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## A Survey of the Status of Recreation and Parks in North Dakota Cities

Robert Duane Johnson

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Mr. Marti,

Just a short note  
to express my personal  
thank you for your interest  
and cooperation in this  
study.

Through the sincere  
direction of people  
like yourself, I know  
recreation in the state  
of North Dakota will  
continue to be on  
the incline.

Bob Johnson



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A SURVEY OF THE STATUS OF RECREATION AND  
PARKS IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES

by

Robert Duane Johnson

B.S., Valley City State College 1958

A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty

of the

University of North Dakota

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the Degree of

Master of Science

Grand Forks, North Dakota

August  
1968

**448123**

This Thesis submitted by Robert Duane Johnson in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science from the University of North Dakota is hereby approved by the Faculty Advisory Committee under whom the work has been done.

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Permission

Title A Survey of the Status of Recreation and Parks  
in North Dakota Cities

Department Physical Education

Degree Master of Science

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Date August 1, 1968

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## ABSTRACT

This study was designed to gather information pertaining to the status of recreation and parks in North Dakota cities. This study was structured to gain information on park and recreation responsibilities, recreation programs and services, park and recreation facilities and recreation and park financial procedures of cities in North Dakota.

The survey technique was employed in this study. Questionnaires were mailed to cities in North Dakota with a population of 75 or more people. Two hundred and ninety questionnaires were sent out and 215 were returned for a total return of 74.1 per cent.

The findings showed that nearly all the cities in North Dakota have some form of recreation for the citizens of their city. However, most recreation programs are provided for the younger citizens, rather than the adult, during the summer months. The findings also revealed that only six cities in North Dakota employ a full-time recreation director.

The writer concluded that qualified recreation leadership in government, programming, direction and supervision was lacking in most North Dakota cities. Recommendations included:

1. All cities in North Dakota should consider formal

organization of parks and recreation boards .

2. State colleges and universities should provide opportunities for specialization in the field of recreation .
3. Park boards and school boards should try to cooperate and coordinate efforts to provide recreation for the citizens of the community .



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The importance of community recreation in North Dakota cannot be overemphasized. Increased leisure time has resulted from shorter working hours, longer vacations, and an earlier retirement age. Yet, the trend toward organized recreation in North Dakota cities has seemed to move slowly. The need for knowledge in the organization and operation of a functional year-around recreation program has been recognized by a few civic-minded people in each community.

Rural communities of North Dakota have four seasons of recreation potential. Reasons that this potential has not been utilized might include: poor recreation leadership, little organizational procedure, and lack of knowledge of North Dakota state laws on recreation. The need for recreation and the benefits derived from it are constantly increasing. Patterns of wholesome recreation shaped into effective programs of activity constitute a "must" as a living force in a modern democratic society.

The structure of recreation in the United States, like all other primary areas of daily living, had its foundation in the local communities.

Here people worked, educated their young, worshiped, discharged the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and partook in recreational opportunities. Factors important to the structure of community recreation were the home, school, church, commercial recreation facilities, libraries, public recreation agencies, community councils, and private or voluntary recreation agencies. Of lesser importance, because of their limited membership, were private organizations and clubs of various natures. Museums, where they existed, were also a part of the local recreation structure. The group and the individual acting independently of organized agencies and under self-leadership, completed the main part of the structure.<sup>1</sup>

Sound, well-rounded recreation programs are important to North Dakota cities in many respects. One aspect normally overlooked by citizens of our cities is the trend of new businesses and factories to locate in a city where there are excellent recreation facilities and programs. Nothing has seemed more important to the physical and emotional health of men and women of industry than excellent recreation activities. This factor has seemed so important that few modern companies would consider locating a new plant or facility in a community without a survey of its recreation possibilities. Management has known that its ability to attract and hold competent and gifted personnel has often been

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<sup>1</sup>Gerald B. Fitzgerald, Leadership in Recreation (New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1951), pp. 14-15.



decided by the little theatre, the park system, and the little league.<sup>2</sup>

### Need for the Study

The North Dakota Higher Education Facilities Commission is the designated state agency for Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965. This agency has officially accepted the North Dakota College Extension Council as the State Advisory Council to the state agency. This council was composed of a designated Continuing Education and/or Community Service staff member from each of the two universities and each of the thirteen state, private and junior colleges in North Dakota. This advisory council established and used "ad hoc" advisory committees from the geographical areas. These committees were composed of individuals from cultural, agricultural and business groups. Four area "ad hoc" advisory committees were organized in early 1968 and met once. They formed a statewide committee which met at Carrington on May 7, 1968.

These area "ad hoc" committees identified critical community needs for North Dakota and assigned a priority to them. The statewide committee then reviewed the action of the four area committees and finalized the recommendations.

The North Dakota Higher Education Facilities Commission has

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<sup>2</sup>Richard Kraus, Recreation Today Program Planning and Leadership (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1966), p. 15.

determined, with the aid of the resource personnel made available to them, that a priority should be given during the 1969 fiscal year to the following community service areas:

1. Opportunities for youth through employment and recreation.
2. Recreation and the use of leisure time at all age levels and for all seasons of the year.<sup>3</sup>

Surveys and feasibility studies were indicated as the method in determining the needs for youth and adults through job opportunities and recreation. Increasing cooperation would be necessary between community agencies so that a total service may be given to the people rather than overlapping or underlapping services. It seemed imperative that professional people were needed to examine a total neighborhood or community and together plan the method to serve that community best. The area of recreation needed to be included in such a planning group. Individuals and groups of the neighborhood should be represented on such a planning group, after all, they will be affected by the decisions made and the services rendered.

Discussion of recreation problems in the cities of North Dakota with full-time recreation directors and with college professors, who are knowledgeable in the field, has clearly revealed the lack of factual information for determining a real need in this area. There has been

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<sup>3</sup>Title I Higher Education Act of 1965, Fiscal Year 1969, Annual Amendment, North Dakota State Plan for Community Service and Continuing Education Program.



very little research done on recreation programs, facilities, personnel, and potential in the state of North Dakota. The need for more information about city-operated recreation programs has existed for a long time. This study should reveal statistical information which could be beneficial to future statewide and city planning in recreation. It could also be helpful in an analytical comparison of the status of recreation in North Dakota with other states.

#### Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine what degree recreation was being utilized by the cities of North Dakota. The specific problems of this study were to determine as closely as possible:

1. If cities were operating park and recreation boards in their recreation programs and utilizing the mill levy the city could legally employ for parks and recreation.
2. The recreation programs the cities offered all citizens during the year.
3. The cities which employed recreation personnel and the salaries paid.
4. How cities in North Dakota managed recreation finance and business matters.
5. The present status of cities which have applied for and received federal grants for the improvement of recreation

programs and facilities.

### Limitations

The usual deficiencies of the questionnaire technique, such as the possibility of misinterpretation or omission of certain questions, may have affected the responses. Only cities in North Dakota with a population of seventy-five or more people were sent questionnaires. There were two hundred ninety cities in North Dakota with a population of seventy-five or more people.

There was a variety of personnel answering and completing the questionnaires. Answering the questionnaires were: athletic directors of high schools, clerks of the park boards, city auditors, recreation directors, and superintendents of parks and recreation. This variety, in itself, could be a limitation because of the various responses and in information submitted.

### Related Literature

This study was basically concerned with the field of parks and recreation. Therefore, it was of considerable interest to note the history and future trends of parks and recreation in the United States and the state of North Dakota.

The first settlers who came over in the Mayflower actually had very little time or opportunity to play. Harsh circumstances fastened upon them the necessity for continual work. Breaking and sowing



fields, the continual threat of invading Indians, and the constant fear of sickness and disease hovered over each household. Merely to keep alive in a land, which was cruel and inhospitable, demanded all their energy.

Religion provided the strongest moral sanction for every law which suppressed amusements. It was one of the vital forces which made for a life in which recreation could have little significance. But, in all the colonies, there was this basic fact. If the settlers did not direct all their energy to their work, they could not hope to survive.

Slowly, early attitudes toward recreation began to change as the early settlers began to move westward and established new homesteads. Barn raisings and corn-huskings provided a welcome break in the monotony of farm life. Other typical activities included sports-shooting at a mark, footraces, wrestling matches, and dancing. Fun activities were a "first" as far as any kind of informal recreation in the new America.<sup>4</sup>

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries political progress was made in the establishment of the forty-eight states. At the same time, Americans discovered new and informal ways of creating recreation for himself and his family. A new nation was being born. Its settlers were not transplanted Englishmen. Chiefly, these men were born on

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<sup>4</sup>Foster Rhea Dulles, A History of Recreation (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts Co., Inc., 1965), p. 4.

American soil and imbued with American ideals. Life in this virgin territory was on a more generous scale than life had been on the shores of the Atlantic at a similar stage of development. The rise of recreation, games, and even sports developed as quickly as did the rise of homesteads, factories, and cities.

While the West was going through its gorgeous epoch of gambling, drinking, and gun-play, a series of athletic crazes was sweeping through the states of the East. Baseball developed from its humble beginnings in the days before the Civil War to its recognized status as America's national game. The rapid spread of croquet caused the startled editors of the nation to describe it as the swiftest and most infectious epidemic the country had ever experienced. Lawn tennis was introduced to polite society by enthusiasts who had seen it played in England. The old sport of archery was revived as still another fashionable lawn game. Roller skating attained a popularity which extended to all parts of the country.

What the sewing-machine is to our industrial wants and the telegraph to our commercial pursuits, one devotee wrote rapturously, this new system of exercise had become to society's physical and social wants.<sup>5</sup>

Track and field events were also promoted with the widespread organization of amateur athletic clubs. Gymnastic games were sponsored

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<sup>5</sup>Charles E. Doell, "How Much Money Should Be Spent on Community Recreation?" Recreation, III (June, 1953), p. 173.



both by the German Turnverein and the Y.M.C.A. A spectacular sports phenomenon loomed over the horizon with the development of inter-collegiate football in colleges and universities. Society welcomed polo as an importation from abroad and took up the English sport of coaching. Finally a craze for bicycling arose to supercede all other outdoor activities as city streets and country roads became crowded with nattily dressed cyclists out on their club runs.

All this took place in the late 1850's and 1860's. Previously the country had had virtually no organized sports as we know them today. Neither men nor women played outdoor games. Alarmed observers in mid-century had found the national health deteriorating because of a general lack of exercise more widespread than among the people of other nations.

No transformation in the recreational scene has been more startling than this sudden surge of an interest in sports which almost overnight introduced millions of Americans to a phase of life shortly destined to become a major pre-occupaion among all classes.<sup>6</sup>

Sporting events such as the ones mentioned above were great, except for one thing, it developed into a spectators' event. We found ourselves engaged in the phenomenon of "spectatoritis." A campaign was begun to break down the prejudice against sports as an idle diversion and to encourage more active participation in outdoor games and sports.

The Americans, as a people, at least the professional and mercantile classes, have had little consideration for the importance of healthful, generous recreation. Noble, athletic sports, manly outdoor exercises, which strengthened the mind

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<sup>6</sup>Dulles, op. cit., pp. 182-83.



by strengthening the body, and bring man into a generous and exhilarating communion with nature, were too little cultivated in town and country.<sup>7</sup>

James A. Garfield made a striking characterization of the age on whose threshold America stood in 1880. It emphasized and carried one step further the ideas of the progressive United States.

We may divide the whole struggle of the human race into two chapters. First, the fight to get leisure, and then the second fight of civilization--what shall we do with our leisure when we get it.<sup>8</sup>

A basic need for outdoor exercise for health reasons and sponsorship by social leaders thus served, in large measure, to break down the barriers which formerly stood in the way of the development of organized sports. Games, which might appeal to everyone, were invented or developed. It was now at the stage of development where recreation could enter into the picture and spread its gospel.

The first form of organized recreation began in 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts. The Sand Garden was organized and supervised as an area in which children could play. The idea of the Sand Garden mushroomed. Four more such Sand Gardens were opened in 1886. All were provided with leadership for implementing the games and sports into the form now called recreation.

Brightbill and Meyer covered the highlights of recreation from that

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 190.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 209.



first Sand Garden in Boston to the middle of the twentieth century.

- 1885 Boston Sand Garden created.
- 1886 Boston Sand Gardens expanded to give with leadership.
- 1887 Settlement House movement started, New York City.
- 1888 New York put playground law into effect.
- 1889 Opening of Hull House, Chicago.
- 1892 Hull House opened model playground, Chicago.
- 1898 School buildings opened as evening recreation centers, New York City.
- 1903 Chicago voted \$5,000,000 for parks and recreation.
- 1904 Playground board established in Los Angeles.
- 1906 Playground Association of America (now National Recreation Association) established.
- 1916 National Park Service established.
- 1919 National Parks Association established.
- 1924 Conference on Outdoor Recreation met at the White House.
- 1926 National Recreation School organized.
- 1937 College Conference for Training Recreation Leaders, University of Minnesota.
- 1933- Establishment of Emergency Services of Federal Govern-
- 1936 ment during the depression and provision of services and facilities (W.P.A.)
- 1946 Establishment of Federal Recreation Service.
- 1949 Community Recreation Research Associates established.<sup>9</sup>

In many respects, after World War II, the progress of the recreation movement in the state of North Dakota and other states of the union progressed at somewhat the same comparative pace. The North Dakota Enabling Act of 1947 gave North Dakota cities the opportunity to levy a two and one-half mill tax on their cities' evaluation to be used for recreation programs.<sup>10</sup> Other states, which previously did.

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<sup>9</sup>Charles K. Brightbill and Harold D. Meyer, Community Recreation (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1956), inside of book cover.

<sup>10</sup>North Dakota Century Code (Allen Smith Co., 1960).



not levy this tax, followed suit.

The entire recreation movement became more pronounced after World War II than at any time in the past. This occurred despite the many problems of international tensions which continued to persist and multiply. Following World War II, dozens of small towns and large cities constructed "living" war memorials in the form of community recreation centers, swimming pools, playgrounds, athletic and play fields. Tax supported public recreation systems increased in number and the state gave greater attention to establishing programs to improve recreation facilities and programs.

Although North Dakota passed the Recreation Enabling Act of 1947, all cities did not adopt this form of taxation to finance their recreation programs. Clarence Laber made a study of the recreation programs in North Dakota's largest 22 cities in 1964. He found only eleven cities operated their recreation programs through the Enabling Act of 1947.<sup>11</sup>

Laws have been established which have allowed all cities to finance their recreation and parks programs throughout all states in the union. This factor has indicated the importance recreation will play in the future.

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<sup>11</sup>Clarence H. Laber, "A Study of the Status of Municipal Sponsored Summer Recreation Programs in the Twenty-Two Largest Cities of North Dakota" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1964), p. 18.



Recreation today has become an important segment of American life. Further automation in the years ahead will make leisure of even greater significance to the people of our country. For many, work will only be the means of securing in leisure those experiences that make life meaningful. Recreation has become a significant function in our American society, it has come of age.

The people of no other country and no other age had ever had anything like the leisure, the discretionary income, or the recreational choices of the American people in mid-twentieth century. It was overwhelming. Science and the machine had reshaped traditional patterns into hundreds of new forms. Something had undoubtedly been lost, but also a great deal had been gained. Working men and working women--factory operatives, plumbers, waitresses, bank clerks, farm-hands, stenographers, storekeepers, subway guards, mill-hands, garment workers, office boys, truck-drivers--found countless pleasures and amusements readily available that had once been restricted to the privileged few. The democracy had come into its recreational heritage. It had achieved both leisure and the means to enjoy it. Even though they might not always have used this leisure to the best advantage, the American people had learned to play.<sup>12</sup>

One of the significant social trends frequently mentioned in recreation planning was the increased leisure time made available by technology, cybernation, and automation. But, on the other hand, more leisure time evidently was not as important as the increase in more money to be spent on recreation. There was less leisure because of more working hours per family, but there was more money available to enjoy these leisure hours. The unemployed have the leisure but not

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<sup>12</sup>Dulles, op. cit., p. 397.



the money.

