*
12 - 17	17	8	12	29	13	.95	.23	.49	1.97	.43	5.5	*	*	6.8	*
18 - 24	4	7	3	3	2	.32	.91	.03	.18	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	2	2	7	4	.17	.06	.07	.30	.29	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	1	4	2	.09	.08	.03	.16	.08	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	3	#	5	*	.09	.06	+	.29	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	#	#	2	.01	.01	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	1	3	#	5	.04	.11	.03	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	#	5	.02	+	+	+	.16	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	1	1	2	2	.08	.05	.02	.20	.10	4.8	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1	1	1	#	1	.03	.06	.01	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	1	#	#	1	2	.03	+	+	.08	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	4	2	4	5	4	.21	.08	.07	.48	.26	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	4	3	2	6	4	.22	.30	.09	.31	.14	5.1	*	*	5.2	*
Urban	3	#	1	4	2	.07	+	.02	.12	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	6	*	7	8	4	.30	*	.33	.33	.15	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	5	4	1	7	8	.29	.54	.03	.45	.22	6.4	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	3	3	2	2	8	.17	.16	.13	.08	.61	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2	#	1	5	3	.13	#	.04	.24	.13	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	3	3	2	3	3	.19	.34	.08	.18	.14	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	2	1	9	4	.15	.12	.03	.37	.09	3.8	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	1	1	#	4	2	.03	.01	+	.09	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	1	4	2	5	.05	.01	.08	.02	.09	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	#	3	3	1	.21	+	.06	.84	.03	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	4	5	*	*	.07	.07	.07	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	3	2	.06	.03	.02	.11	.10	4.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	2	#	#	3	*	.12	+	+	.23	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	2	1	#	3	3	.13	.14	+	.09	.47	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	1	#	#	3	#	.03	+	.02	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	2	1	2	2	.07	.06	.02	.14	.04	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	2	#	1	3	3	.06	.01	.03	.11	.10	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	#	1	2	2	.02	+	.02	.03	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	3	#	#	#	.02	.05	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	2	5	3	.14	.10	.05	.29	.08	5.0	*	*	6.3	*
Non-white	3	1	#	5	5	.16	.16	+	.14	.43	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	1	4	2	.12	.14	.04	.18	.07	4.9	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	3	3	2	#	.03	.05	.03	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	4	3	#	.10	+	.09	.27	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	2	#	2	5	.05	.02	+	.10	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	2	#	4	2	.09	.10	+	.20	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	2	1	7	3	.22	.40	.04	.21	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	#	2	#	2	.04	+	.05	+	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	3	8	*	.31	*	.15	.47	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	12	9	11	12	16	.64	.61	.72	.57	.69	5.5	6.6	6.3	4.8	4.3
Male (age in years)	10	10	12	9	12	.58	.58	.76	.56	.31	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.2	2.6
12 - 17	21	19	27	16	30	1.31	1.92	1.12	1.11	1.09	6.1	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	9	7	12	9	5	.75	.57	1.95	.32	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	11	11	8	12	.29	.22	.32	.31	.30	2.8	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	8	8	7	7	8	.48	.58	.32	.73	.12	6.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	3	6	5	*	.57	.06	1.52	.10	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	13	9	11	15	20	.70	.63	.69	.58	1.04	5.4	7.3	6.2	3.9	5.3
12 - 17	19	12	20	22	23	.60	.35	.52	.95	.49	3.2	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	15	10	8	22	24	.65	1.20	.28	.79	.42	4.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	15	8	12	18	25	.63	.44	.53	.71	1.00	4.3	*	*	3.9	4.0
45 - 64	10	9	10	8	16	.95	.93	1.14	.31	1.94	9.5	*	*	*	*
65 and over	6	6	6	6	5	.49	.41	.79	.29	.38	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	13	9	13	18	15	.70	.59	.87	.86	.47	5.5	6.6	6.9	4.7	3.2
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	10	7	13	12	14	.56	.31	.99	.50	.51	5.6	4.5	7.8	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	14	9	13	18	17	.66	.44	1.07	.52	.59	4.8	*	8.5	3.0	*
Rural	15	13	12	22	14	.96	1.41	.34	1.56	.33	6.3	*	*	7.1	*
Not in SMA	10	10	10	8	18	.57	.66	.54	.40	.99	5.4	*	5.4	4.9	5.6
Urban	10	11	8	7	17	.47	.86	.19	.34	.86	4.8	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	10	*	7	6	23	.77	*	.48	.35	1.87	7.7	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	11	11	12	10	14	.55	.39	.74	.48	.40	4.8	*	5.9	4.9	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	7	9	7	7	4	1.17	1.68	1.37	.72	1.86	17.2	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	8	8	6	7	18	.45	.68	.31	.42	.49	5.4	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	12	8	13	16	9	.57	.54	.70	.58	.31	4.7	*	*	3.6	*
4,500 - 5,999	11	8	11	12	16	.49	.38	.44	.67	.46	4.3	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	15	11	13	14	29	.88	.66	1.24	.40	1.19	5.7	*	9.5	*	4.1
8,000 - 9,999	14	11	14	20	9	.74	.98	.56	.68	.70	5.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	16	12	18	15	17	.49	.24	.63	.70	.40	3.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	9	13	*	*	.45	.30	.45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	10	8	10	10	14	.57	.47	.68	.47	.74	5.7	5.7	7.0	4.7	5.2
4 yrs. or less	5	5	3	6	*	.63	.49	.13	.24	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	7	6	4	10	7	.67	1.01	.07	1.07	.22	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	9	9	7	7	16	.77	.37	1.62	.13	.19	8.8	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	9	6	12	11	8	.32	.38	.23	.31	.42	3.4	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	11	7	9	13	16	.46	.41	.33	.47	.70	4.2	*	*	3.7	4.2
College 1 - 3 yrs.	14	11	19	6	17	.78	.35	1.05	.55	1.17	5.7	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	18	19	18	13	24	.70	.49	.92	.60	.83	3.9	*	*	*	*
White	12	9	11	14	16	.66	.59	.73	.66	.64	5.4	6.2	6.3	4.9	4.0
Non-white	8	6	11	5	17	.51	.84	.63	.12	1.13	6.3	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	10	9	10	14	.44	.49	.33	.47	.49	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	3.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	22	11	8	15	.50	.49	.73	.25	.44	3.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	13	10	13	18	10	.48	.21	.59	.81	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	10	10	7	11	18	.46	.79	.32	.29	.50	4.4	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	12	14	11	10	15	.26	.33	.30	.22	.15	2.2	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	3	7	7	11	.25	.17	.23	.19	.63	3.9	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	12	8	8	16	18	.72	1.21	.09	.58	1.12	5.6	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	6	5	*	.76	*	.14	1.51	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.02.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	27	17	28	29	40	.56	.34	.50	.66	.88	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
Male (age in years)	25	13	27	29	33	.50	.25	.45	.67	.66	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.0
12 - 17	41	23	52	44	43	.82	.41	.87	1.09	.74	2.0	*	1.7	2.5	*
18 - 24	34	31	39	39	25	.56	.43	.47	.79	.45	1.6	*	*	2.0	*
25 - 44	28	13	30	34	40	.58	.30	.52	.80	.81	2.1	*	1.8	2.3	2.0
45 - 64	14	7	14	17	21	.29	.15	.23	.41	.37	2.0	*	*	2.5	*
65 and over	8	#	11	3	*	.24	+	.25	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	30	20	28	29	47	.63	.42	.54	.64	1.09	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3
12 - 17	51	39	45	51	79	1.20	1.04	.80	1.29	1.88	2.3	*	1.8	2.6	2.4
18 - 24	45	38	44	48	47	1.06	.78	1.01	1.00	1.74	2.4	*	2.3	2.1	*
25 - 44	32	23	30	31	60	.64	.43	.56	.64	1.15	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
45 - 64	18	9	21	19	27	.36	.13	.37	.42	.57	1.9	*	1.8	2.2	*
65 and over	9	5	7	5	26	.15	.13	.11	.06	.48	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	26	15	28	35	37	.53	.27	.48	.81	.84	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	19	10	22	33	34	.33	.16	.36	.59	.69	1.7	1.6	1.6	*	2.0
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	30	18	34	34	35	.68	.39	.61	.90	.92	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.6
Rural	33	23	32	39	42	.63	.39	.54	.75	.96	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3
Not in SMA	29	24	27	25	45	.61	.60	.53	.56	.94	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1
Urban	33	27	31	33	40	.79	.66	.73	.80	.92	2.4	*	2.4	2.4	2.3
Rural, Farm	24	*	24	16	40	.42	*	.38	.26	.62	1.8	*	*	*	1.5
Rural, Non-Farm	28	24	27	23	54	.57	.46	.49	.50	1.24	2.0	*	1.8	2.1	2.3
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	12	7	13	12	18	.20	.16	.19	.18	.39	1.7	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	22	15	16	25	35	.35	.25	.27	.40	.51	1.6	*	*	1.6	*
3,000 - 4,499	25	18	18	32	39	.55	.33	.33	.70	1.11	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.9
4,500 - 5,999	33	23	35	38	37	.66	.42	.58	.89	.76	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.1
6,000 - 7,999	30	15	29	34	53	.70	.39	.50	1.10	1.09	2.3	2.7	1.7	3.2	2.0
8,000 - 9,999	34	15	49	42	33	.76	.33	1.03	.87	.90	2.2	*	2.1	2.1	*
10,000 - 14,999	35	21	35	32	54	.66	.26	.66	.58	1.26	1.9	*	1.9	*	2.3
15,000 and over	25	13	29	*	*	.59	.23	.76	*	*	2.4	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	22	12	22	23	36	.44	.23	.39	.50	.76	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1
4 yrs. or less	9	2	3	11	*	.12	.05	.03	.15	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	13	6	12	15	17	.20	.09	.14	.29	.25	1.6	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	17	13	14	19	35	.28	.23	.21	.32	.57	1.6	*	1.5	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	21	11	23	25	25	.36	.24	.33	.46	.41	1.7	*	1.4	1.8	*
4 yrs.	27	11	30	30	42	.60	.22	.59	.80	.90	2.2	*	2.0	2.7	2.1
College 1 - 3 yrs.	31	18	29	30	53	.77	.22	.76	.97	1.25	2.5	*	*	*	2.4
4 yrs. or more	32	24	30	32	46	.71	.62	.54	.60	1.30	2.2	*	*	*	*
White	28	17	28	30	41	.58	.35	.51	.72	.89	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.2
Non-white	23	9	24	23	36	.40	.10	.40	.36	.84	1.7	*	*	1.5	*
All employed, 14 and over	26	14	29	29	38	.53	.27	.50	.63	.82	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	28	35	37	39	.77	.55	.93	.94	.74	2.3	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	28	19	33	27	31	.60	.44	.61	.73	.59	2.1	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	27	9	29	29	48	.58	.13	.51	.72	1.26	2.2	*	1.7	2.5	2.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	28	19	27	31	36	.48	.35	.43	.65	.51	1.7	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	10	27	30	37	.40	.18	.35	.53	.75	1.7	*	1.3	1.8	*
Service workers (including private)	25	8	25	25	45	.50	.19	.45	.56	.86	2.0	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	20	*	24	21	*	.44	*	.37	.42	*	2.2	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02.14 Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	27	27	27	26	26	3.73	3.69	3.28	3.96	4.25	14.0	13.7	11.9	15.2	16.2
Male (age in years)	31	31	32	32	28	4.94	5.38	4.17	5.10	5.21	16.0	17.5	13.2	15.9	18.5
12 - 17	81	85	87	78	74	21.80	25.54	18.74	20.20	24.90	26.8	30.1	21.6	25.9	33.4
18 - 24	53	43	59	58	52	4.84	5.05	4.49	4.66	5.38	9.1	*	7.6	8.0	*
25 - 44	28	33	28	27	25	2.47	3.10	2.42	1.79	2.66	8.7	9.5	8.7	6.5	10.6
45 - 64	9	9	12	6	6	.58	.54	.54	.75	.40	6.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	3	1	#	*	.43	.91	.46	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	23	23	24	20	25	2.63	1.99	2.53	2.88	3.35	11.5	8.6	10.6	14.2	13.7
12 - 17	66	73	63	62	70	11.63	10.01	10.40	13.31	12.98	17.5	13.7	16.5	21.3	18.5
18 - 24	43	45	53	33	39	2.42	1.62	2.28	2.52	3.84	5.6	*	4.3	*	*
25 - 44	19	21	18	17	22	1.57	1.16	1.95	1.64	1.42	8.1	5.4	10.7	9.5	*
45 - 64	7	4	9	6	6	.79	.40	.80	.69	1.53	12.0	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	#	1	#	.02	.06	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	27	27	29	28	25	3.87	3.68	3.31	4.82	4.12	14.2	13.9	11.4	17.3	16.2
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	26	23	30	26	27	3.29	2.71	3.80	4.41	3.66	12.7	11.9	12.6	*	13.4
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	27	27	30	22	32	3.96	4.90	3.48	3.55	4.07	14.8	18.3	11.8	15.9	12.6
Rural	30	35	26	38	18	4.61	4.62	2.15	7.13	4.68	15.4	13.2	8.2	18.9	*
Not in SMA	26	28	25	25	27	3.56	3.69	3.23	3.45	4.43	13.8	13.1	12.7	13.8	16.1
Urban	28	29	28	28	30	4.65	5.31	3.69	4.36	6.11	16.5	*	13.2	15.7	20.5
Rural, Farm	20	*	13	23	24	2.28	*	1.48	2.42	3.00	11.3	*	*	10.5	*
Rural, Non-Farm	27	29	29	23	28	3.32	2.50	3.71	3.13	3.76	12.5	8.6	12.7	13.5	*
Family Income	12	8	10	14	8	1.41	.46	1.65	1.49	1.94	12.2	*	*	10.4	*
Less than \$1,500	20	21	17	23	15	3.00	3.67	2.49	2.97	3.11	14.9	*	*	12.8	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	23	24	20	26	16	3.36	3.44	3.01	3.55	3.43	14.9	14.6	14.8	13.7	*
3,000 - 4,499	28	28	30	26	29	3.97	2.70	2.77	5.88	5.00	14.1	9.7	9.2	22.4	17.3
4,500 - 5,999	30	28	30	30	31	3.92	4.11	3.03	3.95	5.35	13.1	14.6	10.0	13.0	17.1
6,000 - 7,999	37	35	38	43	33	4.60	4.98	4.64	5.46	3.03	12.4	14.1	12.3	12.8	*
8,000 - 9,999	37	38	44	31	31	5.47	4.94	5.39	6.89	4.83	14.8	13.1	12.2	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	37	39	31	*	*	6.30	7.27	6.40	*	*	16.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over															
Education, age 25 or over	14	15	14	13	14	1.22	1.23	1.31	1.06	1.36	8.7	8.0	9.0	8.4	9.6
4 yrs. or less	2	7	#	2	*	.09	.30	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	7	5	6	9	7	.53	.95	.07	.47	.83	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	6	7	6	5	9	.29	.23	.15	.64	.17	4.6	*	*	*	*
H. S. 1 - 3 yrs.	14	15	17	13	7	1.42	1.11	3.06	.62	.42	10.3	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	19	20	20	21	12	1.78	1.50	1.71	2.47	1.41	9.6	7.6	8.6	12.0	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	22	28	19	12	27	1.74	1.36	1.06	.56	4.44	8.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	31	26	32	27	41	2.47	3.59	2.15	1.95	1.89	8.1	*	*	*	*
White	26	27	27	25	25	3.71	3.82	3.25	4.03	3.84	14.1	13.9	11.9	16.0	15.5
Non-white	29	20	29	30	39	3.97	2.05	3.64	3.61	7.60	13.6	*	*	12.1	*
All employed, 14 and over	23	23	22	22	26	1.90	1.96	1.57	1.68	2.86	8.3	8.5	7.1	7.6	10.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	33	31	31	40	2.86	3.86	2.48	2.88	2.02	8.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	15	26	21	10	1.54	.92	2.13	2.26	.18	8.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	28	31	28	25	34	2.31	1.83	2.08	1.26	6.11	8.1	5.9	7.5	5.1	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	19	25	17	22	9	1.32	2.34	.79	1.45	.19	6.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	23	19	26	24	23	1.84	1.61	1.76	2.10	1.89	8.1	8.6	6.8	8.9	*
Service workers (including private)	18	13	12	14	37	1.70	1.30	.72	.73	4.94	9.5	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	13	*	7	16	*	1.39	*	.51	1.44	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.02. 15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	27	22	23	27	41	1.16	1.06	1.16	1.07	1.50	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.7
Male (age in years)	25	20	22	25	37	1.05	.96	1.11	.97	1.22	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.0	3.3
12 - 17	26	22	22	26	38	.83	.49	.57	1.05	1.32	3.2	*	*	4.0	*
18 - 24	34	37	31	29	48	1.21	1.47	1.47	.91	.98	3.5	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	25	23	28	39	1.16	1.23	1.20	.97	1.30	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.4
45 - 64	20	11	22	20	34	.86	.65	.98	.69	1.34	4.3	*	4.5	3.5	4.0
65 and over	17	13	16	19	*	1.29	1.00	1.40	1.81	*	7.6	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	28	24	23	29	45	1.27	1.15	1.20	1.17	1.77	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.0
12 - 17	35	26	37	35	46	1.21	.55	1.38	1.66	1.07	3.4	*	3.7	4.7	*
18 - 24	39	35	31	41	58	1.76	1.25	2.13	1.73	1.66	4.6	*	6.8	4.3	*
25 - 44	32	28	23	32	54	1.31	1.45	1.12	.94	2.09	4.2	5.1	4.9	3.0	3.9
45 - 64	22	21	18	21	34	1.09	1.02	.68	1.13	1.90	5.0	5.0	3.8	5.5	5.5
65 and over	16	10	13	19	29	1.10	1.08	1.26	.69	1.57	6.9	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	28	22	24	36	40	1.24	1.01	1.23	1.43	1.59	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.0	4.0
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	26	22	25	34	41	1.44	1.02	1.78	1.66	1.97	5.5	4.8	7.1	*	4.8
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	27	18	22	31	42	1.02	.89	.80	1.18	1.41	3.9	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.3
Rural	32	25	24	45	36	1.23	1.09	.83	1.79	1.28	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.6
Not in SMA	25	25	22	21	43	1.05	1.25	1.07	.86	1.39	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.1	3.3
Urban	25	27	20	23	40	1.14	1.23	1.30	.99	1.24	4.5	*	*	4.4	3.1
Rural, Farm	23	*	13	17	43	.90	*	.57	.47	1.52	4.0	*	*	*	3.6
Rural, Non-Farm	26	21	26	22	46	1.06	.87	1.16	.92	1.45	4.1	*	4.5	4.2	3.2
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	13	11	15	12	20	.72	.91	.64	.62	1.02	5.4	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	15	13	10	16	30	.79	.52	.68	.97	.82	5.1	*	*	6.2	*
3,000 - 4,499	23	23	14	27	34	.91	.90	.67	1.02	1.17	3.9	3.9	*	3.8	3.4
4,500 - 5,999	26	16	24	32	33	.97	.64	1.03	1.00	1.31	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.1	3.9
6,000 - 7,999	36	32	28	38	57	1.53	1.51	1.31	1.38	2.17	4.2	4.8	4.7	3.7	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	36	23	34	46	48	1.66	1.18	1.81	1.75	2.09	4.6	*	5.4	3.8	4.3
10,000 - 14,999	37	28	32	41	50	1.47	1.31	1.51	1.72	1.36	4.0	*	4.7	*	2.7
15,000 and over	36	39	35	*	*	2.39	2.34	3.18	*	*	6.6	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	24	20	20	25	39	1.14	1.10	1.07	.97	1.60	4.7	5.5	5.3	4.0	4.1
4 yrs. or less	10	5	8	15	*	.54	.51	.13	.76	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	13	14	10	16	10	.80	1.04	1.08	.58	.41	6.0	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	20	14	17	19	45	.78	.35	1.04	.71	1.03	3.9	*	6.0	*	2.3
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	21	17	16	28	25	1.12	.98	.53	1.61	1.59	5.3	*	*	5.7	*
4 yrs.	30	26	22	31	45	1.19	1.31	.93	.90	1.78	4.0	5.0	4.2	2.9	4.0
College 1 - 3 yrs.	34	30	32	27	49	1.58	1.78	1.68	.77	2.08	4.7	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	41	26	39	40	72	2.38	2.08	2.62	1.71	3.35	5.7	*	6.6	*	4.7
White	28	22	24	29	41	1.22	1.08	1.21	1.16	1.56	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.8
Non-white	19	20	13	14	37	.70	.83	.42	.63	1.07	3.8	*	*	4.6	*
All employed, 14 and over	27	22	25	27	40	1.14	1.06	1.14	.95	1.61	4.2	4.9	4.6	3.5	4.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	37	29	42	27	47	1.84	1.63	2.90	1.04	1.53	5.0	*	6.9	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	29	23	17	39	41	1.38	1.27	.94	1.56	2.03	4.8	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	34	29	32	35	47	1.40	1.81	1.09	1.01	2.19	4.1	6.2	3.5	2.9	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	27	17	35	28	32	1.07	.37	1.82	1.22	.70	3.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	21	13	20	24	37	.79	.55	.64	.76	1.78	3.7	*	*	3.2	*
Service workers (including private)	24	25	17	22	33	1.05	1.24	.74	1.04	1.24	4.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	15	*	8	14	*	.40	*	.15	.30	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4. 02. 16 Swimming: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	11	6	7	17	19	.53	.28	.32	.76	.89	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
Male (age in years)	13	5	7	21	19	.67	.27	.27	1.13	1.20	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.4	6.3
12 - 17	35	13	26	49	51	2.12	.41	.83	3.48	3.83	6.1	*	*	7.1	*
18 - 24	27	12	20	36	45	1.13	.47	.80	1.69	1.65	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	5	3	18	11	.44	.27	.15	.51	1.11	4.9	*	*	2.9	*
45 - 64	3	1	#	5	8	.16	.03	+	.39	.21	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	3	1	3	*	.22	.53	.16	.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	7	7	13	18	.39	.28	.35	.42	.61	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.3
12 - 17	28	16	27	28	42	.84	.28	.72	1.00	1.49	3.0	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	19	8	14	24	39	.57	.10	.30	.86	1.37	2.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	7	3	12	16	.32	.46	.07	.33	.50	3.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	3	4	6	5	.36	.24	.74	.22	.13	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	#	#	5	.03	.01	+	+	.17	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	11	6	8	17	20	.52	.32	.38	.56	1.14	4.7	5.2	4.9	3.4	5.6
Urban: (Over 1, 000, 000)	9	7	7	5	22	.45	.48	.30	.48	.65	4.8	6.7	*	*	2.9
Urban: (Under 1, 000, 000)	11	4	9	17	16	.35	.07	.29	.53	.65	3.2	*	*	3.0	*
Rural	13	6	8	20	22	.82	.23	.65	.66	2.10	6.2	*	*	3.3	9.5
Not in SMA	12	5	7	17	16	.54	.10	.24	.88	.56	4.5	*	3.6	5.3	3.5
Urban	17	6	6	26	19	1.04	.12	.24	1.83	.72	6.0	*	*	7.1	*
Rural, Farm	7	*	4	4	17	.25	*	.05	.21	.67	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	11	5	8	14	12	.31	.07	.31	.38	.29	2.9	*	*	2.7	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	4	#	3	6	6	.14	+	.03	.23	.18	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	8	1	4	12	10	.59	.03	.15	1.16	.45	7.6	*	*	9.3	*
3,000 - 4,499	10	5	4	19	10	.31	.08	.12	.65	.38	3.3	*	*	3.5	*
4,500 - 5,999	12	5	7	17	24	.41	.16	.16	.62	.92	3.4	*	*	3.7	3.8
6,000 - 7,999	13	7	7	22	24	.58	.27	.18	.86	1.51	4.5	*	*	3.9	6.4
8,000 - 9,999	13	2	13	25	19	.45	.25	.64	.57	.37	3.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	17	12	11	25	21	.91	.34	.36	1.18	2.13	5.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	23	21	20	*	*	1.43	1.79	1.16	*	*	6.3	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	6	4	2	9	9	.29	.26	.21	.31	.47	5.1	6.6	*	3.4	5.0
4 yrs. or less	1	2	#	1	*	.02	.04	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	3	#	2	6	#	.04	+	.02	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	2	#	1	4	4	.05	+	.06	.06	.10	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	4	1	1	9	8	.15	.09	.01	.34	.16	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	7	5	2	15	9	.38	.26	.42	.61	.20	5.3	*	*	4.2	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	14	14	7	14	22	1.07	.80	.57	.56	2.66	7.9	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	14	12	8	19	22	.66	1.16	.30	.52	.65	4.6	*	*	*	*
White	12	6	8	18	19	.53	.30	.34	.74	.94	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	5.0
Non-white	8	1	2	10	16	.49	.02	.04	.87	.48	6.4	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	4	4	17	16	.45	.29	.15	.71	.79	4.6	*	*	4.1	5.1
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	8	10	25	19	.50	.67	.38	.43	.50	3.5	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	4	#	18	18	.47	.54	+	.94	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	13	9	6	18	23	.82	.57	.26	.76	2.65	6.3	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8	4	7	16	2	.16	.08	.23	.27	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	9	2	4	18	15	.44	.07	.10	1.05	.51	4.9	*	*	5.9	*
Service workers (including private)	10	#	#	19	20	.31	+	+	.71	.49	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	1	7	*	.16	*	.01	.33	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 02. 17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	33	37	30	28	42	4.49	5.19	4.12	3.87	5.18	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.8	12.2
Male (age in years)	29	33	24	26	35	4.11	4.94	3.34	3.71	4.73	14.3	15.2	14.0	14.3	13.4
12 - 17	49	47	41	50	64	5.35	5.44	4.64	5.77	5.38	10.9	11.6	11.2	11.5	8.4
18 - 24	41	53	36	36	38	7.00	8.37	8.25	5.49	5.70	17.1	15.8	*	*	*
25 - 44	26	29	20	23	37	2.69	3.74	1.60	1.89	4.23	10.2	12.9	7.9	8.1	11.4
45 - 64	16	21	18	13	12	2.74	3.38	1.84	4.02	.68	16.8	15.9	*	*	*
65 and over	26	34	19	14	*	7.22	8.28	5.79	2.56	*	27.5	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	38	42	35	30	49	4.84	5.44	4.76	4.01	5.59	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.4	11.4
12 - 17	54	66	49	48	58	7.46	6.55	7.00	9.44	6.14	13.7	9.9	14.3	19.5	10.6
18 - 24	54	62	54	48	61	5.20	4.32	5.93	5.35	4.34	9.6	7.0	11.1	11.2	*
25 - 44	38	42	34	29	53	4.74	6.41	5.05	2.59	5.03	12.6	15.4	14.7	9.1	9.5
45 - 64	28	30	29	21	38	3.08	3.57	3.21	2.17	3.91	11.0	12.0	11.1	10.4	10.2
65 and over	23	25	19	17	40	5.81	6.14	3.68	4.88	11.64	24.9	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	39	37	39	34	47	5.77	5.27	5.65	5.69	7.20	15.0	14.3	14.6	16.7	15.2
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	41	35	41	45	54	6.27	4.74	5.85	10.14	10.37	15.5	13.4	14.3	*	19.3
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	40	44	39	35	43	6.79	7.38	6.30	6.44	7.45	17.1	16.8	16.1	18.3	17.2
Rural	34	32	33	28	43	3.72	4.18	4.36	2.78	3.33	11.0	13.0	13.1	9.8	7.7
Not in SMA	26	38	20	25	36	2.82	4.88	2.21	2.79	2.39	10.6	12.8	11.2	11.4	6.7
Urban	28	32	19	27	37	3.36	6.10	1.73	3.28	3.30	12.1	19.3	*	12.0	8.9
Rural, Farm	26	*	9	30	43	2.04	*	1.80	2.44	1.42	7.7	*	*	8.1	3.3
Rural, Non-Farm	26	46	24	20	28	2.75	4.39	2.60	2.52	2.20	10.8	9.6	10.7	12.8	*
Family Income	24	27	21	22	35	3.27	4.99	2.16	2.68	5.59	13.7	*	*	12.2	*
Less than \$1,500	31	42	17	32	38	6.76	11.66	3.61	6.83	5.32	22.0	27.9	*	21.4	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	35	43	27	32	43	4.79	5.82	4.04	3.73	6.80	13.6	13.6	14.9	11.5	15.8
3,000 - 4,499	32	35	29	27	40	3.82	4.00	3.83	3.28	4.35	11.9	11.3	13.1	12.1	11.0
4,500 - 5,999	36	35	36	27	49	3.53	3.75	4.00	1.88	4.44	9.8	10.7	11.1	7.0	9.1
6,000 - 7,999	35	37	37	23	44	4.88	5.42	4.49	3.02	6.63	13.8	14.7	12.1	*	15.0
8,000 - 9,999	37	36	38	37	39	4.20	2.26	3.22	6.93	5.34	11.3	6.3	8.5	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	42	44	42	*	*	5.26	4.46	8.34	*	*	12.5	10.1	*	*	*
15,000 and over	27	31	25	21	38	3.88	4.88	3.37	2.81	5.07	14.2	15.8	13.7	13.5	13.4
Education, age 25 or over	20	26	13	19	*	3.44	4.88	.76	3.79	*	17.0	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	23	41	20	13	24	4.07	6.98	3.16	2.05	6.05	17.6	17.1	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	23	29	17	20	33	3.14	5.53	2.10	2.55	2.29	13.7	19.3	12.0	*	*
8 yrs.	26	24	29	22	29	4.18	3.58	4.88	2.78	6.81	16.3	14.7	16.6	12.9	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	29	31	25	24	40	4.18	4.90	3.90	2.38	5.86	14.3	16.1	15.4	9.9	14.6
4 yrs.	36	46	30	20	49	4.14	5.27	3.45	2.95	4.97	11.5	11.5	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	38	27	39	32	61	3.62	3.11	3.50	4.77	3.11	9.5	*	8.9	*	*
4 yrs. or more	33	37	29	26	42	4.20	5.06	3.85	3.29	4.96	12.9	13.7	13.1	12.5	11.8
White	39	37	41	37	45	6.98	6.82	7.71	6.76	6.94	17.8	18.3	18.8	18.2	15.3
Non-white	28	32	24	23	35	3.01	3.68	2.43	2.66	3.62	10.8	11.4	10.0	11.4	10.3
All employed, 14 and over	41	44	32	33	55	4.68	5.53	1.48	4.98	7.02	11.3	12.7	*	*	12.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	22	25	22	24	13	2.75	1.81	4.45	3.03	.56	12.7	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	34	42	29	27	45	2.87	5.06	1.60	2.09	3.21	8.4	12.1	5.5	7.8	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	21	24	23	17	21	2.53	3.20	1.86	2.25	3.04	12.0	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	23	25	24	16	31	2.28	2.68	2.12	1.53	3.52	10.1	10.9	8.7	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	33	38	26	28	41	5.00	4.05	6.29	5.37	3.96	15.4	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	20	*	10	29	*	1.36	*	.75	1.95	*	6.8	*	*	*	*
Farm workers															

