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A STUDY OF THE CAMPUS RECREATION AT  
UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

by

Tod V. Carlini

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in

Physical Education

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
Logan, Utah

1953

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to acknowledge with sincere appreciation the valuable suggestions, assistance and inspiration given me by Professor Israel C. Heaton in directing this study.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Professor H. B. Hunsaker, Head of the Physical Education and Recreation Department at Utah State Agricultural College, to whom I am indebted for encouragement and guidance that aided in its completion.

I extend my appreciation to committee members: Dr. J. C. Carlisle and Dr. L. G. Noble for their helpful suggestions.

Finally, I wish to express the deepest gratitude to my wife, Elizabeth, for her able assistance and sacrifice in the completion of this study.

Tod V. Carlini

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## INTRODUCTION

The importance and growth of campus recreation is being felt by leaders throughout the country. Daniels (2, p. 38) summarizes the importance of the total organism in modern education as follows:

Ample justification for a consideration of the problem of recreation may be found in the latest and most authoritative literature in the field of education, as well as in a direct study of conditions found on many college campuses throughout the country. Rooted firmly in the philosophy of modern education is the thought that the total organism must be given the opportunity for experiences of an all-round nature, with these experiences based on the social and biological needs which enable an individual to live most successfully in relation to his particular social group.

Acceptance of this philosophy implies the responsibility of devising ways and means whereby campus recreation purposes may be achieved. By no manner of reasoning can such purposes be realized without due consideration of, and provision for, opportunities in a wide range of recreational activities, such as crafts, music, nature, dramatics, sports, and games. Furthermore, these opportunities must be made available to all students and not merely the most talented and highly trained.

The responsibility for college recreation was discussed at the 31st National Recreation Congress (10, pp. 71-72) as follows:

Is the college or university justified in accepting the responsibility for sponsoring a recreation program for the students?

The answer to this question was a unanimous yes. Many reasons were enumerated, and some of the most relevant were:

If the college is considered as a community it should be the responsibility of the college for this program.

Parents expect a wholesome recreation program for their children at the college.

A recreation program is a part of school life. Therefore this program should be the responsibility of the college to sponsor.

There is no better place for developing a philosophy on how to live than on the college campus. A program of wholesome recreation should assist in pointing the student in this direction.

Colleges are training leaders for the future. Recreation should be a part of their training.

Ainsworth (1, p. 136) states, "recreation is not the sole purpose or center of college life nor should it be, but it does have a recognized place and purpose in a college community."

#### The need for this study

Meyer and Brightbill (7) summarize the place of recreation in society with the statement:

Recreation is now accepted as a major force in social well-being. Recreation takes its place with education, health, religion, and work as an essential process molding individual personalities and creating abundant community living. All these elements, in proper balance, constitute the nucleus of total social stability...Patterns of wholesome recreation shaped into effective programs and services are essentials in modern democratic society.

The challenge of leisure to institutions of deliberate education in society is of major significance. This challenge appears to be one of responsibility. Neumeyer and Neumeyer (8) say: "higher education institutions have a special responsibility to prepare students for leisure."

### Statement of the problem

The purpose of this study is to determine the existing status of the campus recreation activities at Utah State Agricultural College. Information is sought concerning those activities promoted by departments or organizations on the campus that are available to all students.

Consideration will be given to the following factors: participation in activities, spectator interest in activities, activities in which students desired to participate but did not, and reasons for not participating in activities.

### Scope of the problem

This study includes the campus recreation activities at Utah State Agricultural College during the fall quarter 1952. This study is not concerned with credit hour courses.

The general discussions or main aspects studied were chosen because they were unanimously mentioned by leaders and writers in the field.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are comparatively few research studies concerning the campus recreation of colleges and universities. Such studies as those of Daniels (2), Elliot (3), Hamblen (4), Johnstone (5), Karsner (6), Reeder (9), and Toogood (11), are most closely related to this thesis.

### Daniels' study

In 1940 Daniels (2) investigated the data from 420 colleges and universities in the United States and its possessions. The problem was to discover what colleges were doing with regard to their responsibility toward leisure time education. The conclusions were: 1. There was a high interest in student recreation by administrators. 2. A program reaching the majority of the students with ordinary ability, regardless of previous training or talent, was needed. 3. The college program should have a recreation coordinator. 4. The majority of institutions appeared to need workable plans for available facilities in order to meet the needs of a majority of students rather than a small number. 5. Evening recreation had not met general acceptance or was not considered a need. 6. Commercial recreation was a problem in more than half of the institutions.

### Elliot's study

Elliot (3) investigated the recreational interests and activities of Louisiana State University men. The data from

the survey were obtained from each class and represented 12 percent of the men students. The study included: 1. participation desired. 2. Reasons for non-participation in each activity. 3. Spectator and participator activities enjoyed. It was found that a more definitely planned program was necessary to meet the needs of the students.

#### Hamblen's study

Hamblen (4) investigated recreation activities of women students and discovered that: 1. Although the students voluntarily participated in "sedentary" activities they liked "active" activities best. 2. The activities participated in during spare time were those conducted without leadership or in a small group. 3. There was a similarity in ranking activities during both seasons. 4. Lack of time was the major reason for non-participation.

#### Johnstone's study

Johnstone (5) studied the voluntary recreation of students at the University of Michigan. A check-list survey was made of 6,864 students. The conclusions of the investigation were: 1. The six most popular interests of all students were swimming, tennis, basketball, skating, golf, and handball. 2. The activity interests of men and women were practically the same. 3. The present program was sound and successfully applied to the students' interests.

#### Karsner's study

Karsner (6) conducted a study of the leisure time interests and opportunities for men students and faculty at the University

of Kentucky. The survey consisted of a questionnaire, personal conferences and correspondence, personal study of facilities, and a survey of published material related to the problem. The data were collected from 1,072 students and 50 faculty members. The findings of the survey revealed that the program of activities offered little carry-over and educational value, and the program did not meet the activity desires of the majority of the students. It was concluded that a planned revision of the program was needed.

#### Reeder's study

Reeder (9) conducted a study to discover facts about conditions which influence socialization and leadership as they relate to the students attending the Utah State Agricultural College with the hope that the attention directed toward the problem and the information obtained about it may be of benefit to the institution and its students. Significant findings and conclusions were: 1. That the school enrolls more than twice as many men as women is a vital problem in socialization. 2. More than nine tenths of the students attending the college are single so that the socialization developments must be built chiefly around single young men and young women. 3. The students attending the college, both men and women, live in batching apartments, boarding houses and in the homes of their parents. Other caring for fewer numbers are fraternity houses, dormitories and hotels. 4. The proportion of students who participate in almost all kinds of student activity is higher for men and women belonging to social fraternities than for those who do not.

5. High rates of participation are mainly the result of organizational connections as the organizations are the basis of activity participation. 6. The majority of college students particularly non-fraternity students take very little part in student activities which train them to work in cooperative enterprises with other people and to be group leaders. 7. Women students at the Utah State Agricultural College show a larger membership in all organizations and higher percentages of participation than do men. 8. Less than thirty percent of college men and women have been active one or more years in a social fraternity while attending college. 9. About ninety percent of non-fraternity students and sixty-five percent of fraternity students reporting did not hold an office while in college. 10. At the time of graduation thirty-five percent of college men, twenty-five percent of sorority women and forty-five percent of non-sorority women will not have participated in a single college activity during four years in college. 11. Women participants averaged more years of participation than men. 12. Fraternity students averaged more participation than non-fraternity students. 13. Mass participation in positive extra-curricular activities during the 1934-35 winter quarter was relatively low for the whole school with only two-fifths of the registered students participating. 14. Mass participation differs according to the group to which a student belongs. 15. Women have a larger mass participation in every group than do men. 16. The organization is the vehicle of participation not only facilitating participation but often encouraging

it as in intramural activities. 17. Of the thirty-nine percent of students who participate there is a large portion whose participation is very meager. Data show that sixty-nine percent represent only one organization; forty-seven percent participate only one activity; seventy-eight percent held no leadership positions; forty-five percent made only one contribution; fifty-eight percent spent less than ten hours in preparation for their activities during the quarter and, one half spent less than five hours at events in which they participated for the entire quarter.

#### Toogood's study

Toogood (11) studied recreational interests and pursuits of some three thousand college women in the central district of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. It was found that the highest percentage of students desired individual activities adaptable to coeducational recreation; inactive and indoor activities were participated in most, but the desire was for more active activities.



## METHOD OF PROCEDURE

After a comprehensive review of literature in campus recreation and personal conferences with local leaders in the field, a questionnaire consisting of basic criteria in campus recreation was constructed.

### Preparation of the questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of eleven major divisions; 1. Class rank. 2. Major. 3. School. 4. Sex. 5. Marital status. 6. Organization or club affiliation. 7. Offices held in organization or club during fall quarter 1952. 8. Participation in activities. 9. Spectator interest. 10. Desired activities. 11. Reasons for non-participation in activities.

The questionnaire formulated for use in this study was first submitted to the graduate students in the department of physical education at Utah State Agricultural College. From the suggestions and recommendations of these people, revisions were made and a revised questionnaire was made. This questionnaire was then circulated to all the professors of the writer's advisory committee for additional suggestions and recommendations. Upon their revision the revised questionnaire was then circulated to the graduate students and professors for final suggestions and recommendations.

The college enrollment for fall quarter 1952 was carefully analyzed to an extent wherein a certain number of students were

used as a random selection before the questionnaire was given.