Perhaps, because everyone thought of himself as king of his own leisure domain, everyone had a different concept of leisure. Plato said that the three most worthwhile things in life, justice, beauty and truth, could not be defined. Perhaps the same was true of leisure.

Many Americans have a great deal of leisure time, and millions more will have enforced leisure time on their hands whether they want it or not, as we move into a leisure conscious and probably a leisure centered society. We have 168,000 fewer auto workers than we had ten years ago, 200,000 fewer steel workers than just six years ago, 500,000 less miners than eighteen years ago, 670,000 fewer railroad workers than in 1947. Automation will eliminate twenty-four million jobs in this decade.

We should think of leisure as an opportunity for learning, as a possible cultivator of tastes and interests and skills and values, as a potential influence for good upon our behavior, as a means of helping to give balance in a work which is out of balance, as a softener of blows which reveal our imperfection, as an opportunity for creative, exciting, adventuresome, and full living. Wise use of leisure time through recreation will give us this.<sup>13</sup>

Traditionally, the term "recreation" was applied to those activities that provided relaxation after toil. This helped the individual to "recreate" himself. In most cases it was viewed as having no purpose beyond that of immediate enjoyment. Indeed, the presence of other goals, or purposes, made an activity somewhat suspect as recreation.

One of the major objectives of education for half a century has been the worthy use of leisure. Today, the schools of America have

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<sup>13</sup>Charles K. Brightbill, "Leisure, Its Meaning and Implications," Recreation, LVII, No. 1 (January, 1964), pp. 10-11.



greater responsibilities than ever before in instruction and services in recreation. New and significant programs have been planned in which individuals may learn recreational understandings, skills and knowledges. Recreation and education are somewhat synonymous.

One cannot draw a distinct line between education and recreation. The terms are too broad and encompassing, they overlap tremendously.

Recreation and education are basic human needs and prime objectives of life. The fields of recreation and education enhance one another and neither can claim a monopoly over the other.

Since leisure time is discretionary time, it can be used wisely and constructively or unwisely and destructively. Never before has there been a greater opportunity for schools, parks, and recreation agencies to join forces in promoting the worthy use of leisure time, in creating and making better use of school-park facilities for outdoor laboratories, in building outdoor education-recreation centers for resident and day use, in creating nature centers and jointly employing the services of professional naturalists and outdoor education coordinators, in utilizing the talents of laymen skilled in various aspects of the natural sciences, outdoor related sports, and nature hobbies.

There is a song that "no man is an island," it is likewise true that schools, parks and recreation agencies cannot remain aloof to the demands for outdoor education-recreation. Where such demands do not exist, recreators and educators can, and should work together to create such demands.<sup>14</sup>

There can be no doubt that the school will perhaps assume a much greater responsibility for recreation in the future. An example of this trend was revealed in the growth in the number of community schools which conduct a full-day of academic work during the day and open

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<sup>14</sup>Howard E. Weaver, "Outdoor Education Outdoor Recreation," The Foil (Spring, 1968), p. 19.



their doors for recreation activities at night. Flint, Michigan, the father of this plan, could be considered the prime example. Many schools in the United States have followed suit.

Vice President of the United States, Hubert H. Humphrey, cited the need for more and better recreation programs in these troubled times of ours. He also stated that there were many outstanding recreation programs in the cities of America. However, the problem which has continued to exist was that of communication.

We need to get the word to many youngsters who, for a variety of reasons, may not know of the services which you ably provide. Too many young people in "nothing-to-do-neighborhoods" become resigned to relative idleness; many drift into activities which are contrary to their and to their community's best interest.

I believe as you do in youth. As a former Mayor, as a former U. S. Senator, as Vice President and as a parent, I know that grown-ups must exercise imagination to attract youth's wholesome talents and energy.

All young people have "interest buttons." Our job does require ingenuity; we need to arouse and help channel their interests into recreation activities which will open gateways to happier, more useful lives both today and tomorrow.

We must spread the good word. We must tell these youngsters about our programs. Dialogue--not just monologue--is essential. In this way, we will be communicating with and developing our greatest natural resource--our youth.<sup>15</sup>

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was very instrumental in seeing that the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for federal matching funds under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 was established. North Dakota has participated in this since the activation of the act.

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<sup>15</sup>Hubert H. Humphrey, "Recreation's Vital Role," Recreation, III (June, 1967), p. 13.



Since 1965, over 50 recreation projects have been activated in North Dakota bringing over \$3,000,000 into the economy of the state. A complete account of approved, completed, and pending projects as of June 1, 1968, may be found in Appendix A.

It is in the leisure of man that he must find many of his opportunities to gain recognition and status. A man may be unnoticed in the factory, but the idol of thousands on the ball field. A child may not be much of a success in his studies but he may be the star of the community center dramatic production.

Constant mediocrity or continued failure may be extremely harmful to the personalities of sensitive children, especially when the young are under pressure from adults to succeed in those activities in which they possess but little or no ability. The recreation program can make an important contribution in these cases to the enrichment of personality. Here the individual may discover areas in which he has the potentiality to excel. In recreation the individual may find someone who can assist him to develop the skills essential to superior performance.<sup>16</sup>

The writer chose to investigate studies and reports of status in recreation of states in the mid-west and north-west. It was felt that an investigation of these areas would be more significant and more

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<sup>16</sup>Ronald F. Paige, "Planning Tomorrow's Parks," Recreation, II (June, 1965), 295.

closely related to the writer's study. A study of states of complete industrialization, urban domination, larger populations and/or wealthier citizens did not seem apropos.

Thomas Goodale conducted a study of leisure behavior and attitudes of selected Minneapolis, Minnesota, residents. The investigator hoped to discover the common and different characteristics people shared in the same physical space and area. These characteristics revolved around the behavior and attitudes toward recreation in the city of Minneapolis. He also wanted to discover those things to which differences could be attributed.

Apparently Goodale was unable to discover very many shared characteristics since his only conclusion was: data on residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota, should be further analyzed and more research and data was needed in this area.<sup>17</sup>

Robert E. Halstead surveyed eleven counties in Southwestern Wisconsin and randomly selected 100 subjects from these counties. He conducted his study through a questionnaire and personal interview. Halstead's main objective was to find what effect physical education had upon the individuals as far as their selection of leisure time activities was concerned.

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<sup>17</sup>Thomas Lester Goodale, "An Analysis of Leisure Behavior and Attitudes in Selected Minneapolis Census Tracts" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Illinois, 1965), pp. 11-13, 47-48.



The investigator surveyed 50 females and 50 males. They were randomly selected from the tax rolls of the eleven southernmost counties in Wisconsin. All 100 subjects had taken physical education in high school. The class was required in all Wisconsin high schools. He concluded that the physical education curriculum had not met the needs of the population and that little attention had been given to carry-over activities. Very little correlation existed between recreation and physical education in counties sampled. There was minimal development of worthwhile recreational skills.<sup>18</sup>

Nebraska began its study of resources, facilities, programs and leadership through a four-county community recreation inventory. They hoped this study would be followed through on a county basis until the entire state of Nebraska had been surveyed.

The four counties surveyed in Nebraska were Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee, and Richardson. The investigators found the problems and the scope of the recreation programs to be of the same nature in all four counties. The main recreation program in each community was baseball and softball. All counties placed little emphasis on recreation programs for girls of all ages and adults. Picnicking areas were located in most of the cities surveyed. Only a small percentage of the cities had

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<sup>18</sup>Robert E. Halstaed, "A Survey of Rural Population and the Effect of Physical Education Upon the Selection of Leisure Time Activities" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1964), pp. 67-69.



swimming pools .

It was the consensus of the survey that every community in this four county area should start a planning committee for recreation and parks . The planning procedure should be divided into three phases:

1. To know what your situation is today.
2. To plan where you want to go. What kind of a community do you want?
3. To decide the best way to get there. What specific steps do you have to take to get where you want to be tomorrow, or 10, or 20 years from now.<sup>19</sup>

A survey was made of the existing recreation facilities , personnel , administration , finances and programs in the city of Delaware , Ohio . Deficiencies were found to exist in all areas . The principal lack was recreation subdivisions in the government structure of the city . There was no recreation commission or park board that had authority to handle funds , personnel and policies .<sup>20</sup>

A study was made in Weber County , Utah , on the administration and organization of recreation in that county . The study was limited to public recreation in Weber County , Utah , and to a proposed pattern of administrative organization . Analytical and descriptive methods were used . The conclusions were:

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<sup>19</sup>Lincoln, Nebraska, University Extension Division, "Community Recreation Inventory," Vol. I (August, 1967), p. 52.

<sup>20</sup>Lester P. Franz, "Existing Recreation Facilities, Personnel, Administration, Finances, and Programs in the City of Delaware, Ohio" (unpublished Master's thesis, Ohio State University, 1965), p. 87.



An advisory council should be used in planning public recreation. Administrative authority should be delegated to a non-political recreation board; professional personnel should be employed for executive, supervisory and leadership positions and the establishment of a county department of recreation should be accomplished through democratic procedures insuring high standards.<sup>21</sup>

John Beahm conducted a study on the recreational programs offered the citizens of Everett, Washington, and the need for improvement in the recreation program. He sent questionnaires to 250 respondents in Everett, Washington, and used random selection. His findings were:

That recreation was only reaching a small segment of the community population. That the recreation program was providing insufficient opportunities in swimming, biking, picnics, water sports, and camping. Establishing a municipal recreation authority and hiring a qualified recreation director was recommended.<sup>22</sup>

It would seem that many studies of recreation in North Dakota have been done. Many of these studies were similar in nature to studies of other neighboring states. After an analysis of the reports and studies made in other states, it was the writer's opinion that North Dakota's progress in recreation and parks has kept pace with the progress made in neighboring states.

One of the first research studies in recreation in North Dakota was

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<sup>21</sup>Fern Davis Taylor, "A Recommended Pattern of Administrative Organization for Integrating Recreation in Weber County, Utah" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Utah, 1960), p. 67.

<sup>22</sup>John L. Beahm, "A Study of the Recreational Programs Offered the Citizens of Everett, Washington, and Their Attitude Toward the Need for Improved Recreation Services" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Washington, 1962), p. 19.



conducted by Donald Clark in 1949. His study was concerned with the relationship which existed between the recreation movement in the state of North Dakota and that of the national program. Questionnaires were sent to 75 cities in the state of North Dakota and then compared with research done in other states in the United States.

Clark summarized and made the following conclusions:

1. The state of North Dakota has a comprehensive and inclusive recreation enabling act. The act contains the necessary provisions to authorize a complete program of community recreation for residents of the state.
2. Eleven communities in North Dakota have secured local recreation legislation. The cities are: Bismarck, Crosby, Devils Lake, Garrison, Grafton, Grand Forks, Mayville, Minot, Rolla, Rugby, and Williston.
3. The interest in recreation and the recognition of its need as an integral part of community life in this state and elsewhere has achieved recognition and strengthened both the hope and belief that more communities will pass the necessary local referendums and will benefit in increasing measures from the wisdom of its provisions.
4. While the number of functioning programs is not large, the existing programs are not deficient in the quality of the activities they sponsor. In general it is the author's opinion that the best of the functioning programs in North Dakota compare favorably with the best in other mid-western states.<sup>23</sup>

Leonard Olson conducted a study concerned with the degree of existing cooperation between the schools and community recreational groups in North Dakota. Olson felt that schools and recreation programs have many facilities which, if utilized cooperatively, could be organized

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<sup>23</sup>Donald A. Clark "The Development of Community Recreation in North Dakota" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1949), pp. 130-32.



into a year-around recreation program. Olson felt that each of these governments had facilities and equipment that were used only part of the time. Such capital investments served no purpose while idle, but could readily support forms of recreation which were desirable. Olson concluded our need was to establish, in the best possible way, cooperative use of these assets and to provide organized recreation to the community as a whole. Olson concluded from his study that:

1. Ninety-four per cent of the recreation directors were school personnel.
2. Ninety per cent of the communities surveyed have active summer programs.
3. The school utilized the community resources more than the community utilized the school resources.
  - a. The school used community resources such as: auditorium, vacant fields, horseshoe courts, skating rinks, playgrounds, baseball parks, swimming pools, museums, softball diamonds.
  - b. The community recreation used the school resources such as: gymnasium, athletic field, classrooms, home economics room, dressing rooms, showers.
4. The Superintendent of Schools alone made the rules in 57 per cent of the communities as far as what and when the community recreation could use the schools' facilities.
5. The survey also showed that the janitor is very important in this cooperation of agencies, since he is the one that opens and cleans the facilities after the recreation program is completed.
6. The cooperation between these two agencies does exist in most of the communities surveyed, but it could be greatly increased to provide better recreational opportunities for the people of the state.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup>Leonard J. Olson, "Degree of Existing Cooperation Between the Schools and Community Recreational Groups in North Dakota" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1950), pp. 50-54.



Layton conducted a rather interesting study. It was concerned with the activities in which business men and professional men in North Dakota were engaged during leisure time. He categorized his study into five main objectives:

1. In what recreational activities are business and professional men in North Dakota taking part during their leisure hours?
2. In what activities are they greatly interested in which they are not now taking an active part?
3. What recreational activities do they enjoy only as a spectator?
4. To determine what activities business and professional men do not enjoy.
5. If there is a difference in type and extent of participation depending on the age of the business and professional men.<sup>25</sup>

The chief findings of Layton's study were as follows:

1. For the most part recreation programs in all communities in North Dakota are set up for the younger age groups. Only 14.1 per cent of the men questioned in the study participated in an organized recreation program.
2. Sports and games were ranked number one in the activities that the men participated in.
3. The study seemed to point out that car driving and sight seeing was another top as far as activities which professional men partake.
4. A desire for more creative activities is indicated in the study. Photography ranked first as an activity which men would like to participate.
5. Basketball and hockey are the most popular spectator sports. Many men have participated in these activities during youth and their interest remains only as a spectator.
6. Men did not like collecting and drama activities in their recreation habits. Music was another field which did not rank high on the returns.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Donald Layton, "Leisure-time Activities of Business and Professional Men in North Dakota" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1951), p. 3.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., pp. 73-74.



Harold Poier conducted a survey of summer recreation programs in 33 small communities of the Red River Valley. This survey included small communities in North Dakota and Minnesota. Poier wanted to determine to what extent small town communities kept step or were retarded in the advancement of recreational opportunities. It embraced a survey of facilities and equipment, activities, sponsorship, leadership, the relationship to the schools, finances, and other pertinent data that could be obtained. The survey was limited to towns, selected at random, in the Red River Valley and adjacent areas. It was concerned with communities (3000 or less in population) whose facilities, resources, and problems were quite different in many respects from the larger municipalities. Thirty-three communities were surveyed.

Poier's conclusions were centered around sound leadership. He felt that all the surveyed communities had the potential for sound recreation programs. However, the lack of sound, professional, leadership kept the recreation programs from reaching this potential. Poier made these conclusions:

1. Recreation directors in the communities of the Red River Valley should be as well trained in their fields as are specialists in other professional groups.
2. Because of the scarcity of trained leaders and because many municipalities can only afford to hire one fully-trained employee, there is a necessity for training part-time workers, volunteer employees, summer playground leaders and others interested in recreation.
3. None of the communities were making any effort to have personnel trained for their recreation programs, except in connection with the swimming program.



