

ONE THOUSAND WORKERS' AND THEIR LEISURE

(A study of the relation of thirteen biological, social and economic factors 'in workers' lives and one thousand and twenty workers' reported activity in twenty leisure occupations, together with some closely related studies.)

Submitted to the Department  
of Education and to the  
faculty of the Graduate  
School of the University  
of Kansas in partial fulfill-  
ment of the requirements for  
the degree of Master of Arts

by

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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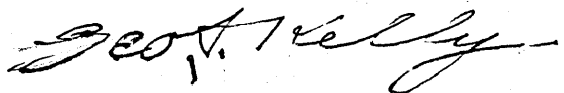
Special acknowledgement of the guidance offered by Dr. Walter R. Smith, advisor to the study, is due. His liberal attitude toward the problem made it a pleasure to seek his advice.

Dean R. A. Schwegler and Dr. F. P. OBrien of the University of Kansas contributed to the development of the questionnaire. Professor W. A. Lewis, Mr. L. A. Halbert, Mr. J. G. Fahlstrom, Mr. William DeMerritt, Mr. John T. Smith and Mr. Sam Rosenzweig, all of Kansas City, Missouri, lent valuable aid in securing access to laboring groups.

The friendly cooperation of Dr. J. W. Twente deserves mention.

In addition to these named contributors there were more than one thousand workers in the Kansas Cities who acted as observers for the study and who, there is every reason to believe, made serious and candid judgements concerning their uses of leisure time. It is even more of a credit to their spirit of cooperation that most of them did not fully understand the meaning of the study.

Minneapolis, Minnesota  
January 1st., 1928





## INTRODUCTION

What is the leisure time problem?

What responsibility has education for solving it?

How must the problem be studied?

"A worthy use of leisure time," is said by the National Education Association to be one of the ~~set~~ principal objectives of education.

The International Labor Conference in its sixth session at Geneva, (1924) considered reports from various governments on the "utilization of workers' spare time." (Item I on the agenda) The Conference is extending its research on the subject and the governments of Great Britain and of Canada have proposed official action on the recommendation of the 1924 session.\* (1)

The Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship (COPEC Commission) received a report on "Leisure" at its Birmingham meeting, April 5 - 12, 1924. \* (2)

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(1) See Bibliography, Refs. 103-110, 122, 153

(2) See Bibliography, Ref. 150

The Liverpool Council of Voluntary Aid, Inc., has published a twenty-eight page report of the uses of leisure in Liverpool (1923).\* (1)

The National Conference on the Leisure of the People (England) met in Manchester, November 17-20, 1919.\* (2)

The Playground and Recreation Association of America has discussed uses of leisure on different occasions.\* (3)

The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation met in Washington, D. C., in May and in December, 1924.\* (4)

The Cleveland Foundation (Cleveland, Ohio) has published a report of an investigation of 160 "wholesome" citizens and their leisure activities.\* (5)

(1) See Bibliography, Ref. 155

(2) See Bibliography, Ref. 156

(3) See Bibliography, Ref. 191

(4) See Bibliography, Refs. 188, 189 & 190

(5) See Bibliography, Ref. 183

The World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. has made a study of workers' use of spare time.\* (1)

Surely, then, there must be a leisure time problem. Without making a too detailed definition of the terms used, let it suffice to say that leisure is that time not devoted to the routine of life. Leisure should be thought of as that time in which immediate interests are more nearly the motives for behavior as distinguished from other times in which such factors as "ultimate hope of gain" determine conduct.

Newly developing phases of the industrial revolution are bringing about a shortening of the worker's hours of labor. With the eight-hour working day now a reality and the three and four-hour working days being prophesied by such eminent men as the late Dr. Steinmetz, men are everywhere predicting for the workingman a new order. Self-styled seers are picturing the days of the future in colors of every hue, from the most dazzling

(1) See Bibliography, Ref. 119

emancipations on the one hand to the darkest dissapations on the other. For the sober educator however, it is sufficient to know there is taking place a significant change in the distribution of the worker's time as between work and leisure, a change that creates a social and educational problem to be studied in all its intrinsic phases by a new social and educational technique.

An education can be no more broad than the field of human activities which it cultivates; it can be no more vital than the human factors with which it deals. Although much of the "cultural" education of the past was thought to be training for the life of the leisure class it was not objective in the sense of preparation for actual leisure activities. The culture which we have thought broad has rarely taken cognizance<sup>of</sup> leisure life as it is lived. It has been blind training for meeting hypothetical situations.

Since leisure is made up of those times in which immediate interests are more nearly the motives for behavior, and leisure activities are

those not stereotyped by routine, it would seem that the broadest and most vital field for education is that of training for leisure. Education should be just as responsible for society's use of leisure as it is for society's literary culture, scholastic attainment, scientific accomplishment, vocational guidance or physical development. Education, indeed, has a very real responsibility.

One of the first steps in solving any problem is to seek out all the inter-relating factors. The first step in solving the leisure time problem should be to find how leisure time is spent and what vital factors seem to be related to such expenditure. The next step should be to find the causative factors and to single out the controlable ones so that influence can actually be brought to bear for the bringing about of redemption in leisure uses. The final step should be an evaluation of different uses of leisure and stimulation of those judged to be most worthy by application of suitable

causal factors.

This study deals with the first of these steps.

A definite class of people were chosen for the study because it was known that occupation was nearly the greatest determining factor in distribution of leisure and that if the results were to be comparable, the first separation would have to be made on the basis of occupation.

The laboring class of people was chosen because it is their leisure time that is the subject of the most concern of leaders on every hand. With the coming of shorter working hours and the deplorable condition said to exist among the newly emancipated industrial slaves, it seemed most important to discover a few facts to supplant opinions.

This study is an attempt to ascertain just what are the relationships between certain important factors in workers' lives and the manner in which they spend their leisure time.

The results should clarify knowledge and create sympathy with respect to workers' leisure time problems. It is hoped that the findings will help to correct many false impressions created by self-styled economists and sociologists by showing just what factors are related to workers' expenditure of leisure and what factors not.

## METHOD OF ATTACK

Fourteen factors thought to be related to workers' expenditure of leisure were chosen by the investigator. They were:

1. Age
2. Country of birth
3. Occupation
4. Membership in a labor union
5. Hours of labor
6. Wages
7. Property
8. Insurance
9. Unemployment
10. Marital state
11. Sex
12. Residence with family or relatives
13. Dependents
14. Education

It is not claimed that these factors are the only ones intimately related to workers' use of leisure.



They are those which this study proposed to examine.

Again, not all the workers' leisure expenditures were investigated. The study concerned itself only with the following twenty leisure occupations:

1. Attending political meetings and lectures and taking part in public or civic affairs;
2. Attending church, synagogue or taking part in other religious activities;
3. Attending club, lodge or labor union;
4. Actually taking part in athletics;
5. Merely watching athletics;
6. Attending public dances;
7. Attending pool halls (playing or watching);
8. Attending moving pictures;
9. Attending vaudeville or real stage shows;
10. Visiting friends or attending parties;
11. Car riding or walking for pleasure;
12. Going to and from work;
13. Doing odd jobs about the house;
14. Playing home games (cards, checkers, etc.);

15. Building or using a radio;
16. Listening to a phonograph
17. Playing other musical instruments;
18. Reading newspapers;
19. Reading magazines and books;
20. Attending school ( night school, etc.)

It is not claimed that these leisure occupations are the most significant nor that they are an index or representative cross-section of workers' total leisure activities. They are listed above in the same phrasing as that used in the questionnaire\*. They (1) simply are what the workers interpreted them to be.

In addition to these twenty leisure occupations an attempt was made to ascertain the individual hobbies of the workers.\* (2)

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(1) Questionnaires shown on pp. 301-304

(2) Cf. pp. 267

THE PRELIMINARY STUDIES AND THE STORY  
OF THE INVESTIGATION

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Definite plans for conducting a study of leisure time problems among workers were formulated in the summer of 1926. These were taken to Dr. Walter Robinson Smith, Professor of Educational Sociology in the University of Kansas. He thereupon became advisor to the study and was in constant touch with its progress.

The first problem was one of deciding upon a method of securing the needed information in such a form that it could be statistically compiled. It was decided that the most sound procedure would involve the securing of estimates on leisure uses from the workers themselves rather than from social agents, personnel workers and other secondary sources.

The study had before it the results of a similar study conducted in New York City in 1913\*.(1)

(1) George Esdras Bevans, How Workingmen Spend Their Spare Time, Columbia University, New York, 1913. cf. Bibliography, Ref. 175. Further reference to this study will be made from time to time on the following pages.

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This previous study had experimented with two variations of the questionnaire method, that of asking each worker to fill out a questionnaire and that of having a paid social worker fill out the questionnaire while in conference with each worker. The former method had been unsuccessful due to a lack of cooperation on the part of the workers and so it was decided that this study should adopt the latter method.

After considerable experimentation with this method it was decided that the direct questionnaire method would procure a more valid set of data and the questionnaire shown pages 301 to 304 was drawn up. Before making an attempt to approach the workers in their meetings in their working places, men of authority were asked to give their endorsement to the study. The endorsements were not procured until after some difficulty had been experienced. A letter from the President of the American Federation of Labor and an introduction from the Kansas City Central Labor union were the most valuable in gaining access to laboring groups.\* (1)

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(1) Letters of endorsement to be found on pp. 305 - 306 - 307 - 308

Labor unions were approached in almost every instance through their business agents. These men usually represented the most enlightened and cooperative men of the union, other officers not excepted. The business agent usually made the request for the investigator's entrée to the floor of the meeting. If the temper of the assemblage was agreeable, the investigator was ushered into the meeting, if not, he was asked to make another attempt two weeks later. Some twenty unions were approached with various results. In some cases the reception was most cordial and in others the study was branded as a plot of the Kansas City Employers' Association against unionism.

Between seven and eight thousand questionnaires were mimeographed and distributed among workers of Kansas City. About 1100 found their way back to those in charge of the study. Of these 1020 were used in the final tabulation, the rest being judged unsuitable for tabulation due to illegible answers or otherwise improperly filled blanks. The distribution of 49,346 hours per week was accounted for by the 1020 questionnaires.

The questionnaires were distributed and returned between the dates of January 25th, 1927 and May 16th, 1927, most of them coming in during the last six weeks of the period. The tabulation was not completed until November 1st, 1927.

METHOD OF SECURING INFORMATION

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The one thousand workers studied were composed of seven groups distributed as follows:

1. Unionized bakery salesmen	16 cases
2. Unionized building tradesmen	16 cases
3. Unionized waitresses	11 cases
4. Unionized garment workers	41 cases
5. Non-unionized sheet metal workers	18 cases
6. Non-unionized clerical workers	907 cases
7. Others	11 cases
TOTAL	1020 cases

TOTAL OF TIME REPORTED                      49,346 hours

The unionized workers were reached through their local union meetings, the investigator introducing the study from the platform, then having the questionnaires distributed which were collected by himself at the close of the meeting. The study was presented as an impartial attempt to secure facts to supplant the many theories rampant concerning workers' use of leisure time. The fact that no signatures were required was emphasized and the workers urged to candidly state their estimates.

The non-unionized workers were reached through their employers. Group 5 were employees of the Butler Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The questionnaire was attached to the employees' time cards and included a request that it be returned to the foreman immediatly.

Group 6 were employees of Montgomery Ward and Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The questionnaires were handed the workers by their department managers with the request that they be returned within the following two days.

In the last case as well as in the others it was thought best that no official request from the employing officers accompany the questionnaires and those distributing the questionnaires were advised to avoid any appearance of compulsion when making the distributions. As far as is known, none of the groups studied were permitted to believe themselves obliged to return the questionnaires.



## LIMITATIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD

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There are at least five principal defects in the method of obtaining information which this study used. They are:

1. Lack of uniformity in interpreting the questions; for instance, divorcees were sometimes uncertain in answering the question,\* "Are you MARRIED?"; again, the number of years spent ~~in~~ attending school had to be interpreted according to the brief subscript, "(About eight or nine months are equivalent to a school year)\*" (1)

2. Careless answering on the part of those making reports; One woman reported forty hours per week spent ~~at~~ visiting; Such replies seem unreasonable but there were doubtless other replies that represented greater exaggeration of the facts though smaller figures were involved; Those reporting their uses of leisure time presumably had no experience in making such reports and therefore misjudged or misreported the facts. Some may not have taken the questionnaire seriously and may have purposely prevaricated, although there is no evidence that such was the case; (2)

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(1)&(2) Cf. wording pp. 15-18.

3. There were 1020 different observers; Each probably had a different idea of how the questionnaire should be answered.

4. Those who put their time to the most creditable uses were probably more inclined to make reports; The group reporting their leisure uses probably did not represent a random sample of the group to whom questionnaires were given, since probably only the most cooperative and most enlightened made reports; And -

5. In general, workers were more willing to report creditable uses of leisure than uncreditable uses although in a very few instances it seemed as if there was a morbid tendency to overestimate those uses which might be thought ~~to be~~ uncreditable; Instances of the latter nature seemed to be among women only.\* (1)

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(1) There is no positive proof for these tenets. They were formulated on the basis of personal Experiences and incidents which will not be mentioned in this report.

There are numerous other limitations to the method used in securing information, but those cited above are the most significant and most likely to invalidate the conclusions.

## FINDINGS

It is, of course, impossible to summarize the findings of this study in one sentence. The following discussion treats each of the listed factors in workers' lives separately in its relation to expenditure of leisure. The following conclusions and interpretations are as fairly drawn as the data will permit.

Age\*

(1)

The workers' reports of leisure expenditures were divided according to the ages of the workers. The following age-groups were used: below 21, 21 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 50 and above 50.

Almost without exception, age was found to have a marked relation to the uses of leisure reported. In the first place, the workers in the youngest age-group chose an average of 10.6 of the listed leisure occupations while those of the eldest group chose only 8.9 . Again, the average number of hours spent per week at each leisure occupation

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(1) Cf. pp. 45 - 78, 286 - 289

was 3.99 while for the eldest group it was 2.89 hours.

Between 80% and 90% of all workers employ themselves doing domestic chores. Age seems to make little difference in whether or not the workers participate. However, when it comes to the matter of the number of hours spent per participant, those workers below twenty-one years of age average 5.9 hours per week while those of ages between forty-one and fifty spend 15 hours per week.

Fifty-six per cent of the workers in the eldest age-group participated in civic affairs while only nine per cent of those in the youngest group employed themselves in that manner. The progression of civic participation varies almost directly with the workers' ages. The older worker is more interested in his club, lodge or labor union, as is shown by a rise from 1.6% to 8.1% of total choices according to age-groups. This increased interest seems to supplant the interest in religious activities as is shown by a 600% increase in club participation together with a 50% decrease in religious participation.

Participation in the reading of books and magazines declines from 77% to 56% from the first age-group to the last while participation in the reading of newspapers increases about 280% between the same two groups.

This thesis has found added evidence for the contention that participation in athletics is less prevalent among the elder workers. The percentages for the five age-groups run as follows, from the youngest to the eldest: 39%, 18%, 10%, 7% and 0%. The percentages for public dance for the same groups are respectively, 29%, 15%, 6%, 5% and 4%.

A comparison with Dr. Bevans figures taken in 1913 indicates that motion pictures have grown in popularity since that date, especially with the younger workers. Dr. Bevans found 43.9%, 65.2%, 48.1% and 46.3% for his four age-groups, respectively, while this study found the following percentages, 90%, 82%, 61%, 60% and 52% for similiarly placed age-groups.

The popularity of vaudeville and stage performances declines from 49% to 16% with age.

Thirty-nine per cent of the youngest age-group play musical instruments while not a single one of the eldest age-group indicated participation in this form of leisure activity.

Radio increases in popularity with age, the percentages being, for the first age-group, 23%, and for the last age-group, 56%. Contrasted with this is the fact that 65% of the youngest age-group used the phonograph while only 36% of the eldest group participated in this type of amusement. Radio is no longer a young man's hobby.

Sex\*

(1)

This study may be criticized for not treating men and women separately in its analyzations.

The answer is that there is less great relation between a worker's sex and his expenditure of leisure than between his age, occupation, wages, or education and expenditure of leisure. Of the thirteen factors investigated, sex ranked tenth

in its degree of relationship to use of leisure time.

Taking the total time spent by all male workers as one hundred per cent of the listed leisure occupations, it was found that the percentage for each of the twenty leisure items ran as follows:

Civic affairs	0.6%
Religious activities	1.8%
Club	1.6%
Athletics	3.1%
Dance	0.7%
Pool hall	0.3%
Motion pictures	2.5%
Stage	1.3%
Visiting	4.1%
Walking and riding	4.6%
En route to work	7.3%
Domestic chores	6.1%
Home games	1.4%
Radio	2.0%
Phonograph	1.0%
Playing other musical instruments	0.6%
Newspapers	4.7%
Books and magazines	3.1%
Attending school	0.9%



For the female workers the percentages  
ran as follows:

Civic affairs	0.3%
Religious activities	2.1%
Club	0.8%
Athletic participation	0.5%
Watching athletics	6.1%
Dance	1.1%
Pool hall	0
Motion pictures	3.0%
Stage	1.1%
Visiting	4.0%
Walking and riding	4.6%
En route to work	6.6%
Domestic chores	9.5%
Home games	0.9%
Radio	1.5%
Phonograph	1.9%
Playing other musical instruments	0.8%
Newspapers	3.6%
Books and magazines	3.5%
Attending school	0.2%

From this list it can be seen that the men distribute their time more equally between the socialized activities such as civic, religious and club while the women spend more of their time in religious activities. The women spend approximately one third more of their time doing domestic chores than do the men. Even the working woman seems to be a domestic creature. Contrasted with this is the finding that men spend about one third more of their time playing home games than do the women. This raises the question of whether or not the men play solitaire while their working wives also get the meals.

It is interesting to find that the men spend about the same amount of time with their radios as do the women with their phonographs and that the women spend about the same amount of time with their radios as do the men with their phonographs.

### Marital State

The same sort of differences between married and unmarried workers as between older and younger workers can be observed. Prominence of the phonograph over the radio is evident in the youngest age-group and in the unmarried group while the popularity of the two forms of entertainment are more nearly balanced with the eldest and married workers.

It was to be expected that the married workers would prefer watching athletics to participating in them while with the single workers the opposite relationship should exist. Of the married workers, 14% participated in athletics while 34% watched athletic games. Of the unmarried workers, 28% participated and 26% watched.

The unmarried workers find both types of theater to their liking more than do the married workers. The percentages of choices which these forms of entertainment received from each group are as follows: unmarried, 8.1% and 5.2%, married, 7.0% and 3.4% .

It is also interesting to find that with respect to radio, phonograph and other musical instruments, the single workers predominate.

Public dance is more popular with the single workers although nearly half as many of the married workers participate.

The married workers spend over twice as much time doing odd jobs about the house and slightly more time reading newspapers, books and magazines.

Domestic State\*

(1)

One would naturally expect with the many appeals for enriched home life now coming from the American press and platform that residence with one's family or relatives has a profound influence on one's use of leisure time. This study reveals the fact that of the thirteen listed factors in workers' lives, the domestic state, or residence with family or relatives has the least influence of all. In fact, the amount of insurance the workers carry has a slightly greater influence

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(1) Cf. pp. 114 - 126, 286 - 292

and hours of labor have nearly twice as great an influence. The data reveal the fact that domestic chores command about the same amount of leisure time with those living away from relatives as with those living with relatives. Likewise, home games are practically as popular with one group as with the other.

With respect to the matter of musical performance, the workers living at home spend over twice as much time participating as do the workers living away from home.

Forty per cent of the workers living at home participate in club, lodge or labor union, while for those living away from relatives the percentage is twenty-six.

Reading is as much emphasized with one group as with another.

Dependents\*

(1)

Another test of the strength of home ties might be the number of people wholly or partly dependent upon each worker. Investigation of this factor showed that it ranked ninth with the other factors in influence.

There is revealed a slight tendency for activity in civic and public affairs to increase with the number of dependents; the percentages being as follows: no dependents, 9%; one dependent, 14%; two dependents, 23%; three dependents, 20%; four dependents, 23%.

Public dance was found to be most popular with those workers having one person dependent upon them.

Radio increases in popularity with the increase in the number of dependents until as many as two dependents is reached. At this point 46% participate. Afterwards there is a rapid decline in popularity. The participation in domestic chores remains approximately constant with the variation in the number of dependents.

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(1) Cf. pp. 126 - 138, 286 - 292.

Hours of Labor\*

(1)

The number of hours spent earning wages has a definite relation to the number of hours available of leisure, but the relation to the distribution of leisure time is less marked than might be expected.

One thing should be noted, those who work fewer hours have a wider range of leisure activities. Newspaper editors who advocate longer working days should notice that every single worker who was employed less than fifty hours per week read the newspapers while 87% of those who worked from fifty-one to fifty-five hours per week were readers and only 82% of those who worked more than fifty-five hours used leisure in this manner.

Hours of labor ranked eighth in influence upon leisure, although with the groups studied there was not a great range in working-week lengths.

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(1) Cf. pp. 138 - 155, 286 - 292 .

Wages\*

(1)

This study found that wages had a very definite relation to the manner in which workers distributed their leisure time. The greatest influence is shown in the matter of participation in civic affairs. As the wages increased from below \$15 per week to above \$35 per week there was a 680% increase in the popularity of civic affairs. This increase is more than significant; it is tremendous. With the same progression, club activities increased about 400% while motion picture and avudeville attendance increased about 10%.

The use of the radio increased from 13% to 53% and both listed types of reading showed a slight increase in popularity. Sixteen per cent of the best paid workers attend night school while only 4% of the poorest paid workers attend.

Although wages was not the highest ranking factor in point of influence, it ranked highest in its influence for participation in the more cultural leisure activities. In this respect even the amount of schooling which the workers had received

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(1) Cf. pp. 155 - 182, 286 - 292 .



was of less significance.

The better paid workers participated in more of the listed leisure activities.

Watching athletics was found to be about twice as popular with the better paid workers as with the poorer paid workers. As far as the percentage of workers participating is concerned, motion pictures are as popular with one wage-group as with another, but as far as time spent is concerned, they received about 75% greater emphasis by the most poorly paid workers. This finding indicates that the better paid workers are more moderate in motion picture attendance.

It has been discovered that the more poorly paid workers spend 3.17% of their recorded leisure making their own music while for the best paid workers the percentage was 0.3%. There is evidence to cause one to believe that those just barely able to afford participation in public dance do so to the greatest extent while those who make less than \$15 per week make up for their deficiency by spending more hours per participat

Property\*

(1)

The same sort of relationship between property and use of leisure time is to be found as between wages and use of leisure time. They are both economic factors, of course, although in minor respects their influence on leisure is different. Again we find that those with the greater amount of property at their disposal chose more of the listed leisure occupations and therefore showed a wider range of participation. With property, as in the matter of wages, there is an increase in participation in civic affairs and in club, the values ranging from 11% for those with less than \$1000 worth of property to 32% for those with more than \$3000 worth of property, and 17% to 38%. However, at this point there is a slight difference between the influence of property and wages

Religious activity increases with property while it decreases with wages. It should be noted that the conservation of wages in the form of property is a type of conservatism which might have also been

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(1) Cf. pp. 182 - 198, 286 - 292 .

expressed in popularity of religious activities.

As the amount of property increases there is a constant and consistent increase in domestic chores. This means those with the more property are concerned with duties of maintaining that property. The increase amounts to the difference between 77% and 100%. Again, as in the matter of wages, those in better financial conditions frequent the night school, the percentages being in order from the lowest to the highest property-groups, 6%, 10%, 18%, 21% .

Insurance\*

(1)

One would expect insurance to have comparatively little relation to the manner in which a worker would spend his leisure time. This study bore out such a pre-conclusion. The only significant thing shown about this factor was that those who participated to a considerable extent in club, lodge and labor union activities were the ones who had considerable insurance.

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(1) Cf. pp. 198 - 206, 286 - 292 .

Unemployment\*

(1)

This study made no distinction between voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment. From personal contact it is known that the larger percentage of the unemployment measured by this study was voluntary since the workers were, for the most part, young workers not always desiring work.

Occupation\*

(2)

The first separation made in this study was on the basis of occupation, since only those people belonging to what is generally called the laboring class were chosen for study. Within the laboring group, however, this study made further separations and sought to find the relation of a few occupations to workers' use of leisure. Clerical workers, sheet metal workers, garment workers bakery salesmen and building tradesmen were compared. About the most significant thing brought out was the fact that the building tradesmen did approximately 90% more reading than did the clerical workers. The clerical workers ranked lowest in their participation in civic and public affairs

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(1) Cf. pp. 206 - 216, 286 - 292

(2) Cf. pp. 216 - 224, 286 - 292 .

while one of the building tradesmen had any use for musical instruments other than the automatic type.

Labor Unionism\*

(1)

The only valid way to compare union members with non-union members would be to take both groups from the same occupation. The union members participate three times as much in civic affairs as do the non-union members. On the other hand non-union members participate 50% more in religious activities. Club activities are four times as popular with the union members while athletics are three times as popular with the non-union members. Of the <sup>non-</sup>union members, 82% visited as opposed to 57% for the union members. Union members slightly exceed in their performance of domestic chores. The amount of reading done by the two groups is approximately equal, with a slight advantage for the union members. The moderation, as indicated by the average number of hours per choice was approximately equal for both groups.

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(1) Cf. pp. 224 - 243, 286-292 .

Education\*

(1)

Does education train for use of leisure time? This study found the number of years of schooling to rank sixth in influence as a factor relating to use of leisure time. Those with more education chose more of the listed leisure occupations which perhaps indicates a little broader range of interests. Club, lodge and labor union decreased about one fourth between that group having less than eight years of schooling and that group having nine to twelve years of schooling. This might indicate a tendency for education to lead to individualism among workers.

There is little variation in motion picture attendance with the progression of years of schooling while there is about 100% increase in stage and vaudeville interest.

Those workers with the most schooling exercise musical talent five times as frequently as do those workers with the least schooling.

Of the best educated group, those with more than twelve years of schooling, 23% attend night

school while none of those with less than eight years of schooling attend.

Those with more than twelve years of schooling participate twice as much in athletics as do those with less than eight years of schooling.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX



## METHOD OF TABULATION

No infallibility is claimed for the tabulation. Limited funds were available for the employment of clerical assistance and although reasonable accuracy on the more significant points may be vouchsafed, the study lacks the finesse of careful statistical treatment. However the treatment is probably as complete and accurate as the material treated.

The tabulation proposed to show the simple quantitative relationship between each of the fourteen "independent"\* factors\* and the distribution (1)(2) of leisure according to twenty "dependent"\* uses\*. (3)(4) Each "independent" factor was considered separately and the leisure uses tabulated under the divisions of that factor.

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(1) "Independent" does not necessarily imply a causal status in this use.

(2) These factors are listed on page 10.

(3) "Dependent" does not necessarily imply a causal status in this use.

(4) These uses are listed on pages 11-12.

It will be noticed that only thirteen "independent" factors are considered in the statistical treatment on the following pages. Country of birth was omitted because out of an unselected sample of 162 cases, 157 were born in the United States.

Random samples\* were used in part of the tabulation. (1) The size of a sample never amounted to less than 8% of the total of questionnaires falling within a class interval nor to less than twenty-five questionnaires. The following table indicates the sizes of random samples and numbers of questionnaires tabulated.

Factors	Size of random sample in each class interval where samples were taken	Number of questionnaires used in all class intervals
Age	no sample	1020 (all)
Sex	140	280
Marital state	50	100
Domestic state	50	100
Dependents	35	185
Hours of labor	no sample	1020 (all)
Wages	no sample	1020 (all)
Property	35	129
Insurance	70	350
Unemployment	25	119
Occupation	no sample	1020 (all)
Unionism	no sample	1020 (all)
Education	35	140

(1) Cf. Appendix A.

TOTAL

6503

In the cases of age, unionism, hours and wages no random samples were taken but every questionnaire tabulated.

The following form of tabulation sheet\* was (1) used on which to record the answers to the questions:

(Age) (21-30) (MASTER SHEET)

A\*. Check here for each tabulation made on this sheet: (2)

(~~||||~~ ~~||||~~)

						Total A:* (10)			
Uses	Check choices B*	$\frac{B}{A}$ *	$\frac{B}{SB}$ *	Record hours	C*	$\frac{C}{A}$ *	$\frac{C}{SC}$ *	$\frac{C}{B}$ *	
1	<del>    </del> 1 6	0.6	0.06	1-1-2-1- 3-1	9	0.9	0.018	1.5	
2									
:									
:									
:									
20									
SB = 95				SC = 483					

(1) Page 39 is one of the actual tabulation forms used. The form shown above is for illustrative purposes only.

(2) Cf. note (1) page 40.

From the illustrative form on page 38 it can be seen that:

A indicates the total of questionnaires in the class interval

B indicates the total of choices of a leisure use

C indicates the total number of hours per week spent with a leisure use

SB indicates the total of choices made by the class

SC indicates the total of hours recorded by the class

Furthermore, the items

$$\frac{SB}{A} = (9.5)* \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{SC}{A} = (48.3)* \quad (1)$$

were calculated from the above form.

---

(1) The numerical values of A, B, C and their functions given on this page and on page 38 are not actually obtained but are given for illustrative purposes.

From the illustrative form of tabulation sheet shown on page 38 it may be seen that:

$\frac{B}{A}$  will give the percentage of individuals in the class interval participating in each type of leisure occupation, taking A as 100%. (I)\* (1)

$\frac{B}{SB}$  will give the percentage of choices which each type of leisure occupation received from the group contained in the class interval, taking SB as 100%. (II)\* (1)

$\frac{C}{A}$  will give the mean time spent per individual of the group contained in the class interval at each type of leisure occupation. (III)\* (1)

$\frac{C}{SC}$  will give the percentage of total recorded leisure time of the group contained in the class interval devoted to each type of leisure occupation, taking SC as 100%. (IV)\* (1)

$\frac{C}{B}$  will give the mean time spent per individual participant of the group contained in the class interval at each type of leisure occupation. (V)\* (1)

$\frac{SB}{A}$  will give the mean number of listed leisure occupations participated in by an individual of the group contained in the class interval. (VI)\* (1)

---

(1) These same Roman numerals are used on the tables and graphs which follow so that reference might be more easily made to this page and to the two preceding ones for discovering the methods of derivation.

$\frac{SC}{A}$  will give the mean number of hours reported on each questionnaire by an individual of the group contained in the class interval. (VII)\* (L)

These functions of A, B, and C form the basis for the tables and graphs contained on the following pages.

Of course, it should be understood that for each class interval in the "independent" factor a separate tabulation sheet was necessary and so the tables on the following pages are not each derived from a single tabulation sheet but each is derived from the whole sheaf of tabulation sheets involved in treating that particular "independent" factor.

In the following treatment it was not thought worth while to give the linear correlations between such itmes as years spent in school and hours spent in civic activity. In the first place, there is evidence to believe that many of the correlations are curvate in nature\* and in the second place many(2)

---

(L) Cf. note (1) on preceding page.

(2) See graphs 89, 90, 91 and 92.

of the linear correlations are very low.

Doubtless, significant coefficients of correlation could be worked out but the nature of the material is such that the simpler graphic methods are sufficiently descriptive .

An attempt was made in the cases of age groups, wage groups and property groups to group together leisure activities into certain general classifications such as those which required a greater degree of sociality, those requiring talent, those requiring money,\* etc. but no significant results seemed to (1) be obtainable by this procedure. In fact there seemed to be a tendency for one highly socialized activity to take the place of another during the progression of the "independent" factor.\* Thus (2) a general balance of highly socialized activities seemed to be maintained although the prominence of an exact type of highly socialized activity varied with the progression. It would be interesting to investigate this phenomenon\* but such investigation would require (3) the listing of all highly socialized activities.

For this reason the material at hand is inadequate for such.

(1) Cf. tables 9, 53 and 61

(2) Cf. tables 9, 53 and 61, also graphs 7, 21, 39, 52, etc.

(3) See Afterword, page 297

Following is a description of the questionnaires returned by 1020 workers in Kansas City. It can be said to be a description of these and not more



THE RELATION OF AGE TO THE EXPENDITURE OF  
LEISURE

--

There seems to be a significant relationship between age and almost every type of leisure occupation. The relationship may be noticed first in respect to the range of choices (table 7, graph 1). The younger workers seem to take part in more of the listed leisure occupations, except en route and domestic chores. Furthermore their actual time of participation was greater (graph 2).

One may be surprised to notice the constancy of the popularity\* of domestic chores (graph 3) (1) throughout the different age groups. Family duties are apt to fall on all members of the worker's household but not with equal weight according to graph 4 which shows the numbers of hours spent per participant.

Graph 5 seems to indicate that the young workers take little part in civic affairs.

---

(1) There is no absolute criterion of popularity but for the purposes of this study the word "popular" will be used to designate those items with high percentages in tables of type I,  $\frac{B}{A}$  (percentage of class participating in --) This is in accordance with the statistical use of "population" since it gives weight to those items appearing most frequently with the population.

Graph 6 shows a definite relationship between age and participation in club, lodge and labor union.

It should be born in mind that linear progressions of values for leisure items from one age group to the next should not be expected in every case. Many of the progressions are curvate and some involve bi-modal characteristics. (Cf. religious, pool hall, newspapers, table 1; motion pictures, table 2; graphs 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 17, etc.) That some of these characteristics may be due to inadequacies of the data is very probable. It is thought that such might be the case in those instances where a leisure occupation was participated in by a small number of workers. (Cf. pool hall and school, table 1; also, graph 12) However, it should be considered that there are probably definite cycles of life during which certain leisure occupations command more of the workers' interests.

Graph 7 is evidence for the tenet suggested on page 43. Club seems to take the place of religious activities among the workers with the progression

of age. It would be interesting to work out the negative correlation coefficient expressing this relationship.

Graphs 8 and 9 indicate that the participation in reading books and magazines declines with age while the participation in reading newspapers decreases. Expressed in hours per week per individual of the age group (graph 10) a slightly different relationship is to be seen.

As one might expect, participation in athletics is less prevalent among the older workers. (graph 11)

Pool hall seems to be most popular with the "31 to 40" age group although these results might well be questioned since the percentages involved actually represent a very small number of individuals. (graph 12)

Public dance is most popular with the workers who reported ages below 21 years. (graph 13)

Motion pictures have grown in popularity with workers since 1913 if the figures obtained by Dr. Bevans shown on table 2 and those shown on table 1 are comparable. At least one characteristic seems

to be evident; motion pictures have become more popular with the younger generation of workers (graph 14, tables 1 and 2). Popularity of vaudeville and stage performances seems to decline with age (graphs 14 and 15, table 2).

The older workers exercise skill in music\* (1) in fewer cases if we are to believe graph 16. However, the phonograph and especially the radio seem to make up for this musical deficiency if graphs 17 and 18 are indicative. It may be surprising to note that radio is far more popular with the workers in the older age groups.

Table 9 is an attempt to summarize leisure activities under generalized heads\*. It was obtained (2) by combining certain percentages given in table 3. The items combined to form each generalized head are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the names of the generalized heads

---

(1) "Other" musical instruments. See questionnaire wording, pages 15-18.

(2) Explained on page 43

Table 10 summarizes the five most frequently chosen leisure occupations according to age groups. The time consumed by the worker en route to his work seems to be a very considerable factor and has some significance and possibility in the reorganization of the modern worker's time.\* (1)

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(1) See Bibliography, Ref. 158.

TABLE 1

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH AGE GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(All questionnaires tabulated)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
Numbers in groups -	301	477	162	40	25
1. Civic affairs	9%	12%	22%	25%	56%
2. Religious	86	76	74	85	56
3. Club	18	26	39	50	72
4. Athletic part'on	39	18	10	7	0
5. Watch. athletics	42	32	19	30	16
6. Dance	29	15	6	5	4
7. Pool hall	5	4	16	0	8
8. Motion picture	90	82	61	60	52
9. Stage	49	38	35	30	16
10. Visiting	82	91	73	63	76
11. Walking, riding	87	81	67	75	72
12. En route	97	97	96	98	96
13. Chores	83	88	87	95	92
14. Home games	44	44	32	30	32
15. Radio	23	30	27	40	56
16. Phonograph	65	51	34	50	36
17. Music	39	26	17	13	0
18. Newspapers	90	95	92	94	96
19. Books, magazines	77	69	65	58	56
20. School	8	9	10	3	0

EXCERPTS FROM DR. GEORGE E. BEVANS' TABULATION \*  
 OF THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH AGE GROUP PARTICIPATING  
 IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION  
 (TO BE COMPARED WITH TABLE 1)

SOCIAL AGENCIES	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)			
	17 to 24	25 to 35	36 to 45	Above 45
1. Labor union				
2. Clubs, lodges				
3. Church or synagogue	39.1%	45.3%	62.5%	69.5%
4. Public lectures				
5. Art galleries				
6. Library				
7. Private study	17.8	6.6	1.6	0
8. Night school				
9. Motion pictures	43.9	65.2	48.1	46.3
10. Theaters	63.2	45.9	31.0	28.0
11. Dance				
12. Saloon				
13. Pool				
14. Cards				
15. With family				
16. Newspapers	94.6	90.3	89.8	92.6
17. Magazines				
18. Books				
19. Friends				

\* See Bibliography, Ref. 175

TABLE 3

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
1. Civic affairs	0.8%	1.2%	2.5%	2.7%	6.3%
2. Religious	7.9	7.7	8.3	9.3	6.3
3. Club	1.6	2.6	4.4	5.5	8.1
4. Athletic part'on.	3.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	0
5. Watch. athletics	3.8	3.3	2.1	3.3	1.8
6. Dance	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
7. Pool hall	0.5	0.4	1.8	0	0.9
8. Motion picture	8.2	8.4	6.9	6.6	5.8
9. Stage	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.3	1.8
10. Visiting	7.5	9.3	8.2	6.9	8.5
11. Walking, riding	7.9	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.1
12. En route	8.9	9.9	10.8	10.7	10.8
13. Chores	7.6	9.0	9.8	10.4	10.4
14. Home games	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
15. Radio	4.6	3.0	3.0	4.4	6.3
16. Phonograph	6.0	5.2	3.8	5.5	4.0
17. Music	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.4	0
18. Newspapers	8.3	9.7	10.4	10.5	10.8
19. Books, magazines	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.3	6.3
20. School	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.3	0
TOTALS	99.6%	100.3%	100.9%	99.9%	100.2%



TABLE 4

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH AGE GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
1. Civic affairs	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%
2. Religious	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.2	2.5
3. Club	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.5
4. Athletic part'on	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.2	0
5. Watch. athletics	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.8
6. Dance	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
7. Pool ha'll	0.3	0.2	0.3	0	0.9
8. Motion picture	8.3	5.9	3.3	3.5	2.9
9. Stage	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8
10. Visiting	10.8	9.1	7.1	4.7	5.6
11. Walking, riding	11.6	11.7	8.0	8.1	6.1
12. En route	15.0	12.0	14.4	12.5	13.9
13. Chores	9.9	18.8	28.0	29.3	21.5
14. Home games	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.9
15. Radio	2.1	3.1	3.8	5.1	7.9
16. Phonograph	5.2	3.7	2.0	2.9	1.6
17. Music	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	0
18. Newspapers	5.9	8.5	9.4	12.4	15.9
19. Books, magazines	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	7.4
20. School	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	0
TOTALS	99.8%	99.3%	100.1%	100.0%	100.3%

TABLE 5

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21 to 30	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
1. Civic affairs	0.2hr	0.2hr	0.5hr	0.3hr	0.9hr
2. Religious	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2
3. Club	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.0
4. Athletic part'on	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0
5. Watch. athletics	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8
6. Dance	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
7. Pool hall	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.4
8. Motion picture	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
9. Stage	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4
10. Visiting	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.3	2.6
11. Walking, riding	5.8	5.2	3.4	4.0	2.8
13. En route	7.5	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.4
13. Chores	4.9	8.7	12.9	14.2	9.9
14. Home games	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.4
15. Radio	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.5	3.6
16. Phonograph	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.8
17. Music	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0
18. Newspapers	3.0	3.9	4.0	6.0	7.3
19. Books, magazines	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.4
20. School	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0

TABLE 6

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
1. Civic affairs	2.2hr	2.0hr	2.3hr	1.1hr	1.9hr
2. Religious	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5
3. Club	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	6.5
4. Athletic part'on	3.9	3.7	2.9	1.3	0
5. Watch. athletics	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.8
6. Dance	5.2	5.3	2.1	2.0	1.0
7. Pool hall	3.5	2.0	1.9	0	0.5
8. Motion picture	4.6	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.6
9. Stage	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
10. Visiting	6.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.4
11. Walking, riding	6.7	6.8	5.0	5.3	3.9
12. En route	7.7	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.7
13. Chores	5.9	9.9	13.6	15.0	10.5
14. Home games	2.8	3.0	4.3	2.4	4.3
15. Radio	4.6	4.9	6.0	6.2	6.5
16. Phonograph	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.1
17. Music	3.8	3.7	3.0	5.0	0
18. Newspapers	3.3	4.2	4.4	6.3	7.6
19. Books, magazines	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.3	6.1
20. School	5.3	5.0	3.8	3.0	0

TABLE 7

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED  
PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)			
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50 Above 50
Mean number of leisure occupations reported	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.1 8.9

TABLE 8

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR  
BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)			
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50 Above 50
Mean number of hours per week accounted for	49.8	46.2	43.5	48.5 46.2

TABLE 9

(Adapted from table 3)

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

GENERAL TYPES	AGE GROUPS (YEARS)				
	Below 21	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	Above 50
ORGANIZED SOCIAL (Civic, Religious, Club)	10.3	11.5	17.7	17.5	20.7
UNORGANIZED SOCIAL (Visiting and dance)	10.1	10.8	8.8	7.4	8.8
INDIVIDUAL (Books, magazines, home games, walking, riding)	19.1	19.8	18.3	17.8	18.0
COMMERCIALIZED (Motion picture, stage, dance*)	15.3	13.8	11.4	10.4	8.0
MUSICAL (Radio, phonograph, music)	14.2	10.8	8.7	11.3	10.3

\* Public dance. See questionnaire wording, page 16

TABLE 10

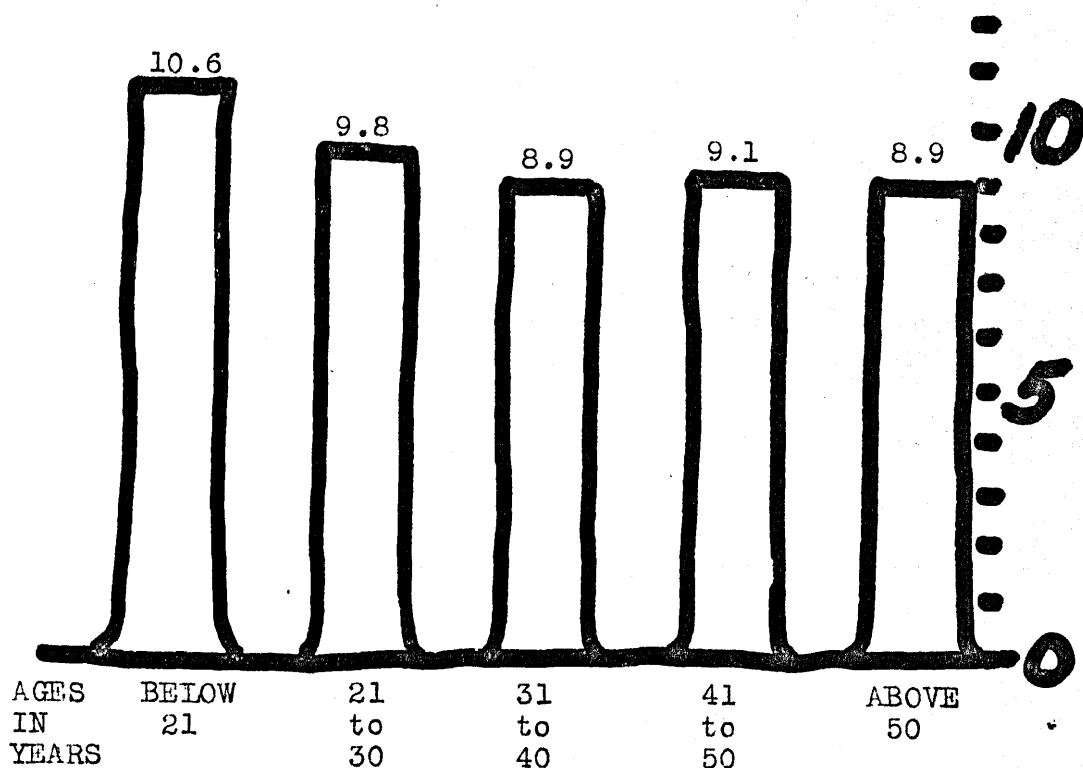
(Adapted from table 3)

THE RANKING OF THE FIVE LEISURE OCCUPATIONS WITH  
THE HIGHEST CHOICE PERCENTAGES ACCORDING TO AGE  
GROUPS

AGE GROUPS (YEARS)	RANKINGS
Below 21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. En route</li> <li>2. Newspapers</li> <li>3. Motion pictures</li> <li>4½. Religious activities</li> <li>4½. Walking and riding</li> </ol>
21 to 30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. En route</li> <li>2. Newspapers</li> <li>3. Visiting</li> <li>4. Domestic chores</li> <li>5. Motion pictures</li> </ol>
31 to 40	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. En route</li> <li>2. Newspapers</li> <li>3. Domestic chores</li> <li>4. Religious activities</li> <li>5. Visiting</li> </ol>

<u>AGE GROUPS (YEARS)</u>	<u>RANKINGS</u>
41 to 50	1. En route 2. Newspapers 3. Domestic chores 4. Religious activities 5. Walking and riding
Above 50	1½ En route 1½ News papers 3. Domestic chores 4. Visiting 5½ Walking and riding 5½ Club, lodge and labor union

# CHOICE RANGE



THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED  
PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO AGE\* GROUPS

VI,  $\frac{SB}{A}$  †

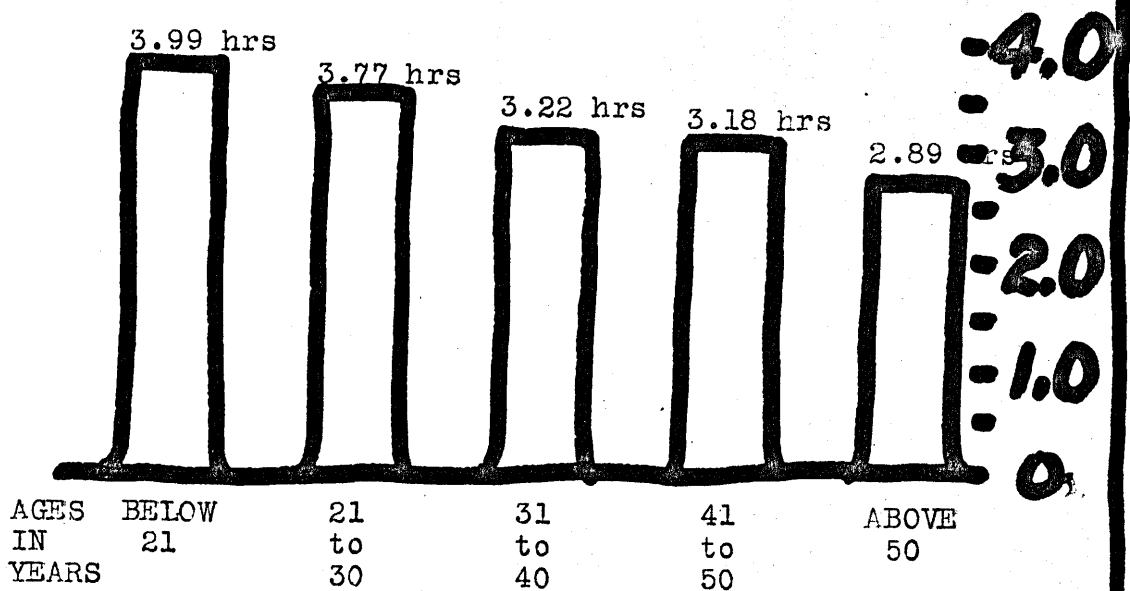
Taken from Table 7

GRAPH 1

† The Roman numeral and the algebraic expression refer to the method of deriving the table from which the graph is taken. See page 41 for further explanation.



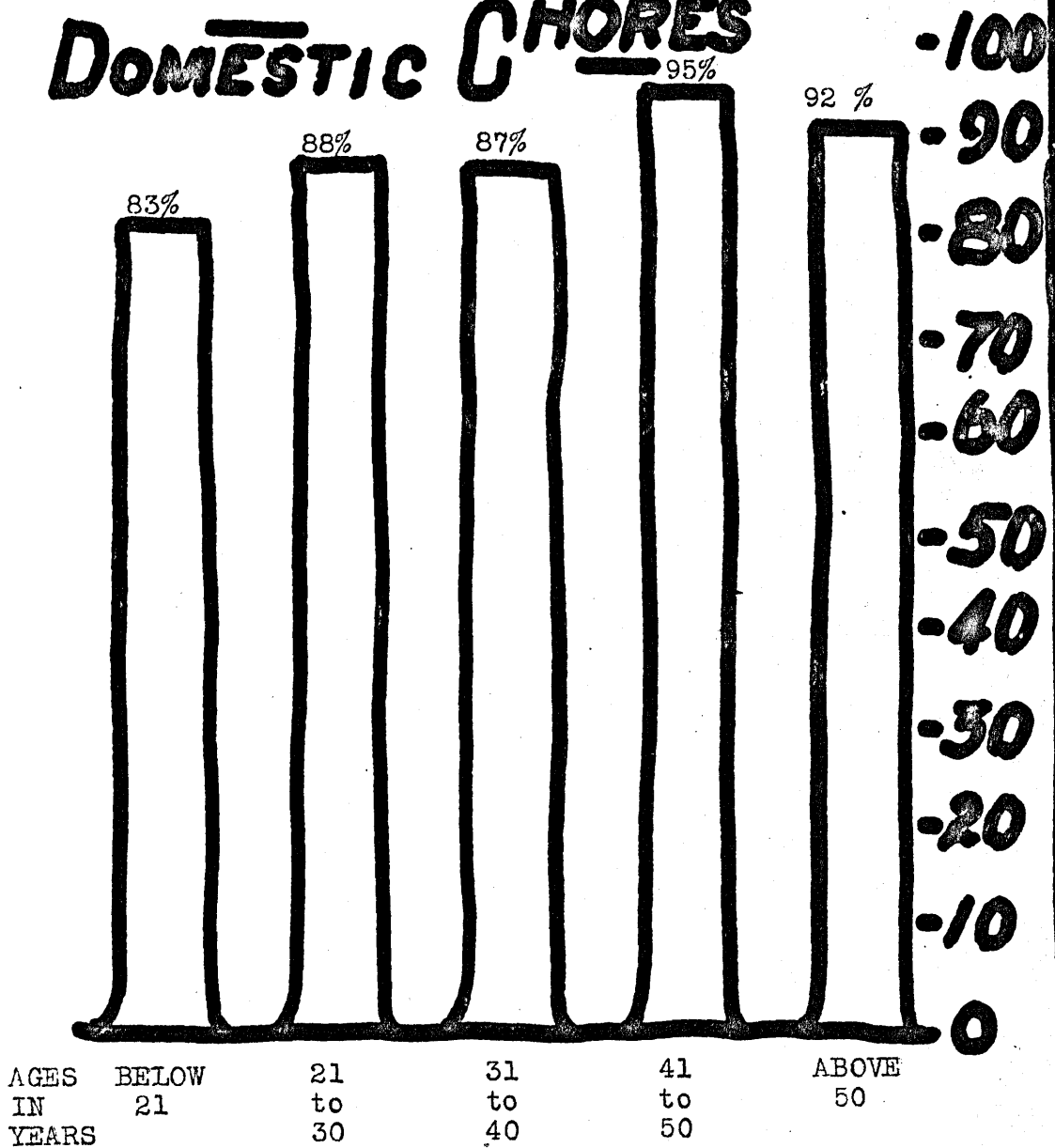
# MODERATION



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER INDIVIDUAL PER CHOICE OF A LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

These values were obtained by averaging the values of the columns of Table 6, omitting the items, En Route and Domestic Chores.