Table 1. College enrollment for fall quarter 1952

<u>Class rank</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
Freshmen	745	349	1,094
Sophomore	487	178	665
Junior	506	126	632
Senior	<u>577</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>700</u>
Total	2,315	776	3,091

Table 1 is an analysis of the school enrollment for fall quarter of 1952. The freshmen class ranked highest, followed by the senior class, sophomore class, and the junior class.

Table 2. Number and percentage of students completing questionnaire used in this study

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>		<u>Sample Percentage</u>
	<u>Registered</u>	<u>In sample</u>	
Men	2,315	385	17
Women	<u>776</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>17</u>
Total	3,091	515	17

Table 2 is an analysis of the number and percentage of students completing the questionnaire used in this study. During the fall quarter of 1952, the time which the principle data were gathered, there were registered at Utah State Agricultural College 3,091 students of whom 2,315 were men and 785 women. Out of this number 385 (17%) of the men and 130 (17%) of the women completed the questionnaire. The total number of men and women completing the questionnaire was 515,

giving a 17% sample.

Ten questionnaires were deemed unusable because students made no attempt to give correct information. The totals used for the various items are not always the same as there were some students who failed to report particular items but otherwise made a satisfactory effort to cooperate.

Table 3. Number and percentage of students used in this study

Class rank	Men		Women		Number of Students
	No.	%	No.	%	
Freshmen	125	17	58	17	183
Sophomore	82	17	30	17	112
Junior	85	17	21	17	106
Senior	<u>93</u>	16	<u>21</u>	17	<u>114</u>
Total	385		130		515

#### Administration of the questionnaire

With the permission of the Military Department, the writer was able to administer the questionnaire to 385 men students in each class, which represented a random selection of male students at Utah State Agricultural College. This procedure was taken because the majority of the men students are registered in military. With the permission of the English Department, the writer was able to administer the questionnaire to 42 senior and junior women because all senior and junior women are required to take advanced composition. With the permission of the Physical Education Department the writer was able to administer the questionnaire to 118 sophomore and freshmen women because all sophomore and freshmen

women are required to take physical education.

The questionnaire was given to the students during the winter quarter when their memories were fresh concerning the way they had spent their recreational time.

The consistency of the results manifested in the study indicated that the students were sincere and conscientious in reporting their activities.

#### Definition of terms

In order to provide better understanding the terms that are used are defined here.

Campus recreation is defined in this study as non-curricular, non-required, and non-accredited use of leisure time.

Campus recreation activities are activities that are sponsored by the various departments or organizations on the campus which are open to all students.

## ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Table 4. Number and percentage of married and single men represented in this study

Class rank	Single		Married	
	No. Reporting	%	No. Reporting	%
Freshmen	115	92	10	8
Sophomore	66	80	16	19
Junior	67	79	18	21
Senior	<u>55</u>	59	<u>38</u>	41
Total	303		82	

Table 4 is an analysis of the married and single men students by class rank. A few of the students reporting were married. Ten (8%) of the freshmen, 16 (19%) of the sophomores, 18 (21%) of the juniors and 38 (41%) of the seniors were married.

Table 5. Number and percentage of married and single women represented in this study

Class rank	Single		Married	
	No. Reporting	%	No. Reporting	%
Freshmen	58	100	0	0
Sophomore	29	97	1	3
Junior	19	90	2	10
Senior	<u>19</u>	90	<u>2</u>	10
Total	125		5	

Table 5 is an analysis of the married and single women students by class rank. The data indicated that a few women students were married. None of the freshmen were married. One (3%) of the sophomores, 2 (10%) of the juniors, and 2 (10%) of the seniors were married.

Table 6. Number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the freshmen class

School	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture	25	20	--	--	25	14
Arts and Science	28	22	14	24	42	28
Commerce	11	9	8	14	19	10
Education	20	16	24	41	44	24
Engineering	29	23	--	--	29	16
Forestry	12	10	--	--	12	6
Home Economics	--	--	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>12</u>	6
Total	125	100	58	100	183	

Table 6 is an analysis of the number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the freshmen class. The data indicated that 29 (23%) of the freshmen men were enrolled in the School of Engineering which represented the highest number. Followed by 28 (22%) enrolled in the School of Arts and Science, 25 (20%) in the School of Agriculture, 20 (16%) in the School of Education, 12 (10%) in the School of Forestry and 11 (9%) in the School of Commerce.

The data assembled from the freshmen women indicated that 24 (41%) were enrolled in the School of Education, followed by 14 (24%) in the School of Arts and Science, 12 (21%) in

the School of Home Economics and 8 (14%) in the School of Commerce.

Table 7. Number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the sophomore class

School	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture	19	23	--	--	19	17
Arts and Science	14	17	6	20	20	18
Commerce	20	24	6	20	26	23
Education	13	16	12	40	25	22
Engineering	10	12	--	--	10	9
Forestry	2	2	--	--	2	2
Home Economics	--	--	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>6</u>	5
Total	78	100	30	100	108	

Table 7 is an analysis of the number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the sophomore class. The data indicated that 20 (24%) of the sophomore men were enrolled in the School of Commerce, followed by 19 (23%) in the School of Agriculture, 14 (17%) in the School of Arts and Science, 13 (16%) in the School of Education, 10 (12%) in the School of Engineering and 2 (2%) in the School of Forestry.

The data assembled from the sophomore women indicated that 12 (40%) were enrolled in the School of Education, followed by 6 (20%) in the School of Arts and Science, 6 (20%) in the School of Commerce and 6 (20%) in the School of Home Economics.

Table 8. Number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the junior class

School	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture	32	38	--	--	32	30
Arts and Science	14	16	10	48	14	17
Commerce	18	21	2	9	20	19
Education	6	7	6	28	12	15
Engineering	11	13	--	--	11	10
Forestry	4	5	--	--	4	4
Home Economics	--	--	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	3
Total	85	100	21	100	106	

Table 8 is an analysis of the number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the junior class. The data indicated that 32 (38%) of the junior men were enrolled in the School of Agriculture, followed by 18 (21%) in the School of Commerce, 14 (16%) in the School of Arts and Science, 11 (13%) in the School of Engineering, 6 (7%) in the School of Education and 4 (5%) in the School of Forestry.

The data assembled from the junior women indicated that 10 (48%) were enrolled in the School of Arts and Science, followed by 6 (28%) in the School of Education, 3 (14%) in the School of Home Economics and 2 (9%) in the School of Commerce.



Table 9. Number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the senior class

School	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Agriculture	12	13	--	--	12	10
Arts and Science	9	10	5	24	14	12
Commerce	19	20	12	57	31	28
Education	36	37	2	9	17	15
Engineering	17	18	--	--	17	15
Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home Economics	--	--	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	2
Total	93	100	21	100	116	

Table 9 is an analysis of the number and percentage of the seven schools represented by the senior class. The data indicated that 36 (37%) of the senior men were enrolled in the School of Education, followed by 19 (20%) in the School of Commerce, 17 (18%) in the School of Engineering, 12 (13%) in the School of Agriculture, and 9 (10%) in the School of Arts and Science.

The data assembled from the senior women indicated that 12 (57%) were enrolled in the School of Commerce, followed by 5 (24%) in the School of Arts and Science, 2 (9%) in the School of Home Economics and 2 (9%) in the School of Education.

Table 10. Distribution of organization or club affiliations of freshmen students

Affiliation	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fraternity	26	21	--	--	26	14
Sorority	--	--	19	33	19	10
Department clubs	15	12	9	15	24	13
Other clubs	25	20	26	45	51	28
Independent	2	2	5	9	7	4
None	<u>65</u>	52	<u>14</u>	25	<u>79</u>	43
Total	133		73		206	

Table 10 is an analysis of the distribution of organization or club affiliation of freshmen students. The data indicated that 65 (52%) of the freshmen men do not belong to any organization. Twenty-six (21%) belong to fraternities, 25 (20%) belong to other clubs, 15 (12%) belong to department clubs, and 2 (2%) belong to independent organizations.

The data indicated that 26 (40%) of the freshmen women belong to other clubs, 19 (33%) to sororities, 14 (24%) are not affiliated, 9 (15%) belong to department clubs and 5 (9%) belong to independent organizations.

Table 11. Distribution of organization or club affiliations of sophomore students

Affiliation	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fraternity	28	34	--	--	28	25
Sorority	--	--	12	40	12	11
Department clubs	11	13	8	27	19	17
Other clubs	15	18	11	37	26	23
Independent	3	4	3	10	6	5
None	<u>38</u>	46	<u>4</u>	13	<u>14</u>	37
Total	95		38		133	

Table 11 is an analysis of the distribution of organization or club affiliation of sophomore students. The data indicated that 38 (46%) of the sophomore men do not belong to any organization. Twenty-eight (34%) belong to fraternities, 15 (18%) to other clubs, 11 (13%) to department clubs, and 3 (4%) to independent organizations.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 12 (40%) belong to sororities, 11 (37%) to other clubs, 8 (27%) to department clubs, 4 (13%) are not affiliated and 3 (10%) belong to independent organizations.

Table 12. Distribution of organization or club affiliations of junior students

Affiliation	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fraternity	43	50	--	--	43	56
Sorority	--	--	10	48	10	9
Department clubs	23	27	9	43	32	30
Other clubs	22	25	9	43	31	29
Independent	2	2	6	28	8	7
None	<u>19</u>	22	<u>1</u>	5	<u>20</u>	19
Total	109		35		144	

Table 12 is an analysis of the distribution of organization or club affiliation of junior students. The data indicated that 43 (50%) of the junior men belong to fraternities, 23 (27%) to department clubs, 22 (25%) to other clubs, 19 (22%) are not affiliated and 2 (2%) belong to independent organizations.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 10 (48%) belong to sororities, 9 (43%) to department clubs, 9 (43%) to other clubs, 6 (28%) to independent organizations and 1 (5%) are not affiliated.