4. Most of the people in this area do not have the correct interpretation of the term "recreation" itself. To large numbers it is only play, mainly games and sports. Too many citizens do not realize or seem aware of the need, importance, and values of broad recreation opportunities, or at least they do not concern themselves in that direction.
5. Certainly one of the most serious of the shortcomings that the survey exposed was the lack of community-wide, board appeal that a recreation program should possess. Most of the programs appealed only to children, and then mainly to boys, and then just to those whose interests were baseball and swimming.
6. Activities for girls were grossly neglected and the older the girl and woman became, the less the programs offered her.
7. There were few opportunities for adults and especially the older ones.
8. Sports and games monopolized the programs almost completely.
9. As a rule, most of the school buildings were locked during the summer months and could not be used for summer recreation.
10. A surprisingly large number of these small town communities had parks and picnic facilities, and most were well kept.
11. There were no provisions for indoor recreation during the summer months. During inclement weather the recreation programs were postponed.<sup>27</sup>

Skaar conducted a study on swimming pools in all North Dakota communities. The purpose of this study was to gain information in regard to constructed swimming pools in the state of North Dakota. Specific points Skaar covered in this study were:

1. Location, size, and construction of swimming pools in North Dakota.
2. Operational procedures and facilities of swimming pools in North Dakota.

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<sup>27</sup>Harold Poier, "A Survey of Summer Recreation Programs in the Small Communities of the Red River Valley" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1954), pp. 135-37.



3. Instructional programs of swimming pools in North Dakota.<sup>28</sup>

The summary and conclusions were based upon the responses the author received from the 31 pool directors in the state of North Dakota.

1. It was found that there are 35 swimming pools in the state of North Dakota. Of this group 29 pools are outdoors and six are indoor pools.
2. Twenty-six pools are located in the eastern half of the state of North Dakota, and nine are located in the western half.
3. Park Boards operate 54.8 per cent of the swimming pools in North Dakota. Other groups which operate swimming pools are city boards, education institutions, Y.M.C.A.'s, a fire department, a corporation, and a Lion's Club.
4. The two periods of most frequent pool construction were during the 1930's when 34.2 per cent of the pools were constructed with the assistance of the WPA, and during the last decade when 54.5 per cent of the pools were built.
5. The average number of months in the year that the outdoor pools are in operation is 2.7, while indoor pools are in operation for 10.6 months.
6. During the 1955 swimming season, the average daily attendance in North Dakota swimming pools was 373.7.
7. In North Dakota, 87.1 per cent of the pools have diving boards. With the exception of the private pool at Sarles all North Dakota swimming pools provide showers for use before and after swimming.
8. All pools in North Dakota have some sort of instructional program in swimming. The largest of the sponsors of swimming instruction programs is the American Red Cross which sponsors 76.5.
9. Yearly public swimming demonstrations are presented for the public at 48.8 per cent of the pools in North Dakota.
10. Educational institutions in North Dakota which have swimming pools are Fargo Central High School, Minot High School, and the University of North Dakota.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>Marvin Skaar, "Swimming Pools in all North Dakota Communities" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of North Dakota, 1956), p. 2.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., pp. 55-56.



Clarence H. Laber conducted the most recent study in recreation in North Dakota. Laber's study was conducted in 1964 and was concerned with determining the status of municipally sponsored summer recreation programs in the twenty-two largest cities of North Dakota. This study sought to determine the extent the largest communities kept step or were retarded in the advancement of recreational opportunities for people of all ages.

The data used in this study were obtained in the summer of 1963. It was concerned with municipally sponsored recreation programs in only the twenty-two largest cities in North Dakota. No municipality with a population of less than two thousand was included in this study. Only the summer recreation program was included. The cities were divided into two groups: those with a population over 10,000 comprised one group and those under 10,000 were included in the other group.

Laber concluded the following:

1. Larger communities employed full time qualified recreational directors while the smaller communities utilized members of the schools' physical education departments.
2. Larger cities financed the program by a tax levied for recreation. The majority of the smaller cities financed the program by contributions or donations.
3. Sufficient facilities and equipment were available in the municipalities surveyed to carry out an adequate summer program.
4. Most of the activities provided were for children and youth with the greatest concentration on activities for boys.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>Laber, op. cit., p. 31.



Summary of Review of Related Literature

A review of the literature included in this investigation reveals the following problems, history, trends, definitions, and future of recreation:

1. The first settlers, who came over in the Mayflower actually had very little time or opportunity to play. The combination of harsh circumstances and strong religious beliefs fastened upon them the necessity for continual work.
2. During the 18th and 19th centuries political progress was made in the establishment of the forty-eight states. The rise of recreation, games, and even sports developed as quickly as did the rise of homesteads, factories and cities.
3. Most of the sports invented and developed were started in the Eastern states. Baseball, croquet, roller skating, tennis, track and field events, and bicycling were the sports that created the most excitement.
4. The first form of organized recreation began in 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts, with the opening of the Sand Gardens.
5. Historical highlights of recreation through the middle



of the 20th century included: the establishment of organized recreation program through the government structure, national associations organized in recreation and parks, cooperation between the school and recreation in utilization of personnel and facilities in the larger cities of United States, and college training for the leaders of tomorrow in the field of recreation and parks.

6. The entire recreation movement became more pronounced after World War II than at any time in the past. This occurred despite the many problems of international tensions which continued to persist and multiply. In many respects, after World War II, the progress of the recreation movement in the state of North Dakota and the other states of the union progressed at somewhat the same comparative pace.
7. The establishment of the North Dakota Recreation Enabling Act of 1947 allowed each community in North Dakota to legally tax their citizens for the purpose of establishing recreation programs. It gave each city in North Dakota the opportunity to organize a permanent recreation program in their city.
8. During the 1950's and 1960's, automation took over the United States society. We became a society with much

leisure time on our hands. What to do with that leisure time became the question and recreation seemed to be the answer.

9. One cannot draw a distinct line between education and recreation. They are synonymous and overlap tremendously.
10. The opportunities existent in a broad program of recreation for man to rise above the level of mediocrity and find some one thing in which he can win the praise of his fellows are almost infinite.
11. The trend of research and development of recreation on the national level has increased in the 1960's.
12. Most research studies made in the United States found recreation programs in most cities to be inadequate and the immediate need for strong recreation leadership.
13. Recent studies made in recreation in North Dakota revealed:
  - a. The establishment of the Recreation Enabling Act of 1947 provided many cities the opportunity to organize their recreation program with financial support.
  - b. Many cities are not taking advantage of this law in financing their recreation programs.
  - c. Most cities in North Dakota have schools. Yet, very few cities are taking advantage of their school



grounds and buildings to provide recreational opportunities .

- d. Business and professional men in North Dakota would like to be included in some form of recreation in their cities . However , most cities have limited recreational opportunities for adults .
- e. Small cities in North Dakota have some form of organized recreation for the children during the summer months and very little during the winter .
- f. Eighty-five per cent of the swimming pools in North Dakota were outdoor pools with just 2.7 months of utilization . More emphasis should be placed on the year-around swimming pool .
- g. A survey of the largest twenty-two communities in North Dakota revealed that the largest percentage of activities were for children . The greatest concentration on activities was for boys and very little organized recreation for adults .

## CHAPTER II

### PROCEDURES

The survey method was used to secure data regarding the status of recreation and parks in North Dakota cities. These cities were widely scattered throughout the state of North Dakota; therefore, the survey method was the most feasible for obtaining the data.

An objective, check-list type of questionnaire was developed. This questionnaire was based on related literature pertinent to other surveys that have been conducted in the fields of physical education and recreation.

The questionnaire was developed so as to require a minimum amount of time and effort on the part of the respondents and yet reveal significant information in a form which would facilitate the compilation and treatment of the data. The following rules were observed so as to make the questionnaire more effective and clearly interpreted:

1. It should be as brief as possible.
2. The information asked for must be otherwise inaccessible to the investigation.
3. The subject must not be a trivial one.
4. The questions ought to be aimed at obtaining factual data.
5. The wording of every item ought to be understandable and familiar.



6. The items should be arranged in a neat and logical order.
7. It should be conveniently planned and set up to take a minimum of the respondent's time.
8. Clear instructions must be included as to the way the answers are to be indicated.<sup>1</sup>

Additional suggestions which the author attempted to follow were provided by Nixon:

1. Questionnaire should be placed on high quality paper.
2. Size should be selected for ease in folding and mailing in number seven and eight envelopes.
3. Colored paper is sometimes attractive and feasible.
4. It should be printed if feasible.
5. Offer a summary of the findings.
6. Include complete information about recorder--full name, title and address.
7. Provide for more checking rather than written answers.<sup>2</sup>

With these criteria in mind the writer proceeded to construct and develop a questionnaire suitable to the topic. Questions were developed and organized under various categories for a tentative check list. These categories included questions on general information, parks, and recreation responsibilities, recreation programs and service available, parks and recreation areas and facilities, finance and business matters, budgets, bonds, and federal grants.

#### Selection of the Cities

Only cities in North Dakota with a population of seventy-five or

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<sup>1</sup>Tyrus Hillway, Introduction to Research (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1956), p. 284.

<sup>2</sup>John Erskine Nixon, "The Mechanics of Questionnaire Construction," Journal of Educational Research (March, 1954), 481-82.



more people were surveyed. It was the writer's opinion that there would be little value in surveying cities under the population of seventy-five people, as these cities do not have a form of organized city government.

There were 290 cities between the population of 75-50,000 people. These cities were identified from the 1968 North Dakota League of Municipalities Directory, which listed the following information: name of city, population of city, city officials and form of city government.

#### Collection of the Data

After the listing of the 290 cities with a population of over seventy-five people was compiled; questionnaires were sent to the Athletic Director of the High School in the respective cities. These questionnaires were mailed to intended respondents on May 10, 1968. A copy of this questionnaire may be found in Appendix B. The letters of transmittal which accompanied the questionnaires presented a background concerning the need for such a survey. A copy of the letter of transmittal may be found in Appendix C.

On May 20, 1968, when returns totaled 110, a follow-up letter of transmittal was mailed. A copy of this second letter of transmittal may be found in Appendix D. This second letter of transmittal was answered by the return of 27 more completed questionnaires.

On May 28, 1968, the returns totaled 137. Another letter of transmittal with the enclosed questionnaire were mailed. This letter was



mailed to the city clerk or auditor of the cities that had not responded. A copy of this third letter of transmittal may be found in Appendix E. Also, to show the importance of returning the questionnaire, the writer used the University of North Dakota Watts Line and telephoned the city clerk or auditor. This was done once it had been ascertained he had received the questionnaire. He was urged to complete the questionnaire and return it.

The final return on June 14, 1968, revealed that 215 usable questionnaires of the 290 mailed had been returned. This number represented 74.1 per cent of the total that had been mailed. Four questionnaires were returned unchecked. Five letters were received with stated various reasons for the inability to return the completed questionnaire.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter presents statistics concerning the number and per cent of cities in North Dakota which responded to the study of status of recreation and parks in North Dakota cities. A complete list of the cities which responded to the questionnaire, may be found in Appendix F.

Responses were organized in various ways in an attempt to describe as fully as possible the characteristics in recreation and park programs in relation to the various population groups. Factors to be given consideration were: park and recreation responsibilities, services, facilities, finance and business matters.

Table 1 presented the manner in which the seven population ranges of the cities in North Dakota were divided. Examination of Table 1 reveals 290 cities were sent questionnaires and 74.1 per cent responded.

Adequate response is necessary in survey research. Bookwalter, Davis, and Smith comment as follows on what may be considered adequate returns:

Adequate responses must be had to assure valid findings. What constitutes adequate responses varies with the nature



TABLE 1

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA  
RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting
Total Cities	290	215	74.1
Population Ranges			
75- 250	108	62	57.4
251- 500	81	58	71.6
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0

of the study, but returns of over 50 per cent are generally considered fairly satisfactory.<sup>1</sup>

Table 2 presented the cities in North Dakota that have an organized park board or an organized recreation commission according to total cities and population ranges. Table 2 reveals that 46.5 per cent of the total cities responding have organized park boards, but only 5.1 per cent have organized recreation commissions. It was interesting to note that 100 per cent of cities in the four largest population ranges have organized park boards.

More than 28 per cent of the cities over 10,000 population had recreation commissions. All cities in this range had organized park boards.

Table 3 presented the cities in North Dakota in which there is no organized park board and/or recreation commission as well as the cities in which the mayor of the city appoints persons or groups to organize recreation programs. It may be noted that 21.4 per cent of the cities responding do not have any organized recreation or park government structure. The mayor appoints persons or groups to organize the recreation programs in approximately 11 per cent of the cities.

Interesting to note in Table 3 is the fact that cities without an

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<sup>1</sup>Karl W. Bookwalter, Elwood C. Davis, and Henry L. Smith, "Research Methods Applied to Health, Physical Education and Recreation," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XIII (January, 1949), 315-52.



TABLE 2

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA WITH AN  
ORGANIZED PARK BOARD OR RECREATION COMMISSION  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING  
AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Have an Organized Park Board		Cities That Have an Organized Recreation Commission		
				No.	%	No.	%	
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	99	46.0	10	5.1	40
Population Ranges								
75- 250	108	62	57.4	2	3.2	4	6.5	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	13	22.4	1	1.7	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	26	70.3	3	8.1	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	24	100.0	..	..	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	22	100.0	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	..	..	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	2	28.6	

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA WITH NO ORGANIZED RECREATION OR PARK GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE OR WHERE MAYOR APPOINTS PERSONS OR GROUPS TO ORGANIZE THE RECREATION PROGRAM ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Where Mayor Appoints Persons or Groups to Organize Recreation Programs		Cities Where There is no Organized Recreation or Park Government Structure		
				No.	%	No.	%	
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	24	11.1	46	21.4	41
Population Ranges								
75- 250	108	62	57.4	6	9.7	36	58.1	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	15	25.9	8	13.8	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	3	8.1	2	5.4	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	..	..	..	..	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	..	..	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	..	..	..	..	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	..	..	..	..	



organized park board or recreation commission are located in the population ranges of 75-250, 251-500, and 501-1,000. The same fact is true for the cities in which the mayor appoints persons or groups to organize the recreation program for their city.

Table 4 reveals the North Dakota cities in which the American Legion or other civic groups finance and organize the recreation program for their respective cities. A total of 38, or 17.6 per cent, of the cities in North Dakota operate their recreation programs through the financial aid and organization of the American Legion or other civic groups in the city. It may be noted that the cities which have the American Legion or other civic groups finance and organize their recreation programs are located in the lower population ranges.

Table 5 reveals the programs and services the cities in North Dakota provide for their citizens in recreation. Athletic sports ranked number one in cities responding. Nearly 83 per cent of the cities have programs in recreation through athletic sports. Approximately 67 per cent of the cities provided programs in dancing. Swimming was the third most popular activity provided. Other activities offered were as follows: recreational games, arts and crafts, dramatics and music, and gymnastics.

Table 5 also revealed the age groups in which the recreation programs and services were provided. More programs were provided for individuals aged 13-21 than any other group. Fewer programs are



TABLE 4

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA IN WHICH THE AMERICAN  
LEGIION OR OTHER CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS FINANCE AND ORGANIZE THE  
RECREATION PROGRAM ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES  
RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Where the American Legion Operates the Recreation Program		Cities Where Other Civic Organizations Operates the Recreation Program		
				No.	%	No.	%	
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	19	8.8	19	8.8	43
Population Ranges								
75- 250	108	62	57.4	6	9.7	8	12.9	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	10	17.2	11	19.0	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	3	8.1	..	..	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	..	..	..	..	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	..	..	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	..	..	..	..	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	..	..	..	..	