# DOMESTIC CHORES



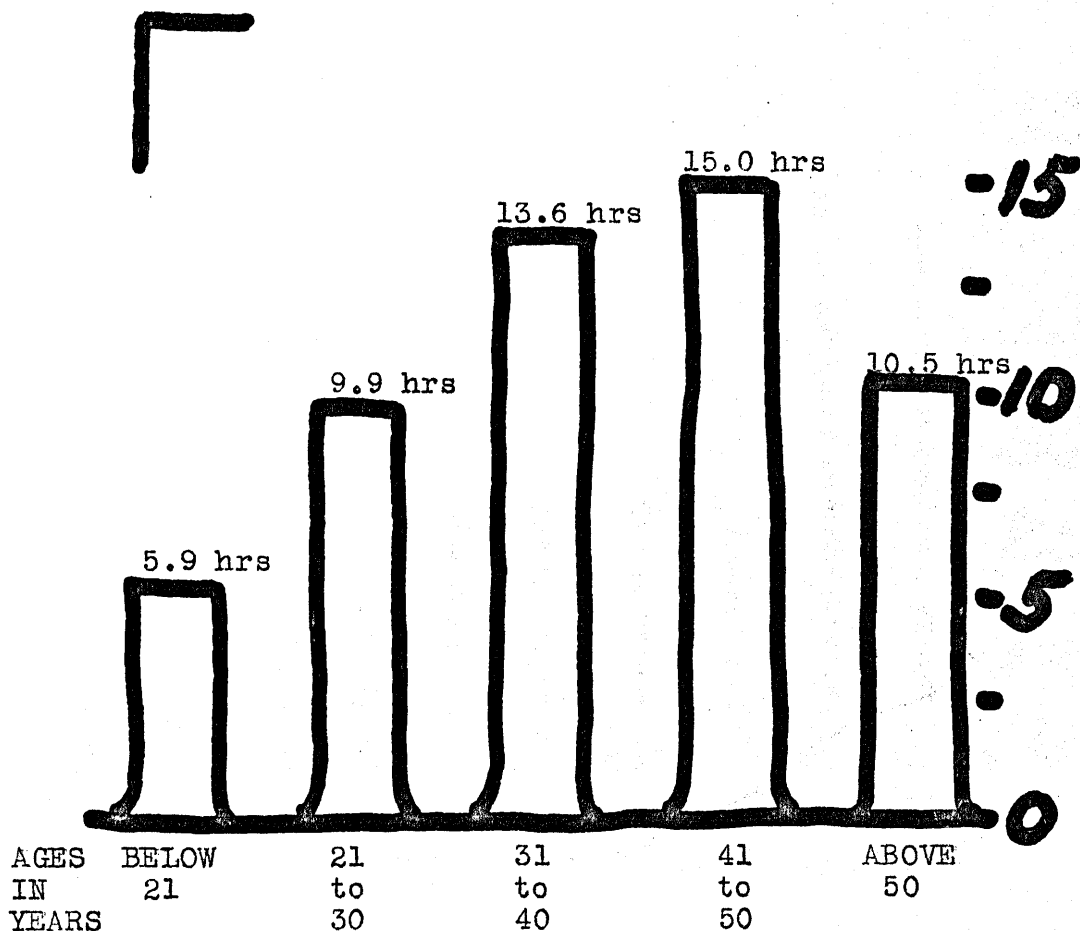
THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

INDICES ( $\frac{B}{A}$ , I)

Taken from Table 1

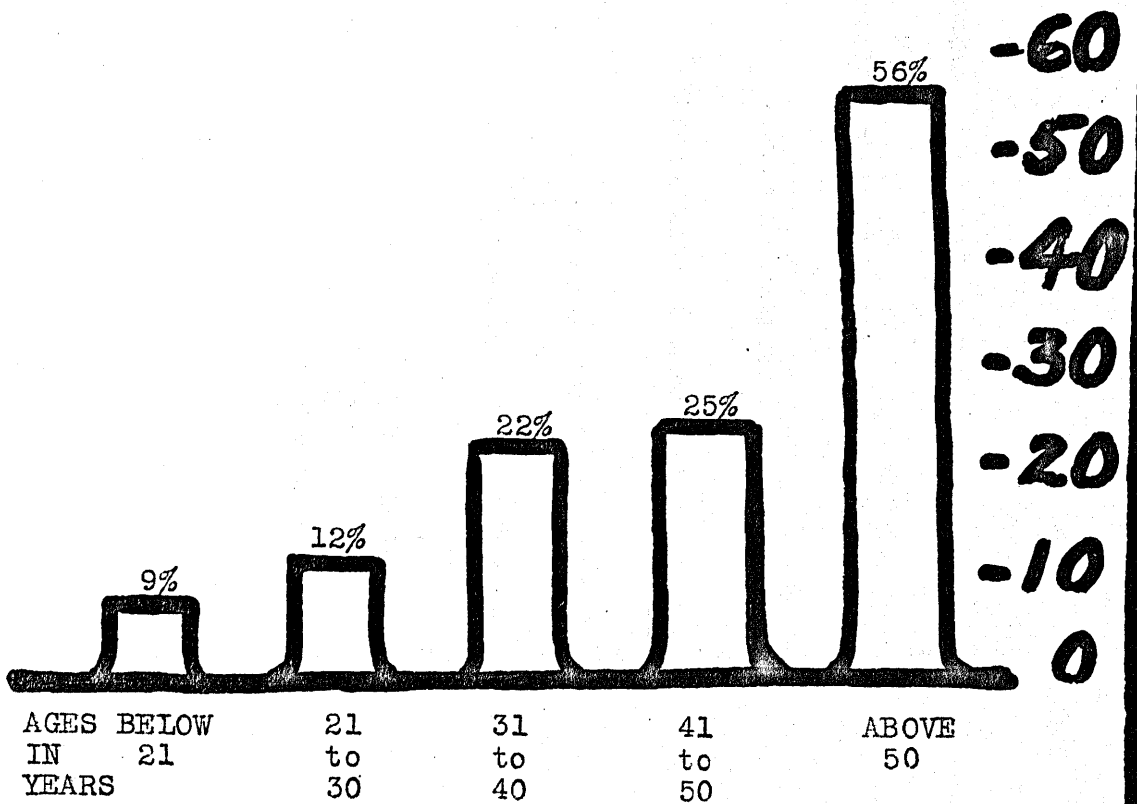
GRAPH 3

# CHORES



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS

# CIVIC ~ ~ AFFAIRS



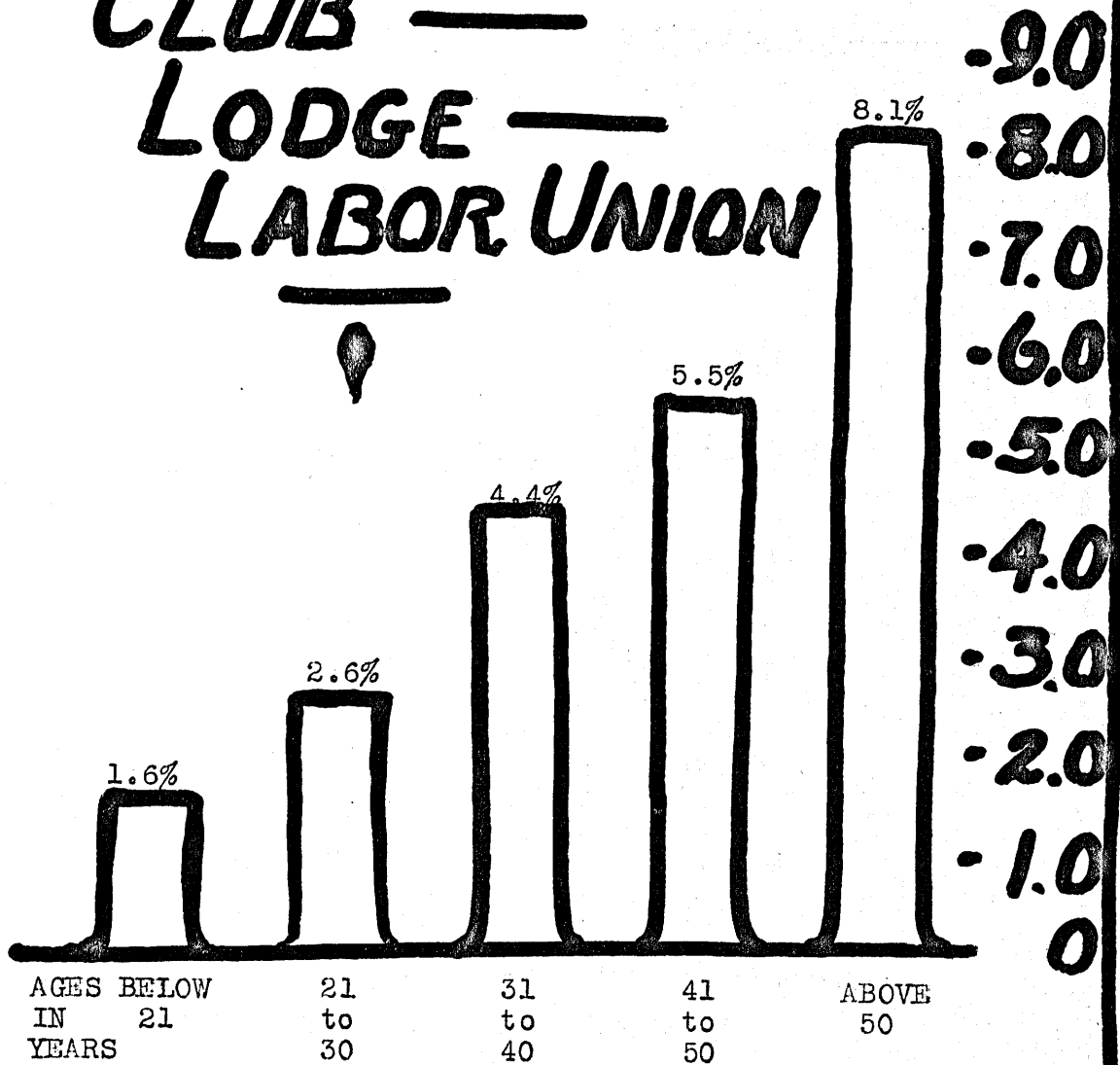
THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE\* GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

INDICES (I,  $\frac{B}{A}$ )

Taken from Table 1

GRAPH 5

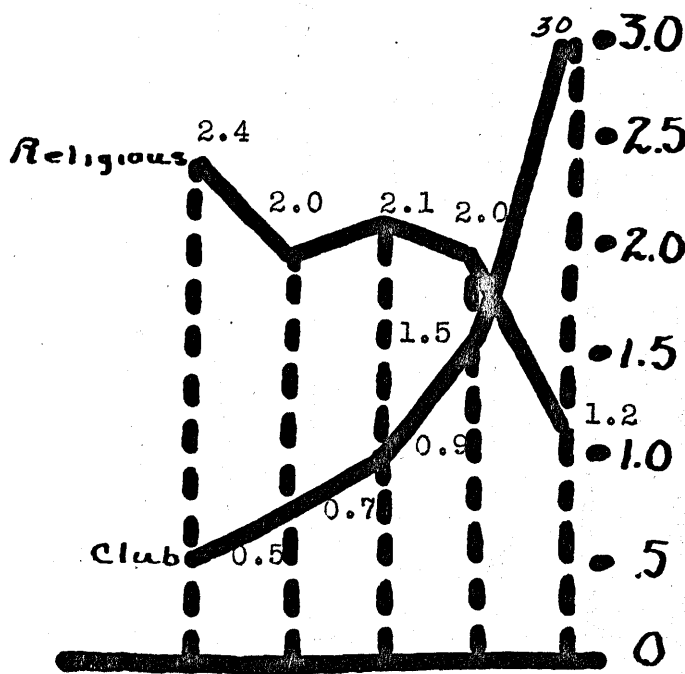
# CLUB — LODGE — LABOR UNION



THE PER CENT OF CHOICES WHICH THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

# RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES VS. CLUBS —

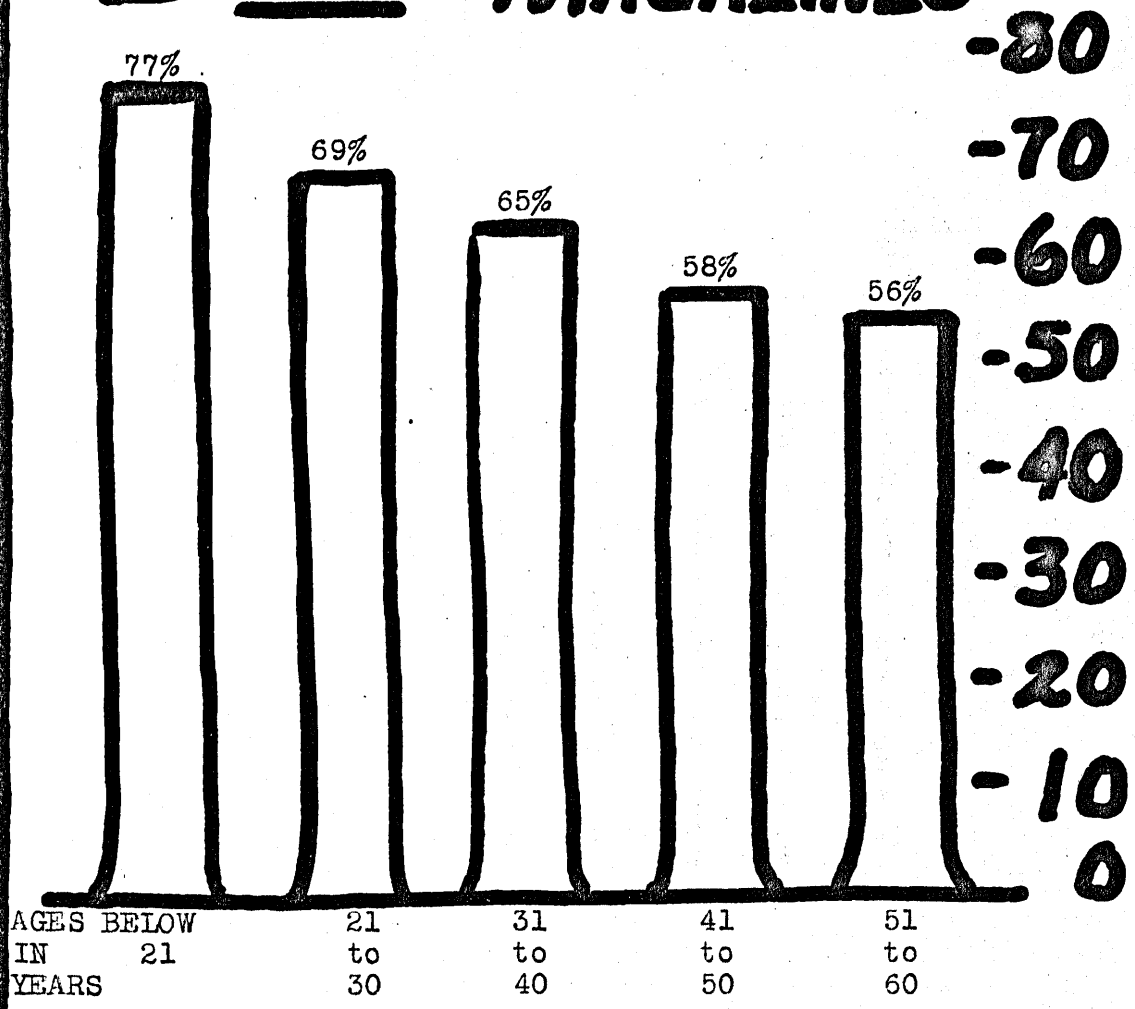
(HOURS PER WEEK)



AGES	BELOW	21	31	41	ABOVE
IN	20	to	to	to	50
YEARS		30	40	50	

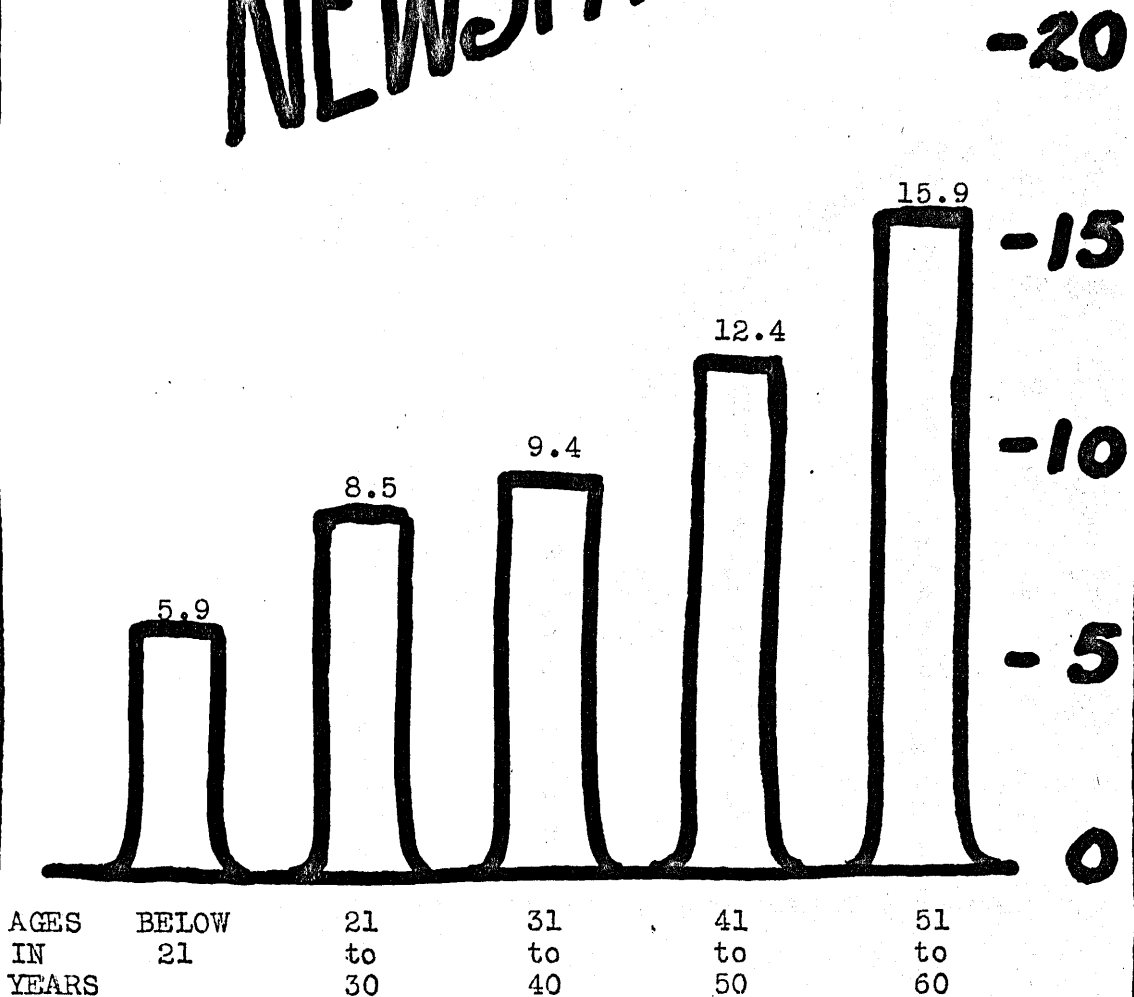
THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO AGE<sup>2</sup> GROUPS

# BOOKS & MAGAZINES



THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

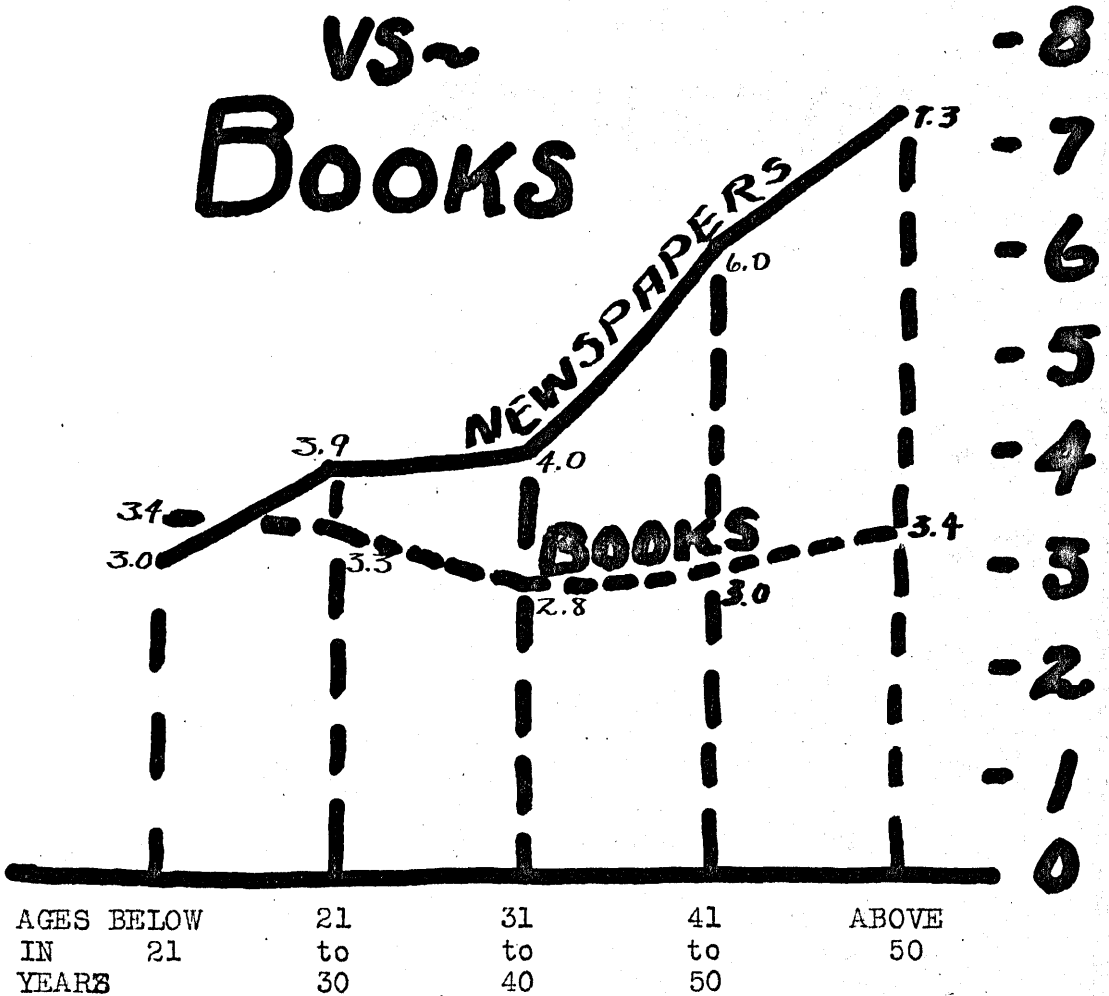
# NEWSPAPERS



THE PERCENT OF TOTAL LEISURE TIME EACH AGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

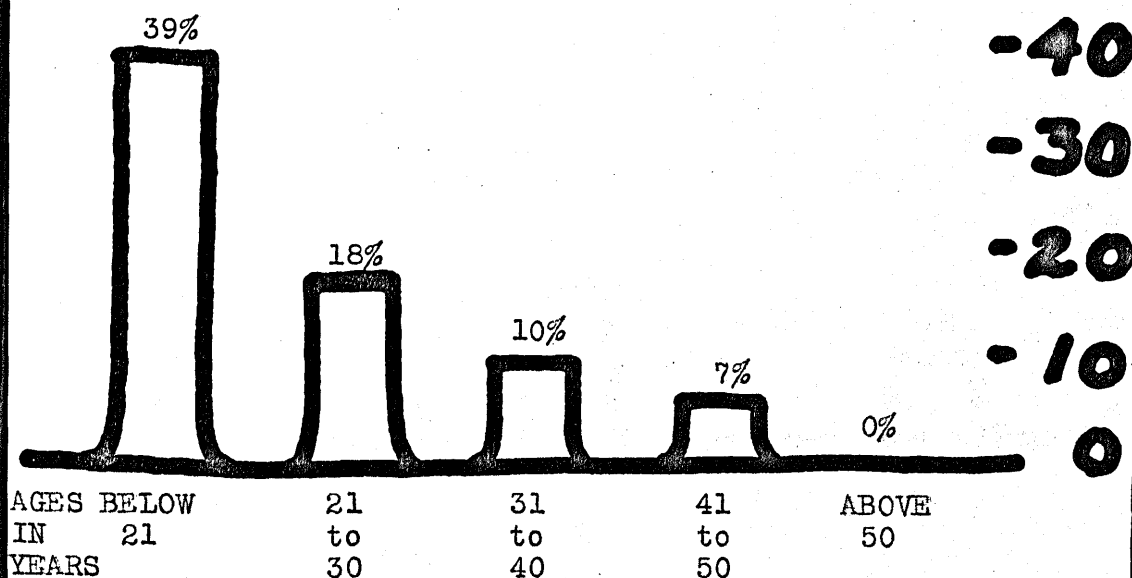


# NEWSPAPERS VS~ BOOKS



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS

# PARTICIPATION -IN- ATHLETICS



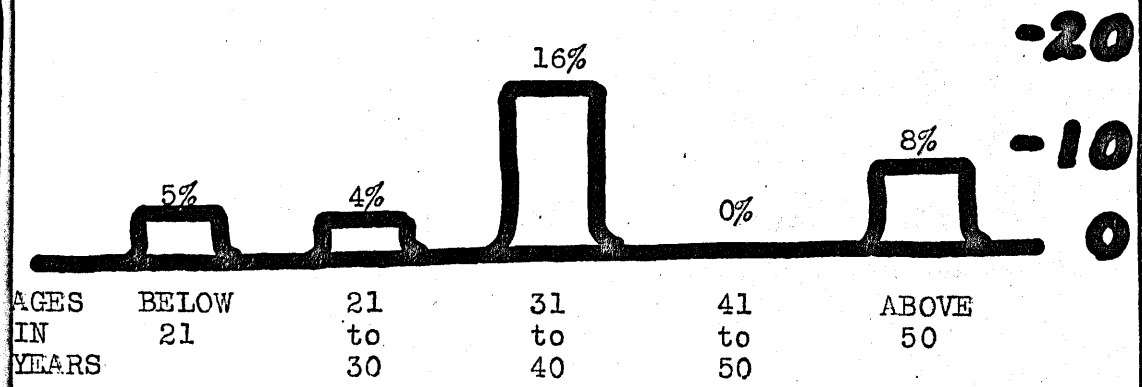
THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE\* GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 1

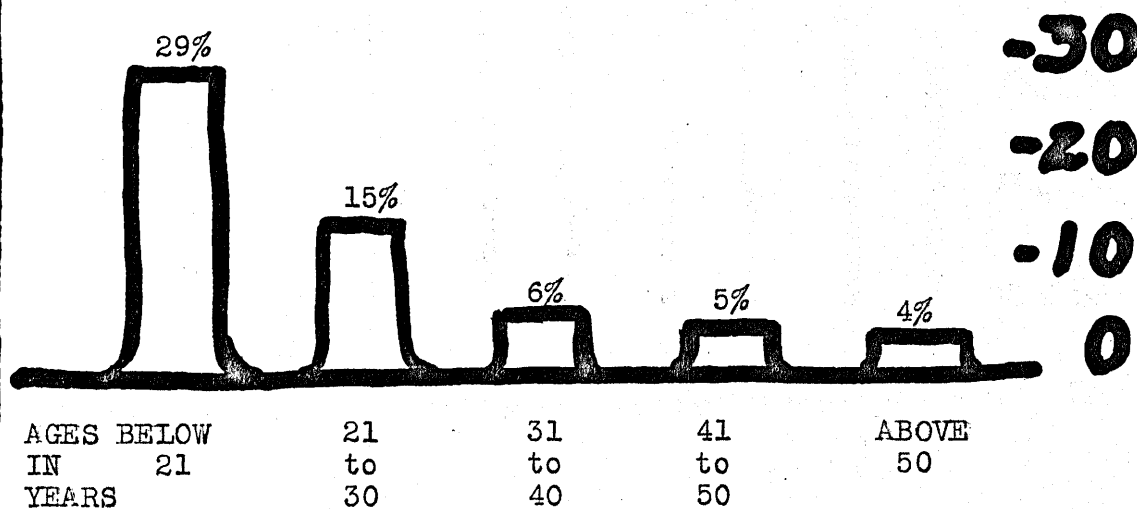
GRAPH 11

# POOL HALL

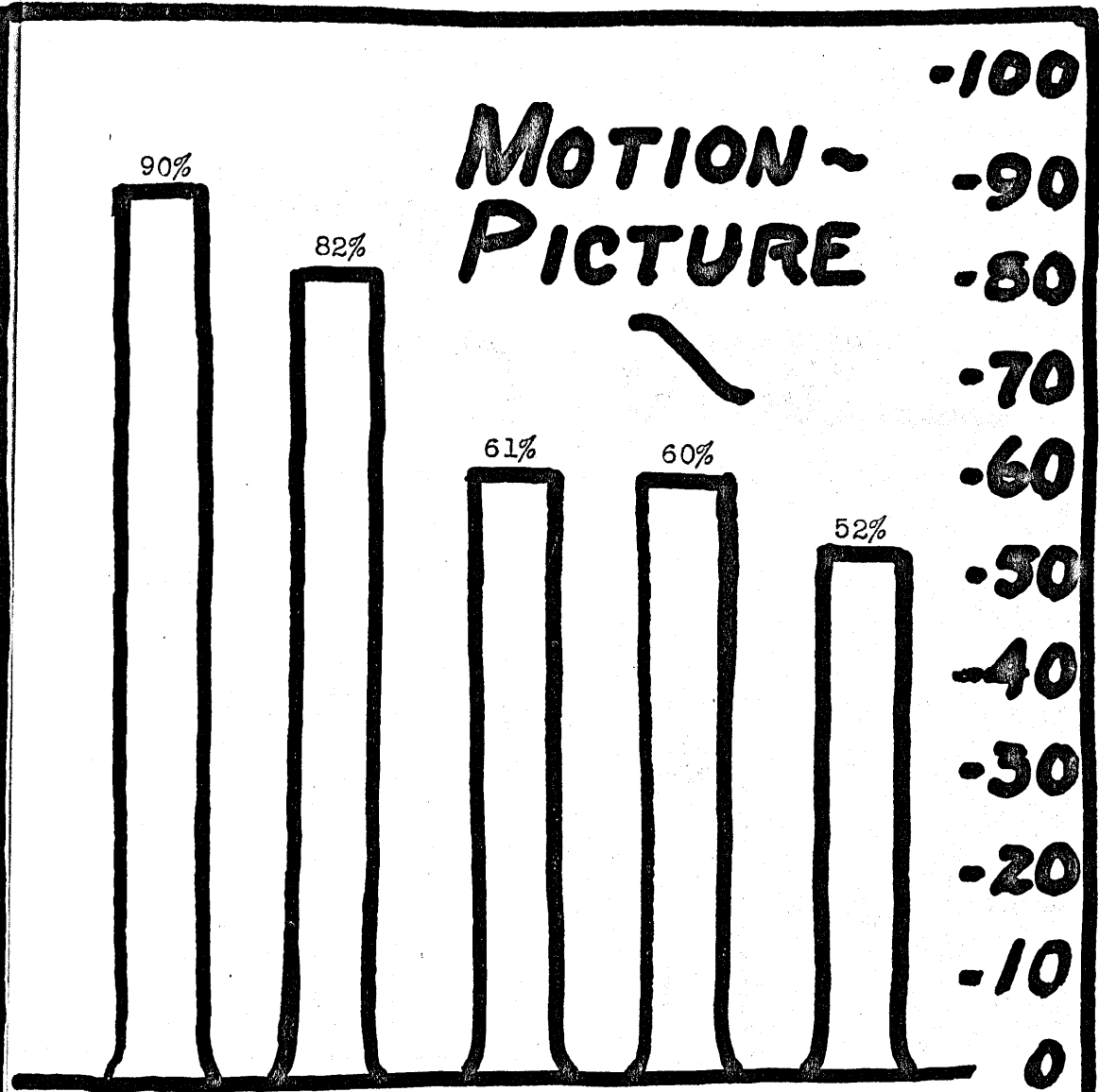


THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# DANCE



THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION



AGES	BELOW	21	31	41	ABOVE
IN	21	to	to	to	50
YEARS		30	40	50	

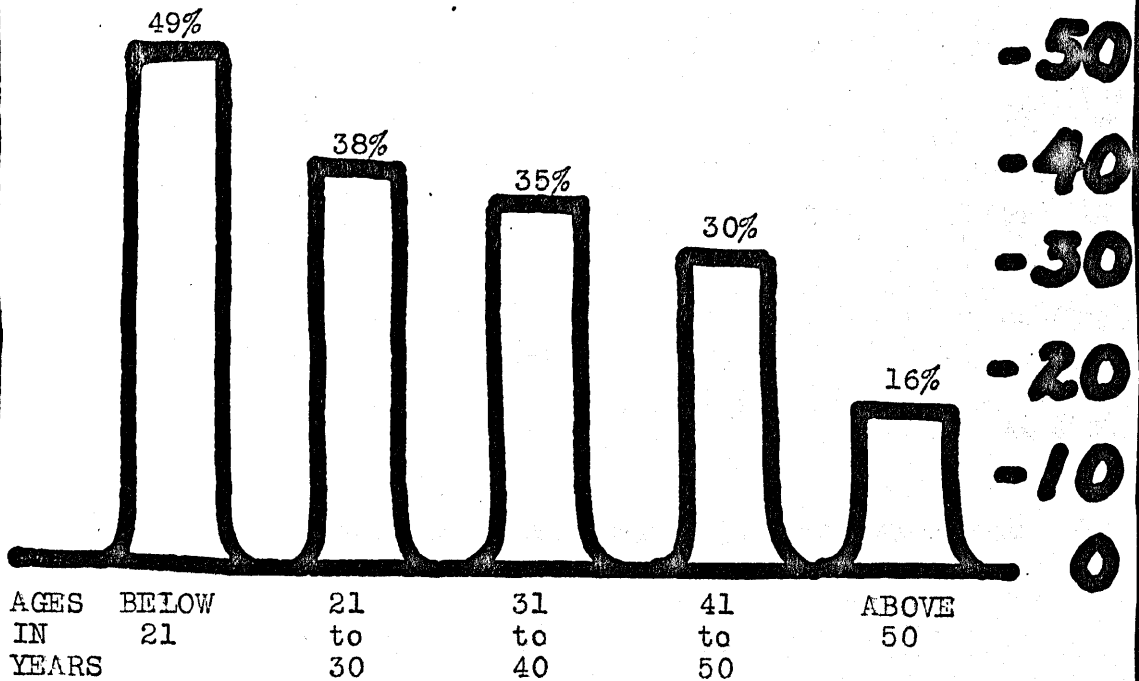
THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE\* GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 1

GRAPH 14

# VAUDEVILLE STAGE



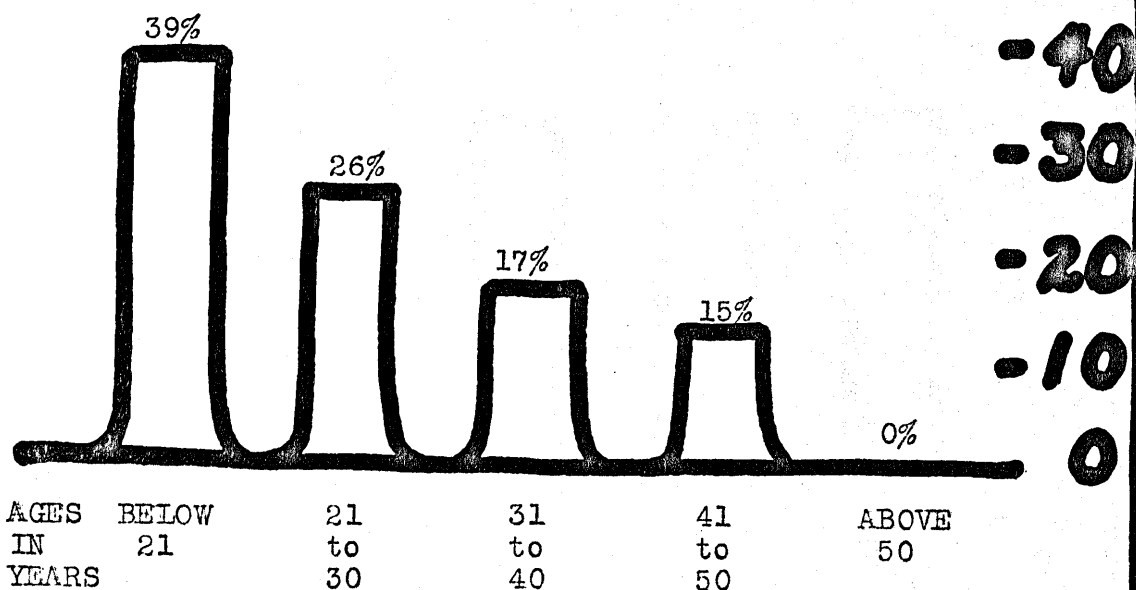
THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE+ GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 1

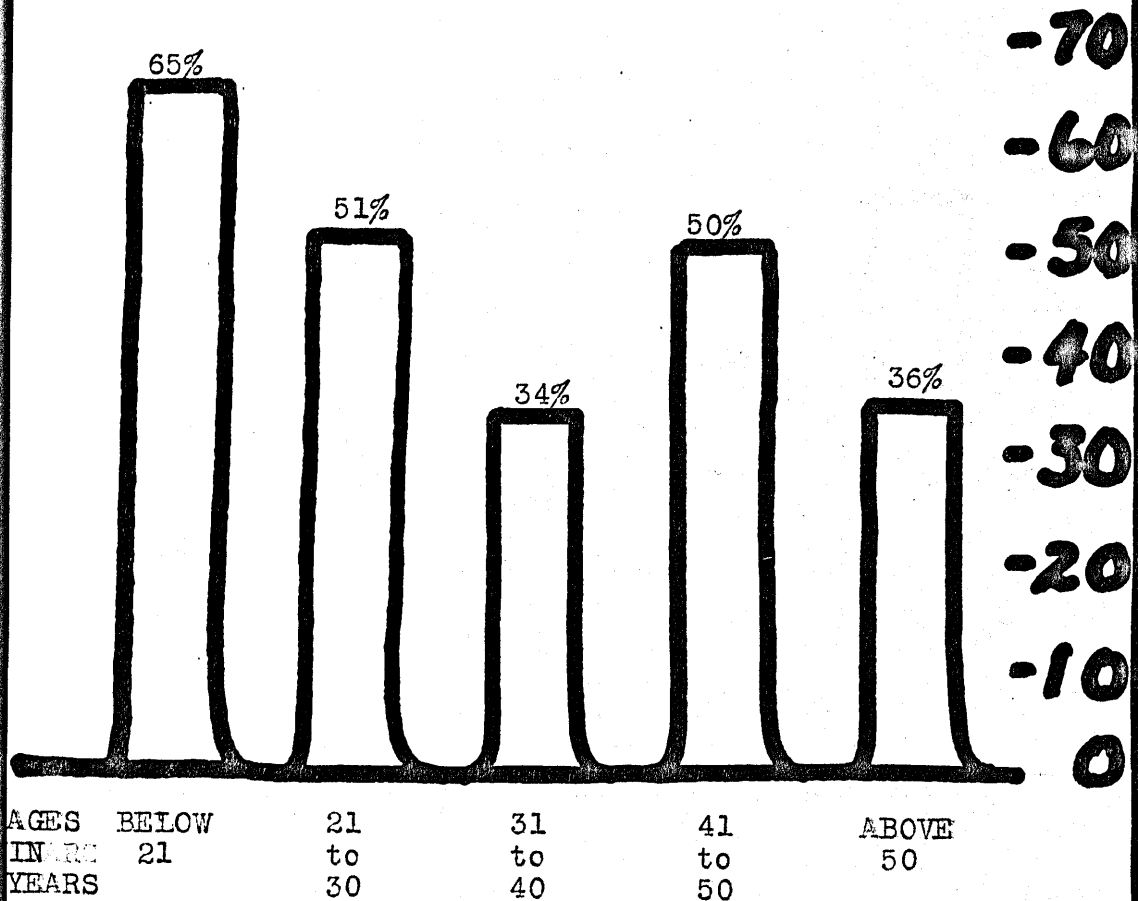
GRAPH 15

# Music



THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# PHONOGRAPH



THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

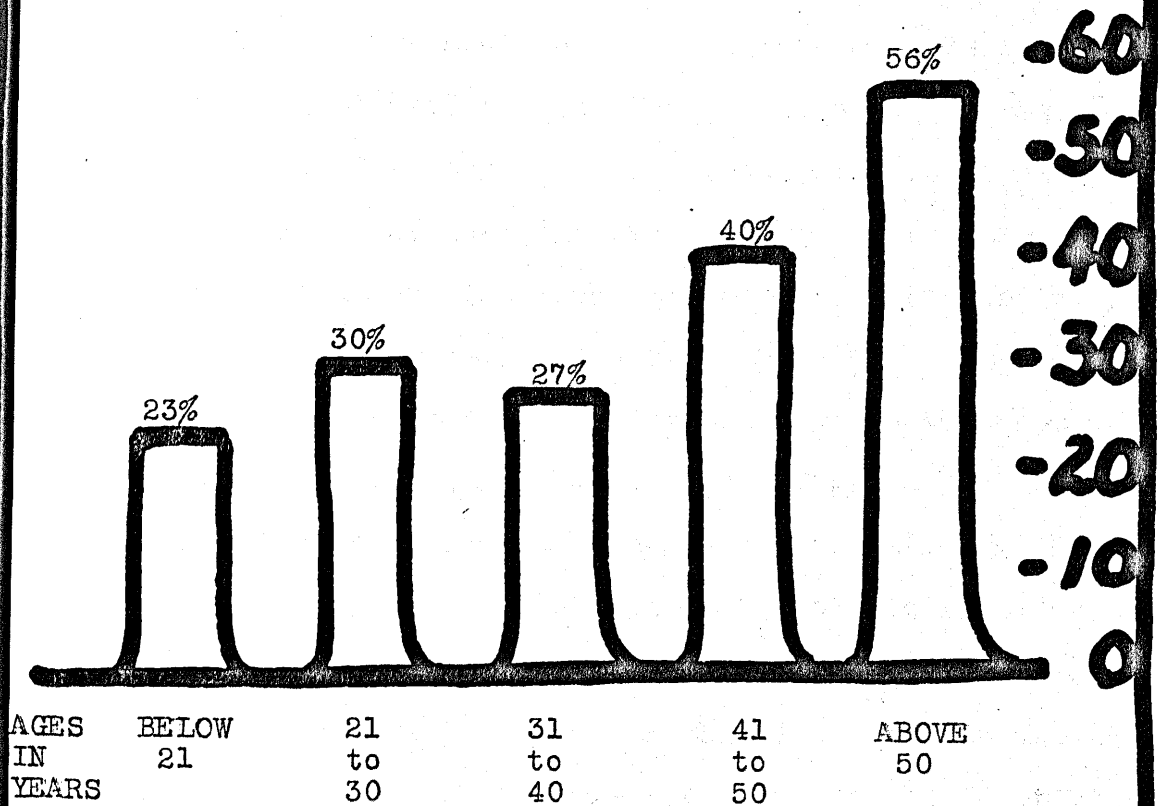
I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 1

GRAPH 17



# RADIO



THE PER CENT OF EACH AGE+GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

THE RELATION OF SEX TO THE EXPENDITURE  
OF LEISURE

----

In many sociological studies involving both male and female subjects, the first separation is made on the basis of sex. The method of this study may be criticised for its failure to conform to such practise. The answer to such criticism is found by a comparison of tables I and II. Taking for the sake of illustration, the item of civic affairs in table I, it can be noticed that there is a progression from 9% to 56% according to age. For the same item in table II there is a difference of 31% minus 11% according to sex. There is a similar variation in the differences with respect to other leisure occupations which can be noticed by comparing tables of the same type\* in the two chapters. It may be (1) concluded from this phenomenon that for the purposes of this study, there is less relation between sex and expenditure of leisure than between age and expenditure of leisure. In fact, there seems to

---

(1) The type of a table is determined by its method of derivation. The Roman numeral and the algebraic expression in the lower left-hand corner of each graph and in the upper left-hand corner of each table are indices of the type. See pages 41 and 42 for further explanation.

be no particular reason for making the first separation\* on the basis of sex (e.g. of analyzing (1) men and women separately throughout the study.)

As far as concerns this study, the most important separation is that of the type of occupation. This separation was observed in procuring the data, when subjects were solicited which were commonly known as members of the working class.\* (2) (3)

The same general plan as that of analyzing the relation of age to the expenditure of leisure is used in analyzing the relation of sex thereto. Tables 11 to 17 have their prototypes in the chapter on age and should be readily interpreted.

(1) The concept of first separations is discussed on page 292

(2) It is not to be concluded from these statements that the order of taking up the "independent" factors in this study is based upon the degree of relationship between the "independent" factors and the leisure occupations. An attempt to make such a ranking is shown on tables 100 and their discussion.

(3) See Summary pages 292

Graphs 19 to 27 illustrate some of the more interesting data.

Graphs 19 and 20 are a simple answer to the often-asked naive question, "Well, how do workers' spend their leisure time?" It is to be noticed that these graphs are alalizations of their respective groups rather than of the individuals within the groups since the derivation was made according to "the mean number of hours per week spent per individual of the group in each type of leisure occupation according to sex groups."\* For (1) instance, there may be no case of a man who takes part in a certain combination of leisure occupations yet graph 19 would not reveal this fact. Perhaps graph 19 is a picture of a combination of leisure activities which cannot exist, at least together with the same individual.

Again it should be born in mind that many of the listed leisure occupations may overlap, i.e. en route may include time spent reading newspapers, etc..

---

(1) Derived by the method of  $\frac{C}{A}$  (III)

Graph 21 shows the relationship between sex and those types of activities which require organization into groups.

Graph 22 indicates that women spend more time doing domestic chores. It should be remembered that the women considered in this study are employed women working approximately the same number of hours as men and are not to be compared with workers' wives.

Immediately following this observation it is well to notice graph 23 which indicates that more men than women play home games.

Men prefer the radio while women prefer the phonograph if graph 24 is indicative of preference.

Women seem to exercise their musical skill more than do men according to graph 25.

Graph 26 indicates that newspapers take a larger percentage of men's time and that books and magazines take a larger percentage of the women's. However, a larger percentage of the women's choices went to newspapers according to graph 27. Table 15

clears up the matter somewhat by showing that women newspaper readers spend less time in their reading than do men newspaper readers. Perhaps women workers, most of whom are employed in stenographic occupations are the more able readers.

TABLE 11

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	SEX GROUPS*	
	Women	Men
1. Civic affairs	11%	31%
2. Religious activities	78	69
3. Club, lodge, labor union	26	47
4. Athletic participation	16	39
5. Watching athletics	27	51
6. Public dance	21	17
7. Pool hall	0.7	15
8. Motion picture	81	76
9. Stage	41	54
10. Visiting	84	83
11. Walking, riding	78	79
12. En route	97	98
13. Domestic chores	87	88
14. Home games	29	44
15. Radio	29	36
16. Phonograph	50	47
17. Other music	26	19
18. Newspapers	95	93
19. Books, magazines	68	71
20. School	5	15

(1)

(1) 573 Women, 445 Men, 140 questionnaires in each random sample.

TABLE 12

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

Leisure Occupations	Sex Groups	
	Women	Men
1. Civic affairs	1.2%	2.8%
2. Religious activities	8.3	6.5
3. Club, lodge, labor union	3.7	4.4
4. Athletic participation	1.7	3.6
5. Watching athletics	3.8	4.8
6. Public dance	3.3	1.6
7. Pool hall	0.07	1.4
8. Motion picture	8.5	7.6
9. Stage	4.3	5.0
10. Visiting	8.8	7.8
11. Walking, riding	8.2	7.4
12. En route to work	10.3	9.2
13. Domestic chores	9.2	8.2
14. Home games	3.1	4.1
15. Radio	3.1	3.4
16. Phonograph	5.3	4.4
17. Other music	3.7	1.8
18. Newspapers	10.0	8.7
19. Books, magazines	7.2	6.6
20. School	0.5	1.4
TOTALS:	100.07%	100.8%



TABLE 13

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH SEX GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	SEX GROUPS	
	Women	Men
1. Civic affairs	0.7%	1.3%
2. Religious activities	4.6	3.8
3. Club, lodge, labor union	1.7	3.3
4. Athletic participation	1.0	4.0
5. Watching athletics	1.3	3.5
6. Public dance	3.4	1.4
7. Pool hall	0.03	0.7
8. Motion picture	6.4	5.3
9. Stage	2.3	2.8
10. Visiting	8.5	8.5
11. Walking, riding	9.9	9.7
12. En route to work	14.2	15.3
13. Domestic chores	20.4	13.7
14. Home games	1.8	3.0
15. Radio	3.1	4.2
16. Phonograph	4.1	3.1
17. Other music	1.7	1.2
18. Newspapers	7.7	9.8
19. Books, magazines	7.5	6.4
20. School	0.5	1.8
TOTALS:	99.8%	99.8%

TABLE 14

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER  
INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	SEX GROUPS	
	Women	Men
1. Civic affairs	6.3 hrs.	0.6 hrs.
2. Religious activities	2.1	1.8
3. Club, lodge, labor union	0.8	1.6
4. Athletic participation	0.5	1.9
5. Watching athletics	6.1	1.2
6. Public dance	1.1	0.7
7. Pool hall	0.01	0.3
8. Motion picture	3.0	2.5
9. Stage	1.1	1.3
10. Visiting	4.0	4.1
11. Walking, riding	4.6	4.6
12. En route to work	6.6	7.3
13. Domestic chores	9.5	6.1
14. Home games	0.9	1.4
15. Radio	1.5	2.0
16. Phonograph	1.9	1.0
17. Other music	0.8	0.6
18. Newspapers	3.6	4.7
19. Books, magazines	3.5	3.1
20. School	0.2	0.9

TABLE 15

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	SEX GROUPS	
	Women	Men
1. Civic affairs	2.8 hrs.	2.0 hrs.
2. Religious	2.8	2.7
3. Club, lodge, labor union	3.1	3.3
4. Athletic participation	3.1	4.9
5. Watching athletics	2.2	2.3
6. Public dances	5.4	3.9
7. Pool hall	2.0	2.4
8. Motion picture	3.7	3.3
9. Stage	2.7	2.5
10. Visiting	4.8	4.9
11. Walking, riding	6.0	5.9
12. En route to work	6.9	7.5
13. Domestic chores	11.4	6.9
14. Home games	3.0	3.2
15. Radio	5.2	5.4
16. Phonograph	3.9	2.2
17. Other music	3.0	3.0
18. Newspapers	3.8	5.1
19. Books, magazines	5.2	4.4
20. School	4.6	5.8

TABLE 16

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED  
PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

	Sex groups	
	Women	Men
Mean number of leisure occupations reported	9.5	10.7

\*\*\*

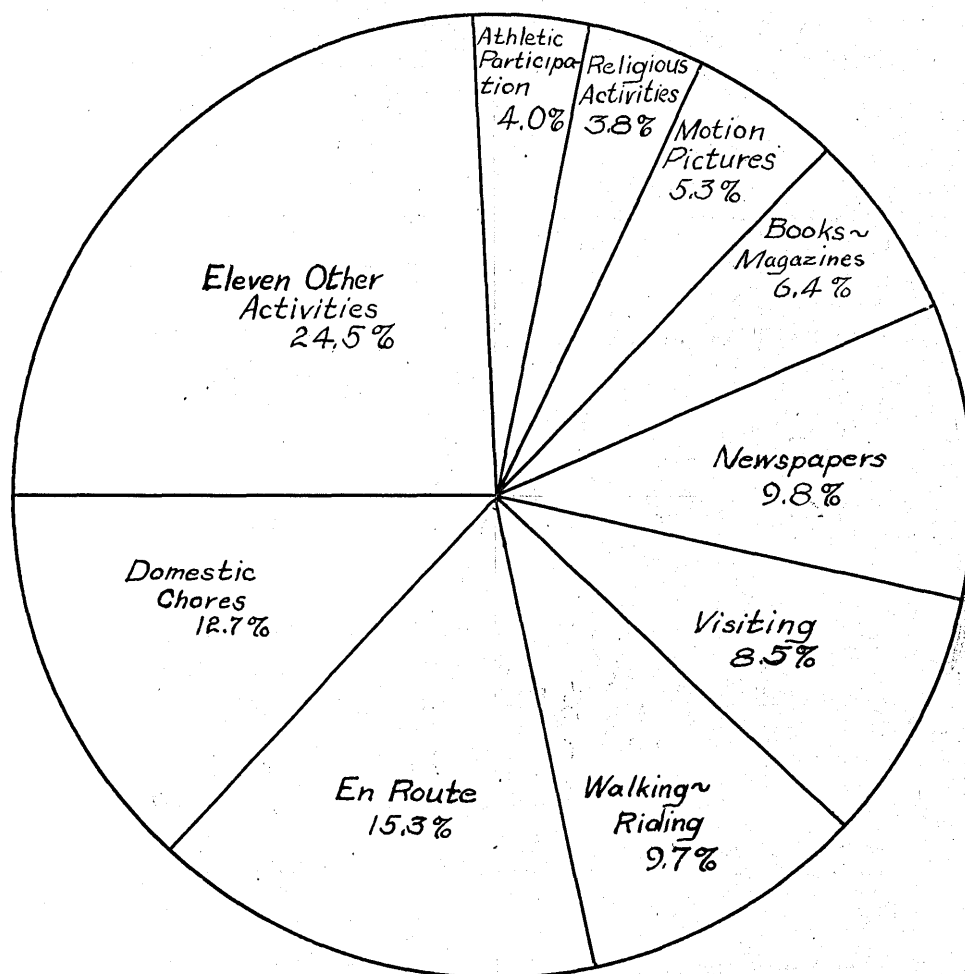
TABLE 17

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR  
BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

	SEX GROUPS	
	Women	Men
Mean number of hours per week accounted for	48.9	47.8

\*\*\*

## MEN



DISTRIBUTION OF MEN'S LEISURE TIME BETWEEN NINE LEISURE OCCUPATIONS\*

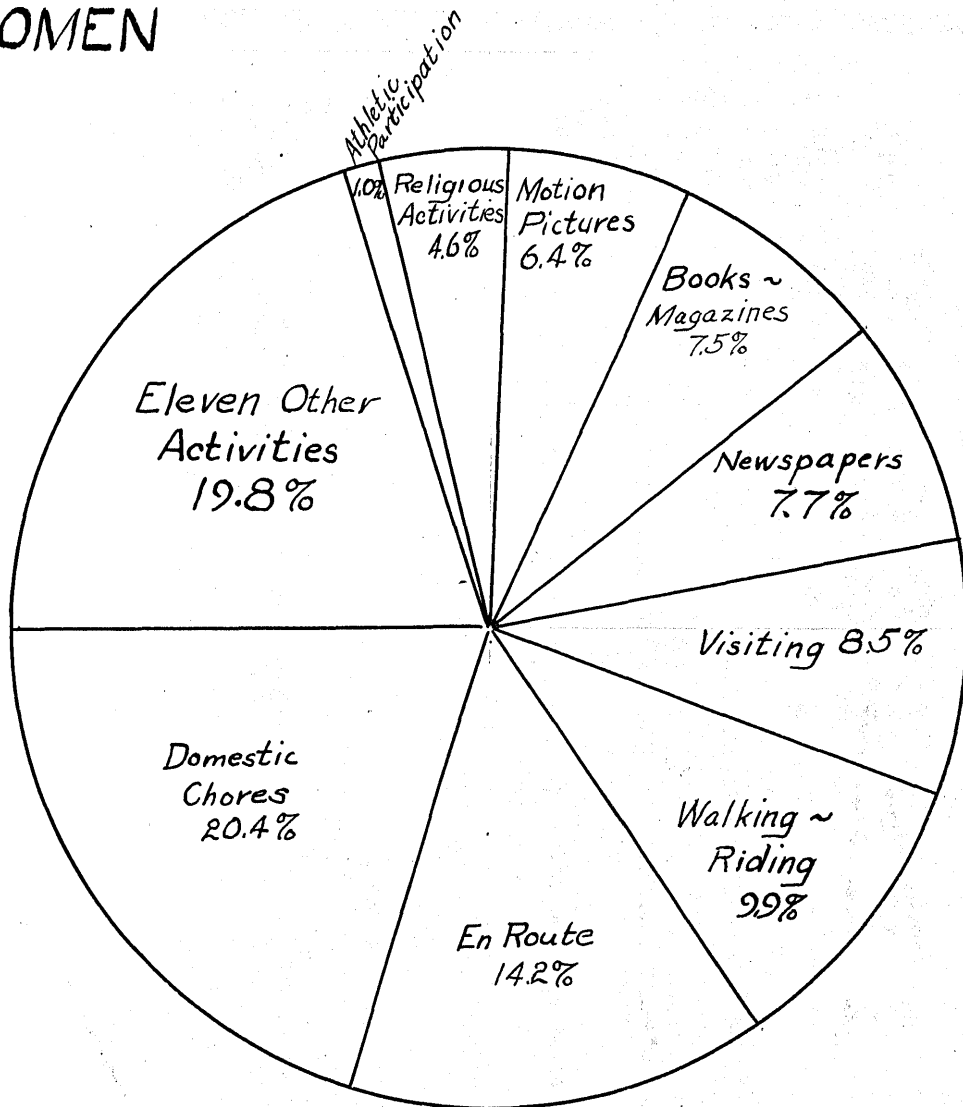
III,  $\frac{C}{A}$

Taken from Table 14

GRAPH 19

Compare with Graph 20. Also See page 80.