Table 13. Distribution of organization or club affiliations of senior students

Affiliation	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Fraternity	47	50	--	--	47	41
Sorority	--	--	10	48	10	9
Department clubs	13	14	7	33	20	17
Other clubs	23	25	2	9	25	30
Independent	5	5	2	9	7	6
None	<u>20</u>	21	<u>6</u>	28	<u>26</u>	29
Total	108		27		135	

Table 13 is an analysis of the distribution of organization or club affiliations of senior students. The data indicated that 47 (50%) of the senior men belong to fraternities, 23 (25%) to other clubs, 20 (21%) are not affiliated, 13 (14%) to department clubs and 5 (5%) belong to independent organizations.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 10 (48%) belong to sororities, 7 (33%) to department clubs, 6 (28%) are not affiliated, 2 (9%) to independent organizations, and 2 (9%) belong to other clubs.

Table 14. Distribution of offices held in organizations or clubs by freshmen students

Answer	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Student body officers	--	--	2	3	2	1
Class officers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fraternity officers	2	2	--	--	2	1
Sorority officers	--	--	3	5	3	2
Departmental officers	3	2	2	3	5	3
Club officers	10	8	4	7	14	7
Student Life	2	2	2	3	4	2
Buzzer	2	2	10	17	12	6
None	<u>110</u>	88	<u>38</u>	65	<u>148</u>	81
Total	129		61		190	

Table 14 is an analysis of offices held by the freshmen students in organizations or clubs. The data indicated that 110 (88%) of the freshmen men do not hold any offices. Ten (8%) represent club officers, 3 (2%) departmental officers, 2 (2%) fraternity officers, 2 (2%) Student Life, and 2 (2%) Buzzer officers.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 38 (65%) do not hold any offices, 10 (17%) represent Buzzer officers, 4 (7%) club officers, 3 (5%) sorority officers, 2 (3%) student body officers, 2 (3%) Student Life officers, and 2 (3%) departmental officers.

Table 15. Distribution of offices held in organizations or clubs by sophomore students

Answer	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Student body officers	1	1	--	--	1	1
Class officers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fraternity officers	7	8	--	--	7	6
Sorority officers	--	--	5	17	5	4
Departmental officers	1	1	1	3	2	2
Club officers	4	5	4	13	8	7
Student Life	--	--	1	3	1	1
Buzzer	1	1	--	--	1	1
None	<u>67</u>	82	<u>20</u>	67	<u>87</u>	78
Total	81		31		112	

Table 15 is an analysis of offices held by the sophomore students in organizations or clubs. The data indicated that 67 (82%) of the sophomore men do not hold any offices. Seven (8%) represent fraternity officers, 4 (5%) club officers, 1 (1%) student body officers, 1 (1%) departmental officers, and 1 (1%) Buzzer officers.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 20 (67%) do not hold any offices, 5 (17%) represent sorority officers, 4 (13%) club officers, 1 (3%) Student Life officers, and 1 (3%) departmental officers.

Table 16. Distribution of offices held in organizations or clubs by junior students

Answer	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Student body officers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class officers	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fraternity officers	16	19	--	--	16	15
Sorority officers	--	--	5	24	5	5
Departmental officers	5	9	--	--	5	5
Club officers	5	9	3	14	8	7
Student Life	3	3	2	9	5	5
Buzzer	3	3	1	5	4	4
None	<u>59</u>	69	<u>13</u>	62	<u>72</u>	68
Total	91		24		115	

Table 16 is an analysis of the offices held by the junior students in organizations or clubs. The data indicated that 59 (69%) of the junior men do not hold any offices. Sixteen (19%) represent fraternity officers, 5 (9%) departmental officers, 5 (9%) club officers, 3 (3%) Buzzer officers, and 3 (3%) Student Life officers.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 13 (62%) do not hold any offices, 5 (24%) represent sorority officers, 3 (14%) club officers, 2 (9%) Student Life officers, and 1 (5%) Buzzer officers.



Table 17. Distribution of offices held in organizations or clubs by senior students

Answer	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Student body officers	2	2	--	--	2	2
Class officers	--	--	1	5	1	1
Fraternity officers	12	13	--	--	12	10
Sorority officers	--	--	5	24	5	22
Departmental officers	3	3	3	14	6	5
Club officers	7	7	2	9	9	8
Student Life	--	--	2	9	2	2
Buzzer	2	2	2	9	4	3
None	<u>71</u>	76	<u>15</u>	71	<u>86</u>	75
Total	97		30		127	

Table 17 is an analysis of the offices held by the senior students in organizations or clubs. The data indicated that 71 (76%) of the senior men do not hold any offices. Twelve (13%) represent fraternity officers, 7 (7%) club officers, 2 (2%) Buzzer officers and 2 (2%) student body officers.

The data assembled from the women indicated that 15 (71%) do not hold any offices, 5 (24%) represent sorority officers, 3 (14%) departmental officers, 2 (9%) club officers, 2 (9%) Student Life officers, 2 (9%) Buzzer officers and 1 (5%) class officers.

Table 18. Number and percentage of freshmen students participating in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	5	4	6	10	11	6
Badminton	3	2	4	7	7	4
Bag punching	3	2	-	-	3	2
Basketball	27	22	4	7	31	17
Boxing	2	2	-	-	2	1
Dancing, tap, etc.	5	4	11	19	16	9
Square dancing	10	8	6	10	16	9
Student body dances	72	58	40	69	112	61
Football-touch	14	11	-	-	14	8
Golf	4	3	1	2	5	3
Handball	2	2	-	-	2	1
Horseshoes	2	2	-	-	2	1
Hiking	-	-	4	7	4	2
Ping-pong	24	19	4	7	28	15
Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Softball	3	2	15	26	18	10
Swimming-diving	23	18	6	10	29	16
Tennis	13	10	8	14	21	11
Volleyball	7	6	10	17	17	14
Wrestling	11	9	-	-	11	6
Ceramics	-	-	1	2	1	2
Drawing-painting	-	-	3	5	3	5
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	1	1	-	-	1	1
Needlework	-	-	9	15	9	5
Sculpture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing	-	-	14	24	14	8
Woodworking	2	2	-	-	2	1
Band-pep	4	3	2	3	6	3
Chorus, men, women	4	3	9	15	13	7
Community singing	4	3	3	5	7	4
Concert-lyceums	6	4	4	7	10	5
Informal singing	10	8	10	17	20	11
Music appreciation	3	2	3	5	6	3
Orchestra	3	2	2	3	5	3
Debating	2	2	-	-	2	1
Dramatics	-	-	4	7	4	2
Lecturing	2	2	1	2	3	2
Moving pictures	9	7	9	15	18	10
Photography	1	1	1	2	2	1
Radio listening	16	13	19	33	35	19
Reading	13	10	25	43	38	21
Shows-fashion, etc.	1	1	6	10	7	4

Table 18. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	7	6	18	31	25	14
Assemblies	18	14	18	31	36	20
Exhibits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forums	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parades	13	10	9	15	22	12
Political discussion	2	2	3	5	5	3
School socials	<u>28</u>	22	<u>31</u>	53	<u>59</u>	32
Total	379		323		692	

Table 18 is an analysis of the number and percentage of freshmen students participating in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of men students participating are 72 (58%) student body dances, 28 (22%) school socials, 27 (22%) basketball, 24 (19%) ping-pong, 23 (18%) swimming-diving, and 18 (14%) assemblies.

Activities having the smallest number participating are metal craft, photography, shows-fashion, boxing, handball, horseshoes, and wood working.

The activities having the largest number of women students participating are 40 (69%) in student body dances, 31 (53%) schools socials, 18 (31%) assemblies, 15 (26%) soft-ball, and 25 (43%) reading.

Activities having the smallest number participating are ceramics, photography, band-pep, orchestra, and drawing-painting.

Table 19. Number and percentage of freshmen students who were spectators in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	5	4	3	5	8	4
Badminton	9	7	4	7	13	7
Bag punching	6	5	-	-	6	3
Basketball	63	50	26	45	89	49
Boxing	11	9	1	2	12	7
Dancing, tap, etc.	1	1	14	24	15	8
Square dancing	3	2	1	2	4	2
Student body dances	20	16	9	16	29	16
Football-touch	71	57	32	55	103	56
Golf	2	2	3	5	5	3
Handball	3	2	1	2	4	2
Horseshoes	3	2	2	3	5	3
Hiking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ping-pong	12	10	8	14	20	11
Soccer	3	2	1	2	4	2
Softball	7	6	11	19	18	10
Swimming-diving	9	7	4	7	13	7
Tennis	25	20	14	24	39	21
Volleyball	8	6	9	16	17	9
Wrestling	43	34	6	10	49	27
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing-painting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry making	1	1	-	-	1	1
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needlework	-	-	1	2	1	1
Sculpture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodworking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Band-pep	19	15	16	28	35	19
Chorus, men, women	4	3	11	19	15	8
Community singing	3	2	5	9	8	4
Concert-lyceums	14	11	38	66	52	28
Informal singing	2	2	4	7	6	3
Music appreciation	2	2	2	3	4	2
Orchestra	7	6	8	14	15	8
Debating	5	4	2	3	7	4
Dramatics	8	6	12	21	20	11
Lecturing	8	6	8	14	16	9
Moving pictures	22	18	27	47	49	27
Photography	1	1	-	-	1	1
Radio listening	10	8	17	29	27	15
Reading	3	2	8	14	11	6
Shows-fashion, etc.	3	2	13	22	16	9

Table 19. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	2	2	2	3	4	2
Assemblies	44	35	33	57	77	42
Exhibits	5	4	4	7	9	5
Forums	-	-	1	2	1	1
Parades	24	19	31	53	55	30
Political discussion	7	6	2	3	9	5
School socials	<u>19</u>	15	<u>16</u>	28	<u>35</u>	19
Total	518		410		916	

Table 19 is an analysis of the number and percentage of freshmen students who were spectators in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the freshmen are 71 (57%) in varsity and touch football, 63 (50%) basketball, 44 (35%) assemblies, 43 (34%) wrestling, and 24 (19%) in parades.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are photography, jewelry making, dancing-tap, and golf.