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.02.18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	1	#	1	2	2	.05	.01	.02	.10	.11	3.8	*	*	4.0	*
Male (age in years)	2	1	1	3	3	.07	.02	.02	.13	.16	4.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	1	1	6	9	.21	.03	.02	.39	.40	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	1	3	9	5	.10	.03	.07	.21	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	1	2	1	.08	.05	.03	.06	.23	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	#	1	2	.02	+	+	.04	.04	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	1	2	2	.03	+	.01	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	#	2	8	2	.13	+	.09	.34	.02	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	#	2	5	11	.10	+	.02	.14	.39	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	.02	.05	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	1	#	1	2	2	.04	.02	.01	.05	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	#	#	#	#	3	.02	+	+	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	1	1	#	3	1	.04	.04	.01	.07	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	2	1	2	1	3	.07	.02	.05	.04	.23	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	#	1	3	3	.07	+	.02	.13	.09	4.0	*	*	*	*
Urban	4	#	1	7	5	.18	+	.02	.33	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	1	1	1	1	3	.03	.01	.03	.02	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	#	#	2	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	#	#	#	1	#	.01	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	#	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.03	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	2	#	3	1	.07	.06	+	.20	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	#	1	5	5	.05	.01	.01	.10	.15	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	#	4	4	5	.10	+	.13	.12	.22	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	#	1	7	1	.18	+	.02	.42	.40	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	2	*	*	.08	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	#	#	1	1	.02	.01	.01	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	#	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	#	1	1	.03	.04	+	.05	.03	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	#	2	#	2	.12	+	.07	+	.47	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	#	#	2	4	.03	+	+	.08	.09	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	#	1	3	2	.06	.01	.02	.12	.12	3.9	*	*	4.0	*
Non-white	#	#	#	#	3	+	+	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	1	2	3	.06	.02	.02	.08	.15	3.9	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	2	#	.02	+	+	.10	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	#	#	2	5	.03	+	+	.03	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	1	2	1	6	.11	.02	.02	.06	.63	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	2	#	2	#	.05	.12	+	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	#	1	2	2	.04	+	.02	.07	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	2	3	6	2	.12	.02	.09	.28	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	#	#	*	.02	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 02. 19 Ice Skating: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	1	2	1	#	1	.03	.08	.01	+	.01	3.3	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	1	1	1	#	1	.02	.03	.02	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	6	2	#	4	.07	.16	.11	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	#	5	.01	+	+	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	#	1	1	.01	.03	+	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	2	1	#	#	.04	.13	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	5	3	#	#	.09	.30	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	5	2	#	#	.12	.53	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	3	#	#	#	.03	.09	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	1	1	1	#	1	.02	.04	.01	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	1	1	1	#	2	.03	.05	.01	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	#	#	#	#	2	.01	.02	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	1	1	2	#	#	.02	.03	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	1	6	1	#	#	.04	.24	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	6	#	#	#	.02	.12	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	1	*	1	#	#	.04	*	.07	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	1	5	1	1	#	.05	.35	.01	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	#	1	1	#	#	.02	.03	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	1	4	#	#	#	.05	.17	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	1	#	#	3	.01	.03	+	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	1	2	2	#	#	.03	.07	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	1	1	#	2	#	.02	.04	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	1	1	#	#	.01	.01	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	4	*	*	.02	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	#	1	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	#	#	.01	.02	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	2	#	1	#	.01	.04	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	#	#	.03	.08	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	1	#	#	2	.02	.07	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
White	1	2	1	#	1	.03	.08	.02	+	.01	3.3	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	1	#	#	#	+	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	#	#	1	.02	.05	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	2	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	4	1	#	#	.03	.12	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	1	3	2	#	#	.06	.21	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	#	#	1	3	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	#	#	*	+	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+

TABLE 4. 02. 20 Sledding Or Tobogganing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 for the United States and major regions by selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
All Classes	2	3	3	1	1	.07	.13	.09	.04	.03	4.0	4.9	3.2	*	*
Male (age in years)	2	2	3	1	1	.07	.09	.09	.05	.04	3.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	8	9	12	7	4	.36	.52	.44	.26	.04	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	3	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	2	3	#	1	.04	.04	.08	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	*	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	3	3	1	1	.08	.17	.09	.03	.02	4.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	9	9	2	2	.30	.51	.43	.13	.09	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	7	6	1	#	.08	.12	.12	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	3	2	#	1	.08	.22	.04	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	#	#	1	.01	.03	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence in SMA	2	2	3	1	1	.07	.07	.09	.05	.04	3.2	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Over 1,000,000)	2	1	5	3	1	.04	.01	.10	.10	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Urban: (Under 1,000,000)	1	3	#	1	3	.07	.15	.01	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Rural	2	3	4	1	1	.10	.13	.17	.05	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Not in SMA	2	6	2	1	#	.09	.35	.09	.03	.02	5.1	*	*	*	*
Urban	1	2	1	1	1	.06	.20	.03	.04	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Farm	#	*	1	#	#	.02	*	.07	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Rural, Non-Farm	3	11	3	1	#	.14	.56	.13	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income	#	#	2	#	#	+	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Less than \$1,500	1	3	1	1	#	.06	.09	.06	.07	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$1,500 - \$2,999	2	5	#	#	1	.12	.42	+	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
3,000 - 4,499	2	4	2	1	2	.05	.12	.03	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	1	7	1	1	.08	.05	.16	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	2	7	4	#	.19	.07	.44	.18	+	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	1	#	#	3	1	.05	+	+	.17	.07	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	#	2	*	*	.01	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	2	*	*	.01	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education, age 25 or over	1	1	1	#	1	.03	.07	.03	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or less	#	2	#	#	*	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 - 7 yrs.	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
8 yrs.	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
H.S. 1 - 3 yrs.	2	2	4	#	#	.06	.16	.07	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs.	1	1	1	#	1	.02	.04	.03	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
College 1 - 3 yrs.	1	1	1	2	2	.11	.27	.02	.08	.08	*	*	*	*	*
4 yrs. or more	1	1	1	#	2	.02	.04	.03	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	3	3	1	1	.08	.14	.09	.04	.03	4.0	*	3.3	*	*
Non-white	1	#	1	1	#	.01	+	.01	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	2	1	#	1	.03	.07	.03	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	2	2	#	3	.04	.05	.05	+	.10	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	4	4	#	#	.07	.16	.09	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	3	#	3	#	.07	.08	+	.15	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	#	#	*	+	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 03. 01 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during March-May 1961: Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons
National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Days per person				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	4464	1011	848	658	1947
Male (age in years)	2134	516	375	313	930
12 - 17	326	60	48	57	161
18 - 24	244	69	44	38	93
25 - 44	734	173	132	95	334
45 - 64	594	155	103	84	252
65 and over	236	59	48	39	90
Female (age in years)	2330	495	473	345	1017
12 - 17	316	57	59	45	155
18 - 24	283	42	61	48	132
25 - 44	800	179	148	101	372
45 - 64	639	145	136	106	252
65 and over	292	72	69	45	106
Family Income					
Less than \$3,000	1008	120	181	185	522
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	728	139	165	100	324
4,500 - 5,999	896	192	178	127	399
6,000 - 7,999	786	214	161	115	296
8,000 - 9,999	404	104	71	53	176
10,000 - 14,999	331	99	56	44	132
15,000 and over	171	96	21	13	41
White	3995	847	744	578	1826
Male	1913	432	334	273	874
Female	2082	415	410	305	952
Non-white	469	164	104	80	121
Male	221	84	41	40	56
Female	248	80	63	40	65
All employed, 14 and over **	2205	516	418	325	946
Professional, technical and kindred workers	262	73	48	43	98
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	222	64	44	35	79
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	453	112	97	70	174
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	298	69	63	40	126
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	536	138	93	80	225
Service workers (including private)	258	58	69	51	80
Farm workers	176	2	4	6	164

* Employment status and occupation were unknown for 81 adjusted sample persons 14 years and over.

TABLE 4.03.02 Attending Outdoor Concerts, Drama, Etc: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating,
days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected
socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	3	3	3	5	3	.07	.04	.05	.21	.04	2.2	*	*	4.1	1.7
Male (age in years)	3	3	3	5	2	.06	.03	.05	.22	.03	2.4	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	5	7	4	11	3	.15	.12	.04	.54	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	6	6	5	18	1	.18	.06	.14	.84	.03	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	2	2	2	.04	.02	.05	.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	2	#	#	.01	.01	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	2	6	#	1	.02	.02	.06	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	3	3	3	5	3	.07	.04	.04	.19	.06	2.1	*	*	*	1.7
12 - 17	6	2	5	9	7	.13	.02	.05	.42	.11	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	2	3	10	5	.08	.02	.05	.10	.11	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	4	2	6	3	.10	.06	.04	.39	.06	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	3	2	3	1	.02	.04	.02	.03	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	1	1	#	3	.03	.01	.09	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	4	2	7	3	.11	.08	.02	.39	.04	3.0	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	2	4	2	2	.04	.02	.04	.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	3	3	2	4	4	.08	.03	.03	.26	.06	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	3	2	4	2	.04	.03	.07	.04	.04	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	5	1	4	3	.04	.07	.01	.04	.04	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	1	13	11	2	.08	.01	.20	.16	.05	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	3	2	*	*	5	.04	.04	*	*	.05	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	2	3	5	3	.06	.03	.05	.19	.04	2.1	*	*	*	1.7
Male	2	2	4	4	2	.05	.02	.06	.16	.03	2.1	*	*	*	*
Female	4	3	3	6	3	.08	.04	.05	.22	.06	2.2	*	*	*	1.8
Non-white	3	4	1	5	2	.09	.07	.02	.32	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Male	5	7	#	10	#	.16	.11	+	.65	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	1	2	#	5	.03	.02	.03	+	.05	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	2	5	1	.06	.02	.05	.24	.02	2.6	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	#	8	5	1	.04	+	.17	.05	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	3	4	4	4	2	.12	.04	.06	.51	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	#	#	10	#	.03	+	+	.20	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	2	2	6	1	.07	.03	.06	.34	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	2	#	6	4	.03	.02	+	.10	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	2	*	*	*	2	.03	*	*	*	.03	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.03 Attending Outdoor Sports Events : Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural	All	Urban in SMA		Urban	Rural
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.	not in SMA	in and out SMA
All Classes	18	20	19	23	15	.75	.61	.94	1.21	.59	4.2	3.1	4.9	5.3	3.9
Male (age in years)	23	27	25	30	18	.98	.91	1.28	1.43	.74	4.3	3.4	5.2	4.7	4.2
12 - 17	46	55	50	54	39	2.51	2.37	3.62	3.17	1.99	5.4	4.3	*	5.8	5.1
18 - 24	34	43	39	37	23	1.16	1.56	1.09	1.68	.69	3.5	3.6	*	*	*
25 - 44	21	25	24	31	15	.66	.67	.64	1.05	.55	3.1	2.6	2.7	*	3.6
45 - 64	14	17	14	18	11	.48	.50	.67	.54	.37	3.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	8	8	10	15	2	.90	.39	2.19	1.49	.29	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	14	13	15	16	13	.55	.31	.67	1.00	.45	4.0	2.4	4.5	6.3	3.5
12 - 17	35	30	37	53	31	1.91	.89	2.29	5.20	1.19	5.4	*	*	*	3.8
18 - 24	16	24	18	17	12	.53	.50	.77	.31	.50	3.3	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	13	12	15	13	13	.45	.22	.64	.55	.46	3.4	*	*	*	3.5
45 - 64	8	9	10	7	6	.21	.21	.26	.29	.14	2.7	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	4	3	7	2	.11	.17	.10	.22	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	10	11	11	19	7	.42	.43	.45	.97	.22	4.1	*	*	5.1	3.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	17	20	17	19	15	.78	.71	.88	1.43	.55	4.5	*	*	*	3.6
4,500 - 5,999	20	21	20	18	20	.73	.56	.68	.80	.81	3.7	2.6	3.5	*	4.2
6,000 - 7,999	20	20	21	30	15	.85	.59	1.27	1.40	.61	4.4	3.0	6.0	4.6	4.2
8,000 - 9,999	25	16	35	36	24	.94	.37	1.73	1.30	.85	3.7	*	*	*	3.5
10,000 - 14,999	20	21	25	23	17	1.10	.82	1.79	1.86	.77	5.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	35	35	*	*	37	1.16	.98	*	*	1.39	3.4	2.8	*	*	*
White	18	19	20	21	15	.75	.59	.95	1.18	.61	4.3	3.1	4.8	5.6	4.0
Male	22	24	25	27	18	.96	.85	1.35	1.29	.77	4.4	3.6	5.3	4.7	4.3
Female	14	13	16	15	13	.55	.32	.63	1.08	.45	4.0	2.3	4.0	7.2	3.6
Non-white	23	26	13	36	17	.79	.74	.88	1.41	.36	3.5	2.8	*	*	*
Male	33	42	17	50	18	1.09	1.18	.73	2.40	.29	3.3	2.8	*	*	*
Female	14	10	11	22	15	.52	.28	.98	.42	.42	3.8	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	18	20	18	24	15	.64	.54	.61	1.22	.51	3.6	2.7	3.4	5.1	3.4
Professional, technical and kindred workers	20	16	19	33	17	.67	.47	.81	1.07	.58	3.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	22	17	25	31	19	.68	.39	.82	1.26	.60	3.2	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	18	21	20	19	16	.60	.57	.49	.56	.69	3.3	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	18	23	27	18	12	.67	.96	.60	1.48	.29	3.6	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	19	23	10	30	17	.71	.50	.28	1.62	.68	3.7	2.2	*	*	4.1
Service workers (including private)	14	14	14	16	14	.74	.34	1.00	1.55	.30	5.2	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	11	*	*	*	12	.26	*	*	*	.27	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.03.04 **Bicycling:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	8	6	8	10	9	1.60	1.39	1.60	1.40	1.77	20.1	22.7	21.2	14.7	20.8
Male (age in years)	8	8	6	9	8	2.27	1.99	2.12	1.56	2.73	28.6	24.5	*	*	32.2
12 - 17	41	48	37	42	40	13.96	15.57	15.79	8.02	14.93	33.7	*	*	*	37.5
18 - 24	4	4	#	5	4	.41	.12	+	.34	.84	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	5	3	1	3	.27	.49	.27	.19	.19	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	8	4	9	10	9	.98	.77	1.20	1.26	.90	12.4	*	13.5	12.1	10.5
12 - 17	39	21	47	53	39	5.48	2.98	8.20	6.42	5.08	14.0	*	*	*	13.1
18 - 24	6	5	5	8	6	1.00	4.29	.11	1.31	.26	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	3	6	7	5	.32	.17	.43	.70	.24	6.3	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	1	1	#	.04	+	.09	.11	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	5	6	7	6	5	.88	1.17	1.55	.35	.77	16.1	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	7	2	6	8	9	1.47	.14	1.31	1.33	2.16	21.4	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	7	5	7	7	8	1.55	.91	1.33	.65	2.26	21.8	*	*	*	27.3
6,000 - 7,999	9	7	7	13	8	2.03	1.77	1.91	3.06	1.87	23.8	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	11	9	13	13	11	1.83	.83	3.98	2.91	1.23	16.8	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	10	7	7	20	10	2.78	4.18	.52	2.43	2.80	27.9	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	10	*	*	29	1.86	2.03	*	*	3.00	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	6	8	9	8	1.63	1.48	1.60	1.42	1.77	20.8	23.6	20.9	16.0	21.4
Male	8	8	6	8	8	2.30	2.03	2.16	1.70	2.68	30.4	25.8	*	*	34.0
Female	8	5	9	10	9	1.00	.91	1.15	1.16	.93	12.5	*	12.7	*	10.8
Non-white	9	5	7	15	12	1.39	.95	1.61	1.31	1.85	15.2	*	*	*	*
Male	11	10	5	12	18	2.02	1.81	1.76	.60	3.55	*	*	*	*	*
Female	7	1	8	18	8	.83	.05	1.51	2.02	.38	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	3	2	6	3	.40	.48	.20	.95	.25	11.3	*	*	*	7.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	3	4	5	2	.23	.21	.46	.47	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	5	#	3	#	.22	.58	+	.34	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	5	4	1	10	6	.96	.89	.02	2.86	.78	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	#	5	#	2	.14	+	.59	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	5	2	2	3	.30	.70	.11	.04	.24	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	4	#	3	12	4	.36	+	.16	1.47	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	*	*	4	.16	*	*	*	.18	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.05 Boating Other Than Sailing Or Canoeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	8	5	8	12	8	.25	.14	.25	.38	.26	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
Male (age in years)	10	6	9	15	10	.35	.22	.38	.48	.37	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	3.6
12 - 17	16	5	15	21	19	.63	.12	.48	.79	.80	3.8	*	*	*	4.2
18 - 24	15	6	20	24	15	.42	.26	.48	.50	.48	2.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	12	12	11	18	10	.47	.44	.63	.59	.40	4.0	*	*	*	3.8
45 - 64	5	3	4	8	6	.14	.05	.16	.33	.13	2.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	3	2	#	8	2	.04	.05	+	.08	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	6	4	7	9	6	.16	.06	.15	.29	.16	2.6	*	2.1	3.3	2.8
12 - 17	14	12	12	24	13	.33	.16	.27	1.02	.21	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	13	10	16	12	13	.34	.29	.36	.35	.33	2.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	5	3	7	5	4	.12	.04	.16	.14	.15	2.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	1	3	7	2	.09	.01	.05	.18	.11	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	1	4	1	.03	+	.01	.11	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	4	2	1	8	3	.08	.04	.02	.18	.08	2.3	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	5	2	7	10	4	.12	.04	.18	.25	.08	2.3	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	10	4	12	12	11	.33	.11	.27	.43	.44	3.5	*	*	*	4.1
6,000 - 7,999	9	4	12	13	10	.32	.07	.57	.48	.31	3.4	*	*	*	2.9
8,000 - 9,999	12	10	11	15	14	.37	.38	.28	.30	.41	3.0	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	12	11	9	25	10	.46	.32	.36	1.09	.39	3.8	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	14	9	*	*	24	.49	.22	*	*	1.05	*	*	*	*	*
White	8	5	9	13	8	.27	.16	.28	.42	.28	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3
Male	11	6	10	16	11	.38	.24	.43	.53	.39	3.7	*	4.2	3.3	3.6
Female	6	4	7	10	6	.17	.07	.16	.32	.17	2.6	*	2.2	*	2.8
Non-white	4	4	3	8	2	.05	.05	.05	.09	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Male	5	6	#	10	4	.08	.10	+	.12	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Female	2	1	5	5	#	.03	.01	.08	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	9	6	8	14	9	.28	.18	.29	.44	.27	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	14	10	26	11	.44	.56	.50	.74	.18	3.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	7	6	2	14	8	.21	.11	.02	.71	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	10	4	6	10	16	.35	.08	.20	.29	.64	3.5	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	13	7	21	18	10	.43	.32	.87	.28	.31	3.3	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	4	3	14	6	.18	.10	.14	.34	.18	2.8	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	6	3	6	8	6	.20	.03	.14	.51	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	6	*	*	*	5	.13	*	*	*	.13	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.06 **Camping:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	4	2	4	5	4	.13	.07	.10	.20	.14	3.6	*	2.8	3.8	3.8
Male (age in years)	5	3	4	8	5	.20	.10	.16	.29	.23	4.1	*	*	*	4.4
12 - 17	12	10	10	12	13	.53	.25	.44	.89	.54	4.5	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	#	11	8	3	.10	+	.18	.24	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	6	3	5	14	6	.27	.18	.24	.25	.33	4.5	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	#	2	1	.03	+	+	.10	.03	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	3	#	#	1	.03	.08	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	1	3	3	3	.07	.04	.05	.12	.07	2.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	5	2	7	7	5	.11	.04	.12	.27	.10	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	3	2	5	2	2	.06	.10	.05	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	3	2	3	3	.08	.09	.05	.04	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	2	2	2	.05	+	.02	.18	.03	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	1	2	#	.03	+	.06	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	3	1	3	1	.03	.05	.01	.08	.02	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	3	#	4	9	2	.07	+	.05	.33	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	1	4	2	5	.13	.02	.13	.06	.21	3.6	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	4	3	5	7	3	.11	.10	.11	.12	.10	2.7	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	7	9	7	9	6	.36	.39	.41	.83	.18	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	5	#	4	#	11	.27	+	.07	+	.64	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	#	*	*	12	.19	+	*	*	.39	*	*	*	*	*
White	4	2	4	5	4	.14	.08	.11	.22	.15	3.7	*	2.8	4.1	3.8
Male	5	3	5	8	5	.21	.11	.18	.31	.23	4.2	*	*	*	4.5
Female	3	1	3	3	3	.07	.05	.06	.14	.07	2.8	*	*	*	*
Non-white	2	2	#	5	2	.04	.02	+	.10	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Male	4	2	#	10	4	.09	.04	+	.20	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	3	2	3	5	3	.12	.09	.11	.11	.15	3.7	*	*	*	4.5
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5	5	6	5	5	.32	.38	.60	.19	.20	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	3	2	#	11	3	.05	.03	+	.11	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	2	3	6	4	.19	.09	.04	.09	.39	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	5	1	5	8	6	.13	.01	.06	.22	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	1	3	5	3	.06	.01	.08	.11	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	2	#	#	4	.03	.03	+	+	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.01	*	*	*	.01	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 03. 07 Driving for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	51	49	55	55	50	5.05	4.23	6.00	7.29	4.29	9.8	8.7	11.0	13.4	8.5
Male (age in years)	51	52	54	55	47	5.04	4.58	6.19	7.80	3.91	10.0	8.8	11.5	14.2	8.3
12 - 17	45	50	37	51	43	4.98	4.10	6.67	6.91	4.13	11.1	8.2	*	*	9.6
18 - 24	68	74	80	68	58	10.32	8.51	11.96	20.46	6.75	15.2	11.5	15.0	*	11.6
25 - 44	59	54	71	62	57	5.19	3.74	7.19	8.02	4.35	8.7	6.9	10.1	12.9	7.7
45 - 64	44	50	38	55	39	3.82	4.83	3.50	4.86	2.99	8.7	9.7	9.3	8.9	7.6
65 and over	31	27	33	31	32	2.29	2.29	3.44	2.51	1.59	7.4	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	52	46	55	54	53	5.05	3.86	5.85	6.84	4.64	9.7	8.5	10.6	12.6	8.8
12 - 17	55	47	63	56	55	7.46	3.81	7.75	15.18	6.45	13.5	*	12.4	*	11.8
18 - 24	69	81	67	67	67	7.98	7.38	9.70	10.44	6.47	11.5	9.1	14.4	15.7	9.6
25 - 44	56	55	60	57	55	4.64	4.37	5.78	5.11	4.18	8.2	7.9	9.6	8.9	7.6
45 - 64	45	32	51	48	48	3.82	2.87	4.49	4.82	3.58	8.4	9.0	8.7	10.0	7.4
65 and over	36	28	36	47	36	3.41	2.60	3.64	3.29	3.86	9.6	*	*	*	10.8
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	37	32	43	40	35	3.34	1.76	3.52	5.72	2.80	9.1	5.4	8.3	14.3	8.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	50	42	53	57	49	4.74	2.46	5.75	7.88	4.24	9.5	5.8	10.8	13.8	8.6
4,500 - 5,999	56	50	55	60	58	5.86	6.33	6.52	6.22	5.23	10.5	12.7	11.8	10.4	9.0
6,000 - 7,999	58	57	61	65	53	5.83	4.47	6.48	9.61	4.98	10.1	7.8	10.5	14.7	9.3
8,000 - 9,999	64	55	63	72	66	5.32	3.98	8.42	6.62	4.46	8.4	7.3	13.3	9.2	6.7
10,000 - 14,999	63	58	71	59	64	6.40	5.74	9.36	10.34	4.33	10.2	10.0	13.1	*	6.7
15,000 and over	48	49	*	*	51	4.93	4.65	*	*	3.98	10.3	9.5	*	*	*
White	53	49	56	56	52	5.16	4.33	6.20	7.49	4.40	9.8	8.8	11.1	13.4	8.5
Male	52	53	54	56	48	5.08	4.69	6.59	7.51	3.95	9.9	8.8	12.1	13.5	8.2
Female	54	45	57	56	55	5.24	3.95	5.88	7.48	4.80	9.8	8.8	10.3	13.3	8.8
Non-white	42	48	45	44	29	4.02	3.74	4.54	5.84	2.76	9.6	7.8	10.0	13.3	9.5
Male	43	46	49	50	30	4.70	4.03	2.90	9.75	3.39	10.8	8.7	*	*	*
Female	40	50	43	38	28	3.42	3.44	5.60	1.92	2.21	8.5	6.9	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	57	56	60	62	54	5.33	4.88	6.20	7.94	4.29	9.4	8.8	10.4	12.7	8.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	62	53	65	58	68	5.08	5.44	4.85	6.49	4.29	8.2	10.2	7.5	*	6.3
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	55	52	68	60	48	3.98	2.44	6.52	5.29	3.24	7.2	4.7	9.6	*	6.7
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	66	70	66	73	62	6.40	6.48	7.20	9.35	4.71	9.6	9.3	10.9	12.8	7.6
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	55	51	51	72	55	5.15	5.17	4.25	8.68	4.48	9.3	10.2	8.4	*	8.2
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	56	54	64	54	54	5.78	4.68	6.85	9.21	4.78	10.4	8.7	10.6	17.1	8.9
Service workers (including private)	50	47	43	59	52	5.36	4.05	5.26	6.79	5.50	10.7	*	12.1	11.5	10.5
Farm workers	40	*	*	*	38	3.53	*	*	*	2.95	8.9	*	*	*	7.7