## WOMEN



DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN'S LEISURE TIME BETWEEN NINE LEISURE OCCUPATIONS\*

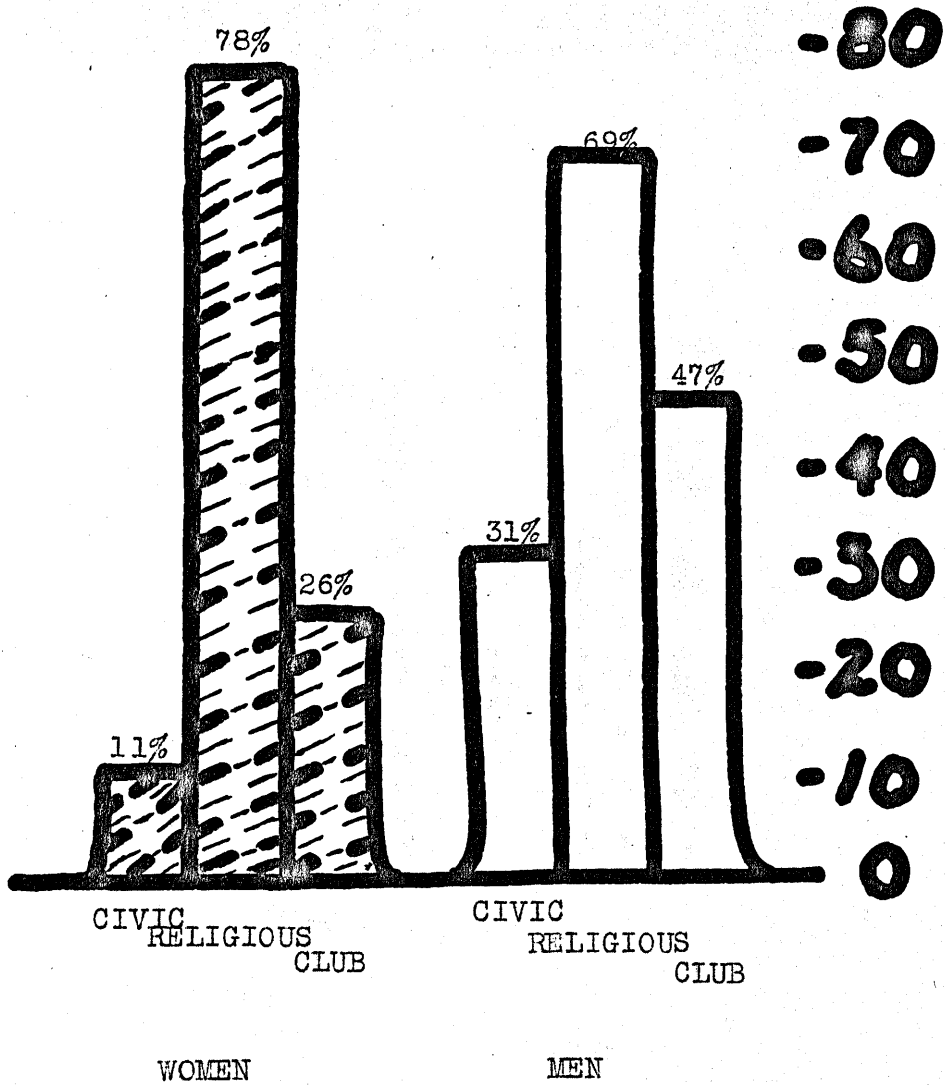
III,  $\frac{C}{A}$

Taken from Table 14

GRAPH 20

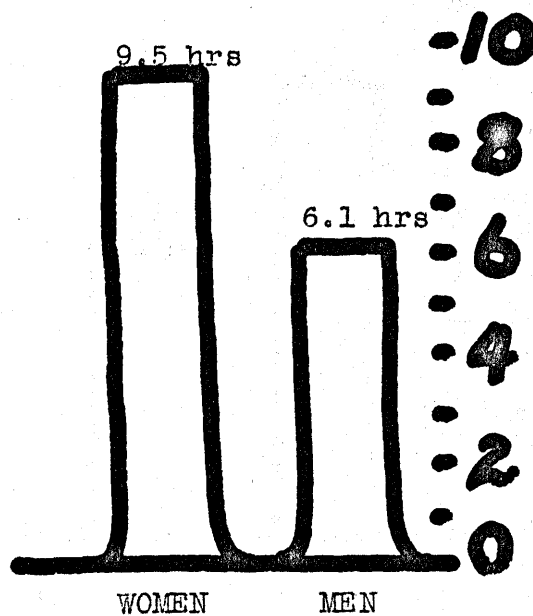
\* Compare with Graph 19. Also see page 80.

# ORGANIZED GROUPS



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX+GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

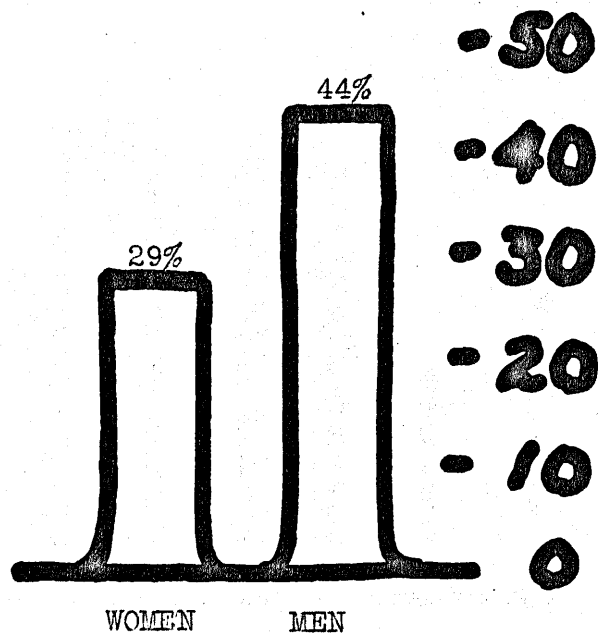
# DOMESTIC CHORES



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO SEX-GROUPS



# HOME GAMES



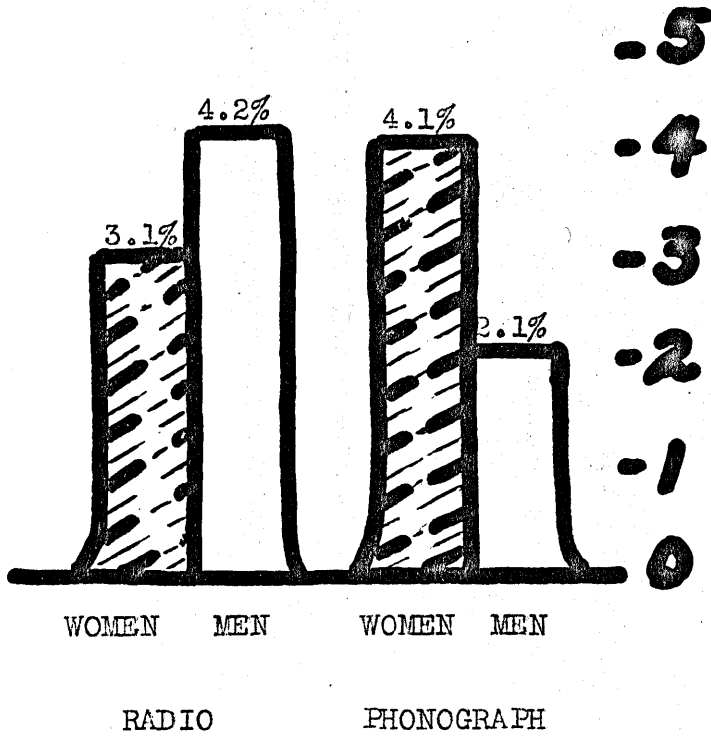
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH SEX-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 11

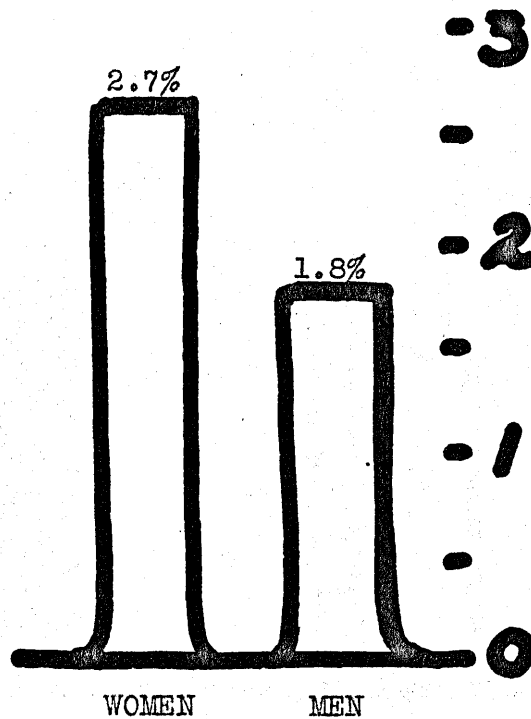
GRAPH 23

# RADIO vs PHONOGRAPH



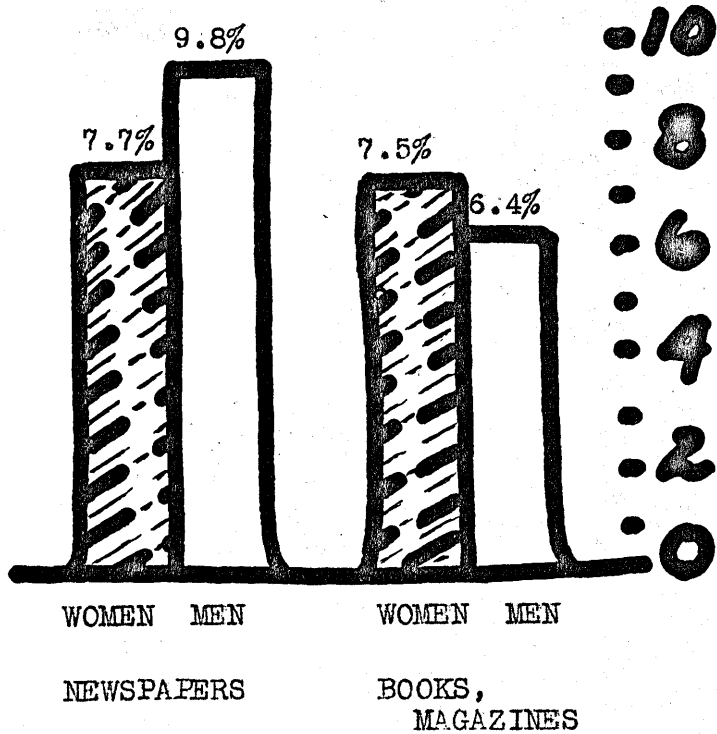
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH SEX+-GROUP SENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MUSIC!



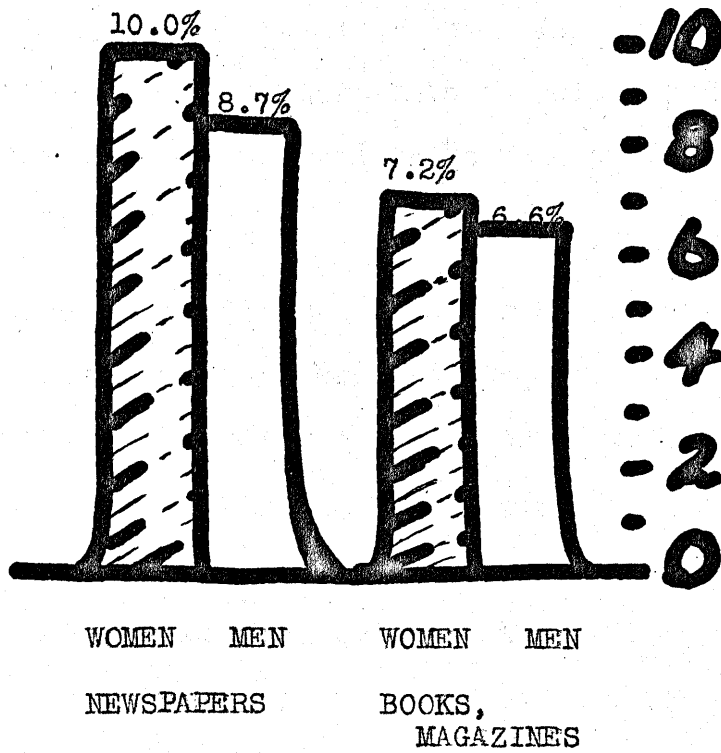
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO SEX  
GROUPS

# NEWSPAPERS -VS- BOOKS & MAGAZINES



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH SEX-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# READING



THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO SEX GROUPS

THE RELATION OF MARITAL STATE TO THE EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE

--

Tables 18 to 24 and graphs 28 to 34 show the relation obtained between marital state and expenditure of leisure. The same sort of differences between married and unmarried as between older and younger workers can be observed. This is probably due to the fact that the married workers in this group are the older ones.

Some might attempt to conclude from these data the relation existant between home life and the expenditure of leisure but such interpretation is not justified in a strict sense since it is possible that more of the young un-married workers may live in parental or home environment than of the older married workers. The home life of the latter, even if with husband or wife, may be of the most limited nature. In fact, with a low-paid working group such as the one under treatment, marriage may be the very economic factor that compels living in kitchenette apartments and similiar abbreviated "homes." For

a better index of the relation between home life and expenditure of leisure the chapter on domestic state should be consulted.

Graph 28 shows the popularity of watching athletics with married workers and ~~the~~ likewise indicates that un-married workers prefer participation in athletics to the role of spectators.

Graph 29 shows the greater choice percentage of both types of theater with un-married workers. Graph 30 shows the same emphasis on the basis of the percentage of total leisure.

Graph 31 indicates that the single excel the married workers in musical participation of the three types considered. \*

(1)

Graph 32 shows the relative popularity of the public dance with married and single workers. Married workers seem to have more odd jobs about the house to take their time according to graph 23. This is not evidence of intensified home life however.

---

(1) Cf. question 17, questionnaire, page 16.

The married workers have a greater time percentage in both listed types of reading according to graph 34. It is surprising to note that they spend a considerably greater percentage of their total leisure reading books and magazines than to the un-married workers while graph 8 (p 67) indicates a larger percentage for the younger workers. Here, at least, is a characteristic common to married workers and young workers. The exact nature of this characteristic could be revealed by combining the age and marital state tabulations, e.g. making two age analyzations, one for married and one for single workers. Doubtless, such statistical treatment throughout the study would reveal other phenomena not shown by the present methods. The ferreting of facts embedded in such complexities is left to other studies whose source material is more valid than the questionnaires at hand.



TABLE 18

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH MARITAL STATE GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
1. Civic affairs	18%	14%
2. Religious activities	82	82
3. Club, lodge and labor union	38	26
4. Athletic participation	14	28
5. Watching athletics	34	26
6. Public dance	10	24
7. Pool hall	6	6
8. Motion picture	70	84
9. Stage	34	54
10. Visiting	80	84
11. Walking, riding	84	88
12. En route to work	98	94
13. Domestic chores	96	90
14. Home games	50	44
15. Radio	32	34
16. Phonograph	46	60
17. Other music	16	36
18. Newspapers	100	92
19. Books, magazines	76	66
20. School	10	6

TABLE 19.

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF  
 LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO MARITAL  
 STATE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
1. Civic affairs	1.8%	1.4%
2. Religious activities	8.2	7.9
3. Club, lodge and labor union	3.8	2.5
4. Athletic participation	1.3	2.7
5. Watching athletics	3.4	3.5
6. Public dance	1.0	2.3
7. Pool hall	0.6	0.6
8. Motion picture	7.0	8.1
9. Stage	3.4	5.2
10. Visiting	8.0	8.1
11. Walking, riding	8.5	8.8
12. En route to work	9.9	9.1
13. Domestic chores	9.7	8.7
14. Home games	5.0	4.2
15. Radio	3.2	3.3
16. Phonograph	4.6	5.8
17. Other music	1.6	3.5
18. Newspapers	10.1	8.9
19. Books, magazines	7.6	6.4
20. School	1.0	0.6
TOTALS	99.7%	100.1%

TABLE 20

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH MARITAL STATE GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
1. Civic affairs	0.7%	0.3%
2. Religious activities	2.8	5.4
3. Club, lodge and labor union	1.8	1.9
4. Athletic participation	1.3	1.8
5. Watching athletics	1.7	1.4
6. Dance	0.7	2.2
7. Pool hall	0.3	0.4
8. Motion picture	3.7	7.3
9. Stage	1.4	2.9
10. Visiting	7.5	10.6
11. Walking, riding	10.5	12.6
12. En route to work	12.9	11.4
13. Domestic chores	27.6	14.5
14. Home games	3.5	2.7
15. Radio	3.0	3.1
16. Phonograph	2.0	4.1
17. Other music	0.7	3.0
18. Newspapers	9.2	8.5
19. Books, magazines	7.3	5.0
20. School	1.0	0.9
TOTALS	99.6%	100.0%

TABLE 21

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
1. Civic affairs	0.3 hrs.	0.2 hrs.
2. Religious activities	1.4	2.44
3. Club, lodge and labor union	0.9	0.9
4. Athletic participation	0.6	0.8
5. Watching athletics	0.8	0.6
6. Public dance	0.3	1.0
7. Pool halls	0.2	0.2
8. Motion picture	1.8	3.3
9. Stage	0.7	1.3
10. Visiting	3.6	4.8
11. Walking and riding	5.1	5.7
12. En route to work	6.2	5.2
13. Domestic chores	13.2	6.6
14. Home games	1.7	1.2
15. Radio	1.5	1.4
16. Phonograph	1.0	1.9
17. Other music	0.3	1.4
18. Newspapers	4.4	3.8
19. Books, magazines	3.5	2.2
20. School	0.5	0.4

TABLE 22

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
1. Civic affairs	2.0 hrs.	1.1 hrs.
2. Religious activities	1.7	3.0
3. Club, lodge and labor union	2.3	3.2
4. Athletic participation	4.3	2.9
5. Watching athletics	2.4	2.4
6. Public dance	3.4	4.2
7. Pool hall	2.7	3.3
8. Motion picture	2.5	4.0
9. Stage	1.9	2.5
10. Visiting	4.5	5.8
11. Walking and riding	3.6	6.6
12. En route to work	6.3	3.4
13. Domestic chores	13.5	7.3
14. Home games	3.3	2.8
15. Radio	4.6	4.2
16. Phonograph	2.1	3.1
17. Other music	1.9	3.8
18. Newspapers	4.4	4.2
19. Books and magazines	4.6	3.6
20. School	4.6	7.0

TABLE 23

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED  
PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATE GROUPS

	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
Mean number of leisure occupations reported	9.9	10.3

\*\*

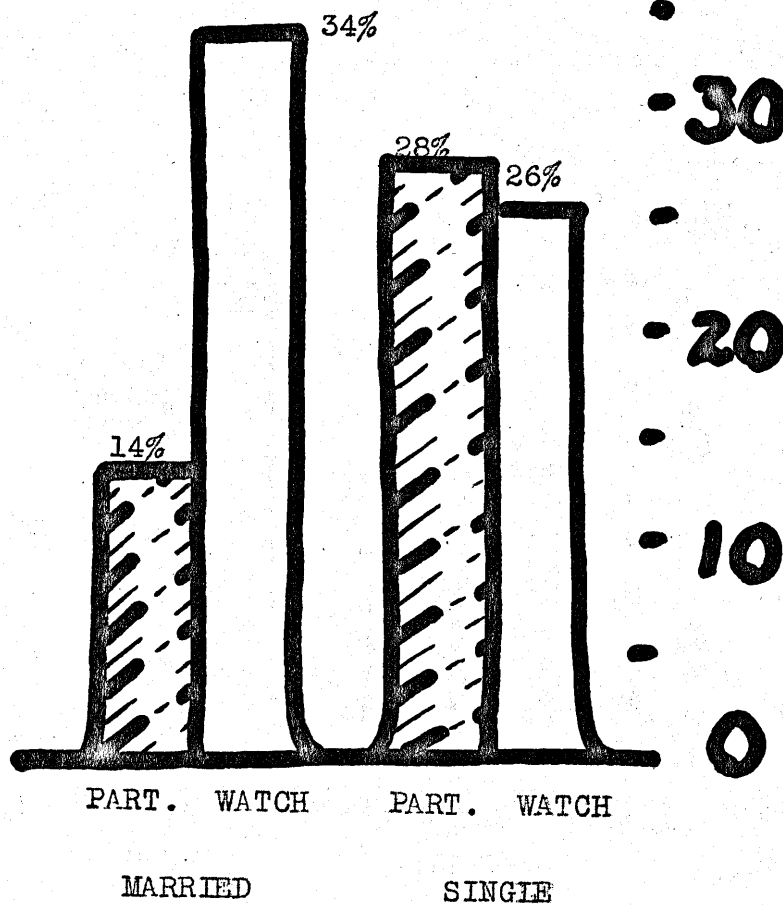
TABLE 24

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR  
BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATE GROUPS

	MARITAL STATE GROUPS	
	Married	Single
Mean number of hours per week accounted for	47.7	45.4

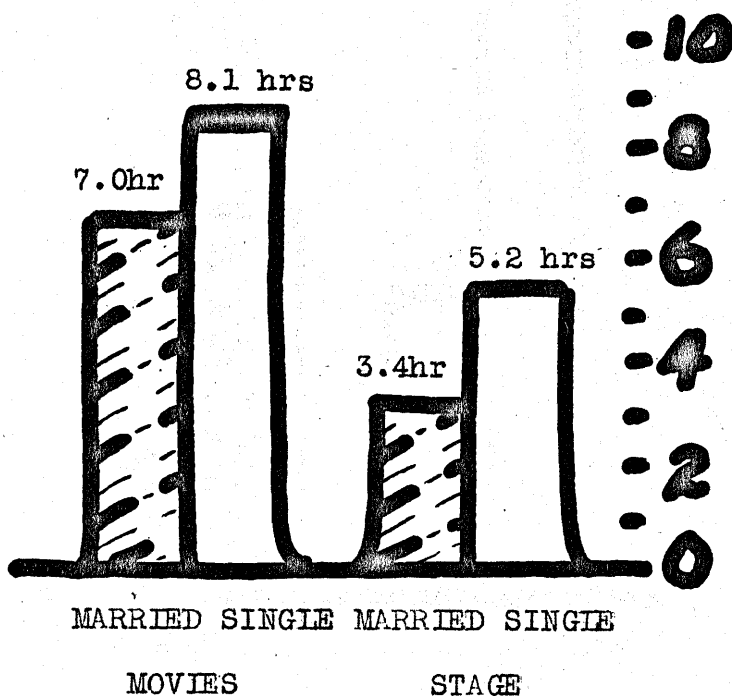
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# PARTICIPATION IN WATCHING ATHLETICS



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH MARITAL STATE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

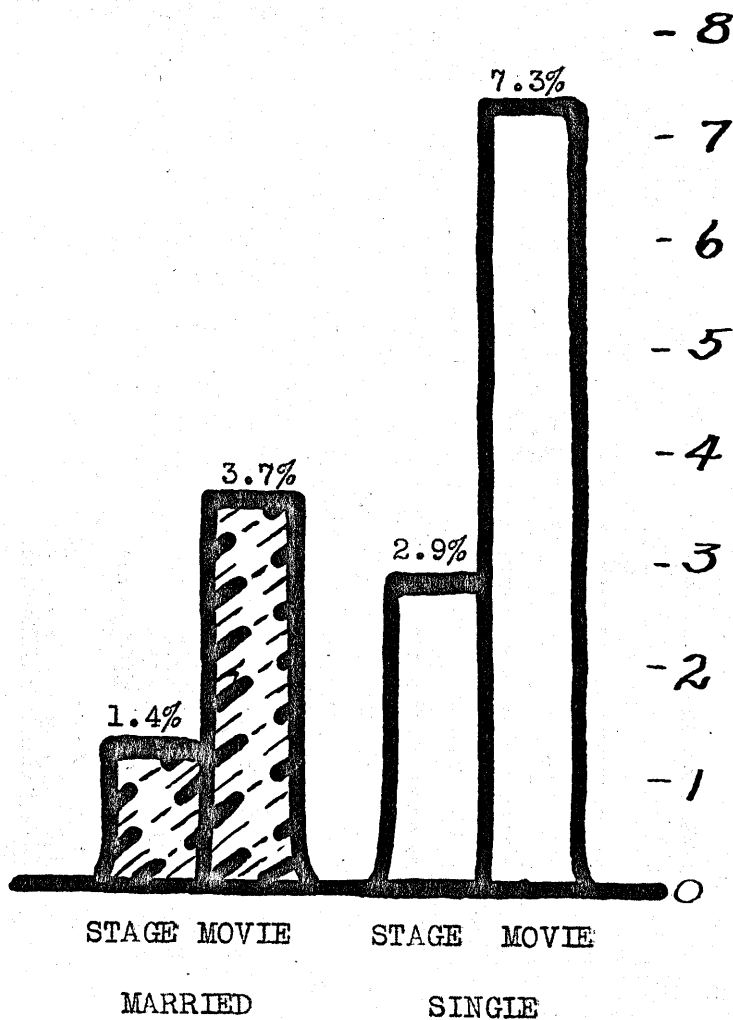
# THEATER



THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO  
MARITAL STATE-GROUPS

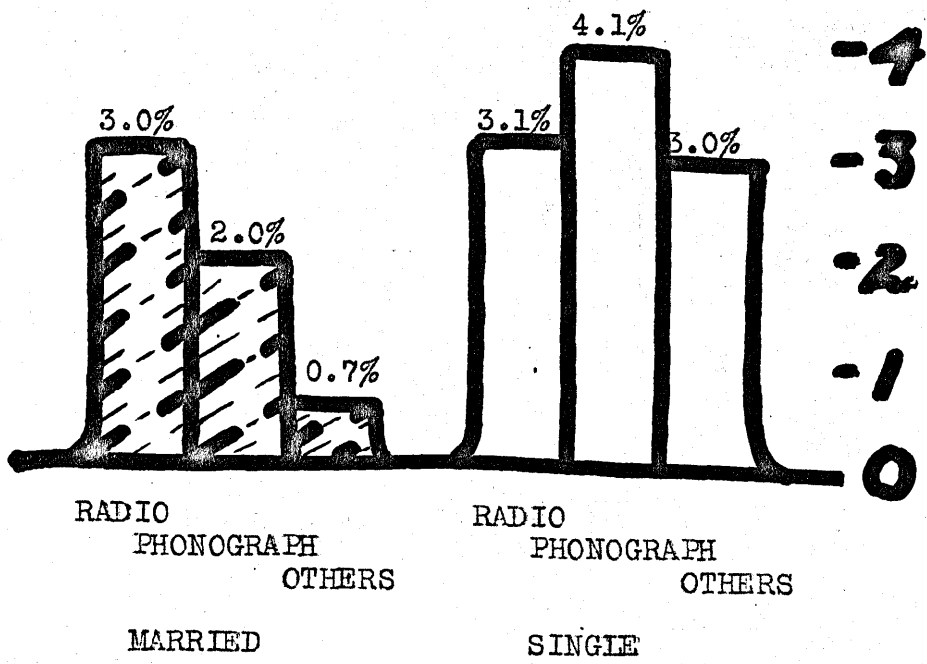


# THEATERS



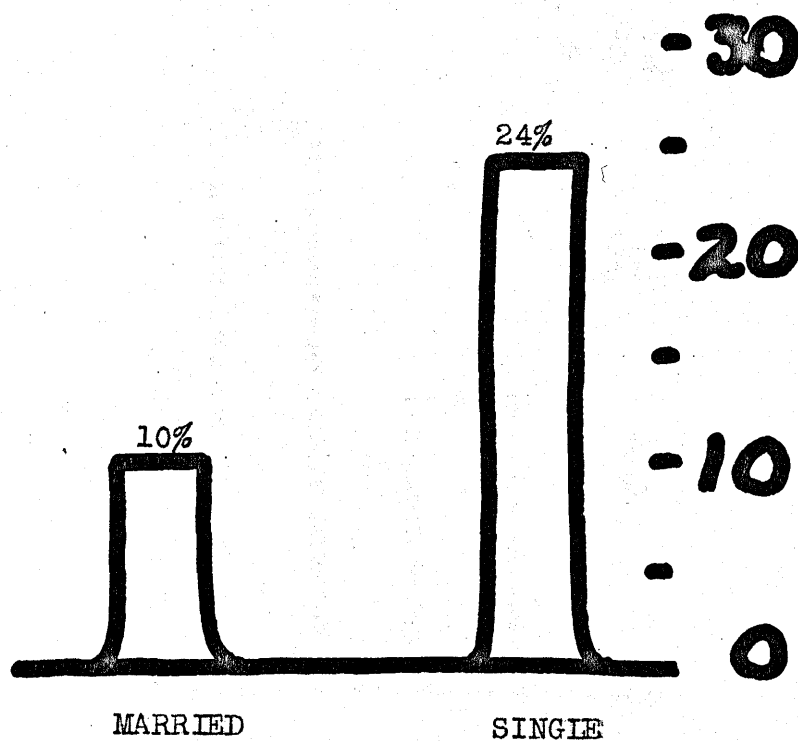
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH MARITAL STATE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# Music!



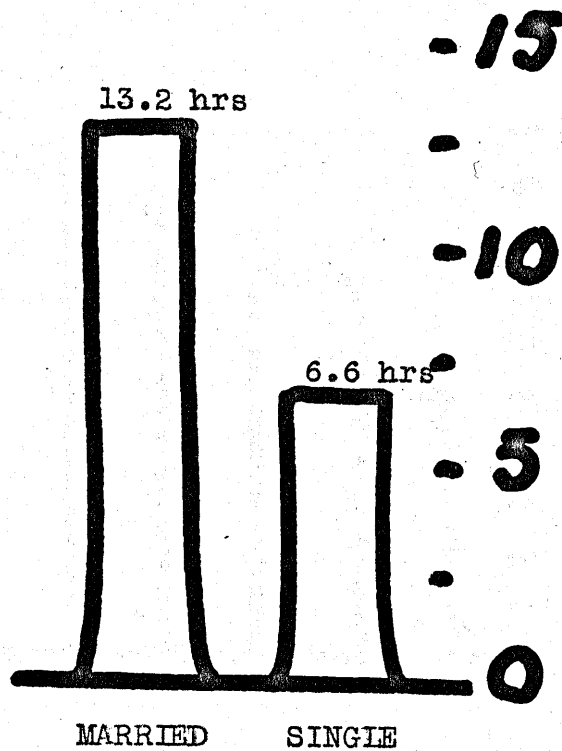
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH MARITAL STATE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# DANCE —



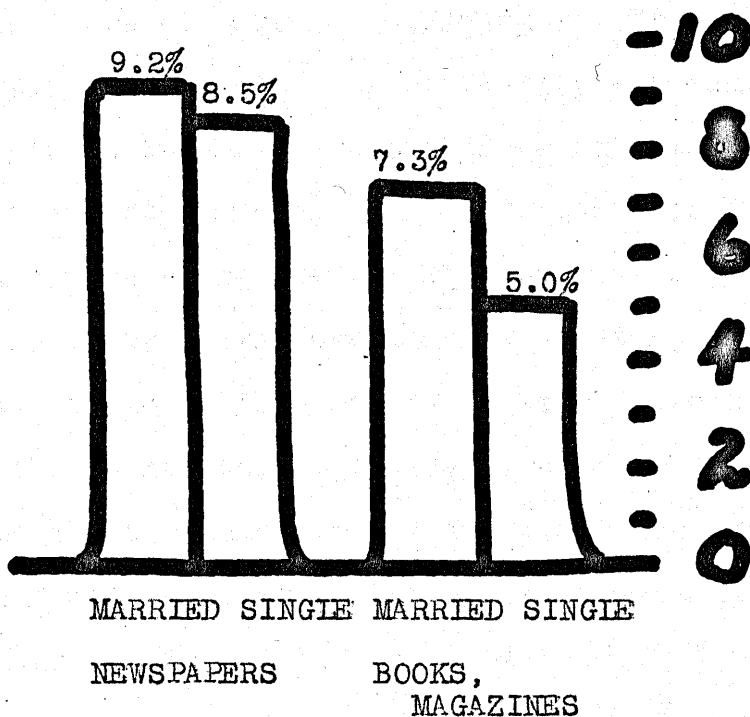
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH MARITAL STATE-GROUP  
PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

# DOMESTIC CHORES



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MARITAL STATE-GROUPS

# READING



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH MARITAL STATE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

THE RELATION OF DOMESTIC STATE TO THE  
EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE (1)

Tables 25 to 31, inclusive, and Graphs 35 to 38, inclusive, show the relation obtained between living with family or relatives and the expenditure of leisure according to the leisure occupations listed. The similarity between the two groups in this case should be noted. One might expect commercialized activities to be more common among the workers not living with family or relatives but such is not the case if we are to believe Tables 25 to 31, inclusive. One should not assume finally from this characteristic in the tables that "home influence" is irrelevant to leisure occupation since many of the workers who do not live with kin may live with friends in an environment of "home influence." There is, however, in the following tables, some considerable evidence tending to show a paucity of relationship between home-like environment

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(1) Compiled from answers to the question, "Do you live with your family or relatives?"  
Questionnaire p 15

and expenditure of leisure among workers. (1) Even such a leisure occupation as doing odd jobs about the house seems to command a place of equal importance with both groups (Graph 38). Reading seems to be nearly as much emphasized with one group as with another (Graph 37). In the case of exercising musical skill (Graph 36) those living with relatives seem to be more active, probably because of better piano facilities where there are several people closely enough related to have such as common property. In the matter of participating in club activities (in these data, usually labor unions since a number of the questionnaires were filled out in union meetings) those living with relatives seem to be more active (Graph 35).

---

(1) See Summary pp 186 - 210 also p 299

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$  (See page 41)

TABLE 25

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH DOMESTIC STATE GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(50 questionnaires in each random sample)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC STATE GROUP	
	AT HOME	NOT AT HOME
1. Civic affairs	16	14
2. Religious	82	76
3. Club	40	26
4. Athletic part'cn	32	22
5. Watch. athletics	26	32
6. Dance	14	16
7. Pool hall	4	8
8. Motion picture	82	80
9. Stage	40	50
10. Visiting	84	78
11. Walking, riding	84	76
12. En route	94	100
13. Chores	92	88
14. Home games	48	46
15. Radio	32	24
16. Phonograph	42	44
17. Music	32	24
18. Newspapers	96	94
19. Books, magazines	76	82
20. School	6	6



TABLE 26

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC  
STATE-GROUPS

---

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC STATE-GROUPS	
	AT HOME	NOT AT HOME
1. Civic affairs	1.6	1.4
2. Religious	8.0	7.8
3. Club	3.9	2.7
4. Athletic part'on	3.1	2.2
5. Watch. athletics	2.5	3.3
6. Dance	1.4	1.6
7. Pool hall	0.4	0.8
8. Motion picture	8.0	8.2
9. Stage	3.9	5.1
10. Visiting*	8.2	8.0
11. Walking, riding	8.2	7.8
12. En route	9.2	10.2
13. Chores	9.0	9.0
14. Home games	4.7	4.7
15. Radio	3.1	2.5
16. Phonograph	4.1	4.5
17. Music	3.1	2.4
18. Newspapers	9.4	9.6
19. Books, magazines	7.4	8.4
20. School	0.6	0.6
TOTALS	99.8	99.8

TABLE 27

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH AGE GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC STATE-GROUP	
	AT HOME	NOT AT HOME
1. Civic affairs	1.4	1.0
2. Religious	5.9	4.2
3. Club	2.2	1.5
4. Athletic part'cn	2.5	1.3
5. Watch. athletics	3.4	2.1
6. Dance	1.9	1.7
7. Pool hall	0.1	0.3
8. Motion picture	3.2	7.6
9. Stage	2.4	3.0
10. Visiting	9.8	9.8
11. Walking, riding	10.6	12.9
12. En route	12.0	11.2
13. Domestic chores	13.6	13.5
14. Home games	3.9	3.3
15. Radio	3.8	3.1
16. Phonograph	3.3	2.7
17. Music	3.3	1.6
18. Newspapers	7.8	10.2
19. Books, magazines	7.9	8.5
20. School	1.0	0.4
TOTALS	100.0%	99.7%

TABLE 28

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC STATE GROUP

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC STATE GROUP	
	AT HOME	NOT AT HOME
1. Civic affairs	.64	.44
2. Religious	2.66	1.87
3. Club	.98	.66
4. Athletic part'cn.	1.12	.58
5. Watch. athletics	1.54	.94
6. Dance	.86	.76
7. Pool hall	.06	.12
8. Motion picture	1.42	3.34
9. Stage	1.07	1.34
10. Visiting	4.38	4.32
11. Walking, riding	4.76	5.68
12. En route	5.38	4.92
13. Domestic chores	6.12	5.92
14. Home games	1.76	1.43
15. Radio	1.70	1.35
16. Phonograph	1.47	1.19
17. Music	1.50	.70
18. Newspapers	3.51	4.51
19. Books, magazines	3.54	3.70
20. School	.44	.20

TABLE 29

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC STATE GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DOMESTIC STATE GROUP	
	AT HOME	NOT AT HOME
1. Civic affairs	4.0	3.1
2. Religious	3.2	2.5
3. Club	2.4	2.5
4. Athletic part'en	3.5	2.2
5. Watch. athletics	5.9	2.9
6. Dance	6.1	4.7
7. Pool hall	1.5	2.5
8. Motion picture	1.7	4.2
9. Stage	2.6	2.7
10. Visiting	5.2	5.5
11. Walking, riding	5.7	7.5
12. En route to work	5.7	4.9
13. Domestic chores	6.6	6.7
14. Home games	3.7	3.1
15. Radio	5.3	5.6
16. Phonograph	3.5	2.7
17. Music	4.7	2.9
18. Newspapers	3.7	4.7
19. Books, magazines	4.7	4.6
20. School	7.4	3.3

TABLE 30

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED  
PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC  
STATE GROUPS

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	DOMESTIC STATE GROUPS	
	WITH RELATIVES	NOT WITH RELATIVES
Mean number of leisure occupations reported	10.2	9.8

TABLE 31

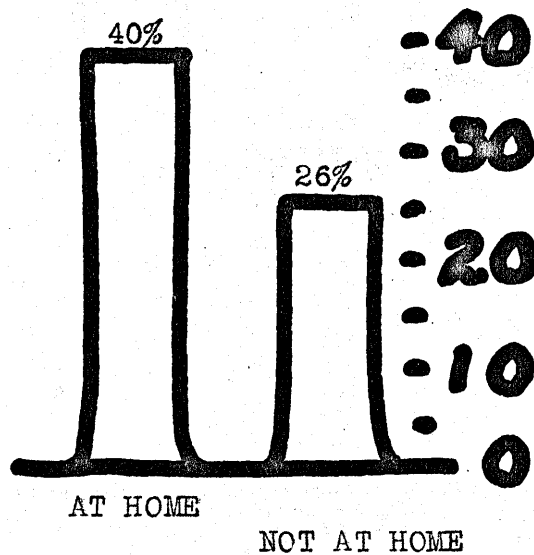
THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR  
BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO DOMESTIC  
STATE GROUPS

---

	DOMESTIC STATE GROUPS	
	WITH RELATIVES	NOT WITH RELATIVES
Mean number of hours per week accounted for	47.7	45.4

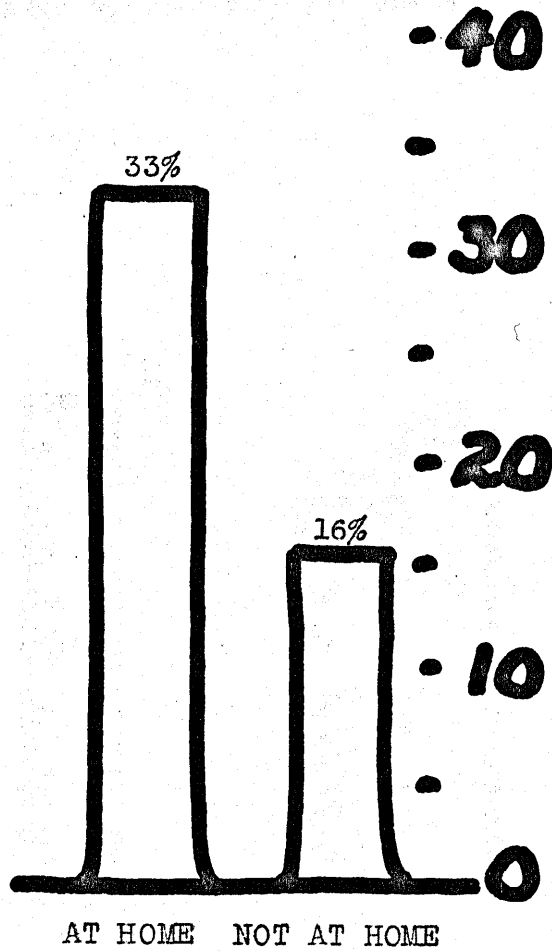
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**CLUB -**  
**LODGE -**  
**LABOR UNION -**



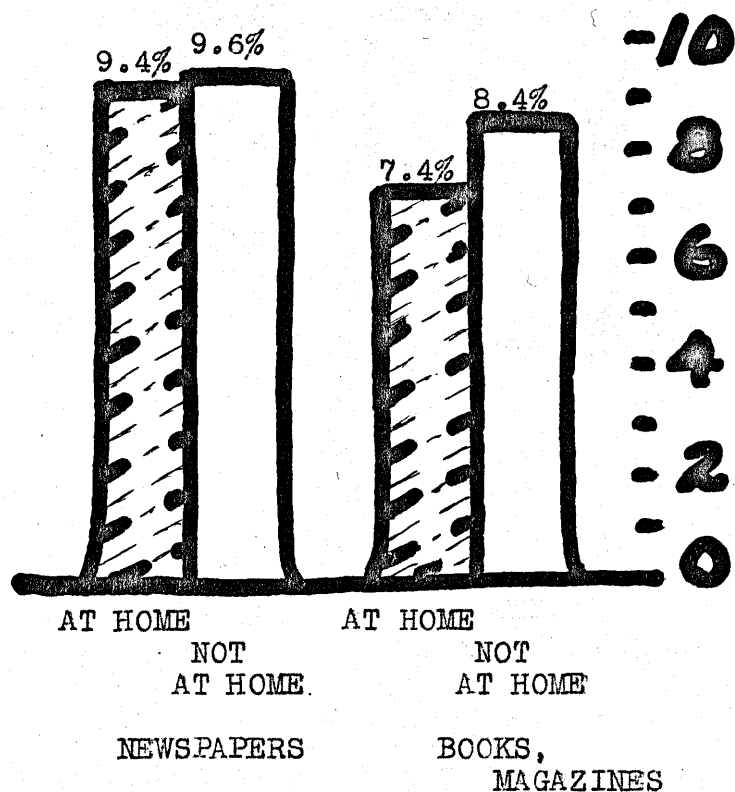
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH DOMESTIC STATE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MUSIC



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH DOMESTIC STATE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

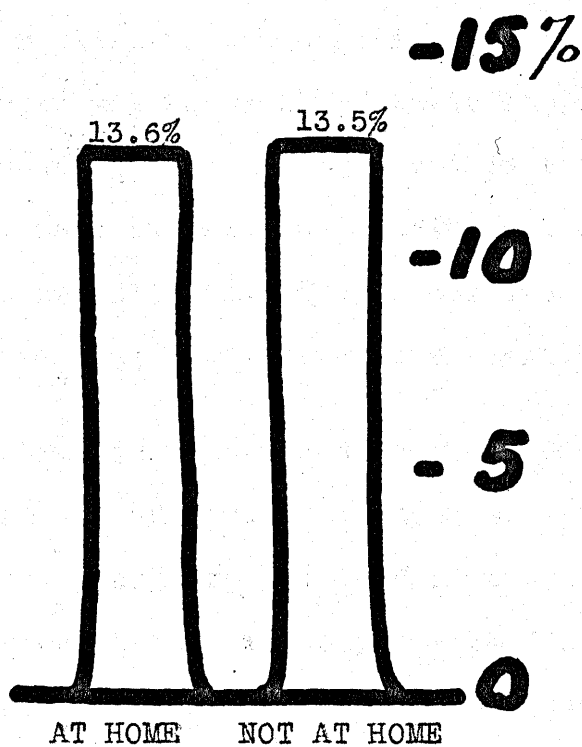
# NEWSPAPERS ~ vs.~ BOOKS & MAGAZINES



THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THESE TYPES  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED ACCORDING TO  
DOMESTIC STATE-GROUPS



# DOMESTIC CHORES



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH DOMESTIC STATE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

THE RELATION OF DEPENDENTS TO THE EXPENDITURE  
OF LEISURE

Another measure of the strength of home ties might be the number of people wholly or partially dependent upon each worker. In tables 32 to 38, inclusive, the workers have been analyzed on the basis of their replies to the question, "How many people depend upon you for most of their support?" (1) Those having no dependents are analyzed in the first column of each table, those having one dependent, in the second, etc. Graphs 39, 40, 41 and 42 illustrate some features of the tables.

Irregularities in the curves shown on Graph 39 might lead one to suspect that the data represents discrete groups rather than successive groups, e. g. those having two dependents differ greatly from those having three dependents, due, perhaps, to other factors of a causative nature, so that the curves do not represent the progression which follows by adding dependents to the worker but rather the comparison of unique groups.

(1) The complete question and answer blank is shown in the questionnaire on page 15

If, however, the curves do show continuous data, a tendency for activity in civic and club affairs to increase with dependents is shown.

Graph 40 indicates that public dancing is most popular with those having at least one dependent. This conclusion may be expected by some readers.

Radio (Graph 41) seems to increase in popularity with the increase in the number of people dependent upon the workers until family responsibilities begin to crowd the worker's time.

Domestic chores have little relation to the number of dependents according to Graph 42.