The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women are 38 (66%) concerts and lyceums, 33 (57%) assemblies, 32 (55%) varsity and touch football, 31 (53%) parades, and 26 (45%) in basketball.

Those having the smallest number of spectator interest are boxing, handball, needlework, forums, and music appreciation.

Table 20. Number and percentage of freshmen students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	29	23	8	14	37	20
Badminton	23	18	15	26	38	21
Bag punching	14	11	-	-	14	8
Basketball	34	27	2	3	36	20
Boxing	21	17	-	-	21	11
Dancing, tap, etc.	18	14	11	19	29	16
Square dancing	17	14	11	19	28	15
Student body dances	16	13	2	3	18	10
Football-touch	27	21	-	-	27	15
Golf	19	15	6	10	25	14
Handball	17	15	-	-	17	9
Horseshoes	14	11	1	2	15	8
Hiking	10	8	3	5	13	7
Ping-pong	14	11	5	10	19	10
Soccer	9	7	1	2	10	5
Softball	27	22	4	7	31	17
Swimming-diving	30	24	12	21	42	23
Tennis	30	24	23	40	53	29
Volleyball	15	12	10	17	25	14
Wrestling	18	14	-	-	18	10
Ceramics	4	3	2	3	6	3
Drawing-painting	7	6	3	5	10	5
Fabric designing	3	2	4	7	7	4
Fly tying-casting	23	18	-	-	23	14
Jewelry making	9	7	7	12	16	9
Leather craft	17	14	3	5	20	11
Metal craft	12	10	-	-	12	7
Needlework	-	-	3	5	3	2
Sculpture	2	2	-	-	2	1
Sewing	-	-	5	9	5	3
Woodworking	9	15	1	2	20	11
Band-pep	10	8	2	3	12	7
Chorus, men, women	10	8	8	14	18	10
Community singing	2	2	1	2	3	2
Concert-lyceums	3	2	-	-	3	2
Informal singing	4	3	-	-	4	2
Music appreciation	4	3	-	-	4	2
Orchestra	2	2	1	2	3	2
Debating	5	4	1	2	6	3
Dramatics	6	5	9	16	15	8
Lecturing	1	1	-	-	1	1
Moving pictures	7	6	-	-	7	4
Photography	16	13	2	3	18	10
Radio listening	4	3	-	-	4	2
Reading	2	2	-	-	2	1
Shows-fashion, etc.	3	2	2	3	5	3

Table 20. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	3	2	-	-	3	2
Assemblies	12	10	2	3	14	8
Exhibits	8	6	-	-	8	4
Forums	2	2	-	-	2	1
Parades	5	4	1	2	6	3
Political discussion	2	2	-	-	2	1
School socials	9	7	-	-	9	5
Total	618		171		789	

Table 20 is an analysis of the number and percentage of freshmen students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not. The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the freshmen men are 34 (27%) in basketball, 30 (24%) swimming-diving, 30 (34%) tennis, 29 (23%) archery, and 27 (22%) in softball.

The activities having the smallest number of desired interest are sculpture, community singing, orchestra, reading, and forums.

The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women are 23 (40%) in tennis, 15 (26%) badminton, 12 (21%) swimming-diving, 11 (19%) dancing-tap-, and 11 (19%) in square dancing.

The activities having the smallest number of desired interest are horseshoes, soccer, woodworking, community singing, orchestra, debating, and parades.

The majority of the freshmen students indicated that lack of time was the reason they did not participate in activities. This was followed by lack of interest, lack of knowledge of what to do, miscellaneous reasons, and financial reasons.

Table 21. Number and percentage of sophomore students participating in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	1	1	-	-	1	1
Badminton	-	-	1	3	1	1
Bag punching	2	2	-	-	2	2
Basketball	18	22	6	20	24	21
Boxing	4	5	-	-	4	3
Dancing, tap, etc.	4	5	8	27	12	11
Square dancing	4	5	3	10	7	6
Student body dances	45	55	21	70	66	60
Football-touch	12	15	-	-	12	11
Golf	8	10	1	3	9	8
Handball	5	6	-	-	5	4
Horseshoes	1	1	-	-	1	1
Hiking	4	5	6	20	10	9
Ping-pong	22	27	10	33	32	28
Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Softball	2	2	8	27	10	9
Swimming-diving	12	15	9	30	21	19
Tennis	18	22	10	33	28	25
Volleyball	-	-	11	37	11	10
Wrestling	8	10	-	-	8	7
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing-painting	1	1	1	3	2	2
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	1	1	-	-	1	1
Jewelry making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	1	1	-	-	1	1
Needlework	-	-	6	20	6	5
Sculpture	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sewing	-	-	9	30	9	8
Woodworking	1	1	-	-	1	1
Band-pep	4	5	1	3	5	4
Chorus, men, women	6	7	7	23	13	12
Community singing	11	13	7	23	18	16
Concert-lyceums	5	6	11	37	16	14
Informal singing	10	12	15	50	25	22
Music appreciation	5	6	6	20	10	9
Orchestra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debating	1	1	1	3	2	2
Dramatics	-	-	1	3	1	1
Lecturing	3	4	1	3	4	3
Moving pictures	16	19	11	37	27	34
Photography	13	16	4	13	17	15
Radio listening	22	27	19	63	41	37
Reading	25	30	17	57	42	38
Shows-fashion, etc.	2	2	4	13	6	5



Table 21. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	10	12	15	50	25	22
Assemblies	20	24	9	30	29	26
Exhibits	4	5	-	-	4	3
Forums	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parades	12	15	-	-	12	11
Political discussion	9	11	2	7	11	10
School socials	<u>25</u>	30	<u>18</u>	60	<u>43</u>	38
Total	378		251		636	

Table 21 is an analysis of the number and percentage of sophomore students participating in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of men students participating are 45 (55%) in student body dances, 25 (30%) school socials, 25 (30%) reading, 22 (27%) ping-pong, and 20 (24%) in assemblies.

Activities having the smallest number participating are archery, drawing-painting, fly tying, casting, metal craft, and debating.

The activities having the largest number of women students participating are 21 (70%) in student body dances, 19 (63%) radio listening, 18 (60%) school socials, 17 (57%) reading, and 15 (50%) in writing letters.

Activities having the smallest number participating are badminton, golf, drawing-painting, band-pep, debating, and dramatics.

Table 22. Number and percentage of sophomore students who were spectators in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	2	2	-	-	2	2
Badminton	3	4	4	13	7	6
Bag punching	5	6	-	-	5	4
Basketball	35	43	15	50	50	45
Boxing	4	5	2	7	6	5
Dancing, tap, etc.	1	1	8	27	9	8
Square dancing	2	2	2	2	4	4
Student body dances	14	17	3	10	17	15
Football-touch	51	62	22	73	73	65
Golf	7	9	-	-	7	6
Handball	4	5	-	-	4	4
Horseshoes	3	4	-	-	3	3
Hiking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ping-pong	14	17	10	33	24	21
Soccer	4	5	1	3	4	4
Softball	10	12	8	27	18	16
Swimming-diving	4	5	6	20	10	9
Tennis	16	20	12	40	28	25
Volleyball	3	4	10	33	13	12
Wrestling	26	32	1	3	27	24
Ceramics	1	1	-	-	1	1
Drawing-painting	2	2	-	-	2	2
Fabric designing	1	1	-	-	1	1
Fly tying-casting	1	1	2	7	3	3
Jewelry making	1	1	-	-	1	1
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needlework	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sculpture	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sewing	-	-	2	7	2	2
Woodworking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Band-pep	12	15	15	50	27	24
Chorus, men, women	6	7	4	13	10	9
Community singing	4	5	1	3	5	4
Concert-lyceums	26	32	17	57	43	38
Informal singing	3	4	1	3	4	4
Music appreciation	4	5	-	-	4	4
Orchestra	12	15	4	13	16	14
Debating	3	4	1	3	4	4
Dramatics	12	15	13	43	25	22
Lecturing	11	13	7	23	18	16
Moving pictures	20	24	13	43	33	29
Photography	2	2	-	-	2	2
Radio listening	9	11	3	10	12	11
Reading	3	4	1	3	4	1
Shows-fashion, etc.	2	2	4	13	6	5

Table 22. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	1	1	1	3	2	2
Assemblies	31	38	21	70	52	46
Exhibits	10	12	4	13	14	13
Forums	2	2	1	3	3	3
Parades	20	24	19	63	39	35
Political discussion	8	10	4	13	12	11
School socials	7	9	7	23	14	13
Total	422		249		670	

Table 22 is an analysis of the number and percentage of sophomore students who were spectators in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest spectator interest by the sophomore men are 51 (62%) varsity and touch football, 35 (43%) basketball, 31 (38%) assemblies, 26 (32%) wrestling, and 26 (32%) in concerts and lyceums.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are dancing-tap, ceramics, fabric designing, fly tying-casting, jewelry making, and sculpture.

The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women are 22 (73%) varsity and touch football, 21 (70%) assemblies, 19 (63%) parades, 17 (57%) concerts and lyceums and 15 (50%) in basketball.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are wrestling, informal singing, reading, writing letters, and forums.