TABLE 5

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION PROGRAMS AND  
SERVICES PROVIDED IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING  
AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided						
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-		
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Dancing												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	145	67.4	30	20.7	134	92.4	50	34.4	
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	32	51.6	12	37.5	32	100.0	10	31.3	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	45	77.6	9	20.0	40	83.9	14	31.1	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	25	67.6	1	4.0	19	76.0	10	40.0	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	17	70.8	2	11.8	17	100.0	4	23.5	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	17	77.3	2	11.8	17	100.0	5	29.4	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	4	80.0	2	50.0	4	100.0	2	50.0	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	5	71.4	2	40.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	

TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided						
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-		
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Athletic Sports												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	178	82.7	109	61.9	174	97.7	52	29.2	
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	47	75.8	31	66.0	47	100.0	11	23.4	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	36	62.1	12	33.0	36	100.0	7	19.4	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	37	100.0	19	51.4	33	89.2	12	32.4	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	24	100.0	19	79.2	24	100.0	4	16.7	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	22	100.0	17	77.3	22	100.0	8	36.4	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	4	80.0	5	100.0	3	60.0	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	



TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offering Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided					
						Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dramatics and Music											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	36	16.7	16	44.4	27	75.0	8	22.2
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	1	1.6	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	5	8.6	5	100.0	4	80.0	..	..
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	7	70.0	9	90.0	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	9	37.5	2	22.2	7	77.3	2	22.2
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	5	22.7	..	..	3	60.0	3	60.0
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	1	20.0	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	5	71.4	4	80.0	2	40.0	3	60.0

TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided					
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	39	18.1	22	56.4	30	76.9	14	35.9
Art and Crafts											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	39	18.1	22	56.4	30	76.9	14	35.9
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	2	3.2	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
251- 500	81	58	71.6	4	6.9	2	50.0	4	100.0	2	50.0
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	4	40.0	8	80.0	2	20.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	10	41.7	4	40.0	7	70.0	2	20.0
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	4	18.2	3	75.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	2	40.0	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	4	57.1



TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offering Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided							
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-			
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	96	44.7	56	58.3	82	85.4	22	22.4	48	
Games													
Population Ranges													
75- 250	108	62	57.4	22	35.5	12	54.5	20	90.9	2	9.1		
251- 500	81	58	71.6	14	24.1	8	57.1	14	100.0	4	28.6		
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	26	70.3	12	46.2	21	80.8	4	15.4		
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	12	50.0	4	33.3	10	83.3	2	16.7		
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	11	50.0	9	81.8	9	81.8	5	45.5		
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	4	80.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	1	25.0		
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	4	57.1	4	57.1		

TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided							
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-			
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Swimming													
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	98	45.6	98	100.0	98	100.0	38	38.8	49	
Population Ranges													
75- 250	108	62	57.4	8	12.9	8	100.0	8	100.0	1	12.5		49
251- 500	81	58	71.6	24	41.4	24	100.0	24	100.0	2	8.3		
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	22	59.5	22	100.0	22	100.0	12	54.5		
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	16	66.7	16	100.0	16	100.0	4	25.0		
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	16	72.7	16	100.0	16	100.0	8	50.0		
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	80.0		
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0		



TABLE 5--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent Of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Program		Age Group in Which Recreation Program is Provided						
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Age 1-12		Age 13-21		Age 22-		
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Gymnastics and Exercises												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	35	16.6	21	60.0	33	94.3	5	14.3	
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	2	3.2	2	100.0	2	100.0	..	..	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	7	12.1	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	7	70.0	8	80.0	2	20.0	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	6	25.0	2	33.3	6	100.0	1	16.7	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	4	18.2	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	2	40.0	..	..	2	100.0	..	..	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	4	57.1	3	75.0	4	100.0	2	50.0	

provided for the adult than any other age range. However, nearly 39 per cent of the cities in North Dakota do provide a swimming program for the adult.

Table 6 reveals that cities in North Dakota provide the majority of their recreational programs and services during the three summer months (June-August). Gymnastics, dramatics and music are the only programs where a higher per cent is provided during the off-season months (September-May).

Inspection of Table 6 reveals that dancing is the program provided most on an annual basis. Seventy-three cities in North Dakota provide dancing year-around, which is 33.9 per cent of the total cities responding.

Table 7 presents the cities in North Dakota that provide recreation programs and services to the handicapped and mentally retarded. A total of five cities, or 2.3 per cent, of the total cities responding reported programs for the handicapped or mentally retarded. Only cities in the two largest population ranges provided these types of recreation programs. Forty per cent of the cities in the population range, 3,001-10,000, provide programs for the handicapped and mentally retarded and nearly 43 per cent of the cities in the 10,001-50,000 range.

Table 8 reveals the cities in North Dakota that have full-time year-around recreation directors. Examination of Table 8 reveals that



TABLE 6

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED IN  
NORTH DAKOTA CITIES DURING THE SUMMER,  
OFF-SEASON AND ANNUALLY ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided					
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting				Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year-Around	
	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dancing											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	145	67.4	84	39.0	64	25.1	73	33.9
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	32	51.6	20	62.5	12	37.5	6	18.8
251- 500	81	58	71.6	45	77.6	23	51.1	22	48.9	20	44.4
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	25	67.6	17	68.0	8	32.0	14	56.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	17	70.8	9	52.9	8	47.1	13	76.5
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	17	77.3	10	58.8	7	41.2	14	82.4
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	4	80.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	2	20.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	5	71.4	3	60.0	5	100.0	4	80.0

TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offering Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided					
						Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year-Around	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Athletic Sports											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	178	82.7	130	60.4	72	33.4	112	52.0
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	47	75.8	27	57.4	20	42.6	24	51.1
251- 500	81	58	71.6	36		21	58.3	15	41.7	20	55.6
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	37		30	81.1	7	18.9	24	64.9
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	24		18	75.0	6	25.0	16	66.7
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	22		22	100.0	12	54.5	16	72.7
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5		5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7		7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0



TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided						
	Cities in	Number				Summer		Off-Season		Annual		
	Population	of Cities		No.	%	June-August		September-May		Year-Around		
	Range	Reporting			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dramatics and Music												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	36	16.7	14	6.5	22	10.5	9	4.1	
Population Ranges												
75-	250	108	62	57.4	1	1.6	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
251-	500	81	58	71.6	5	8.6	3	60.0	2	40.0	..	..
501-	1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	3	30.0	7	70.0	2	20.0
1,001-	1,500	24	24	100.0	9	37.5	2	22.2	7	77.8	2	22.2
1,501-	3,000	28	22	78.6	5	22.7	1	20.0	2	40.0	..	..
3,001-	10,000	6	5	83.3	1	20.0	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
10,001-	50,000	7	7	100.0	5	71.4	5	100.0	2	40.0	5	100.0

TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided						
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year-Around				
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Arts and Crafts												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	39	18.1	14	6.5	25	11.6	11	5.1	55
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	2	3.2	..	..	2	100.0	..	..	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	4	6.9	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	5	50.0	5	50.0	2	20.0	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	10	41.7	2	20.0	8	80.0	2	20.0	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	4	18.2	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.5	2	40.0	2	100.0	..	..	2	100.0	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	5	71.4	2	28.6	5	71.4	



TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offering Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided					
						Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year-Around	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Games											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	96	44.7	70	32.5	37	17.2	38	17.6
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	22	35.5	16	72.7	6	27.3	9	40.3
251- 500	81	58	71.6	14	24.1	14	100.0	2	14.3	6	42.9
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	26	70.3	20	76.9	6	23.1	8	30.8
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	12	50.0	2	16.7	10	83.3	2	16.7
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	11	50.0	7	63.6	4	36.4	4	36.4
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	4	80.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	5	71.4	5	71.4

TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offering Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided					
						Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year Around	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Swimming											
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	98	45.6	96	44.7	5	2.3	..	..
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	8	12.9	8	100.0	..	..	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	24	41.4	24	100.0	..	..	..	..
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	22	59.5	22	100.0	..	..	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	16	66.7	15	93.8	1	6.2	1	6.2
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	16	72.7	15	93.8	1	6.2	1	6.2
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	5	100.0	..	..	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	3	42.9	3	42.9



TABLE 6--Continued

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities Offer- ing Programs		Seasons in Which Programs are Provided						
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Summer June-August		Off-Season September-May		Annual Year-Around		
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Gymnastics and Exercises												
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	35	16.6	7	3.3	29	13.4	..	..	
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	2	3.2	..	..	2	100.0	..	..	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	7	12.1	1	14.3	6	85.7	..	..	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	4	40.0	6	60.0	..	..	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	6	25.0	..	..	6	100.0	..	..	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	4	18.2	..	..	4	100.0	..	..	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	2	40.0	..	..	2	100.0	..	..	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	4	57.1	2	50.0	3	75.0	..	..	

TABLE 7

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA THAT HAVE  
SPECIAL RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR THE  
HANDICAPPED AND MENTALLY RETARDED ACCORDING  
TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Have Recreation Programs For Handicapped and Mentally Retarded	
				No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	5	2.3
Population Ranges					
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	..	..
500- 1,000	43	37	86.0	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	..	..
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	..	..
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	2	40.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	3	42.9



TABLE 8

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA THAT EMPLOY  
A FULL-TIME YEAR AROUND RECREATION DIRECTOR ACCORDING  
TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Employ a Full-Time Year Around Recreation Director	
				No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	6	2.7
Population Ranges					
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	..	..
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	..	..
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	..	..
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	6	85.7

2.7 per cent of the total cities responding employ a full-time year-around recreation director. Further examination reveals that, of the six full-time recreation directors employed in the cities of the state of North Dakota, all are located in the largest population range.

Table 9 reveals that 62, or 28.8 per cent, of the cities employed summer recreation directors and baseball directors. Recreation directors received an average monthly salary of \$365.00 while baseball directors received an average monthly salary of \$282.50 according to total cities responding.

Table 10 presents the cities in North Dakota that employ summer swimming pool managers and lifeguards. An examination of Table 10 reveals that 51 cities, or 23.7 per cent, of the total cities responding employed swimming pool managers during the summer months. The average salary was \$272.50 per month. Further examination of Table 10 reveals 32.1 per cent of the total cities responding employed a summer swimming pool lifeguard for an average salary of \$162.50 per month.

Table 11 presents the cities in North Dakota that employ a summer playground supervisor according to the total cities responding. Thirteen cities, or 6.1 per cent, of the total cities responding employed a summer playground supervisor. The average monthly salary was \$115.00.

Table 12 presented information on types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to total cities responding. Indoor



TABLE 9

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA EMPLOYING SUMMER  
RECREATION AND SUMMER BASEBALL DIRECTORS WITH THEIR TITLE AND  
AVERAGE SALARY ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES  
RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Have a Summer Recreation Director			Cities That Have a Summer Baseball Director			
				No.	%	Average Monthly Salary	No.	%	Average Monthly Salary	
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	62	28.8	\$365.00	62	28.8	\$282.50	3
Population Ranges										
75- 250	108	62	57.4	8	12.9	300.00	18	29.0	250.00	
251- 500	81	58	71.6	17	29.3	337.00	11	19.0	275.00	
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	12	32.4	300.00	9	24.3	250.00	
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	10	41.7	385.00	8	33.3	230.00	
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	9	40.9	350.00	8	36.4	320.00	
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	3	60.0	400.00	3	60.0	300.00	
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	3	42.9	475.00	4	57.1	365.00	

TABLE 10

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA EMPLOYING SUMMER  
SWIMMING POOL MANAGERS AND SWIMMING POOL LIFEGUARDS  
WITH THEIR TITLE AND AVERAGE SALARY ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total			Cities That Have a Summer Swimming Pool Manager			Cities That Have Summer Swimming Pool Lifeguards		
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	No.	%	Average Monthly Salary	No.	%	Average Monthly Salary
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	51	23.7	\$272.50	69	32.1	\$162.50
Population Ranges									
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..	..	8	12.9	200.00
251- 500	81	58	71.6	3	5.2	200.00	3	5.2	144.00
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	12	32.4	265.00	12	32.4	140.00
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	10	41.7	335.00	17	70.8	155.00
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	15	68.2	285.00	17	77.3	160.00
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	3	60.0	350.00	5	100.0	175.00
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	6	85.7	470.00	7	100.0	214.00



TABLE 11

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA EMPLOYING SUMMER  
PLAYGROUND SUPERVISORS WITH THEIR TITLE AND AVERAGE  
SALARY ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING  
AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Have Summer Playground Supervisors		Average Monthly Salary
				No.	%	
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	13	6.1	\$115.00
Population Ranges						
75- 250	108	62	57.4	3	4.8	100.00
251- 500	81	58	71.6	1	1.7	200.00
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	..	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	2	8.3	175.00
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	2	9.1	155.00
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	1	20.0	100.00
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	4	57.1	125.00



TABLE 12

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS  
AND FACILITIES ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	36	16.7	27	75.0	5	13.9	4	11.1
Arboretums	5	2.3	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Archery Range	24	11.2	8	33.3	8	33.3	8	33.3
Artificial Ice	5	2.3	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Badminton	46	21.3	10	21.7	34	73.9	2	4.3
Bandstand	30	13.5	25	83.3	3	10.0	2	6.7
Barbeque Pits	55	25.6	41	74.5	1	1.8	13	23.6
Baseball	189	87.9	106	56.1	49	25.9	34	18.0
Basketball--Outdoor	135	62.7	37	27.8	89	65.5	9	6.7
Basketball--Indoor	192	89.3	37	19.2	150	78.1	5	2.7
Benches	89	37.2	59	66.3	20	22.5	10	11.2
Bicycle Paths	19	8.8	17	89.5	..	..	2	10.5
Bleachers	79	36.7	36	45.6	38	48.1	5	6.3
Boat Ramp or Dock	24	11.2	2	8.3	..	..	22	91.7
Boating	43	..	9	20.9	..	..	34	79.1
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	2	.9	..	..	..	..	2	100.0



TABLE 12--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	9	4.2	4	44.4	..	..	5	55.6
Camp--Day	28	13.0	16	57.1	..	..	12	42.9
Camp--Tent	49	22.8	33	67.3	..	..	16	32.7
Camp--Trailer	51	23.7	34	66.7	..	..	17	33.3
Casting Pools	6	2.8	5	83.3	..	..	1	16.7
Concert Area	14	6.5	10	71.4	1	7.1	3	21.4
Council Rings	2	.9	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Curling	15	7.0	3	20.0	..	..	12	80.0
Dance Pavilions	89	41.3	69	77.5	..	..	20	22.5
Diving Pool	48	22.3	40	83.3	..	..	8	16.7
Drag Strip	2	.9	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	60	27.9	53	88.3	3	5.0	4	6.7
Fireplaces	88	40.9	72	81.8	..	..	16	18.2
Fishing	61	28.0	22	36.1	..	..	39	63.9
Fishing Piers	25	11.6	11	44.0	1	4.0	13	52.0
Flagpoles	149	69.3	69		62		18	
Flower Gardens	59	27.2	30	50.8	8	13.6	21	35.6
Football	107	49.8	13	12.1	92	86.0	2	1.9
Giant Checkers	5	2.3	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Golf Courses	60	27.9	29	48.3	1	1.7	30	50.0
Grand Stand	40	18.6	24	60.0	10	25.0	6	15.0