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.03.08 Fishing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	21	10	19	29	24	1.07	.42	.83	1.39	1.41	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.9
Male (age in years)	29	16	29	39	32	1.68	.70	1.54	1.84	2.24	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.7	6.9
12 - 17	52	23	52	54	62	3.45	1.27	2.25	3.40	4.63	6.6	*	*	6.3	7.5
18 - 24	34	20	25	47	44	1.50	.71	.73	1.32	2.54	4.4	*	*	*	5.8
25 - 44	28	17	34	43	27	1.75	.66	2.30	2.16	1.99	6.2	*	6.8	5.0	7.3
45 - 64	21	14	23	30	22	1.07	.61	1.09	1.08	1.34	5.0	*	*	*	6.1
65 and over	13	7	10	21	14	.77	.49	.42	.90	1.09	6.1	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	13	4	10	19	16	.52	.14	.27	.99	.65	4.0	*	2.7	5.1	4.0
12 - 17	20	7	19	33	22	.50	.09	.34	.87	.60	2.5	*	*	*	2.7
18 - 24	16	5	15	23	17	.61	.07	.26	1.37	.67	3.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	14	4	12	21	18	.51	.22	.39	1.08	.55	3.6	*	*	*	3.0
45 - 64	10	3	7	17	13	.47	.14	.08	1.08	.62	4.8	*	*	*	4.8
65 and over	5	#	3	4	9	.56	+	.38	.27	1.18	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	20	2	12	26	24	1.03	.13	.36	1.39	1.35	5.3	*	*	5.3	5.6
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	20	6	16	30	23	1.09	.28	.69	1.69	1.45	5.6	*	*	5.6	6.2
4,500 - 5,999	24	12	20	28	31	1.18	.50	.76	.94	1.76	4.9	*	3.8	3.3	5.8
6,000 - 7,999	22	13	25	33	22	1.36	.68	1.80	2.18	1.28	6.2	*	7.1	6.6	5.8
8,000 - 9,999	21	17	25	32	19	.80	.69	.79	1.21	.74	3.8	*	*	*	4.0
10,000 - 14,999	17	10	20	25	19	.76	.43	.55	.64	1.12	4.4	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	15	8	*	*	24	.35	.15	*	*	.59	*	*	*	*	*
White	20	11	19	26	23	1.08	.47	.88	1.30	1.37	5.3	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.9
Male	29	18	30	35	32	1.72	.78	1.62	1.79	2.21	6.0	4.4	5.4	5.1	7.0
Female	13	4	11	18	15	.49	.16	.27	.86	.61	3.9	*	2.4	4.8	4.0
Non-white	22	4	13	50	36	1.03	.16	.52	2.05	1.96	4.6	*	*	4.1	5.4
Male	30	8	24	68	39	1.33	.32	.83	2.12	2.64	4.5	*	*	*	*
Female	16	#	6	32	34	.76	+	.32	1.98	1.37	4.8	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	21	13	18	29	25	1.11	.53	1.02	1.19	1.44	5.2	4.1	5.7	4.1	5.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14	18	15	19	9	.58	.58	.87	.37	.54	4.1	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	15	5	18	20	20	.68	.08	.36	.89	1.27	4.5	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	20	14	9	26	26	.98	.70	.44	.81	1.53	5.0	*	*	*	5.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	31	13	37	40	34	1.49	.70	1.97	1.20	1.77	4.9	*	*	*	5.2
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	26	18	25	39	28	1.53	.71	1.92	1.84	1.77	5.8	*	*	4.7	6.3
Service workers (including private)	12	2	7	24	18	.85	.02	.30	1.33	1.61	6.8	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	26	*	*	*	30	1.22	*	*	*	1.20	4.8	*	*	*	4.0

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.09 Hiking (On Trails With Pack): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	2	3	2	2	.05	.03	.06	.06	.05	2.4	*	*	*	2.3
Male (age in years)	3	2	3	2	3	.06	.04	.08	.03	.08	2.3	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	10	8	8	12	10	.23	.25	.25	.16	.24	2.3	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	5	#	1	.02	+	.05	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	4	#	3	.06	.02	.13	+	.07	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	#	1	.02	.01	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	2	#	#	#	+	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	2	1	1	.03	.02	.05	.08	.02	2.5	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	2	8	9	3	.15	.02	.20	.60	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	7	5	#	3	.05	.17	.05	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	2	#	1	.01	+	.05	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	3	2	1	1	.04	.12	.06	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	1	2	1	2	.03	.01	.04	.01	.05	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	#	2	2	2	.03	+	.04	.02	.04	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	3	1	1	3	.05	.03	.01	.01	.10	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	2	2	4	4	1	.07	.02	.28	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	4	#	5	7	5	.09	+	.05	.34	.08	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	2	*	*	10	.09	.02	*	*	.27	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	3	2	2	.05	.02	.07	.06	.05	2.3	*	*	*	2.4
Male	3	2	3	2	3	.06	.03	.09	.03	.08	2.2	*	*	*	*
Female	2	1	3	2	1	.04	.02	.05	.09	.02	2.5	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	1	#	1	3	.04	.06	+	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Male	3	2	#	2	7	.09	.12	+	.05	.14	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	2	3	1	2	.04	.03	.08	.01	.04	2.1	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	#	8	#	2	.07	+	.33	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	5	#	3	1	.03	.05	+	.03	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	3	3	#	2	.07	.06	.10	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	4	5	#	2	.03	.04	.05	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	3	1	1	.02	.01	.03	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	2	#	#	4	.03	.02	+	+	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	*	*	#	+	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.10 Horseback Riding: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	5	2	3	3	8	.42	.03	.05	.25	.83	8.7	*	*	*	11.0
Male (age in years)	6	3	3	2	9	.61	.06	.05	.23	1.26	10.9	*	*	*	14.0
12 - 17	19	12	6	7	29	1.64	.13	.10	.65	3.01	8.8	*	*	*	10.3
18 - 24	10	7	18	3	11	1.10	.13	.27	.03	2.66	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	3	1	2	#	6	.45	.01	.02	+	.97	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	1	#	1	2	.11	.09	+	.40	.06	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	#	3	.43	+	+	+	1.12	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	4	#	3	5	6	.24	+	.05	.27	.43	5.9	*	*	*	7.0
12 - 17	16	#	12	16	23	1.23	+	.29	1.18	2.06	7.9	*	*	*	9.1
18 - 24	11	5	7	10	15	.33	.05	.08	.19	.58	3.0	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	#	1	5	2	.09	+	.02	.31	.11	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	1	1	2	5	.35	.01	.01	.06	.65	10.7	#	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	4	1	2	2	8	.56	.01	.07	.13	1.18	13.1	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	6	2	5	4	9	.49	.02	.07	.27	.98	8.1	*	*	*	10.6
6,000 - 7,999	4	1	4	3	5	.13	.01	.05	.16	.25	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	6	1	4	6	9	.31	.01	.04	.09	.65	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	6	4	4	5	8	.25	.16	.11	.05	.45	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	9	5	*	*	20	.93	.10	*	*	1.63	*	*	*	*	*
White	5	2	3	4	8	.38	.04	.06	.26	.71	7.6	*	*	*	9.4
Male	6	3	4	2	9	.51	.07	.06	.26	.99	9.0	*	*	*	11.4
Female	4	#	3	5	7	.26	+	.06	.25	.46	5.9	*	*	*	7.0
Non-white	3	1	#	2	7	.70	.01	+	.20	2.56	*	*	*	*	*
Male	5	2	#	#	14	1.41	.02	+	+	5.52	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	#	#	5	2	.07	+	+	.40	.02	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	4	2	2	3	5	.39	.04	.04	.12	.84	11.0	*	*	*	16.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3	3	8	#	2	.09	.19	.10	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	2	2	#	4	.11	.02	.02	+	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	4	4	1	6	6	.12	.04	.01	.21	.19	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	3	#	2	1	.02	.03	+	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	#	2	2	5	.47	+	.06	.06	1.08	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	#	3	8	2	.09	+	.03	.35	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	11	*	*	*	12	2.75	*	*	*	2.95	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 03. 11 Hunting: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	3	1	1	3	5	.14	.03	.03	.07	.26	5.0	*	*	*	5.8
Male (age in years)	5	2	2	5	9	.28	.06	.06	.13	.53	5.3	*	*	*	6.2
12 - 17	17	2	6	19	25	.95	.02	.10	.51	1.71	5.5	*	*	*	6.7
18 - 24	4	4	#	3	6	.32	.04	+	.08	.78	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	4	2	#	1	7	.17	.06	+	.01	.34	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	2	1	3	1	3	.09	.09	.18	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	3	#	3	2	.09	.07	+	.13	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	#	#	#	5	.04	+	+	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	4	#	.02	+	+	.12	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	#	1	#	#	1	.01	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	3	2	1	3	4	.14	.03	.07	.04	.23	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	3	1	1	#	5	.19	.11	.04	+	.36	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	4	1	1	3	7	.15	.04	.01	.14	.28	3.8	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	1	#	1	5	1	.03	+	.02	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	2	#	4	5	.05	.02	+	.06	.09	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	#	#	#	5	.21	+	+	+	.52	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	5	3	*	*	15	.07	.05	*	*	.17	*	*	*	*	*
White	3	1	1	2	5	.14	.02	.01	.07	.26	5.0	*	*	*	5.7
Male	5	2	1	4	8	.27	.04	.02	.13	.52	5.3	*	*	*	6.1
Female	1	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	3	2	2	5	5	.16	.11	.15	.05	.32	*	*	*	*	*
Male	6	2	5	10	11	.34	.19	.39	.10	.70	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	1	#	#	#	.01	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	2	1	1	2	4	.12	.05	.05	.04	.21	4.9	*	*	*	5.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2	5	#	2	#	.03	.08	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	2	#	#	3	5	.10	+	+	.06	.27	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	#	1	3	3	.05	+	.03	.09	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2	3	#	2	2	.09	.12	+	.08	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	3	1	1	#	7	.22	.10	.04	+	.44	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	1	#	#	#	2	.04	+	+	+	.12	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	5	*	*	*	5	.31	*	*	*	.26	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.12 Nature Walks (To Observe Birds, Animals, Plants, Etc.): Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	12	10	14	10	12	.64	.56	.66	.47	.73	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.9
Male (age in years)	10	11	11	8	11	.58	.55	.67	.36	.64	5.6	5.0	6.2	*	5.9
12 - 17	21	18	17	18	25	1.31	.80	1.31	1.00	1.60	6.1	*	*	*	6.3
18 - 24	9	14	9	3	6	.75	1.20	.36	.05	.87	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	10	12	12	8	10	.29	.37	.33	.26	.23	2.8	*	*	*	2.4
45 - 64	8	7	10	5	8	.48	.51	.29	.26	.62	6.4	*	*	*	*
65 and over	5	7	6	8	1	.57	.14	2.08	.15	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	13	9	16	11	14	.70	.58	.65	.57	.82	5.4	6.2	4.0	5.2	5.9
12 - 17	19	12	25	16	20	.60	.28	.59	.76	.68	3.2	*	*	*	3.4
18 - 24	15	10	25	15	12	.65	.10	.97	.29	.81	4.4	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	15	13	21	9	15	.63	.36	.69	.67	.72	4.3	*	*	*	4.9
45 - 64	10	6	8	10	13	.95	1.30	.40	.48	1.25	9.5	*	*	*	9.3
65 and over	6	6	7	9	5	.49	.18	.85	.69	.39	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	8	9	9	5	8	.77	.28	.94	.29	.99	10.0	*	*	*	12.6
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	12	11	15	11	12	.57	.97	.45	.50	.47	4.7	*	*	*	4.0
4,500 - 5,999	11	9	13	6	13	.49	.32	.53	.11	.67	4.3	*	*	*	5.0
6,000 - 7,999	15	13	14	18	17	.88	1.18	.39	1.11	.85	5.7	*	*	*	5.0
8,000 - 9,999	14	7	28	8	14	.74	.14	1.96	.13	.78	5.4	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	16	12	14	20	17	.49	.38	.29	.80	.56	3.1	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	13	14	*	*	15	.45	.33	*	*	.59	*	*	*	*	*
White	12	10	14	11	13	.66	.57	.73	.45	.74	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.2	5.8
Male	11	10	12	10	11	.61	.49	.75	.41	.68	5.6	4.8	6.3	*	6.0
Female	13	10	16	12	14	.70	.65	.70	.49	.79	5.3	6.8	4.3	4.1	5.6
Non-white	8	11	11	2	6	.51	.54	.20	.62	.67	6.3	*	*	*	*
Male	6	14	2	#	2	.34	.86	.02	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female	10	8	16	5	9	.67	.20	.32	1.25	1.22	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	10	11	9	11	.44	.41	.29	.47	.51	4.3	4.1	2.7	*	4.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	15	23	7	13	.50	.51	1.17	.09	.34	3.4	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	13	9	18	9	15	.48	.45	.20	.17	.78	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	10	15	3	13	10	.46	.75	.08	.66	.40	4.4	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	12	14	8	10	13	.26	.30	.29	.32	.21	2.2	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	6	4	9	5	8	.25	.25	.14	.35	.25	3.9	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	12	5	13	10	19	.72	.12	.23	1.12	1.31	5.6	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	7	*	*	*	7	.76	*	*	*	.80	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.13 Picnics: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	27	19	30	33	29	.56	.33	.68	.79	.56	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.9
Male (age in years)	25	17	26	32	26	.50	.28	.63	.67	.50	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
12 - 17	41	35	27	44	46	.82	.60	.62	1.03	.88	2.0	*	*	*	1.9
18 - 24	34	23	45	50	31	.56	.32	.91	.68	.52	1.6	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	28	17	34	42	28	.58	.26	.80	.98	.55	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
45 - 64	14	10	16	17	15	.29	.20	.49	.36	.23	2.0	*	*	*	1.6
65 and over	8	8	8	8	9	.24	.15	.25	.08	.37	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	30	21	33	33	32	.63	.38	.72	.89	.62	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.0
12 - 17	51	37	53	60	54	1.20	.56	1.41	2.02	1.11	2.3	*	2.7	*	2.1
18 - 24	45	50	51	42	41	1.06	1.17	1.18	1.12	.94	2.4	*	2.3	*	2.3
25 - 44	32	21	39	30	36	.64	.36	.77	.83	.67	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.9
45 - 64	18	10	21	29	17	.36	.21	.43	.61	.29	1.9	*	*	2.1	1.7
65 and over	9	11	9	13	6	.15	.15	.22	.27	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	18	13	15	26	16	.29	.27	.28	.44	.24	1.6	*	*	1.7	1.5
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	25	17	31	31	24	.55	.24	.63	1.09	.47	2.2	*	2.0	3.5	1.9
4,500 - 5,999	33	24	38	35	35	.66	.43	.73	.68	.72	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
6,000 - 7,999	30	16	30	38	37	.70	.30	.86	1.10	.75	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.0
8,000 - 9,999	34	21	34	45	38	.76	.36	1.01	.94	.84	2.2	*	*	*	2.2
10,000 - 14,999	35	26	45	27	39	.66	.47	.93	.52	.73	1.9	*	*	*	1.8
15,000 and over	25	19	*	*	32	.59	.29	*	*	1.00	2.4	*	*	*	*
White	28	18	31	31	30	.58	.34	.71	.80	.58	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.9
Male	25	17	28	30	27	.52	.28	.69	.67	.52	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.9
Female	30	20	32	33	33	.65	.39	.72	.91	.64	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.9
Non-white	23	21	24	42	12	.40	.29	.53	.69	.25	1.7	1.4	*	1.6	*
Male	21	18	10	50	13	.32	.26	.20	.68	.25	1.5	*	*	*	*
Female	25	24	33	35	12	.47	.31	.75	.70	.25	1.9	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	26	19	29	32	27	.53	.33	.64	.75	.51	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.9
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	22	40	37	40	.77	.36	.98	1.09	.85	2.3	*	*	*	2.1
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	28	22	36	26	29	.60	.34	.84	.80	.58	2.1	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	27	22	28	31	27	.58	.46	.86	.67	.47	2.2	*	*	*	1.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	28	17	29	42	28	.48	.30	.40	.70	.55	1.7	*	*	*	2.0
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	24	19	25	31	24	.40	.29	.38	.69	.38	1.7	*	*	*	1.6
Service workers (including private)	25	7	29	29	31	.50	.14	.61	.73	.52	2.0	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	20	*	*	*	21	.44	*	*	*	.47	2.2	*	*	*	2.3