TABLE 32

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH DEPENDENT GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DEPENDENT GROUP				
	0	NO. OF 1	2	3	4
1. Civic affairs	9	14	23	20	23
2. Religious	80	83	77	74	71
3. Club	17	29	29	40	34
4. Athletic part'cn	20	34	29	26	31
5. Watch. athletics	23	43	43	31	37
6. Dance	14	43	20	11	9
7. Pool hall	0	3	6	14	0
8. Motion picture	86	89	83	66	66
9. Stage	46	52	31	31	23
10. Visiting	77	89	86	74	71
11. Walking, riding	83	91	80	63	69
12. En route	97	94	100	97	94
13. Domestic chores	74	94	94	80	77
14. Home games	26	46	54	46	31
15. Radio	31	34	46	29	23
16. Phonograph	57	60	49	29	46
17. Music	37	26	29	11	17
18. Newspapers	97	94	94	97	91
19. Books, Magazines	57	80	74	57	69
20. School	0	11	11	9	9

TABLE 33

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO DE-  
PENDENT GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DEPENDENT GROUP				
	0	1	2	3	4
1. Civic affairs	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.6
2. Religious	8.6	7.6	7.3	8.1	8.0
3. Club	1.8	2.6	2.7	4.4	3.8
4. Athletic part'cn	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.5
5. Watch. athletics	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.2
6. Dance	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0
7. Pool hall	0	0.3	0.6	1.5	0
8. Motion picture	9.3	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.4
9. Stage	5.0	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.6
10. Visiting	8.3	8.2	9.1	8.1	8.0
11. Walking, riding	8.9	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.7
12. En route	10.4	8.7	9.4	10.7	10.4
13. Domestic chores	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7
14. Home games	2.8	4.2	5.1	5.2	3.5
15. Radio	3.3	3.2	4.3	3.2	2.6
16. Phonograph	6.1	5.5	4.6	3.2	5.2
17. Music	4.0	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.9
18. Newspapers	10.4	8.7	8.9	10.7	10.2
19. Books, magazines	6.1	7.4	7.0	6.3	7.7
20. School	0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOTALS	100.2	100.1	100.7	99.6	100.0

TABLE 34

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH DEPENDENT GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

--

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DEPENDENT GROUPS				
	0	1	2	3	4
1. Civic affairs	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3
2. Religious	4.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.6
3. Club	1.0	1.2	1.1	4.1	2.3
4. Athletic part'cn	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.0
5. Watch. Athletics	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.4	2.2
6. Dance	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.8
7. Pool hall	0	0.04	0.3	1.1	0
8. Motion Picture	8.1	6.7	5.6	4.9	5.7
9. Stage	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.2
10. Visiting	10.3	10.3	8.0	11.7	7.9
11. Walking, riding	16.0	11.2	8.7	6.0	8.4
12. En route	15.6	13.2	11.3	16.1	19.6
13. Domestic Chores	14.5	20.7	20.3	17.5	16.7
14. Home games	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.8	2.2
15. Radio	3.9	4.1	5.5	2.8	3.4
16. Phonograph	3.7	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.6
17. Music	3.4	1.1	1.9	0.3	2.9
18. Newspapers	3.1	6.9	7.9	12.1	3.6
19. Books, magazines	5.9	6.4	8.3	4.8	7.8
20. School	0	0.7	3.1	0.8	0.9
TOTALS	99.5	99.8	100.3	99.7	100.0

TABLE 35

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO DEPENDENT GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	DEPENDENT GROUPS				
	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS				
	0	1	2	3	4
1. Civic affairs	.14	0.2	.4	.40	0.5
2. Religious	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2
3. Club	.46	.6	.6	1.7	0.9
4. Athletic part'cn	.83	.9	0.95	1.1	1.1
5. Watch. athletics	.60	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8
6. Dance	.60	7.0	.6	0.5	0.3
7. Pool halls	00	0	.1	0.5	0
8. Motion picture	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.2
9. Stage	1.1	1.4	.7	0.6	0.8
10. Visiting	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.9	2.9
11. Walking, riding	7.1	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.1
12. En route	7.1	6.5	5.7	6.9	7.4
13. Domestic chores	6.6	10.1	10.0	7.5	6.3
14. Home games	8.1	11.0	1.6	1.7	0.8
15. Radio	1.8	20.0	2.9	1.2	1.3
16. Phonograph	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.3
17. Music	1.5	.54	1.0	0.1	1.1
18. Newspapers	1.4	3.3	4.1	5.2	1.3
19. Books, magazines	2.7	3.1	4.3	2.0	3.0
20. School	0	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.3

TABLE 36

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO INDEPENDENT GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATION	INDEPENDENT GROUP				
	0	1	2	3	4
1. Civic affairs	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
2. Religious	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.0
3. Club	2.6	2.0	2.0	4.4	2.5
4. Athletic part'cn	4.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	3.6
5. Watch. atheltics	2.6	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.2
6. Dance	4.2	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.7
7. Pool hall	0	.5	2.5	3.2	0
8. Motion pictures	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3
9. Stage	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.5
10. Visiting	6.0	5.6	4.8	6.8	4.2
11. Walking, riding	8.8	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.6
12. En route	7.3	6.9	5.7	7.2	7.9
13. Domestic chores	8.9	10.7	10.8	8.6	8.2
14. Home games	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.6	2.6
15. Radio	5.7	5.9	6.2	4.3	5.6
16. Phonograph	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.3	2.9
17. Music	4.2	2.1	3.4	1.2	6.3
18. Newspapers	1.5	3.6	4.3	5.4	1.5
19. Books, magazines	4.6	3.9	5.8	3.6	4.3
20. School	0	3.2	1.4	4.3	4.0



TABLE 37

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO DEPENDENT GROUPS

--

	DEPENDENT GROUPS (Number of dependents)				
	0	1	2	3	4
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.3	10.8	10.6	9.1	8.9

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TABLE 38

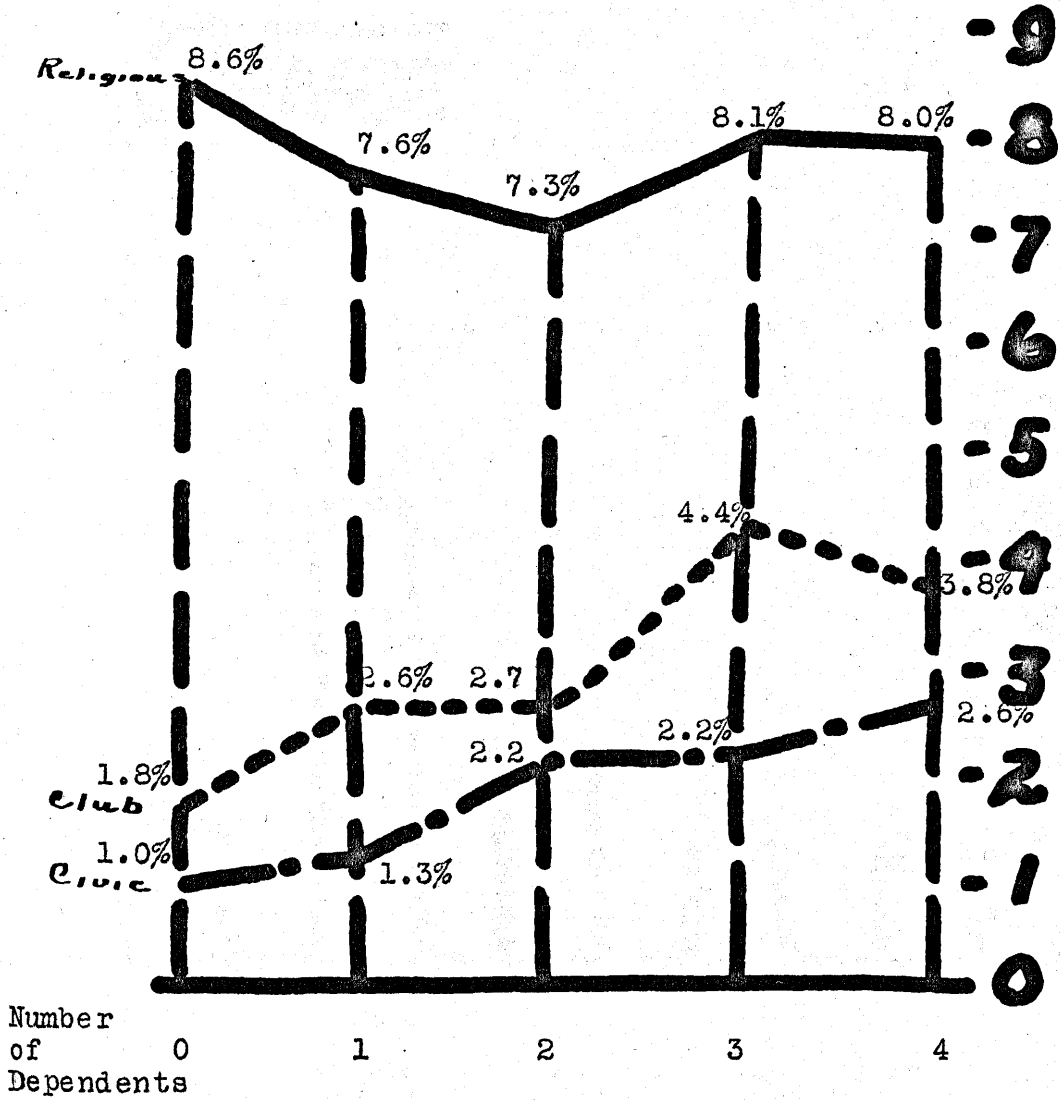
THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO DEPENDENT  
GROUPS

--

	DEPENDENT GROUPS (Number of dependents)				
	0	1	2	3	4
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	45.2	48.5	51.6	43.0	37.9

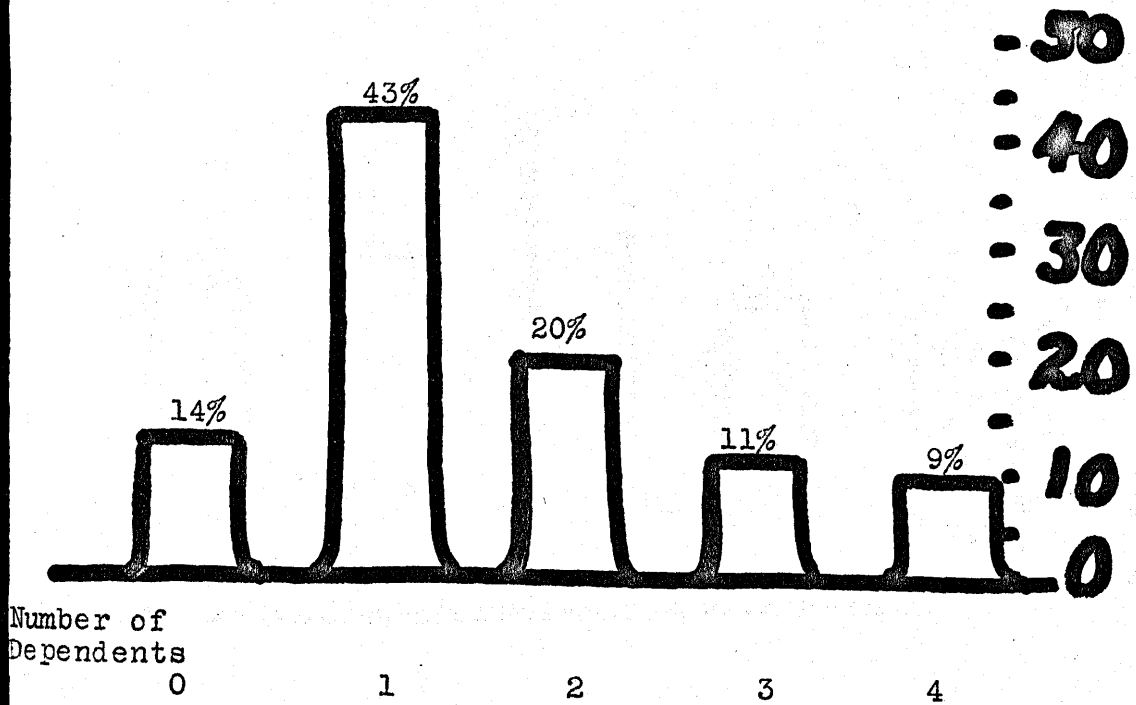
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# ORGANIZED GROUPS



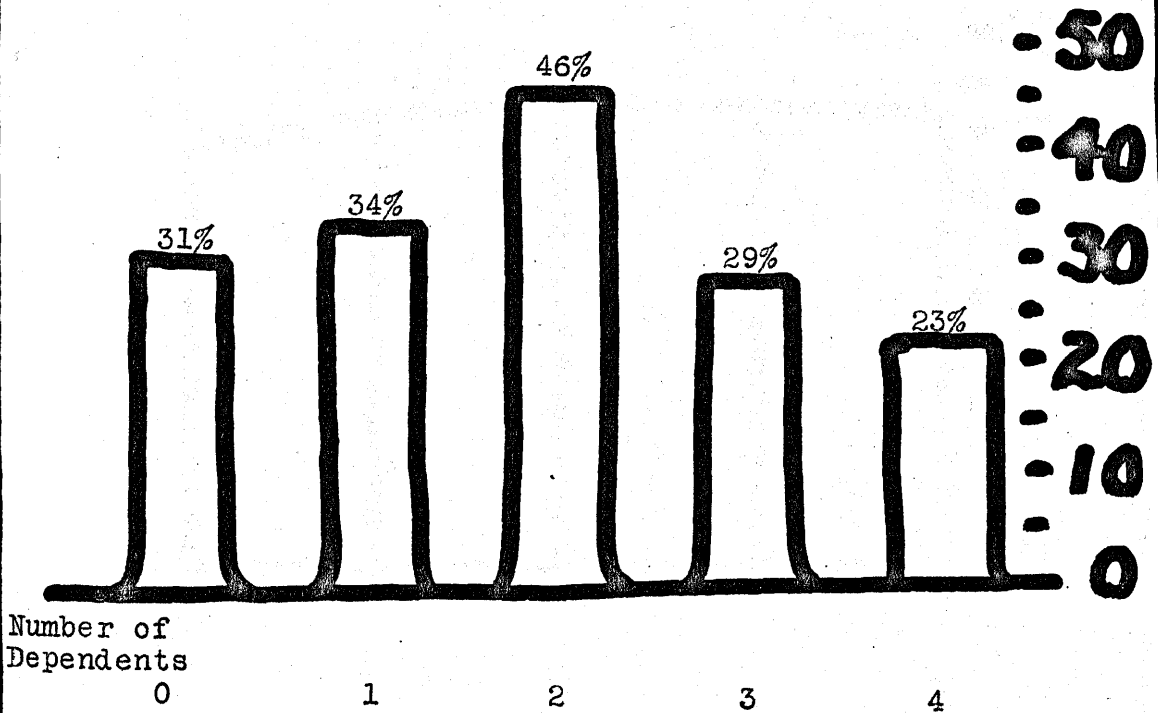
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED ACCORDING TO DEPENDENT-GROUPS

# DANCE



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH DEPENDENT-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# RADIO!



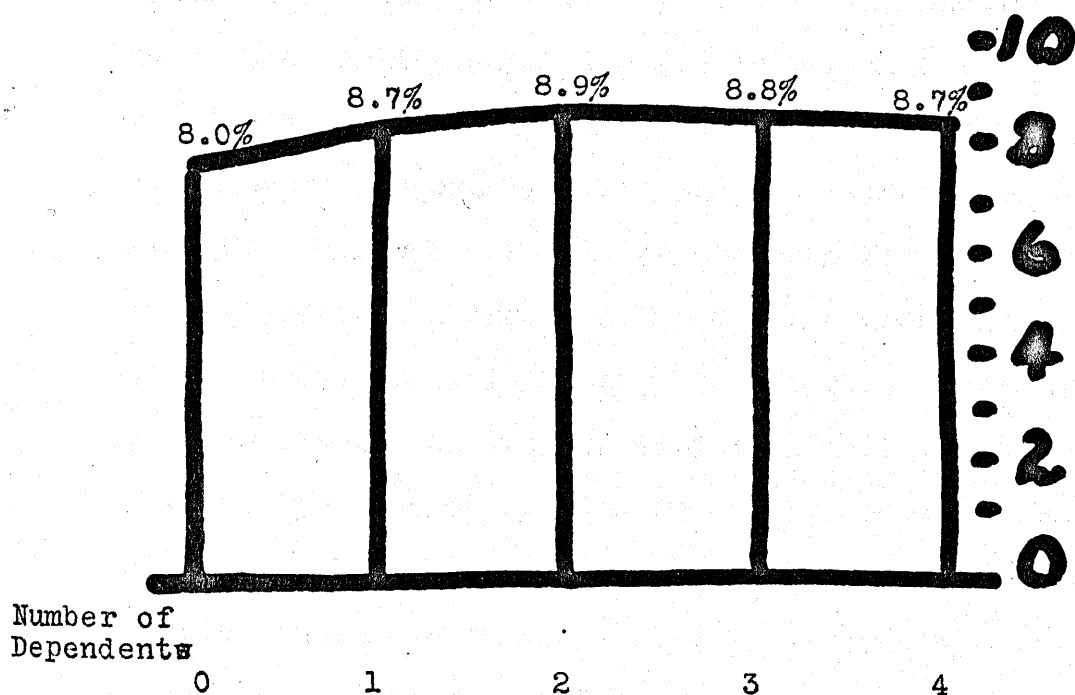
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH DEPENDENT-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 32

GRAPH 41

# DOMESTIC CHORES



THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO DE-  
PENDENT-GROUPS

THE RELATION OF HOURS OF LABOR TO THE EXPENDI-  
TURE OF LEISURE

In some respects the relation of hours of labor to the expenditure of leisure is the most important of those analyzed thus far. The number of hours spent earning wages has a direct relation to the number of hours available for leisure activities. Since the very element that makes the leisure time problem more acute in recent years, is the shortening of the working day, it might seem that a study of this type should analyze most carefully the relation between hours of labor and the expenditure of leisure. This has not been done herein for the reason that in order to secure a large range of hour-groups either an extremely large number of workers would have to be questioned or workers selected to fill out arbitrarily set quotas. The latter procedure would invalidate the other analyzations of the study by changing the whole temper of the group studied, although such procedure is frequently used by social investigators. In this study it was thought better (1) to consider the workers just as questioned. From Table 39 it can be seen that 878 or 89% of those

(1) A more reliable study of the relation of hours of labor to the expenditure of leisure is that of Dr. Bevans. cf p 19.

indicating the number of hours spent per week at work, belong in the 46 to 50 hour interval. Since the other hour intervals contain such small numbers it is altogether possible that they represent unique or spurious groups of workers and therefore the analyzations are not true analyzations of the relation of hours of labor to the expenditure of leisure. Too much significance should not be attached to the following tables.

Graph 43 is taken from tables 44 and 45 and indicates the relationship obtained between the mean number of leisure occupations reported per individual according to hour-groups and the mean number of hours per week accounted for by individuals according to hour-groups.

Graph 44 shows the relation between the mean of the lower two hour-groups and the mean of the upper two hour-groups on the basis of the percentage of total recorded leisure time spent in athletic participation. Graph 45 indicates the popularity of the motion picture with the hour-groups and also compares the means (dotted lines) of the lower two and the upper two groups.

Graph 46 seems to indicate a greater time percentage of the stage with those working the most number of hours but Graph 47 taken from a different table jeopardize such a conclusion. It must be remembered that the lowest and highest hour-groups together include less than 5% of the workers.

Graph 48 indicates popularity of home games with those who work few hours per week while Graph 49 indicates another instance of one of the out-groups revealing a spurious characteristic.

In Graph 50 a consistent result is shown with respect to the percentage of the workers who read newspapers. It seems that all of the workers who work less than 51 hours per week read the newspapers. This conclusion should be fairly valid since in the case of hours of labor every questionnaire was tabulated, no random samples being taken.



TABLE 39

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH HOUR-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION--  
(All questionnaires tabulated)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Numbers in group	23	878	60
Hours per week	Less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
1. Civic affairs	48%	5%	12%	14%
2. Religious	96	77	72	77
3. Club	26	38	13	23
4. Athletic part'cn	17	8	23	36
5. Watch. Athletics	35	38	23	32
6. Dance	22	21	12	18
7. Pool hall	4	0	3	5
8. Motion picture	70	90	73	73
9. Stage	34	51	35	45
10. Visiting	83	92	77	73
11. Walking, riding	79	85	78	64
12. En route	96	95	88	91
13. Chores	87	95	80	77
14. Home games	48	44	33	32
15. Radio	26	20	23	18
16. Phonograph	39	74	52	41
17. Music	35	31	28	36
18. Newspapers	100	100	87	82
19. Books, magazines	57	72	57	50
20. School	13	3	7	18

TABLE 40

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO HOUR-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Hours per week			
1. Civic affairs	4.7%	0.5%	1.4%	1.6%
2. Religious	9.5	7.2	8.2	8.5
3. Club	2.6	3.7	1.5	2.6
4. Athletic part'on	1.7	0.7	2.6	4.0
5. Watch. Athletics	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.6
6. Public Dance	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.0
7. Pool hall	0.4	.0	0.3	5.6
8. Motion picture	6.9	8.7	8.3	8.1
9. Stage	3.4	5.0	4.0	5.0
10. Visiting	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.1
11. Walking, riding	7.8	8.2	8.9	7.1
12. En route	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.1
13. Domestic Chores	8.6	9.2	9.1	8.5
14. Home games	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.6
15. Radio	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0
16. Phonograph	3.9	7.2	5.9	4.6
17. Other music	3.5	3.0	3.2	4.0
18. Books, magazines	5.6	7.0	6.5	5.6
19. Newspapers	9.9	9.2	9.9	9.1
20. School	1.3	0.2	0.8	2.0
TOTALS	100.5%	99.8%	99.7%	99.4%

TABLE 41

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH HOUR-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

--

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Hours per week	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
1. Civic affairs	2.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
2. Religious	6.0	4.6	2.0	5.7
3. Club	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1
4. Athletic part'cn	1.9	0.7	2.5	2.7
5. Watch. athletics	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.9
6. Dance	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.7
7. Pool hall	0.4	0	0	0.4
8. Motion picture	4.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
9. Stage	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.6
10. Visiting	7.2	8.7	10.4	10.1
11. Walking, riding	9.5	12.0	9.7	9.1
12. En route	13.0	12.8	17.1	12.2
13. Domestic chores	18.5	19.6	19.6	13.5
14. Home games	3.8	2.9	1.9	3.4
15. Radio	3.1	2.4	2.9	1.2
16. Phonograph	1.5	5.5	3.4	5.2
17. Other music	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.5
18. Newspapers	8.3	7.0	7.5	6.8
19. Books, magazines	5.9	6.3	5.8	4.4
20. School	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.9
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%

TABLE 42

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO HOUR-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Hours per week less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
1. Civic affairs	1.2hrs	0.3hrs	0.2hrs	0.3hrs
2. Religious	2.7	2.3	0.7	2.4
3. Club	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
4. Athletic part'cn	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.1
5. Watch. athletics	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2
6. Public dance	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7
7. Pool hall	0.2	0	0	0.2
8. Motion picture	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.8
9. Stage	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.5
10. Visiting	3.2	4.4	3.7	4.3
11. Walking, riding	4.3	6.0	3.5	3.8
12. En route	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.1
13. Domestic chores	8.3	9.8	7.0	5.6
14. Homes games	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.4
15. Radio	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.5
16. Phonograph	0.7	2.8	1.2	2.1
17. Other music	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9
18. Newspapers	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.8
19. Books, magazines	2.7	3.2	2.1	1.8
20. School	1.0	1.5	0.1	1.2

TABLE 43

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO HOUR-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Hours per week	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
1. Civic affairs	2.5 hrs	2.5 hrs	1.3 hrs	2.0 hrs
2. Religious	2.8	2.9	1.0	3.1
3. Club	2.7	1.7	4.0	3.8
4. Athletic part'cn	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.1
5. Watch. Athletics	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.8
6. Public dance	3.8	6.0	3.7	4.0
7. Pool hall	4.0	0	0.7	4.0
8. Motion picture	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.9
9. Stage	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.3
10. Visiting	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.8
11. Walking, riding	5.4	7.1	4.5	6.0
12. En route	6.1	4.1	6.9	5.6
13. Domestic chores	9.6	10.3	8.0	7.3
14. Home games	3.5	3.3	2.0	4.4
15. Radio	5.3	5.9	4.4	2.7
16. Phonograph	1.7	3.7	2.4	5.2
17. Other music	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.1
18. Newspapers	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.4
19. Books, magazines	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.6
20. School	7.7	6.0	1.8	6.8

TABLE 44

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO THE HOUR-GROUPS

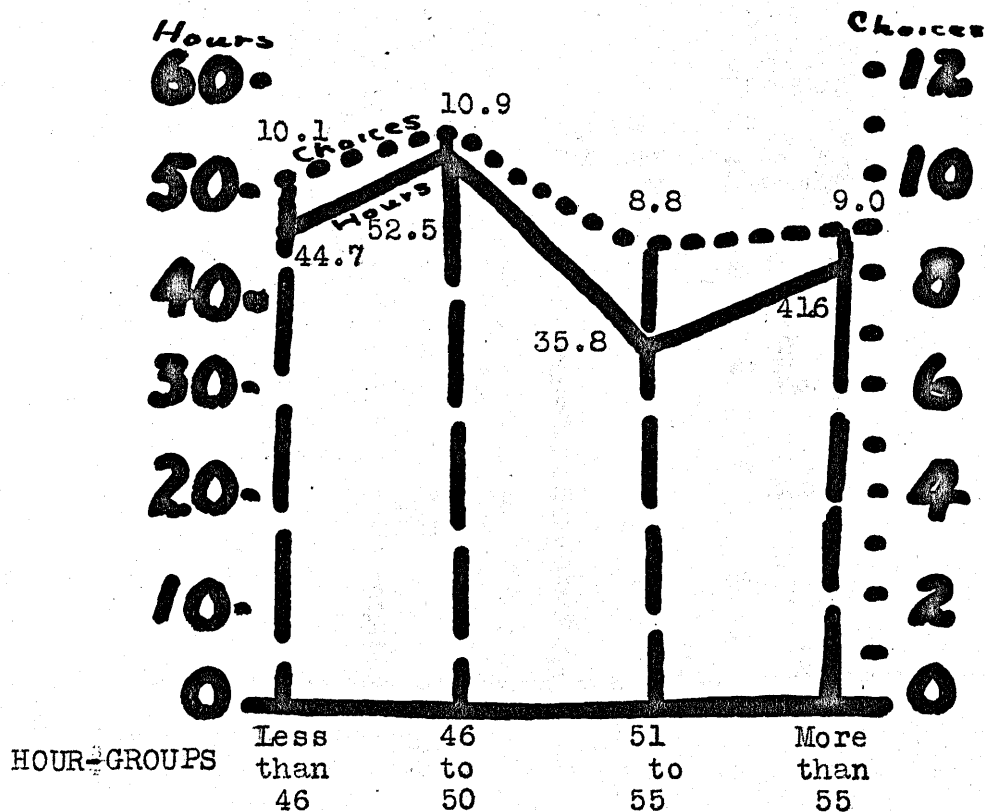
Hours per week	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	10.1	10.9	8.8	9.0

TABLE 45

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO HOUR-GROUPS

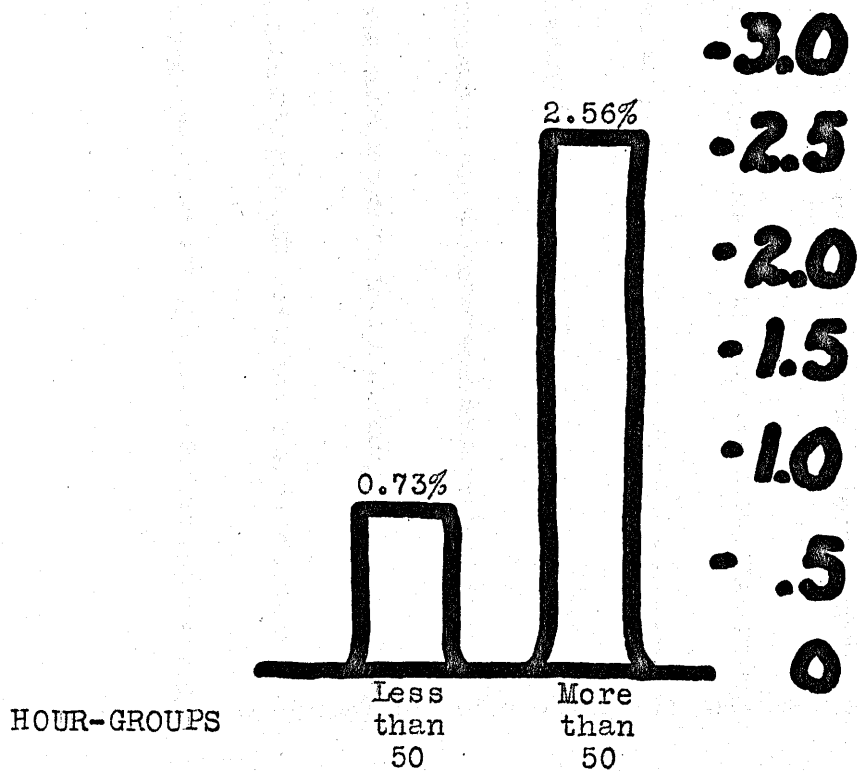
Hours per week	HOUR-GROUPS			
	Less than 46	46 to 50	51 to 55	More than 55
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	44.7	52.5	35.8	41.6

# HOUR RANGE - VS - CHOICE RANGE



THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL AND THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO HOUR-GROUPS

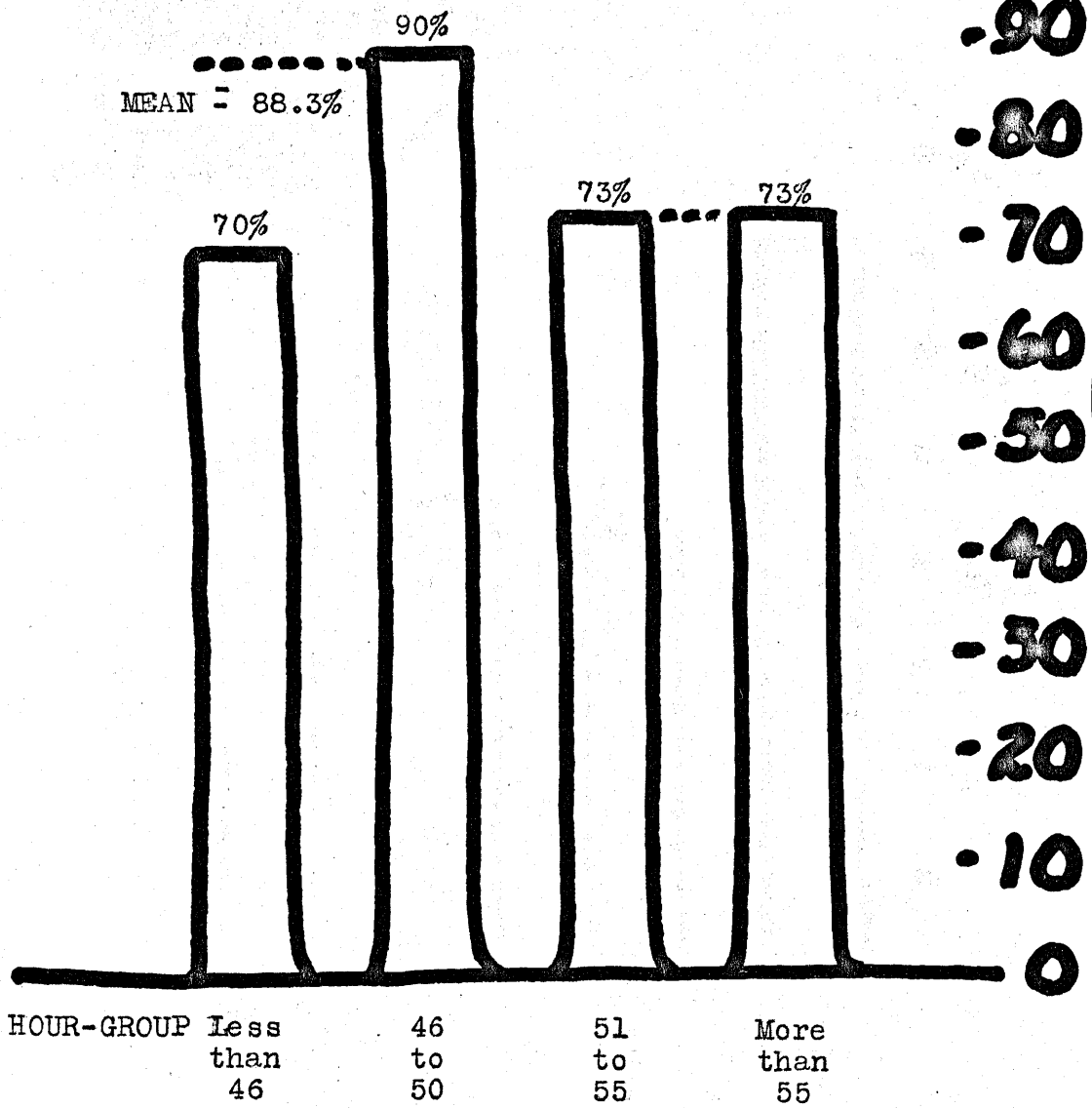
# ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH HOUR-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

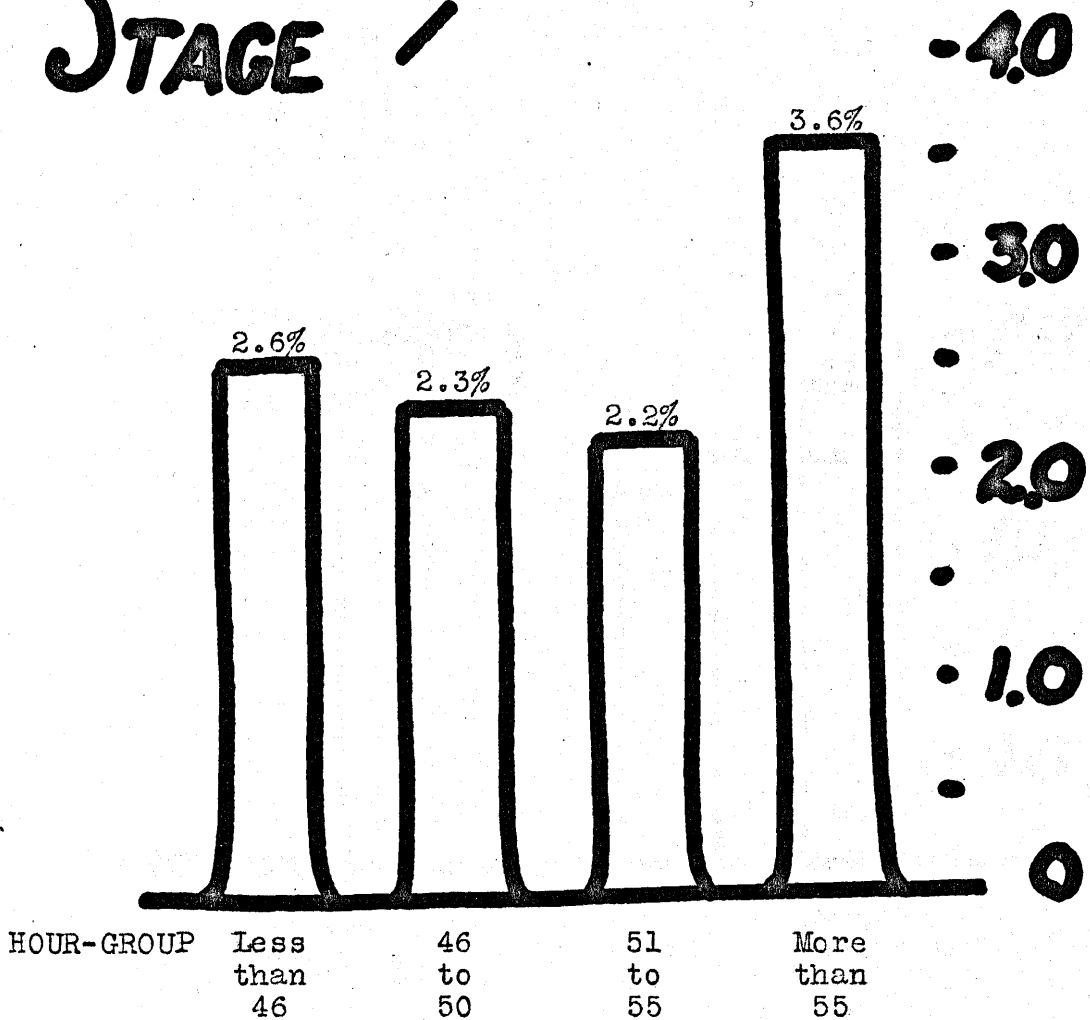


# MOTION PICTURE



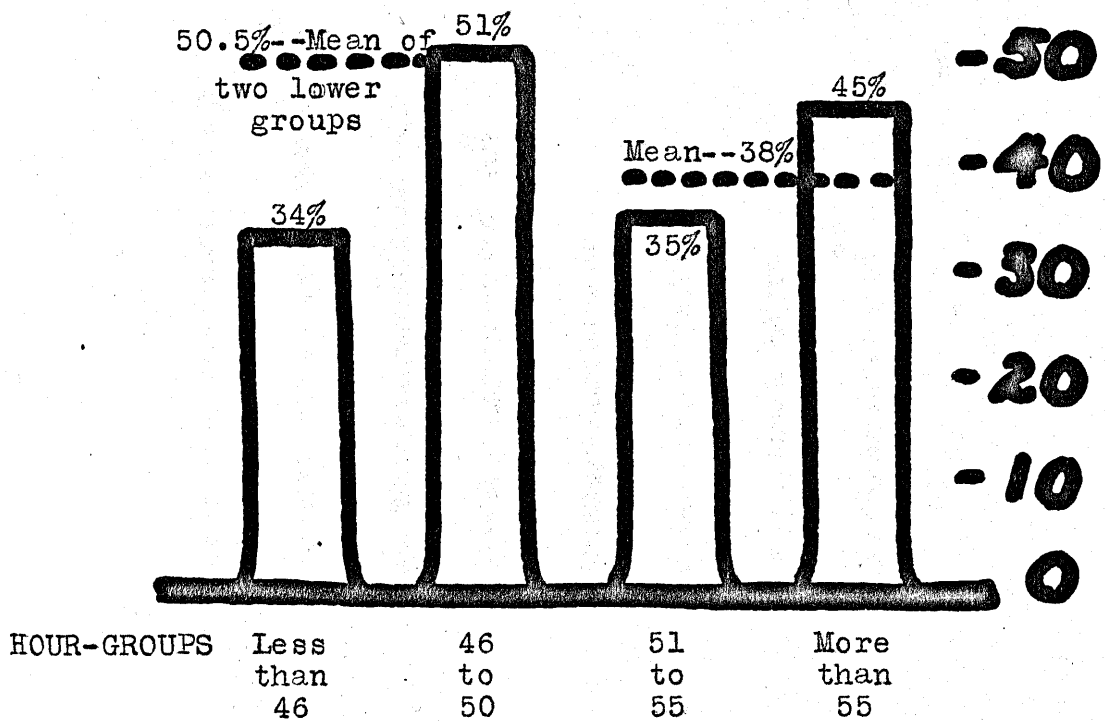
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH HOUR-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# VAUDEVILLE STAGE /



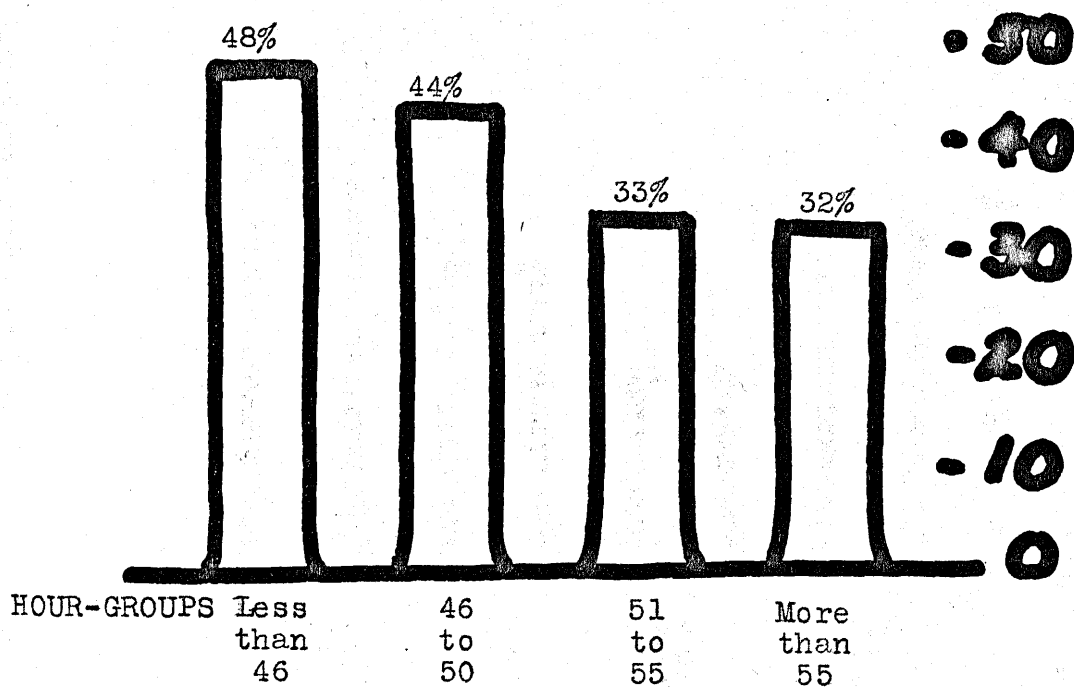
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE  
TIME EACH HOUR-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# VAUDEVILLE STAGE



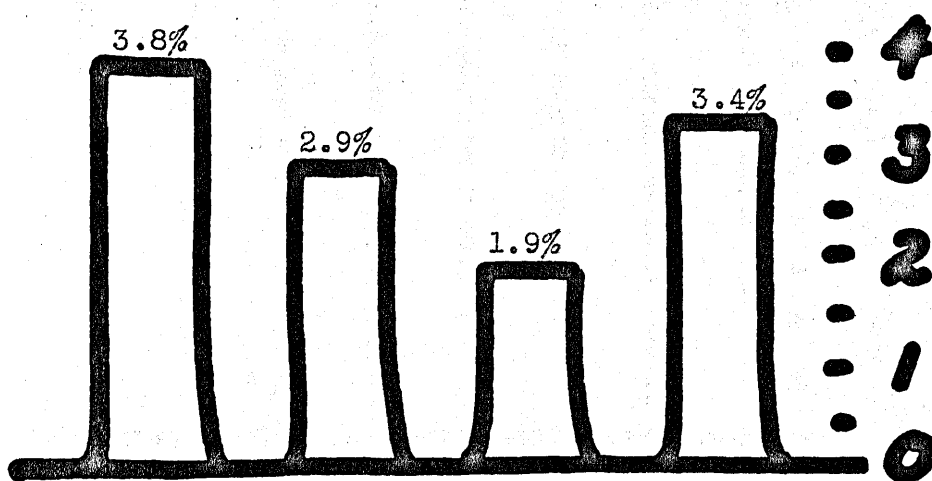
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH HOUR-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# HOME GAMES



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH HOUR-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

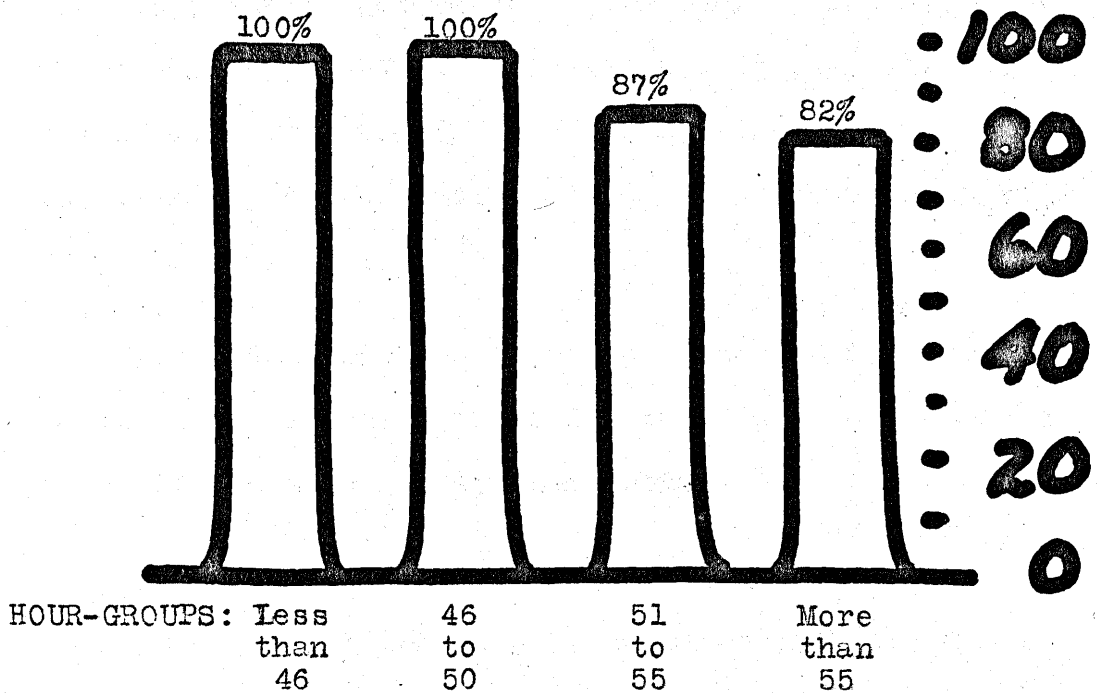
# HOME GAMES ~



HOUR-GROUPS: Less	46	51	More
than	to	to	than
46	50	55	55

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH HOUR-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATIONS

# NEWSPAPERS



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH HOUR-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

## THE RELATION OF WAGES TO THE EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE

--

Tables 46 to 53, inclusive, and Graphs 51 to 67, inclusive, show the results of tabulating the questionnaires on the basis of wage-groups.

Table 53 is another attempt to group leisure activities under general headings such as was attempted on page 57, Table 9 and explained on page 43. It gives added evidence for the hypothesis suggested on 43 regarding the balancing of different general types of activities.

Graph 51 indicates that the better paid workers participated in more of the listed leisure occupations than did the more poorly paid workers.

Graph 52 shows how the decline in religious choice percentage scarcely keeps pace with the incline in club and civic choice percentage. Graph 53 makes another analyzation of religious activity and shows the same kind of curve as does Graph 52. Graph 54 carries out the same procedure with respect to club, lodge and labor union and shows a curve similar to that on Graph 52.

Watching athletics seems to be more popular with the better paid workers (Graph 55) perhaps due to

their better ability to pay admissions. The baseball season was just beginning to open up when the majority of the questionnaires were answered.

As far as the percentage of workers participating is concerned, motion pictures seem to be as popular with one wage-group as with another (Graph 56), but as far as time spent, both per individual of the group (Graph 57) and per individual participant (Graph 58), they seem to receive greater emphasis by the more poorly paid workers. Probably the workers of better financial situation go to down-town shows where prices are higher and the pictures altogether more satisfying, hence go less often.

In regard to vaudeville and stage there are probably two very different types of shows involved, the one very cheap in admission price and the other inclined to be expensive. This may be an explanation of double rise and fall shown on Graphs 59 and 60.

An interesting relationship between wages, phonograph and radio is shown on Graph 61. Listening to a phonograph seems to be much more popular with the more poorly paid workers while with the better paid workers, the radio is more popular. At a certain point in the progression of wages, both



phonograph and radio start to rise in popularity on the basis of participants while Graph 62 shows that at this very point the time spent at each of these types of activities begins to decline. The better paid workers can probably afford both a phonograph and a radio set and so divide their time between the two and whatever other entertainment facilities they can afford with increased wages.

Graph 63 indicates that the more poorly paid workers spend a larger percentage of their time making their own music.

Graph 64 indicates that those workers able to afford participation in public dances spend a large percentage of their leisure in that manner although with increase of wages beyond this point a smaller percentage of time is spent in public dances. The workers who receive less than \$15 per week make up for their deficiency, however, by spending more hours per participant (Graph 65)

Graph 66 indicates a slight increase in the percentage of the group participating in the reading of books and magazines with the better paid wage-groups, while with regard for the percentage of total recorded leisure a different sort of a curve is obtained as in Graph 67.

TABLE 46

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN  
EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

Numbers in groups	WAGE-GROUPS			
	0 to 15	16 to 25	25 to 35	35 and over
1. Civic affairs	5%	15%	31%	34%
2. Religious	88	95	78	70
3. Club	13	35	35	56
4. Athletic part'cn	25	20	31	19
5. Watch. athletics	22	29	47	47
6. Dance	15	29	16	13
7. Pool hall	1	0	18	16
8. Motion picture	84	83	78	88
9. Stage	45	53	47	50
10. Visiting	79	75	88	81
11. Walking, riding	84	83	78	85
12. En route	92	98	86	100
13. Chores	92	81	92	94
14. Home games	44	39	53	44
15. Radio	13	31	45	53
16. Phonograph	62	47	39	41
17. Other music	32	31	10	13
18. Newspapers	93	93	94	100
19. Books, magazines	70	80	80	85
20. School	4	9	18	16

TABLE 47

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	WAGE-GROUPS			
	Dollars per week Less than 15	16 to 25	26 to 35	More than 35
1. Civic affairs	0.5%	1.5%	2.9%	3.1%
2. Religious	9.2	9.3	7.4	6.4
3. Club.	1.4	3.4	3.3	5.1
4. Athletic part'cn	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7
5. Watch athletics	2.3	2.8	4.4	4.3
6. Dance	1.6	2.8	1.5	1.2
7. Pool hall	0.1	0	1.7	1.5
8. Motion Picture	8.8	8.1	7.4	8.0
9. Stage	4.7	5.2	4.4	4.5
10. Visiting	8.2	7.3	8.3	7.4
11. Walking, riding	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.7
12. En route	9.6	9.6	8.1	9.1
13. Chores	9.6	7.9	8.7	8.5
14. Home games	4.6	3.8	5.0	4.0
15. Radio	1.4	3.0	4.3	4.8
16. Phonograph	6.5	4.6	3.7	3.7
17. Other music	3.3	3.0	0.9	1.2
18. Newspapers	9.7	9.1	8.9	9.1
19. Books, magazines	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.7
20. School	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.5
TOTALS:	100.6%	100.2%	100.5%	100.5%

TABLE 48

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars per week	WAGE-GROUPS			
	1 to 15	16 to 25	26 to 35	35 and over
1. Civic affairs	0.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%
2. Religious	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.0
3. Club	0.6	1.7	2.1	2.5
4. Athletic part'cn	6.0	2.2	3.0	1.0
5. Watch. athletics	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.4
6. Dance	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.4
7. Pool hall	0.6	0	0.5	0.9
8. Motion picture	7.5	6.7	5.2	4.5
9. Stage	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.6
10. Visiting	8.4	8.6	10.0	8.7
11. Walking, riding	12.1	10.9	7.9	11.2
12. En route	13.3	12.1	11.7	15.1
13. Chores	17.5	18.2	17.7	16.7
14. Home games	1.8	2.3	3.6	1.9
15. Radio	1.5	2.9	5.8	5.1
16. Phonograph	4.2	3.0	2.1	1.1
17. Other music	3.1	2.0	0.9	0.3
18. Newspapers	7.5	7.8	9.5	11.9
19. Books, magazines	5.5	8.4	6.9	8.1
20. School	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.8
TOTALS:	100.6%	100.6%	100.1%	100.2%

TABLE 49

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

--

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars per week	WAGE-GROUPS			
	1 to 15	16 to 25	26 to 35	36 and over
1. Civic affairs	0.1hrs	0.3hrs	0.6hrs	0.5hrs
2. Religious	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.9
3. Club	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.2
4. Athletic part'cn	2.9	1.1	1.5	0.5
5. Watch. athletics	6.4	0.6	1.5	1.2
6. Dance	0.9	1.2	4.2	0.2
7. Pool hall	0.2	0	2.7	0.4
8. Motion picture	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.2
9. Stage	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.3
10. Visiting	4.1	4.2	4.9	4.3
11. Walking, riding	5.9	5.3	3.8	5.5
12. En route	6.5	5.9	5.7	7.4
13. Chores	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.2
14. Home games	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.9
15. Radio	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.5
16. Phonograph	2.0	1.4	1.0	5.3
17. Other music	1.5	1.0	4.5	1.6
18. Newspapers	3.7	3.8	4.6	5.8
19. Books, magazines	2.7	4.1	3.3	4.0
20. School	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4

TABLE 50

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	WAGE-GROUPS				
	Dollars per week	1 to 15	16 to 25	26 to 35	35 and over
1. Civic Affairs		2.2hrs	2.0hrs	2.1hrs	1.4hrs
2. Religious		2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7
3. Club		2.3	2.3	1.4	2.2
4. Athletic part'en		1.2	5.3	4.8	2.5
5. Watch. athletics		2.9	2.1	3.1	2.5
6. Dance		6.2	5.9	2.5	1.7
7. Pool hall		20.0*	0	1.4	2.8
8. Motion picture		4.4	3.9	3.3	2.5
9. Stage		2.5	2.8	1.9	2.6
10. Visiting		5.1	5.6	5.6	5.3
11. Walking, riding		7.0	6.4	4.9	6.5
12. En route		7.0	6.0	6.7	7.4
13. Chores		9.2	8.4	9.4	8.7
14. Home games		2.0	2.9	3.3	2.1
15. Radio		5.8	4.6	6.3	4.7
16. Phonograph		3.3	3.0	2.6	1.3
17. Other music		4.8	3.2	4.4	1.2
18. Newspapers		3.9	4.0	4.9	5.8
19. Books, magazines		3.8	5.1	4.2	4.7
20. School		5.0	6.8	4.0	2.6

\* Represents one spurious choice of 20 hours.

TABLE 51

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

Dollars per week	WAGE-GROUPS			
	\$ 1 to \$15	\$16 to \$25	\$26 to \$35	\$35 and over
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.6	10.2	10.6	11.0

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TABLE 52

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

Dollars per week	WAGE-GROUPS			
	\$ 1 to \$15	\$16 to \$25	\$26 to \$35	\$35 and over
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	48.6	48.4	48.8	49.0

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TABLE 53

(Adapted from table 47)

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

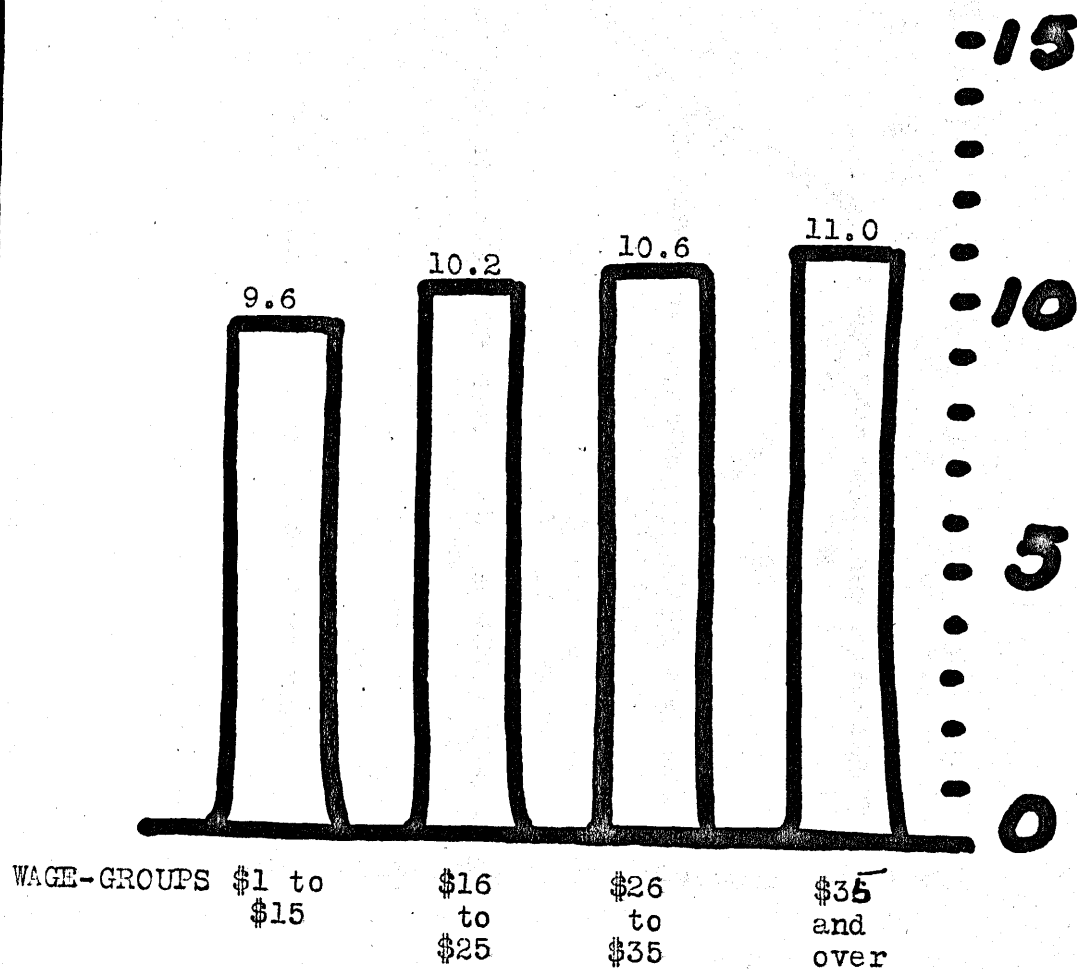
GENERAL TYPES	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Dollars per week \$1 to \$15	\$16 to \$25	\$26 to \$35	More than \$35
ORGANIZED SOCIAL (Civic, religious, club)	11.1%	14.2%	13.6%	14.6%
UNORGANIZED SOCIAL (Visiting and dance)	9.9	10.1	11.5	10.1
INDIVIDUAL (Books, magazines, home games, walking, riding)	20.7	19.7	20.0	19.4
COMMERCIALIZED (Motion picture, stage, dance++)	15.1	16.1	13.3	11.7
MUSICAL (Radio, phonograph, music)	11.2	10.6	8.9	9.7

 + Where  $\delta$  indicates a partial summation

++ Public Dance. See wording of questionnaire page 18.