TABLE 12--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	171	78.8	21	12.3	144	84.2	6	3.5
Handball	25	11.6	1	4.0	24	96.0	..	..
Hiking Trails	14	6.5	7	50.0	..	..	7	50.0
Horseshoe	79	36.7	49	62.0	7	8.9	23	29.1
Ice Hockey	19	8.8	14	73.7	1	5.3	4	21.1
Ice Skating Ring	102	47.4	99	97.1	3	2.9	..	..
Marina	8	37.2	1	12.5	..	..	7	87.5
Model Airplane Field	11	5.1	6	54.5	2	18.2	3	27.3
Model Boat Pond	2	.9	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Museum	23	10.7	10	43.5	..	..	13	56.5
Nature Study Area	7	3.4	5	71.4	..	..	2	28.6
Nature Trails	11	5.1	5	45.5	..	..	6	54.5
Night Lighting	59	27.2	40	67.8	13	22.0	6	10.2
Outdoor Theater	16	7.4	2	12.5	..	..	14	87.5
Pavilion	13	6.1	6	46.2	1	7.7	6	46.2
Picnic Facilities	150	69.8	120	80.0	..	..	30	20.0
Pistol Ranges	12	5.6	3	25.0	..	..	9	75.0
Playground--Children	183	85.1	57	31.1	111	60.7	15	8.2
Public Rest Rooms	107	49.8	70	65.4	3	2.8	34	31.8
Putting Green	20	9.3	12	60.0	..	..	8	40.0
Race Track	22	10.2	12	54.5	3	13.6	7	31.8



TABLE 12--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	32	14.9	22	88.0	3	12.0	7	28.0
Rifle Range	25	11.6	8	32.0	..	..	17	68.0
Roller Skating	35	16.3	18	51.4	4	11.4	13	37.1
Sand Boxes	37	17.2	28	75.7	4	10.8	5	13.5
Senior Citizen Center	34	15.8	18	52.9	..	..	16	47.1
Shelter--Open	31	14.4	25	80.6	..	..	6	19.4
Shuffleboard	21	9.8	7	33.3	14	66.7	..	..
Skeet Shooting	15	7.0	4	26.7	..	..	11	73.3
Skiing Area	12	5.6	4	33.3	..	..	8	66.7
Sledding	25	11.6	13	52.0	1	4.0	11	44.0
Soccer	22	10.2	1	4.5	21	95.5	..	..
Softball	181	83.2	76	42.0	76	42.0	29	16.0
Stables	7	3.3	2	28.6	..	..	5	71.4
Stadium	16	7.4	2	12.5	13	81.3	1	6.3
Stage	60	27.9	19	31.7	39	65.0	2	3.3
Swimming Beach	34	15.8	8	23.5	..	..	26	76.5
Swimming Pool	64	29.7	50	78.1	1	1.6	13	20.3
Teen Center	26	12.1	15	57.7	2	7.7	9	34.6
Tennis	68	31.6	49	72.1	15	22.1	4	5.9
Tetherball	25	11.6	5	20.0	18	72.0	2	8.0
Toboggan Slope	16	7.4	9	56.3	..	..	7	43.8

TABLE 12--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	35	16.3	23	65.7	1	2.9	11	31.4
Trampolines	79	36.7	1	1.3	78	98.7	..	..
Trap Shooting	25	11.6	7	28.0	..	..	18	72.0
Volleyball	105	48.8	4	3.8	94	89.5	7	6.7
Wading Pool	49	22.8	39	79.6	1	2.0	9	18.4
Water Skiing	29	13.5	6	20.7	..	..	23	79.3
Zoo	3	1.4	1	33.3	..	..	2	66.7



basketball courts and baseball diamonds were ranked number one and two as far as facilities provided in North Dakota cities. Table 12 revealed that 192 cities, or 89.3 per cent, reported an indoor basketball facility. Nearly 88 per cent of the cities provide baseball diamonds on which to play.

There were 87 different types of facilities listed on the questionnaire sent to the cities in North Dakota. Examination of Table 12 reveals that the cities in North Dakota have facilities in 86, or 98.9 per cent, of the types listed on the questionnaire. The only facility that seems to be missing in North Dakota is a bocce court.

Table 13 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 75-250. Indoor basketball courts, baseball diamonds, gymnasiums, softball diamonds, and children's playgrounds were the facilities that existed in more than 50 per cent of the cities responding. There were 87 facilities listed, yet cities responding in this population group, are able to provide nearly 77 per cent of them.

Table 14 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 251-500. Indoor and outdoor basketball courts, baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, children's playgrounds, gymnasiums, picnic facilities and flagpoles were the facilities that existed in more than half of the cities which responded. Table 14 also revealed that the cities responding in this group provided

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
 FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
 ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
 POPULATION RANGE 75-250

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	7	11.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3
Arboretums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archery Range	2	3.2	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Artificial Ice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badminton	11	17.7	..	..	10	90.9	1	9.1
Bandstand	1	1.6	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Barbeque Pits	7	11.3	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Baseball	43	69.4	13	30.2	20	46.5	10	23.3
Basketball--Outdoor	29	46.8	4	13.8	25	86.2	..	..
Basketball--Indoor	54	87.1	9	16.7	45	83.3	..	..
Benches	10	16.1	8	80.0	2	20.0	..	..
Bicycle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	10	16.1	4	40.0	6	60.0	..	..
Boat Ramp or Dock	6	9.7	..	..	..	..	6	100.0
Boating	17	27.4	2	11.8	..	..	15	88.2
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 13--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp--Day	2	3.2	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Camp--Tent	7	11.3	5	71.4	..	..	2	28.6
Camp--Trailer	9	14.5	6	66.7	..	..	3	33.3
Casting Pools	3	4.8	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Concert Area	1	1.6	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Council Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curling	2	3.2	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Dance Pavilions	19	30.6	15	78.9	..	..	4	21.1
Diving Pool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drag Strip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	5	8.1	3	60.0	2	40.0	..	..
Fireplaces	17	27.4	12	70.6	..	..	5	29.4
Fishing	27	43.5	5	18.5	..	..	22	81.5
Fishing Piers	5	8.1	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Flagpoles	34	54.8	12	35.3	20	58.8	2	5.9
Flower Gardens	12	19.4	4	33.3	..	..	8	66.7
Football	12	19.4	..	..	12	100.0	..	..
Giant Checkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	2	3.2	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Grand Stand	2	3.2	2	100.0	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	44	71.0	4	9.1	40	90.9	..	..
Handball	4	6.5	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Hiking Trails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoe	12	19.4	6	50.0	2	16.7	4	33.3
Ice Hockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice Skating Ring	17	27.4	13	76.5	2	11.8	2	11.8
Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	1	1.6	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	2	3.2	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Nature Study Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature Trails	1	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Night Lighting	6	9.7	5	83.3	1	16.7	..	..
Outdoor Theater	1	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Pavilion	1	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Picnic Facilities	26	41.9	19	73.1	..	..	7	26.9
Pistol Ranges	1	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Playground--Children	37	59.7	9	24.3	25	67.6	3	8.1
Public Rest Rooms	16	25.8	11	68.8	1	6.3	4	25.0
Putting Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Race Track	4	6.5	1	25.0	3	75.0	..	..



TABLE 13--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	2	3.2	1	50.0	1	50.0	..	..
Rifle Range	2	3.2	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Roller Skating	10	16.1	5	50.0	4	40.0	1	10.0
Sand Boxes	7	11.3	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Senior Citizen Center	2	3.2	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shelter--Open	3	4.8	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shuffleboard	3	4.8	..	..	3	100.0	..	..
Skeet Shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skiing Area	2	3.2	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Sledding	4	6.5	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Soccer	7	11.3	..	..	7	100.0	..	..
Softball	54	87.1	14	25.9	30	55.6	10	18.5
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stadium	2	3.2	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Stage	14	22.6	2	14.3	10	71.4	2	13.3
Swimming Beach	5	8.1	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Swimming Pool	5	8.1	..	..	..	..	5	100.0
Teen Center	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennis	7	11.3	5	71.4	2	28.6	..	..
Tetherball	4	6.5	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Toboggan Slope	1	1.6	..	..	..	..	1	100.0

TABLE 13--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	6	9.7	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Trampolines	13	21.0	..	..	13	100.0	..	..
Trap Shooting	2	3.2	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Volleyball	26	41.9	..	..	25	96.2	1	3.8
Wading Pool	2	3.2	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Water Skiing	5	8.1	..	..	..	..	5	100.0
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
POPULATION RANGE 251-500

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	9	15.5	9	100.0	..	..	..	..
Arboretums	2	3.4	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Archery Range	4	6.9	..	..	3	75.0	1	25.0
Artificial Ice	1	1.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Badminton	10	17.2	..	..	9	90.0	1	10.0
Bandstand	8	13.8	6	75.0	2	25.0	..	..
Barbeque Pits	8	13.8	6	75.0	..	..	2	25.0
Baseball	54	93.1	26	48.1	22	40.7	6	11.1
Basketball--Outdoor	32	55.2	12	37.5	16	50.0	4	12.5
Basketball--Indoor	47	81.0	9	19.1	38	80.9	..	..
Benches	19	32.8	12	63.2	4	21.1	3	15.8
Bicycle Paths	2	3.4	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	13	22.4	5	38.5	8	61.5	..	..
Boat Ramp or Dock	4	6.9	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Boating	6	10.3	3	50.0	..	..	3	50.0
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 14--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	3	5.2	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Camp--Day	4	6.9	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Camp--Tent	7	12.1	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Camp--Trailer	4	6.9	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Casting Pools	1	1.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	1	1.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Council Rings	1	1.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Curling	4	6.9	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Dance Pavilions	14	24.1	12	85.7	..	..	2	14.3
Diving Pool	5	8.6	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Drag Strip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	12	20.7	12	100.0	..	..	..	..
Fireplaces	14	24.1	14	100.0	..	..	..	..
Fishing	8	13.8	4	50.0	..	..	4	50.0
Fishing Piers	5	8.6	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Flagpoles	40	69.0	16	40.0	18	45.0	6	15.0
Flower Gardens	6	10.3	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Football	18	31.0	2	11.1	16	88.9	..	..
Giant Checkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	7	12.1	2	28.6	..	..	5	71.4
Grand Stand	5	8.6	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0



TABLE 14--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	35	60.3	3	8.6	30	85.7	2	5.7
Handball	3	5.2	..	..	3	100.0	..	..
Hiking Trails -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horseshoe	20	34.5	12	60.0	3	15.0	5	25.0
Ice Hockey	2	3.4	1	50.0	1	50.0	..	..
Ice Skating Ring	21	36.2	20	95.2	1	4.8	..	..
Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	4	6.9	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Nature Study Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature Trails -	1	1.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Night Lighting	13	22.4	8	61.5	3	23.1	2	15.4
Outdoor Theater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pavilion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picnic Facilities	32	55.2	30	93.8	..	..	2	6.3
Pistol Ranges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Playground--Children	54	93.1	13	24.1	37	68.5	4	7.4
Public Rest Rooms	24	41.4	20	83.3	..	..	4	16.7
Putting Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Race Track	4	6.9	4	100.0	..	..	..	..

TABLE 14--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	8	13.8	4	50.0	1	12.5	3	37.5
Rifle Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roller Skating	6	10.3	3	50.0	..	..	3	50.0
Sand Boxes	6	10.3	5	83.3	1	16.7	..	..
Senior Citizen Center	5	8.6	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Shelter--Open	3	5.2	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shuffleboard	5	8.6	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Skeet Shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skiing Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sledding	3	5.2	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Soccer	5	8.6	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Softball	39	67.2	14	35.9	20	51.3	5	12.8
Stables	1	1.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Stadium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stage	11	19.0	3	27.3	7	63.6	1	9.1
Swimming Beach	5	8.6	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Swimming Pool	6	10.3	3	50.0	..	..	3	50.0
Teen Center	2	3.4	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Tennis	9	15.5	6	66.7	3	33.3	..	..
Tetherball	10	17.2	..	..	10	100.0	..	..
Toboggan Slope	1	1.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..



TABLE 14--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	4	6.9	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Trampolines	19	32.8	..	..	19	100.0	..	..
Trap Shooting	2	3.4	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Volleyball	27	46.6	1	3.7	26	96.3	..	..
Wading Pool	5	8.6	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Water Skiing	4	6.9	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

71, or 81.5 per cent, of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire.

Table 15 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 501-1,000. Baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, football fields, gymnasiums, ice skating rinks, picnic facilities, children's playgrounds and softball diamonds were the most popular facilities to be found in the cities which responded. Cities in this population group provided 70, or 80.4 per cent, of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire.

Table 16 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 1,001-1,500. Baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, benches, bleachers, drinking fountains, fireplaces, flagpoles, flower gardens, golf courses, gymnasiums, ice skating rinks, night lighting, picnic facilities, playground facilities, public rest rooms, softball diamonds, swimming pools and trampolines were the most popular facilities which this group of cities provided for recreational use. Table 16 also revealed that cities responding in this population group provided 76, or 87.5 per cent, of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire.

Table 17 presented the types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 1,501-3,000. All of the cities in this population range provide indoor basketball courts, football fields, gymnasiums, picnic facilities, children's playgrounds and softball



TABLE 15

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
POPULATION RANGE 501-1,000

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	5	13.5	3	60.0	2	40.0	..	..
Arboretums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archery Range	2	5.4	..	..	1	50.0	1	50.0
Artificial Ice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badminton	7	18.9	1	14.3	6	85.7	..	..
Bandstand	5	13.5	5	100.0	..	..	..	..
Barbeque Pits	10	27.0	9	90.0	..	..	1	10.0
Baseball	34	91.9	16	47.1	10	29.4	8	23.5
Basketball--Outdoor	23	62.2	6	26.1	14	60.9	3	13.0
Basketball--Indoor	33	89.2	7	21.2	21	63.6	5	15.2
Benches	18	48.6	6	33.3	12	66.7	..	..
Bicycle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	16	43.2	7	43.8	7	43.8	2	12.5
Boat Ramp or Dock	1	2.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Boating	3	8.1	..	..	..	..	3	100.0
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0

TABLE 15--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Camp--Day	4	10.8	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Camp--Tent	7	18.9	4	57.1	..	..	3	42.9
Camp--Trailer	7	18.9	4	57.1	..	..	3	42.9
Casting Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	2	5.4	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Council Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dance Pavilions	19	51.4	12	63.2	..	..	7	36.8
Diving Pool	8	21.6	6	75.0	..	..	2	25.0
Drag Strip	1	2.7	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	9	24.3	7	77.8	..	..	2	22.2
Fireplaces	16	43.2	12	75.0	..	..	4	25.0
Fishing	8	21.6	4	50.0	..	..	4	50.0
Fishing Piers	2	5.4	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Flagpoles	34	91.9	14	41.2	14	41.2	6	17.6
Flower Gardens	8	21.6	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0
Football	19	51.4	..	..	19	100.0	..	..
Giant Checkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	9	24.3	2	22.2	1	11.1	6	66.7
Grand Stand	8	21.6	8	100.0	..	..	..	..