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4. 03. 14 **Playing Outdoor Games Or Sports:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	27	26	27	28	26	3.73	3.29	3.96	4.65	3.56	14.0	12.7	14.8	16.5	13.4
Male (age in years)	31	31	32	32	30	4.94	4.54	5.76	5.21	4.75	16.0	14.7	18.0	16.3	15.7
12 - 17	81	87	77	77	82	21.80	25.62	27.79	19.12	19.54	26.8	29.6	36.1	24.8	23.8
18 - 24	53	51	64	45	54	4.84	5.33	5.75	3.63	4.55	9.1	10.5	*	*	8.5
25 - 44	28	32	37	26	24	2.47	1.97	4.18	2.00	2.19	8.7	6.1	11.3	*	9.2
45 - 64	9	10	5	13	8	.58	.37	.10	1.88	.48	6.8	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	2	2	8	#	.43	.63	.21	1.38	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	23	21	23	25	23	2.63	1.99	2.55	4.15	2.46	11.5	9.6	11.1	16.6	10.7
12 - 17	66	63	71	69	65	11.63	7.23	12.75	16.09	11.54	17.5	11.4	17.9	23.4	17.7
18 - 24	43	52	39	37	44	2.42	2.12	3.06	2.56	2.17	5.6	*	*	*	4.9
25 - 44	19	21	21	23	17	1.57	2.34	.95	3.18	1.00	8.1	11.0	4.5	*	5.9
45 - 64	7	5	8	11	5	.79	.46	.91	2.42	.22	12.0	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	#	#	4	#	.02	+	+	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	16	13	19	17	16	2.30	2.87	2.02	3.68	1.79	14.1	*	10.7	22.0	11.1
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	23	22	18	25	24	3.36	2.19	3.62	3.40	3.72	14.9	9.8	19.9	*	15.4
4,500 - 5,999	28	27	29	26	29	3.97	2.93	4.06	3.87	4.47	14.1	10.8	13.9	14.9	15.4
6,000 - 7,999	30	28	29	37	29	3.92	4.43	2.17	6.35	3.57	13.1	15.8	7.4	17.0	12.4
8,000 - 9,999	37	33	39	42	38	4.60	2.84	9.57	6.25	3.13	12.4	8.7	*	*	8.3
10,000 - 14,999	37	29	45	43	37	5.47	3.39	7.75	7.82	5.28	14.8	*	*	*	14.2
15,000 and over	37	34	*	*	44	6.30	4.98	*	*	8.98	16.8	14.5	*	*	*
White	26	25	27	28	26	3.71	3.05	4.08	4.62	3.57	14.1	12.3	14.9	16.7	13.6
Male	30	28	34	32	30	4.95	3.91	6.19	5.45	4.84	16.3	13.9	18.3	17.3	16.1
Female	23	21	22	24	23	2.56	2.15	2.36	3.88	2.41	11.3	10.0	10.6	16.0	10.6
Non-white	29	32	23	32	29	3.97	4.55	3.15	4.86	3.28	13.6	14.3	*	*	11.3
Male	35	45	17	35	32	4.86	7.78	2.20	3.52	3.39	14.0	17.2	*	*	*
Female	24	18	27	30	26	3.17	1.15	3.78	6.20	3.18	13.1	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	23	25	22	26	21	1.90	1.63	2.17	2.60	1.70	8.3	6.6	9.7	9.8	8.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	34	32	37	33	35	2.86	2.77	5.27	3.42	1.50	8.4	*	*	*	4.3
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	19	19	18	29	16	1.54	1.34	1.11	4.03	.84	8.0	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	28	32	23	41	24	2.31	1.76	2.01	3.76	2.25	8.1	5.5	*	*	9.3
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	19	28	16	18	16	1.32	1.59	.83	.72	1.60	6.9	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	23	20	23	19	25	1.84	1.46	2.36	2.11	1.75	8.1	*	*	*	6.9
Service workers (including private)	18	17	20	22	14	1.70	.74	1.99	1.88	2.04	9.5	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	13	*	*	*	13	1.39	*	*	*	1.47	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.15 Sightseeing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	27	26	27	25	27	1.16	1.44	1.02	1.14	1.08	4.4	5.5	3.9	4.5	4.0
Male (age in years)	25	27	22	24	25	1.05	1.35	.86	.91	1.00	4.2	5.1	3.8	3.8	4.0
12 - 17	26	27	17	28	27	.83	.93	.46	1.00	.85	3.2	*	*	*	3.1
18 - 24	34	42	34	26	32	1.21	1.84	.98	.92	.98	3.5	*	*	*	3.0
25 - 44	28	28	30	27	27	1.16	1.46	.89	1.12	1.13	4.2	5.2	3.0	*	4.2
45 - 64	20	25	11	20	21	.86	1.52	.39	.88	.63	4.3	6.2	*	*	3.1
65 and over	17	10	21	18	19	1.29	.44	2.06	.33	1.86	7.6	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	28	26	30	26	29	1.27	1.54	1.15	1.35	1.16	4.5	5.8	3.9	5.1	3.9
12 - 17	35	28	29	40	39	1.21	.72	1.31	1.51	1.27	3.4	*	*	*	3.2
18 - 24	39	36	43	40	37	1.76	1.86	1.05	2.75	1.70	4.6	*	*	*	4.6
25 - 44	32	37	33	24	30	1.31	1.73	1.15	.91	1.28	4.2	4.6	3.5	*	4.2
45 - 64	22	15	26	23	23	1.09	1.17	1.44	1.29	.77	5.0	*	5.4	*	3.4
65 and over	16	14	19	13	17	1.10	2.24	.57	.78	.82	6.9	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	14	17	13	15	15	.76	.97	.50	.81	.78	5.2	*	*	*	5.4
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	23	17	28	32	21	.91	.90	1.04	1.23	.75	3.9	*	3.7	3.8	3.6
4,500 - 5,999	26	28	22	18	29	.97	1.08	.85	.66	1.08	3.8	3.9	3.9	*	3.7
6,000 - 7,999	36	37	35	31	38	1.53	1.60	1.40	1.60	1.51	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.0
8,000 - 9,999	36	23	35	40	43	1.66	1.26	2.00	1.55	1.80	4.6	*	*	*	4.2
10,000 - 14,999	37	25	48	36	40	1.47	1.85	1.13	1.52	1.31	4.0	*	*	*	3.3
15,000 and over	36	39	*	*	34	2.39	3.34	*	*	1.05	6.6	8.7	*	*	*
White	28	27	28	26	28	1.22	1.57	1.08	1.17	1.12	4.4	5.9	3.9	4.4	4.0
Male	26	27	24	26	26	1.09	1.46	.95	.95	1.02	4.2	5.3	4.0	3.7	3.9
Female	29	26	31	27	31	1.33	1.68	1.19	1.37	1.22	4.5	6.4	3.8	5.0	4.0
Non-white	19	24	17	18	12	.70	.78	.62	.90	.51	3.8	3.2	*	*	*
Male	17	23	10	15	14	.64	.77	.15	.68	.77	3.8	*	*	*	*
Female	20	26	22	20	11	.75	.79	.94	1.12	.29	3.7	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	27	28	26	27	27	1.14	1.44	.97	1.10	1.03	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.1	3.8
Professional, technical and kindred workers	37	33	42	21	44	1.84	2.99	1.29	1.12	1.56	5.0	*	*	*	3.6
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	29	27	30	31	29	1.38	.95	1.80	1.23	1.57	4.8	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	34	37	32	33	34	1.40	2.08	1.05	1.13	1.27	4.1	5.7	3.3	*	3.7
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	27	23	27	20	32	1.07	1.09	.90	.25	1.44	3.9	*	*	*	4.5
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	21	23	14	22	22	.79	.80	.55	1.39	.67	3.7	3.4	*	*	3.0
Service workers (including private)	24	24	17	33	22	1.05	.84	.74	1.27	1.32	4.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	15	*	*	*	14	.40	*	*	*	.41	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 4.03.16 **Swimming:** Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	11	9	11	17	11	.53	.45	.35	1.04	.47	4.6	4.8	3.2	6.0	4.4
Male (age in years)	13	11	12	18	12	.67	.47	.43	1.40	.64	5.3	4.4	3.7	7.7	5.3
12 - 17	35	22	33	42	37	2.12	.93	.85	4.49	2.10	6.1	*	*	*	5.6
18 - 24	27	22	18	47	27	1.13	.77	.68	2.79	.92	4.2	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	10	13	5	8	.44	.42	.53	.14	.51	4.9	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	3	5	2	10	1	.16	.15	.07	.73	.02	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	2	3	2	5	#	.22	.61	.27	.05	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	10	8	11	17	9	.39	.44	.30	.71	.31	3.8	5.4	2.7	4.3	3.4
12 - 17	28	16	34	51	23	.84	.39	.78	2.16	.65	3.0	*	*	*	2.9
18 - 24	19	14	28	23	16	.57	.33	.85	1.29	.26	2.9	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	9	8	7	16	8	.32	.56	.13	.65	.18	3.7	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	5	7	3	6	4	.36	.51	.17	.17	.46	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	1	1	#	2	1	.03	.08	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	6	3	6	12	5	.39	.10	.32	1.29	.17	6.4	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	10	6	11	14	9	.31	.13	.36	.58	.29	3.3	*	*	*	3.1
4,500 - 5,999	12	14	12	17	10	.41	.44	.31	.92	.28	3.4	*	*	*	2.8
6,000 - 7,999	13	7	12	18	16	.58	.43	.27	.97	.70	4.5	*	*	*	4.4
8,000 - 9,999	13	4	20	11	17	.45	.24	.52	.51	.53	3.4	*	*	*	3.1
10,000 - 14,999	17	15	18	32	12	.91	.47	.79	1.07	1.23	5.5	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	23	23	*	*	22	1.43	1.73	*	*	.95	6.3	*	*	*	*
White	12	10	12	16	11	.53	.51	.39	.86	.50	4.5	5.1	3.1	5.2	4.5
Male	13	11	13	17	13	.65	.52	.48	1.00	.68	5.0	4.6	3.7	6.0	5.4
Female	11	9	12	16	10	.42	.51	.31	.72	.33	3.9	5.7	2.7	4.5	3.4
Non-white	8	6	3	24	3	.49	.15	.12	2.34	.07	6.4	*	*	*	*
Male	10	8	#	28	5	.86	.23	+	4.10	.13	*	*	*	*	*
Female	6	4	5	20	2	.17	.06	.19	.58	.02	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	10	9	9	18	8	.45	.46	.35	.88	.35	4.6	5.3	3.8	5.0	4.2
Professional, technical and kindred workers	15	18	15	14	12	.50	1.01	.40	.30	.27	3.5	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	9	5	2	20	11	.47	.16	.05	1.60	.47	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	13	13	10	21	12	.82	.92	.47	1.09	.85	6.3	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8	3	13	8	8	.16	.22	.21	.18	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	9	7	10	16	7	.44	.22	.53	1.21	.26	4.9	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	10	5	6	20	10	.31	.09	.26	.65	.31	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	4	*	*	*	2	.16	*	*	*	.15	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.17 Walking for Pleasure: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	33	41	40	28	29	4.49	6.27	6.79	3.36	2.94	13.5	15.5	17.1	12.1	10.3
Male (age in years)	29	38	32	27	23	4.11	5.85	6.68	3.18	2.41	14.3	15.6	21.0	11.6	10.5
12 - 17	49	55	35	46	52	5.35	8.77	7.81	4.02	3.81	10.9	15.9	*	*	7.3
18 - 24	41	58	43	37	29	7.00	9.46	5.52	10.99	4.22	17.1	16.3	*	*	*
25 - 44	26	36	36	24	18	2.69	5.16	4.15	.69	1.41	10.2	15.2	11.7	*	7.9
45 - 64	16	25	21	12	11	2.74	2.86	6.97	2.31	1.09	16.8	11.7	*	*	*
65 and over	26	34	29	33	17	7.22	8.58	12.89	2.28	5.43	27.5	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	38	44	46	28	34	4.84	6.71	6.88	3.52	3.43	12.9	15.4	14.9	12.5	10.2
12 - 17	54	54	56	51	55	7.46	6.72	10.34	8.93	6.21	13.7	12.4	18.5	*	11.3
18 - 24	54	64	72	29	52	5.20	4.36	9.01	1.65	4.99	9.6	*	12.5	*	9.6
25 - 44	38	47	48	28	32	4.74	7.43	6.43	3.75	3.03	12.6	15.8	13.4	*	9.6
45 - 64	28	34	33	22	25	3.08	4.91	3.44	1.76	2.37	11.0	14.5	10.4	*	9.6
65 and over	23	35	36	20	8	5.81	9.92	9.75	3.71	1.34	24.9	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	28	41	39	28	21	5.23	6.92	9.29	5.44	3.36	18.8	16.9	23.7	19.7	16.0
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	35	45	41	31	29	4.79	7.60	8.89	2.11	2.33	13.6	16.8	21.9	6.8	7.9
4,500 - 5,999	32	47	33	17	29	3.82	5.99	3.60	1.69	3.54	11.9	12.6	11.1	*	12.1
6,000 - 7,999	36	37	42	34	33	3.53	4.68	6.28	1.97	1.81	9.8	12.7	15.1	5.8	5.5
8,000 - 9,999	35	44	37	36	30	4.88	10.26	5.39	2.79	2.13	13.8	23.2	*	*	7.2
10,000 - 14,999	37	33	50	34	36	4.20	5.82	3.63	7.80	2.04	11.3	17.5	*	*	5.7
15,000 and over	42	40	*	*	46	5.26	4.23	*	*	3.46	12.5	10.7	*	*	*
White	33	39	39	27	29	4.20	5.95	6.08	3.16	2.94	12.9	15.1	15.7	11.9	10.2
Male	28	35	32	26	23	3.71	5.10	5.87	3.19	2.36	13.5	14.5	18.5	12.1	10.5
Female	37	44	44	27	35	4.64	6.83	6.26	3.13	3.48	12.5	15.7	14.1	11.7	10.0
Non-white	39	47	47	36	24	6.98	7.98	11.82	4.80	2.92	17.8	17.0	25.1	*	*
Male	38	50	32	35	29	7.53	9.75	13.27	3.15	3.14	19.6	19.5	*	*	*
Female	40	44	57	38	20	6.49	6.11	10.87	6.45	2.72	16.3	14.0	19.0	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	28	38	32	25	22	3.01	5.41	3.82	2.72	1.44	10.8	14.4	12.0	10.9	6.7
Professional, technical and kindred workers	41	48	48	37	35	4.68	10.25	4.73	2.88	1.29	11.3	21.4	*	*	3.7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	22	22	32	17	18	2.75	4.34	3.82	.26	1.97	12.7	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	34	51	32	31	25	2.87	5.48	2.20	2.46	1.72	8.4	10.8	6.9	*	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	21	33	25	18	13	2.53	4.46	4.21	1.65	.92	12.0	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	23	31	26	18	18	2.28	3.17	4.02	2.52	.92	10.1	10.2	*	*	5.2
Service workers (including private)	33	38	35	29	29	5.00	7.03	4.72	6.06	3.09	15.4	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	20	*	*	*	20	1.36	*	*	*	1.29	6.8	*	*	*	6.4

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 03. 18 Water Skiing: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	1	#	1	4	1	.05	.02	.04	.18	.04	3.8	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	2	1	2	4	1	.07	.03	.06	.21	.06	4.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	4	2	2	11	3	.21	.23	.04	.77	.06	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	5	3	7	8	4	.10	.03	.14	.13	.12	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	3	1	1	.08	+	.11	.05	.11	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	1	#	#	5	#	.02	+	+	.13	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	#	1	3	1	.03	+	.02	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	#	3	13	1	.13	+	.03	.69	.05	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	2	3	8	2	.10	.02	.10	.33	.05	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	#	#	2	1	.01	+	+	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	#	1	1	1	#	+	.01	.01	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	#	#	#	1	1	.01	+	+	.01	.03	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	1	2	4	1	.07	.01	.07	.35	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	2	#	3	3	3	.05	+	.07	.10	.06	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	1	3	6	3	.10	.13	.04	.17	.09	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	2	#	2	11	1	.18	+	.04	.68	.21	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	#	*	*	#	.08	+	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	#	2	4	1	.06	.02	.04	.20	.04	3.9	*	*	*	*
Male	2	#	2	5	1	.08	.03	.07	.24	.06	4.4	*	*	*	*
Female	1	#	1	4	1	.04	+	.02	.17	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	1	2	#	#	#	.01	.02	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	#	2	4	1	.06	+	.05	.16	.06	3.9	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	2	#	.02	+	+	.12	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	#	#	6	1	.03	+	+	.11	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	1	#	4	3	.11	.01	+	.17	.22	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1	#	6	#	#	.05	+	.22	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	#	1	4	#	.04	+	.03	.15	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	3	#	3	8	4	.12	+	.06	.37	.09	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	1	*	*	*	1	.02	*	*	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.
Less than .5 percent.
+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.19 Ice Skating: Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	All	Urban in SMA		Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	1	1	#	1	1	.03	.03	.01	.02	.04	3.3	*	*	*	*
Male (age in years)	1	1	1	1	1	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	3	#	6	4	2	.07	+	.15	.07	.08	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	3	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	#	#	1	.01	.01	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	1	#	+	+	+	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	1	1	#	1	1	.04	.05	+	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	2	2	#	4	3	.09	.02	+	.11	.14	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	2	2	#	#	3	.12	.48	+	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	1	#	2	1	.03	.01	+	.04	.04	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	#	#	#	#	#	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
\$3,000 - \$4,499	1	#	#	4	1	.05	+	+	+	.09	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	1	2	2	#	#	.01	.02	.04	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	1	1	#	2	2	.03	.01	+	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	1	#	#	#	2	.02	+	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	1	#	2	#	.01	.01	+	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	2	1	*	*	5	.02	.01	*	*	.07	*	*	*	*	*
White	1	1	#	1	1	.03	.03	.01	.02	.04	3.3	*	*	*	*
Male	1	1	1	1	1	.02	.01	.02	.02	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Female	1	1	#	1	1	.04	.06	+	.03	.05	*	*	*	*	*
Non-white	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Male	#	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	#	1	1	.02	.05	+	.02	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1	2	#	3	1	.03	.02	+	.03	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	1	2	#	3	1	.06	.19	+	.06	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	1	1	#	#	1	.01	.01	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	*	*	#	+	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.03.20 Sledding Or Tobogganing : Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by place of residence and selected socioeconomic characteristics
National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	Urban in SMA	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA		All	Urban in SMA	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA		All	Urban in SMA	Urban not in SMA	Rural in and out SMA	
		over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.				over 1 mil.	under 1 mil.		
All Classes	2	2	1	1	2	.07	.04	.07	.06	.10	4.0	*	*	*	4.7
Male (age in years)	2	2	2	1	2	.07	.04	.08	.05	.09	3.7	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	8	8	12	2	9	.36	.18	.58	.26	.39	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	1	#	#	#	2	.01	+	+	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	1	2	1	1	2	.04	.06	.02	.02	.05	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female (age in years)	2	3	1	1	2	.08	.04	.05	.07	.11	4.2	*	*	*	*
12 - 17	6	7	#	7	7	.30	.16	+	.38	.45	*	*	*	*	*
18 - 24	4	17	#	#	3	.08	.17	+	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
25 - 44	2	2	2	2	1	.08	.02	.14	.07	.09	*	*	*	*	*
45 - 64	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
65 and over	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Family Income															
Less than \$3,000	1	3	1	#	1	.04	.07	.03	+	.04	*	*	*	*	*
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,499	2	1	1	2	2	.12	.01	.09	.20	.17	*	*	*	*	*
4,500 - 5,999	2	2	2	1	3	.05	.02	.05	.02	.08	*	*	*	*	*
6,000 - 7,999	3	5	2	2	2	.08	.09	.07	.06	.07	*	*	*	*	*
8,000 - 9,999	3	3	4	#	5	.19	.08	.21	+	.30	*	*	*	*	*
10,000 - 14,999	1	#	#	5	1	.05	+	+	.27	.04	*	*	*	*	*
15,000 and over	1	#	*	*	2	.01	+	*	*	.02	*	*	*	*	*
White	2	2	2	1	2	.08	.04	.08	.07	.11	4.0	*	*	*	4.7
Male	2	1	2	1	3	.07	.03	.09	.06	.09	3.7	*	*	*	*
Female	2	3	1	2	2	.09	.05	.06	.08	.12	4.3	*	*	*	*
Non-white	1	2	#	#	#	.01	.04	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Male	1	2	#	#	#	.03	.07	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Female	#	1	#	#	#	+	.01	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
All employed, 14 and over	1	1	1	1	1	.03	.03	.05	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Professional, technical and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	#	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	#	#	2	#	#	.01	+	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical and sales workers (other white collar)	2	4	#	1	1	.04	.06	+	.07	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	#	#	#	#	1	+	+	+	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Operatives and kindred workers, laborers	2	1	1	1	3	.07	.04	.16	.02	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Service workers (including private)	2	#	3	4	2	.07	+	.07	.24	+	*	*	*	*	*
Farm workers	#	*	*	*	#	+	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.01. ADJUSTED DISTRIBUTION.

All Classes						4464	642	2061	1233	528					
No impairments						3836	612	1885	1003	336					
Impairments not limiting						126		46	52	18					
Limiting impairments						473	28	123	174	158					
State of Health - Male						2134	326	978	594	236					
Excellent						880	219	489	149	23					
Good						767	88	374	237	68					
Fair						317	16	90	135	76					
Poor						152	2	19	65	66					
State of Health - Female						2330	316	1083	639	292					
Excellent						817	185	453	148	31					
Good						908	118	451	257	82					
Fair						427	10	148	164	105					
Poor						159	3	25	61	70					

.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.

All Classes	3	6	4	1	2	.07	.14	.09	.01	.03	2.2	2.4	2.4	*	*
No impairments	3	6	4	1	2	.07	.14	.09	.01	.02	2.3	2.5	2.4	*	*
Impairments not limiting	1	3	#	2	*	.01		+	.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1	3	#	1	3	.03	.03	+	.01	.06	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	5	3	1	2	.06	.15	.08	.01	.02	2.4	*	2.5	*	*
Excellent	4	5	4	2	*	.06	.06	.07	.02	*	1.5	*	*	*	*
Good	2	6	2	#	3	.09	.35	.10	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	2	#	3	.02	*	.02	+	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	2	.01	*	*	+	.02	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	3	6	4	2	2	.07	.13	.10	.02	.03	2.1	*	2.4	*	*
Excellent	5	8	5	3	#	.08	.15	.08	.03	+	1.6	*	*	*	*
Good	3	3	4	2	2	.10	.10	.14	.03	.02	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	3	1	3	.03	*	.03	.01	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.

All Classes	18	41	19	11	5	.75	2.21	.62	.34	.46	4.2	5.4	3.3	3.2	*
No impairments	19	41	19	11	7	.78	2.16	.61	.33	.61	4.1	5.3	3.2	3.0	*
Impairments not limiting	13	37	28	4	*	.93	3.30	1.13	.17	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	11		14	13	3	.49		.61	.47	.24	4.7	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	23	46	24	14	8	.98	2.51	.79	.48	.90	4.3	5.4	3.2	3.4	*
Excellent	31	48	27	18	*	1.38	2.70	.94	.64	*	4.5	5.6	3.5	*	*
Good	22	45	23	15	12	.79	1.95	.66	.47	1.09	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.1	*
Fair	13	*	18	11	7	.62	*	.41	.32	.83	4.8	*	*	*	*
Poor	5	*	*	6	3	.43	*	*	.55	.14	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	14	35	14	8	3	.55	1.91	.47	.21	.11	4.0	5.4	3.4	2.7	*
Excellent	21	36	18	12	13	.89	1.76	.74	.36	.32	4.3	4.9	4.1	*	*
Good	13	36	11	9	2	.51	2.42	.30	.23	.06	4.0	6.3	2.8	*	*
Fair	7	*	13	2	4	.18	*	.28	.02	.15	2.5	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	7	#	.09	*	*	.23	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.04. BICYCLING.

All Classes	8	40	4	#	#	1.60	9.78	.41	.02	+	20.1	24.3	9.2	*	*
No impairments	9	40	5	#	#	1.78	9.87	.40	.03	+	20.3	24.6	8.8	*	*
Impairments not limiting	5	43	4	#	*	1.04	7.97	1.65	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	2		1	#	#	.38		.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	8	41	3	#	#	2.27	13.96	.31	+	+	28.6	33.7	8.8	*	*
Excellent	13	42	4	#	*	3.95	15.01	.39	+	*	31.3	35.7	*	*	*
Good	6	36	3	#	#	1.51	12.02	.27	.01	+	25.8	33.1	*	*	*
Fair	4	*	3	#	#	.67	*	.11	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.03	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	8	39	5	1	#	.98	5.48	.50	.04	+	12.4	14.0	9.4	*	*
Excellent	14	44	7	1	#	1.74	6.08	.63	.09	+	12.5	13.7	9.5	*	*
Good	7	32	5	1	#	.71	3.59	.47	.04	+	10.3	11.2	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	2	#	#	.49	*	.19	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.

All Classes	8	15	10	4	2	.25	.48	.31	.12	.04	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	*
No impairments	8	16	9	4	2	.27	.49	.31	.12	.05	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	*
Impairments not limiting	4	10	4	4	*	.23		.37	.19	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	5		14	2	2	.11	.23	.34	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	10	16	12	5	3	.35	.63	.46	.14	.04	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.8	*
Excellent	13	16	15	7	*	.48	.49	.59	.17	*	3.6	3.2	4.0	*	*
Good	10	18	11	7	6	.33	.67	.35	.23	.12	3.3	*	3.2	*	*
Fair	5	*	9	3	3	.14	*	.33	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.01	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	6	14	7	3	1	.16	.33	.18	.09	.03	2.6	2.3	2.6	*	*
Excellent	9	16	8	5	#	.29	.41	.27	.24	+	3.1	2.5	3.3	*	*
Good	6	12	6	3	2	.12	.21	.13	.06	.09	2.0	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	5	1	2	.06	*	.08	.04	.03	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

.06. CAMPING.

All Classes	4	8	4	1	1	.13	.33	.15	.04	.03	3.6	3.9	3.5	*	*
No impairments	4	8	4	1	1	.14	.33	.15	.03	.05	3.6	4.0	3.5	*	*
Impairments not limiting	6	13	7	4	*	.25		.30	.15	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1		2	1	#	.02	.37	.06	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	5	12	6	1	1	.20	.53	.23	.03	.03	4.1	4.5	4.0	*	*
Excellent	8	14	7	2	*	.35	.60	.33	.07	*	4.4	4.4	4.6	*	*
Good	3	7	4	#	1	.11	.43	.10	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	6	1	#	.08	*	.23	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.01	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	2	5	3	1	1	.07	.11	.07	.05	.03	2.7	*	2.5	*	*
Excellent	5	6	5	3	#	.12	.16	.12	.06	+	2.6	*	*	*	*
Good	2	3	2	2	1	.04	.03	.04	.03	.07	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	#	1	1	.05	*	+	.09	.04	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

.07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.

All Classes	51	50	61	45	34	5.05	6.20	5.97	3.82	2.91	9.8	12.4	9.8	8.6	8.7
No impairments	53	50	61	45	35	5.19	6.08	5.98	3.77	3.32	9.9	12.3	9.9	8.3	9.5
Impairments not limiting	55		63	50	*	5.32		6.46	3.90	*	9.7		*	*	*
Limiting impairments	42	57	58	41	28	4.03	8.77	5.70	4.18	2.09	9.7	*	9.9	10.3	7.4
State of Health - Male	51	45	62	44	31	5.04	4.98	6.47	3.82	2.29	10.0	11.1	10.5	8.7	7.4
Excellent	57	44	65	52	*	5.99	4.92	7.16	4.09	*	10.5	11.1	11.1	7.9	*
Good	53	47	60	49	41	5.32	5.68	6.08	4.37	4.03	10.0	12.2	10.2	9.0	*
Fair	42	*	59	40	24	3.05	*	4.81	3.01	1.05	7.3	*	8.2	7.5	*
Poor	22	*	*	18	21	2.36	*	*	3.00	1.39	10.6	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	52	55	60	45	36	5.05	7.46	5.51	3.82	3.41	9.7	13.5	9.2	8.4	9.6
Excellent	62	55	67	55	61	6.09	7.46	5.84	4.31	10.07	9.9	13.7	8.8	7.9	*
Good	51	56	57	44	38	5.16	7.42	5.87	3.77	2.35	10.0	13.3	10.3	8.5	6.2
Fair	46	*	53	45	36	4.20	*	4.00	4.31	3.75	9.1	*	7.6	9.5	10.4
Poor	23	*	*	28	19	1.54	*	*	2.00	1.09	6.6	*	*	*	*

.08. FISHING.

All Classes	21	36	22	15	8	1.07	1.99	1.08	.76	.65	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.9	7.8
No impairments	22	37	22	16	8	1.13	2.06	1.12	.72	.75	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.5	*
Impairments not limiting	17		24	13	*	.60		1.15	.33	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	14	27	17	12	11	.78	.70	.57	1.10	.59	5.8	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	29	52	30	21	13	1.68	3.45	1.69	1.07	.77	5.8	6.6	5.7	5.0	6.1
Excellent	32	49	28	19	*	1.85	3.14	1.68	.74	*	5.8	6.4	5.9	*	*
Good	30	59	31	25	7	1.74	3.54	1.82	1.22	.84	5.7	6.0	5.8	4.9	*
Fair	25	*	34	21	14	1.30	*	.90	1.58	1.12	5.3	*	2.6	*	*
Poor	16	*	*	14	15	1.27	*	*	.35	.47	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	13	20	15	10	5	.52	.50	.54	.47	.56	4.0	2.5	3.6	4.8	*
Excellent	15	19	15	9	10	.49	.54	.56	.30	.19	3.3	2.8	3.7	*	*
Good	13	21	14	11	6	.58	.44	.63	.30	1.40	4.3	*	4.3	*	*
Fair	10	*	14	9	4	.50	*	.22	.82	.38	5.2	*	*	*	*
Poor	8	*	*	11	3	.30	*	*	.64	.03	*	*	*	*	*

.09. HIKING (ON TRAILS WITH PACK).