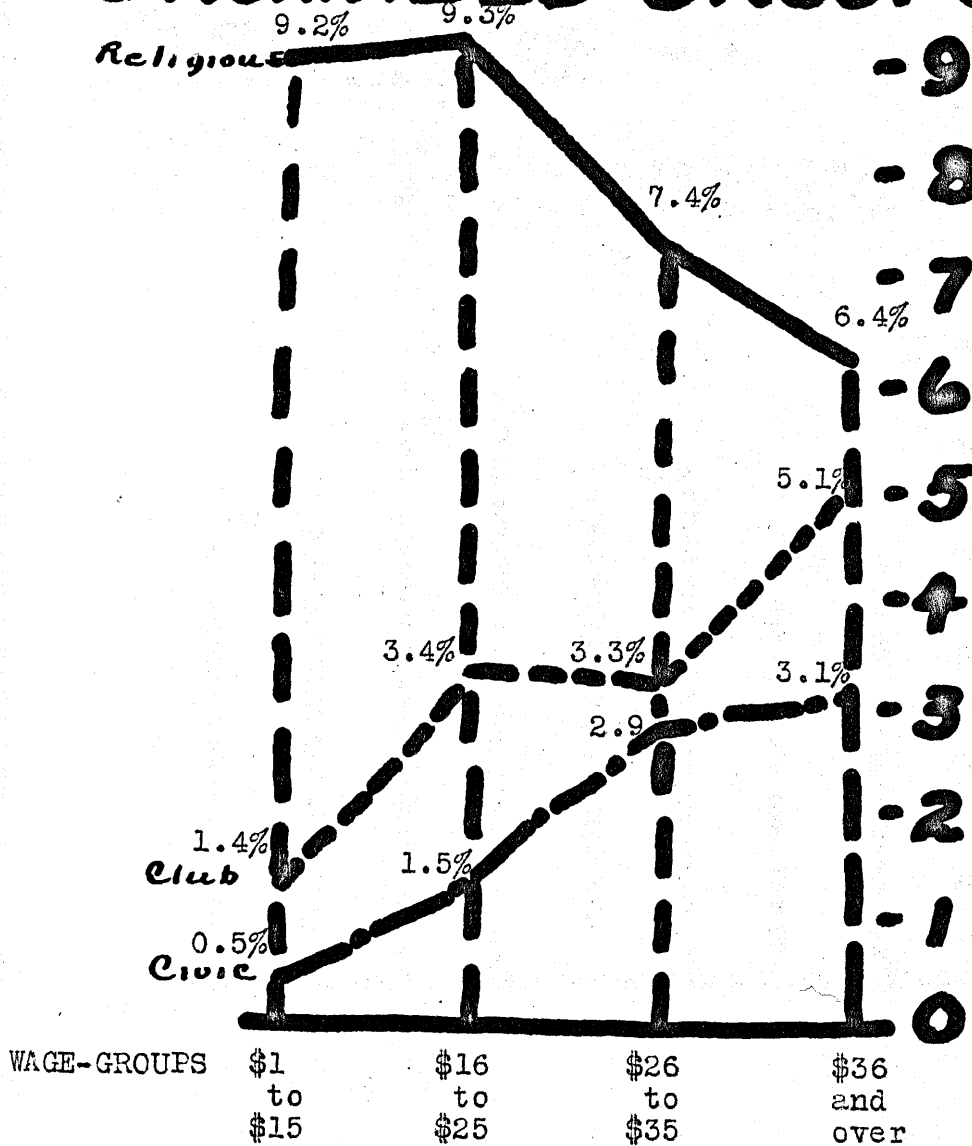


# RANGE OF CHOICES



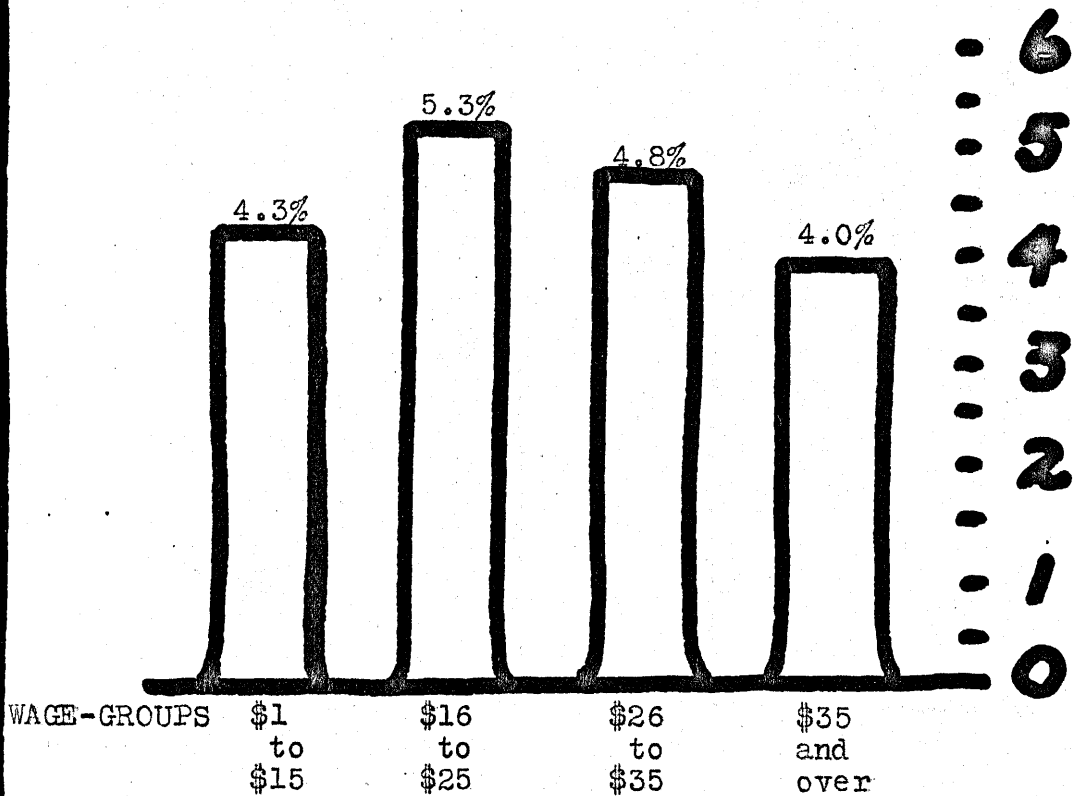
THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

# ORGANIZED GROUPS



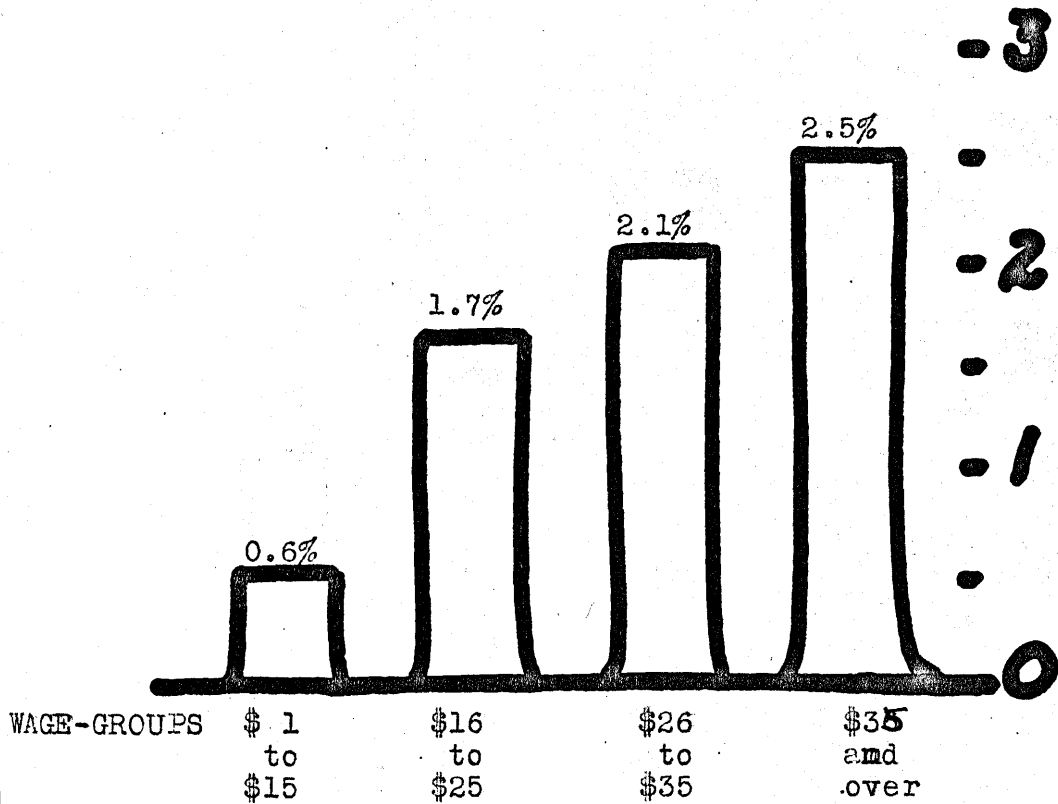
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

# RELIGIOUS - - ACTIVITIES



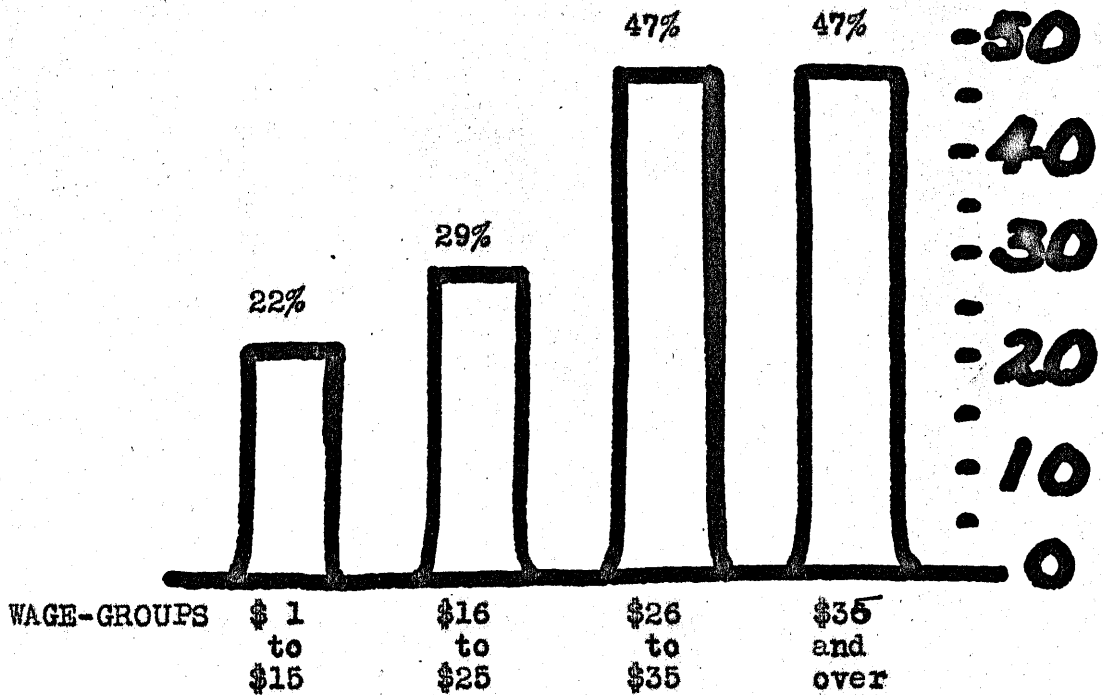
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# CLUB ~ LODGE ~ LABOR UNION ~



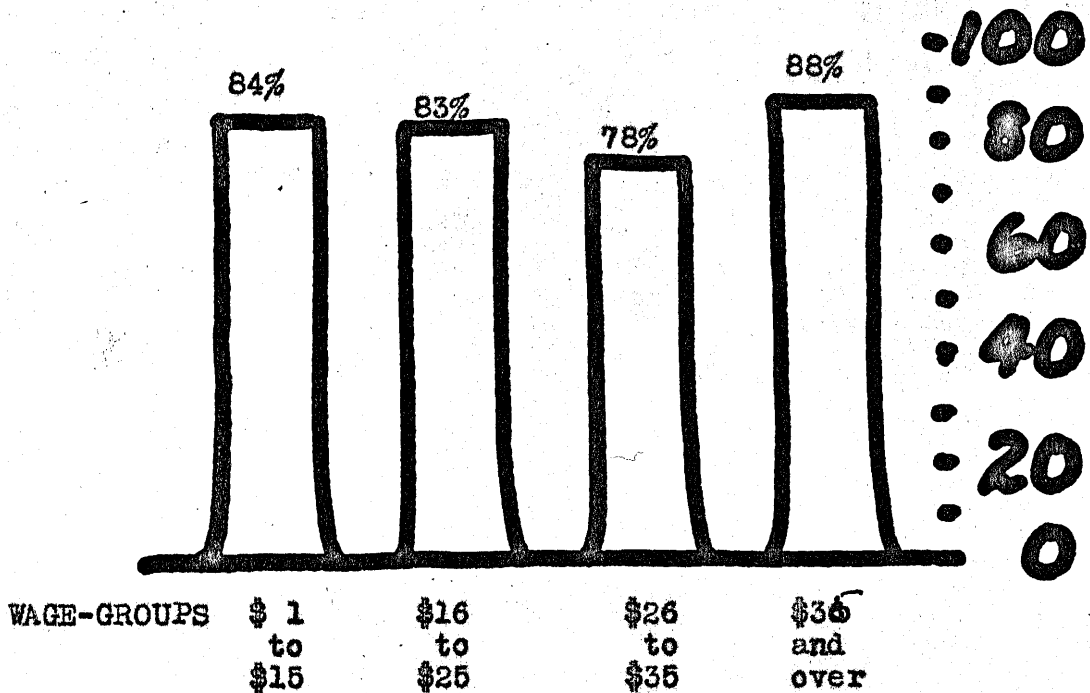
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# WATCHING ATHLETICS



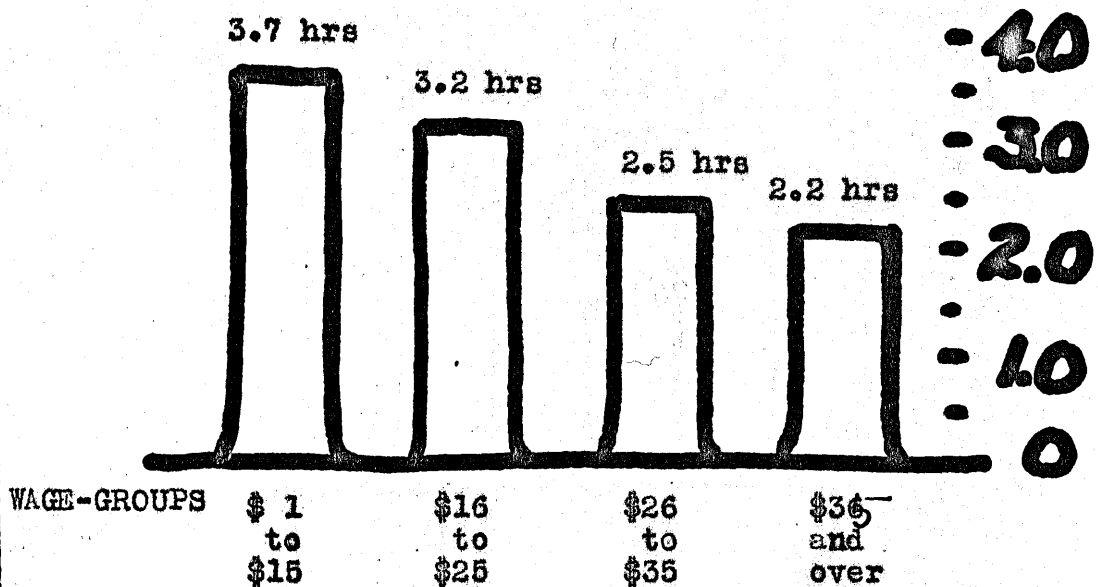
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MOTION PICTURES



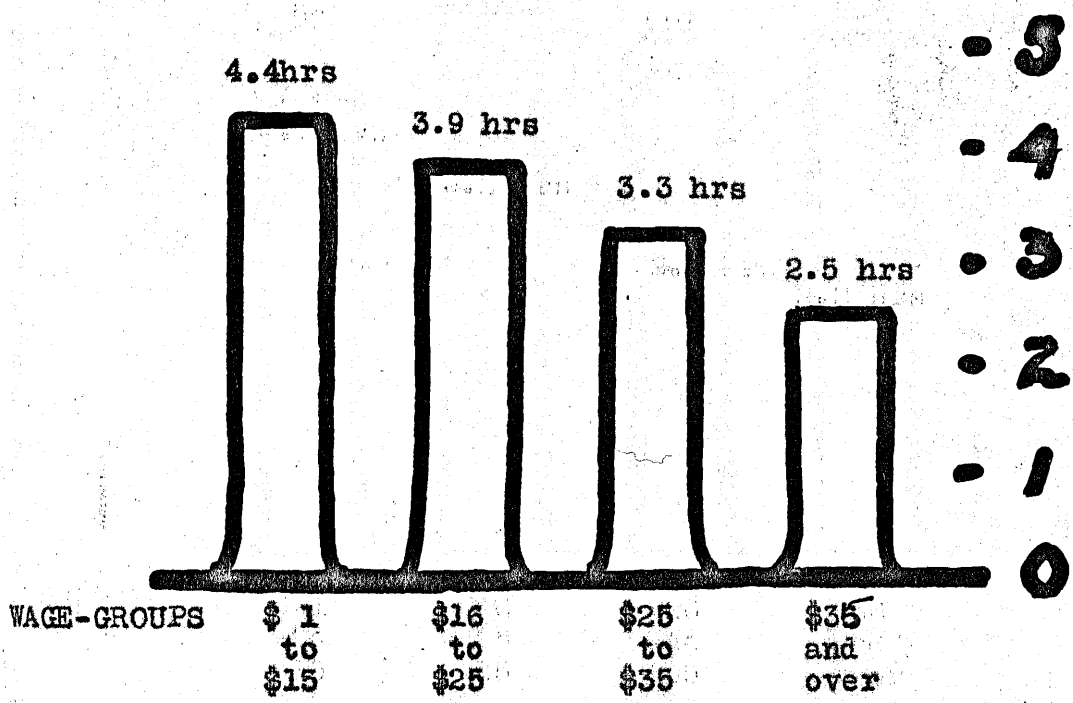
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MOTION PICTURES



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

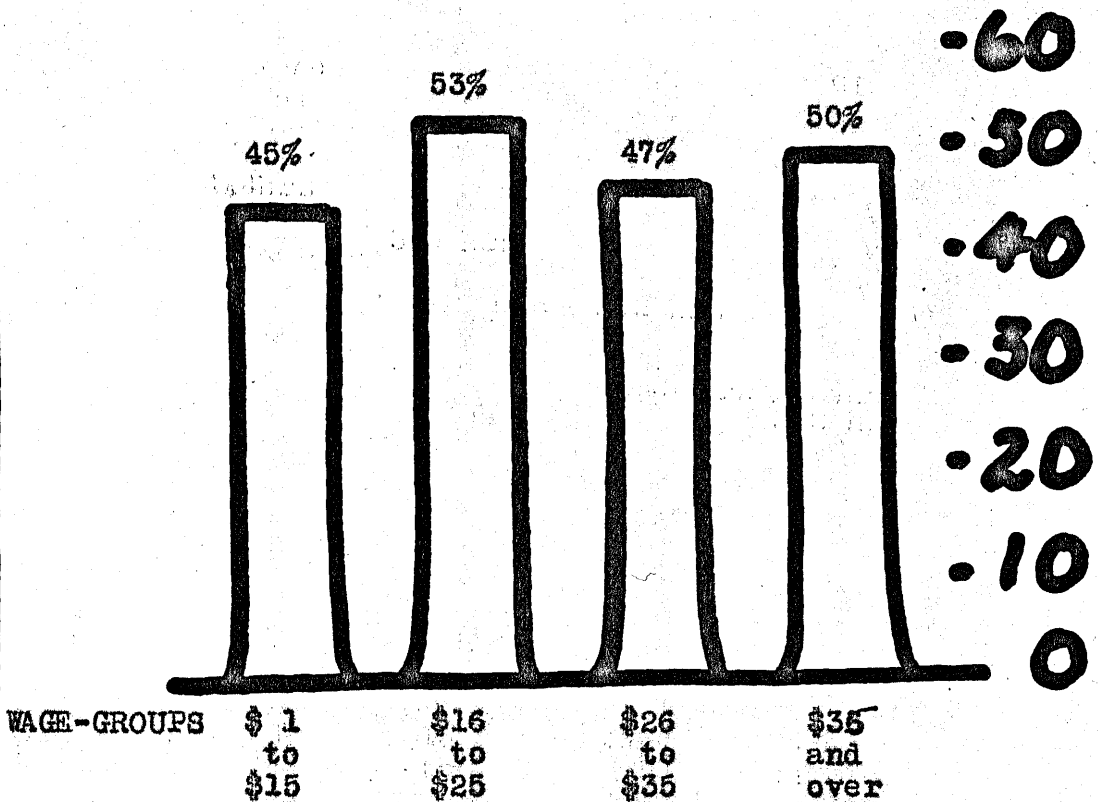
# MOTION PICTURES



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

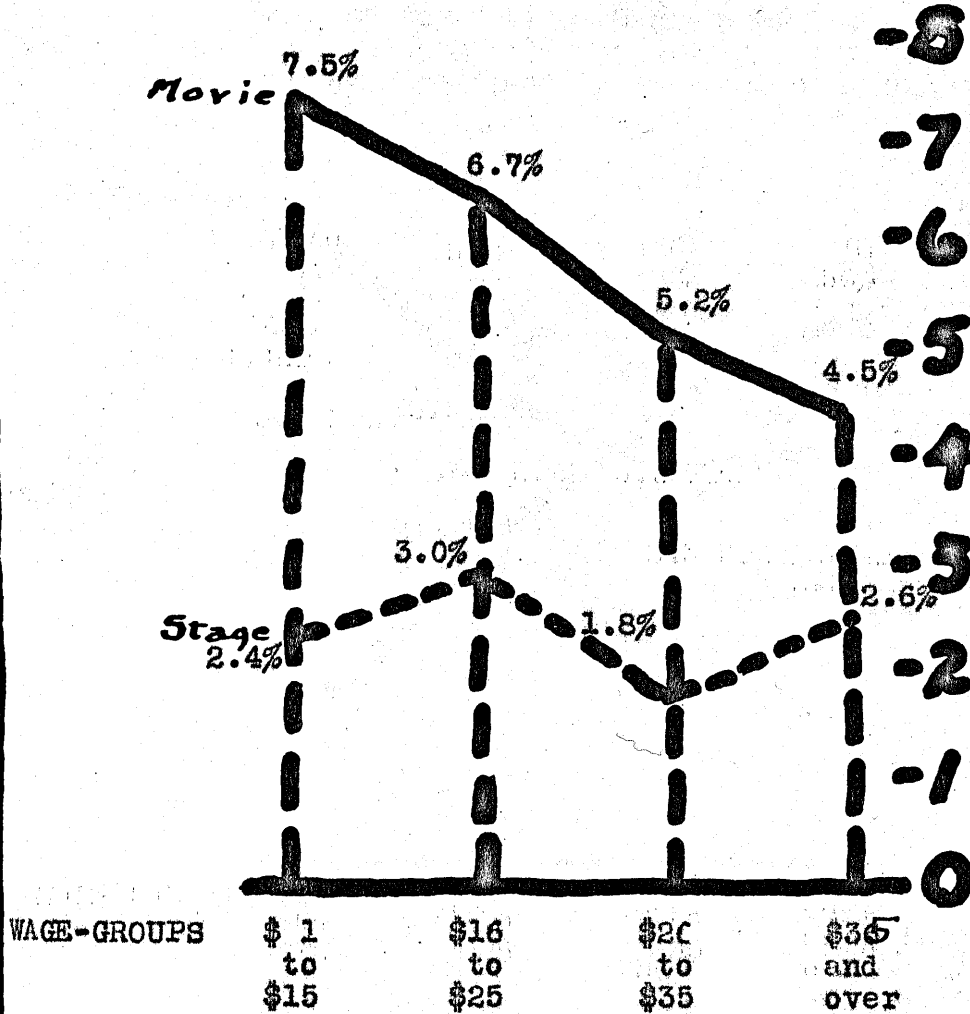


# VAUDEVILLE STAGE



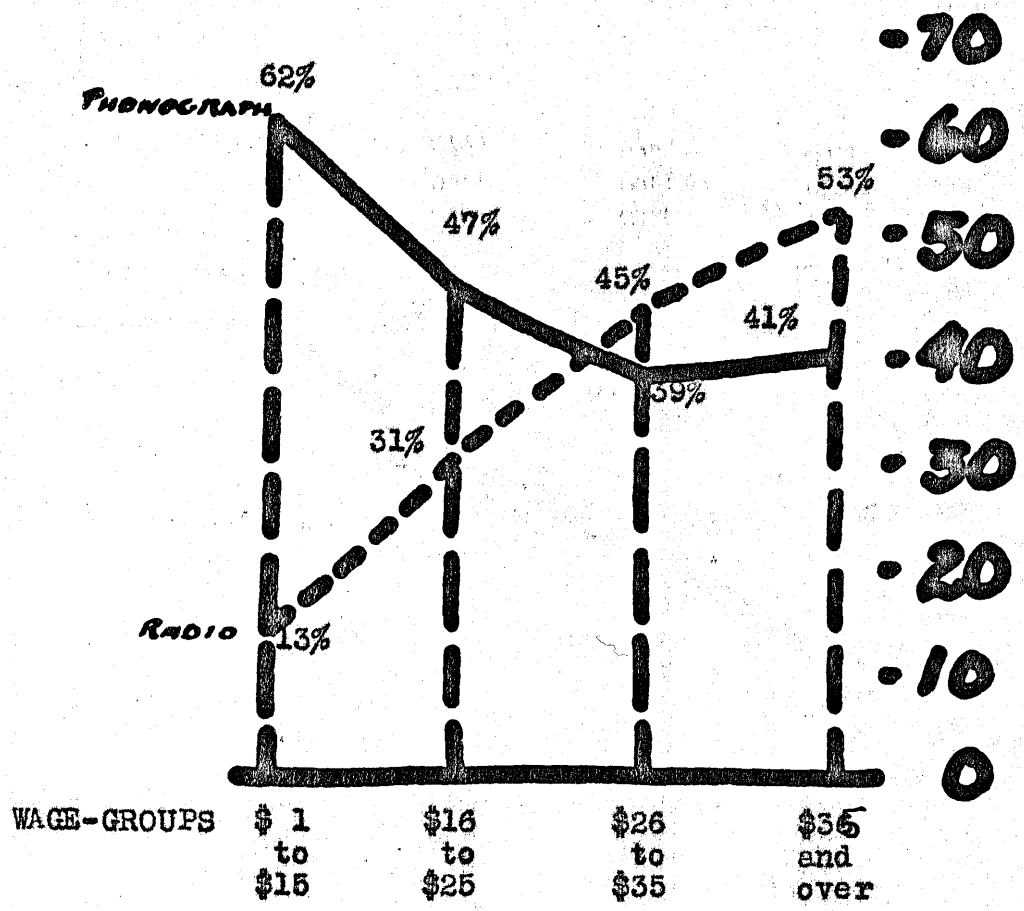
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MOTION PICTURES -vs- VAUDEVILLE & STAGE



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

# PHONOGRAPH VS. RADIO



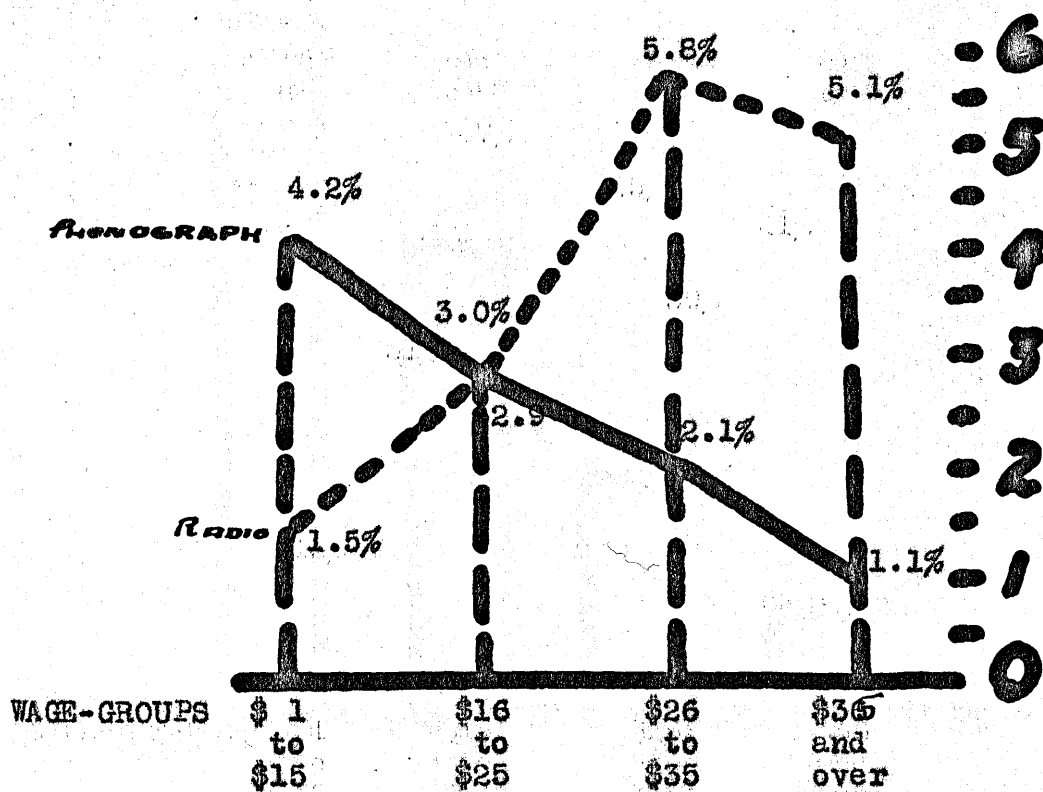
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I.  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 46

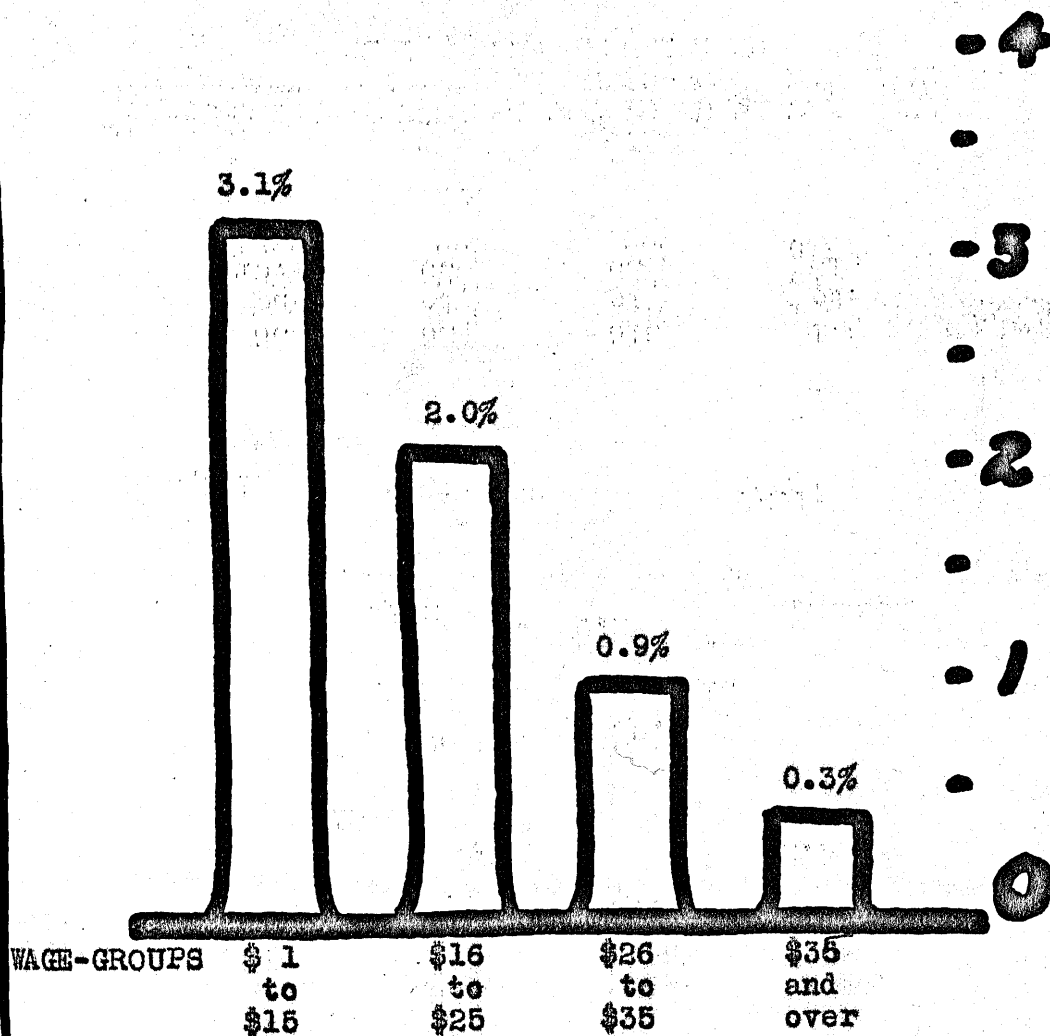
GRAPH 61

# PHONOGRAPH vs. RADIO ~



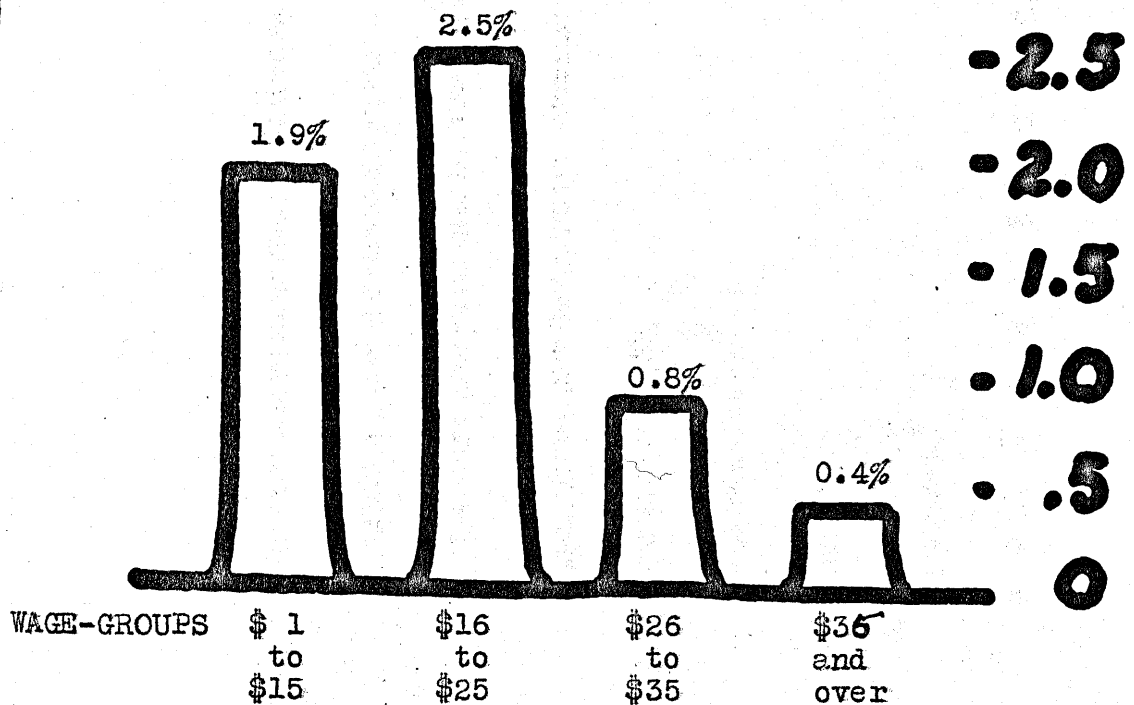
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE  
TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THESE TYPES  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

# Music ~



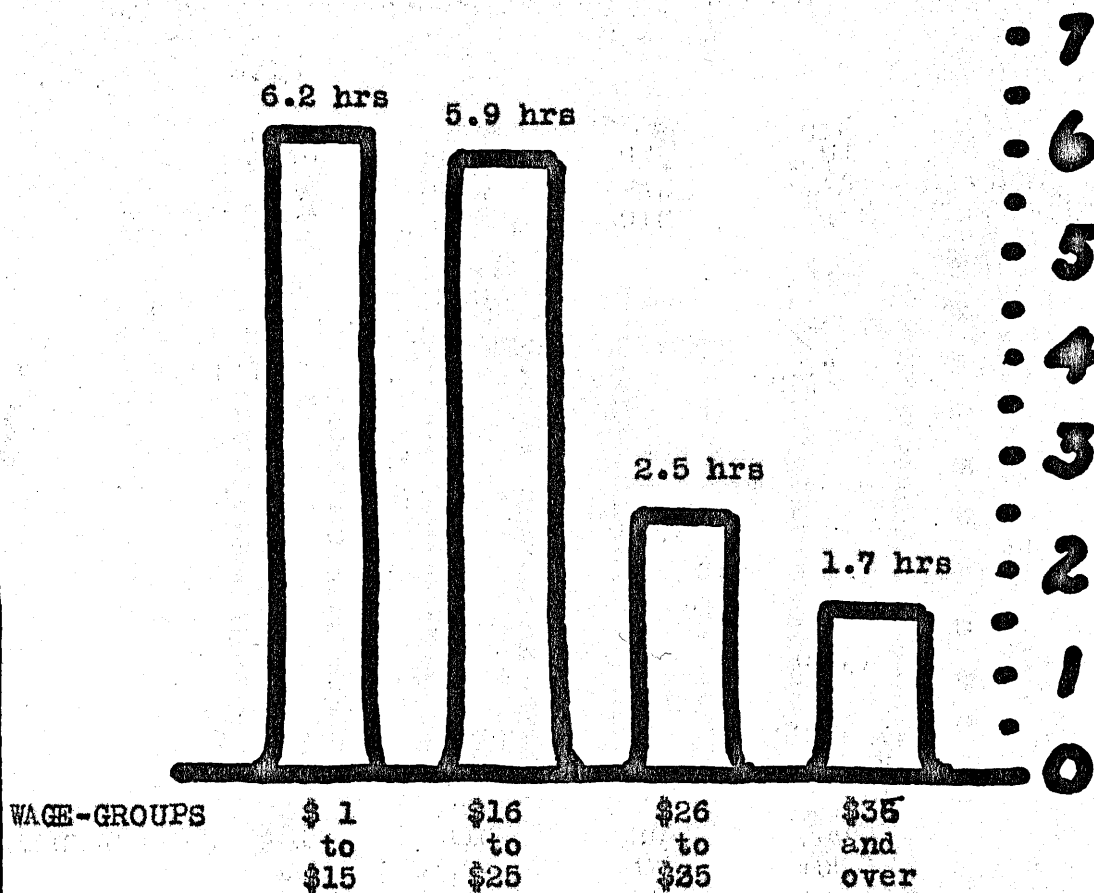
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# DANCE !



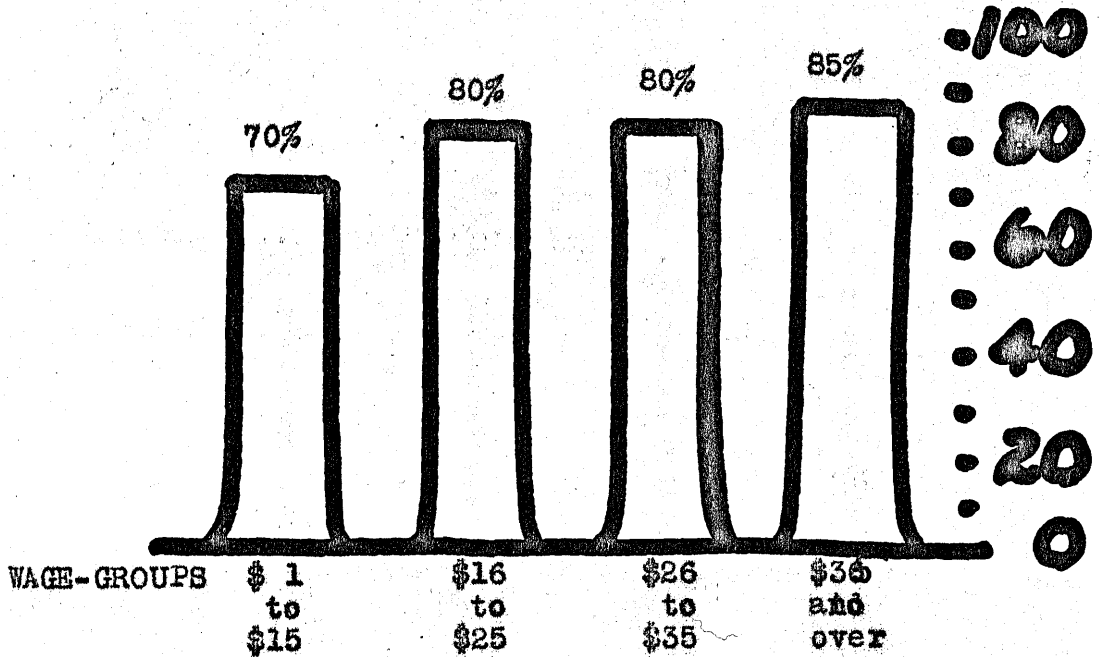
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

# DANCE!



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO WAGE-GROUPS

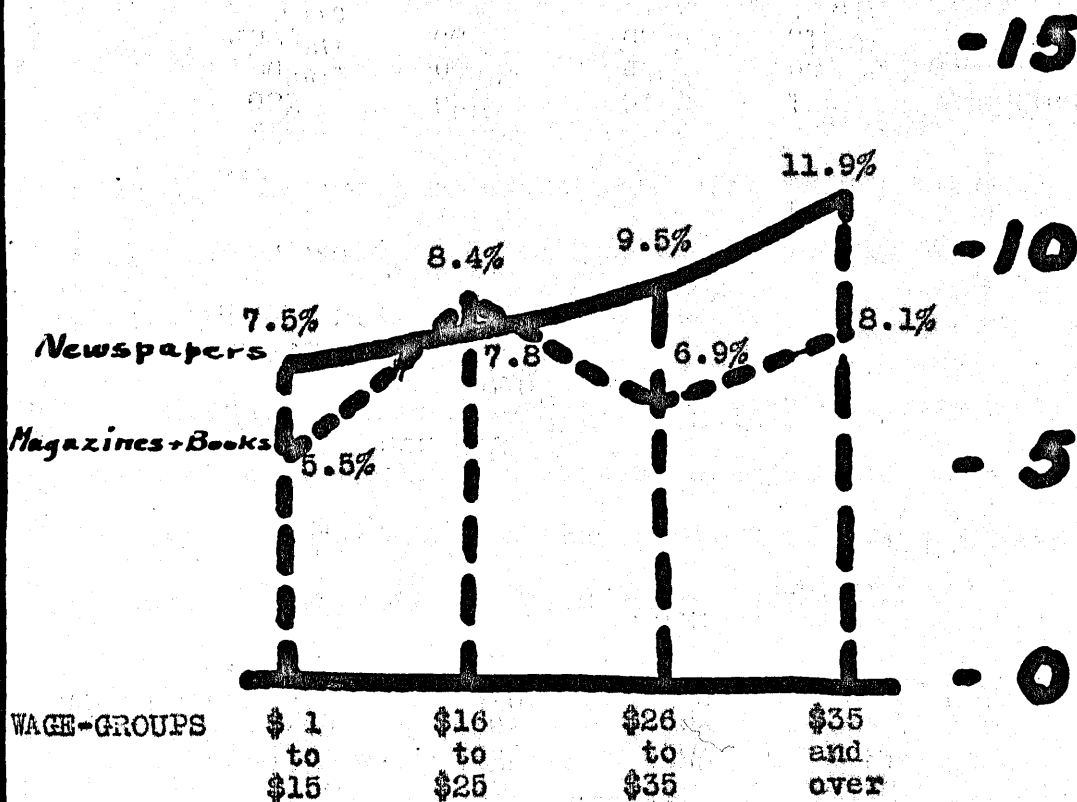
# Books ~ ~ MAGAZINES



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH WAGE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION



# NEWSPAPERS vs BOOKS & MAGAZINES



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH WAGE-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

## THE RELATION OF PROPERTY TO THE EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE

Tables 54 to 61, inclusive, and Graphs 68 to 74, inclusive, show the relationship obtained between property and the expenditure of leisure.

Table 61 is another attempt to group leisure activities under general headings such as was attempted on 57 and 164, Tables 9 and 53 and explained on page 43. It gives added evidence for the hypothesis suggested on page 43 regarding the balancing of different general types of activities.

Graph 68 indicates that those with more property chose more of the listed leisure occupations. In this respect, the variation of expenditure of leisure with property is the same as with wages, Graph 51.

In the case of organized group activities, however, there seems to be a difference between wages and property. (Compare Graphs 52 and 69). Graph 69 indicates that a larger percentage of the property-owning group participate in the three listed types of leisure activities. Graph 70 shows a similar

set of curves constructed on the basis of percentage of total leisure time spent participating in group activities.

Graph 71 shows an unexpected relationship between property and percentage of total recorded leisure spent with motion pictures.

The different types of musical activity and their obtained relation to property are shown on Graph 72. The causes of the phenomena shown are not revealed by the data or experience at hand. (1)

Graph 73 shows a fairly consistent progression in the matter of domestic chores.

Graph 74 indicates that those workers possessing more property more frequently go to school. In the case of wages, also an economic factor, those in better straits are more prone to attend school (Table 46).

---

(1) Compare with Graph 62.

TABLE 54

## THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH PROPERTY-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(A random sample of 35 taken from first group.  
Other groups tabulated wholly.)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
Number in group	843	20	27	47
1. Civic affairs	11%	15%	22%	32%
2. Religious	69	70	70	94
3. Club	17	30	41	38
4. Athletic part'cn	26	10	26	19
5. Watch. athletics	37	40	37	47
6. Dance	26	10	15	7
7. Pool hall	0	10	11	4
8. Motion picture	71	75	78	81
9. Stage	23	40	48	43
10. Visiting	74	80	93	91
11. Walking, riding	77	85	85	87
12. En route	100	100	96	100
13. Chores	77	95	96	100
14. Home games	49	50	52	51
15. Radio	20	55	48	47
16. Phonograph	40	50	52	60
17. Other music	34	30	18	23
18. Newspapers	94	95	100	100
19. Books, magazines	63	70	74	92
20. School	6	10	18	21

TABLE 55

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
1. Civic affairs	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.8%
2. Religious	7.7	6.8	6.5	8.2
3. Club	1.7	2.9	3.8	3.3
4. Athletic part'on	2.9	1.0	2.4	1.7
5. Watch. athletics	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.1
6. Dance	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.6
7. Pool hall	0	1.0	1.0	0.4
8. Motion picture	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1
9. Stage	2.5	3.9	4.4	3.8
10. Visiting	8.1	7.8	8.6	8.0
11. Walking, riding	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6
12. En route	11.0	9.7	8.9	8.8
13. Chores	8.5	9.2	8.9	8.8
14 Home games	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.5
15. Radio	2.2	5.3	4.4	4.1
16. Phonograph	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.3
17. Other music	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.0
18. Newspapers	10.3	9.2	9.3	8.8
19. Books, magazines	6.9	6.8	6.9	8.1
20. School	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.8

TABLE 56

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH PROPERTY-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
1. Civic affairs	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%
2. Religious	3.9	6.3†	3.6	4.7
3. Club	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.0
4. Athletic part'cn	2.9	0.4	1.7	0.9
5. Watch. athletics	1.8	4.2	1.7	1.7
6. Dance	3.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
7. Pool hall	0	0.2	0.6	0.8
8. Motion picture	6.9	8.6	4.0	4.4
9. Stage	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.8
10. Visiting	8.8	7.5	7.1	8.5
11. Walking, riding	11.2	10.2	10.3	8.9
12. En route	14.5	7.7	9.6	13.0
13. Chores	17.8	20.7	22.2	25.8
14. Home games	2.8	4.5	2.9	1.7
15. Radio	1.6	5.7	7.8	4.1
16. Phonograph	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
17. Other music	3.5	3.1	1.1	0.9
18. Newspapers	7.3	8.2	9.9	9.0
19. Books, magazines	7.0	6.1	6.4	6.2
20. School	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.3

† This figure would have been 3.7 instead of 6.3 if one choice had been 3 hrs instead of 30 hrs.

TABLE 57

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
1. Civic affairs	0.2hrs	0.2hrs	0.3hrs	0.5hrs
2. Religious	1.9	3.3*	1.9	2.6
3. Club	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1
4. Athletic part'cn	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.5
5. Watch. athletics	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.0
6. Dance	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
7. Pool hall	0	0.1	0.3	0
8. Motion picture	3.3	4.4	2.1	2.4
9. Stage	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0
10. Visiting	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.6
11. Walking, riding	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.9
12. En route	7.1	4.0	5.1	7.1
13. Chores	8.6	10.6	11.8	14.1
14. Home games	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.0
15. Radio	0.8	2.9	4.1	2.3
16. Phonograph	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
17. Other music	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.5
18. Newspapers	3.5	4.3	5.3	4.9
19. Books, magazines	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4
20. School	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.3

\* This figure would have been 1.9 if one choice had been 3 hrs instead of 30 hrs.

TABLE 58

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
1. Civic affairs	1.5hrs	1.7hrs	1.5hrs	1.5hrs
2. Religious	2.6	4.6*	2.7	2.7
3. Club	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.8
4. Athletic part'cn	5.6	2.0	3.6	2.4
5. Watch. athletics	2.3	5.5	2.4	2.0
6. Dance	6.7	4.0	4.3	7.7
7. Pool hall	0	1.0	3.0	1.0
8. Motion picture	4.7	5.9	2.7	3.0
9. Stage	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4
10. Visiting	5.8	4.9	4.1	5.1
11. Walking, riding	7.1	5.9	6.4	5.6
12. En route	7.0	4.0	5.3	7.1
13. Chores	11.0	11.3	12.3	14.1
14. Home games	2.8	4.7	3.0	1.9
15. Radio	4.0	3.1	8.6	4.9
16. Phonograph	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.0
17. Other Music	4.9	5.3	3.2	2.1
18. Newspapers	3.8	4.5	5.3	4.9
19. Books, magazines	5.4	4.5	4.6	3.7
20. School	6.0	2.5	8.0	5.9

\* This figure would have been 2.7 if one choice had been 3 hours instead of 30 hours.