TABLE 15--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	34	91.9	3	8.8	31	91.2	..	..
Handball	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hiking Trails	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Horseshoe	13	35.1	8	61.5	2	15.4	3	23.1
Ice Hockey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice Skating Ring	21	56.8	19	90.5	..	..	2	9.5
Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	2	5.4	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Nature Study Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature Trails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Lighting	10	27.0	7	70.0	3	30.0	..	..
Outdoor Theater	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Pavilion	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Picnic Facilities	35	94.6	26	74.3	..	..	9	25.7
Pistol Range	4	10.8	1	25.0	..	..	3	75.0
Playground--Children	37	100.0	15	40.5	22	59.5	..	..
Public Rest Rooms	17	45.9	12	70.6	..	..	5	29.4
Putting Green	1	2.7	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Race Track	4	10.8	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0

TABLE 15--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	2	5.4	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Rifle Range	4	10.8	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Roller Skating	5	13.5	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Sand Boxes	8	21.6	3	37.5	3	37.5	2	25.0
Senior Citizen Center	3	8.1	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Shelter--Open	8	21.6	6	75.0	..	..	2	25.0
Shuffleboard	2	5.4	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Skeet Shooting	2	5.4	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Skiing Area	2	5.4	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Sledding	5	13.5	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Soccer	4	10.8	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Softball	30	81.1	12	40.0	12	40.0	6	20.0
Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stadium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stage	11	29.7	4	36.4	6	54.5	1	9.1
Swimming Beach	4	10.8	2	50.00	..	..	2	50.0
Swimming Pool	9	24.3	7	77.8	..	..	2	22.2
Teen Center	5	13.5	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Tennis	14	37.8	6	42.9	6	42.9	2	14.3
Tetherball	4	10.8	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Toboggan Slope	2	5.4	..	..	..	..	2	100.0



TABLE 15--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	6	16.2	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3
Trampolines	14	37.8	..	..	14	100.0	..	..
Trap Shooting	4	10.8	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Volleyball	17	45.9	2	11.8	15	88.2	..	..
Wading Pool	5	13.5	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Water Skiing	2	5.4	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 16

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
 FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
 ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
 POPULATION RANGE 1,001-1,500

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	4	16.7	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Arboretums	1	4.2	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Archery Range	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial Ice	1	4.2	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Badminton	2	8.3	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Bandstand	6	25.0	5	83.3	..	..	1	16.7
Barbeque Pits	9	37.5	5	55.6	..	..	4	44.4
Baseball	24	100.0	14	58.3	4	16.7	6	25.0
Basketball--Outdoor	14	58.3	4	28.6	10	71.4	..	..
Basketball--Indoor	24	100.0	6	25.0	18	75.0	..	..
Benches	19	79.2	12	63.2	..	..	7	36.8
Bicycle Paths	7	29.2	5	71.4	..	..	2	28.6
Bleachers	14	58.3	6	42.9	8	57.1	..	..
Boat Ramp or Dock	3	12.5	..	..	..	..	3	100.0
Boating	5	20.8	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 16--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities	Owned by City	Owned by School	Owned by Other
Bridle Paths	..	..	..	..
Camp--Day	4	16.7	1	25.0
Camp--Tent	7	29.2	4	57.1
Camp--Trailer	7	29.2	4	57.1
Casting Pools	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	3	12.5	2	66.7
Council Rings	..	..	..	..
Curling	3	12.5	..	..
Dance Pavilions	8	33.3	5	62.5
Diving Pool	9	37.5	5	55.6
Drag Strip	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	15	62.5	8	53.3
Fireplaces	13	54.2	10	76.9
Fishing	6	25.0	4	66.7
Fishing Piers	3	12.5	1	33.3
Flagpoles	20	83.3	12	60.0
Flower Gardens	13	54.2	8	61.5
Football	24	100.0	6	25.0
Giant Checkers	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	13	54.2	7	53.8
Grand Stand	6	25	4	66.7

TABLE 16--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	24	100.0	2	8.3	18	75.0	4	16.7
Handball	5	20.8	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Hiking Trails	2	8.3	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Horseshoe	11	45.8	7	63.6	..	..	4	36.4
Ice Hockey	5	20.8	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Ice Skating Ring	18	75.0	16	88.9	..	..	2	11.1
Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	1	4.2	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	9	37.5	3	33.3	..	..	6	66.7
Nature Study Area	1	4.2	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Nature Trails	1	4.2	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Night Lighting	14	58.3	9	64.3	3	21.4	2	14.3
Outdoor Theater	4	16.7	1	25.0	..	..	3	75.0
Pavilion	2	8.3	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Picnic Facilities	24	100.0	18	75.0	..	..	6	25.0
Pistol Ranges	2	8.3	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Playground--Children	24	100.0	..	..	24	100.0	..	..
Public Rest Rooms	19	79.2	11	57.9	2	10.5	6	31.6
Putting Green	3	12.5	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Race Track	3	12.5	3	100.0	..	..	..	..



TABLE 16--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	7	29.2	6	85.7	..	..	1	14.3
Rifle Range	2	8.3	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Roller Skating	4	16.7	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Sand Boxes	6	25.0	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Senior Citizen Center	10	41.7	5	50.0	..	..	5	50.0
Shelter--Open	6	25.0	5	83.3	..	..	1	16.7
Shuffleboard	3	12.5	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Skeet Shooting	2	8.3	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Skiing Area	3	12.5	1	33.3	..	..	2	66.7
Sledding	4	16.7	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Soccer	1	4.2	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Softball	24	100.0	12	50.0	6	25.0	6	25.0
Stables	1	4.2	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Stadium	1	4.2	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Stage	11	45.8	4	36.4	7	63.6	..	..
Swimming Beach	6	25.0	3	50.0	..	..	3	50.0
Swimming Pool	15	62.5	14	93.3	..	..	1	6.7
Teen Center	6	25.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	4	66.7
Tennis	11	45.8	8	72.7	2	18.2	1	9.1
Tetherball	2	8.3	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Toboggan Slope	3	12.5	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3

TABLE 16--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	6	25.0	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Trampolines	14	58.3	1	7.1	13	92.9	..	..
Trap Shooting	5	20.8	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Volleyball	9	37.5	..	..	9	100.0	..	..
Wading Pool	8	33.3	7	87.5	..	..	1	14.3
Water Skiing	4	16.7	1	25.0	..	..	3	75.0
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 17

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
POPULATION RANGE 1,501-3,000

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	9	40.9	7	77.8	..	..	2	22.2
Arboretums	1	4.5	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Archery Range	7	31.8	2	28.6	2	28.6	3	42.9
Artificial Ice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badminton	4	18.2	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Bandstand	3	13.6	2	66.7	1	33.3	..	..
Barbeque Pits	10	45.5	6	60.0	1	10.0	3	30.0
Baseball	22	100.0	16	72.7	2	9.1	4	18.2
Basketball--Outdoor	15	68.2	6	40.0	8	53.3	1	6.7
Basketball--Indoor	22	100.0	6	27.3	16	72.7	..	..
Benches	11	50.0	11	100.0	..	..	..	..
Bicycle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	15	68.2	9	60.0	4	26.7	2	14.3
Boat Ramp or Dock	4	18.2	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Boating	5	22.7	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Boccie	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	1	4.5	..	..	..	..	1	100.0

TABLE 17--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camp--Day	5	22.7	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Camp--Tent	9	40.9	6	66.7	..	..	3	33.3
Camp--Trailer	12	54.5	9	75.0	..	..	3	25.0
Casting Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	3	13.6	2	66.7	1	33.3	..	..
Council Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curling	2	9.1	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Dance Pavilions	6	27.3	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Diving Pool	14	63.6	14	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drag Strip	1	4.5	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	14	63.6	13	92.9	..	..	1	7.1
Fireplaces	17	77.3	14	82.4	..	..	3	17.6
Fishing	5	22.7	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Fishing Piers	6	27.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3
Flagpoles	9	40.9	6	66.7	3	33.3	..	..
Flower Gardens	9	40.9	6	66.7	3	33.3	..	..
Football	22	100.0	3	13.6	19	86.4	..	..
Giant Checkers	2	9.1	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Golf Courses	17	77.3	8	47.1	..	..	9	52.9
Grand Stand	9	40.9	2	22.2	5	55.6	2	22.2



TABLE 17--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	22	100.0	6	27.3	16	72.7	..	..
Handball	2	9.1	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Hiking Trails	4	18.2	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Horseshoe	14	63.6	9	64.3	..	..	5	35.7
Ice Hockey	5	22.7	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Ice Skating Ring	18	81.8	12	66.7	..	..	6	33.3
Marina	1	4.5	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	3	13.6	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	2	9.1	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Nature Study Area	1	4.5	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Nature Trails	4	18.2	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Night Lighting	6	27.3	5	83.3	1	16.7	..	..
Outdoor Theater	1	4.5	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Pavilion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picnic Facilities	22	100.0	22	100.0	..	..	..	..
Pistol Ranges	4	18.2	1	25.0	..	..	3	75.0
Playground--Children	22	100.0	11	50.0	11	50.0	..	..
Public Rest Rooms	17	77.3	12	70.6	..	..	5	29.4
Putting Green	4	18.2	1	25.0	..	..	3	75.0
Race Track	3	13.6	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3

TABLE 17--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	5	22.7	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
Rifle Range	7	31.8	3	42.9	..	..	4	57.1
Roller Skating	5	22.7	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Sand Boxes	1	4.5	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Senior Citizen Center	6	27.3	2	33.3	..	..	4	67.7
Shelter--Open	4	18.2	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shuffleboard	5	22.7	2	40.0	3	60.0	..	..
Skeet Shooting	4	18.2	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Skiing Area	2	9.1	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Sledding	3	13.6	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Soccer	4	18.2	1	25.0	3	75.0	..	..
Softball	22	100.0	14	63.6	6	27.3	2	9.1
Stables	1	4.5	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Stadium	2	4.5	1	50.0	1	50.0	..	..
Stage	4	18.2	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Swimming Beach	5	22.7	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Swimming Pool	17	77.3	16	94.1	1	5.9	..	..
Teen Center	5	22.7	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Tennis	15	60.2	12	80.0	3	20.0	..	..
Tetherball	2	9.1	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Toboggan Slope	3	13.6	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3



TABLE 17--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	4	18.2	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Trampolines	8	36.4	..	..	8	100.0	..	..
Trap Shooting	4	18.2	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Volleyball	14	63.6	2	14.3	12	85.7	..	..
Wading Pool	17	77.3	16	94.1	1	5.9	..	..
Water Skiing	7	31.8	2	28.6	..	..	5	71.4
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

diamonds.

Table 18 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population range of 3,001-10,000. All of the cities reported that they have 22, or 25.2 per cent of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire. The facilities to be found in all cities of this group include: badminton courts, baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, tent camps, trailer camps, diving pools, drinking fountains, flower gardens, football fields, golf courses, gymnasiums, picnic facilities, children's playgrounds, rest rooms, putting greens, softball diamonds, swimming pools, tennis courts, trampolines, volleyball courts, and wading pools. The cities have available, for recreational use, 78, or 91.5 per cent, of all the facilities listed on the questionnaire.

Table 19 presented types of facilities provided in North Dakota cities according to the population group of 10,001-50,000. There were 38 facilities that were provided by all of the cities responding. They were: archery ranges, baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, benches, bleachers, tent camps, trailer camps, diving pools, drinking fountains, fireplaces, fishing facilities, flagpoles, flower gardens, football fields, golf courses, grand stands, gymnasiums, handball courts, horseshoe courts, ice skating rinks, night lighting, outdoor theaters, pavilions, picnic facilities, children's playgrounds, rest rooms, putting greens, rifle ranges, sand boxes, softball



TABLE 18

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
POPULATION RANGE 3,001-10,000

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arboretums	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Archery Range	2	40.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	..	..
Artificial Ice	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Badminton	5	100.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	..	..
Bandstand	3	60.0	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Barbeque Pits	4	80.0	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Baseball	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	..	..
Basketball--Outdoor	5	100.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	..	..
Basketball--Indoor	5	100.0	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Benches	3	60.0	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Bicycle Paths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	4	80.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	..	..
Boat Ramp or Dock	2	40.0	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Boating	1	20.0	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 18--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	1	20.0	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Camp--Day	4	80.0	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Camp--Tent	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Camp--Trailer	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Casting Pools	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Council Rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curling	2	40.0	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Dance Pavilions	2	40.0	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Diving Pool	5	100.0	5	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drag Strip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Fireplaces	4	80.0	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Fishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing Piers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flagpoles	5	100.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	..	..
Flower Gardens	4	80.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Football	5	100.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	..	..
Giant Checkers	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Grand Stand	3	60.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	..	..



TABLE 18--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	5	100.0	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Handball	4	80.0	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Hiking Trails	2	40.0	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Horseshoe	2	40.0	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Ice Hockey	2	40.0	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Ice Skating Ring	4	80.0	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Marina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Model Airplane Field	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Nature Study Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nature Trails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Lighting	3	60.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	..	..
Outdoor Theater	2	40.0	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Pavilion	2	40.0	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Picnic Facilities	5	100.0	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Pistol Ranges	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Playground--Children	5	100.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	..	..
Public Rest Rooms	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Putting Green	5	100.0	2	40.0	..	..	3	60.0
Race Track	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

100

TABLE 18--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	3	60.0	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Rifle Range	2	40.0	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Roller Skating	2	40.0	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Sand Boxes	2	40.0	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Senior Citizen Center	2	40.0	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shelter--Open	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Shuffleboard	1	20.0	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Skeet Shooting	1	20.0	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Skiing	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Sledding	1	20.0	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Soccer	1	20.0	..	..	1	100.0	..	..
Softball	5	100.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	..	..
Stables	1	20.0	..	..	..	..	1	100.0
Stadium	4	80.0	..	..	4	100.0	..	..
Stage	2	40.0	..	..	2	100.0	..	..
Swimming Beach	4	80.0	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Swimming Pool	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Teen Center	4	80.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Tennis	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	..	..
Tetherball	3	60.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	..	..
Toboggan Slope	3	60.0	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3



TABLE 18--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	3	60.0	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Trampolines	5	100.0	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Trap Shooting	2	40.0	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Volleyball	5	100.0	..	..	5	100.0	..	..
Wading Pool	5	100.0	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Water Skiing	3	60.0	..	..	..	..	3	100.0
Zoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 19

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RECREATION AREAS AND  
 FACILITIES WHICH EXIST IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
 ACCORDING TO CITIES RESPONDING IN  
 POPULATION RANGE 10,001-50,000

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Amusement Park	2	28.6	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Arboretums	1	14.3	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Archery Range	7	100.0	3	42.9	1	14.3	3	42.9
Artificial Ice	2	28.6	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Badminton	7	100.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	..	..
Bandstand	4	57.1	3	75.0	..	..	1	25.0
Barbeque Pits	7	100.0	5	71.4	..	..	2	28.6
Baseball	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Basketball--Outdoor	7	100.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
Basketball--Indoor	7	100.0	..	..	7	100.0	..	..
Benches	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Bicycle Paths	2	28.6	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Bleachers	7	100.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
Boat Ramp or Dock	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Boating	6	85.7	1	16.7	..	..	5	83.3
Boccie Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowling Green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 19--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bridle Paths	4	57.1	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Camp--Day	5	71.4	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Camp--Tent	7	100.0	4	57.1	..	..	3	42.9
Camp--Trailer	7	100.0	4	57.1	..	..	3	42.9
Casting Pools	1	14.3	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Concert Area	4	57.1	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Council Rings	1	14.3	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
Curling	2	28.6	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Dance Pavilions	3	42.9	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Diving Pool	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Drag Strip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking Fountains	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Fireplaces	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Fishing	7	100.0	3	42.9	..	..	4	57.1
Fishing Piers	4	57.1	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Flagpoles	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Flower Gardens	7	100.0	4	57.1	..	..	3	42.9
Football	7	100.0	..	..	7	100.0	..	..
Giant Checkers	2	28.6	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
Golf Courses	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Grand Stand	7	100.0	2	28.6	4	57.1	1	14.3

TABLE 19--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gymnasium	7	100.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	..	..
Handball	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	..	..
Hiking Trails	5	71.4	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Horseshoe	7	100.0	6	42.9	..	..	1	14.3
Ice Hockey	5	71.4	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Ice Skating Ring	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Marina	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Model Airplane Field	3	42.9	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3
Model Boat Pond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Museum	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Nature Study Area	5	71.4	3	60.0	..	..	2	40.0
Nature Trails	4	57.1	2	50.0	..	..	2	50.0
Night Lighting	7	100.0	4	57.1	2	28.6	1	14.3
Outdoor Theater	7	100.0	..	..	..	..	7	100.0
Pavilion	7	100.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	3	42.9
Picnic Facilities	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Pistol Ranges	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Playground--Children	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Public Rest Rooms	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Putting Green	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Race Track	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0



TABLE 19--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Recreation Building	5	71.4	4	80.0	..	..	1	20.0
Rifle Range	7	100.0	2	28.6	..	..	5	71.4
Roller Skating	3	42.9	..	..	..	..	3	100.0
Sand Boxes	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Senior Citizen Center	6	85.7	2	33.3	..	..	4	66.7
Shelter--Open	6	85.7	3	50.0	..	..	3	50.0
Shuffleboard	2	28.6	1	50.0	..	..	1	50.0
Skeet Shooting	6	85.7	1	16.7	..	..	5	83.3
Skiing Area	2	28.6	..	..	..	..	2	100.0
Sledding	5	71.4	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0
Soccer	3	42.9	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
Softball	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Stables	3	42.9	1	33.3	..	..	2	66.7
Stadium	7	100.0	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3
Stage	7	100.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	..	..
Swimming Beach	5	71.4	1	20.0	..	..	4	80.0
Swimming Pool	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Teen Center	4	57.1	4	100.0	..	..	..	..
Tennis	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Tetherball	4	57.1	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
Toboggan Slope	3	42.9	2	66.7	..	..	1	33.3

TABLE 19--Continued

Type of Facility	Total Facilities		Owned by City		Owned by School		Owned by Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tourist Camp	6	85.7	4	66.7	..	..	2	33.3
Trampolines	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	..	..
Trap Shooting	6	85.7	1	16.7	..	..	5	83.3
Volleyball	7	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	..	..
Wading Pool	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..
Water Skiing	4	57.1	..	..	..	..	4	100.0
Zoo	3	42.9	1	33.3	..	..	2	66.7



diamonds, stadiums, stages, swimming pools, tennis courts, trampolines, volleyball courts, and wading pools. Examination of Table 19 revealed that, of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire, the cities in this population range are able to provide nearly 96 per cent of them.