Table 23. Number and percentage of sophomore students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	19	23	8	27	27	24
Badminton	17	21	15	50	32	29
Bag punching	6	7	-	-	6	5
Basketball	31	38	3	10	34	30
Boxing	13	16	-	-	13	12
Dancing, tap, etc.	8	10	5	17	13	12
Square dancing	8	10	7	23	15	13
Student body dances	3	4	4	13	7	6
Football-touch	21	26	-	-	21	19
Golf	23	28	7	23	30	27
Handball	7	10	-	-	7	6
Horseshoes	8	10	1	3	9	8
Hiking	14	17	7	23	21	19
Ping-pong	13	16	5	17	18	16
Soccer	4	5	-	-	4	4
Softball	17	21	2	7	19	17
Swimming-diving	15	18	9	30	24	21
Tennis	25	30	8	27	33	29
Volleyball	13	16	2	7	15	13
Wrestling	8	10	-	-	8	7
Ceramics	2	2	5	17	7	6
Drawing-painting	5	6	4	13	9	8
Fabric designing	-	-	2	7	2	2
Fly tying-casting	16	20	4	13	20	18
Jewelry making	6	7	4	13	10	9
Leather craft	17	21	4	13	21	19
Metal craft	9	11	-	-	9	8
Needlework	1	1	3	10	4	4
Sculpture	5	6	2	7	7	6
Sewing	1	1	8	27	9	8
Woodworking	11	13	1	3	12	11
Band-pep	7	9	4	13	11	10
Chorus, men, women	18	22	3	10	21	19
Community singing	8	10	-	-	8	7
Concert-lyceums	3	4	-	-	3	3
Informal singing	6	7	-	-	6	5
Music appreciation	8	10	1	3	9	8
Orchestra	6	7	-	-	6	5
Debating	7	9	-	-	7	6
Dramatics	7	9	6	20	13	12
Lecturing	6	7	1	3	7	6
Moving pictures	5	6	-	-	5	4
Photography	14	17	3	10	17	15
Radio listening	6	7	-	-	6	5
Reading	2	2	-	-	2	2
Shows-fashion, etc.	2	2	2	7	4	4

Table 23. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblies	11	13	2	7	13	12
Exhibits	2	2	-	-	2	2
Forums	5	6	-	-	5	4
Parades	1	1	2	7	3	3
Political discussion	4	5	-	-	4	4
School socials	<u>2</u>	2	<u>1</u>	3	<u>3</u>	3
Total	476		145		621	

Table 23 is an analysis of the number and percentage of sophomore students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not. The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the sophomore men are 31 (38%) basketball, 25 (30%) tennis, 23 (28%) golf, 21 (26%) football, and 19 (23%) in archery.

The activities having the smallest number of desired interest are parades, ceramics, concerts, lyceums and reading.

Activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women are 15 (20%) in badminton, 9 (30%) swimming-diving, 8 (27%) archery, 8 (27%) tennis and 8 (27%) in sewing.

The activities having the smallest number of desired interest are horseshoes, music appreciation, school socials, assemblies and forums.

The majority of the sophomore men students indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities. The women indicated lack of knowledge of what to do was their reason for not participating in activities.

Table 24. Number and percentage of junior students participating in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	1	1	-	-	1	1
Badminton	2	2	8	38	10	9
Bag punching	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basketball	13	15	7	33	20	19
Boxing	1	1	-	-	1	1
Dancing, tap, etc.	2	2	2	10	4	4
Square dancing	2	2	4	19	6	6
Student body dances	51	60	16	76	67	63
Football-touch	21	25	-	-	21	20
Golf	7	8	1	5	8	8
Handball	2	2	-	-	2	2
Horseshoes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiking	6	7	3	14	9	8
Ping-pong	22	26	10	48	32	30
Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Softball	2	2	9	43	11	10
Swimming-diving	15	18	7	33	22	21
Tennis	11	13	8	38	19	18
Volleyball	3	4	11	52	14	13
Wrestling	7	8	-	-	7	7
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing-painting	-	-	1	5	1	1
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needlework	-	-	3	14	3	3
Sculpture	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sewing	-	-	6	27	6	6
Woodworking	2	2	-	-	2	2
Band-pep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chorus, men, women	5	6	2	10	7	7
Community singing	6	7	2	10	8	8
Concert-lyceums	5	6	2	10	7	7
Informal singing	11	13	5	24	16	15
Music appreciation	7	8	4	19	11	10
Orchestra	1	1	-	-	1	1
Debating	2	2	-	-	2	2
Dramatics	1	1	1	5	2	2
Lecturing	2	2	1	1	3	3
Moving pictures	15	18	7	33	22	21
Photography	9	11	1	5	10	9
Radio listening	25	29	10	48	35	33
Reading	25	29	13	62	38	36
Shows-fashion, etc.	2	2	1	5	3	3

Table 24. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	4	5	12	57	16	15
Assemblies	7	8	4	19	11	10
Exhibits	3	4	1	5	4	4
Forums	1	1	-	-	1	1
Parades	9	11	3	14	12	11
Political discussion	7	8	1	5	8	8
School socials	<u>32</u>	38	<u>13</u>	62	<u>45</u>	42
Total	350		200		528	

Table 24 is an analysis of the number and percentage of junior students participating in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of men students participating are 51 (60%) student body dances, 32 (38%) school socials, 25 (29%) radio listening, 25 (29%) reading, and 22 (26%) ping-pong.

Activities having the smallest number participating are archery, boxing, sculpture, dramatics and forums.

The activities having the largest number of women students participating are 16 (76%) student body dances, 13 (62%) school socials, 13 (62%) reading, 12 (57%) writing letters, and 11 (52%) volleyball.

Activities having the smallest number participating are golf, fabric designing, dramatics, shows-fashion, and exhibits.

Table 25. Number and percentage of junior students who were spectators in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	5	6	-	-	5	5
Badminton	4	5	6	29	10	9
Bag punching	6	7	1	5	7	7
Basketball	50	59	8	38	58	55
Boxing	8	9	1	5	9	8
Dancing, tap, etc.	7	8	4	19	11	10
Square dancing	7	8	3	14	10	9
Student body dances	12	14	1	5	13	12
Football-touch	56	66	14	67	70	66
Golf	4	5	-	-	4	4
Handball	1	1	-	-	1	1
Horseshoes	2	2	-	-	2	2
Hiking	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ping-pong	16	19	4	19	20	19
Soccer	5	6	2	10	7	7
Softball	6	7	8	38	14	13
Swimming-diving	11	13	4	19	15	14
Tennis	15	18	8	38	23	22
Volleyball	7	8	5	24	12	11
Wrestling	31	36	5	24	36	34
Ceramics	-	-	1	5	1	1
Drawing-painting	1	1	1	5	2	2
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	1	1	1	5	1	1
Jewelry making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather craft	1	1	1	5	2	2
Metal craft	2	2	-	-	2	2
Needlework	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sculpture	1	1	-	-	1	1
Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodworking	2	2	-	-	2	2
Band-pep	13	15	5	24	18	17
Chorus, men, women	5	6	2	10	7	7
Community singing	2	2	1	5	3	3
Concert-lyceums	32	38	10	48	42	40
Informal singing	4	5	3	14	7	7
Music appreciation	4	5	1	5	5	5
Orchestra	11	13	6	29	17	16
Debating	3	4	1	5	4	4
Dramatics	17	20	7	33	24	23
Lecturing	14	16	4	19	18	17
Moving pictures	23	7	11	52	34	32
Photography	4	5	-	-	4	4
Radio listening	13	15	3	14	16	15
Reading	6	7	-	-	6	6
Shows-fashion, etc.	5	6	2	10	7	7



Table 25. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	2	2	-	-	2	2
Assemblies	48	56	11	52	59	57
Exhibits	15	18	6	29	21	20
Forums	1	1	-	-	1	1
Parades	35	41	9	43	54	51
Political discussion	9	11	1	5	10	9
School socials	<u>10</u>	12	<u>4</u>	19	<u>14</u>	13
Total	536		165		712	

Table 25 is an analysis of the number and percentage of junior students who were spectators in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the junior men are 56 (66%) varsity and touch football, 50 (59%) basketball, 48 (56%) assemblies, 35 (41%) parades, and 32 (38%) concerts and lyceums.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are hiking, drawing-painting, fly tying-casting, leather craft, and sculpture.

The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women are 14 (67%) varsity and touch football, 11 (52%) moving pictures, 11 (52%) assemblies, 10 (48%) concerts and lyceums, and 9 (43%) parades.

Activities having the smallest spectator interest are wrestling, ceramics, community singing, debating and drawing-painting.