TABLE 59

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than \$1000	\$1000 to \$1999	\$2000 to \$2999	More than \$2999
The mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.1	10.3	10.8	11.4

TABLE 60

Dollars	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Less than \$1000	\$1000 to \$1999	\$2000 to \$2999	More than \$2999
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	48.4	51.9	53.3	54.7

TABLE 61

(Adapted from table 55)

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH GENERAL TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

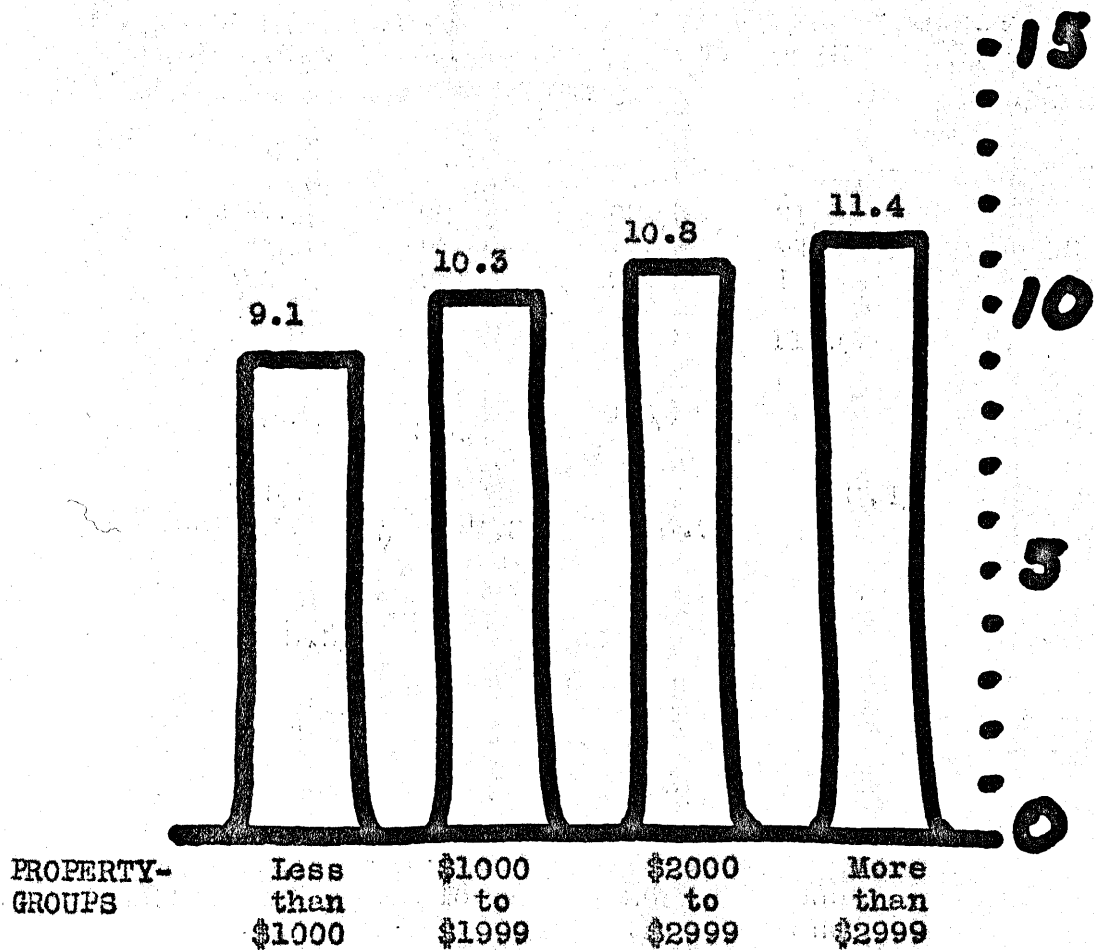
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GENERAL TYPES	PROPERTY-GROUPS			
	Dollars Less than 1000	1000 to 1999	2000 to 2999	More than 2999
ORGANIZED SOCIAL (Civic, religious, club)	10.8%	11.2%	12.3%	14.3%
UNORGANIZED SOCIAL (Visiting and dance)	9.9	10.1	11.5	10.1
INDIVIDUAL (Books, magazines, home games, walking, riding)	20.7	19.7	20.0	19.4
COMMERCIALIZED (Motion picture, stage, dance+ +)	15.1	16.1	13.3	11.7
MUSICAL (Radio, Phonograph, Music)	11.2	10.6	8.9	9.7

+ Where  $\delta$  indicates a partial summation

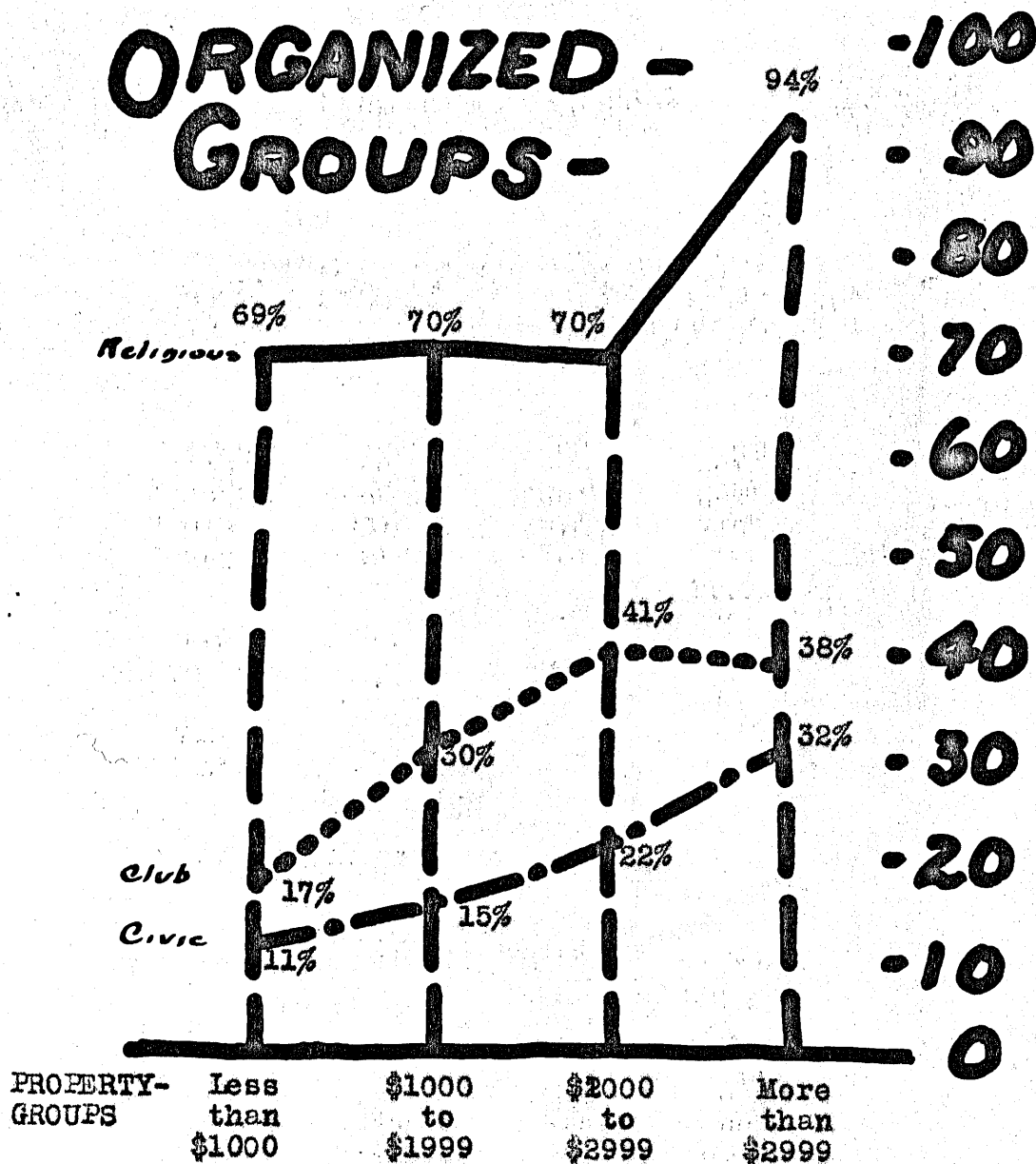
++ Public Dance. See wording of questionnaire, page 13

# RANGE of CHOICES



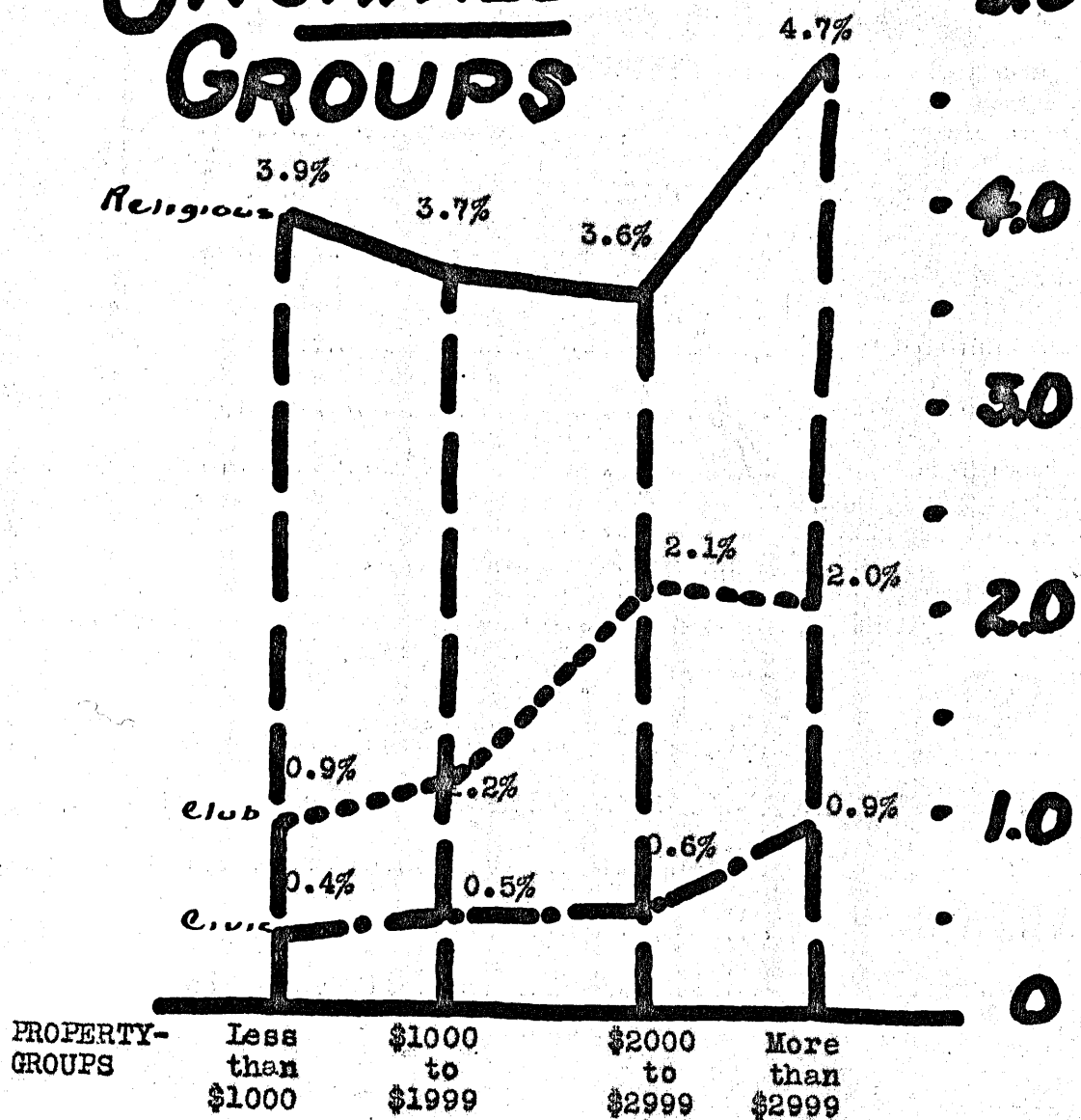
THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO PROPERTY-GROUPS

# ORGANIZED - GROUPS -



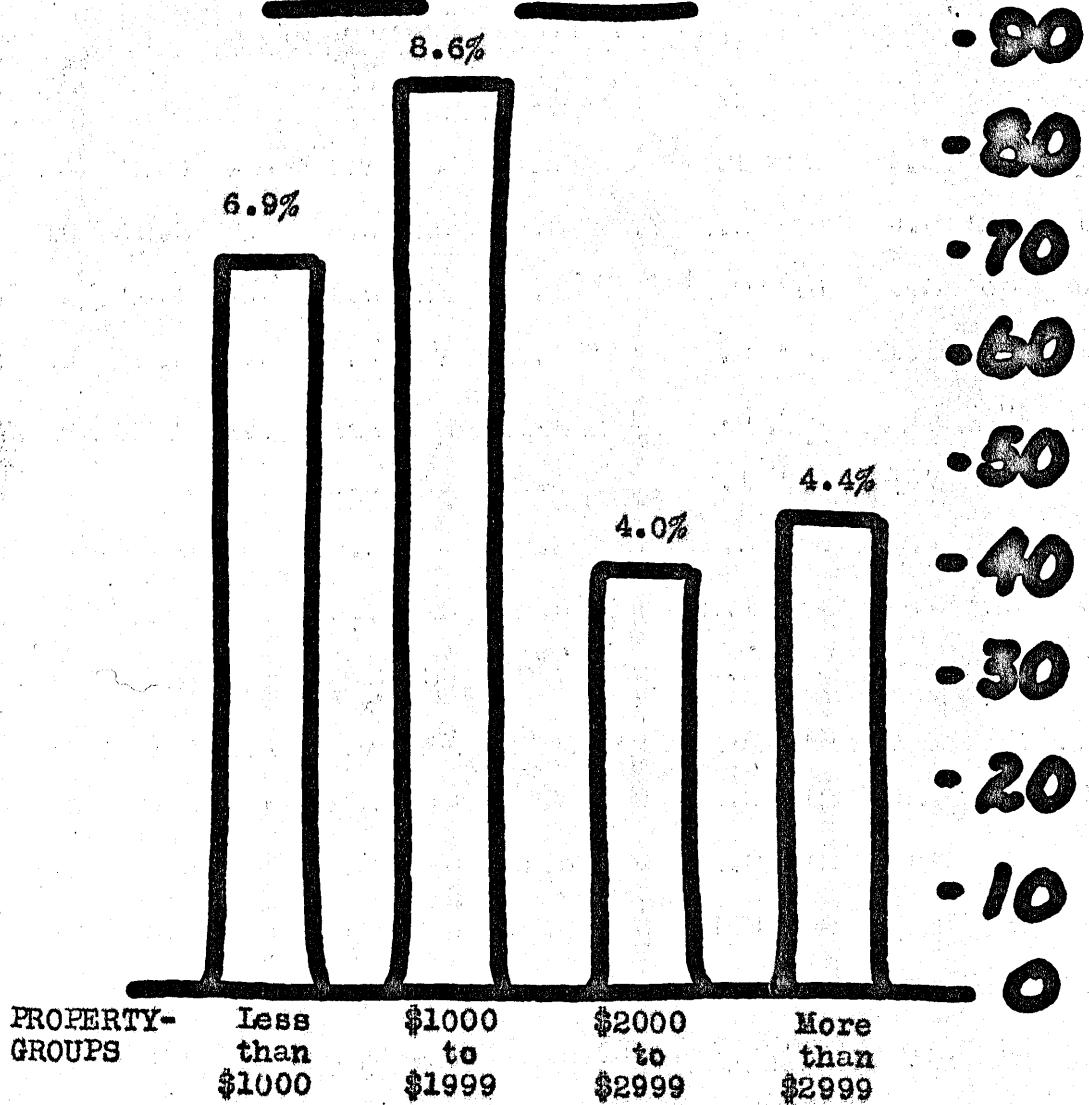
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH PROPERTY-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# ORGANIZED GROUPS



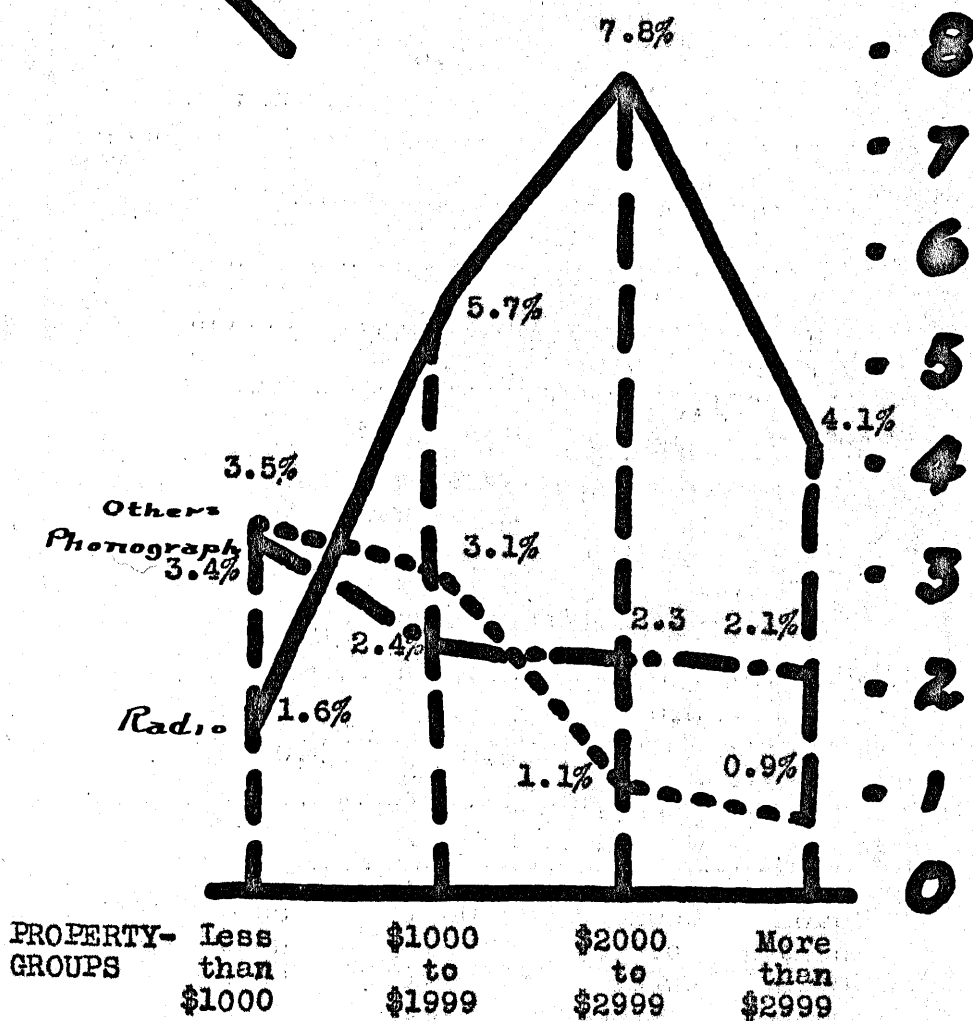
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH PROPERTY-GROUP SPENDS AT THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

# MOTION PICTURES



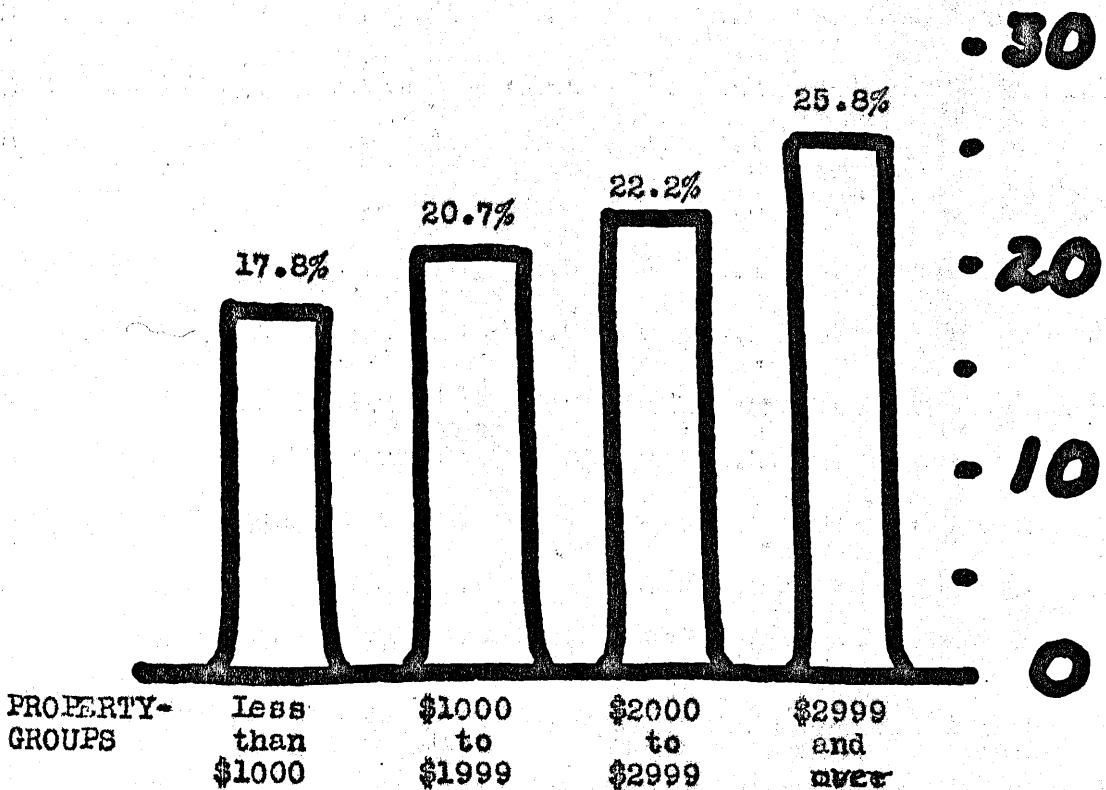
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH PROPERTY-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION

# Music!



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH PROPERTY-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

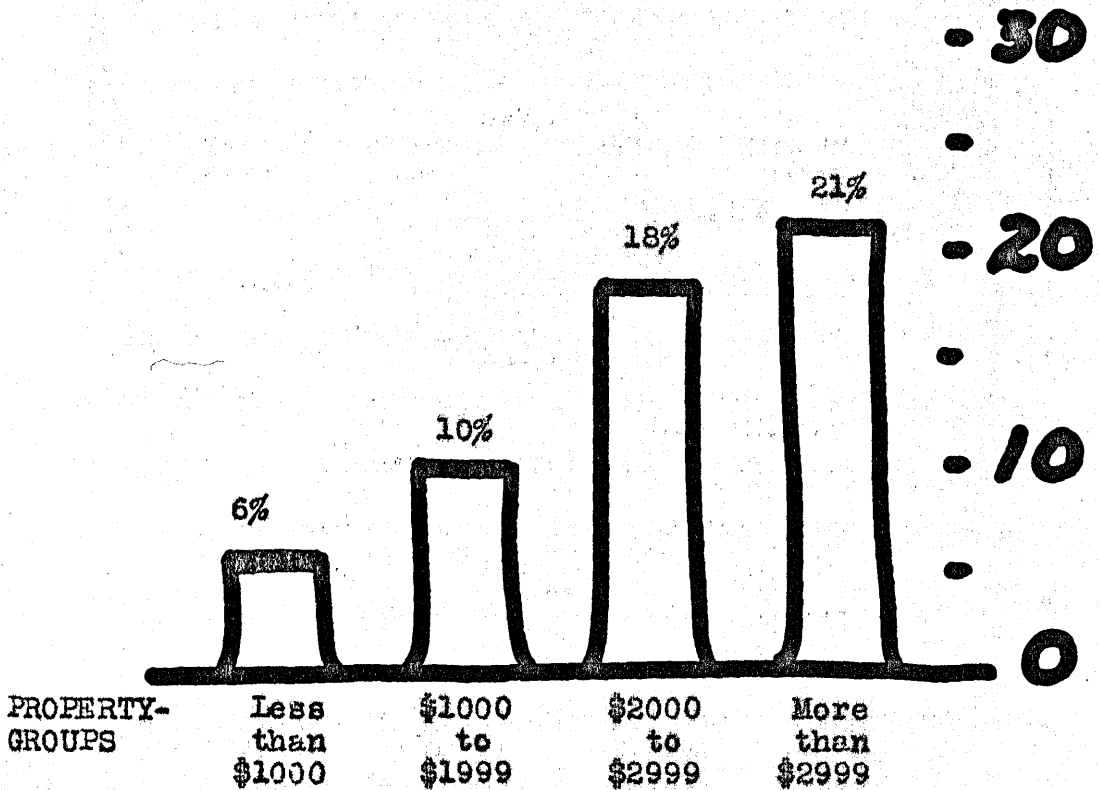
# DOMESTIC CHORES



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH PROPERTY-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION



# SCHOOL



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH PROPERTY-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

## THE RELATION OF INSURANCE TO THE EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE

Tables 62 to 68, inclusive, show the relationship obtained between insurance and expenditure of leisure. There do not seem to be many pronounced progressions shown in the tables but each insurance-group seems to have its own characteristics. It happens to be known to the study through contactual experiences that most of the insurance carried by the workers was group life insurance. This feature would naturally tend to make the insurance groups be occupational groups or organization groups. or groups based upon their tenure of employment or membership in a company, lodge or labor union. This fact accounts for the individualistic characteristics of the class-intervals on the following tables. The following results are probable not very significant except as a check upon the hypothesis that most of the insurance carried is group life insurance.

Graph 75 indicates that both the percentage of participation and the percentage of total leisure time spent in club, lodge and labor union increase with the increase of insurance, probably because of the group insurance benefits which these organizations offer.

TABLE 62

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH INSURANCE-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(70 questionnaires in each random sample)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
1. Civic affairs	17%	14%	29%	26%
2. Religious	70	73	77	73
3. Club	19	34	41	51
4. Athletic part'cn	34	29	21	24
5. Watch. athletics	40	40	39	39
6. Dance	20	20	14	21
7. Pool hall	7	7	13	4
8. Motion picture	84	81	77	74
9. Stage	44	46	58	44
10. Visiting	73	87	88	86
11. Walking, riding	74	76	80	83
12. En route	94	100	95	100
13. Chores	81	93	89	87
14. Home games	41	31	43	30
15. Radio	21	30	40	39
16. Phonograph	49	46	47	53
17. Other music	26	20	14	27
18. Newspapers	93	93	97	93
19. Books, magazines	66	69	67	76
20. School	10	9	11	10

TABLE 63

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO INSURANCE-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$2 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
1. Civic affairs	1.8%	1.4%	2.8%	2.5%
2. Religious	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.0
3. Club	2.0	3.4	3.9	4.9
4. Athletic part'cn	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.3
5. Watch athletics	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
6. Dance	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.0
7. Pool hall	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4
8. Motion picture	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.1
9. Stage	4.6	4.6	5.6	4.2
10. Visiting	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.3
11. Walking, riding	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.0
12. En route	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.6
13. Chores	8.4	9.3	8.6	8.4
14. Home games	4.3	3.1	4.1	2.9
15. Radio	2.2	3.0	3.8	3.7
16. Phonograph	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1
17. Other music	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.6
18. Newspapers	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.9
19. Books, magazines	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.3
20. School	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
TOTALS:	100.4%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%

TABLE 64

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH  
INSURANCE-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
1. Civic affairs	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%
2. Religious	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.7
3. Club	1.3	2.5	2.9	3.3
4. Athletic part'on	3.6	3.6	1.6	1.6
5. Watch. athletics	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.8
6. Dance	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.9
7. Pool hall	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
8. Motion picture	6.6	6.7	6.0	4.5
9. Stage	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4
10. Visiting	7.9	10.3	8.1	8.2
11. Walking, riding	9.2	10.3	8.4	11.7
12. En route	13.9	10.0	15.9	15.7
13. Chores	14.8	12.9	16.6	16.7
14. Home games	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.7
15. Radio	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
16. Phonograph	4.0	3.4	1.9	3.5
17. Other music	2.6	1.4	6.1	1.3
18. Newspapers	8.6	9.1	8.7	9.0
19. Books, magazines	7.3	9.0	5.1	7.0
20. School	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0
TOTALS:	100.2%	99.8%	100.1%	99.9%

TABLE 65

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
1. Civic affairs	0.4hrs	0.3hrs	0.8hrs	0.4hrs
2. Religious	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
3. Club	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6
4. Athletic part'cn	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8
5. Watch. athletics	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
6. Dance	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9
7. Pool hall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
8. Motion picture	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.1
9. Stage	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
10. Visiting	3.5	4.4	4.3	3.9
11. Walking, riding	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.6
12. En route	6.2	4.4	8.4	7.5
13. Chores	6.7	5.6	8.7	8.0
14. Home games	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8
15. Radio	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.9
16. Phonograph	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7
17. Other music	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.7
18. Newspapers	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.3
19. Books, magazines	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.4
20. School	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5

TABLE 66

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000.00
1. Civic affairs	2.4hrs	2.3hrs	2.7hrs	1.6hrs
2. Religious	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4
3. Club	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.1
4. Athletic part'on	4.8	5.3	4.0	3.2
5. Watch. athletics	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3
6. Dance	4.0	5.6	4.5	4.3
7. Pool hall	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.1
8. Motion picture	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.9
9. Stage	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6
10. Visiting	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.6
11. Walking, riding	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.8
12. En route	6.6	4.4	8.8	7.5
13. Chores	8.2	6.0	9.9	9.2
14. Home games	3.7	2.6	3.3	2.7
15. Radio	6.1	5.1	5.4	5.0
16. Phonograph	3.7	3.1	2.1	3.1
17. Other music	4.5	3.1	2.2	2.3
18. Newspapers	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.7
19. Books, magazines	5.0	5.7	4.0	4.5
20 School	4.3	8.8	4.6	4.9

TABLE 67

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO INSURANCE-GROUPS

	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.4

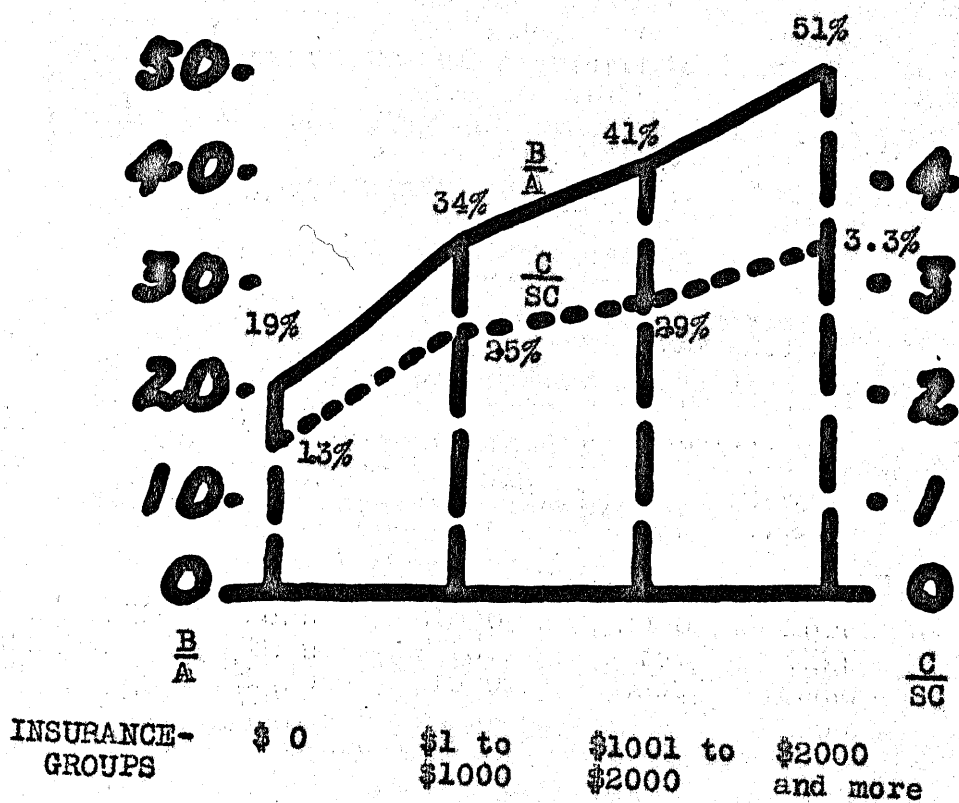
TABLE 68

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO INSURANCE-GROUPS

	INSURANCE-GROUPS			
	None	\$1 to \$1000	\$1000 to \$2000	More than \$2000
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	44.8	43.0	52.9	47.9



# CLUB - LODGE - LABOR UNION -



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH INSURANCE-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH INSURANCE-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

I & IV,  $\frac{B}{A}$      $\frac{C}{SC}$

Taken from Tables 62 & 64

GRAPH 75

THE RELATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT TO THE EXPENDITURE OF  
LEISURE

--

There seems to be little progressive relationship between expenditure of leisure and the kind of unemployment measured by this study. It is not to be assumed that the number of days which a worker has been without a job in the current year is a measure of unemployment in the problematical sense. A great deal of the unemployment measured by this study is known to be voluntary unemployment. This does not mean that most of the unemployment of other laboring groups is voluntary but that the membership of this particular group chances to be largely composed of young workers just starting their careers and consequently frequently unemployed for considerable periods during the year.

There are other difficulties with the results as a measure of the relationship between unemployment and expenditure of leisure. In the first place, questionnaires of the types shown on pages 14, 15 & 16 asked questions based upon unemployment during a fourteen month period from January 1st, 1926 to approximately March 1st, 1927. It was hoped that by this procedure that the relation of the particular

unemployment situation between these dates to the expenditure of leisure might be obtained. This question was found to be so troublesome, however, that after some 80 of these questionnaires had been returned a questionnaire embodying a request for a report on the basis of the current year ending with the date of the questionnaire or at such date as the worker interpreted the question to mean\*. (1)

It is not thought, however, that the difference in the two questionnaires was sufficient to invalidate the results, especially since only 1.8% of the workers used the fourteen month type. \* (2)

A more significant criticism of the results would be based upon the fact that the random samples included only 25 questionnaires each. Whether such a random sample is sufficient or not is left to the judgement of the reader. It is the opinion of the study from personal judgement of the questionnaires that the results would not have differed greatly from those obtained if larger samples had been taken.

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(1) See wording of questionnaire, page 14

(2) If answers on the basis of 14 months may be considered as representing a 17% deviation from 12 month answers and this percentage multiplied by 1.8% the resultant may be considered as a sort of "probable" error.  $.018 \times .17 = .00306$  which is considerably less than the pardonable 2% error.

The reason that more careful analyzation was not made is that there is believed to be fundamental errors in the data at this point which make them unworthy of painstaking analyzations.

It is believed that the fundamental errors in the data were caused by lack in uniformity in interpreting the question regarding unemployment? This (1) tenet is substantiated by the fact that many of the workers left that answer blank unfilled. Some of the workers interpreted "days without a job" to include voluntary unemployment and others interpreted otherwise. Some added notes explaining that their answer did not include voluntary unemployment.

Beside the above mentioned possibilities there is, of course, the most probable and desireable possibility that the data are reasonably indicative. In such case there is still the usual outlet of explanation used before in this study's treatment; that the unemployment groups are distinctive or discrete groups and that the spurious data are really related to progressive unemployment time after intricate curvate fashions.

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(1) Questionnaires, pages 15, 16, 17, 18.

Graph 76 simply illustrates a typical curve of relation discovered in the following analyzations. It must be left to the readers judgement and to collaborating studies as to whether or not the results are reasonable.

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(1) taken from Table 72, page 213 and Table 73, page 214.

One woman evidently took the matter of visiting in a liberal sense and reported 80 hours per week spent in that occupation. The high value of the starred number is due to the fact that this questionnaire happened to be in the random sample.

TABLE 69

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH UNEMPLOYMENT GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION.

(25 questionnaires in each random sample, except in the case of starred group, see footnote)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	0	1 to 31 to 61 60		More than 90	
		30	60		90*
1. Civic affairs	8%	32%	24%	31%	28%
2. Religious	72	88	60	64	72
3. Club	36	40	24	36	52
4. Athletic part'cn	28	36	20	26	24
5. Watch. athletics	24	36	36	26	28
6. Dance	16	40	24	16	8
7. Pool Hall	8	12	8	11	4
8. Motion picture	68	88	88	58	72
9. Stage	32	60	28	37	28
10. Visiting	80	92	88	68	68
11. Walking, riding	80	76	76	74	68
12. En route	84	96	96	95	96
13. Chores	80	88	88	74	80
14. Home games	48	48	40	21	36
15. Radio	28	36	28	16	20
16. Phonograph	48	56	56	53	68
17. Other music	36	36	32	11	16
18. Newspapers	96	96	96	89	96
19. Books, magazines	72	76	64	58	72
20. School	12	16	4	0	8

\* Only 19 questionnaires in this group.

TABLE 70

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Days	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 30	30 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
1. Civic affairs	0.8%	3.1%	2.4%	3.8%	3.0%
2. Religious	7.5	8.5	6.1	7.9	7.8
3. Club	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.5	5.7
4. Athletic part'cn	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.2	2.6
5. Watch. athletics	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.0
6. Dance	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	0.9
7. Pool hall	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.4
8. Motion picture	7.1	8.5	9.0	7.2	7.8
9. Stage	3.3	5.8	2.9	4.6	3.0
10. Visiting	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.4	7.4
11. Walking, riding	8.3	7.3	7.7	9.2	7.4
12. En route	8.8	9.2	9.8	11.7	10.4
13. Chores	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.7
14. Home games	5.0	4.6	4.1	2.6	3.9
15. Radio	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.2
16. Phonograph	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.4
17. Other music	3.8	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.7
18. Newspapers	10.0	9.2	9.8	11.0	10.4
19. Books, magazines	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.8
20. School	1.3	1.5	0.4	0	0.8

TABLE 71

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH UN-  
EMPLOYMENT-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Days	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
1. Civic Affairs	0.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%
2. Religious	3.8	5.3	4.5	3.2	4.6
3. Club	1.5	3.3	2.1	2.0	3.3
4. Athletic part'on	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.8
5. Watch. athletics	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.8
6. Dance	2.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.3
7. Pool hall	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2
8. Motion picture	4.9	4.9	6.4	5.9	5.5
9. Stage	1.6	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.6
10. Visiting	6.9	8.4	9.6	5.2	7.1
11. Walking, riding	12.6	9.7	13.2	10.0	9.3
12. En route	14.9	12.5	11.6	17.6	15.4
13. Chores	19.9	16.6	18.6	21.4	17.1
14. Home games	2.9	2.2	3.4	1.3	2.1
15. Radio	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.8	2.1
16. Phonograph	3.4	2.3	4.1	2.5	5.4
17. Other music	3.2	4.7	2.1	0.8	1.4
18. Newspapers	8.0	7.2	6.6	7.3	11.1
19. Books, magazines	5.9	7.4	4.6	11.6	7.2
20. School	1.3	1.9	1.6	0	1.1
TOTALS:	100.0	99.7	101.0	100.0	100.2



TABLE 72

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Days	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 30	30 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
1. Civic affairs	0.2hrs	0.8hrs	0.6hrs	0.9hrs	0.7hrs
2. Religious	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	2.0
3. Club	0.7	1.8	1.0	9.5	1.4
4. Athletic part'on	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8
5. Watch. athletics	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8
6. Dance	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.1
7. Pool hall	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	0
8. Motion picture	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.4
9. Stage	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7
10. Visiting	3.2	4.5	4.5	6.5+	3.0
11. Walking, riding	5.8	4.9	6.2	4.8	4.0
12. En route	6.8	6.2	5.4	8.5	6.6
13. Chores	9.2	9.3	8.2	8.9	6.2
14. Home games	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.9
15. Radio	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.9
16. Phonograph	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.3
17. Other music	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.4	0.6
18. Newspapers	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.5	8.0
19. Books, magazines	2.7	4.0	2.1	5.6	3.1
20. School	0.6	1.0	0.7	0	0.5

\* See note (1) on page 209

TABLE 73

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 50	30 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
1. Civic affairs	2.5hrs	2.5hrs	2.7hrs	2.9hrs	2.6hr
2. Religious	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.7
3. Club	1.9	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.7
4. Athletic part'cn	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2
5. Watch. athletics	2.2	2.3	1.3	2.4	2.7
6. Dance	5.7	3.4	6.6	3.0	1.5
7. Pool hall	2.0	3.0	4.5	2.2	2.0
8. Motion picture	3.3	3.0	3.4	5.0	3.3
9. Stage	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.4
10. Visiting	4.0	4.9	5.1	9.5+	4.5
11. Walking, riding	7.2	6.5	8.1	7.3	5.9
12. En route	8.2	6.5	5.7	11.0	6.9
13. Chores	1.1	10.1	9.4	14.0	7.7
14. Home games	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.0	2.4
15. Radio	4.0	3.0	5.3	8.7	4.4
16. Phonograph	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.2	3.4
17. Other music	4.0	7.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
18. Newspapers	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.0	5.0
19. Books, magazines	3.7	5.2	3.3	9.7	4.3
20. School	5.0	6.3	18.0	0	6.0

+ See footnote on page 209.

TABLE 74

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

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Days	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.6	10.4	9.8	8.1	9.2

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TABLE 75

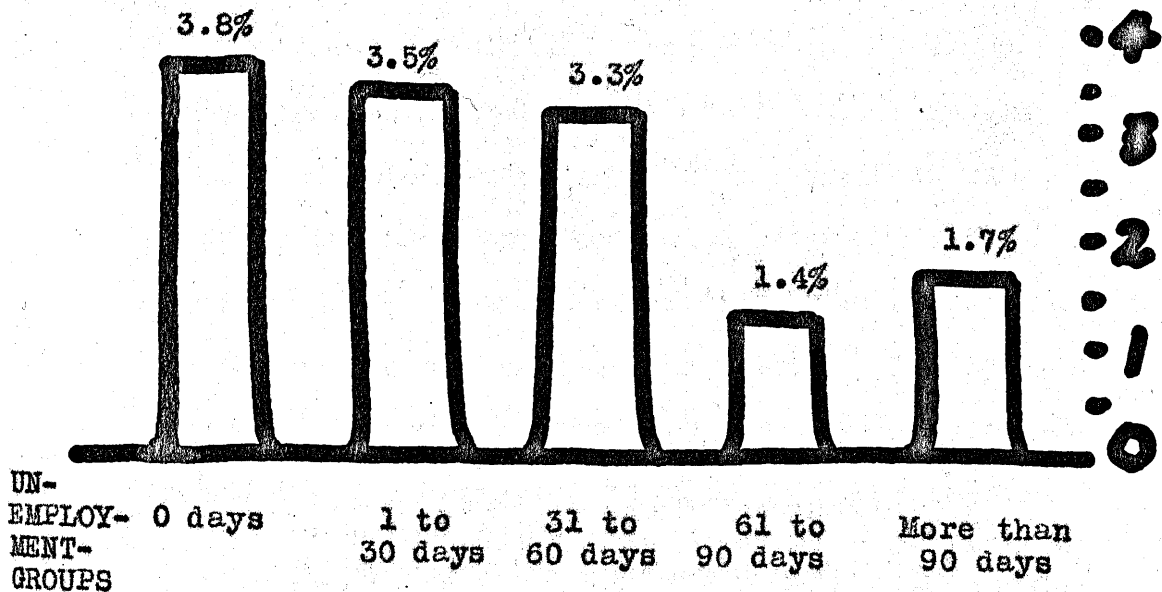
THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

---

Days	UNEMPLOYMENT-GROUPS				
	0	1 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90	More than 90
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	46.0	53.6	46.6	48.3	42.8

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# MUSIC



THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO UN-EMPLOYMENT-GROUPS

THE RELATION OF OCCUPATION TO THE EXPENDITURE OF  
LEISURE

Tables 76 to 82, inclusive, show the relationship obtained between five occupations and the expenditure of leisure as reported by the workers. (1)  
Too much significance should not be attached to the tabulations since three of the occupational groups contain less than 25 workers.

The Montgomery Ward & Co. employees were almost without exception clerical workers and so they were considered as one occupational group. The sheet metal workers of Butler Manufacturing Company included both unskilled laborers and trained draughtsmen. All of them, however, worked in the same occupational environment. The Garment Workers, Bakery Salesmen, and Building Tradesmen reached were those who belonged to labor unions. (2)

There is at least one significant difficulty with the comparison of occupational groups; the questionnaires were filled out under varying circumstances. Some were filled out more nearly

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(1) In these tables the following abbreviations for occupations are used: Cler for Clerical, Bldg for Building trades, Bk S for Bakery salesmen, Gmt W for Garment workers and S Mt W for Sheet Metal workers.

(2) These men drive delivery wagons for the various bakeries of the city.

at leisure and others were filled out during the rush of a union meeting. It is possible that the errors made by such procedure caused material differences in the tabulated results.

TABLE 76

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION.

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*					
	Number in group	907	16	16	40	188
		Cler*	Bldg*	Bk S*	Gmt W+S	Mt W*
1. Civic affairs	11%	44%	25%	10%	33%	
2. Religious	74	51	69	65	83	
3. Club	21	100	100	65	39	
4. Athletic part'on	23	6	31	2	50	
5. Watch. athletics	34	19	62	5	28	
6. Dance	19	19	19	10	17	
7. Pool hall	4	6	12	2	11	
8. Motion picture	82	51	75	63	67	
9. Stage	46	19	56	20	33	
10. Visiting	82	51	94	55	78	
11. Walking, riding	82	75	75	60	67	
12. En route	97	94	94	90	100	
13. Chores	88	100	81	70	83	
14. Home games	34	6	38	20	56	
15. Radio	40	63	25	18	33	
16. Phonograph	51	38	56	30	28	
17. Other music	29	0	6	10	6	
18. Newspapers	93	94	100	82	95	
19. Books, magazines	73	94	62	35	61	
20. School	7	0	0	7	11	

\* For meaning of abbreviations see footnote (1), page 216.

TABLE 77

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	Cler	Bldg	Bk S	Gmt W	S Met W
1. Civic affairs	1.1%	4.7%	2.3%	1.4%	3.4%
2. Religious	7.5	6.0	6.4	9.0	8.5
3. Club	2.1	10.3	9.3	9.0	4.0
4. Athletic part'cn	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.3	5.1
5. Watch. athletics	3.4	2.0	5.8	0.7	2.8
6. Dance	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7
7. Pool hall	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.1
8. Motion picture	8.3	6.0	7.0	8.7	6.8
9. Stage	4.6	2.0	5.2	2.7	3.4
10. Visiting	8.3	6.0	8.7	7.6	7.9
11. Walking, riding	9.8	9.9	8.7	12.5	10.2
12. En route	8.3	7.9	7.0	8.3	6.8
13. Chores	8.9	10.3	7.5	9.7	8.5
14. Home games	3.4	0.6	3.5	2.7	5.7
15. Radio	4.0	6.6	2.3	2.4	3.4
16. Phonograph	5.2	4.0	5.2	4.2	2.8
17. Other music	2.9	0	0.6	1.4	0.6
18. Newspapers	9.4	9.9	9.3	11.4	9.7
19. Books, magazines	7.4	9.9	5.8	4.9	6.2
20 School	0.7	0	0	1.0	1.1
TOTALS:	99.9%	99.3%	100.4%	99.6%	99.7%



TABLE 78

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	Cler	Bldg	Bk S	Gmt W	S Met W
1. Civic affairs	0.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	1.8%
2. Religious	4.7	2.5	3.7	4.0	6.8
3. Club	1.2	5.5	8.0	3.8	2.2
4. Athletic part'cn	1.9	0.1	2.8	0.2	3.7
5. Watch. athletics	1.8	1.0	6.0	0.6	1.7
6. Dance	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.7
7. Pool hall	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
8. Motion picture	6.8	2.3	4.3	4.5	3.5
9. Stage	2.6	0.7	3.9	1.0	2.5
10. Visiting	9.2	3.0	10.2	5.5	9.4
11. Walking, riding	11.5	8.8	8.4	5.8	8.4
12. En route	13.0	19.1	11.7	17.2	15.6
13. Chores	17.7	15.0	13.9	29.7	11.9
14. Home games	2.7	0.5	3.2	1.3	4.5
15. Radio	3.1	10.4	1.3	1.9	2.5
16. Phonograph	3.9	1.2	3.3	3.4	1.4
17. Other music	2.3	0	0.3	0.7	0.6
18. Newspapers	7.7	14.8	11.4	11.2	11.5
19. Books, magazines	6.9	11.8	4.8	4.8	8.0
20. School	0.9	0	0	2.2	1.4
TOTALS:	100.4%	100.2%	99.9%	99.5%	99.7%

TABLE 79

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	Cler	Bldg	Bk S	Gmt W	S Met W
1. Civic affairs	0.2hrs	0.7hrs	0.4hrs	0.3hrs	0.7hrs
2. Religious	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.9
3. Club	0.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.0
4. Athletic part'cn	0.9	0	1.1	0	1.6
5. Watch. athletics	0.9	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.7
6. Dance	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7
7. Pool hall	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.2
8. Motion picture	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5
9. Stage	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1
10. Visiting	4.3	1.6	3.9	2.2	4.0
11. Walking, riding	5.3	4.8	3.1	2.4	3.6
12. En route	6.2	10.3	4.4	7.0	6.6
13. Chores	8.3	8.0	5.2	12.1	5.1
14. Home games	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.9
15. Radio	1.5	5.6	0.5	0.8	1.1
16. Phonograph	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.6
17. Other music	1.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.3
18. Newspapers	3.6	7.9	4.2	4.5	4.9
19. Books, magazines	3.3	6.4	1.8	1.9	3.4
20. School	0.4	0	0	9.5	0.6

TABLE 80

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	2.0hrs	1.7hrs	1.6hrs	2.9hrs	2.2hrs
1. Civic affairs	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.2
2. Religious	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.5
3. Club	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5
4. Athletic part'cn	1.9	1.0	3.4	3.0	3.1
5. Watch. athletics	2.5	3.0	3.6	5.0	2.6
6. Dance	4.6	5.3	2.5	3.7	4.2
7. Pool hall	2.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.2
8. Motion picture	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.2
9. Stage	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.2
10. Visiting	5.3	2.8	4.1	4.0	5.1
11. Walking, riding	6.6	6.3	4.2	3.9	5.3
12. En route	5.8	10.9	4.7	7.8	6.6
13. Chores	9.5	8.1	6.4	17.3	6.1
14. Home games	3.7	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.4
15. Radio	3.7	8.9	2.0	4.4	3.2
16. Phonograph	3.7	1.7	2.2	4.6	2.2
17. Other music	3.8	0	2.0	3.0	6.0
18. Newspapers	4.0	8.5	4.2	5.5	5.1
19. Books, magazines	4.6	6.7	2.9	5.5	5.5
20. School	5.9	0	0	12.7	5.5

TABLE 81

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	Cler	Bldg	Bk S	Gmt W S	Met W
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	9.9	9.4	10.8	7.2	9.8

---

TABLE 82

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS				
	Cler	Bldg	Bk S	Gmt W S	Met W
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	47.3	53.9	37.4	40.5	42.4

---

## THE RELATION OF LABOR UNIONISM TO THE EXPENDITURE OF LEISURE

The most valid method of comparing union and non-union men is one which keeps as many other factors as possible constant for both groups. In the following analyzation reservations must be attached to the apparent results because of the study's failure to consistantly observe such a policy. The tables and graphs herein contained are comparisons of the reports of union men in their unionized occupations with the reports of non-unionized men in their unorganized occupations.

Tables 83 to 89, inclusive, and graphs 77 to 86, inclusive, show the relationship obtained between unionization and expenditure of leisure. Graph 77 indicates that more of the union workers participate in civic or public affairs. Graph 78 indicates that a larger percentage of the leisure of their respective group is spent in religious activities by the nonunion workers. Graph 79 taken from table 85 shows an expected relationship between labor unionists and participation in club activities.

Graph 80 indicates that non-union workers spend a larger percentage of their time participating in athletics, probably because of the fact that with the workers studied, they were the younger of the two groups. The same explanation might be used for the difference shown on graph 81.

Graph 82 shows a greater percentage of total leisure spent at visiting by non-union workers, while graphs 83 and 84 show little difference between the groups with respect to domestic chores and book-magazine reading.

The union workers, however, seem to show a larger percentage of their total leisure spent reading newspapers according to graph 85.

Graph 86 indicates that the average number of hours per choice was practically uniform for both groups.