All Classes	2	7	2	1	#	.05	.19	.04	.01	+	2.4	2.7	2.1	*	*
No impairments	2	7	2	1	#	.05	.20	.04	.02	+	2.4	2.7	2.2	*	*
Impairments not limiting	2		4	#	*	.02		.07	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1	3	2	1	#	.01	.03	.02	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	3	10	2	1	#	.06	.23	.05	.02	+	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Excellent	5	12	3	1	*	.11	.29	.07	.01	*	2.4	*	*	*	*
Good	2	7	2	1	#	.04	.12	.03	.04	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	1	1	#	.01	*	.01	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.03	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	4	1	#	#	.03	.15	.02	.01	+	2.5	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	6	1	1	#	.06	.19	.02	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	3	1	1	#	.03	.10	.02	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	3	#	#	.01	*	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

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Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

10. HORSEBACK RIDING.

All Classes	5	17	4	1	1	.42	1.44	.37	.05	.19	8.7	8.4	8.4	*	*
No impairments	5	16	4	1	1	.44	1.34	.37	.06	.30	9.0	8.3	9.0	*	*
Impairments not limiting	7		11	#	*	.30		.41	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	4	37	7	1	1	.29	3.33	.44	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	6	19	5	1	1	.61	1.64	.61	.11	.43	10.9	8.8	12.7	*	*
Excellent	7	16	5	3	*	.91	1.87	.71	.27	*	12.1	11.4	*	*	*
Good	6	25	5	2	#	.35	1.14	.38	.10	+	6.2	*	*	*	*
Fair	3	*	4	#	1	.42	*	1.20	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	3	.66	*	*	+	1.52	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	4	16	4	#	#	.24	1.23	.15	+	+	5.9	7.9	3.8	*	*
Excellent	7	14	6	1	#	.37	.88	.30	.01	+	5.5	*	*	*	*
Good	4	18	3	#	#	.19	1.24	.06	+	+	4.9	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	2	#	#	.20	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

11. HUNTING.

All Classes	3	10	2	1	1	.14	.50	.11	.04	.04	5.0	5.1	5.2	*	*
No impairments	3	10	2	1	1	.15	.52	.11	.05	.01	5.2	5.4	5.5	*	*
Impairments not limiting	5		7	#	*	.05		.07	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1	10	#	#	2	.04	.10	+	+	.11	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	5	17	4	2	2	.28	.95	.21	.09	.09	5.3	5.5	5.5	*	*
Excellent	7	13	5	3	*	.43	1.06	.25	.12	*	6.4	*	*	*	*
Good	5	26	3	3	#	.23	.74	.22	.11	+	4.1	*	*	*	*
Fair	2	*	#	2	3	.09	*	+	.08	.16	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	2	.05	*	*	+	.08	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	2	#	#	#	.01	.04	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	1	3	#	#	#	.01	.03	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	#	#	1	#	#	.01	+	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	.02	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

12. NATURE WALKS (TO OBSERVE BIRDS, ANIMALS, PLANTS, ETC.)

All Classes	12	20	12	9	5	.64	.96	.52	.73	.53	5.5	4.7	4.2	8.2	*
No impairments	12	20	13	9	6	.68	.96	.52	.82	.68	5.5	4.8	4.1	9.3	*
Impairments not limiting	10		9	13	*	.31		.15	.56	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	7	27	9	6	5	.41	1.00	.72	.20	.31	5.5	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	10	21	10	8	5	.58	1.31	.40	.48	.57	5.6	6.1	4.1	6.4	*
Excellent	13	24	10	7	*	.49	1.17	.28	.24	*	3.8	4.9	2.7	*	*
Good	10	12	10	10	6	.57	.83	.40	.50	1.43	5.7	*	3.9	*	*
Fair	8	*	8	6	7	.90	*	.83	.88	.38	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	5	*	*	6	2	.57	*	*	.22	.11	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	13	19	15	10	6	.70	.60	.63	.95	.49	5.4	3.2	4.3	9.5	*
Excellent	16	20	17	9	10	.69	.60	.78	.63	.26	4.3	3.0	4.6	*	*
Good	13	17	12	13	11	.80	.55	.61	1.13	1.13	6.1	*	4.9	8.8	*
Fair	11	*	16	10	2	.72	*	.30	1.33	.29	6.8	*	*	*	*
Poor	6	*	*	2	6	.23	*	*	.11	.19	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

Characteristic	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
13. PICNICS.															
All Classes	27	46	33	16	9	.56	1.00	.67	.32	.19	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2
No impairments	29	45	34	17	10	.60	.97	.69	.34	.24	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.5
Impairments not limiting	25	67	35	13	*	.63		.61	.27	*	2.5	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	15		22	11	8	.27	1.77	.42	.26	.09	1.9	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	25	41	30	14	8	.50	.82	.58	.29	.24	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	*
Excellent	32	44	32	17	*	.68	.86	.68	.51	*	2.1	1.9	2.1	*	*
Good	25	33	31	16	16	.49	.72	.54	.27	.62	1.9	*	1.7	1.8	*
Fair	17	*	21	14	11	.27	*	.33	.18	.18	1.6	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	5	#	.05	*	*	.08	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	30	51	36	18	9	.63	1.20	.75	.36	.15	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	*
Excellent	39	52	42	22	16	.93	1.26	.96	.54	.39	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	*
Good	30	51	31	23	11	.59	1.10	.64	.41	.15	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	*
Fair	20	*	32	14	10	.33	*	.49	.21	.18	1.6	*	1.6	*	*
Poor	8	*	*	7	3	.11	*	*	.13	.03	*	*	*	*	*
14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All Classes	27	74	30	8	1	3.73	16.79	2.39	.69	.20	14.0	22.7	8.0	9.1	*
No impairments	29	75	30	8	2	4.16	16.99	2.49	.73	.32	14.3	22.7	8.2	9.4	*
Impairments not limiting	21	60	30	10	*	2.37		3.15	.69	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	10		24	6	#	.83	12.93	.60	.44	+	8.1	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	31	81	35	9	2	4.94	21.80	3.06	.58	.43	16.0	26.8	8.8	6.8	*
Excellent	45	83	40	13	*	8.29	24.12	3.97	.45	*	18.4	29.2	10.0	*	*
Good	29	82	32	9	6	3.43	17.10	2.22	.84	1.34	12.0	20.9	6.9	*	*
Fair	11	*	21	6	#	1.58	*	2.32	.59	+	13.9	*	*	*	*
Poor	4	*	*	2	#	.68	*	*	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	23	66	26	7	1	2.63	11.63	1.79	.79	.02	11.5	17.5	7.0	12.0	*
Excellent	36	69	33	9	3	3.99	11.69	2.26	.49	.03	11.2	16.9	6.8	*	*
Good	22	64	23	7	#	2.65	11.70	1.80	.84	+	12.3	18.4	8.0	*	*
Fair	10	*	17	6	1	1.05	*	.70	1.29	.05	10.7	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.03	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All Classes	27	31	32	21	16	1.16	1.02	1.31	.98	1.19	4.4	3.3	4.1	4.7	7.2
No impairments	27	30	31	21	19	1.14	.98	1.29	.99	1.05	4.2	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.5
Impairments not limiting	37		57	29	*	1.55		2.22	1.21	*	4.1	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	22	40	33	20	14	1.26	1.77	1.28	.85	1.72	5.8	*	3.9	4.2	*
State of Health - Male	25	26	29	20	17	1.05	.83	1.17	.86	1.29	4.2	3.2	4.0	4.3	7.6
Excellent	28	25	29	30	*	1.17	.67	1.22	1.17	*	4.2	2.7	4.2	3.9	*
Good	27	30	32	18	29	1.11	1.19	1.18	.97	1.13	4.1	*	3.7	5.3	*
Fair	18	*	26	17	11	.75	*	.78	.53	.99	4.1	*	*	*	*
Poor	10	*	*	9	8	.68	*	*	.46	.64	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	28	35	33	22	16	1.27	1.21	1.43	1.09	1.10	4.5	3.4	4.3	5.0	6.9
Excellent	38	35	43	29	32	1.72	1.13	1.91	1.72	2.39	4.5	3.3	4.5	5.9	*
Good	27	36	27	25	23	1.22	1.21	1.27	.98	1.72	4.5	3.4	4.7	4.0	*
Fair	19	*	26	16	10	.74	*	.61	.88	.50	3.9	*	2.3	*	*
Poor	13	*	*	11	9	.68	*	*	.54	.76	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data

Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over

16. SWIMMING.

All Classes	11	31	12	4	2	.53	1.49	.49	.27	.11	4.6	4.8	4.0	6.8	*
No impairments	13	32	13	4	2	.56	1.54	.52	.17	.14	4.4	4.9	4.0	4.7	*
Impairments not limiting	6		13	4	*	.21		.41	.15	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	4	20	3	6	1	.41	.37	.17	.86	.08	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	13	35	13	3	2	.67	2.12	.61	.16	.22	5.3	6.1	4.6	*	*
Excellent	19	33	18	5	*	1.06	1.90	.93	.21	*	5.6	5.8	5.3	*	*
Good	11	41	11	3	3	.59	3.02	.36	.23	.03	5.3	7.4	3.4	*	*
Fair	3	*	7	1	#	.08	*	.14	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	2	*	*	3	2	.13	*	*	.09	.20	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	10	28	11	5	1	.39	.84	.38	.36	.03	3.8	3.0	3.3	*	*
Excellent	17	33	15	7	3	.54	.97	.48	.28	.19	3.1	2.9	3.2	*	*
Good	8	19	9	5	2	.46	.69	.38	.63	.02	5.5	*	4.4	*	*
Fair	5	*	7	3	#	.09	*	.12	.09	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	3	*	*	2	#	.13	*	*	.25	+	*	*	*	*	*

17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.

All Classes	33	52	36	22	25	4.49	6.39	4.34	2.91	6.44	13.5	12.4	12.0	13.0	26.1
No impairments	35	50	36	23	30	4.50	6.21	4.34	2.80	7.41	13.0	12.6	11.9	12.3	24.9
Impairments not limiting	33		48	13	*	3.03		3.65	1.38	*	9.3	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	24	77	30	23	16	4.76	10.10	4.81	4.08	5.11	19.6	*	16.0	17.8	*
State of Health - Male	29	49	30	16	26	4.11	5.35	3.77	2.74	7.22	14.3	10.9	12.6	16.8	27.5
Excellent	36	49	35	18	*	4.33	5.79	4.04	1.19	*	12.1	11.7	11.5	*	*
Good	26	48	25	14	40	3.17	4.90	2.24	2.70	7.61	12.4	10.3	9.0	18.9	*
Fair	24	*	27	18	25	5.97	*	8.17	3.20	8.95	24.6	*	*	*	*
Poor	13	*	*	15	8	3.61	*	*	5.11	1.59	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	38	54	42	28	23	4.84	7.46	4.86	3.08	5.81	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.0	24.9
Excellent	45	53	48	28	32	5.98	7.60	6.36	3.16	4.13	13.3	14.4	13.3	11.1	*
Good	38	57	39	31	24	4.69	7.36	3.98	3.82	7.50	12.5	13.0	10.3	12.4	*
Fair	29	*	34	26	24	3.95	*	3.34	2.20	7.25	13.5	*	9.7	8.4	*
Poor	21	*	*	20	19	2.60	*	*	2.10	2.74	12.2	*	*	*	*

18. WATER SKIING.

All Classes	1	4	2	#	#	.05	.17	.06	.01	+	3.8	*	3.3	*	*
No impairments	2	4	2	#	#	.06	.17	.06	.01	+	3.9	*	3.4	*	*
Impairments not limiting	2		2	2	*	.05		.02	.10	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	3	1	#	#	.01	.10	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	2	4	2	1	#	.07	.21	.08	.02	+	4.2	*	*	*	*
Excellent	3	3	3	1	*	.11	.11	.14	.05	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	2	8	1	1	*	.08	.51	.03	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	1	#	#	.01	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	3	1	#	#	.03	.13	.04	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	2	5	2	#	#	.08	.22	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	1	1	#	#	.02	.01	.03	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

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TABLE 4.04 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by age, physical impairments, sex and state of health

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristic	Percent participating					Days per person					Days per participant				
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 & over
19. ICE SKATING.															
All Classes	1	2	1	#	#	.03	.08	.03	+	+	3.3	*	*	*	*
No impairments	1	2	1	#	#	.03	.06	.03	+	+	3.1	*	*	*	*
Impairments not limiting	2		4	#	*	.02		.04	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	#	7	#	#	#	.03	.53		+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	1	3	1	#	#	.02	.07	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	1	3	1	1	*	.02	.08	.01	.01	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	3	#	#	#	.02	.08	.01	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	1	*	2	#	#	.01	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	1	2	1	#	#	.04	.09	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Excellent	1	2	2	#	#	.04	.03	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	1	3	1	#	#	.05	.18	.06	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
20. SLEDDING OR TOBOGGANING.															
All Classes	2	7	2	#	#	.07	.33	.06	+	+	4.0	4.7	3.2	*	*
No impairments	2	7	2	#	#	.08	.32	.06	.01	+	4.0	4.6	3.3	*	*
Impairments not limiting	3		9	#	*	.07		.20	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limiting impairments	1	10	#	#	#	.03	.53		+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Male	2	8	1	#	#	.07	.36	.03	+	+	3.7	*	*	*	*
Excellent	3	8	1	#	*	.11	.39	.03	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Good	2	6	2	#	#	.04	.14	.05	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	#	#	#	.03	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	1	*	*	#	#	.07	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
State of Health - Female	2	6	2	#	#	.08	.30	.08	.01	+	4.2	*	*	*	*
Excellent	3	6	2	1	#	.15	.36	.13	.01	+	*	*	*	*	*
Good	2	5	2	#	#	.06	.22	.05	.02	+	*	*	*	*	*
Fair	#	*	1	#	#	.01	*	.02	+	+	*	*	*	*	*
Poor	#	*	*	#	#	+	*	*	+	+	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

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TABLE 4.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
.01. ADJUSTED SAMPLE PERSONS.**															
All						4464	1160	1291	1313	700					
NE						1198	1017	55	79	47					
NC						1301	44	971	123	163					
S						1437	86	181	1061	109					
W						520	12	77	50	381					
Same region															
Same state						2446	788	746	697	215					
Different state						984	229	225	364	166					
.02. ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMA, ETC.															
All	3	2	2	4	5	.07	.04	.02	.12	.09	2.2	*	*	3.5	1.7
NE	3	3	2	8	11	.08	.04	.02	.61	.19	2.6	*	*	*	*
NC	2	#	2	2	2	.03	+	.02	.06	.04	*	*	*	*	*
S	3	#	2	3	7	.09	+	.02	.10	.12	2.5	*	*	2.9	*
W	4	*	3	2	5	.07	*	.03	.04	.08	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	3	2	2	3	6	.05	.03	.03	.08	.07	1.8	*	*	*	*
Different state	4	5	1	4	5	.09	.07	.01	.14	.11	2.4	*	*	*	*
.03. ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS.															
All	18	16	15	21	22	.75	.71	.50	.98	.88	4.2	4.5	3.2	4.7	4.0
NE	16	14	11	27	28	.65	.62	.22	1.33	.62	4.2	4.3	*	*	*
NC	17	20	16	22	20	.59	.70	.56	.88	.55	3.4	*	3.5	*	2.7
S	20	27	13	20	23	.92	1.55	.27	.96	1.14	4.6	*	*	4.8	*
W	22	*	21	20	22	.93	*	.53	1.04	.98	4.3	*	*	*	4.4
Same region															
Same state	19	16	16	23	26	.82	.71	.57	1.13	1.13	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.9	4.4
Different state	14	9	16	15	17	.57	.34	.53	.64	.78	4.0	*	3.4	4.3	*
.04. BICYCLING.															
All	8	7	8	7	10	1.60	1.58	1.63	1.55	1.68	20.1	22.1	19.8	21.0	17.1
NE	8	8	4	5	11	1.88	1.73	3.27	1.43	4.13	25.0	22.3	*	*	*
NC	8	2	9	7	7	1.50	.02	1.71	1.81	.45	18.5	*	19.3	*	*
S	7	2	4	8	6	1.38	.78	.27	1.59	1.57	20.0	*	*	20.4	*
W	12	*	14	4	12	1.85	*	2.71	.20	1.94	16.0	*	*	*	16.1
Same region															
Same state	10	9	9	9	15	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.54	3.05	20.2	22.6	20.4	17.3	20.5
Different state	6	4	7	6	8	1.13	.81	1.03	1.69	.51	18.6	*	*	*	*
.05. BOATING OTHER THAN SAILING OR CANOEING.															
All	8	4	8	12	8	.25	.12	.21	.40	.25	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3
NE	5	5	4	11	2	.13	.11	.15	.43	.06	2.8	2.5	*	*	*
NC	7	#	7	7	7	.22	+	.20	.33	.32	3.3	*	2.9	*	*
S	11	2	8	12	6	.34	.06	.13	.42	.14	3.2	*	*	3.5	*
W	10	*	14	10	9	.33	*	.53	.20	.28	3.2	*	*	*	3.1
Same region															
Same state	8	4	8	11	8	.24	.11	.24	.40	.18	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.5	*
Different state	9	6	4	13	10	.28	.12	.09	.45	.41	3.2	*	*	3.3	*
.06. CAMPING.															
All	4	2	2	5	7	.13	.03	.09	.17	.27	3.6	*	*	3.3	4.0
NE	3	2	#	8	17	.05	.03	+	.20	.26	2.0	*	*	*	*
NC	3	#	2	1	7	.13	+	.12	.01	.34	4.8	*	*	*	*
S	4	#	#	5	6	.15	+	+	.19	.16	3.5	*	*	3.5	*
W	5	*	3	8	6	.22	*	.05	.08	.28	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	3	2	2	5	6	.10	.04	.07	.18	.18	3.0	*	*	3.4	*
Different state	4	1	3	5	5	.22	.02	.29	.21	.40	5.8	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

** The difference in each column between "All" and the sum of the four row regions is the number with previous residence outside the United States.

TABLE 4. 05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data

Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
. 07. DRIVING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	51	50	48	49	63	5.05	4.82	4.61	5.20	5.93	9.8	9.6	9.5	10.7	9.3
NE	50	49	29	62	70	4.71	4.79	2.04	5.42	5.00	9.4	9.7	*	8.7	7.1
NC	50	55	50	46	55	4.52	4.84	4.72	4.25	3.42	9.0	*	9.5	9.3	6.3
S	49	57	52	47	59	5.16	5.07	5.00	5.16	5.50	10.5	8.9	9.5	11.0	9.4
W	64	*	34	74	68	6.88	*	4.55	8.08	7.24	10.8	*	*	10.9	10.7
Same region															
Same state	51	51	51	46	65	5.11	5.08	4.53	5.28	6.73	10.1	10.0	8.9	11.4	10.4
Different state	51	45	48	49	72	5.26	3.79	5.36	4.93	7.89	10.3	8.5	11.3	10.1	11.0
. 08. FISHING.															
All	21	12	20	31	16	1.07	.78	.91	1.59	.92	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.6
NE	14	12	11	33	17	.80	.78	.22	1.22	1.11	5.7	6.3	*	*	*
NC	20	7	19	28	20	.91	1.23	.86	1.21	.91	4.6	*	4.4	4.3	4.7
S	27	9	23	31	13	1.50	.48	1.15	1.69	1.03	5.5	*	5.1	5.5	*
W	19	*	27	30	16	.96	*	1.48	.90	.86	4.9	*	*	*	5.4
Same region															
Same state	20	12	21	31	14	.97	.60	.93	1.53	.60	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.0	4.2
Different state	22	16	14	31	18	1.41	1.41	.64	1.99	1.19	6.6	8.9	4.5	6.4	6.6
. 09. HIKING (ON TRAILS WITH PACKS).															
All	2	2	2	2	2	.05	.04	.04	.07	.04	2.4	*	*	2.9	*
NE	2	2	4	8	#	.06	.04	.04	.35	+	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	7	2	3	1	.05	.07	.05	.06	.02	*	*	*	*	*
S	2	#	#	2	1	.04	+	+	.05	.02	*	*	*	*	*
W	3	*	4	2	3	.05	*	.05	.02	.06	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	2	2	2	3	3	.05	.04	.03	.08	.07	2.4	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	2	2	1	2	.04	.04	.09	.01	.04	*	*	*	*	*
. 10. HORSEBACK RIDING.															
All	5	3	5	5	8	.42	.19	.46	.58	.39	8.7	6.8	10.0	11.7	4.9
NE	3	3	#	9	4	.21	.21	+	.47	.04	6.7	*	*	*	*
NC	5	5	4	3	7	.44	.11	.53	.11	.21	9.5	*	12.3	*	*
S	5	2	7	5	6	.54	.07	.40	.64	.20	11.3	*	*	14.2	*
W	9	*	8	12	9	.48	*	.09	.54	.56	5.3	*	*	*	6.1
Same region															
Same state	5	3	5	5	9	.56	.27	.69	.83	.31	11.6	*	12.9	18.0	*
Different state	4	1	1	4	10	.26	.02	.01	.28	.90	7.2	*	*	*	*
. 11. HUNTING.															
All	3	2	2	5	3	.14	.10	.05	.29	.12	5.0	*	*	5.8	*
NE	2	2	#	1	2	.05	.05	+	.01	.02	*	*	*	*	*
NC	2	5	2	4	4	.12	1.14	.06	.15	.21	*	*	*	*	*
S	4	1	1	5	2	.24	.16	.01	.31	.04	6.0	*	*	6.2	*
W	3	*	4	4	3	.10	*	.06	.06	.11	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	3	2	2	5	5	.11	.06	.07	.20	.15	3.8	*	*	3.9	*
Different state	3	2	1	5	1	.21	.03	.02	.52	.05	*	*	*	*	*
. 12. NATURE WALKS (TO OBSERVE BIRDS, ANIMALS, PLANTS, ETC.)															
All	12	9	11	12	16	.64	.61	.72	.57	.69	5.5	6.6	6.3	4.8	4.3
NE	9	9	4	13	19	.54	.57	.11	.56	.36	5.7	6.3	*	*	*
NC	12	20	11	9	12	.65	1.86	.70	.16	.34	5.6	*	6.2	*	*
S	12	8	13	11	12	.63	.51	.93	.57	.87	5.5	*	*	4.9	*
W	18	*	14	30	18	.92	*	.97	1.76	.83	5.0	*	*	*	4.5
Same region															
Same state	11	9	11	13	16	.65	.54	.67	.70	.76	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.5	4.8
Different state	12	10	12	9	22	.60	.64	.82	.30	.92	4.9	*	*	3.4	4.2

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent,

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4.05 Percent of persons 12 years and over participating, days of activity per person, and days of activity per participant during March-May 1961 by present and previous major region

National Recreation Survey Data															
Previous region	Percent participating present region					Days per person present region					Days per participant present region				
	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W	US	NE	NC	S	W
. 13. PICNICS.															
All	27	17	28	29	40	.56	.34	.50	.66	.88	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2
NE	19	17	27	29	40	.43	.35	.69	.95	1.09	2.3	2.1	*	*	*
NC	28	18	28	20	34	.51	.30	.50	.50	.67	1.9	*	1.8	*	2.0
S	28	13	24	30	37	.59	.19	.40	.65	.71	2.1	*	1.6	2.2	1.9
W	42	*	36	42	44	.92	*	.69	.84	1.00	2.2	*	*	*	2.3
Same region															
Same state	27	18	28	30	46	.52	.35	.48	.65	.90	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.0
Different state	28	15	29	30	42	.64	.36	.56	.64	1.13	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.7
. 14. PLAYING OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS.															
All	27	27	27	26	26	3.73	3.69	3.28	3.96	4.25	14.0	13.7	11.9	15.2	16.2
NE	27	27	22	29	40	3.57	3.66	.87	3.58	4.79	13.1	13.6	*	*	*
NC	26	23	28	27	18	3.47	4.07	3.68	3.25	2.20	13.2	*	13.3	12.1	12.0
S	25	24	28	25	20	3.50	2.63	2.13	3.92	2.40	13.9	*	7.7	15.4	*
W	31	*	30	30	30	5.48	*	2.86	7.10	5.58	17.9	*	*	*	18.8
Same region															
Same state	29	29	29	29	33	4.09	4.14	3.51	3.78	6.97	13.9	14.2	12.3	12.9	21.4
Different state	21	19	24	18	26	3.63	2.03	4.23	4.19	3.78	17.2	10.8	17.3	23.1	14.6
. 15. SIGHTSEEING.															
All	27	22	23	27	41	1.16	1.06	1.16	1.07	1.50	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.7
NE	23	21	15	27	62	1.03	.97	.56	1.61	1.89	4.5	4.6	*	*	*
NC	25	25	23	26	33	1.15	1.41	1.10	1.16	1.33	4.7	*	4.8	4.5	4.0
S	27	31	23	26	44	1.15	1.91	1.51	1.01	1.28	4.2	*	6.5	3.9	2.9
W	39	*	26	48	41	1.57	*	1.55	1.44	1.59	4.0	*	*	*	3.9
Same region															
Same state	24	21	23	25	39	.99	.84	1.03	.99	1.36	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.5
Different state	28	22	23	28	43	1.33	1.40	1.33	1.04	1.89	4.8	6.3	5.9	3.7	4.4
. 16. SWIMMING.															
All	11	6	7	17	19	.53	.28	.32	.76	.89	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
NE	8	6	5	32	23	.39	.27	.24	1.79	.70	4.8	4.8	*	*	*
NC	10	7	7	15	18	.35	.18	.33	.34	.48	3.6	*	4.4	*	2.6
S	15	8	7	16	21	.68	.37	.28	.76	.87	4.7	*	*	4.8	*
W	16	*	9	12	17	.89	*	.34	.32	1.10	5.7	*	*	*	6.3
Same region															
Same state	10	6	9	15	19	.48	.16	.38	.74	1.21	4.7	2.8	4.4	4.9	6.4
Different state	11	6	4	18	15	.65	.67	.17	.79	.95	5.8	*	*	4.5	*
. 17. WALKING FOR PLEASURE.															
All	33	37	30	28	42	4.49	5.19	4.12	3.87	5.18	13.5	14.0	13.6	13.8	12.2
NE	37	37	31	32	45	5.37	5.21	4.96	8.62	3.85	14.6	14.1	*	*	*
NC	30	30	30	23	38	4.42	3.05	4.11	2.58	8.09	14.8	*	13.9	*	21.3
S	31	42	37	28	45	4.08	6.56	4.72	3.64	5.33	13.1	15.7	12.8	13.1	11.9
W	40	*	23	42	43	3.77	*	2.38	4.36	4.05	9.4	*	*	*	9.4
Same region															
Same state	33	38	31	26	45	4.42	5.07	4.55	3.36	4.99	13.3	13.2	14.6	12.7	11.1
Different state	31	33	24	30	41	3.96	5.72	2.63	4.18	2.83	12.6	17.5	10.7	13.7	6.9
. 18. WATER SKIING.															
All	1	#	1	2	2	.05	.01	.02	.10	.11	3.8	*	*	4.0	*
NE	1	#	#	9	#	.05	.01	+	.56	+	*	*	*	*	*
NC	1	#	1	#	1	.02	+	.02	+	.01	*	*	*	*	*
S	2	#	1	2	4	.07	+	.02	.08	.06	3.1	*	*	*	*
W	2	*	#	#	3	.13	*	+	+	.18	*	*	*	*	*
Same region															
Same state	1	1	1	2	3	.05	.02	.03	.07	.15	3.4	*	*	*	*
Different state	2	#	#	3	3	.07	+	+	.10	.21	*	*	*	*	*

* Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Less than .005 days per person.