Table 26. Number and percentage of junior students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	11	13	6	29	17	16
Badminton	10	12	6	29	16	15
Bag punching	8	9	-	-	8	8
Basketball	25	29	3	14	28	26
Boxing	15	18	-	-	15	14
Dancing, tap, etc.	9	11	3	14	12	11
Square dancing	9	11	7	33	16	15
Student body dances	7	8	2	10	9	8
Football-touch	20	24	-	-	20	19
Golf	19	22	1	5	20	19
Handball	14	16	1	5	15	14
Horseshoes	9	11	3	14	12	11
Hiking	7	8	5	24	12	11
Ping-pong	11	13	2	20	13	12
Soccer	3	4	2	20	5	5
Softball	16	19	3	14	19	18
Swimming-diving	17	20	4	19	21	20
Tennis	13	15	2	10	15	14
Volleyball	8	9	4	19	12	11
Wrestling	7	8	-	-	7	7
Ceramics	-	-	4	19	4	4
Drawing-painting	4	5	2	10	6	6
Fabric designing	-	-	3	14	3	3
Fly tying-casting	12	14	-	-	12	11
Jewelry making	2	2	4	19	6	6
Leather craft	12	14	5	24	17	16
Metal craft	3	4	-	-	3	3
Needlework	-	-	1	5	1	1
Sculpture	2	2	1	5	3	3
Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodworking	6	7	-	-	6	6
Band-pep	3	4	1	5	4	4
Chorus, men, women	7	8	9	43	16	15
Community singing	-	-	1	5	1	1
Concert-lyceums	2	2	1	5	3	3
Informal singing	3	4	1	5	4	4
Music appreciation	1	1	2	10	3	3
Orchestra	-	-	1	5	1	1
Debating	3	4	2	10	5	5
Dramatics	5	6	3	14	8	8
Lecturing	2	2	-	-	2	2
Moving pictures	3	4	1	5	4	4
Photography	17	20	3	14	20	19
Radio listening	1	1	2	10	3	3
Reading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shows-fashion, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 26. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	-	-	2	10	2	2
Assemblies	6	7	1	5	7	7
Exhibits	1	1	-	-	1	1
Forums	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political discussion	-	-	-	-	-	-
School socials	<u>4</u>	5	<u>1</u>	5	<u>5</u>	5
Total	337		105		442	

Table 26 is an analysis of the number and percentage of junior students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not. The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the junior men are 25 (29%) basketball, 20 (24%) football, 19 (22%) golf, 17 (20%) swimming-diving, and 17 (20%) photography.

Activities having the smallest number of desired interest are music appreciation, exhibits, jewelry making, sculpture, and lecturing.

The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women are 9 (43%) chorus, 7 (33%) square dancing, 6 (29%) archery, 6 (29%) badminton, and 5 (24%) hiking.

The activities having the smallest number of desired interest are golf, needlework, sculpture, orchestra, and school socials.

The majority of the junior students indicated lack of time was the reason they did not participate in activities. This was followed by lack of interest, and lack of knowledge of what to do.

Table 27. Number and percentage of senior students participating in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	3	3	-	-	3	3
Badminton	10	11	4	19	14	12
Bag punching	4	4	-	-	4	4
Basketball	28	30	3	14	31	27
Boxing	2	2	-	-	2	2
Dancing, tap, etc.	10	11	6	29	16	14
Square dancing	7	8	1	5	8	7
Student body dances	31	33	13	62	44	39
Football-touch	23	25	-	-	23	20
Golf	7	8	-	-	7	6
Handball	3	3	-	-	3	3
Horseshoes	1	1	-	-	1	1
Hiking	6	6	1	5	7	6
Ping-pong	17	18	5	24	22	19
Soccer	1	1	-	-	1	1
Softball	4	4	5	24	9	8
Swimming-diving	17	18	2	10	19	17
Tennis	23	25	6	29	29	25
Volleyball	9	10	5	24	14	12
Wrestling	8	9	-	-	8	7
Ceramics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing-painting	4	4	2	10	6	5
Fabric designing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fly tying-casting	1	1	-	-	1	1
Jewelry making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather craft	2	2	-	-	2	2
Metal craft	2	2	-	-	2	2
Needlework	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sculpture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing	-	-	4	19	4	4
Woodworking	2	2	-	-	2	2
Band-pep	2	2	-	-	2	2
Chorus, men, women	4	4	3	14	7	6
Community singing	7	8	2	10	9	8
Concert-lyceums	6	6	1	5	7	6
Informal singing	10	11	5	24	15	13
Music appreciation	11	12	2	10	13	11
Orchestra	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debating	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dramatics	2	2	-	-	2	2
Lecturing	2	2	-	-	2	2
Moving pictures	20	22	7	33	27	24
Photography	2	2	1	5	3	3
Radio listening	30	32	5	24	35	31
Reading	30	32	8	38	38	33
Shows-fashion, etc.	5	5	3	14	8	7

Table 27. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	13	14	7	33	20	18
Assemblies	7	18	7	33	24	21
Exhibits	4	4	3	14	7	6
Forums	3	3	-	-	3	3
Parades	11	12	2	10	13	11
Political discussion	10	11	5	24	15	13
School socials	<u>28</u>	30	<u>9</u>	43	<u>37</u>	32
Total	442		127		569	

Table 27 is an analysis of the number and percentage of senior students participating in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of men students participating are 31 (33%) student body dances, 30 (32%) radio listening, 30 (32%) reading, 28 (30%) school socials, and 28 (30%) basketball.

Activities having the smallest number participating are horseshoes, soccer, fly tying-casting, boxing, and dramatics.

The activities having the largest number of women students participating are 13 (62%) student body dances, 9 (43%) school socials, 7 (33%) writing letters, 7 (33%) assemblies, and 5 (24%) ping-pong.

Activities having the smallest number participating are hiking, photography, parades, drawing-painting, and music appreciation.

Table 28. Number and percentage of senior students who were spectators in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	4	4	1	5	5	4
Badminton	12	13	1	5	13	11
Bag punching	5	5	-	-	5	4
Basketball	48	52	9	43	57	50
Boxing	8	9	2	10	10	9
Dancing, tap, etc.	12	13	1	5	13	11
Square dancing	6	6	-	-	6	5
Student body dances	7	8	-	-	7	6
Football-touch	55	59	15	71	70	61
Golf	4	4	-	-	4	4
Handball	6	6	-	-	6	5
Horseshoes	3	3	-	-	3	3
Hiking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ping-pong	12	13	1	5	13	11
Soccer	4	4	3	14	7	6
Softball	10	11	4	19	14	12
Swimming-diving	7	8	1	5	8	7
Tennis	18	19	2	10	20	18
Volleyball	6	6	1	5	7	6
Wrestling	21	23	3	14	24	21
Ceramics	1	1	-	-	1	1
Drawing-painting	2	2	-	-	2	2
Fabric designing	1	1	-	-	1	1
Fly tying-casting	3	3	-	-	3	3
Jewelry making	2	2	-	-	2	2
Leather craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal craft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needlework	-	-	1	5	1	1
Sculpture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing	-	-	1	5	1	1
Woodworking	2	2	-	-	2	2
Band-pep	14	15	2	10	16	14
Chorus, men, women	7	8	1	5	8	7
Community singing	5	5	-	-	5	4
Concert-lyceums	29	31	11	22	30	26
Informal singing	4	4	-	-	4	4
Music appreciation	3	3	1	5	4	4
Orchestra	11	12	1	5	12	11
Debating	2	2	-	-	2	2
Dramatics	15	16	4	19	9	8
Lecturing	11	12	3	4	14	12
Moving pictures	24	26	6	29	30	26
Photography	2	2	1	5	3	3
Radio listening	12	13	5	24	17	15
Reading	7	8	1	5	8	7
Shows-fashion, etc.	4	4	2	10	6	5

Table 28. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	1	1	2	10	3	3
Assemblies	35	38	10	48	45	39
Exhibits	9	10	3	14	12	11
Forums	2	2	-	-	2	2
Parades	25	26	9	43	34	30
Political discussion	7	8	-	-	7	6
School socials	<u>21</u>	23	<u>3</u>	14	<u>24</u>	21
Total	509		111		600	

Table 28 is an analysis of the number and percentage of senior students who were spectators in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the senior men are 55 (59%) varsity and touch football, 48 (52%) basketball, 35 (38%) assemblies, 29 (31%) concerts-lyceums, and 25 (26%) parades.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are ceramics, fabric designing, drawing-painting, jewelry making, and woodworking.

The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women are 15 (71%) varsity and touch football, 11 (22%) concert-lyceums, 10 (48%) assemblies, 9 (43%) parades, and 9 (43%) basketball.

Activities having the smallest number of spectator interest are archery, badminton, swimming-diving, wrestling, and ping-pong.

Table 29. Number and percentage of senior students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Archery	14	15	7	33	21	18
Badminton	13	14	6	29	19	17
Bag punching	5	5	-	-	5	4
Basketball	16	17	1	5	17	15
Boxing	11	12	-	-	11	10
Dancing, tap, etc.	1	1	2	10	3	3
Square dancing	4	4	6	29	10	9
Student body dances	6	6	-	-	6	5
Football-touch	12	13	-	-	12	11
Golf	21	23	8	38	29	25
Handball	15	16	-	-	15	13
Horseshoes	13	14	-	-	13	11
Hiking	7	8	4	17	11	10
Ping-pong	6	6	4	19	10	9
Soccer	8	9	-	-	8	7
Softball	17	18	1	5	18	16
Swimming-diving	17	18	8	38	25	22
Tennis	14	15	4	19	18	16
Volleyball	11	12	4	19	15	13
Wrestling	4	4	-	-	4	4
Ceramics	4	4	3	14	7	6
Drawing-painting	1	1	3	14	4	7
Fabric designing	1	1	3	14	4	7
Fly tying-casting	11	12	2	10	13	11
Jewelry making	5	5	5	24	10	9
Leather craft	9	10	5	24	14	12
Metal craft	5	5	-	-	5	4
Needlework	-	-	6	29	6	5
Sculpture	4	4	2	10	6	5
Sewing	-	-	3	14	3	3
Woodworking	11	12	-	-	4	4
Band-pep	2	2	-	-	2	2
Chorus, men, women	10	11	2	10	12	11
Community singing	5	5	-	-	5	4
Concert-lyceums	1	1	2	10	3	3
Informal singing	4	4	1	5	5	4
Music appreciation	7	8	3	14	10	9
Orchestra	2	2	1	5	3	3
Debating	6	6	3	14	9	8
Dramatics	4	4	2	10	6	5
Lecturing	2	2	-	-	2	2
Moving pictures	6	6	-	-	6	5
Photography	10	11	3	14	13	11
Radio listening	2	2	1	5	3	3
Reading	2	2	2	10	4	4
Shows-fashion, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 29. Cont.