TABLE 83

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(72 questionnaires tabulated)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	88 UNION MEMBERS	917 NON-UNION MEMBERS
1. Civic affairs	31%	11%
2. Religious	53	74
3. Club	81	21
4. Athletic part'on	8	23
5. Watch. athletics	17	34
6. Dance	15	19
7. Pool hall	7	4
8. Motion picture	57	82
9. Stage	27	46
10. Visiting	57	82
11. Walking, riding	62	82
12. En route	93	97
13. Chores	75	88
14. Home games	26	34
15. Radio	25	40
16. Phonograph	38	51
17. Other music	7	29
18. Newspapers	90	93
19. Books, magazines	44	73
20. School	3	7



TABLE 84

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
1. Civic affairs	3.8%	1.1%
2. Religious	6.5	7.5
3. Club	10.0	2.1
4. Athletic part'cn	1.0	2.3
5. Watch. athletics	2.1	3.4
6. Dance	1.9	1.9
7. Pool hall	0.9	0.4
8. Motion picture	7.0	8.3
9. Stage	3.3	4.6
10. Visiting	7.0	8.3
11. Walking, riding	7.7	8.3
12. En route	11.5	9.8
13. Chores	9.3	8.9
14. Home games	3.2	3.4
15. Radio	3.1	4.0
16. Phonograph	4.7	5.2
17. Other music	0.9	2.9
18. Newspapers	11.1	9.4
19. Books, magazines	5.4	7.4
20. School	0.4	0.7

TABLE 85

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

--

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	ORGANIZATION-GROUP	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
1. Civic affairs	1.6%	0.5%
2. Religious	3.1	4.7
3. Club	6.5	1.2
4. Athletic part'on	0.6	1.9
5. Watch. athletics	1.7	1.8
6. Dance	1.2	1.8
7. Pool hall	0.3	0.2
8. Motion picture	3.7	6.8
9. Stage	1.5	2.6
10. Visiting	5.6	9.2
11. Walking, riding	5.9	11.5
12. En route	17.4	13.0
13. Chores	20.9	17.7
14. Home games	3.0	2.7
15. Radio	3.5	3.1
16. Phonograph	2.8	3.9
17. Other music	0.5	2.3
18. Newspapers	12.7	7.7
19. Books, magazines	6.3	6.9
20. School	1.0	0.9
	99.8%	100.4%

TABLE 86

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUP

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Number in group	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
1. Civic affairs	0.6 hrs.	0.2 hrs.
2. Religious	1.8	2.2
3. Club	2.7	0.5
4. Athletic part'cn	0.2	0.9
5. Watch. athletics	0.7	0.9
6. Dance	0.5	0.9
7. Pool hall	0.1	0.1
8. Motion picture	1.5	3.2
9. Stage	0.6	1.2
10. Visiting	2.4	4.3
11. Walking, riding	2.5	5.3
12. En route	7.3	6.2
13. Chores	8.8	8.3
14. Home games	1.3	1.3
15. Radio	1.5	1.5
16. Phonograph	1.2	1.9
17. Other music	0.2	1.2
18. Newspapers	5.3	3.6
19. Books, magazines	2.7	3.3
20. School	0.4	0.4

TABLE 87

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUPS

---

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
1. Civic affairs	2.2 hrs	2.0 hrs
2. Religious	2.5	3.0
3. Club	3.4	2.7
4. Athletic part'cn	3.0	1.9
5. Watch. athletics	4.2	2.5
6. Dance	3.4	4.6
7. Pool hall	1.9	2.6
8. Motion picture	2.7	4.0
9. Stage	2.3	2.6
10. Visiting	4.1	5.3
11. Walking, riding	4.0	6.6
12. En route	7.8	5.8
13. Chores	11.7	9.5
14. Home games	4.9	3.7
15. Radio	5.8	3.7
16. Phonograph	3.1	3.7
17. Other music	3.3	3.8
18. Newspapers	5.8	4.0
19. Books, magazines	6.0	4.6
20. School	12.6	5.9

TABLE 88

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUPS

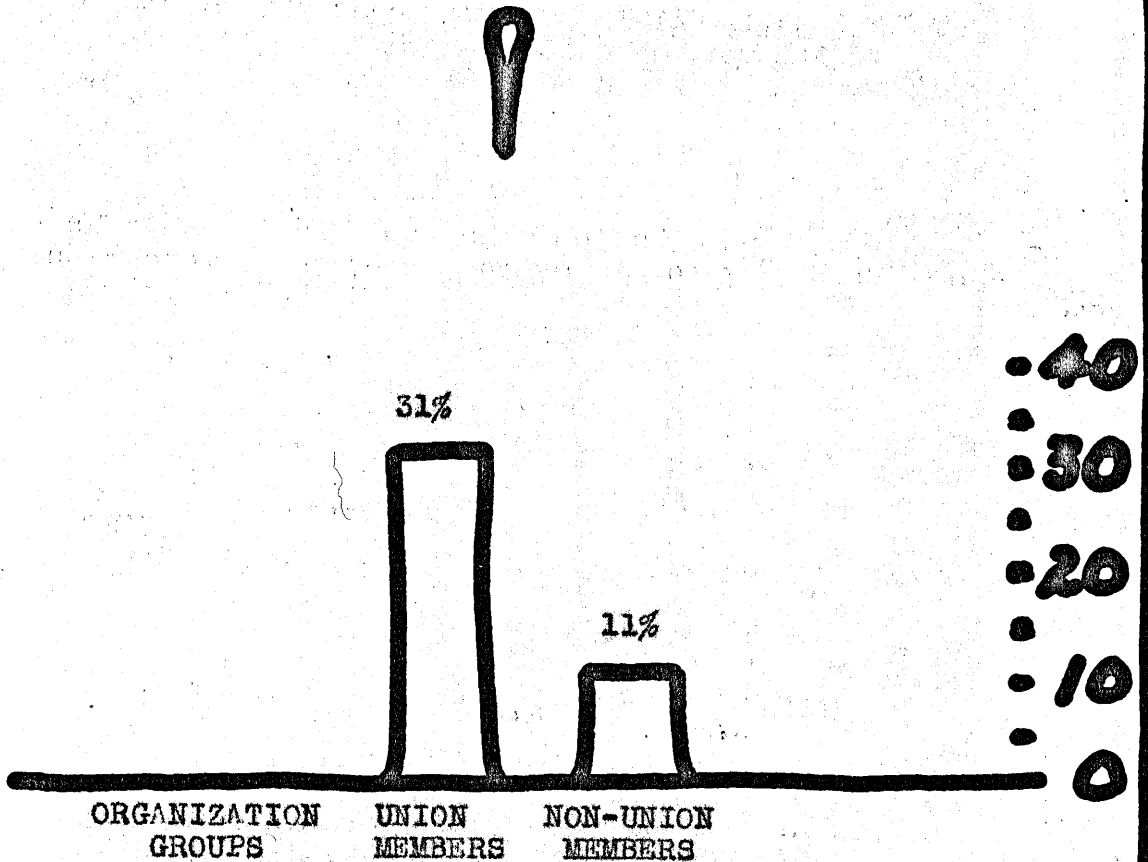
	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
Number of leisure occupations reported:	8.1	9.9

TABLE 89

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUPS

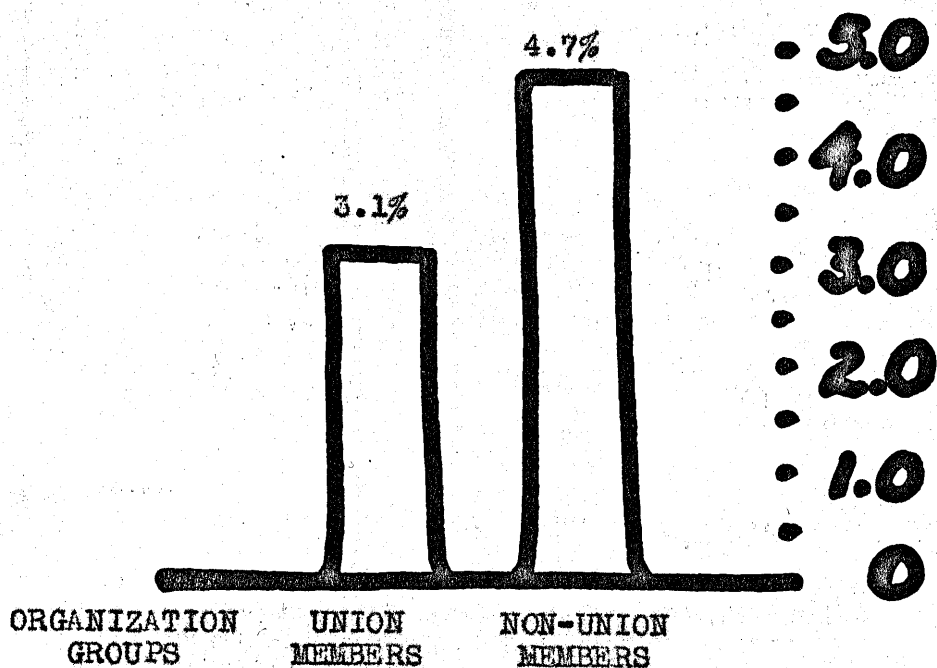
	ORGANIZATION-GROUPS	
	UNION MEMBERS	NON-UNION MEMBERS
Mean number of hours per week accounted for:	41.8	47.3

# CIVIC AFFAIRS



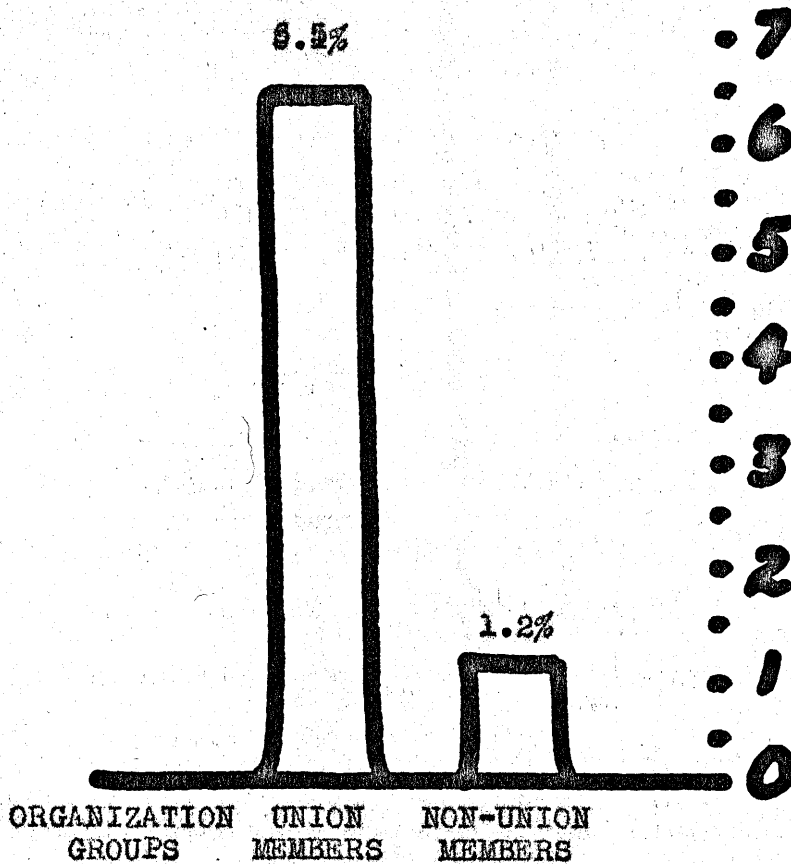
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP  
PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

# RELIGIOUS ~ ACTIVITIES



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SENDS AT THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION

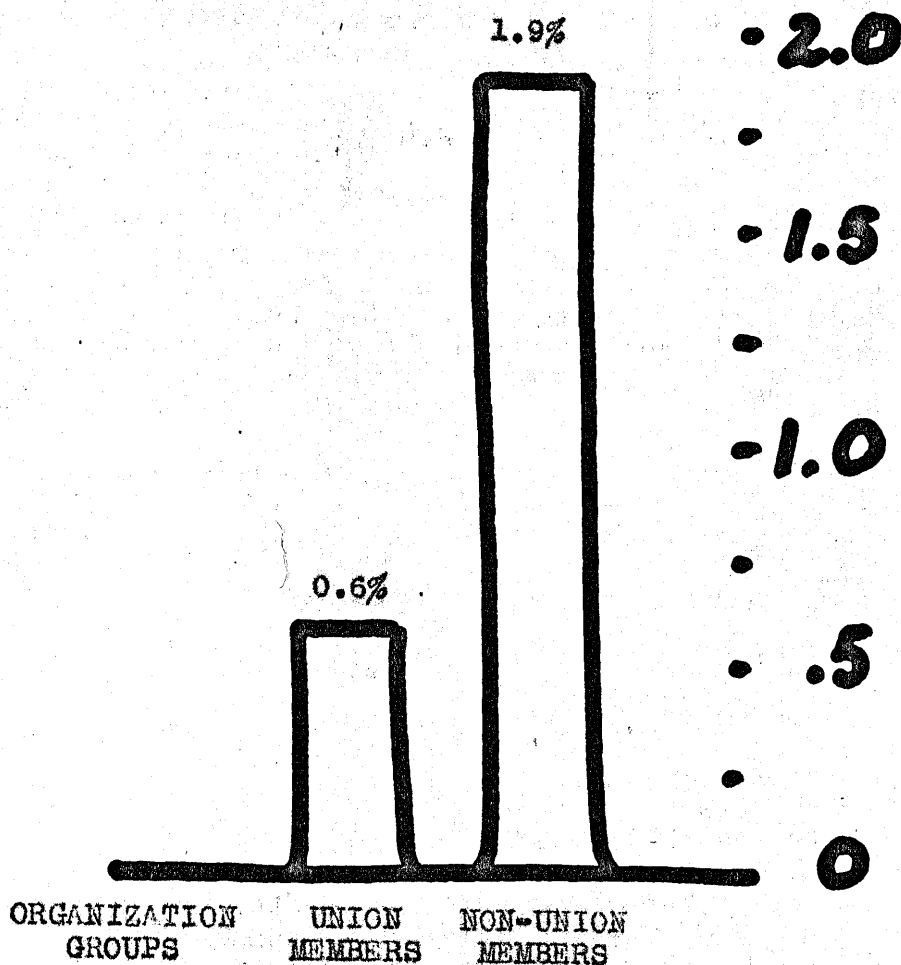
# CLUB-LODGE-UNION



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

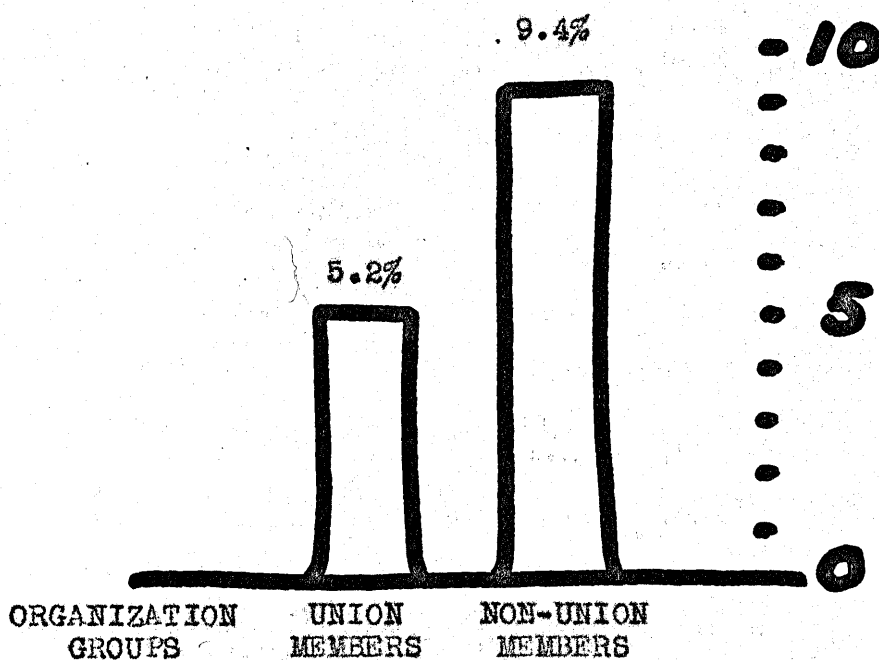


# ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION



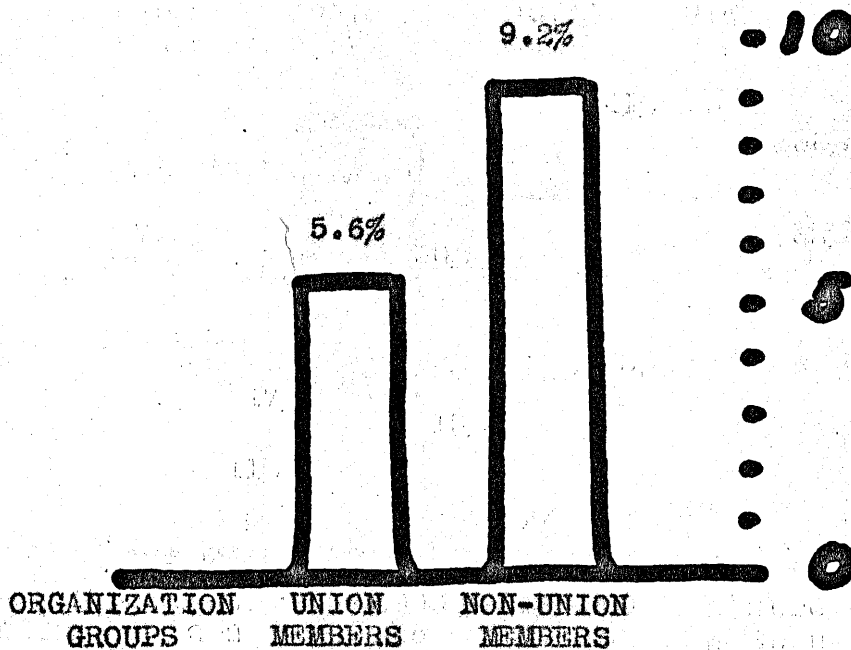
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# THEATER



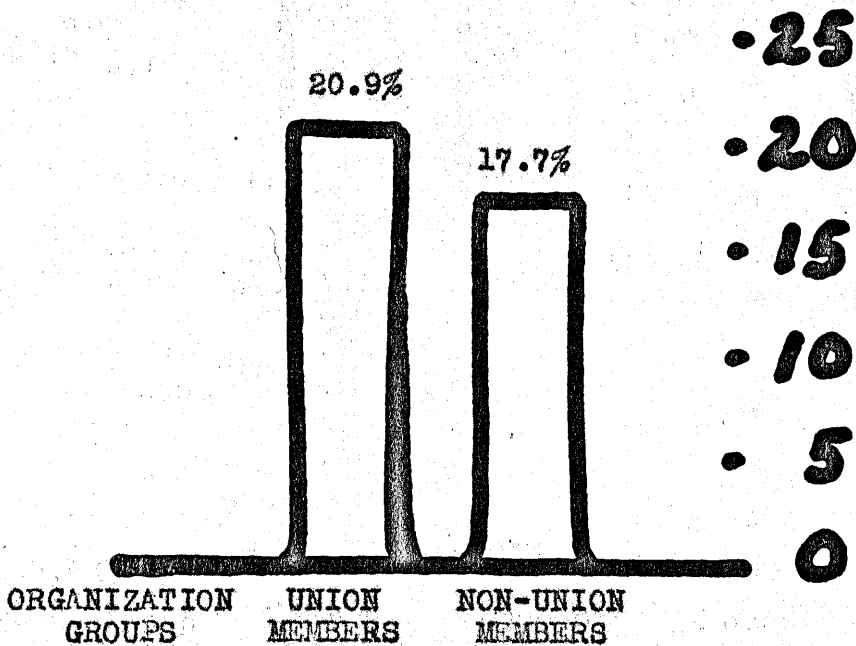
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# VISITING ~



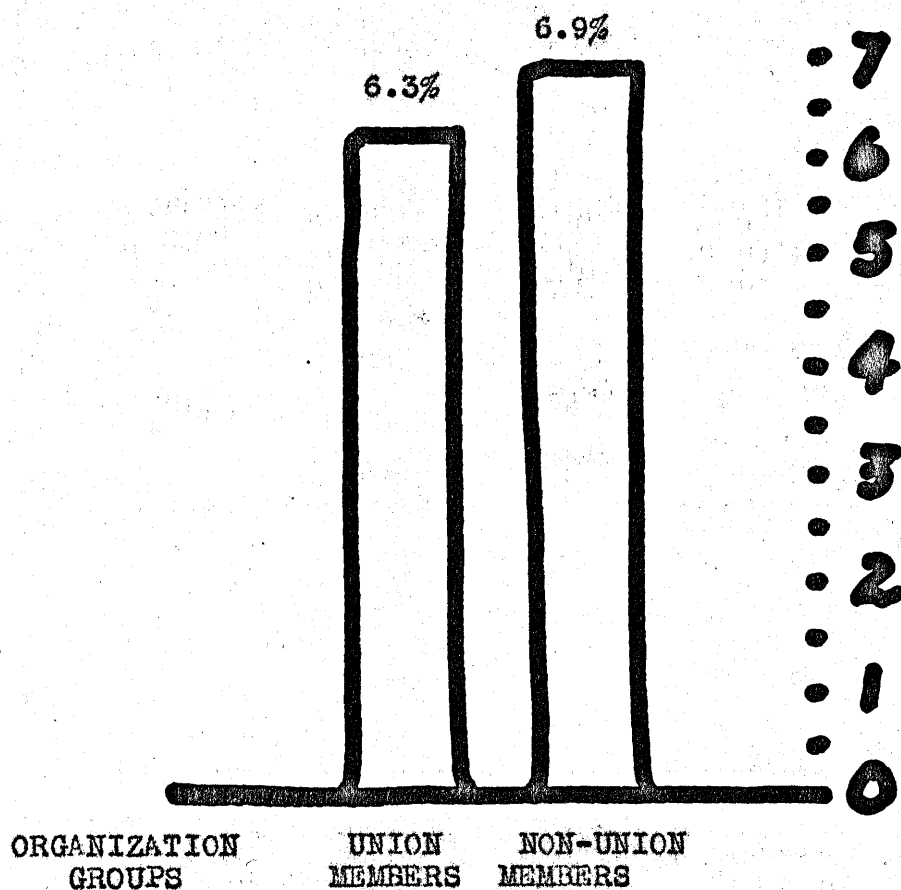
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# DOMESTIC CHORES



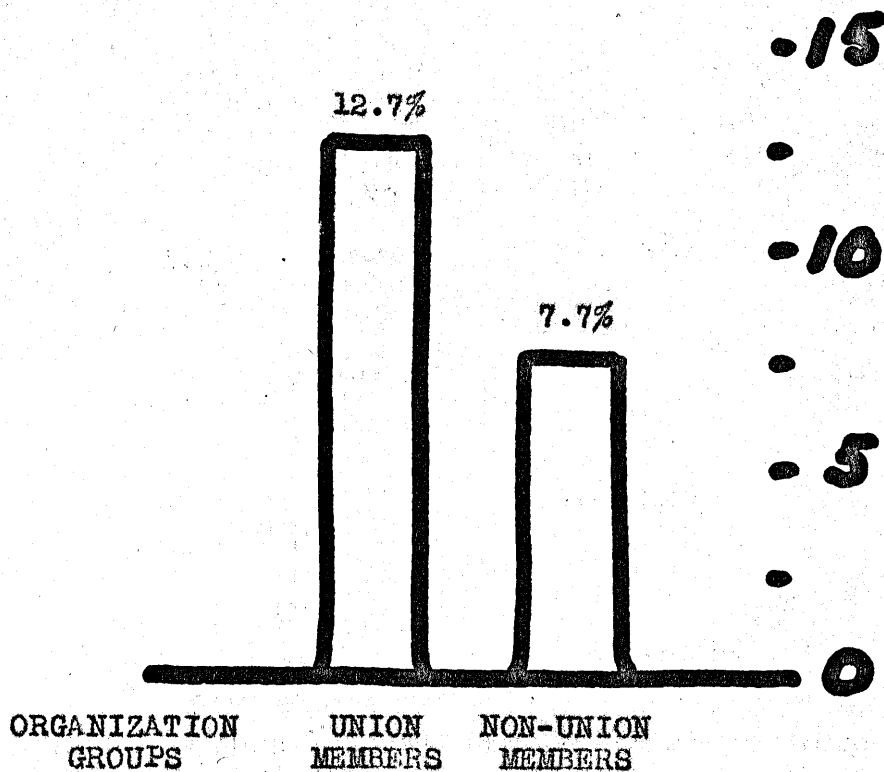
THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# Books & Magazines!



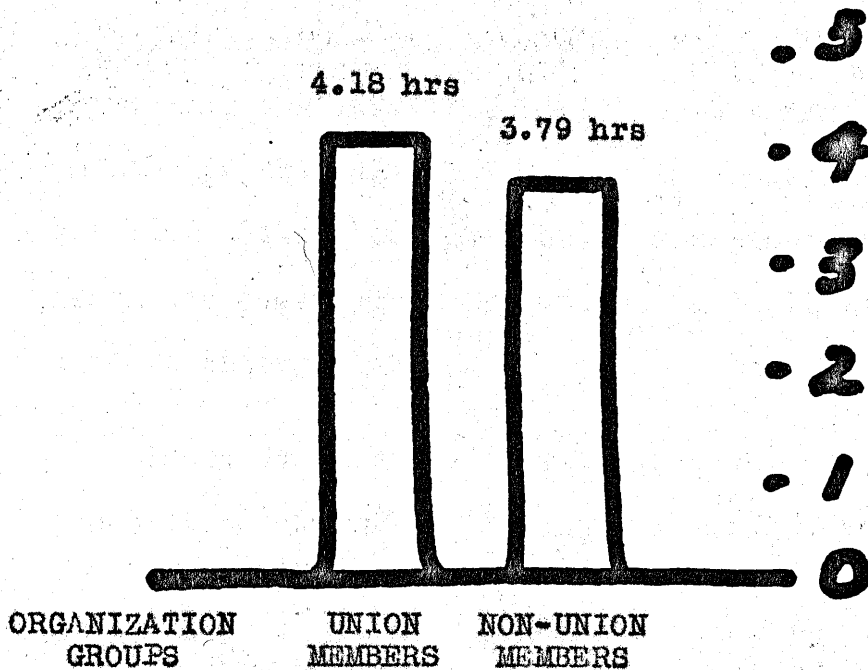
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# NEWSPAPERS ~



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME  
EACH ORGANIZATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THIS TYPE  
OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# MODERATION —



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT AT EACH LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO ORGANIZATION-GROUPS

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE EXPENDITURE OF  
LEISURE

There is no standard method of measuring a group of workers' total education unless it might be by use of a report on the number of years formal schooling to which they have been subjected. This study tried to measure that factor in the workers' lives by the simple question, "How many years have you gone to school?". It cannot be maintained that all the workers interpreted the question alike although a note<sup>+</sup> was placed be- (1)  
neath the question in an attempt to facilitate uniform interpretation.

Table 97 shows the five most popular leisure occupations according to education-groups being taken from table 90.

Graph 87 indicates that the mean number of listed leisure occupations chosen by each worker was larger in the instance of those having spent more time in attendance at school.

Graph 88 indicates a decline in choice percentage with schooling for the leisure occupation of attending club, lodge or labor union while

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(1) See questionnaire on page /Y



graph 89 shows the relation of schooling to the popularity of activity in each of the three organized group activities. The meaning of popularity as used in this study must be kept in mind in reading this table, however. Graphs 90, 91 and 92 carry the analyzation of organized group activities on through three other methods. Each of the four tables dealing with organized group activities was derived by a different algebraic formula. A comparison should be made between graphs 89 and 92 since the values of the factors involved are in no way interdependent. The same sort of curves can be noted for both the percentages of the groups participating and the numbers of hours per participant. (1)

Graphs 93 and 94 analyze leisure participation in theater activities by two different methods and show practically the same sort of curves.

Graph 95 indicates that more of the better schooled workers exercise their musical talent. Graph 96 shows the practically uniform values for choice percentages according to education-groups

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(1) For definition of popularity, see page 45, note (1).

in the matter of reading newspapers. Graph 97 analyzes newspaper reading as a leisure activity by all the five methods used in this study. The difference in the curves indicates that no one method is sufficient to describe the relationship between an "independent" factor and expenditure of leisure.

Graphs 98 and 99 show the same arrangement of bars for both athletic participation and pleasure walking or riding, the difference being, however, that the values were derived by different formulae.

Graph 100 shows the interesting fact that the better educated workers are more apt to continue with their education even after becoming employed in industry and that none of the workers who had less than eight years of schooling were carrying on their education.

TABLE 90

THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH EDUCATION-GROUP PARTICIPATING  
IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

(35 questionnaires in each random sample)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Years of schooling	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Less than 8	8 yrs.	9 to 12	More than 12
1. Civic affairs	17%	14%	14%	29%
2. Religious	63	86	83	69
3. Club	34	34	29	34
4. Athletic part'cn	11	17	34	26
5. Watch. athletics	31	26	37	31
6. Dance	11	23	17	23
7. Pool hall	3	0	0	9
8. Motion picture	74	83	74	89
9. Stage	31	43	46	69
10. Visiting	60	89	71	91
11. Walking, riding	66	83	89	91
12. En route	94	100	100	97
13. Chores	91	89	94	91
14. Home games	34	49	31	46
15. Radio	20	23	17	26
16. Phonograph	54	57	57	54
17. Other music	9	17	26	34
18. Newspapers	86	100	97	100
19. Books, magazines	71	69	69	77
20. School	0	6	11	23

TABLE 91

 THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
 OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUP

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS Years of schooling	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Less than 8	8 yrs.	9 to 12	More than 12
1. Civic affairs	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.6%
2. Religious	7.3	8.5	8.4	6.2
3. Club	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.1
4. Athletic part'cn	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.3
5. Watch. athletics	3.6	2.6	3.7	2.8
6. Dance	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.1
7. Pool hall	0.3	0	0	0.8
8. Motion picture	8.6	8.2	7.5	8.0
9. Stage	3.6	4.3	4.6	6.2
10. Visiting	7.0	8.8	7.2	8.2
11. Walking, riding	7.7	8.2	9.0	8.2
12. En route	10.9	9.9	10.1	8.7
13. Chores	10.6	8.8	9.5	8.2
14. Home games	4.0	4.9	3.1	4.1
15. Radio	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.3
16. Phonograph	6.3	5.6	5.8	4.9
17. Other music	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.1
18. Newspapers	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.0
19. Books, magazines	8.3	6.8	7.0	6.9
20. School	0	0.6	1.1	2.1

TABLE 92

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH  
EDUCATION-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE  
OCCUPATION

LEISURE OCCUPATION	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Years of schooling less than 8	8	9 to 12	More than 12
1. Civic affairs	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.1%
2. Religious	5.7 <sup>+</sup>	5.8	4.3	2.3
3. Club	1.6	2.5	1.2	2.6
4. Athletic part'cn	0.4	1.2	2.1	2.0
5. Watch. athletics	3.5 <sup>+</sup>	1.5	1.4	1.7
6. Dance	0.8	2.2	2.0	1.7
7. Pool hall	0.1	0	0	0.4
8. Motion picture	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.9
9. Stage	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.5
10. Visiting	6.7	8.4	7.3	8.6
11. Walking, riding	9.2	8.1	14.6	11.4
12. En route	11.7	11.6	13.0	12.0
13. Chores	23.2	24.2	20.8	15.5
14. Home games	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.8
15. Radio	4.4	2.3	1.9	2.4
16. Phonograph	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6
17. Other music	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.8
18. Newspapers	9.7	8.0	8.1	7.8
19. Books, magazines	6.4	6.3	5.3	10.2
20. School	0	0.5	1.0	2.7
TOTALS:	100.3%	100.3%	100.1%	100.0%

+ This would have been 4.1 if one choice had been 3 hours instead of 30.

++ This would have been 1.9 if one choice had been 3 hours instead of 30 hours.

TABLE 93

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Years of schooling	Less than 8	8	9 to 12
1. Civic affairs	0.4 hrs	0.2 hrs	0.1 hrs	0.6 hrs
2. Religious	2.8 <sup>*</sup>	2.6	2.0	1.3
3. Club	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.4
4. Athletic part'cn	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.1
5. Watch. athletics	1.7 <sup>**</sup>	0.7	0.7	1.0
6. Dance	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
7. Pool hall	0	0	0	0.2
8. Motion picture	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.0
9. Stage	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0
10. Visiting	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.0
11. Walking, riding	1.6	3.6	7.0	6.6
12. En route	2.9	5.2	6.3	7.0
13. Chores	11.2	10.8	10.1	8.9
14. Home games	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
15. Radio	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.3
16. Phonograph	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1
17. Other music	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.0
18. Newspapers	4.7	3.6	3.9	4.5
19. Books, magazines	3.1	2.9	0.3	6.0
20. School	0	0.2	0.5	1.6

\* If one report had been 3 hrs instead of 30, this number would have been 2.0

\*\* This would have been 0.9, if one report had been 3 hrs instead of 30.

TABLE 94

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SEENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Years of schooling Less than 8	8	9 to 12	More than 12
1. Civic affairs	2.2 hrs	1.5 hrs	1.0 hrs	2.1 hrs
2. Religious	4.4 <sup>+</sup>	3.0	2.5	2.0
3. Club	2.3	3.2	2.1	4.3
4. Athletic part'cn	1.5	3.0	2.9	4.5
5. Watch. athletics	5.4 <sup>++</sup>	2.6	1.8	3.1
6. Dance	3.2	4.3	5.7	4.3
7. Pool hall	1.0	0	0	2.8
8. Motion picture	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5
9. Stage	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
10. Visiting	5.3	4.2	5.0	5.4
11. Walking, riding	2.0	4.4	7.9	7.2
12. En route	3.0	5.2	6.3	7.1
13. Chores	12.3	12.2	10.7	9.8
14. Home games	6.2	2.2	2.9	2.3
15. Radio	1.1	4.5	5.3	5.4
16. Phonograph	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.8
17. Other music	2.8	3.8	4.8	3.0
18. Newspapers	5.5	3.6	4.0	4.5
19. Books, magazines	4.3	4.1	3.7	7.8
20. School	0	3.8	4.0	6.9

+ This would have been 3.2 if one choice had been 3 hrs instead of 30.

++ This would have been 2.9 if one choice had been 3 instead of 30.

TABLE 95

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER  
INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

Years of schooling	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Less than 8	8 yrs only	9 to 12	More than 12
Mean number of leisure occupations reported:	8.6	10.1	9.9	11.1

---

TABLE 96

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY  
INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

Years of schooling	EDUCATION-GROUPS			
	Less than 8	8 yrs only	9 to 12	More than 12
MEAN number of hours per week accounted for:	48.7	44.7	48.2	57.9

---



TABLE 97

## RANKING OF FIVE MOST POPULAR LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

(Adapted from table 90)

THOSE WITH LESS THAN  
EIGHT YEARS SCHOOLING

1. En route to work
2. Domestic chores
3. Newspapers
4. Motion pictures
5. Books and magazines

THOSE WITH 9 TO 12  
YEARS SCHOOLING

1. En route to work
2. Newspapers
3. Domestic chores
4. Walking, riding
5. Religious activities

THOSE WITH EXACTLY  
EIGHT YEARS SCHOOLING

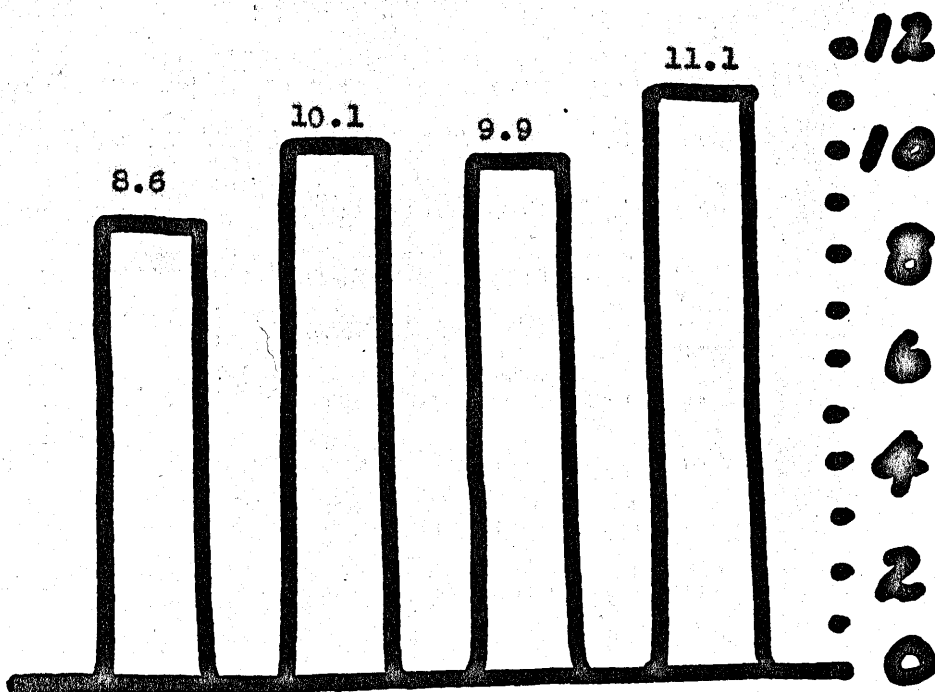
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . En route to work\*
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Newspapers
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Domestic chores
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Visiting
- 5 . Religious activities

THOSE WITH MORE THAN  
TWELVE YEARS SCHOOLING

1. Newspapers
2. En route to work
4. Visiting
4. Walking, riding
5. Domestic chores

\* Where the percentages for two leisure occupations in table 90 are the same each is given the same ranking equal to the mean of the ranks which they fill.

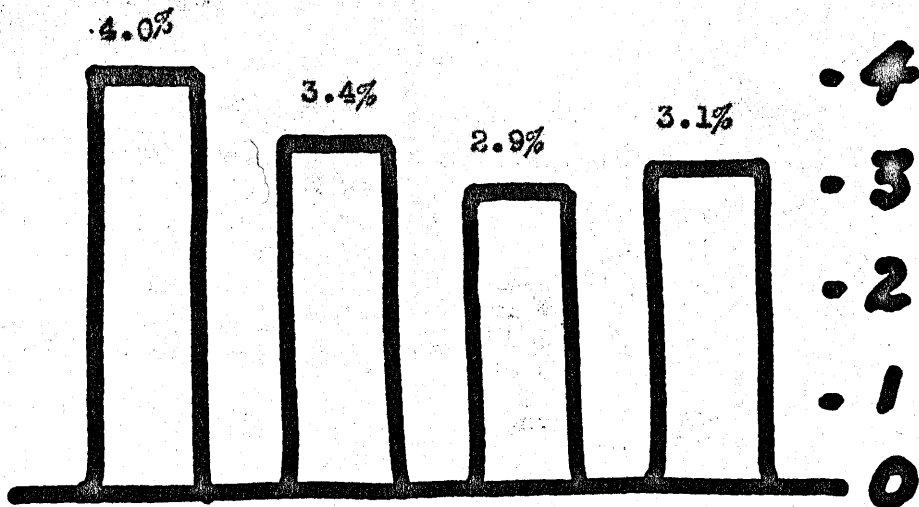
# RANGE



EDUCATION GROUPS: (YEARS OF SCHOOLING)	Less than 8	Exactly 8	9 to 12	More than 12
	8.6	10.1	9.9	11.1

THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

# CLUB - LODGE - LABOR UNION -



EDUCATION  
GROUPS:  
(YEARS OF  
SCHOOLING)

Less  
than  
8

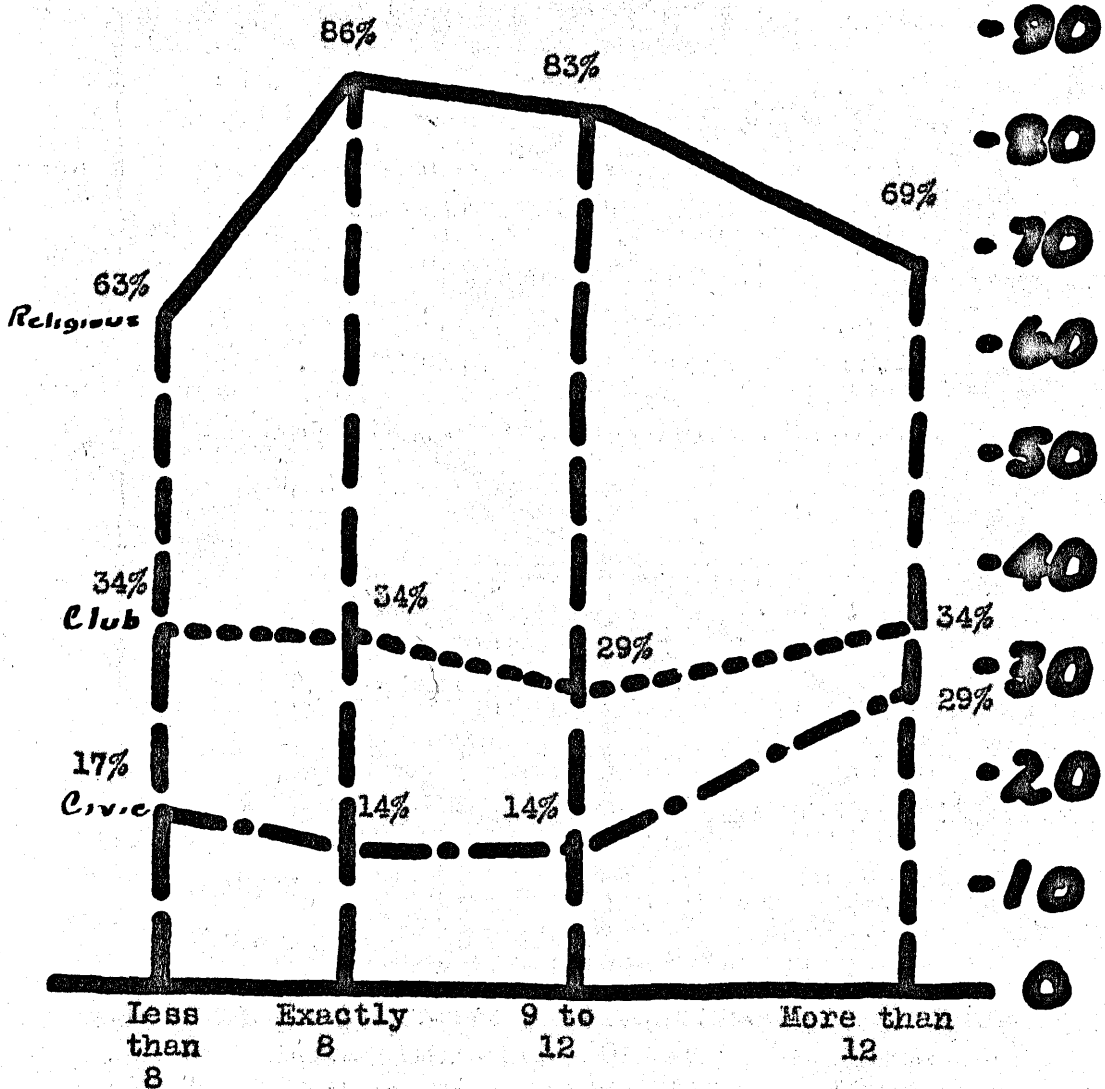
Exactly  
8

9  
to  
12

More  
than  
12

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO THE  
EDUCATION-GROUPS

# ORGANIZED GROUPS



EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

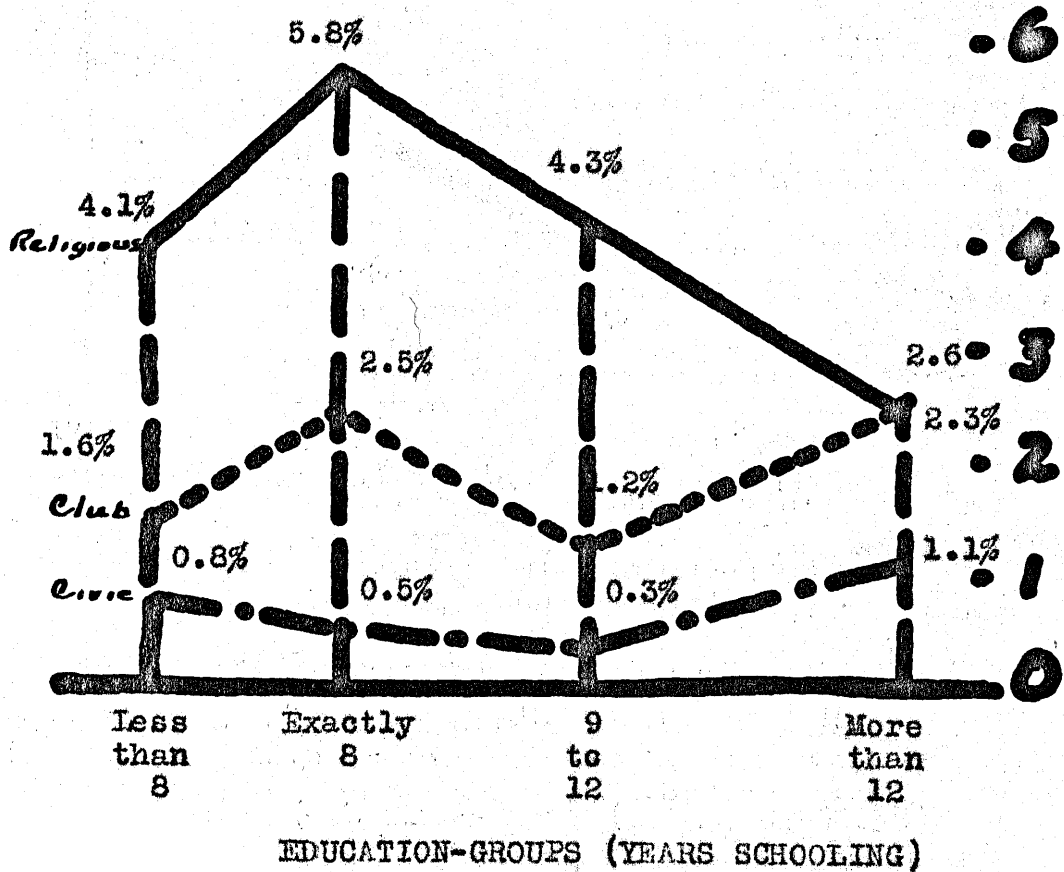
THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH EDUCATION-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

I.  $\frac{B}{A}$

Taken from Table 90

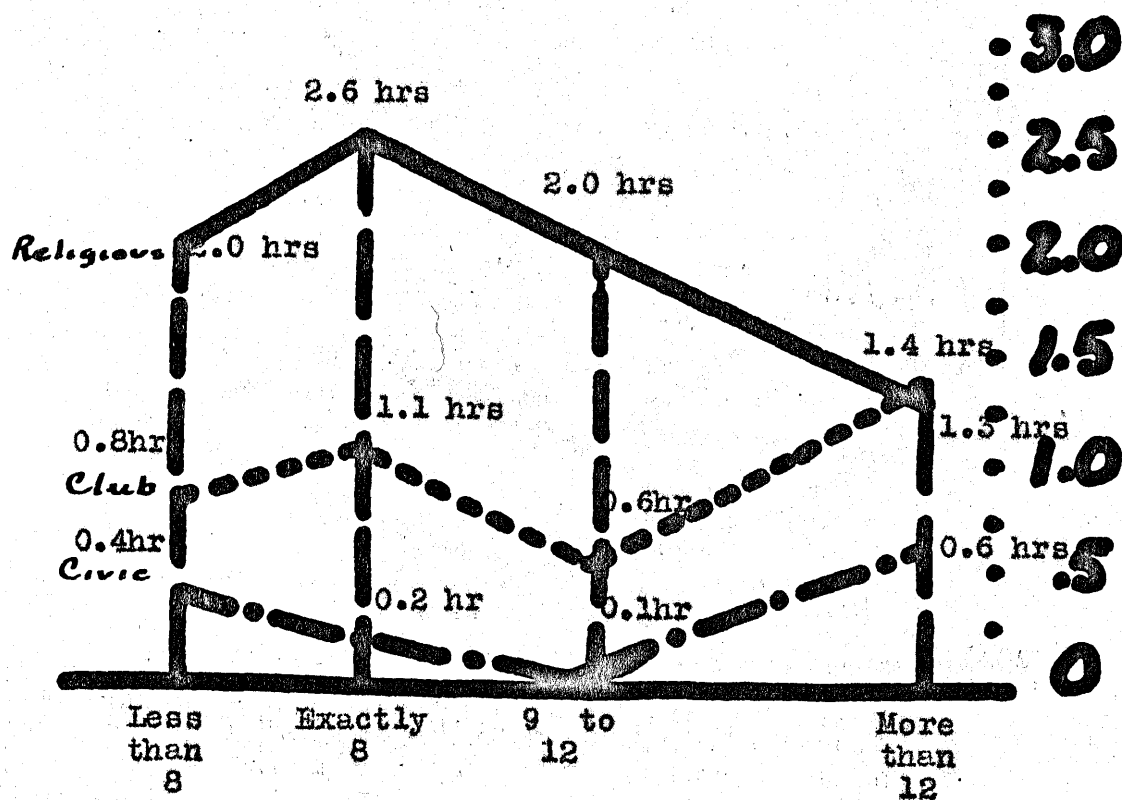
GRAPH 89

# ORGANIZED - GROUPS -



THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH EDUCATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS

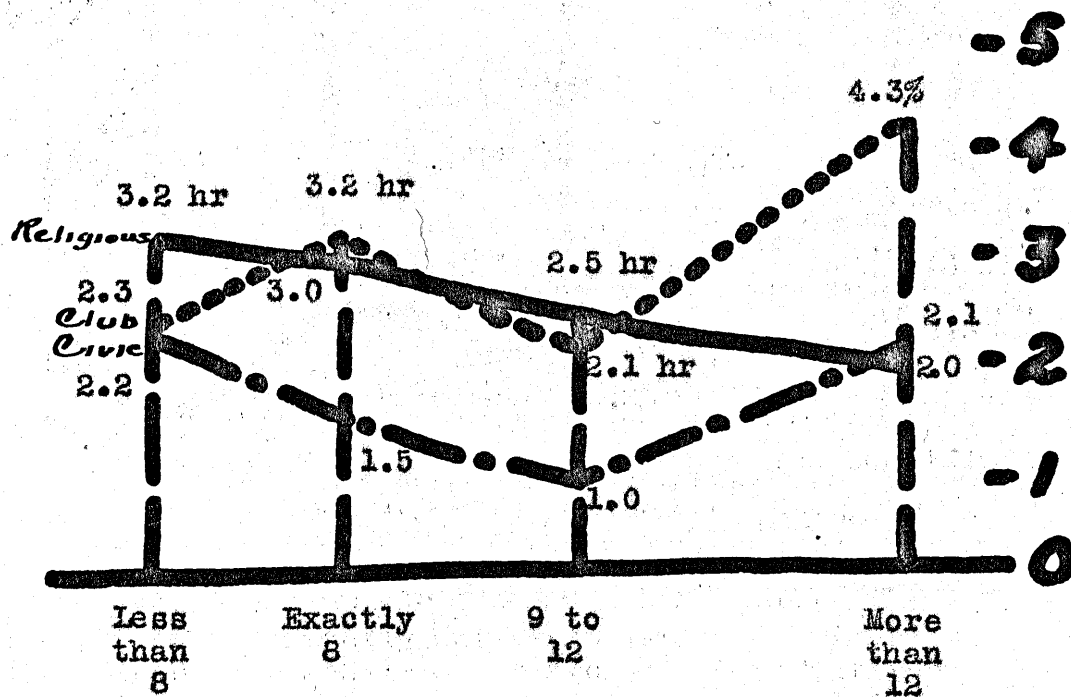
# ORGANIZED — GROUPS



EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT PER INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