TABLE 4. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, spring period 1961, by degree of participation in selected activities during March-May 1961

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	Swimming				Fishing				Boating			
		All	0	1-3	4 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
(Participation activity)	--	19.	15.	44.	55.	30.	20.	61.	91.	5.	3.	23.	30.
First choice	--	7.	5.	20.	22.	18.	11.	38.	63.	1.	1.	7.	10.
Second choice	--	8.	6.	17.	24.	8.	5.	16.	22.	2.	2.	8.	10.
Third choice	--	4.	4.	7.	9.	4.	3.	7.	7.	2.	1.	7.	9.
Water activities													
Swimming	19.		--	--	--		17.	27.	20.		18.	27.	24.
Fishing	30.		30.	26.	33.		--	--	--		29.	44.	57.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	5.		4.	12.	7.		4.	8.	6.		--	--	--
Water skiing	2.		1.	4.	12.		1.	4.	1.		1.	5.	22.
Land activities													
Camping	5.		4.	8.	5.		4.	7.	8.		4.	7.	9.
Hunting	7.		7.	9.	8.		5.	11.	19.		7.	8.	10.
Hiking	2.		2.	4.	2.		2.	2.	3.		2.	3.	#
Nature walks	2.		2.	2.	1.		2.	2.	3.		2.	3.	2.
Other active activities													
Picnicking	20.		20.	17.	8.		20.	18.	13.		20.	17.	8.
Walking for pleasure	12.		13.	10.	8.		14.	7.	4.		13.	8.	5.
Horseback riding	5.		4.	11.	13.		5.	7.	6.		5.	10.	12.
Bicycling	3.		3.	7.	5.		3.	3.	3.		3.	3.	3.
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	18.		19.	13.	11.		20.	12.	13.		19.	12.	12.
Sightseeing	7.		8.	3.	5.		8.	7.	4.		8.	4.	7.
Attending outdoor sports events *	4.		4.	5.	5.		4.	6.	2.		5.	2.	#
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1.		1	#	#		1.	#	#		1.	1.	#
Limited preferences													
No first choice	10.		11.	1.	#		12.	2.	1.		11.	1.	3.
First but no second choice	17.		18.	5.	3.		19.	9.	9.		18.	5.	6.
Second but no third choice	22.		23.	17.	21.		23.	20.	22.		23.	20.	21.
Adjusted sample persons	4464		3952	319	193		3547	626	291		4111	248	105

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 4. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, spring period 1961, by degree of participation in selected activities during March–May 1961

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	<u>Camping</u>				<u>Hunting</u>				<u>Hiking</u>			
		All	0	1-3	4 or more	All	0	1-4	5 or more	All	0	1-2	3 or more
(Participation activity)	--	5.	4.	18.	45.	7.	6.	39.	46.	2.	2.	20.	13.
First choice	--	1.	1.	6.	23.	2.	1.	14.	17.	1.	1.	5.	6.
Second choice	--	2.	1.	7.	15.	3.	3.	20.	20.	1.	1.	10.	#
Third choice	--	2.	1.	4.	6.	2.	2.	5.	9.	1.	1.	5.	6.
Water activities													
Swimming	19.		19.	25.	28.		19.	23.	29.		19.	38.	26.
Fishing	30.		29.	44.	66.		29.	58.	66.		30.	28.	52.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	5.		5.	7.	13.		5.	10.	#		5.	13.	3.
Water skiing	2.		1.	2.	13.		1.	6.	3.		2.	2.	6.
Land activities													
Camping	5.		--	--	--		4.	14.	#		4.	3.	19.
Hunting	7.		6.	15.	17.		--	--	--		7.	5.	19.
Hiking	2.		2.	4.	#		2.	6.	9.		--	--	--
Nature walks	2.		2.	2.	#		2.	1.	#		2.	10.	#
Other active activities													
Picnicking	20.		20.	18.	2.		20.	7.	6.		20.	17.	3.
Walking for pleasure	12.		13.	4.	9.		13.	2.	#		12.	5.	3.
Horseback riding	5.		5.	9.	4.		5.	14.	14.		5.	13.	10.
Bicycling	3.		3.	5.	6.		3.	5.	#		3.	12.	#
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	18.		19.	12.	6.		19.	7.	9.		19.	5.	#
Sightseeing	7.		8.	3.	2.		7.	2.	6.		7.	3.	3.
Attending outdoor sports events *	4.		4.	6.	4.		5.	#	3.		4.	2.	13.
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1.		1.	1.	#		1.	#	#		1.	#	#
Limited preferences													
No first choice	10		10.	2.	2.		10.	#	3.		10.	2.	#
First but no second choice	17		17.	4.	6.		17.	6.	6.		17.	5.	13.
Second but no third choice	22		23.	19.	4.		23.	22.	9.		23.	12.	6.
Adjusted sample persons	4464		4305	112	47		4341	88	35		4373	60	31

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 4. 12 Percent of persons indicating some preference (first, second, or third choice) for selected activities, spring period 1961, by degree of participation in selected activities during March-May 1961

National Recreation Survey

Preferences	Degree of Participation in: (class intervals in activity days)												
	All	Picnicking				Driving				Sightseeing			
		All	0	1-2	3 or more	All	0	1-10	11 or more	All	0	1-3	4 or more
(Participation activity)	--	20.	16.	29.	24.	18.	10.	24.	31.	7.	6.	8.	13.
First choice	--	6.	5.	9.	8.	6.	4.	8.	12.	2.	1.	2.	3.
Second choice	--	8.	6.	12.	11.	7.	5.	9.	10.	3.	3.	3.	6.
Third choice	--	5.	5.	8.	5.	5.	2.	7.	9.	3.	3.	4.	5.
Water activities													
Swimming	19.		16.	26.	29.		16.	19.	26.		17.	21.	27.
Fishing	30.		29.	33.	33.		30.	30.	28.		30.	29.	33.
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	5.		4.	6.	11.		5.	4.	7.		5.	5.	7.
Water skiing	2.		1.	2.	7.		1.	1.	3.		1.	2.	3.
Land activities													
Camping	5.		3.	7.	10.		4.	5.	5.		3.	7.	8.
Hunting	7.		7.	5.	8.		7.	6.	6.		7.	7.	4.
Hiking	2.		2.	4.	4.		2.	3.	3.		2.	3.	4.
Nature walks	2.		2.	3.	1.		2.	3.	1.		2.	3.	2.
Other active activities													
Picnicking	20.		--	--	--		16.	24.	21.		17.	28.	21.
Walking for pleasure	12.		13.	10.	9.		13.	12.	11.		12.	11.	14.
Horseback riding	5.		4.	8.	12.		5.	5.	6.		5.	7.	7.
Bicycling	3.		3.	4.	5.		4.	3.	2.		3.	4.	3.
Other passive activities													
Driving for pleasure	18.		20.	13.	17.		--	--	--		18.	18.	24.
Sightseeing	7.		7.	8.	5.		6.	9.	6.		--	--	--
Attending outdoor sports events *	4.		4.	6.	5.		4.	5.	6.		4.	5.	10.
Attending outdoor concerts, drama, etc.	1.		1.	#	1.		1.	1.	#		1.	#	#
Limited preferences													
No first choice	10.		12.	4.	2.		15.	6.	4.		12.	5.	3.
First but no second choice	17.		20.	10.	5.		20.	14.	12.		19.	11.	10.
Second but no third choice	22.		23.	20.	17.		24.	21.	19.		24.	17.	18.
Adjusted sample persons	4464		3244	942	278		2168	1590	706		3273	762	429

* Preferences for baseball unknown with respect to active or passive (1 percent of all persons) have been omitted.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 4. 16 Percent of persons 12 years and over desiring outdoor recreation activities not engaged in and reason for non-participation by activity, spring period 1961

National Recreation Survey Data

Desired activity not engaged in:	Percent of persons	Reason for not participating - percent of persons desiring						
		All reasons	Facilities too crowded inadequate or distant	Lack of:				All other reasons
				Equipment	Money	Time *	Ability #	
All persons	100							
No activity	71							
All activities	29	100	19	13	9	26	21	13
Swimming	2	100	28	3	4	13	33	19
Boating other than sailing or canoeing	2	100	8	46	23	14	7	2
Water skiing	1	100	15	37	3	2	23	20
Fishing	3	100	17	4	3	47	16	12
Playing outdoor games or sports+	10	100	20	4	7	32	25	12
Golf	4	100	16	4	15	41	19	5
Tennis	3	100	26	5	**	23	34	12
Baseball	1	100	13	**	**	25	30	32
Other	2	100	27	8	3	29	23	10
Horseback riding	2	100	19	28	11	17	15	9
Camping	1	100	13	10	10	47	7	13
Baseball (unspecified)	1	100	24	0	12	32	24	9
Gardening	1	100	21	0	5	21	42	11
All other activities	6	100	19	14	12	20	17	17

* Lack of time because of family responsibilities (4 percent), because of work (22 percent) for all activities.

Unable because of lack of skill (6 percent), age (2 percent), physical condition (12 percent), and fear (1 percent).

+ Persons desiring baseball unspecified with respect to active or passive (1 percent of sample persons) have been omitted.

** Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 4.34 Percent of persons 12 years and over with some leisure time available and with some outdoor recreation; hours of leisure and of outdoor recreation per person per day; and percent of leisure time available spent on outdoor recreation during weekdays, weekends and holidays, June 1961, by family income and age-sex

National Recreation Survey Data															
Characteristics	Percent of persons						Hours per person per day**						Percent of leisure available spent on outdoor recreation		
	Some leisure available			Some time on outdoor recreation			Leisure			Outdoor recreation					
	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†	Week-day*	Week-end#	Holi-day†
All Classes	71	80	80	28	38	43	4.00	4.75	5.25	.75	1.50	2.00	21	29	38
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	72	77	72	25	27	26	4.25	4.50	4.25	.75	.75	1.00	18	18	23
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	70	81	74	26	33	3	4.00	4.75	4.50	.75	1.25	1.25	18	24	27
3,000 - 4,499	68	78	78	26	34	40	3.50	4.75	5.00	.75	1.25	1.75	21	26	35
4,500 - 5,999	71	79	81	26	38	46	3.75	4.75	5.00	.75	1.50	2.00	20	31	40
6,000 - 7,999	73	81	84	29	43	49	4.00	5.00	5.75	.75	1.75	2.25	29	32	40
8,000 - 9,999	76	85	88	32	49	55	4.25	5.50	6.25	1.00	1.75	2.75	24	34	45
10,000 - 14,999	68	79	83	30	43	46	4.00	4.75	5.75	1.00	1.75	3.00	26	35	50
15,000 - 19,999	63	77	78	25	38	48	3.75	4.75	5.50	.75	1.50	2.25	20	29	40
20,000 and over	78	91	86	42	63	57	4.75	6.25	6.25	1.25	2.25	3.00	27	38	47
Age															
Male - All	70	81	79	27	40	44	4.00	5.50	5.75	.75	1.50	2.25	21	29	38
12 - 13	90	92	96	76	80	83	5.75	6.75	6.75	2.75	3.25	4.00	48	49	59
14 - 17	92	90	88	62	64	71	5.75	6.25	6.25	2.00	2.75	3.50	35	42	55
18 - 24	72	85	83	29	47	49	4.25	5.75	6.00	.75	1.75	2.50	20	31	40
25 - 44	64	78	78	19	38	45	3.50	5.00	5.50	.50	1.50	2.25	17	30	41
45 - 64	62	76	71	15	30	32	3.25	5.00	4.75	.50	1.25	1.50	14	23	32
65 or more	81	81	82	24	25	21	5.50	6.00	6.50	.75	1.00	.75	14	15	13
Female - All	72	79	80	28	36	43	3.75	4.25	4.75	.75	1.25	1.75	20	29	37
12 - 13	95	97	97	70	80	76	5.75	6.25	6.50	2.00	3.00	3.50	36	49	56
14 - 17	90	93	92	52	54	39	5.50	5.75	6.25	1.50	2.00	2.75	27	34	42
18 - 24	75	84	87	25	43	51	3.75	4.75	5.75	.75	1.50	2.25	18	34	40
25 - 44	65	74	76	25	36	43	3.25	3.75	4.00	.75	1.25	1.75	21	35	45
45 - 64	65	75	76	21	25	34	3.25	4.00	4.25	.50	.75	1.25	17	21	31
65 or more	80	83	82	23	22	26	5.25	5.00	5.25	.50	.50	1.00	12	12	17

* Randomly selected Mondays through Fridays during mid-June 1961.

Randomly selected Saturdays and Sundays during mid-June 1961.

+ Memorial Day 1961.

** Estimated from grouped data and rounded to nearest quarter hour.

TABLE 5. 35 Estimated annual* hours of leisure and of outdoor recreation per person 12 years and over and percent of leisure spent on outdoor recreation on weekdays, weekends and holidays, by family income and age-sex

National Recreation Survey

National Recreation Survey

	Estimated hours per person per year								Percent of leisure spent on outdoor recreation			
	Leisure				Outdoor recreation							
	All	Week-days	Week-ends	Holi-days	All	Week-days	Week-ends	Holi-days	All	Week-days	Week-ends	Holi-days
All classes	1318	782	487	49	258	132	114	12	20	17	23	24
Family income												
Less than \$1, 500	1435	892	497	46	216	129	79	8	15	14	16	17
\$ 1, 500 - 2, 999	1370	939	484	47	223	123	91	9	16	15	19	19
3, 000 - 4, 499	1250	735	468	47	248	134	103	11	20	18	22	23
4, 500 - 5, 999	1275	741	485	49	238	115	111	12	19	16	23	24
6, 000 - 7, 999	1312	768	493	51	274	133	127	14	21	17	26	27
8, 000 - 9, 999	1333	771	509	53	308	156	137	15	23	20	27	28
10, 000 - 14, 999	1305	765	487	53	311	153	143	15	24	20	29	28
15, 000 - 19, 999	1329	766	510	53	283	144	127	12	21	19	25	23
20, 000 or more	1472	858	565	49	373	174	181	18	25	20	32	37
Male (Age in years)	1420	820	545	55	290	145	132	13	20	18	24	24
12 - 13	1886	1117	704	65	826	482	315	29	44	43	45	45
14 - 17	1773	1058	651	64	628	373	231	24	35	35	35	38
18 - 24	1449	832	559	58	309	141	152	16	21	17	27	28
25 - 44	1196	649	495	52	210	81	115	14	18	12	23	27
45 - 64	1273	731	490	52	175	75	91	9	14	10	19	17
65 or more	1943	1226	652	65	244	155	81	8	13	13	12	12
Female (Age in years)	1222	744	435	43	225	120	95	10	18	16	22	23
12 - 13	1734	1032	642	60	634	369	241	24	37	36	38	40
14 - 17	1584	951	575	58	408	225	166	17	26	24	29	29
18 - 24	1219	711	461	47	229	108	109	12	19	15	24	26
25 - 44	988	589	363	36	198	96	92	10	20	16	25	28
45 - 64	1112	680	394	38	169	92	70	7	15	14	18	18
65 or more	1659	1085	523	51	141	92	44	5	8	8	8	10

* Estimated for the year August 1960 through July 1961 from data collected on four surveys conducted during September and December 1960 and March and June 1961. It was assumed that per-person-per-day estimates for randomly selected Mondays through Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays and specific recent holidays were representative of all days of these types during three month periods centered about the survey weeks. See tables 1. 34, 2. 34, 3. 34, and 4. 34.

TABLE 5. 36 Total expenditures away from home by persons 12 years and over on vacations and outdoor recreation trips and outings during June 1960-May 1961, by type of expense, type of occasion and season* of the year
(millions of dollars)

National Recreation Survey										
	Year	Summer I	Fall II	Winter III	Spring IV	Year	Summer I	Fall II	Winter III	Spring IV
All Occasions						Vacations				
All expenses	9782	4344	2374	1467	1597	6832	3130	1437	1083	1182
Transportation	3220	1479	753	497	491	2382	1137	480	394	371
Lodging	1778	811	376	250	341	1538	694	313	221	310
Food	2510	1162	589	351	408	1608	758	319	254	277
Outdoor recreation	803	288	262	141	112	268	121	60	40	47
Other recreation	537	219	121	100	97	363	129	83	71	80
Miscellaneous	934	385	273	128	148	673	291	182	103	97
		Trips					Outings			
All expenses	1265	554	391	142	178	1685	660	546	242	237
Transportation	359	157	116	38	48	479	185	157	65	72
Lodging	240	117	63	29	31	--	--	--	--	--
Food	387	171	124	33	59	515	233	146	64	72
Outdoor recreation	120	37	34	27	22	415	130	168	74	43
Other recreation	64	29	17	9	9	110	61	21	20	8
Miscellaneous	95	43	37	6	9	166	51	54	19	42

* I, June-Aug. 1960; II, Sept.-Nov. 1960; III, Dec. 1960-Feb. 1961; IV, March-May 1961.

TABLE 5.36 Total expenditures away from home by persons 12 years and over on vacations and outdoor recreation trips and outings during June 1960-May 1961, by type of expense, type of occasion and season* of the year
(millions of dollars)

National Recreation Survey										
	Year	Summer I	Fall II	Winter III	Spring IV	Year	Summer I	Fall II	Winter III	Spring IV
	All Occasions					Vacations				
All expenses	9782	4344	2374	1467	1597	6832	3130	1437	1083	1182
Transportation	3220	1479	753	497	491	2382	1137	480	394	371
Lodging	1778	811	376	250	341	1538	694	313	221	310
Food	2510	1162	589	351	408	1608	758	319	254	277
Outdoor recreation	803	288	262	141	112	268	121	60	40	47
Other recreation	537	219	121	100	97	363	129	83	71	80
Miscellaneous	934	385	273	128	148	673	291	182	103	97
	Trips					Outings				
All expenses	1265	554	391	142	178	1685	660	546	242	237
Transportation	359	157	116	38	48	479	185	157	65	72
Lodging	240	117	63	29	31	--	--	--	--	--
Food	387	171	124	33	59	515	233	146	64	72
Outdoor recreation	120	37	34	27	22	415	130	168	74	43
Other recreation	64	29	17	9	9	110	61	21	20	8
Miscellaneous	95	43	37	6	9	166	51	54	19	42

* I, June-Aug. 1960; II, Sept. -Nov. 1960; III, Dec. 1960-Feb. 1961; IV, March-May 1961.

TABLE 5. 37 Percent distribution of outdoor recreation trips and outings by persons 12 years and over during the year* June 1960 through May 1961 by major purpose of trip or outing

Major purpose	Purpose distribution					National Recreation Survey Seasonal distribution				
	Annual Average	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All trips	100	100	100	100	100	100	47	24	12	16
Fishing	24	26	20	17	33	100	50	20	8	22
Camping	11	11	8	8	16	100	49	18	9	24
Swimming	10	19	2	1	2	100	90	5	1	4
Hunting	9	1	24	23	2	100	3	63	30	3
Sightseeing	8	8	10	4	8	100	47	31	5	17
Boating#	7	10	3	6	4	100	71	10	10	10
"No particular reason"	6	6	5	7	6	100	45	22	16	17
Attending outdoor sports events	4	2	8	4	7	100	18	46	10	26
Driving for pleasure	4	4	4	2	2	100	59	26	6	9
Picnicking	3	3	2	###	4	100	55	15	2	28
Rest and relaxation	2	3	2	2	2	100	56	21	11	12
Playing outdoor games or sports+	2	2	2	2	2	100	47	19	15	20
Winter activities**	1	###	###	9	###	100	2	###	98	###
All other purposes	9	6	10	15	11	100	33	27	21	19
Addendum - trips per person	.85	.40	.21	.10	.14	--	--	--	--	--
All outings	100	100	100	100	100	100	48	28	11	14
Picnicking	20	28	10	5	22	100	68	14	3	15
Swimming	18	33	2	3	7	100	89	3	2	5
Fishing	13	10	11	17	24	100	38	23	14	25
Attending outdoor sports events	9	2	27	3	2	100	9	84	4	3
Hunting	8	###	17	29	1	100	2	58	37	2
Sightseeing	6	5	6	9	8	100	40	27	15	18
Driving for pleasure	5	3	6	10	4	100	28	36	24	13
Playing outdoor games or sports##	5	4	5	2	6	100	42	33	6	20
Boating++	4	6	2	1	4	100	68	16	2	14
"No particular reason"	2	2	2	2	3	100	45	25	9	21
Walking for pleasure	2	1	2	1	5	100	23	30	8	40
Horseback riding	1	###	2	1	5	100	10	37	8	45
Hiking	1	1	1	3	2	100	27	28	26	19
Winter activities***	1	###	###	9	###	100	1	7	91	1
All other purposes	6	5	6	6	7	100	43	30	10	17
Addendum - outings per person	6.2	3.0	1.7	.7	.8	--	--	--	--	--

* I, June-Aug. 1960; II, Sept.-Nov. 1960; III, Dec. 1960-Feb. 1961; IV, March-May 1961.

Includes canoeing (4 %), sailing (5 %), other boating (75 %), and water skiing (16 %).

+ Includes golf (35 %), tennis (4 %), baseball (29 %) and other games or sports (32 %).

** Includes ice skating (9 %), snow skiing (34 %), and sledding or tobogganing (57 %).

Includes golf (33 %), tennis (10 %), baseball (22 %), and other games or sports (35 %).

++ Includes canoeing (less than .5 %), sailing (5 %), other boating (70 %), and water skiing (25 %).

*** Includes ice skating (57 %), snow skiing (12 %), and sledding or tobogganing (31 %).

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5.38 Number of vacations, outdoor recreation trips, and outings per person, 12 years and over, by season* of the year and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristics	Vacations					Trips					Outings				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	.61	.33	.13	.07	.08	.85	.40	.21	.10	.14	6.2	3.0	1.7	.7	.8
Male (age in years)	.56	.30	.12	.07	.07	1.08	.50	.27	.13	.18	7.2	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.0
12 - 17	.71	.51	.07	.08	.05	1.55	.72	.30	.20	.33	12.3	5.8	3.5	1.6	1.4
18 - 24	.54	.23	.11	.11	.09	1.47	.61	.38	.22	.26	9.6	3.5	2.5	1.4	2.2
25 - 44	.58	.31	.13	.06	.08	1.08	.48	.25	.16	.19	7.3	3.2	2.3	.9	.9
45 - 64	.53	.27	.13	.08	.05	1.01	.51	.31	.07	.12	4.6	1.7	1.6	.7	.6
65 and over	.40	.18	.10	.04	.08	.24	.11	.10	#	.03	2.9	1.2	1.0	.3	.4
Female (age in years)	.63	.35	.13	.07	.08	.64	.32	.14	.08	.10	5.4	3.0	1.3	.4	.7
12 - 17	.79	.50	.13	.09	.07	1.04	.43	.15	.26	.20	10.1	5.2	2.9	.7	1.3
18 - 24	.69	.35	.16	.09	.09	.87	.51	.16	.09	.11	6.8	3.8	1.4	.5	1.1
25 - 44	.60	.35	.11	.06	.08	.62	.34	.14	.05	.09	6.0	3.6	1.2	.4	.8
45 - 64	.71	.36	.18	.08	.09	.55	.26	.17	.05	.07	3.1	1.5	.9	.3	.4
65 and over	.38	.17	.08	.04	.09	.18	.07	.05	.01	.05	1.6	1.1	.2	.1	.2
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	.27	.11	.05	.07	.04	.20	.08	.02	.06	.04	2.8	1.2	1.0	.2	.4
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	.34	.17	.09	.04	.04	.37	.20	.11	.02	.04	4.1	2.0	1.1	.4	.6
3,000 - 4,449	.48	.26	.11	.05	.06	.57	.27	.15	.04	.11	5.4	2.5	1.3	.6	1.0
4,500 - 5,999	.60	.38	.12	.05	.05	.88	.49	.21	.06	.12	6.9	3.4	1.9	.8	.8
6,000 - 7,999	.71	.40	.15	.08	.08	1.20	.53	.32	.17	.18	7.4	3.7	2.0	.8	.9
8,000 - 9,999	.89	.49	.18	.08	.14	1.39	.70	.31	.15	.23	7.3	3.3	2.2	.8	1.0
10,000 - 14,999	.89	.49	.18	.11	.11	1.15	.57	.26	.10	.22	8.4	4.5	2.2	.8	.9
15,000 and over	1.18	.47	.29	.21	.21	1.79	.60	.38	.50	.31	9.3	3.7	3.1	1.3	1.2
Region															
NE	.60	.35	.13	.05	.07	.65	.37	.13	.05	.10	6.5	4.0	1.4	.6	.5
NC	.58	.34	.12	.06	.06	.72	.38	.17	.05	.12	5.5	2.7	1.6	.4	.8
S	.54	.29	.10	.08	.07	.99	.41	.25	.17	.16	5.5	2.0	1.8	.7	1.0
W	.74	.36	.18	.09	.11	1.07	.48	.30	.10	.19	8.1	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.4
Residence															
In SMA															
Urban (Over 1,000,000)	.66	.36	.14	.06	.10	.80	.42	.21	.06	.11	6.5	3.5	1.6	.6	.8
(Under 1,000,000)	.60	.33	.12	.07	.08	.94	.48	.19	.11	.16	6.0	3.0	1.6	.5	.9
Rural	.65	.37	.12	.09	.07	1.13	.48	.33	.18	.14	6.5	2.9	2.1	.7	.8
Not in SMA															
Urban	.64	.35	.15	.06	.08	.77	.33	.18	.05	.21	5.6	2.7	1.6	.4	.9
Rural, Farm	.39	.17	.09	.09	.04	.43	.18	.10	.12	.03	5.3	1.8	1.9	.8	.8
Rural, Non-Farm	.57	.31	.13	.07	.06	.86	.42	.19	.12	.13	6.5	3.2	1.5	1.0	.8

* June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December, 1960-February, 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Less than .5 percent.