Campus Recreation Activities	Men		Women		Total	Total Percent
	No.	%	No.	%		
Writing letters, plays	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblies	9	10	-	-	9	8
Exhibits	1	1	-	-	1	1
Forums	4	4	-	-	4	4
Parades	1	1	-	-	1	1
Political discussion	5	5	-	-	5	4
School socials	<u>3</u>	3	<u>-</u>	-	<u>3</u>	3
Total	352		107		459	

Table 29 is an analysis of the number and percentage of senior students who desired to participate in campus activities but did not. The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the senior men are 21 (23%) golf, 17 (18%) softball, 17 (18%) swimming-diving, 16 (17%) basketball, and 15 (16%) handball.

Activities having the smallest number of desired interest are dancing-tap, drawing-painting, fabric designing, exhibits, and parades.

The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women are 8 (38%) golf, 8 (38%) swimming-diving, 7 (33%) archery, 6 (29%) badminton, and 6 (29%) needlework.

Activities having the smallest number of desired interest are basketball, softball, informal singing, orchestra, and radio listening.

The senior students indicated lack of time was the reason they did not participate in activities. This was followed by lack of interest and miscellaneous reasons.

Table 30. Number and percentage of 515 students who participated, who were spectators, and who desired to participate but did not, in campus recreation activities

Campus Recreation Activities	Participation		Spectator		Desired Interest	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Archery	16	3	20	4	102	19
Badminton	32	6	43	8	105	21
Bag punching	9	1	23	5	23	5
Basketball	106	21	254	49	115	22
Boxing	9	1	37	8	60	12
Dancing, tap, etc.	48	9	48	9	57	12
Square dancing	37	8	24	5	69	14
Student body dances	389	75	36	7	44	8
Football-touch	70	14	316	62	80	15
Golf	29	5	20	4	104	21
Handball	12	2	15	2	54	11
Horseshoes	4	1	13	2	49	9
Hiking	30	5	-	-	57	12
Ping-pong	114	22	77	15	60	12
Soccer	1	1	22	5	27	5
Softball	48	9	64	12	87	17
Swimming-diving	93	18	46	8	112	21
Tennis	97	19	110	21	119	23
Volleyball	56	11	49	9	67	13
Wrestling	34	6	136	26	37	8
Ceramics	1	1	3	1	24	5
Drawing-painting	12	2	6	2	29	5
Fabric designing	-	-	2	1	16	3
Fly tying-casting	2	1	7	2	68	13
Jewelry making	-	-	4	1	42	9
Leather craft	2	1	2	1	72	14
Metal craft	4	1	2	1	29	5
Needlework	18	4	2	1	14	2
Sculpture	2	1	2	1	18	4
Sewing	33	6	3	1	17	3
Woodworking	7	2	4	1	42	9
Band-pep	13	2	96	18	29	5
Chorus, men, women	40	8	40	8	77	15
Community singing	42	9	21	5	17	3
Concert-lyceums	40	8	167	32	12	2
Informal singing	76	15	21	5	19	4
Music appreciation	40	8	17	3	26	5
Orchestra	6	2	60	12	13	2
Debating	6	2	17	3	27	5
Dramatics	9	1	78	15	42	9
Lecturing	11	2	66	12	12	2
Moving pictures	94	19	146	28	22	5
Photography	32	6	10	1	58	12
Radio listening	146	28	77	15	16	3
Reading	156	31	29	5	8	2
Shows-fashion, etc.	24	5	35	7	9	1

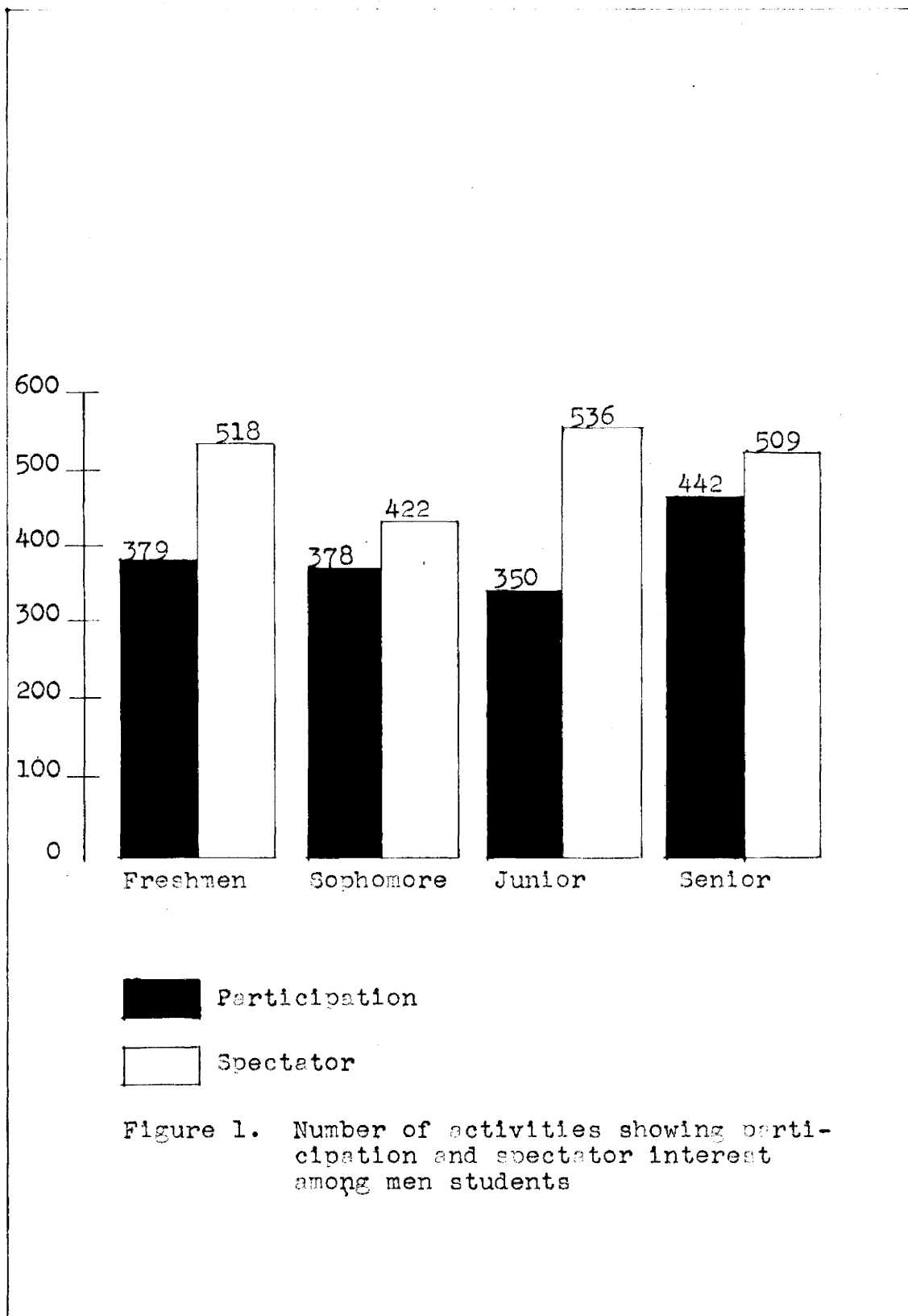
Table 30. Cont.