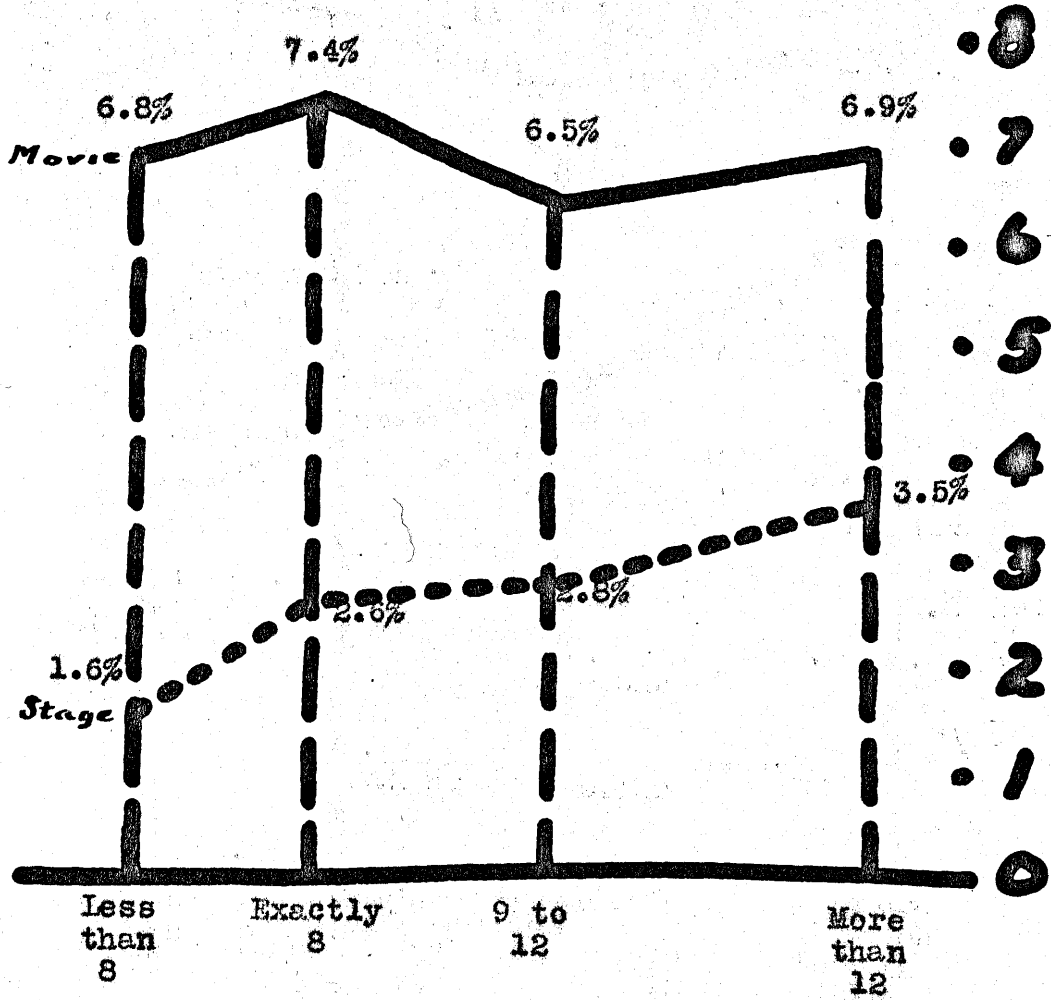
# ORGANIZED ~ GROUPS ~



EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

# MOTION PICTURES VAUDEVILLE & STAGE

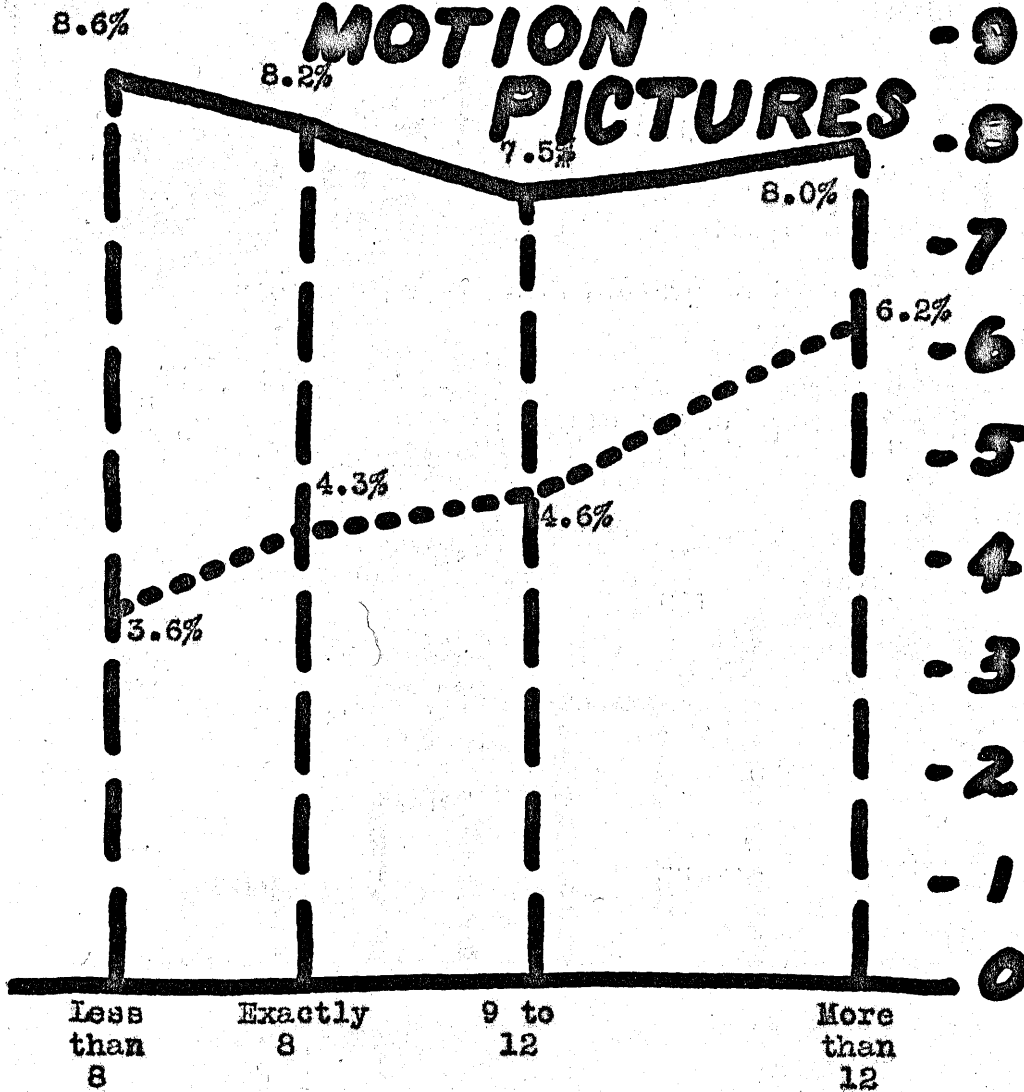


EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH EDUCATION-GROUP SPENDS AT THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS



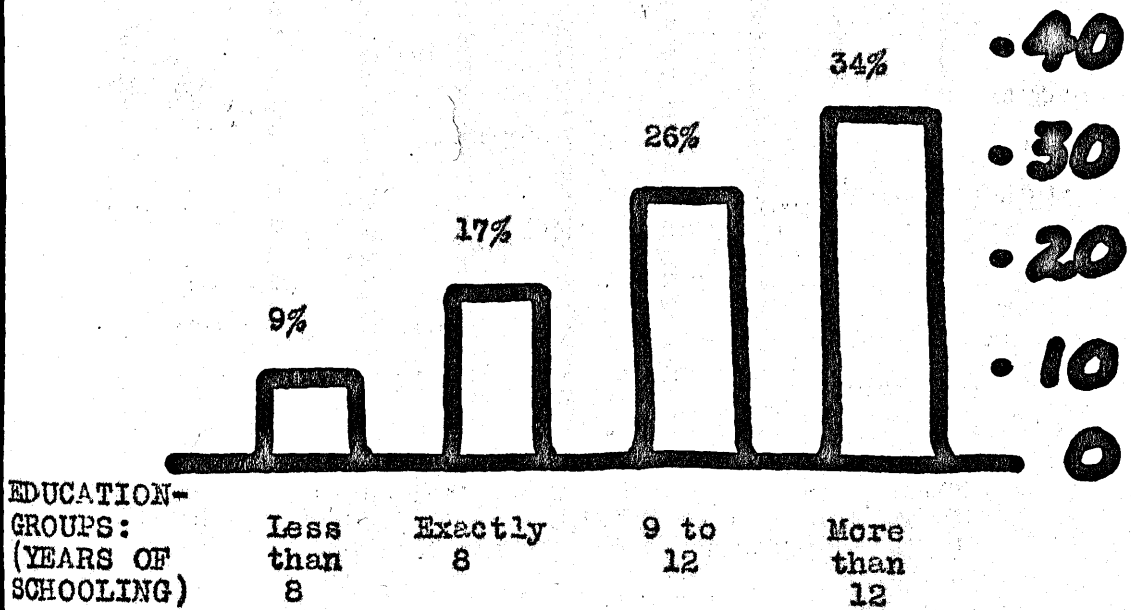
# VAUDEVILLE-STAGE MOTION PICTURES



EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

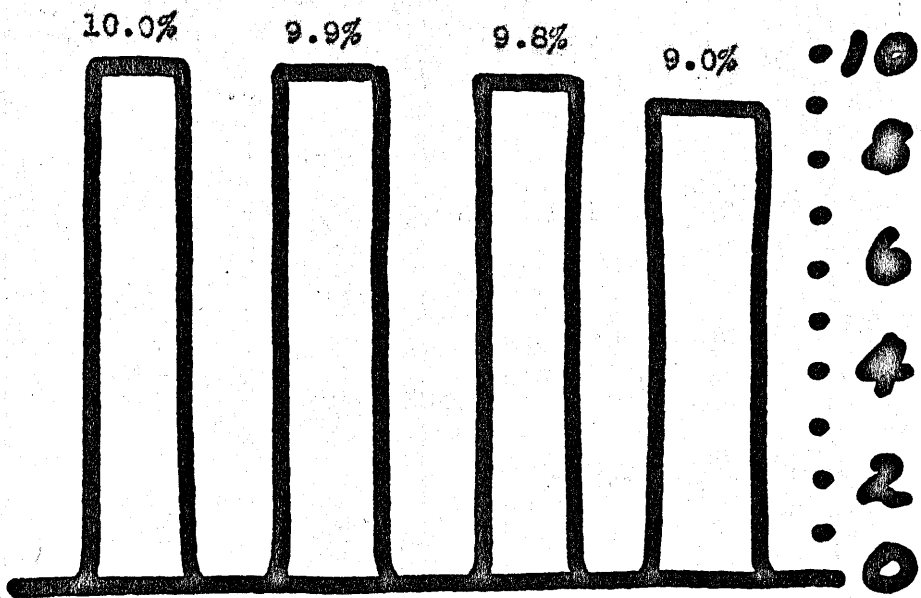
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THESE TYPES OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

# MUSIC



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH EDUCATION-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

# NEWSPAPERS

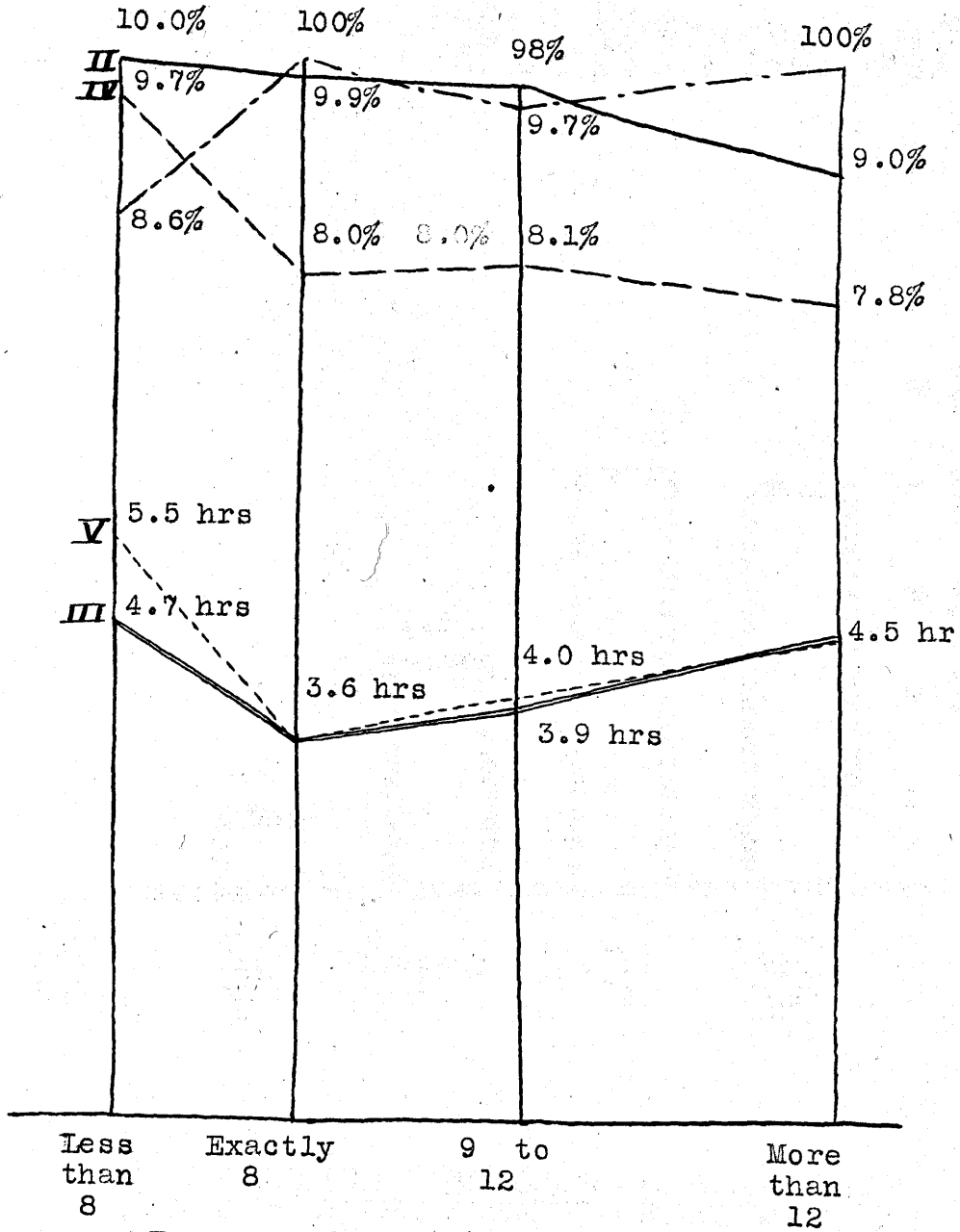


EDUCATION-  
GROUPS:  
(YEARS OF  
SCHOOLING)

Less than 8	Exactly 8	9 to 12	More than 12
-------------	-----------	---------	--------------

THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

# NEWSPAPERS



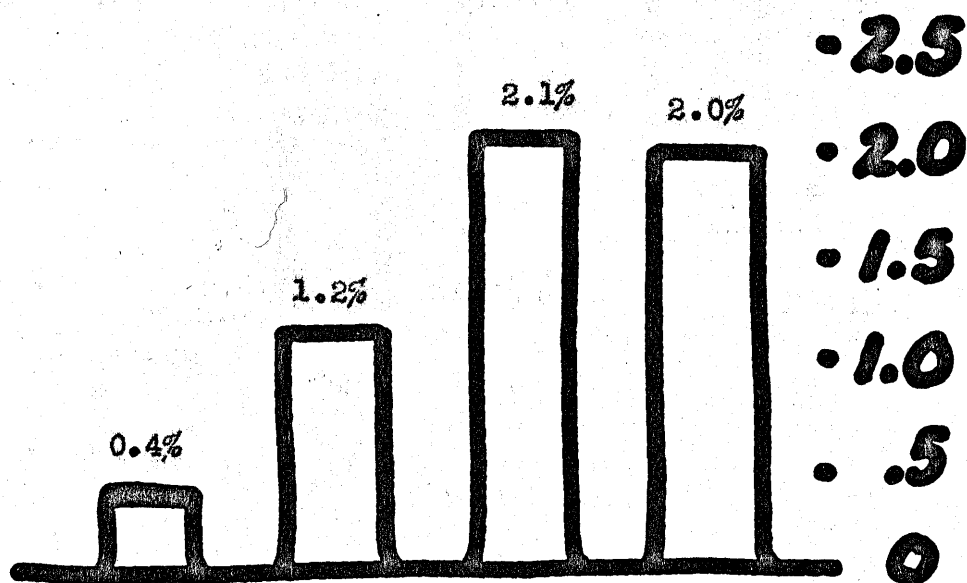
EDUCATION-GROUPS (YEARS SCHOOLING)

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE ACTIVITY ANALYZED BY THE FIVE DIFFERENT METHODS OF THIS STUDY

Taken from Tables 90 to 94

GRAPH 97

# ATHLETIC PARTICIPATION



EDUCATION-  
GROUPS:  
(YEARS OF  
SCHOOLING)

Less  
than  
8

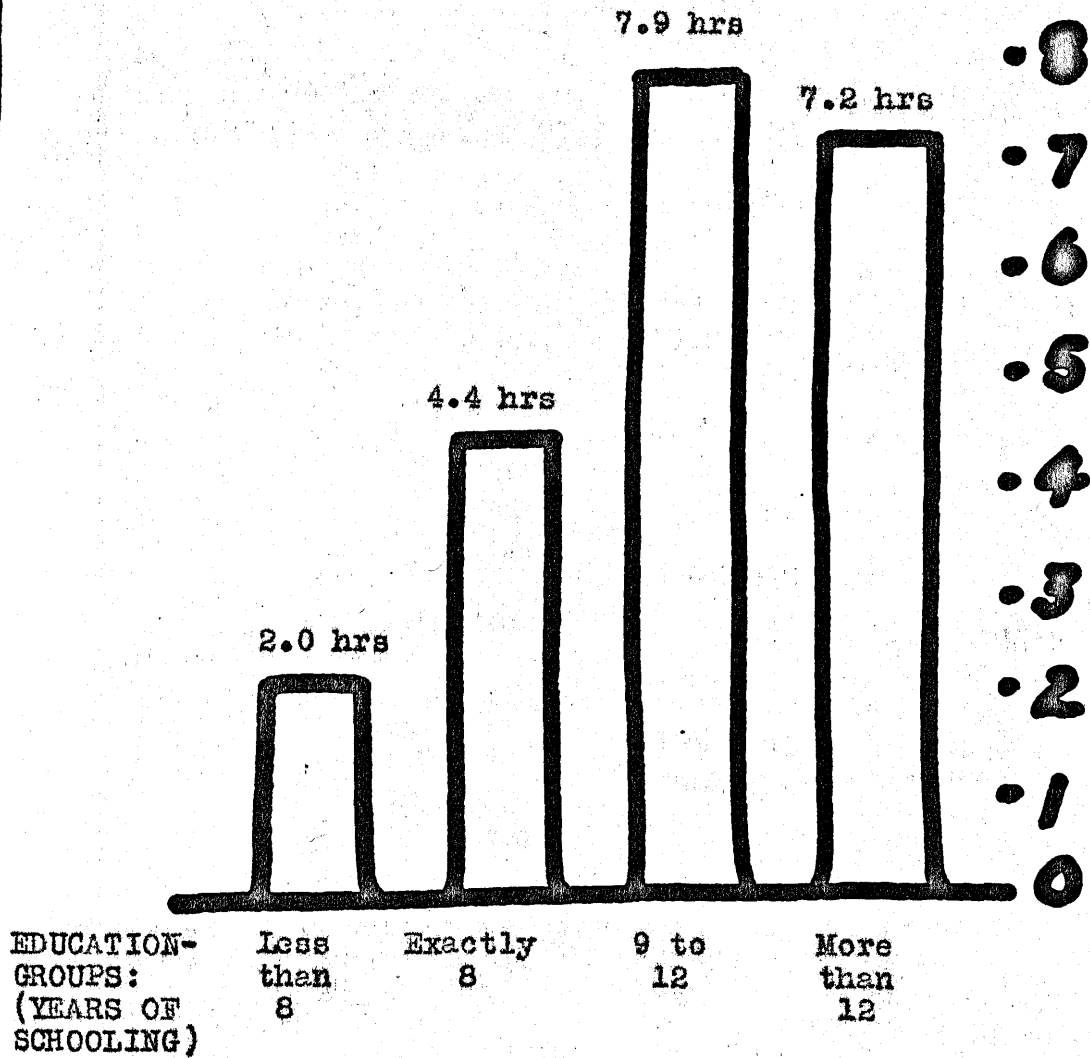
Exactly  
8

9 to  
12

More  
than  
12

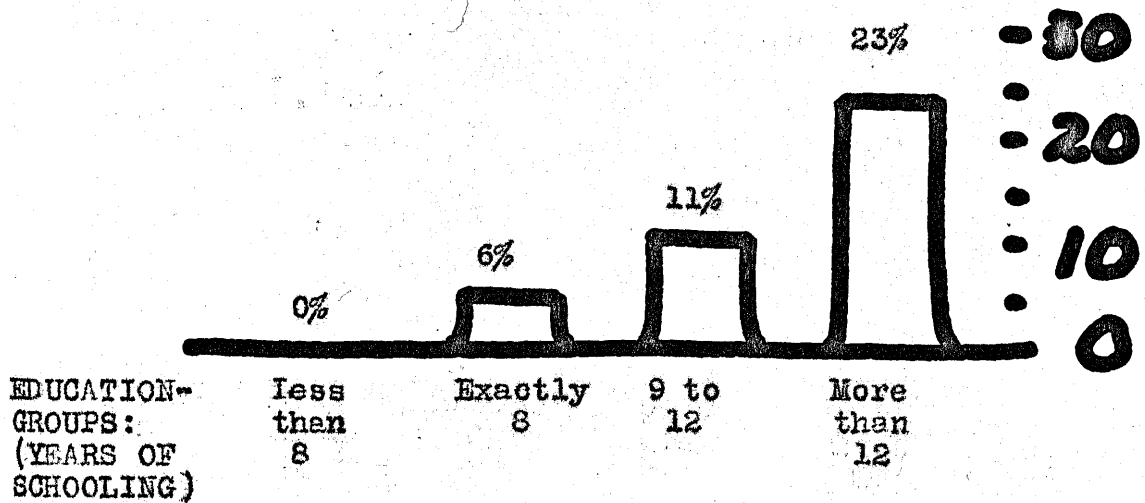
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH THIS TYPE OF  
LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO  
EDUCATION-GROUPS

# WALKING            RIDING



THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION-GROUPS

# SCHOOL



THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH EDUCATION-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN THIS TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION

**SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR WORKERS AND THEIR HOBBIES**

(Supplementary study to "One Thousand Workers and Their Leisure" involving a simple tabulation of the reports of six hundred and eighty-four workers concerning their hobbies)



## WORKERS' HOBBIES

Just what is a hobby, seems to be an unanswered question in the minds of most people. In the reports of the workers which were used in this study there is reason to believe that some interpreted their hobbies as being identical with those activities in which they spent the greatest amount of time. In general, however, the workers interpreted the term to mean their favorite pursuits.

The following tabulation gives further insight into the interests of workers and serves as a partial check on the accuracy of the reports of activities in leisure occupations. Table 98 gives the hobbies in the workers' own terminology. Table 99 groups the hobbies into different types.

TABLE 98A

<u>HOBBY</u>	<u>TIMES CHOSEN</u>
Reading	94
Dancing	57
Music	46
Baseball	30
Sewing	29
Cooking and caring for home	22
Art needle work or fancy work	21
Car riding	18
Tennis	15
Gardening	14
Movies	14
Swimming	14
Fishing and hunting	13
Outdoor life	13
Reading books	12
Cooking	11
Golf	9
Embroidery and fancy work	9
Hiking	8
Music and reading	8
Athletics	6
Fishing	6
Sports	5
Horse riding	5
Painting	5

TABLE 98B

<u>HOBBY</u>	<u>TIMES CHOSEN</u>
Bowling	4
Radio	4
Dancing and reading	4
Fancy work and reading	3
Basketball	3
Automobiles	3
Art craft	3
Chicken fancier	3
Writing	3
Eating	3
Playing cards	3
Church work	3
Chickens and gardening	2
Selling bread	2
Arguing	2
Art work	2
Doing lodge work	2
Walking	2
Mechanics	2
Car riding and picture shows	2
Working at A _____ Co.	2
Writing letters	2
Sleeping	2

TABLE 98C

HOBBY	TIMES CHOSEN
Drinking beer	2
Riding and reading	2
Working with car	2
Swimming and driving	2
Picnics	2

TABLE 98D

## HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

My work

Horse

Attending union meetings

Basketball and fishing

Children

Keeping house and entertaining friends

Traveling

Swimming and raising flowers

Student

Love my sweetheart

Shows and music

Sunday school and tennis

Most all games

Music and car riding

Bunk

Good clothes, dancing, singing and driving car\*

\* A 19 year old woman.

## TABLE 98E

## HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

---

Keeping diary  
Attending psychology lectures at present  
Aviation  
Sketching  
Radio and electricity  
Quarreling  
Fancy work and sketching  
Dancing, swimming and basketball  
Car riding and hiking  
Watching a ball game  
Tennis and keeping late hours  
Home  
Listening to musical concerts  
Horse riding and swimming  
Nature study  
Story writing  
Would like to study foreign languages  
Entertaining old people and children  
Basketball, baseball and racing  
Dancing and fishing  
Hunting  
Serving

TABLE 98F  
HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

---

Tinkering with mechanical devices  
Visiting  
Chewing gum  
Skating  
Printing  
Painting and reading  
Keep smiling  
Kodaking  
Collecting poetry  
Reading and tennis  
Swimming, tennis, hiking and singing  
Sports and music  
Boy Scouts  
Sewing and reading  
Reading history and biology  
Dancing and card playing  
Club and Sunday School  
Frank  
Music and handwork  
Drawing  
Clerical  
Flowers  
Repairing Fords

## TABLE 98G

## HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

---

Playing games  
Reading public affairs  
Beautifying my home  
Business  
To give my child a good education  
Photo play writing  
Fishing and athletics  
History, economics and law  
Draughting and estimating plans  
Gardening and poultry  
Photography  
Talking  
Reading Bible  
Economical devices for home  
Saving  
Club, shows and ballgames  
Fine art  
Reading and helping children with school work  
Organization work(Union)  
Rest and sleeping  
Horse shoe pitching and fishing  
Reading and making scrap books and walking  
Sew and dance  
Billiards

## TABLE 98H

## HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

---

Reading, church work and visiting  
Typing  
Calls to doctor  
Talking and visiting with family and newspapers  
Washing  
Trying to be a salesman  
Golden rule  
Fishing and ballgames  
Pets  
Auto and radio  
Writing poetry  
Attending lectures  
A good family and home lover  
Shows and embroidery  
Pinochle  
Baseball and fishing  
Tinkering at cabinet bench  
Smoking cigars and playing cards  
Bowling and baseball  
Radio and bees  
Fishing and picnicing  
Reading love stories



## TABLE 98I

## HOBBIES CHOSEN BUT ONCE

---

My hobby is to attend to my own business

Writing and car riding

Swimming and dancing

Boating

Touring and camping

Entertain my daughter

Swimming and hiking

Time with wife and son

Books and movies

Commercial art

K.K.K.

Poetry

Music and sewing

Pool

Public speaking

Tennis and reading

Making scrapbooks, poems, etc.

Dancing and marcelling

Music and dancing

Dancing and embroidery

Reading and walking

TABLE 99

(This table groups the hobbies under different general headings. Hobbies which are combinations of two types are listed under both types)

## TYPES OF HOBBIES

TYPE	TIMES CHOSEN
Reading or educational	140
Athletics	107
Outdoor life	80
Dancing	70
Sewing	68
Music	63
Home and family	43
Gardening and chickens	22
Shows	20
Mechanics	19
Art	16
Work (vocation)	9
Writing	9
Club	7
Religious activities	6

## SUMMARY OF DATA

It is impossible at this point to summarize in a brief and concise manner all the variations and curves of relation between the thirteen "independent" factors and the expenditure of leisure. An abridged summary must suffice.

In the first place it must be recalled that this study is a tabulation of the reports of one thousand and twenty workers who chose to fill out one of the questionnaires given on pages 15 to 18, inclusive. The reports are significant only in so much as the observers represented a random sample of the groups to which they belonged and were willing and able to record correct observations which would be accurately and intelligently interpreted by the tabulators. In other words the data are subject to all the limitations of the questionnaire method and use of untrained observers. (pp 31-34)

In the second place it must be recalled that the questions asked in the questionnaires were chosen arbitrarily and phrased briefly. (pp 10-13)

It must be recalled that the tabulation methods used are comparatively crude. (pp 36-45)

Five general methods of analyzation of data were used. They are designated by Roman numerals and algebraic expressions throughout the study. They are as follows:

I,  $\frac{B}{A}$  THE PERCENTAGE OF EACH \_\_\_\_\_-GROUP PARTICIPATING IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION;

II,  $\frac{B}{SB}$  THE PERCENTAGE OF CHOICES WHICH EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION RECEIVED ACCORDING TO \_\_\_\_\_-GROUPS;

III,  $\frac{C}{A}$  THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY INDIVIDUAL OF THE GROUP IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO \_\_\_\_\_-GROUPS;

IV,  $\frac{C}{SC}$  THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RECORDED LEISURE TIME EACH \_\_\_\_\_-GROUP SPENDS AT EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION;

V,  $\frac{C}{B}$  THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK SPENT BY EACH PARTICIPANT IN EACH TYPE OF LEISURE OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO \_\_\_\_\_-GROUPS;

VI,  $\frac{SB}{A}$  THE MEAN NUMBER OF LEISURE OCCUPATIONS REPORTED PER INDIVIDUAL ACCORDING TO \_\_\_\_\_-GROUPS AND---

VII,  $\frac{SC}{A}$  THE MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACCOUNTED FOR BY INDIVIDUALS ACCORDING TO \_\_\_\_\_-GROUPS.

Those phenomena thought to be most significant in each set of tabulations are shown graphically at the conclusion of each tabulation. There are 100 of these graphs presented hitherto. The graphs are usually explained in the discussion which precedes each tabulation.

In making a general summary of the results of this study one of the most interesting and important questions to be answered is; which "independent" factors are most influential in determining workers' use of leisure? Before making an attempt to answer this question a brief discussion of the natures of influence and causal relation should be undertaken.

For the purposes of this study the following postulation of the meaning of cause is sufficient; a cause is that minimum condition whose presence is sufficient to either produce or vouchsafe the presence of another condition. This is a liberal definition of cause and necessitates a distinction between cause and prime or fundamental cause which, however, will not be considered at this point.

To procede; the law of cause and effect is not simply the phenomenon of one condition pro-

ducing another in a simple uni-directional relationship but of a phenomenon of both inter- and intra-causitive and of inter- and intraeffective relationship. Each is at once both the cause and effect of the other. The causes do not act necessarily in a chronological turn but rather in a differential or continuous turn, each increment produced in the causes being of differential size. The effect changes with the cause and the cause changes with the self-same effect.

Lastly, and most pertinent to this study is the fact that within this interplay of cause and effect one factor or condition may have more effective or causitive characteristics than another. A may alter B and B may, in turn, alter A, but A may be more effective in altering B than vice versa. The differential increments in A may, though of infinitesimal size, be of a certain proportion larger than the differential increments of B. In short, A may alter B more than B alters A.

The following experiment may be performed to illustrate this weighted intercausal relationship. Take two metal spheres of weights approximately 5 grams and 20 grams. Tie to each a separate strong thread about 30 centimeters in

length and suspend the lighter sphere from the heavier which in turn may be suspended by its thread from the hand. Thus a compound pendulum will have been constructed with the heavier sphere suspended at approximately 30 centimeters and the lighter sphere suspended at approximately twice that radius. Gently swing the compound pendulum and note the activity of the two spheres. The position, angular velocity and moment of each affects the other but it can be noticed that the sphere with the greater moment is less disturbed from its normal activity than is the sphere with the lesser moment. If the thread suspending the lighter sphere is lengthened from 30 centimeters to more than 90 centimeters so that its moment becomes greater than that of the heavier sphere, the same rule will hold true except that in this instance the lighter sphere will conform more nearly to a normal path.

Now the activities of both spheres are due to a number of physical laws and not merely to the activities of each. We do, however, find these activities associated with one another and so, with due respect for the physical laws notwithstanding, let the relation between the abnormal activities

of the spheres be called "influence."<sup>†</sup> Thus in- (1)  
 fluence does not imply a prime or fundamental causal  
 relation but is rather a more approachable conception  
 at least as far as statistics are concerned.

With this conception it should be possible by  
 simple measuremental technique (such as used in this  
 study) to determine which of the "independent" factors  
 are most influential upon workers' use of leisure.  
 Obviously it would be practically impossible to  
 work out a multiple correlation involving fourteen  
 variables by the ordinary statistical procedure, so  
 this study makes use of an "index of influence" (2)  
 calculated as follows:

Let table 1 be used by way of illustration.  
 On it can be observed the tabulation which in-  
 dicates that 9% of the youngest age-group partici-  
 pate in civic affairs while 56% of the oldest age-  
 group participates in that leisure occupation. In  
 other words, there is a numerical difference in  
 percentages of 45. Now this difference might  
roughly be called an index of the influence of age

---

(1) Although in a previous paragraph "cause" was so  
 defined as to include "vouchsafed existence" it is  
 thought better to omit the term here and use "in-  
 fluence" to indicate this simpler kind of relation.

(2) A suggested formula for computing an ideal index  
 of relation is given in Appendix B.



on the leisure participation of these workers in civic affairs.

If the numerical differences in percentages for all the leisure occupations are added and averaged a rough index of the influence of age on the leisure participation of these workers in the listed leisure occupations will be obtained.

Consider table 11 in the very same manner. From it a rough index of influence of sex on the leisure participation of these workers in the listed occupations might be obtained.

By the above procedure two indices of influence might be calculated by which the influences of sex and age on leisure might be roughly compared.

The procedure is open to the following valid criticism; that the number and placement of age groups (both of which are arbitrarily chosen) may have a material relation to the size of the index of influence. The reader will have to tolerate this difficulty in accepting the following diagnosis. The validity of this rough index depends upon the reasonableness with which the class-intervals are chosen to cover the distribution.

Table 100 which is shown on the following pages calculates such an index of influence from all tables of types I,  $\frac{B}{A}$  and IV,  $\frac{C}{SC}$ , keeping, of course, indices calculated from different table types separate until table 100E is reached. In the case of occupation which is evidently not a quantitative item, indices of influence between each possible pair of occupational groups is indicated. (100B)

On table 100C the different "independent" factors are ranked according to their indices of influence as calculated from I,  $\frac{B}{A}$  and on table 100D the different "independent" factors are ranked according to their indices of influence as calculated from IV,  $\frac{C}{SC}$ . The coefficient of correlation between tables 100C and 100D is shown on page 291 as calculated by the Pearsonian method.

Table 100E shows both numerically and graphically the relation between the combined indices of influence. The combination was made by multiplying the indices of table 100D by ten and then averaging with corresponding values on table 100C.

Table 100E is designed to show which "independent" factors are most influential on workers' use of leisure.

TABLE 100A  
INDICES OF INFLUENCE

OCCUPATION (TABLE 100B)

LEISURE OCCUPATIONS	AGE		SEX		MARITAL STATE		DOMESTIC STATE		DEPEN DENTS	HOURS.			WAGES.			PROPERTY.			INSURANCE.			UNEMPLOY'T.			UNIONISM.			EDUCATION			Cler-Bldg		Cler-Bk S		Cler-G W		Cler-SMW		Bldg-Bk S		Bldg-G W		Bldg-SMW		Bk S-G	
	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC		C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC	B A	C SC						
1. Civic affairs	47	1.5	20	0.6	4	0.4	2	0.4	14	1.0	34	2.0	29	0.7	21	0.5	9	0.1	20	1.3	20	1.1	12	0.1	33	0.9	14	0.6	1	0.2	22	1.3	19	0.3	34	0.7	11	0.4	15							
2. Religious	30	2.3	9	0.8	0	2.6	6	1.7	9	0.7	19	0.3	18	0.3	25	0.8	3	1.3	0	0.8	21	1.6	6	1.0	23	2.2	5	1.0	5	0.7	9	2.1	18	1.2	14	1.5	32	4.3	4							
3. Club	54	0.5	21	1.6	12	0.1	14	0.7	17	1.3	3	0.5	43	1.9	21	1.1	32	2.0	16	1.8	60	5.3	0	1.0	79	4.3	79	6.8	44	2.6	18	1.0	0	2.5	35	1.7	61	3.3	35							
4. Athletic part'on	39	3.1	23	3.0	14	0.5	10	1.2	11	1.2	19	0.8	6	5.0	7	2.0	10	2.0	4	1.1	15	1.3	15	1.0	17	1.8	8	0.9	21	1.7	27	1.8	25	2.7	4	0.1	44	3.6	29							
5. Watch. athletics	26	0.4	24	1.2	8	0.3	6	1.3	14	0.9	3	0.8	25	1.1	10	0.1	1	0.6	4	0.6	17	0.1	0	0.2	15	0.8	28	4.2	29	1.2	6	0.1	43	5.0	14	0.4	9	0.7	57							
6. Public dance	25	2.8	4	1.0	14	1.5	2	0.2	5	0.5	4	0.2	2	1.5	19	2.4	1	0.1	8	1.7	4	0.6	12	0.9	0	0	0	0.5	9	0.9	2	0.1	0	0.5	9	0.9	2	0.1	9							
7. Pool hall	3	0.6	14	0.7	0	0.1	4	0.2	0	0	1	0	15	0.3	4	0.8	3	0.3	4	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.2	2	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.1	9	0.4	6	0	4	0.2	5	0.3	10							
8. Motion picture	38	5.4	5	1.1	14	0.6	2	4.4	20	2.4	3	2.1	4	3.0	10	2.5	10	2.1	4	0.6	25	3.1	15	0.1	31	4.5	7	2.5	19	2.3	15	3.3	24	2.0	12	2.2	16	1.2	12							
9. Stage	33	1.9	13	0.5	20	1.5	10	0.6	23	0.4	11	1.0	5	0.2	20	0.9	0	0.2	4	0	19	1.1	38	1.9	17	1.9	10	1.6	26	1.6	13	0.1	37	3.2	1	0.3	14	1.8	36							
10. Visiting	6	5.2	1	0	4	3.1	6	0	6	2.4	10	2.9	2	0.3	17	0.3	13	0.3	12	0.2	25	2.6	31	1.9	35	6.2	12	1.0	27	3.7	4	0.2	43	7.2	4	2.5	27	6.4	39							
11. Walking, riding	15	5.5	1	0.2	2	2.1	8	2.3	14	7.6	15	0.4	1	0.9	10	2.3	9	2.5	12	3.3	20	5.6	25	2.4	7	2.7	7	3.1	12	5.7	15	3.1	0	0.4	15	3.0	8	0.4	15							
12. En route	1	1.1	1	1.1	4	1.5	6	0.8	3	4.0	5	0.8	8	1.8	0	1.5	6	1.8	12	0.5	2	4.4	3	0.3	3	6.1	3	1.3	7	4.2	3	2.6	0	7.4	4	1.9	6	3.5	4							
13. Domestic chores	9	11.6	1	7.7	6	13.1	4	0.1	3	2.2	10	5.0	2	0.8	23	8.0	6	1.9	0	2.8	13	3.2	0	7.7	12	2.7	7	3.8	2	12.0	5	5.8	29	1.1	30	14.7	17	3.1	11							
14. Home games	12	0.4	15	1.2	6	0.8	2	0.6	5	0.4	16	0.4	0	0.1	2	1.1	11	1.7	12	0.8	8	0.3	12	2.0	12	2.7	7	3.8	2	12.0	5	5.8	29	1.1	30	14.7	17	3.1	11							
15. Radio	33	5.8	7	1.1	2	0.1	8	0.7	8	0.5	8	1.9	40	3.6	27	2.5	18	1.1	8	0.3	15	0.4	6	2.0	28	2.2	4	0.5	14	1.4	22	1.8	32	2.7	14	0.8	50	4.0	18							
16. Phonograph	29	3.6	3	2.0	14	0.1	2	0.6	11	0.1	2	3.7	21	3.1	20	1.3	4	0.5	20	2.0	13	1.1	0	2.0	23	7.3	15	1.8	22	1.2	7	0.6	38	9.1	45	8.5	30	7.9	7							
17. Other music	39	3.0	7	0.5	20	1.3	8	1.7	20	0.5	1	1.3	19	2.8	11	2.6	1	1.3	20	1.8	22	1.7	25	1.3	13	2.7	5	0.6	21	0.5	23	2.5	18	2.1	8	2.2	10	0.2	26							
18. Newspapers	6	10.0	2	2.1	8	0.7	2	2.4	6	0.5	18	7.5	7	4.4	6	1.7	0	0.4	0	3.1	3	5.0	14	1.9	29	2.3	23	2.0	19	1.6	23	1.7	6	0.3	10	0.7	6	0.6	4							
19. Books, magazines	21	0.7	3	1.1	10	2.3	6	0.6	12	1.9	7	1.5	15	2.6	29	0.8	10	0.3	0	1.3	29	0.6	6	1.9	1	7.1	7	3.7	11	3.5	2	3.8	6	3.4	12	3.6	1	3.3	18							
20. School	8	0.8	10	1.3	4	0.1	0	0.6	9	0.9	5	0.7	12	0.4	15	1.6	0	0.0	4	0.2	4	0.1	23	3.9	21	4.9	11	4.9	38	2.1	12	1.1	32	7.0	59	7.0	33	3.8	27							
MEANS OF DEVIATIONS:	23.70	9.20	1.44	8.30	0.94	5.40	1.05	10.61	1.47	9.75	1.69	13.7	1.74	14.85	7.35	8.20	16.9	1.96	12.45	1.74	1.02	1.21	1.76	1.76	19.8	3.08	13.0	2.09	2.24	12.0	1.69	2.90	2.75	2.51	19.6	19.1	1.02	1.02								

OCCUPATION		LEGEND	
Cler	indicates	clerical workers	
Bldg	"	building salesmen	
Bk S	"	bakery salesmen	
G W	"	garment workers	
SMW	"	sheet metal workers	
RANKING OF "INDEPENDENT" FACTORS ACCORDING TO INDICES OF INFLUENCE			
TABLE 100C		TABLE 100D	
On basis of $\frac{B}{A}$		On basis of $\frac{C}{SC}$	
1. Age	23.70	Age	3.21
2. Occupation	19.80*	Occupation	3.08*
3. Unionism	16.90	Unionism	1.96
4. Property	14.85	Marital St.	1.94
5. Wages	13.70	Education	1.76
6. Education	12.45	Property	1.74
7. Dependents	10.60	Wages	1.74
8. Hours	9.75	Hours	1.69
9. Sex	9.20	Dependents	1.47
10. Marital St.	8.30	Sex	1.44
11. Unemployment	8.20	Unemployment	1.21
12. Insurance	7.35	Domestic St.	1.05
13. Domestic St.	5.40	Insurance	1.02

\* See notes, page 291

**TABLE 100E**  
*Ranking of Independent Factors*  
*According to Indices of Influence —*

1. Age	27.90
2. Occupation	25.30
3. Unionism*	18.25
4. Property	16.12
5. Wages	15.55
6. Education	15.02
7. Marital State	13.85
8. Hours	13.32
9. Dependents	12.65
10. Sex	11.80
11. Unemployment	10.15
12. Insurance	8.77
13. Domestic State	7.95

Obtained by averaging table 100C and table 100D (weighted by 10) (pg. 285)

See page 224, paragraph 1

## NOTES ON TABLES 100

The coefficient of correlation\* between the rankings (1)  
of tables 100C and 100D is calculated to be:

$$r_{cd} = 0.912$$

Where:  $r_{cd}$  indicates the coefficient  
of correlation between  
tables 100C and 100D

Also:

$$O_c = 5.112$$

Where:  $O_c$  indicates the standard  
deviation of the values  
on table 100C

And:

$$O_d = .6467$$

Where:  $O_d$  indicates the standard  
deviation of the values  
on table 100D

The largest indices of influence between occupational groups were chosen to represent occupation on tables 100C and 100D. This is in accord with the practice followed for the other "independent" factors where differences between extreme class-intervals were uniformly used.

(1) Pearsonian rule:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\frac{\sum (xy)}{N} - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{O_x O_y}$$

## FIRST SEPARATIONS

In securing data in social research it is impossible to represent any one group as a random sample of humanity, or life et cetera. Some primary distinctions must be drawn; the item to be sampled must be defined. This defining process consists of segregating groups of humanity and smaller groups from larger groups until a sub-group small enough to be sampled has been defined.

For instance, in this study it might be said by way of illustration that the first separation or segregation was made on the basis of time, i.e. the year 1927 A. D. was segregated from all time as the year to be sampled. Again, the study was made in the United States of America and furthermore in the city of Kansas City, and so on.

To this point the concept of first separations is readily understandable, but obviously there is a point to which separations cannot be carried if generalized results are to be obtained. When approaching this point there arises the question of which separations should receive primary observance. Shall the group be divided on the basis

of occupational pursuits or on the basis of age, presuming that only one of the two divisions can be made? In other words, which factor shall be kept constant, on which shall the first separation be based?

This study gave occupation the preference when a group was chosen thought to belong to a general "working" class. Would it have been more important to make a previous separation on the basis of sex instead of occupation as is often done in social research?

The answer to these questions is found in part by the comparison of indices of influence. If there is more variation between sex groups than between occupational groups, the analyzations would profit by making the first separation on the basis of sex.

Table 100E indicates the relative order of first separations which the "independent" factors should receive within the limits of this study. Obviously, since a first separation was made on the basis of general occupation, the index for occupation is lower than it would be otherwise.

Furthermore, it is conceivable that when variables other than leisure activities are studied the first separations should be made in a different order. (1)

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(1) The use of graphs 19 and 20, for a general description of the group, pp 89-90, (also see n.296, p 79), may be criticized as being inconsistent with this theory. They were used for the satisfaction of readers accustomed to first separations on the basis of sex.



## CONCLUSIONS

Within the limits of this study\* considerable (1)  
evidence has been revealed to substantiate the  
following hypotheses:

1. There is a definite relation between each of  
the thirteen listed biological, social and economic (2)  
factors in workers' lives and one thousand and twenty  
workers' reported activity in twenty leisure occupa-  
tions. c.f. pp. 45-267. (6)

2. The relation between any one of the "inde- (2)  
pendent" factors and expenditure of leisure is a  
complex function and cannot be expressed by one  
method alone. c.f. pp 244-245, 263. (3)

3. Some of the relations are linear and some  
curvate. c.f. pp 42-43, 46, also graphs 1-97.

4. If indices of influence be indicative of (4)  
importance, the ranking of the "independent" factors (2)  
according to importance is as shown on tables 1000,  
100D and 100E. c.f. pp 289-290.

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\* Footnotes for conclusions are given on page 296.

5. Inasmuch as indices of influence are valid (4)  
 criteria, first separations as between the listed (5)  
 "independent" factors and the listed leisure (2)  
 occupations for groups such as that studied should (6)  
 be made in the order of the ranks on table 10OE.  
 c.f. pp 290-293.

6. An averaged man from the group studied would (7)  
 spend his reported time according to the data of table  
 14 and graph 19. cf. pp. 80, 86, 89, and 293-294.

7. An averaged woman from the group studied (7)  
 would spend her reported time according to the data  
 of table 14 and graph 20. cf. pp. 80, 90, 89, and  
 293-294.

8. There is need for further research on this  
 and related problems. cf. pp. 7-9.

(1) Suggested on pp. 10-12, 33-35, 36, 42-44.

(2) Listed on pp. 10,

(3) Described on pp. 38-44 and 279.

(4) Defined on pp. 280-285.

(5) Defined on pp. 292-294.

(6) Listed on pp. 11-12, 16, 17b, 18 etc.

(7) According to the method, III,  $\frac{C}{A}$  . cf. pp 41  
 and 279.

## AFTERWORD

(Suggested hypotheses and methods of attack for further research)

The study just completed is one involving measuremental technique only. Its data are subject to nearly all of the fallacies of the questionnaire method. Future research should use more objective methods, limiting the size of the groups, if necessary, to very small numbers, and the number of "independent" factors to one or two. If questionnaires are used, they should be more explicit than the one shown on page 18, which, in spite of its painstaking construction, was subject to misinterpretation. Questionnaires should be more brief than those used in this study and should be presented under more favorable conditions.

However, the questionnaire method, either oral or written should be used only in case of last resort. The best type of measurement is that involving pure observation with accurate and complete readings. The social laboratory does not lend itself readily to micrometer technique but as far as possible, objective readings should be taken therein.

Wherever possible, experimentation should take the place of simple measurement. "Independent" factors which are controlable, such as education of certain types, wages, hours of labor, community social resources and other factors, can be tested in miniature. It remains for those who have the control of these factors within their reach to experiment with them and measure their actual influence on the leisure or "whole" life of the individuals affected.

Research in social theory should devise and use some measure of the influence of one factor upon another, such as the index of influence herein suggested, as a measure of weighted intercausal relationship. This, combined with a measure of the controlability of a factor should enable one to calculate the efficiency of social controls. That is, one might within limits, arrive at a statistical conclusion as to the most efficient method of eliminating drunkenness or calculate with mathematical exactness the proportion of effort as between legislation and education needed to most efficiently bring about temperance.

The advent of such practice will be a sorry day for the old-time politician and reformer for it will broaden the issues to be decided. Instead of debating local option versus constitutional prohibition, Congress could confine its paternal ardor to a debate on drunkenness versus temperance. Social research will probably never end controversy and make the social process independent of opinions as to right and wrong, but it can broaden the issues by mechanizing the detailed procedures.

Immediate further research might find it beneficial to investigate the following theories propounded in this study:

Displacement; that there tends to be a constant amount of participation in socializing activities or individualistic activities in total and that although a certain group may lack participation in a specific type of social activity, compensation is made elsewhere; cf. pp. 43-44, 47, 66.

(1)

Paucity of influence of home-life; that there

---

(1) There are some paralleled characteristics between this hypothesis and certain psychological theories of substitution or vicarious compensation.

is a low index of influence for home-life on adults; cf. pp. 98, 114, 126 and 286-289; and

Curvate relations and segregation into discrete groups given as a possible explanation for some of the irregularities in the data of this study.

It might be interesting to compare the data of this or similiar studies with the opinions of people who exercize considerable control over one or more of the "independent" factors. An idea of the need for further research and for the "conversion" of those in power might be obtained in such a manner.

(1)

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(1) A continuation of the study of workers' leisure is being undertaken by the author of this work in the University of Minnesota, 1927.

YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Statistics on leisure time uses are much needed as a basis for modern reforms in education. In order to procure such statistics in considerable amounts a special investigation is being undertaken in the Graduate School of the University of Kansas. Hundreds of employees throughout Kansas City are being asked to cooperate. We need an estimate of each person's use of leisure time together with his general classification as regards age, nationality, income, etc.

The following schedule has been prepared on which the needed information can be quickly recorded. Through the cooperation of your union it has been placed in your hands with the VERY URGENT REQUEST that you make APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES on the questions and RETURN IMMEDIATELY.

You need NOT sign your name; we shall never know who you are.

ANSWER EVERY QUESTION, EVEN IF YOU HAVE TO GUESS

1. How OLD are you? I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old
2. In what country were you born? I was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is your REGULAR OCCUPATION? I am a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. How many HOURS do you WORK per WEEK? I work \_\_\_\_\_ hours each week.

5. What are your WAGES per WEEK? I make \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per week.
6. How many thousands of dollars worth of PROPERTY do you OWN? I own \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 000 worth of property.
7. How much INSURANCE do you carry? \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 000.
8. How many DAYS have you been without a job in the LAST YEAR? \_\_\_\_\_ days.
9. Are you married? YES NO (Draw circle around right answer)
10. What is your SEX? MAN WOMAN (Draw circle around right answer)
11. Do you LIVE with your FAMILY or RELATIVES? YES NO (Draw circle around right answer)
12. How many PEOPLE depend upon you for MOST of their SUPPORT? \_\_\_\_\_ people
13. How many YEARS have you gone to SCHOOL? \_\_\_\_\_  
(About eight or nine months are equivalent to a school year)

These next questions are not easy. Of course, you can't answer EXACTLY, but at that, you can GUESS better than can we. Do not leave any of the squares blank unless you do not spend time at that occupation.



1. DO NOT CHECK IN THE SQUARES - USE ACTUAL FIGURES ON HOURS PER WEEK.

HOURS

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Attending political meetings and lectures and taking part in public or civic affairs? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Attending church, synagogue or taking part in other religious activities?             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Attending club, lodge or labor union?   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Actually taking part in athletics?  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Merely watching athletics?  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Attending public dances?  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Attending pool halls?<br>(playing or watching)  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Attending moving pictures?  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Attending vaudeville or real stage shows?   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Visiting friends or attending parties?   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Car riding or walking for pleasure?  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. Going to and from work?

HOURS

13. Doing odd jobs about the house?

14. Playing home games?  
(cards, checkers, etc.)

15. Building or using a radio?

16. Listening to a phonograph?

17. Playing other musical  
instruments?

18. Reading newspapers?

19. Reading magazines and books?

20. Attending school?  
(night school etc.)

21. This space is for your hobby.

---

DON'T FORGET TO RETURN THIS SCHEDULE IMMEDIATELY -  
THANK YOU.

Geo. A. Kelly - in charge of study.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

BUREAU OF SCHOOL SERVICE  
AND RESEARCH

February 9, 1927

To whom it may concern:

Mr. George A. Kelly, a graduate student in this university is interested in the investigation of a problem pertaining to social, economic and industrial welfare of men employed in different types of occupation. He has given considerable thought and attention in the preparation of a question list which he plans to use for collecting information directly from employed men. He is seeking the cooperation of employers and responsible officials in getting his question list presented to a sufficiently large number of employees to make his tabulated results reasonably significant.

We believe that Mr. Kelly has the ability and energy to pursue his investigation far enough to arrive at some practical outcome. Accordingly, we think that you may feel warranted in giving him such assistance or cooperation as you may find it convenient to offer.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) F. P. OBrien  
Director of the Bureau

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES  
(Kansas City)

February 10, 1927

To Whom It May Concern:

Every effort to make the education which our young people receive in the schools contribute to the real usefulness and permanent happiness of the students should be encouraged.

The Department of Education of the University of Kansas is undertaking to collect certain information through its Research students that will throw light on the task of making the courses of study in our schools meet the real needs of the students.

In that connection, a study of what is needed to prepare people to make a constructive use of their leisure time is being made by Mr. George Kelly. Any cooperation which the men that he approaches can give to help solve the problem he is studying, will be a service in the interest of proper education of the young people in our schools.

I bespeak for him friendly cooperation from the men whom he may approach in Kansas City.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L. A. Halbert

Executive Director

CENTRAL LABOR UNION  
(Kansas City)

April 11, 1927

To Whom This May Concern:

This will introduce to you Mr. George A. Kelly who has appeared at the Central Labor Union meeting with his questionnaire recently.

Any favors shown him will be greatly appreciated by the Central Labor Union.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) John T. Smith

Business Representative

(SEAL OF THE  
CENTRAL LABOR  
UNION OF  
KANSAS CITY)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
(Washington, D.C.)

March 25, 1927

Mr. George A. Kelly, Investigator  
Industrial Council, University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Kelly:

I have read your favor of February 24th and the copy of the Questions which you enclosed. I am glad to note the interest you show in the use to which the worker puts his leisure time. I believe that the form of the Questionnaire which you enclose is sufficiently comprehensive to secure much data and the information you seek. I hope the workers will respond to your request for information, that they will answer the questions you propound and that in this way you can make a thorough survey of the questions under consideration.

With all good wishes, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. Green

President,  
American Federation of Labor

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