TABLE 5.39 Percent of persons 12 years and over with one or more outdoor recreation trips and trips per person with one or more trips, by season* of the year, June 1960-May 1961, and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristics	Percent of persons with 1 or more trips				Trips per person with 1 or more trips			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	18	12	4	8	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.8
Male (age in years)	21	15	6	9	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.0
12 - 17	33	19	11	15	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.2
18 - 24	27	19	10	12	2.3	2.0	+	2.1
25 - 44	22	17	6	10	2.2	1.5	2.6	1.9
45 - 64	16	14	4	7	3.1	2.3	+	1.8
65 or more	9	6	#	2	1.2	+	+	+
Female (age in years)	16	10	3	6	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.5
12 - 17	24	11	7	12	1.8	1.4	+	1.7
18 - 24	23	14	4	9	2.2	1.1	+	+
25 - 44	17	10	2	6	1.9	1.5	+	1.4
45 - 64	11	10	2	4	2.4	1.8	+	+
65 or more	4	3	1	3	1.7	+	+	+
Family Income								
Less than \$1,500	6	2	2	2	1.3	+	+	+
\$1,500 - \$2,999	11	7	1	3	1.9	1.6	+	+
3,000 - 4,449	14	9	3	4	1.9	1.7	+	2.5
4,500 - 5,999	19	11	4	8	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.4
6,000 - 7,999	23	19	7	10	2.3	1.7	2.6	1.7
8,000 - 9,999	27	18	6	10	2.6	1.7	+	2.3
10,000 - 14,999	30	15	4	13	1.9	1.7	+	1.7
15,000 or more	29	20	15	16	2.0	+	3.3	+
Region								
NE	16	8	3	5	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
NC	19	11	3	6	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.9
S	18	14	6	9	2.3	1.8	2.7	1.8
W	24	17	6	12	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5
Residence								
In SMA								
Urban-over 1 mil.	17	10	3	7	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6
under 1 mil.	22	13	4	8	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.8
Rural	21	17	8	9	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.5
Not in SMA								
Urban	16	10	3	9	2.1	1.9	+	2.4
Rural, Farm	13	10	4	3	1.4	1.1	+	+
Rural, Non-Farm	19	13	4	7	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.7

* I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December, 1960-February, 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Less than .5 percent.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 5.40 Percent of persons 12 years and over with one or more outdoor recreation outings and outings per person with one or more outings, by season* of the year June 1960-May 1961 and selected socioeconomic characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics	National Recreation Survey Data							
	Percent of persons with 1 or more outings				Outings per person with 1 or more outings			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	58	41	18	31	5.1	4.2	3.7	2.7
Male (age in years)	58	47	22	32	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.1
12 - 17	78	65	35	53	7.4	5.4	4.7	2.7
18 - 24	70	59	24	46	4.9	4.2	5.8	4.7
25 - 44	67	50	24	34	4.7	4.6	3.8	2.6
45 - 64	44	38	16	20	3.8	4.3	4.4	3.1
65 or more	29	20	7	12	4.3	5.2	#	#
Female (age in years)	58	35	14	30	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.4
12 - 17	80	56	23	49	6.5	5.1	3.2	2.6
18 - 24	74	41	20	43	5.1	3.3	2.3	2.5
25 - 44	66	38	16	32	5.4	3.2	2.5	2.4
45 - 64	41	29	9	20	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.0
65 or more	30	11	5	9	3.6	2.1	#	#
Family Income								
Less than \$1,500	31	21	7	15	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.7
\$1,500 - \$2,999	46	27	8	24	4.2	4.0	5.3	2.7
3,000 - 4,449	58	36	17	30	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.2
4,500 - 5,999	64	44	20	36	5.3	4.2	3.9	2.3
6,000 - 7,999	68	51	23	35	5.4	4.0	3.3	2.6
8,000 - 9,999	65	53	24	39	5.0	4.2	3.3	2.6
10,000 - 14,999	72	49	22	34	6.3	4.5	3.7	2.7
15,000 and over	60	47	33	33	6.1	6.6	4.0	3.5
Region								
NE	63	34	11	21	6.4	4.3	4.9	2.2
NC	61	41	11	28	4.4	3.8	4.2	2.7
S	48	41	20	32	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.0
W	64	51	35	48	5.3	4.4	3.2	2.8
Residence								
In SMA								
Urban-over 1 mil.	60	36	17	24	5.7	4.5	3.6	3.2
under 1 mil.	60	44	17	34	5.0	3.6	3.2	2.7
Rural	63	48	25	38	4.5	4.4	2.9	2.1
Not in SMA								
Urban	52	42	13	33	5.1	3.8	2.8	2.8
Rural, Farm	51	42	13	28	3.5	4.6	6.5	2.7
Rural, Non-Farm	57	35	20	29	5.6	4.3	4.9	2.8

* I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December, 1960-February, 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 5.41 Expenditures* away from home per person 12 years and over on vacations and outdoor recreation trips and outings by type of occasion, season⁺ of the year, June 1960-May 1961, and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socioeconomic characteristics	All Occasions					Vacations					Trips					Outings				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	74.9	33.5	18.2	11.1	12.1	52.2	24.0	11.0	8.2	9.0	9.6	4.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	13.1	5.3	4.2	1.8	1.8
Male (age in years)	78.8	32.5	19.0	14.2	13.1	49.1	21.0	9.2	9.9	9.0	12.3	5.0	4.0	1.6	1.7	17.4	6.5	5.8	2.7	2.4
12-17	48.9	33.8	7.8	2.8	4.5	26.0	21.4	2.3	.8	1.5	6.3	3.7	1.2	.3	1.1	16.6	8.7	4.3	1.7	1.9
18-24	77.5	25.6	17.3	16.2	18.4	36.7	12.9	6.3	7.3	10.2	14.3	6.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	26.5	6.5	7.9	5.6	6.5
25-44	84.0	36.4	21.0	13.9	12.7	49.0	22.2	9.5	8.4	8.9	13.5	5.3	4.1	2.6	1.5	21.5	8.9	7.4	2.9	2.3
45-64	96.6	33.4	26.2	22.9	14.1	66.0	22.8	14.1	19.3	9.8	17.0	6.4	6.9	1.0	2.7	13.6	4.2	5.2	2.6	1.6
65 or more	59.7	23.6	10.9	6.6	18.6	50.6	20.6	7.7	5.7	16.6	2.8	1.0	1.2	#	.6	6.3	2.0	2.0	.9	1.4
Female (age in years)	71.1	34.4	17.3	8.3	11.1	54.9	26.7	12.6	6.7	8.9	7.1	3.5	2.0	.6	1.0	9.1	4.2	2.7	1.0	1.2
12-17	43.9	27.3	8.7	3.3	4.6	25.8	18.7	3.2	2.3	1.6	5.9	2.4	1.7	.1	1.7	12.2	6.2	3.8	.9	1.3
18-24	64.2	33.7	20.4	3.1	7.0	43.5	23.0	14.4	2.0	4.1	8.1	4.6	2.1	.3	1.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	.8	1.8
25-44	62.6	28.0	15.1	9.0	10.5	43.6	18.8	9.8	7.4	7.6	9.2	4.6	2.6	.8	1.2	9.8	4.6	2.7	.8	1.7
45-64	107.4	55.4	23.6	14.3	14.1	92.7	49.2	18.8	11.9	12.8	6.7	3.2	2.2	.7	.6	8.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	.7
65 or more	51.5	14.1	16.7	3.4	17.3	46.0	11.5	15.5	2.6	16.4	2.9	1.3	.6	.4	.6	2.6	1.3	.6	.4	.3
Family Income																				
Less than \$1,500	13.6	4.8	2.9	3.2	2.7	9.2	3.1	1.4	2.8	1.9	.9	.5	.3	#	.1	3.5	1.2	1.2	.4	.7
\$1,500 - \$2,999	28.3	13.3	9.4	2.3	3.3	19.2	9.9	6.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	6.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	.9
3,000 - 4,499	42.1	19.2	9.9	5.4	7.6	26.8	12.9	5.4	3.0	5.5	5.8	2.6	1.9	.5	.8	9.5	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3
4,500 - 5,999	63.3	36.4	15.6	4.6	6.7	41.3	25.9	9.3	2.3	3.8	8.6	4.9	2.0	.7	1.0	13.4	5.6	4.3	1.6	1.9
6,000 - 7,999	88.9	40.5	22.9	13.3	12.2	61.3	30.1	13.4	9.9	7.9	12.3	4.1	4.8	1.3	2.1	15.3	6.3	4.7	2.1	2.2
8,000 - 9,999	108.1	50.2	30.4	9.3	18.2	71.3	32.1	20.8	5.2	13.2	16.0	7.9	4.5	2.0	1.6	20.8	10.2	5.1	2.1	3.4
10,000 - 14,999	136.4	72.1	31.6	14.1	18.6	96.3	55.9	17.7	10.3	12.4	17.1	7.5	4.9	1.5	3.2	23.0	8.7	9.0	2.3	3.0
15,000 or more	324.1	86.7	67.3	98.2	71.9	255.4	60.7	45.6	85.1	64.0	37.5	15.8	9.5	6.8	5.4	31.2	10.2	12.2	6.3	2.5
Region																				
NE	103.7	48.1	26.8	11.5	17.3	79.0	34.7	19.9	9.2	15.2	10.2	5.4	2.8	1.0	1.0	14.5	8.0	4.1	1.3	1.1
NC	64.9	32.1	15.0	8.5	9.3	46.0	23.7	8.6	7.1	6.6	8.3	4.2	2.4	.5	1.2	10.6	4.2	4.0	.9	1.5
S	55.2	20.4	13.4	13.2	8.2	34.5	14.2	6.0	9.2	5.1	8.8	2.9	3.2	1.4	1.3	11.9	3.3	4.2	2.6	1.8
W	80.8	34.8	19.2	10.9	15.9	51.3	23.6	10.9	6.6	10.2	12.4	4.8	3.8	1.5	2.3	17.1	6.4	4.5	2.8	3.4
Residence																				
In SMA																				
Urban-over 1 mil.	119.6	54.2	27.0	14.8	23.6	88.4	39.1	18.7	11.7	18.9	13.3	6.6	3.3	1.2	2.2	17.9	8.5	5.0	1.9	2.5
under 1 mil.	77.8	34.8	17.7	15.7	9.6	56.7	26.2	11.2	12.8	6.5	9.1	3.9	2.5	1.6	1.1	12.0	4.7	4.0	1.3	2.0
Rural	69.2	32.5	18.2	10.4	8.1	42.8	22.9	8.3	6.6	5.0	11.7	5.0	4.2	1.4	1.1	14.7	4.6	5.7	2.4	2.0
Not in SMA																				
Urban	61.5	27.4	15.2	7.0	11.9	44.3	21.3	9.3	5.1	8.6	7.3	2.8	2.2	.6	1.7	9.9	3.3	3.7	1.3	1.6
Rural, Farm	27.2	9.4	6.9	5.3	5.6	17.1	5.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.7	2.2	.9	.3	.3	6.4	2.0	2.6	1.0	.8
Non-Farm	45.8	19.2	12.9	6.6	7.1	25.6	11.3	6.1	3.1	5.1	8.1	2.7	3.8	.7	.9	12.1	5.2	3.0	2.8	1.1

+ I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December, 1960-February, 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Less than .5 percent.

* Expenditures in dollars per person (based on total sample persons).

TABLE 5.42 Distance travelled⁺ per person 12 years and over, on vacations and outdoor recreation trips and outings by type of occasion, season* of the year, June 1960–May 1961, and selected socioeconomic characteristics

National Recreation Survey Data

Socio-economic characteristics	All Occasions					Vacations					Trips					Outings				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	1288	628	314	162	184	777	404	161	103	109	190	84	60	18	28	321	140	93	41	47
Male (age in years)	1338	605	345	194	194	729	362	152	110	105	239	100	75	27	37	370	143	118	57	52
12-17	1210	753	232	87	138	601	483	48	37	33	174	89	34	12	39	435	181	150	38	66
18-24	1451	620	291	283	257	603	281	78	124	120	341	170	74	35	62	507	169	139	124	75
25-44	1499	625	411	230	233	792	339	195	122	136	263	101	80	42	40	444	185	136	66	57
45-64	1382	621	404	214	143	828	422	193	148	65	276	107	113	22	34	278	92	98	44	44
65 or more	774	286	196	83	209	582	203	129	63	187	50	23	23	#	4	142	60	44	20	18
Female (age in years)	1242	648	285	133	176	822	442	170	97	113	145	69	45	10	21	275	137	70	26	42
12-17	1195	724	199	125	147	670	444	80	93	53	152	77	34	9	32	373	203	85	23	62
18-24	1354	763	318	104	169	799	462	176	63	98	173	89	63	6	15	382	212	79	35	56
25-44	1159	616	256	140	147	682	379	137	93	73	167	84	45	13	25	310	153	74	34	49
45-64	1553	784	403	168	198	1194	634	271	136	153	141	58	56	11	16	218	92	76	21	29
65 or more	723	242	167	70	244	577	175	128	57	217	53	19	18	4	12	93	48	21	9	15
Family Income																				
Less than \$1,500	375	137	87	69	82	244	85	46	57	56	23	12	5	1	5	108	40	36	11	21
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	526	222	166	68	70	277	117	92	33	35	54	27	19	3	5	195	78	55	32	30
3,000 - 4,499	936	450	233	123	130	543	265	122	86	70	140	68	38	10	24	253	117	73	27	36
4,500 - 5,999	1214	707	269	99	139	688	446	126	46	70	182	101	46	13	22	344	160	97	40	47
6,000 - 7,999	1610	763	421	203	223	931	486	197	129	119	271	96	109	26	40	408	181	115	48	64
8,000 - 9,999	1937	914	523	185	315	1164	593	273	99	199	325	144	106	32	43	448	177	144	54	73
10,000 - 14,999	2069	1115	473	227	254	1306	755	253	162	136	289	135	82	16	56	474	225	138	49	62
15,000 or more	3192	1188	613	730	661	2237	828	384	504	521	441	167	91	100	83	514	193	138	126	57
Region																				
NE	1233	613	325	111	184	795	372	209	77	137	146	70	41	10	25	292	171	75	24	22
NC	1294	720	261	144	169	851	502	126	110	113	179	94	50	12	23	264	124	85	22	33
S	1034	449	279	158	148	567	283	125	88	71	188	68	71	24	25	279	98	83	46	52
W	1871	841	468	277	285	1039	521	225	164	129	286	123	85	27	51	546	197	158	86	105
Residence																				
In SMA																				
Urban-over 1 mil.	1501	731	348	174	248	974	482	205	111	176	192	88	53	16	35	335	161	90	47	37
under 1 mil.	1371	707	322	158	184	831	464	171	98	98	208	93	62	24	29	332	150	89	36	57
Rural	1498	681	388	250	179	833	419	163	163	88	266	105	101	30	30	399	157	124	57	61
Not in SMA																				
Urban	1197	592	309	105	191	765	421	161	76	107	156	66	43	8	39	276	105	105	21	45
Rural, Farm	727	314	164	140	109	410	172	80	99	59	90	52	19	10	9	227	90	65	31	41
Non-Farm	1072	535	266	125	146	589	316	120	68	85	178	80	65	14	19	305	139	81	43	42

* I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December, 1960-February, 1961; IV--March-May, 1961,

Less than .05 percent,

+ Round-trip miles per person.

TABLE 5.43 Time spent away from home per person 12 years and over, during the year* June 1960-May 1961, on all occasions, # vacations and outdoor recreation trips by season and selected socioeconomic characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics	National Recreation Survey Data														
	All occasions #					Vacations					Trips				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	14.6	7.5	3.5	1.6	2.0	6.4	3.5	1.3	.7	.9	2.0	1.0	.5	.2	.3
Male (age in years)	15.4	7.3	4.0	2.0	2.1	5.6	3.1	1.1	.7	.7	2.6	1.2	.7	.3	.4
12-17	24.8	14.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	8.9	7.0	1.2	.4	.3	3.6	1.9	.6	.4	.7
18-24	16.4	6.6	3.9	2.7	3.2	3.8	1.7	.6	.9	.6	3.0	1.4	.8	.4	.4
25-44	14.6	6.8	3.9	2.0	1.9	4.8	2.5	1.0	.7	.6	2.5	1.1	.6	.4	.4
45-64	12.6	5.5	3.8	1.9	1.4	5.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	.5	2.6	1.2	.9	.2	.3
65 or more	9.7	3.8	2.2	.8	2.9	6.2	2.4	1.0	.5	2.3	.6	.2	.2	#	.2
Female (age in years)	14.0	7.7	3.1	1.3	1.9	7.0	3.9	1.4	.7	1.0	1.6	.8	.4	.2	.2
12-17	21.5	12.7	4.7	1.9	2.2	8.8	6.3	1.4	.8	.3	2.6	1.2	.4	.4	.6
18-24	15.2	8.9	2.9	1.3	2.1	6.4	3.9	1.1	.6	.8	2.0	1.2	.4	.2	.2
25-44	12.9	7.7	2.5	1.1	1.6	5.2	3.2	.9	.5	.6	1.7	.9	.4	.2	.2
45-64	13.2	6.3	3.4	1.5	2.0	8.7	4.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	.6	.4	.2	.2
65 or more	9.2	3.8	2.0	.9	2.5	7.1	2.5	1.7	.7	2.2	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	7.1	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.8	1.1	.5	1.0	1.2	.5	.2	#	.1	.2
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	9.8	5.0	2.8	.7	1.3	4.8	2.5	1.4	.3	.6	.9	.5	.3	#	.1
3,000 - 4,499	11.6	5.8	2.9	1.2	1.7	4.8	2.6	1.2	.5	.5	1.4	.7	.4	.1	.2
4,500 - 5,999	14.5	8.3	3.3	1.3	1.6	5.7	3.8	1.0	.4	.5	1.9	1.1	.4	.1	.3
6,000 - 7,999	17.4	9.1	4.0	2.1	2.2	7.1	4.1	1.2	.9	.9	2.9	1.3	.8	.4	.4
8,000 - 9,999	19.1	10.2	4.6	1.7	2.6	8.5	5.2	1.6	.6	1.1	3.3	1.7	.8	.3	.5
10,000 - 14,999	19.8	10.7	4.6	2.1	2.4	8.4	4.7	1.7	1.1	.9	3.0	1.5	.7	.2	.6
15,000 or more	28.8	12.1	7.0	5.1	4.6	14.8	6.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	4.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	.7
Region															
NE	14.5	8.6	3.1	1.3	1.5	6.5	3.7	1.4	.6	.8	1.5	.9	.3	.1	.2
NC	13.5	7.1	3.0	1.2	2.2	6.2	3.4	1.0	.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	.1	.3
S	13.5	6.0	3.5	1.9	2.1	5.7	3.1	1.1	.8	.7	2.3	.9	.6	.4	.4
W	18.4	8.8	4.8	2.3	2.5	7.6	4.1	1.8	1.0	.7	2.7	1.3	.8	.2	.4
Residence															
In SMA															
Urban-over 1 mil.	16.0	8.8	3.7	1.4	2.1	7.6	4.3	1.6	.7	1.0	1.9	1.0	.5	.1	.3
under 1 mil.	14.4	7.5	3.1	1.6	2.2	6.0	3.4	1.0	.7	.9	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.4
Rural	14.9	7.4	4.0	2.0	1.5	5.7	3.3	1.1	.9	.4	2.7	1.2	.8	.4	.3
Not in SMA															
Urban	15.2	8.2	3.5	1.1	2.4	7.7	4.6	1.5	.6	1.0	1.9	.9	.4	.1	.5
Rural, Farm	10.0	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.5	3.7	1.6	.6	.9	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.2	.1
Non-Farm	14.6	7.1	3.5	1.9	2.1	5.9	2.8	1.4	.7	1.0	2.2	1.1	.6	.2	.3

* I--June-August, 1960; II-September-November, 1960; III-December, 1960-February 1961; IV-March-May, 1961.

Each outing is included as one day away from home in the all occasions totals.

TABLE 5.44 Average expenditures** away from home on vacations, trips and outings during the year June 1960-May 1961, by season of the year* and selected socioeconomic characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics	National Recreation Survey Data														
	Vacations					Trips					Outings [#]				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	8.2	6.8	8.7	11.3	10.5	4.8	4.3	5.9	4.5	4.3	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.1
Male (age in years)	8.8	6.8	8.5	13.2	12.5	4.7	4.3	6.1	5.3	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
12-17	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.9	5.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	.9	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
18-24	9.7	7.7	9.9	7.9	17.5	4.8	4.4	3.9	7.5	3.8	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.9	3.0
25-44	10.2	8.8	9.1	12.1	14.0	5.4	5.0	6.9	6.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.5
45-64	12.2	8.9	11.3	19.6	19.0	6.5	5.6	7.9	6.0	9.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.5
65 or more	8.2	8.7	7.5	10.8	7.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	+	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.3
Female (age in years)	7.8	6.9	8.9	9.4	9.1	4.4	4.3	5.5	3.2	4.1	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.7
12-17	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.9	4.9	2.3	1.9	4.6	.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
18-24	6.8	5.8	13.1	3.1	5.4	4.0	3.8	5.2	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.6
25-44	8.4	5.9	10.6	16.2	13.4	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.4	5.6	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
45-64	10.7	11.7	9.1	11.6	9.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.0	2.9	6.7	1.7
65 or more	6.5	4.5	9.2	3.7	7.5	5.8	7.1	5.3	+	4.5	1.6	1.2	2.4	3.6	2.0
Family Income															
Less than \$1,500	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.4	.5	.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.9	#	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.4
3,000 - 4,499	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.8	10.2	4.1	3.8	5.0	5.7	3.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.3
4,500 - 5,999	7.2	6.8	9.2	6.3	7.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.5	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.2
6,000 - 7,999	8.6	7.3	11.4	10.6	8.6	4.2	3.2	6.1	3.0	4.6	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.4
8,000 - 9,999	8.4	6.2	13.1	8.9	12.3	4.8	4.6	5.7	6.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.3
10,000 - 14,999	11.5	11.8	10.3	9.3	13.1	5.7	5.1	7.1	6.8	5.5	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9	3.3
15,000 or more	17.3	8.9	15.7	34.8	24.0	8.0	10.0	9.9	4.9	8.2	3.4	2.8	3.9	4.8	2.1
Region															
NE	12.2	9.3	14.2	16.7	19.2	6.8	5.9	8.2	7.9	4.3	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.3
NC	7.4	6.9	8.6	10.8	5.7	4.6	4.3	5.6	3.7	4.1	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.0
S	6.1	4.6	5.5	11.9	7.3	3.8	3.1	5.6	3.5	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.9	1.9
W	6.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	14.0	4.6	3.7	4.9	6.3	5.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.6
Residence															
In SMA															
Urban-over 1 mil.	11.6	9.2	11.9	17.7	18.6	7.0	6.5	6.3	9.3	7.6	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.3
under 1 mil.	9.5	7.7	11.0	17.6	7.2	3.8	3.5	5.6	4.5	3.1	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Rural	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.7	11.5	4.3	4.2	5.6	3.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.4	2.5
Not in SMA															
Urban	5.8	4.6	6.2	9.1	8.6	3.8	3.1	5.0	5.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	3.5	1.6
Rural, Farm	4.6	3.2	6.0	4.3	8.0	3.7	6.0	3.6	1.4	4.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Non-Farm	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.2	5.3	3.7	2.5	6.9	3.5	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.9	1.4

* I-June-August, 1960; II-September-November, 1960; III-December 1960-February 1961; IV-March-May, 1961.

Each person-outing considered as one person-day.

+ Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

** Expenditures in dollars per person per day.

TABLE 5.45 Average per person vacation distance travelled and days away from home by season of the year* and selected socioeconomic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	National Recreation Survey Data									
	Round trip miles travelled					Days away from home				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	1274	1232	1278	1469	1447	10.5	10.7	9.9	10.4	11.3
Male (age in years)	1302	1194	1276	1498	1529	10.0	10.2	9.1	10.2	10.5
12-17	846	947	#	#	#	12.5	13.7	#	#	#
18-24	1117	1236	#	#	#	7.0	7.4	#	#	#
25-44	1366	1110	1461	1907	1698	8.3	8.3	7.8	10.9	7.9
45-64	1562	1582	1447	1943	1243	10.2	9.6	9.4	13.0	9.9
65 or more	1455	1102	#	#	#	15.5	12.9	#	#	#
Female (age in years)	1305	1262	1279	1441	1384	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.6	12.0
12-17	848	885	597	#	#	11.1	12.5	10.6	#	#
18-24	1158	1314	1086	#	#	9.3	11.2	6.7	#	#
25-44	1137	1080	1278	1621	910	8.7	9.1	8.6	7.9	7.1
45-64	1682	1770	1551	1808	1750	12.3	11.7	17.8	13.6	15.5
65 or more	1518	1045	#	#	#	18.7	15.1	#	#	#
Family Income										
Less than \$1,500	904	771	#	847	#	14.1	9.9	#	14.7	#
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	815	1044	1026	#	#	14.1	14.5	15.6	#	#
3,000 - 4,499	1131	1014	1139	1857	1086	10.0	9.9	11.1	11.2	8.4
4,500 - 5,999	1147	1173	1052	865	1434	9.5	10.0	8.4	6.8	10.4
6,000 - 7,999	1311	1206	1348	1679	1463	10.0	10.2	8.0	12.1	11.2
8,000 - 9,999	1308	1220	1547	1319	1387	9.6	10.6	9.0	7.7	7.5
10,000 - 14,999	1467	1540	1401	1451	1214	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.9	8.4
15,000 or more	1896	1743	1343	2423	2476	12.5	14.3	10.1	11.7	12.6
Region										
NE	1325	1078	1589	1684	1870	10.8	10.8	10.7	12.1	10.8
NC	1467	1478	1028	1749	1847	10.7	10.1	8.2	10.5	18.7
S	1050	992	1279	1037	965	10.6	10.9	11.2	9.1	9.6
W	1404	1452	1224	1874	1171	10.3	11.4	9.9	11.5	6.6
Residence										
In SMA										
Urban-over 1 mil.	1476	1327	1506	1984	1723	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.9	10.0
under 1 mil.	1385	1387	1442	1406	1297	10.0	10.2	8.7	10.5	12.0
Rural	1282	1139	1329	1851	1223	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.8	6.1
Not in SMA										
Urban	1195	1203	1100	1259	1379	12.0	13.2	10.2	9.3	13.0
Rural, farm	1051	1014	940	1104	#	9.5	9.6	6.7	10.4	#
non-farm	1030	1027	940	913	1342	10.4	9.0	10.6	9.9	15.3

* I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December 1960-February 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 5.46 Average per person trip distance travelled and days away from home by season of the year* and selected socioeconomic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	National Recreation Survey Data									
	Round trip miles travelled					Days away from home				
	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV
All Classes	224	207	290	176	208	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
Male (age in years)	221	201	274	208	204	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
12-17	112	124	116	124	121	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0
18-24	232	277	195	159	242	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
25-44	244	210	315	271	215	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.2
45-64	273	210	359	335	277	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.4
65 or more	208	#	#	#	#	2.5	#	#	#	#
Female (age in years)	227	217	319	130	213	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
12-17	146	180	232	36	162	2.5	2.9	2.5	1.6	3.2
18-24	199	177	403	#	143	2.3	2.4	2.7	#	2.2
25-44	269	251	313	260	272	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.3
45-64	256	220	324	222	230	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.2
65 or more	294	#	#	#	#	2.8	#	#	#	#
Family Income										
Less than \$1,500	115	146	#	#	#	2.5	1.9	#	#	#
\$1,500 - \$2,999	146	132	164	#	#	2.4	2.3	2.7	#	#
3,000 - 4,499	246	251	257	#	223	2.5	2.6	2.6	#	1.9
4,500 - 5,999	207	208	219	231	184	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
6,000 - 7,999	226	182	345	151	221	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
8,000 - 9,999	234	206	342	207	186	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
10,000 - 14,999	251	238	318	166	255	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.7
15,000 or more	246	280	241	200	266	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.1
Region										
NE	225	187	312	192	254	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
NC	249	246	288	220	186	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
S	190	164	288	140	159	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
W	267	255	281	259	269	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2
Residence										
In SMA										
Urban-over 1 mil.	240	211	251	271	305	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
under 1 mil.	221	194	335	222	186	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.2
Rural	235	220	308	169	212	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3
Not in SMA										
Urban	203	199	234	#	185	2.5	2.7	2.4	#	2.1
Rural, farm	209	282	190	87	#	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.7	#
non-farm	207	193	342	117	149	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.6	2.4

* I--June-August, 1960; II--September-November, 1960; III--December 1960-February 1961; IV--March-May, 1961.

Omitted because of insufficient sample size.