Table 20 presents information on the most popular recreation activity in the cities of North Dakota according to total cities and population ranges. It may be seen that swimming and baseball were the favorite activities by North Dakota citizens. It was interesting to note that baseball was the leading recreation activity in the 75-1,000 population ranges; whereas swimming was most popular in the other population ranges. In addition, swimming seems to be the most popular activity in all the cities which responded to the questionnaire.

Table 21 reveals the cities in North Dakota that are levying a tax for park and recreation operation. Examination of Table 21 shows 42, or 19.5 per cent, of the cities responding levy a tax for recreation. Eighty-one, or 37.6 per cent, of the cities levy a tax for parks. Table 21 shows further that all cities in the largest population range, 10,001-50,000, levy a tax for both recreation and park programs.

The average tax levied for parks in all cities was 5.5 mills; whereas the average tax levied for recreation was 2.4 mills. Further examination of Table 21 reveals that few cities in the lower three population ranges take advantage of the North Dakota Enabling Act of 1947. This act gives the cities the opportunity to levy a tax for the purpose of

TABLE 20

MOST POPULAR RECREATION ACTIVITY IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Most Popular Recreation Activity	Average Number of Persons Utilizing Most Popular Recreation Activity Per Year
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	Swimming	77,453
Population Ranges					
75- 250	108	62	57.4	Baseball	26
251- 500	81	58	71.6	Baseball	33
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	Baseball	65
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	Swimming	450
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	Swimming	722
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	Swimming	2,165
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	Swimming	7,840



TABLE 21

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA LEVYING  
A TAX FOR PARK AND RECREATION OPERATING ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total		Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Number of Cities Levying Tax for Recreation			Number of Cities Levying Tax for Parks		
	Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting		No.	%	Average Tax Mill Levied	No.	%	Average Tax Mill Levied
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	42	19.5	2.4	81	37.6	5.5
Population Ranges									
75- 250	108	62	57.4	3	4.8	1.0	5	8.1	3.2
251- 500	81	58	71.6	1	1.7	2.5	19	32.8	4.0
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	8	21.6	2.5	23	62.2	4.4
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	8	33.3	2.2	24	100.0	6.2
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	12	54.5	2.0	18	81.8	7.0
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	3	60.0	2.5	5	100.0	8.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	2.5	7	100.0	6.0



maintaining and operating a park and recreation program.

An inspection of Table 22 reveals the cities in North Dakota which budget for park and recreation programs according to total cities and population ranges. Approximately 31 per cent of the total cities responding budget an average of \$9,270.00 per year for recreation. Approximately 44 per cent of the total cities responding budget an average of \$21,247.00 per year for parks.

It was interesting to note that 28, or 13.1 per cent, of the cities budget for new land or facilities. The average annual amount budgeted by the total cities for new land or facilities was \$3,600.00.

Table 23 presents the cities in North Dakota that are receiving revenue for parks and recreation from other sources to operate their park and recreation programs. One hundred and ten cities, or 51.1 per cent, of the total cities responding receive revenue from other sources than taxes to operate their park and recreation programs.

Twenty cities, or 18.2 per cent, receive revenue from the American Legion. Sixty-three cities, or 57.3 per cent of the total cities, receive revenue from ticket sales. Ten cities, or 9.1 per cent, of the total cities receive money from the school district, and 17 cities, or 15.5 per cent, of the total cities receive revenue from a cigarette tax.

Examination of Table 23 reveals all of the cities in the two largest population ranges, 3,001-50,000, receive revenue from other sources. More important, all of that revenue is from ticket sales, which consists



TABLE 22

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA BUDGETING FOR PARK AND RECREATION PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities that are Budgeting for Recreation			Cities that are Budgeting for Parks			Cities that are Budgeting for New Land or Facilities		
				No.	%	Average Recreation Budget	No.	%	Average Park Budget	No.	%	Average Amount Budgeted for New Land or Facilities
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	67	31.1	\$ 9,270	105	44.1	\$21,247	28	13.1	\$ 3,600
Population Ranges												
75- 250	108	62	57.4	4	6.5	585	9	14.5	445	3	4.8	200
251- 500	81	58	71.6	10	17.2	700	19	32.8	820	2	3.4	400
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	17	45.9	1,470	23	62.2	2,800	3	8.1	900
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	14	58.3	2,750	24	100.0	4,400	6	25.0	1,200
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	12	54.5	4,650	18	81.8	8,400	7	31.8	2,400
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	3	60.0	13,600	5	100.0	35,850	2	40.0	5,500
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	41,000	7	100.0	96,000	5	71.4	14,600

TABLE 23

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA THAT ARE RECEIVING REVENUE  
FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FROM OTHER SOURCES ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES  
AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That are Receiving Revenue to Operate Their Recreation and Park Programs From Other Sources				Other Sources					
						American Legion		Ticket Sales		School District		Cigarette Tax	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	110	51.1	20	18.2	63	57.3	10	9.1	17	15.5
Population Ranges													
75- 250	108	62	57.4	14	22.6	4	44.4	8	57.1	1	11.1	1	11.1
251- 500	81	58	71.6	28	48.3	8	28.6	10	35.7	4	14.3	6	21.4
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	18	48.6	4	22.2	3	16.7	2	11.1	9	50.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	20	83.3	2	10.0	16	80.0	1	5.0	1	5.0
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	18	81.8	2	11.1	14	77.8	2	11.1	..	..
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	..	..	5	100.0	..	..	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	7	100.0	..	..	..	..



of swimming and golf receipts. It may be seen that the cigarette tax, as a source of revenue for recreation, is utilized by cities of the four population ranges of the least population.

Table 24 shows the cities in North Dakota that have issued bonds for recreation or park facilities according to total cities and population ranges. It is interesting to note that only eight cities, or 3.7 per cent, have issued bonds for park or recreation facilities. The average amount of the bonds issued is \$36,000.00 with the average annual payoff rate of \$3,850.00. Table 24 reveals that only cities in the four largest population ranges have issued bonds for park or recreation facilities.

Table 25 presents the purposes for which bonds were issued according to total cities and population ranges. Three cities in North Dakota, or 37.5 per cent, issued bonds for both recreation buildings and swimming pools. One bond, or 12.5 per cent, of the total bonds issued were made to acquire land or build a park or recreation complex.

Table 26 reveals the cities in North Dakota that maintain financial records or books for their recreation and park programs according to total cities and population ranges. An inspection of Table 26 reveals 136, or 60 per cent, of the total cities responding maintain records or books for their recreation and park programs.

Examination of Table 26 revealed that 79, or 58 per cent, of the cities responding maintain records and books separately for parks and recreation. Twenty-seven, or 19.7 per cent, of the cities responding

TABLE 24

NUMBER, PER CENT, AVERAGE AMOUNT AND PAYOFF RATE OF BONDS CITIES  
IN NORTH DAKOTA HAVE ISSUED FOR RECREATION OR PARK FACILITIES  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities that have Issued Bonds for Parks or Recreation Facilities			
				No.	%	Average Amount	Payoff Rate per Year
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	8	3.7	\$36,000.00	\$3,850.00
Population Ranges							
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	..	..	..	..
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	..	..	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	3	12.5	39,000.00	3,000.00
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	2	9.1	30,000.00	2,400.00
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	1	20.0	40,000.00	4,000.00
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	2	28.6	35,000.00	6,000.00



TABLE 25

## PURPOSE BONDS WERE ISSUED IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES FOR RECREATION OR PARK FACILITIES ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Population Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Purpose Bonds Were Issued							
				Recreation Building		Swimming Pool		Acquire Land		Park and Recreation Complex	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	3	37.5	3	37.5	1	12.5	1	12.5
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
251- 500	81	58	71.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	..	..
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	..	..	2	100.0	..	..	..	..
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	1	50.0	..	..	..	..	1	50.0

TABLE 26

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA THAT MAINTAIN FINANCIAL  
RECORDS AND BOOKS FOR THEIR RECREATION AND PARK PROGRAMS  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES RESPONDING  
AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities That Maintain Financial Records for Parks and Recreation		Parks and Recreation Financial Records are Maintained in the Following City Government Structure					
				No.	%	Maintained Separately for Parks and Recreation		Combined Park and Recreation Program		Included in Over- all City Accounting	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	136	60.0	79	58.0	27	19.7	30	22.3
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	26	41.9	11	42.3	..	..	15	57.7
251- 500	81	58	71.6	23	39.7	11	47.8	6	26.1	6	26.1
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	29	78.4	14	48.3	10	34.5	5	17.2
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	24	100.0	18	75.0	4	16.7	2	8.3
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	22	100.0	13	59.1	7	31.8	2	9.1
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	5	100.0	..	..	..	..
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	..	..	..	..



combine the financial records for parks and recreation. Whereas, 30, or 22.3 per cent, of the cities include the financial records and books for parks and recreation in the overall city accounting.

Table 27 presents information concerning North Dakota cities which have had a recent financial audit of their recreation and park operation according to total cities and population ranges. Table 27 shows that 74, or 34.4 per cent, of the responding cities have had a recent audit of their park and recreation financial operation. Further examination of Table 27 shows that all financial audits conducted were favorable.

Table 28 reveals the number and per cent of cities in North Dakota that have received a federal grant through the outdoor recreation agency according to total cities and population ranges. Forty-two, or 19.4 per cent, of the total cities responding have received federal grants for outdoor recreation purposes. The average amount of the federal grants for the total cities responding is \$32,786.00.

Cities in the largest population range, 10,001-50,000, have received more grants than any of the other cities in any other population range. The average amount of the federal grant for grants received by this same population range is \$114,870.00.

Table 29 lists the purposes for which the federal grants received by cities in North Dakota were used. Twenty-one, or 50 per cent, of the grants were granted for the purpose of building outdoor recreation-park complexes. Twelve, or 28.6 per cent, of the cities in North Dakota

TABLE 27

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA THAT HAVE HAD A  
RECENT FINANCIAL AUDIT OF THEIR RECREATION AND PARK OPERATION  
ACCORDING TO TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities that have had a Recent Financial Audit of Their Recreation and Park Operation		
				No.	%	Per Cent of Audits that were Favorable
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	74	34.4	100.0
Population Ranges						
75- 250	108	62	57.4	6	9.7	100.0
251- 500	81	58	71.6	9	15.5	100.0
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	8	21.6	100.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	21	87.5	100.0
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	18	81.8	100.0
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	100.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	7	100.0	100.0



TABLE 29

NUMBER, PER CENT AND TYPE OF PROJECTS FEDERAL GRANTS WERE  
APPROVED FOR IN NORTH DAKOTA CITIES ACCORDING TO  
TOTAL CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Federal Grants were Approved for the Following Type of Projects							
				Recreation Complex		Swimming Pool		Golf Course		Park Complex	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	4	9.5	12	28.6	5	11.9	21	50.0
Population Ranges											
75- 250	108	62	57.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	100.0
251- 500	81	58	71.6	..	..	1	16.7	..	..	5	83.3
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	6	60.0	..	..	1	10.0	3	30.0
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	3	50.0	..	..	1	16.7	2	33.3
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	2	25.0	2	40.0	1	12.5	5	62.5
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	1	20.0	2	40.0	..	..	2	40.0
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	..	..	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0

used their grants to construct swimming pools. Five, or 11.9 per cent, of the cities constructed golf courses with their grants. Nearly 10 per cent of the cities in North Dakota utilized their grant to build a recreation complex.



TABLE 28

NUMBER, PER CENT AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL GRANTS CITIES  
IN NORTH DAKOTA HAVE RECEIVED ACCORDING TO TOTAL  
CITIES AND POPULATION RANGES

Total Cities and Popula- tion Ranges	Total Cities in Population Range	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Cities Reporting	Cities that have Received Federal Grants for Recreation		
				No.	%	Average Amount of Federal Grant
Total Cities	290	215	74.1	42	19.4	\$32,786.00
Population Ranges						
75- 250	108	62	57.4	3	4.8	2,034.00
251- 500	81	58	71.6	6	10.3	24,708.00
501- 1,000	43	37	86.0	10	27.0	18,818.00
1,001- 1,500	24	24	100.0	6	24.0	16,354.00
1,501- 3,000	28	22	78.6	8	36.4	25,034.00
3,001-10,000	6	5	83.3	5	100.0	27,685.00
10,001-50,000	7	7	100.0	4	57.1	114,870.00

## CHAPTER IV

### DISCUSSION

The writer felt the study revealed many interesting facts about the status of recreation and parks in North Dakota. The specific information was helpful and could readily be used to substantiate theories about existent situations within the state. The questionnaire seemed to be adequate in most aspects. It covered the areas and factors in which the writer was interested. There were no returns that had to be discarded because of poor questions. The writer recognized that many factors in recreation and parks still need to be studied in North Dakota. However, the data, revealed by this study, should provide a basis for a great deal of thought, study and action by the citizens of North Dakota.

On the whole, it would seem that most of the cities in North Dakota have some form of organized recreation for its citizens. However, the lack of qualified recreation personnel in the cities of North Dakota has seemed to discourage the utilization of the unlimited recreation potential North Dakota cities possess. This may be a reason why many areas of recreational opportunities in our cities remain virgin and unutilized.



It was gratifying to note that approximately 80 per cent of the total cities responding have some form of an organized recreation program for their citizens. It was not so gratifying, however, to learn that only 46 per cent of the cities responding have utilized the North Dakota Recreation Enabling Act of 1947. This act was made over 20 years ago and authorizes a city to levy a tax for the operation of a recreation program. It would be difficult to give reasons for failure to do so.