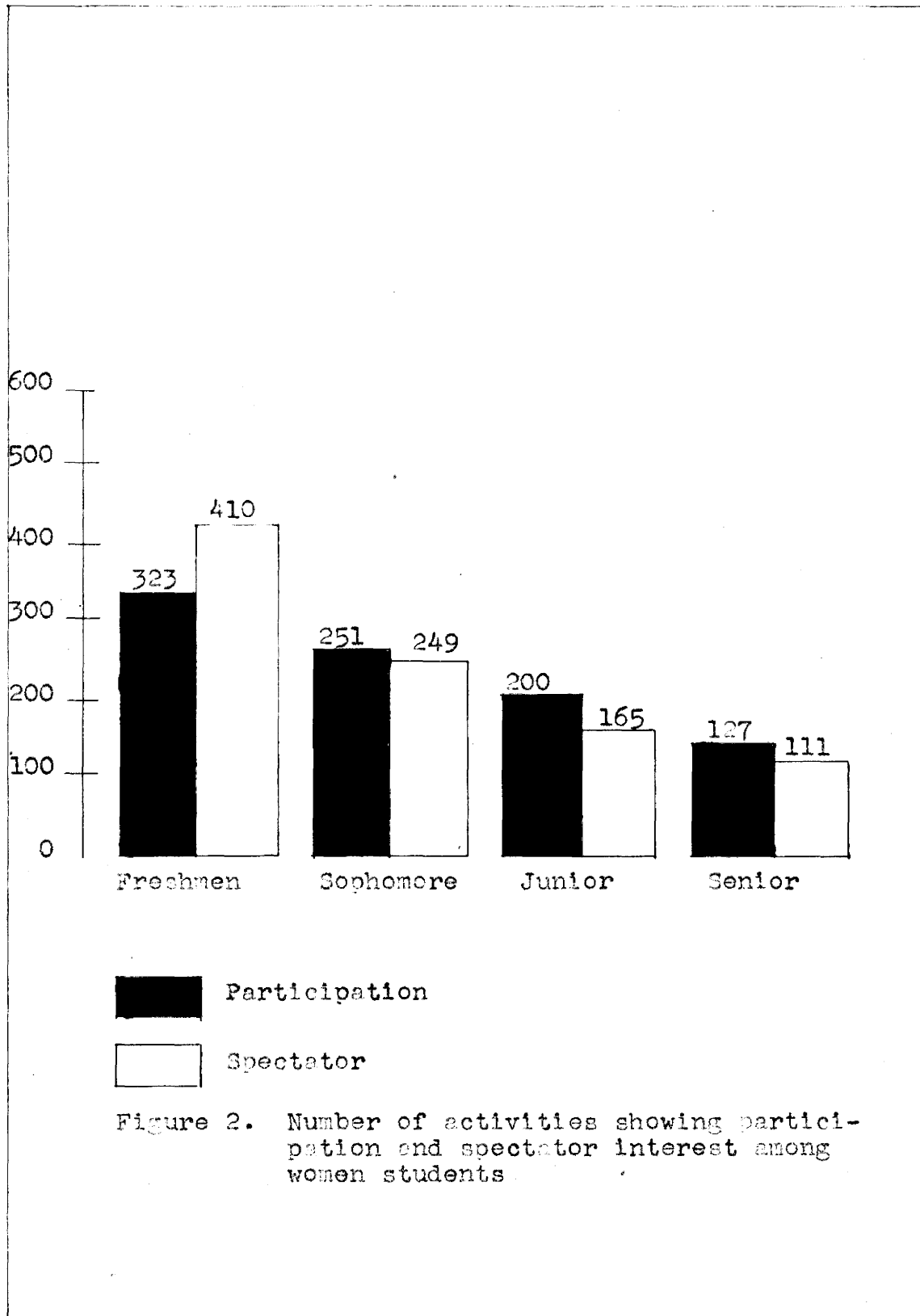
Campus Recreation Activities	Participation		Spectator		Desired Interest	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Writing letters, plays	86	17	11	2	5	1
Assemblies	100	19	233	45	43	9
Exhibits	15	2	56	11	12	2
Forums	4	1	7	2	11	2
Parades	59	12	173	34	10	1
Political discussion	39	8	38	8	11	2
School socials	<u>184</u>	35	<u>87</u>	17	<u>20</u>	4
Total	2,537		2,875		2,298	

Table 30 is an analysis of the number and percentage of 515 students who participated, who were spectators, and who desired participation but did not, in campus recreation activities. The activities having the largest number of students participating are student body dances, school socials, reading, radio listening, ping-pong, and basketball.

The activities having the largest number of spectator interest are varsity and touch football, basketball, assemblies, parades, concerts, and lyceums.

The activities having the largest number of desired interest are tennis, basketball, swimming-diving, badminton, golf, and archery.





## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study was to determine the existing status of the campus recreation at Utah State Agricultural College. Consideration was given to the following factors: class rank, school, sex, marital status, organization or club affiliation, offices held in organizations or clubs during fall quarter 1952, participation in activities, spectator interest, desired activities, and reasons for non-participation in activities.

Review of literature indicated that few research studies concerning the campus recreation of colleges and universities have been made.

The information for this study was obtained by a random sample of 515 students of the 3,091 registered at Utah State Agricultural College, fall quarter 1952, by means of a questionnaire.

The following facts were found:

(1) Of the 515 students completing the questionnaire 17 percent were married.

(2) Of the seven schools represented in this study the School of Education ranked the highest in number of students completing the questionnaire. This was followed by the schools of Arts and Science, Commerce, and Agriculture.

(3) Of the 515 students completing the questionnaire 167 (32%) were not affiliated with any organizations or clubs.

One hundred sixty-four (32%) of the men were affiliated with fraternities and 51 (10%) of the women were affiliated with sororities. One hundred thirty-three (26%) were affiliated with other clubs, 95 (18%) department clubs, and 28 (5%) independent organizations.

(4) Of the 515 students completing the questionnaire 393 (76%) did not hold offices in organizations or clubs. Of the 24% who held offices 39 (8%) represented club officers, 37 (7%) fraternity officers, 21 (4%) Buzzer officers, 18 (3%) sorority officers, 18 (3%) departmental officers, 12 (2%) Student Life officers, 5 (1%) student body officers, and 1 (.19%) class officers.\*

(5) The activities having the largest number of freshmen men participating were 72 (58%) student body dances, 28 (22%) school socials, and 27 (22%) basketball. Activities having the largest number of women students participating were 40 (69%) student body dances, 31 (53%) school socials, and 18 (31%) assemblies.

(6) The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the freshmen men were 71 (57%) varsity and touch football, 63 (50%) basketball, and 44 (35%) assemblies. Activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women were 38 (66%) concerts and lyceums, 33 (57%) assemblies, and 32 (55%) varsity and touch football.

(7) The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the freshmen men were 34 (27%) basketball, 30 (24%)

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\* This exceeds the 24% who held offices because some students held offices in one or more organizations.

basketball, 30 (24%) swimming-diving, and 30 (34%) tennis. Activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women were 23 (40%) tennis, 15 (26%) badminton, and 12 (21%) swimming-diving.

(8) The majority of the freshmen students indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities.

(9) The activities having the largest number of sophomore men participating were 45 (55%) student body dances, 25 (30%) school socials, and 25 (30%) reading. Activities having the largest number of women students participating were 21 (70%) student body dances, 19 (63%) radio listening, and 18 (60%) school socials.

(10) The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the sophomore men were 51 (62%) varsity and touch football, 35 (43%) basketball, and 31 (38%) assemblies. Activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women were 22 (73%) varsity and touch football, 21 (70%) assemblies, and 19 (63%) parades.

(11) The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the sophomore men were 31 (38%) basketball, 25 (30%) tennis, and 23 (28%) golf. Activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women were 15 (20%) badminton, 9 (30%) swimming-diving, and 8 (27%) archery.

(12) The majority of the sophomore men indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities and the women indicated lack of knowledge of what to do as their reason for not participating in activities.



(13) The activities having the largest number of junior men participating were 51 (60%) student body dances, 32 (38%) school socials, and 25 (29%) radio listening. Activities having the largest number of women students participating were 16 (76%) student body dances, 13 (62%) school socials, and 13 (62%) reading.

(14) The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the junior men were 56 (66%) varsity and touch football, 50 (59%) basketball, and 48 (56%) assemblies. Activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women were 14 (67%) varsity and touch football, 11 (52%) moving pictures, and 11 (52%) assemblies.

(15) The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the junior men were 25 (29%) basketball, 20 (24%) football, and 19 (22%) golf. Activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women were 9 (43%) chorus, 7 (33%) square dancing, and 6 (29%) archery.

(16) The majority of the junior students indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities.

(17) The activities having the largest number of senior men participating were 31 (33%) student body dances, 30 (32%) radio listening, and 30 (32%) reading. Activities having the largest number of women students participating were 13 (62%) student body dances, 9 (43%) school socials, and 7 (33%) writing letters.

(18) The activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the senior men were 55 (59%) varsity

and touch football, 48 (52%) basketball, and 35 (38%) assemblies. Activities having the largest number of spectator interest by the women were 15 (71%) varsity and touch football, 11 (22%) concerts-lyceums, and 10 (48%) assemblies.

(19) The activities having the largest number of desired interest by the senior men were 21 (23%) golf, 17 (18%) softball, and 17 (18%) swimming-diving. Activities having the largest number of desired interest by the women were 8 (38%) golf, 8 (38%) swimming-diving, and 7 (33%) archery.

(20) The majority of the senior students indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities.

(21) All classes indicated student body dances ranked highest as the most participated activity.

(22) All classes indicated varsity and touch football ranked highest in spectator interest.

(23) The majority of men students indicated basketball ranked highest in desired interest. The majority of women students indicated tennis and badminton ranked highest in desired interest.

(24) The majority of the students indicated lack of time as the reason they did not participate in activities. This was followed by lack of interest, lack of knowledge of what to do, and miscellaneous reasons.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions are presented on the basis of this study.

(1) According to the activities participated by students of Utah State Agricultural College, the Student Council and the Department of Physical Education and Recreation provide the activities most frequently participated in.

(2) The majority of students satisfy their spectator interest through activities sponsored by the Athletic Department.

(3) College students at Utah State Agricultural College desire participation in individual sports, which have a carry-over value for later life.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Further research is needed to determine leadership, organization, finance, and facilities of campus recreation at Utah State Agricultural College.

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## APPENDIX

## QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to seek information concerning the program of campus recreation for students at Utah State Agricultural College.

For this study, campus recreation is defined as those activities which are, "non-curricular, non-required, non-accredited, and are available to all students."

Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire as accurately as possible will be greatly appreciated.

(Check)

CLASS RANK \_\_\_\_\_ MALE \_\_\_\_\_  
 MAJOR \_\_\_\_\_ FEMALE \_\_\_\_\_  
 SCHOOL OF \_\_\_\_\_ MARRIED \_\_\_\_\_ SINGLE \_\_\_\_\_

I. Check (✓) organization or club that you were affiliated with during fall quarter of 1952.

1. Fraternity \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sorority \_\_\_\_\_
3. Department clubs \_\_\_\_\_
4. Other clubs (name) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Independent \_\_\_\_\_
6. None \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Check (✓) the following if you held any offices while attending Utah State during fall quarter of 1952.

1. Student body officers \_\_\_\_\_
2. Class officers \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fraternity officers \_\_\_\_\_
4. Sorority officers \_\_\_\_\_
5. Departmental officers \_\_\_\_\_
6. Club officers \_\_\_\_\_
7. Student Life \_\_\_\_\_
8. Buzzer \_\_\_\_\_
9. None \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_