TABLE 5.47 Percent of persons 12 years and over with selected outdoor recreation articles present in household and percent using articles present within past year, by family income, 1960-1961 *

National Recreation Survey

Article	Family income (dollars)									
	All	Less than 1,500	1,500-2,999	3,000-4,499	4,500-5,999	6,000-7,999	8,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000-19,999	20,000 or more
Article present in household										
Personal articles										
Rod and reel	51.9	21.4	31.8	48.3	57.1	63.2	64.5	68.2	68.7	77.4
Shotgun or rifle	38.1	29.2	30.2	38.6	40.5	41.4	42.0	42.1	42.9	41.6
Golf set	13.7	1.1	2.4	5.4	9.1	17.2	25.8	33.6	46.0	64.2
Family equipment										
Inboard motor boat	1.1	.2	.5	.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	7.5
Other boat and/or motor	12.9	3.9	5.3	9.0	12.8	17.1	17.9	23.2	25.5	23.7
Boat and motor	6.5	1.8	2.5	4.0	6.6	8.0	9.0	12.1	15.8	17.6
Boat, no motor	2.0	.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.9
Motor, no boat	4.3	1.3	1.2	3.4	4.3	6.7	6.4	8.0	6.6	3.2
Boat trailer	5.1	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.8	7.1	6.8	9.6	13.6	11.5
Tent#	6.3	.8	2.3	3.7	6.1	9.0	9.5	12.5	14.4	15.8
Vacation trailer	1.3	.3	.6	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	.6	1.1
Vacation cottage	3.0	.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	4.3	3.6	5.1	12.2	17.2
Swimming pool	.5	.1	+	.1	.2	.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	7.2
Automobile	80.7	40.8	61.1	79.4	88.1	92.8	94.6	96.3	97.5	95.3
Using article present in household										
Personal articles										
Rod and reel	30.4	12.9	18.1	28.6	33.3	37.9	39.4	37.5	39.9	44.8
Shotgun or rifle	18.5	13.6	15.2	19.0	20.4	20.6	19.2	19.2	21.3	21.1
Golf set	7.1	.5	1.1	2.3	4.6	9.3	13.3	17.7	25.8	34.4
Family equipment										
Inboard motor boat	.7	+	.2	.4	.7	.5	1.1	1.4	1.7	6.1
Other boat and/or motor	8.6	2.7	3.2	5.2	8.5	11.8	13.0	15.3	18.3	18.3
Boat and motor	5.0	1.4	1.7	2.5	5.3	6.6	7.5	9.2	12.7	13.3
Boat, no motor	1.2	.5	.8	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.5
Motor, no boat	2.4	.8	.7	1.9	2.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.5
Boat trailer	3.7	.7	1.2	1.6	3.6	5.5	5.7	6.8	11.1	10.0
Tent#	3.3	.2	1.0	1.8	3.0	5.2	5.2	7.1	6.6	4.3
Vacation trailer	.9	.2	.4	.8	.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	.6	1.1
Vacation cottage	2.6	.7	.7	.9	1.9	3.5	3.3	4.6	11.1	16.5
Swimming pool	.4	+	+	+	.2	.2	.8	1.4	1.1	7.2

* Based on 4 surveys combined (each including approximately 4,000 persons) conducted during September and December 1960 and March and June 1961.

Tent large enough to stand in.

+ Less than .05 percent.

TABLE 5.48 Percent of persons 12 years and over with selected outdoor recreation articles present in household and percent using articles present within past year by broad family income classes and place of residence.*

National Recreation Survey

Residence	Article present in household Family income				Using article present in household Family income			
	All	Less than \$4,500	\$4,500- 9,999	\$10,000 or more	All	Less than \$4,500	\$4,500- 9,999	\$10,000 or more
ROD AND REEL								
All	51.9	36.1	60.9	69.5	30.4	21.2	36.3	38.8
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	41.0	20.4	47.4	57.8	23.0	12.3	26.2	31.8
under 1 mil	50.8	30.4	60.4	69.3	28.8	16.6	34.8	39.6
Rural	61.8	41.1	67.0	78.4	34.5	20.7	39.5	40.4
Not in SMA - Urban	54.9	38.6	66.7	75.1	32.6	22.7	41.0	40.7
Rural	56.0	43.7	71.9	81.6	35.3	26.9	46.7	51.3
SHOTGUN OR RIFLE								
All	38.1	33.5	41.1	42.2	18.5	16.4	20.2	19.8
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	15.7	7.9	18.7	19.8	6.4	3.6	7.5	7.7
under 1 mil	28.7	16.7	34.0	41.6	12.4	6.4	15.1	18.8
Rural	48.2	39.0	50.1	57.3	23.1	18.7	25.2	23.0
Not in SMA - Urban	40.4	28.2	50.0	53.4	18.6	11.0	24.9	26.2
Rural	60.0	54.0	68.8	68.1	32.4	28.6	37.4	42.0
GOLF SET								
All	13.7	3.4	15.5	39.7	7.1	1.5	8.1	21.3
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	16.1	4.6	14.5	39.9	7.8	1.9	6.9	19.8
under 1 mil	16.5	5.3	17.3	44.8	7.6	1.9	8.0	22.0
Rural	17.2	3.8	17.1	38.7	9.3	1.1	9.1	23.2
Not in SMA - Urban	14.1	3.1	19.1	41.6	8.3	1.8	11.5	24.0
Rural	7.1	1.8	11.3	31.9	4.2	1.0	7.0	19.1
INBOARD MOTOR BOAT								
All	1.1	.5	1.1	2.6	.7	.3	.7	2.0
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	.9	.4	.6	2.7	.6	.3	.4	1.9
under 1 mil	1.1	#	1.3	3.4	.6	#	.6	2.7
Rural	1.6	.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	.2	1.5	.9
Not in SMA - Urban	.9	.5	.9	2.7	.8	.5	.8	2.3
Rural	1.2	.9	1.6	2.7	.6	.3	.8	2.7
OTHER BOAT AND/OR MOTOR								
All	12.9	6.5	15.5	23.7	8.6	3.9	10.6	16.2
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	7.9	3.1	8.4	14.7	5.4	2.4	5.4	10.6
under 1 mil	12.3	4.1	15.3	23.6	8.1	1.9	10.4	16.9
Rural	16.3	8.9	15.5	27.7	11.0	6.2	11.2	16.4
Not in SMA - Urban	13.6	6.0	18.5	29.4	9.3	3.2	13.3	21.7
Rural	16.0	8.9	23.8	35.9	10.4	5.3	16.4	24.5
BOAT TRAILER								
All	5.1	2.0	6.1	10.5	3.7	1.2	4.7	8.0
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	2.2	.9	2.2	4.7	1.8	.5	1.8	4.4
under 1 mil	4.8	1.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	.7	4.6	7.1
Rural	7.9	4.5	6.9	13.1	5.9	3.8	5.8	9.2
Not in SMA - Urban	6.4	2.0	9.1	16.7	4.9	1.1	7.6	12.2
Rural	5.7	2.3	8.9	19.8	3.9	1.3	6.5	13.1
TENT+								
All	6.3	2.5	7.9	13.3	3.3	1.1	4.3	6.6
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	4.4	1.3	4.3	9.9	2.3	.4	2.9	4.1
under 1 mil	6.6	1.6	8.4	14.0	3.3	.9	4.4	5.9
Rural	9.2	4.1	10.2	15.0	5.1	2.4	5.7	7.7
Not in SMA - Urban	5.1	2.6	7.2	6.8	2.4	.7	3.5	4.5
Rural	7.0	3.0	10.8	22.1	3.7	1.4	5.6	13.8

* Based on 4 surveys combined (each including approximately 4,000 persons) conducted September and December 1960 and March and June 1961.

Less than .05 percent.

+ Tent large enough to stand in.

TABLE 5. 48 Percent of persons 12 years and over with selected outdoor recreation articles present in household and percent using articles present within past year by broad family income classes and place of residence, 1960-1961 *

National Recreation Survey

Residence	Article present in household Family income				Using article present in household Family income			
	All	Less than \$4,500	\$4,500- 9,999	\$10,000 or more	All	Less than \$4,500	\$4,500- 9,999	\$10,000 or more
VACATION TRAILER								
All	1.3	.7	1.7	1.6	.9	.5	1.2	1.2
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	.5	.6	.5	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4
under 1 mil	1.3	.2	1.9	1.4	.9	.1	1.4	.7
Rural	1.5	1.1	1.8	.9	1.1	.8	1.3	.7
Not in SMA - Urban	1.5	1.2	2.1	.9	1.1	.9	1.5	.5
Rural	1.9	.8	2.8	6.0	1.2	.5	1.6	5.4
VACATION COTTAGE								
All	3.0	1.0	3.3	7.9	3.6	.8	2.8	7.3
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	3.2	1.5	2.8	7.1	2.8	1.2	2.3	6.9
under 1 mil	3.2	1.1	3.6	7.3	2.7	1.0	3.1	6.2
Rural	2.8	.8	3.1	4.9	2.2	.3	2.3	4.7
Not in SMA - Urban	3.4	.8	3.7	12.2	3.1	.6	3.3	10.9
Rural	2.5	.8	3.5	11.7	2.2	.7	3.0	11.1
SWIMMING POOL								
All	.5	#	.4	2.2	.4	#	.3	2.1
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	.6	#	.6	1.9	.5	#	.4	1.6
under 1 mil	.2	#	.2	.9	.2	#	.1	.9
Rural	1.2	.3	.7	4.2	.9	#	.3	4.2
Not in SMA - Urban	.5	.1	.4	2.7	.5	#	.3	2.7
Rural	.2	#	.4	1.7	.2	#	.4	1.7
AUTOMOBILE								
All	80.7	63.6	91.2	96.4				
In SMA - Urban, over 1 mil	72.3	45.3	79.9	93.6				
under 1 mil	80.1	54.7	93.4	97.9				
Rural	93.6	81.0	98.3	98.8				
Not in SMA - Urban	80.3	63.6	94.0	96.8				
Rural	82.3	71.9	96.7	97.3				

* Based on 4 surveys combined (each including approximately 4,000 persons) conducted during September and December 1960 and March and June 1961.

Less than .05 percent.

TABLE 5. 49 Adjusted distribution of sample persons 12 years and over during June-August 1960:
Population equals 29,600 times adjusted sample persons

National Recreation Survey Data

National Recreation Survey Data

	Age in years						
	All	12-17	18-44	45-64	65 or more		
TABLE 5. 49A							
Region			White persons				
NE	1158	150	525	340	143		
NC	1181	181	523	345	132		
S	1032	139	492	278	123		
W	577	81	267	143	86		
TABLE 5. 49B.							
All Classes	4409	629	2040	1220	520		
Persons in household							
1	231	0	44	83	104		
2	1044	16	272	502	254		
3	863	83	412	280	88		
4	870	156	506	178	30		
5	656	161	377	97	21		
6	357	79	232	35	11		
7 or more	388	134	197	45	12		
White	3948	551	1807	1106	484		
Nonwhite	461	78	233	114	36		
Income							
\$1,500 or less	437	37	113	128	159		
1,500 - \$2,999	571	72	219	140	140		
3,000 - 4,499	751	113	349	215	74		
4,500 - 5,999	900	130	484	239	47		
6,000 - 7,999	712	111	383	182	36		
8,000 - 9,999	397	62	201	120	14		
10,000 - 14,999	373	65	202	96	10		
15,000 or more	139	27	52	49	11		
TABLE 5. 49C.							
	Education of Head: age of person			Education of Person: age of person			
	All			All, 25			
Education	12-24	12-17	18-24	or more	25-44	45-64	65 or more
All persons	1127	626	501	3251	1530	1214	507
Elementary							
4 yrs. or less	82	52	30	259	47	110	102
5-7 yrs.	145	84	61	427	122	193	112
8 yrs.	152	87	65	534	158	246	130
High School							
1-3 yrs.	259	146	113	603	326	219	58
4 yrs.	295	153	142	881	582	247	52
College							
1-3 yrs.	100	45	55	296	156	112	28
4 yrs. or more	94	59	35	251	139	87	25
TABLE 5. 49D.							
	Survey						
	I	II	III	IV			
Income							
\$15,000 - \$19,999	81	77	111	92			
20,000 or more	58	56	86	79			

FORM REC-4
(7-29-60)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 1960

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 113-R002.1
APPROVAL EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 30, 1960

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Recreation Survey is authorized by Public Law 85-470. All information which would permit identification of the individual is held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of this survey and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes.

Part A (Transcribe from Form REC-3)

Control number		Identification Code	Place
House number	Apt. number	Street name or road number	Name of Sample Person

Part B (Transcribe from CPS Control Card Form 1-260)

Respondent	Line number (cc 13)	Relationship (15)	Marital status (17)	Age (19)	Race (20)	Sex (21)
Head		HEAD				
Sample Person						
Tenure (12B)		Farm - nonfarm (Enter code from 30, 32, or 33 on reverse)	Code	Type of living quarters (12E on reverse) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> HU 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other		

If Sample Person is married: <input type="checkbox"/> (Check if no children) Enter here the age of the youngest child (if any) of the Sample Person		Age	Do not use
If Sample Person is single and is 17 or younger: Enter the age of the youngest child of the parent or guardian of the Sample Person			

Part C

Enumerated by	Date	Number of calls
Reviewed by	Date	Reason for non-interview (From REC-3)

Part D - FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Respondent	Employment status	Occupation	Industry	Class
Head				
Sample Person				

USCOMM-DC 10616-P60

Section I

As our population grows and people have more leisure time, there is a constantly increasing need for public and private outdoor recreation facilities. In order to meet this problem, up-to-date information is needed on how people spend their free time and the kinds of outdoor recreation they like.

(Give respondent flash card) - This card shows the activities that we think of as outdoor recreation activities. You may want to refer to it as we go through this interview.

Preferred activities list			
	Best	Second	Third
<p>1. a. Thinking of summer, what outdoor activity do you like best?</p> <p>b. After . . . , what summer outdoor activity do you like second best?</p> <p>c. After . . . , what summer outdoor activity is third?</p>			
2. Do you . . . as often as you would like?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. (If "No") Why don't you . . . more often?			
Now let's turn to your favorite activities in terms of how much time you have to spend.	<p>8. Let's talk about any summer outdoor activities which you have tried at some time but didn't like.</p> <p>Have you ever tried any activities which you didn't like?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to Section II)</p>		
b. when you take a weekend trip?	<p>9. (If "Yes") Which one?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>		
c. when you go on an all day outing?			
d. when you have only 2 or 3 hours available?			
5. Is there any summer outdoor activity in which you would like to engage but do not for some reason?	10. Which one would you say you disliked most?		
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to question 8)	11. (For activity disliked most)		Number of years
6. (If "Yes") What activity?	How many years ago did you last try . . . ?		
7. Why don't you . . . ? (Probe)	12. What didn't you like about . . . ? (Probe)		

Section II A									
13. Did you (and your family) take a vacation AWAY FROM HOME during the past 12 months? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to Section II B)				Line No.	Activity (20)	Yes (20)	No. of days (20b)	Public (20c)	Private (20c)
14. (If "Yes") When did you take it? (If May 1960 or earlier, skip to Section II B)				Month	Year			1	2
15. Where did you go?				1	Camping*			1	2
16. About how many miles did you travel altogether? (Miles)				2	Fishing*			1	2
17. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (Enter each method used)				3	Hunting*			1	2
18. a. How many days were you away? (Days)				4	Bicycling				
b. How many days were spent visiting friends or relatives?				5	Horseback riding			1	2
c. How many days were spent on business?				6	Driving for pleasure				
19. a. How many people were in your party? (Number)				7	Canoeing				
b. How many were 11 years old or less?				8	Sailing				
c. How many were between 12 and 18 years old?				9	Other boating				
d. Were these people chiefly members of your family? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other				10	Swimming			1	2
20. a. (Complete columns at right) Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your vacation trip? Any others which are not on the list?				11	Water skiing				
b. On how many different days did you . . . ?				12	Playing outdoor games or sports			1	2
c. Did you . . . at a publicly owned or operated place or a privately owned place? (Check one or both)				13	Mountain climbing				
21. Now I would like to know about your share of the expenses.				14	Hiking			1	2
How much was YOUR SHARE of the --				15	Nature walks, etc.			1	2
a. transportation (Skip if automobile)?				16	Picnics			1	2
b. lodging?				17	Walking for pleasure				
c. food?				18	Sightseeing				
d. outdoor recreation fees (1) guide fees?				19	Attending outdoor sports events				
(2) entrance or privilege fees?				20	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.				
(3) rental of equipment, boats, etc.?				21				1	2
(4) other outdoor recreation fees?				22				1	2
e. other recreation and entertainment?				23				1	2
f. package fees (such as all expense tours, etc.)?				24				1	2
g. miscellaneous costs (Specify)?				25				1	2
(Add all items and ask:) That would make a total of . . . , does that seem about right? (If "Yes" enter in total box, if "No" review the items above)				26				1	2
h. TOTAL				* Be sure to fill Section IV if this activity is mentioned.					

Section II B

22. (In addition to your vacation trip) In June, July, or August, did you take any overnight trips primarily to take part in any outdoor recreation activity? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No (Skip to Section II C)		Trip record		
23. (If "Yes") How many?	Number of trips	Most recent	Next	Third
24. Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these? (List 3 most recent trips) →		-----	-----	-----
25. What was the major purpose of your trip?				
26. About how many miles did you travel altogether?		(Miles)	(Miles)	(Miles)
27. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (Enter each means used)		-----	-----	-----
28. How many days were you away on your trip to . . . ?		(Days)	(Days)	(Days)
29. a. How many people were in your party?		(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
b. How many were 11 years old or less?				
c. How many were between 12 and 18 years old?				
d. Were these people chiefly members of your family?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other
30. a. (Complete on opposite page) Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your trip to . . . ? Any others which are not on the list?				
b. On how many different days did you . . . ?				
c. Did you . . . at a publicly owned or operated place or a privately owned place? (Check one or both)				
31. Now I would like to know about your share of the expenses.		Amount	Amount	Amount
How much was YOUR SHARE or the --				
a. transportation (Skip if automobile)?		\$	\$	\$
b. lodging?				
c. food?				
d. outdoor recreation fees (1) guide fees?				
(2) entrance or privilege fees?				
(3) rental of equipment, boats, etc.?				
(4) other outdoor recreation fees?				
e. other recreation and entertainment costs?				
f. package fees (such as, all expense tours, etc.)?				
g. miscellaneous costs (Specify)?				
(Add all items and ask:) That would make a total of . . . , does that seem about right? (If "Yes" enter in total box, if "No" review the items above)				
h. TOTAL		\$	\$	\$

Section II B (Continued)													
Line No.	Activity (30a)	Trip number 1				Trip number 2				Trip number 3			
		Yes (30a)	Number of days (30b)	Public (30c)	Pri- vate (30c)	Yes (30a)	Number of days (30b)	Public (30c)	Pri- vate (30c)	Yes (30a)	Number of days (30b)	Public (30c)	Pri- vate (30c)
1	Camping*			1	2			1	2			1	2
2	Fishing*			1	2			1	2			1	2
3	Hunting*			1	2			1	2			1	2
4	Bicycling												
5	Horseback riding			1	2			1	2			1	2
6	Driving for pleasure												
7	Canoeing												
8	Sailing												
9	Other boating												
10	Swimming			1	2			1	2			1	2
11	Water skiing												
12	Playing outdoor games or sports			1	2			1	2			1	2
13	Mountain climbing												
14	Hiking			1	2			1	2			1	2
15	Nature walks, etc.			1	2			1	2			1	2
16	Picnics			1	2			1	2			1	2
17	Walking for pleasure												
18	Sightseeing												
19	Attending outdoor sports events												
20	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.												
21				1	2			1	2			1	2
22				1	2			1	2			1	2
23				1	2			1	2			1	2
24				1	2			1	2			1	2
25				1	2			1	2			1	2
26				1	2			1	2			1	2

*Be sure to fill Section IV if this activity is mentioned.

Section II C

Now, let's talk about any outings you took this past summer. By an outing, we mean an outdoor occasion occupying the better part of a day, such as a picnic, a day at the beach or lake, and so on. Here is a calendar for you to look at.

32. First, did you go on any outings --	Number (No - "0") (Yes - How many?)	Outing record		
		Most recent	Second	Third
a. in August?				
b. in July?				
c. in June?				
33. Starting with your recent outing in . . . , where did you go? (Enter location of the 4 most recent outings)				
34. What was the major purpose of your outing to . . . ?				
35. About how many miles did you travel altogether?		(Miles)	(Miles)	(Miles)
36. Did you go by private automobile or some other way?				
37. a. Altogether about how long were you away from home?				
b. How much of this time did you spend traveling?				
38. a. How many people were in your party?		(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
b. How many were 11 years old or less?				
c. How many were between 12 and 18 years old?				
d. Were these people chiefly members of your family?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other
39. a. (Complete on opposite page) Looking at the list, which of these activities did you take part in during your outing to . . . ? Any others which are not on the list?				
b. Did you . . . at a publicly owned or operated place or a privately owned place? (Check one or both)				
40. Now I would like to know about your share of the expenses. How much was YOUR SHARE of the --		Amount	Amount	Amount
a. transportation (Skip if automobile)?		\$	\$	\$
b. food?				
c. outdoor recreation fees				
(1) guide fees?				
(2) entrance or privilege fees?				
(3) rental of equipment, boats, etc.?				
(4) other outdoor recreation fees?				
d. other recreation and entertainment costs?				
e. package fees?				
f. miscellaneous costs (Specify)?				
(Add all items and ask:) That would make a total of . . . , does that seem about right? (If "Yes" enter in total box; if "No" review the items above)				
g. TOTAL		\$	\$	\$

Section II C (Continued)

Section II C (Continued)														
Fourth	Line No.	Activity (39a)	First outing			Second outing			Third outing			Fourth outing		
			Yes (39a)	Pub. (39b)	Priv. (39b)	Yes (39a)	Pub. (39b)	Priv. (39b)	Yes (39a)	Pub. (39b)	Priv. (39b)	Yes (39a)	Pub. (39b)	Priv. (39b)
	1	Camping*		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	2	Fishing*		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	3	Hunting*		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	4	Bicycling												
(Miles)	5	Horseback riding		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	6	Driving for pleasure												
	7	Canoeing												
(Number)	8	Sailing												
	9	Other boating												
	10	Swimming		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Family 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Other	11	Water skiing												
	12	Playing outdoor games or sports		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	13	Mountain climbing												
	14	Hiking		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
Amount	15	Nature walks, etc.		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
\$	16	Picnics		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	17	Walking for pleasure												
	18	Sightseeing												
	19	Attending outdoor sports events												
	20	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.												
	21			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	22			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	23			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	24			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	25			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
	26			1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2

* Be sure to fill Section IV if this activity is mentioned.

Section III

	Line No.	Activity	No. of days	Public	Private
41. We have already talked about your vacation, recreation trips and outings. Now let's talk about your recreation activities at other times. <i>(Ask for each activity on list)</i> →	1	Camping		1	2
	2	Fishing		1	2
	3	Hunting		1	2
	4	Bicycling			
	5	Horseback riding		1	2
	6	Driving for pleasure			
a. Did you go . . . at ANY OTHER TIME this summer? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No					
b. <i>(If "Yes")</i> On how many different days did you . . . (other than times you have already told me about)?					
c. Did you . . . at a publicly owned or operated place or a privately owned place? <i>(Check one or both)</i>					
42. Did you take part in any other outdoor activities this summer? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No a. <i>(If "Yes")</i> Which ones? <i>(Enter on list)</i> → b. On how many different days did you . . . ? c. Did you . . . at a publicly owned or operated place or a privately owned place? <i>(Check one or both)</i>	7	Canoeing			
	8	Sailing			
	9	Other boating			
	10	Swimming		1	2
	11	Water skiing			
	12	Playing outdoor games or sports		1	2
	13	Mountain climbing			
	14	Hiking		1	2
	15	Nature walks, etc.		1	2
	16	Picnics		1	2
	17	Walks for pleasure			
Notes	18	Sightseeing			
	19	Attending outdoor sports events			
	20	Attending outdoor concerts, etc.			
	21			1	2
	22			1	2
	23			1	2
	24			1	2
	25			1	2
	26			1	2
	27			1	2
	28			1	2

Section IV					Notes
43. Fill this section for any mention of fishing, camping or hunting in Section II.					
Activity	Type	Vaca- tion	Trip	Outing	
FISHING 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fresh Water Stream	1	1	1	
	Lake or pond	2	2	2	
	Salt Water From shore	3	3	3	
	From boat	4	4	4	
CAMPING 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	In Developed Area	1	1	1	
	In Wilderness or Remote Area	2	2	2	
HUNTING 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Big Game	1	1	1	
	Small Game	2	2	2	
	Water Fowl	3	3	3	
Section V					
(If the interview is on Monday see instructions)				Hours	
44. Yesterday, that is . . . , how many hours did you spend on outdoor recreation?					
45. Altogether, how much time did you have available yesterday for yourself, that is, time other than for work, housework, school, etc.?					
(Ask this question about Saturday and Sunday alternately according to instructions)					
46. Thinking back to last weekend, on . . . (Saturday or Sunday) . . . how many hours did you spend on outdoor recreation?					
47. Altogether, how much time did you have available after taking care of your usual chores, family or other responsibilities?					
48. Thinking back to Labor Day, how many hours did you spend on outdoor recreation on Labor Day?					
49. Altogether, how much time did you have available after taking care of your usual chores, family or other responsibilities?					

Section VI

Ask the following questions for each equipment article on the list. Record the answers in the appropriate columns below.

50. Does anyone in this household own a . . . ?
(If "No," skip to next article)

52. When was the . . . bought?
(If prior to July 1959, enter date then skip to next article)

51. Have YOU used the . . . for recreation purposes during the past 12 months?

53. What was the total cost of the . . . ?

Article	Ownership		Used by respondent		When purchased		Cost
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Month	Year	
Boat with inboard motor	1	2	1	2			\$
Any other boat	1	2	1	2			\$
Outboard motor	1	2	1	2			\$
Boat trailer	1	2	1	2			\$
Both a fishing rod and reel	1	2	1	2			\$
Shotgun or rifle except single shot	1	2	1	2			\$
Tent big enough to stand in	1	2	1	2			\$
Golf set	1	2	1	2			\$
Swimming pool with filter or continuous exchange	1	2	1	2			\$
Vacation trailer	1	2	1	2			\$
Aqua lung	1	2	1	2			\$
Vacation cottage, lodge, etc.	1	2	1	2			\$
Automobile	1	2					

Notes

Section VII

54. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school (the head) has ever attended?

(Check ONE box only)

- (1) Never attended school ☐
- (2) Kindergarten ☐
- (3) Elementary school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8
- (4) High school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- (5) College ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

55. Did he finish this grade or year?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

56. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school you (the Sample Person) has ever attended?

(Check ONE box only)

- (1) Never attended school ☐
- (2) Kindergarten ☐
- (3) Elementary school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8
- (4) High school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4
- (5) College ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

57. Did you finish this grade or year?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

58. (Give respondent Flash Card B) Here is a card showing annual and weekly family income. Please tell me the number that corresponds to the total income of this family during the past 12 months.

This includes wages and salaries, business profits, net farm income, pension, rents, and any other money income received by the members of this family.

Yearly	Check	Weekly
Under \$1,500	1	Under \$30
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,999	2	\$ 30 - \$ 59
3,000 - 4,499	3	60 - 84
4,500 - 5,999	4	85 - 119
6,000 - 7,999	5	120 - 154
8,000 - 9,999	6	155 - 189
10,000 - 14,999	7	190 - 289
15,000 - 19,999	8	290 - 379
20,000 and over	9	380 and over

59. Have you ever lived for one year or more on a farm or in a rural community of less than 10,000?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

60. Have you ever lived in another part of the United States?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

(If "Yes") How long ago was that?

Years

In what State did you live then?

State

61. Would you say your own health, in general, is --

1. ☐ Excellent 2. ☐ Good 3. ☐ Fair
4. ☐ Poor 5. ☐ Don't know

62. Do you have any physical impairments?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

(If "Yes") Do your impairments limit your recreation activities in any major way?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No

Notes