Cities, which have not utilized the Recreation Enabling Act, have used other sources as a method of financing their recreation program. However, this method is rather inconsistent and unreliable. Perhaps it should only be used to supplement the recreation tax base rather than be the sole source of revenue.

If the goal of every city in North Dakota is the best recreation program possible for its citizens, then they must take advantage of every opportunity in recreation to better themselves. For example, adequate leadership in recreation seems to be lacking in most North Dakota cities. Perhaps the cities have not taken advantage of all qualified personnel in their city. It would be a rare city that was devoid of gifted individuals in various activities. These people could well enhance recreation and park programs in the cities.

Less than three per cent of the total cities responding reported full-time recreation directors. Not one city reported a part-time recreation director. If cities in North Dakota cannot find it financially

feasible to employ a full-time director, perhaps they should explore other avenues to obtain a part-time person. Perhaps two or three cities could combine efforts and money to secure a recreation leader to serve more than one city.

Approximately 25 per cent of the cities responding employed part-time summer recreation personnel. Most of these personnel were employed to direct baseball and/or swimming programs. These part-time personnel were specialists rather than well-rounded, diversified recreation directors. The survey revealed that the most popular recreational activities in North Dakota cities were baseball and swimming. Were they the most popular because there was no other activity available? Were they the most popular because specialists directed them and offered nothing else in the program?

It was the writer's opinion that qualified personnel would greatly enhance programs in parks and recreation. However, few recreation leaders are available in the state of North Dakota. A review of North Dakota college and university catalogues reveals no undergraduate major or minor offered in recreation. Therefore qualified leadership has to come from other states.

Cities in North Dakota responding to the questionnaire were able to check a total of 86 facilities available for recreational use. Yet, many cities provided less than half of the 87 facilities listed on the questionnaire. A more diversified recreation program should be the goal



of all cities operating a recreation program for its citizens. More facilities could help a city reach this goal.

Less than half of the responding cities in North Dakota have utilized the park board or recreation commission as a governing body to organize and administer recreation and park programs. It is the writer's opinion that all cities in North Dakota should have some form of government to organize and administer programs, personnel and finance. A few of the cities have both a park board and recreation commission. The majority of cities have organized a park board to administer both the park and recreation programs.

It was most gratifying to note that nearly 20 per cent of the cities responding have received a federal grant to construct a recreation facility in the city. These grants have averaged nearly \$33,000.00. All cities in North Dakota may apply for and receive such a grant. Perhaps the other cities have not applied because they lack information or ambition. If qualified recreation personnel were available in each city of North Dakota, this opportunity for potential money would perhaps be investigated.

The major emphasis of this survey was concerned with the status of programs, finance, leadership and administration in recreation. Glaring omissions and inadequacies in North Dakota recreation and parks became apparent as the data was analyzed and status revealed. The writer felt so many of these problems could be solved through and by

qualified recreation leaders. Perhaps few North Dakota citizens realize the contributions such persons could make in recreation. Perhaps few citizens realize professional preparation is available in some schools for the interested. There are no state laws requiring degrees or special courses for the recreation directors now employed in our cities. No college or university in North Dakota offers this preparation. It is the feeling of the writer (and as a citizen interested in the welfare of recreation in the cities of North Dakota) that the first step is to provide opportunities for professional preparation in recreation for our young men and women. Perhaps this would partially solve the problem and so supply our North Dakota cities with well qualified recreation directors.



## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was planned to survey and analyze the status of recreation and parks in North Dakota cities. It was hypothesized that such information would be of value to personnel that administer programs of recreation and parks and to college instructors that teach academic classes in the field of health, physical education and recreation.

#### Summary of the Study

The approach to the problem included the following steps:

1. A review of the literature concerning history and development of recreation nationally and state-wide was made. This review was concerned chiefly with recreation past and present in the United States. Studies made on recreation concerning the state of North Dakota were of particular interest to the writer and his study.
2. From the literature reviewed lists were formulated to cover aspects of the operating of a quality recreation and park

program.

3. From the formulated list of administrative practices and procedures in conducting a well-rounded recreation and park program, an objective, check-list type of questionnaire was developed. This list was edited and categorized into specific easily interpreted tables and questions on general information, park and recreation responsibilities, recreation and park programs and services, park and recreation areas and facilities, park and recreation finance and business matters. This questionnaire constituted the method whereby data were secured from the cities surveyed.
4. The questionnaire with a letter of transmittal was sent to all cities in North Dakota in the population range of 75-50,000 of which there were 290 cities. It was determined by the writer that cities with a population of less than 75 people would be of little value in the study. The listings of the cities in North Dakota were identified from the 1968 North Dakota League of Municipalities Directory. It listed the name of the city, population, city officials, and form of city government.
5. The question and letter of transmittal were sent out and returned between the dates of May 10, 1968 and June 15, 1968.



6. Responses were organized in various ways in an attempt to reveal significant relationships and comparisons. Factors that were given consideration included cities grouped into seven population ranges, ownership of facilities, age classifications and financial distributions.

#### Findings of the Study

The analysis and interpretation of the data collected in this survey reveal the following findings:

1. The defined population was geographically representative of the total population of the cities in North Dakota. There was a total response to the questionnaire of 74.1 per cent, and responses were received from cities of every county in the state.
2. The range of population of cities that responded to the questionnaire was very large. It ranged from a low of a city (Regan) with a population of 75 to a high of 50,000 population (Fargo). More than half of the responses came from cities with a population under 500.
3. All cities that responded to the questionnaire have been incorporated as official cities in the state of North Dakota. Most of the official populations given on the responses were from the 1960 census. A small percentage of the cities

responding have had a more recent census taken. However, those cities were located in the higher population ranges.

4. Nearly all the cities responding have some form of recreation for the citizens of their city. If a city did not utilize the Recreation Enabling Act of 1947 to levy a tax upon their citizens to operate their recreation and park programs, then civic organizations became responsible. These organizations provided the financial and organizational aids necessary for a recreation program.
5. Approximately seven categories of recreation programs and services were offered in various cities of North Dakota. Athletic sports and dancing were the programs most generally provided.
6. Most of the recreation programs were provided during the three summer months (June, July, August). Most of the part-time personnel were from city school systems and available at that time.
7. Recreation programs provided for the mentally retarded and handicapped were at a minimum in the cities of North Dakota. Less than three per cent of the total cities responding offer these types of programs.
8. Only six cities in North Dakota employ a full-time year around recreation director. Only cities with a population



- of 10,000, or more, employ a full-time recreation director.
9. Approximately 25 per cent of the total cities responding employ some type of part-time recreation personnel during the summer months. Summer recreation directors, baseball directors, swimming pool managers and lifeguards seem to be the personnel most frequently hired in the cities of North Dakota.
  10. There were 87 different types of recreational facilities listed on the questionnaire sent to the cities in North Dakota. Cities in North Dakota have facilities in 86 of them: the only recreation facility which seems to be missing in North Dakota is a bocce court. Baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, softball diamonds, swimming pools, gymnasiums, children's playgrounds, picnic facilities, ice skating rinks and volleyball courts seem to be the recreational facilities which most of the cities provided in their cities.
  11. Baseball and swimming were the two recreational activities that were the most popular in the cities of North Dakota. The cities in the lower population ranges selected baseball as their most popular recreational activity. Cities of the largest population ranges selected swimming as their most popular recreational activity.

Approximately 77,000 persons utilize North Dakota's swimming facilities during the year.

12. Nearly 20 per cent of the cities in North Dakota levy a tax for recreation, while approximately 38 per cent of the cities levy a tax for the operation of their parks. A little over 51 per cent of the cities in North Dakota receive revenue to operate their recreation and park program from other sources. Approximately 18 per cent of the cities, that receive revenue from other sources, receive money from the American Legion.
13. A small percentage of the cities in North Dakota have utilized issuing of bonds as a method of financing the acquisition of land or the constructing of some form of recreation and/or park facility. Approximately four per cent of the cities in North Dakota have issued bonds for recreational purposes. The average amount of the bonds issued was \$36,000.00.
14. Sixty per cent of the total cities responding maintain financial records and books for the operation of the recreation and park programs. Most of the cities maintain separate financial records for parks and recreation. Approximately 22 per cent of the cities responding include the financial records and books in the overall



city accounting system.

15. Nearly 20 per cent of the cities in North Dakota, according to the total response, have participated in federal grants for outdoor recreation facilities. Grants have been given to cities in North Dakota to construct recreation complexes, park complexes, swimming pools, golf courses and acquisition of land for future recreation and park development. The amount of the average grant allowed to cities in North Dakota has been \$32,786.00.

### Conclusions

From the findings of this study the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Approximately half of the cities responding have some form of government structure which organizes and administers recreation and park programs.
2. Nearly all cities responding have some form of recreation for the citizens of their city. However, most of the recreational programs are provided for the younger citizens, rather than the adult, during the summer months.
3. Nearly all the responding North Dakota cities rely on part-time recreation personnel to direct their programs. Only cities in the highest population range have full-time

recreation directors.

4. The facilities which were commonly provided in all population ranges included baseball diamonds, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, picnic facilities, swimming pools, gymnasiums, softball diamonds and children's playgrounds.
5. Cities that have park boards and/or recreation commissions also levy taxes to operate recreational programs. Cities which have no park board or recreation commission seek other sources of revenue to operate the programs.
6. Few cities in North Dakota have issued bonds for recreation or park purposes, but nearly 20 per cent of the cities responding have applied for and received financial aid from federal grants for the same purpose.

#### Recommendations

The following recommendations are made relative to this study:

1. It is recommended that further investigation be made to discover the characteristics other than leadership, revenue, governmental structure, and facilities that are essential for a successful recreation and park program in North Dakota cities.
2. It is recommended that further study and research in recreation be undertaken relative to the following topics:



- a. Utilization of recreation potential in North Dakota cities from September to May.
  - b. Specific recreation programs for the adults and the handicapped in North Dakota.
  - c. Ways to utilize all existing recreation facilities through organized programs in North Dakota cities.
  - d. Specific financial procedures which would aid all cities in better utilization of recreation revenues.
  - e. The effectiveness of a comprehensive recreation leadership recruitment program over a period of years and its success in securing both quality and quantity of women and men to direct recreation programs.
3. It is recommended that the University of North Dakota and/or other state colleges provide a major and minor program in the field of recreation.
  4. It is recommended that two or more small cities consider the employment of one recreation director to organize and administer in the cities involved.
  5. It is recommended that all cities in the state consider formal organization of park and recreation boards so that the enabling legislation in North Dakota to levy taxes may be utilized.

6. It is highly recommended that park boards and school boards cooperate and coordinate efforts to provide recreation for the citizens of the community.



## APPROVED AND COMPLETED PROJECTS

NAME OF PROJECT	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Grant-in-Aid	SORA and/or State Depts.	Local	Total Cost
Epping Park	\$ 1,650	\$	\$ 1,650	\$ 3,300
Tongue River Acquisition	13,800	13,800		27,600
Fort Ransom Acquisition	3,750	3,750		7,500
Bismarck Golf & Recreation Complex	173,980		173,980	347,960
Turtle Mountain Acquisition	54,375	54,375		108,750
Colt Dam at Beulah	22,227	22,227		44,434
Rolette Pool	21,400		21,400	42,800
Drayton Pool	30,000		30,000	60,000
Rolla Pool	40,000		40,000	80,000
Devils Lake Pool	83,650		83,650	167,300
Turtle River Pool	75,000	75,000		150,000
Wahpeton Park	2,285		2,285	4,570
Tioga Pool	37,500		37,500	75,000
New England Golf Course	7,000		7,000	14,000
Belfield Pool	25,000		25,000	50,000
Fargo Southwest Park Acquisition	9,844		9,844	19,688
Crystal Dam	34,411	34,411		68,822
Lidgerwood Park and Pool	19,250		19,250	38,500
McGregor Dam	48,600	48,600		97,200
Metigoshe State Park	45,000	45,000		90,000
State Hospital Pool	50,000	50,000		100,000
Columbus Golf Course	4,463		4,463	8,926
Minot Souris Valley Golf	85,000		85,000	170,000
Southwest Fargo Park	14,382		14,382	28,764
Powers Lake Boat Dock	3,332		3,332	6,664
Beach Park	877		877	1,754
Homme Dam Recreation Area	4,750		4,750	8,150

## APPROVED AND COMPLETED PROJECTS (Continued)

NAME OF PROJECT	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Grant-in-Aid	SORA and/or State Depts.	Local	Total Cost
New Rockford Park	\$ 8,000	\$	\$ 8,000	\$ 16,000
Clausen Springs Park-Kathryn	66,775	66,775		133,550
Sakakawea State Park	29,900	29,900		58,800
Pembina State Park	7,500	7,500		15,000
Finley Pool	31,610		31,610	63,220
Mayville Golf Course	40,500		40,500	81,000
Writing Rock State Park	1,688	1,688		3,376
Arthur Tennis Court	1,500		1,500	3,000
Lake Hiawatha - Sykeston	2,463		2,463	4,926
Silver Lake Dam near Rutland	15,000	15,000		30,000
Regent City Park	4,000		4,000	8,000
DeMores State Park	9,590	9,590		19,180
Queen City Dam - Dickinson	41,000	41,000		82,000
Kindred Pool	21,000		21,000	42,000
Williston Park Complex	49,000		49,000	98,000
Wahpeton Softball Area	4,212		4,212	8,424
Milnor Swimming Pool	17,725		17,725	35,450
Fort Lincoln State Park Acquisition	16,500	16,500		33,000
TOTALS	\$1,279,489	\$535,116	\$744,373	\$2,558,978

## PENDING APPLICATIONS

Casselton City Park	\$ 15,000	\$	\$ 15,000	\$ 30,000
Stutsman County Boat Ramps	4,750		4,750	4,750
Carrington Park	6,298		6,298	12,596
Walhalla State Park	9,915	9,915		19,830
Northgate Dam	60,000	60,000		120,000
Napoleon City Park	2,000		2,000	4,000
Mohall City Park	2,200		2,200	4,400
TOTALS	\$ 100,163	\$ 69,915	\$ 30,248	\$ 199,926



## PROJECTS APPROVED AND TO BE COMPLETED

NAME OF PROJECT	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Grant-in-Aid	SORA and/or State Depts.	Local	Total Cost
Turtle Mountain Rec. Forest	\$ 17,863	\$ 17,863	\$	\$ 35,726
Steele Roadside Park	1,250		1,250	2,500
Golden Lake	55,500	55,500		111,000
Fargo Southwest Park	127,275		127,275	254,350
Buffalo Lake - Esmond	78,828	78,828		157,656
Armourdale Dam	10,925		10,925	21,850
Harvey Dam	60,000	60,000		120,000
Augustadt Dam	8,825		8,825	17,650
Kulm Dam - LaMoure Co.	29,840	19,480		59,680
Makoti Park	2,000		2,000	4,000
Kulm Swimming Pool	27,560		27,560	55,120
Bottineau Park	11,773		11,773	23,546
Park River Swimming Pool	38,400		38,400	76,800
Sheep Creek Dam	80,665	80,665		161,330
Velva Park	6,000		6,000	12,000
Bowman Park and Pool	3,500		3,500	7,000
Big Coulee Dam at Bisbee	50,726	50,726		101,452
Fort Buford Park	5,500	5,500		11,000
Sawyer Park	3,493		3,493	6,986
Whitestone Hill Park	5,725	5,725		11,450
Dickinson Tennis Courts	7,277		7,277	14,554
State Parks Planning	3,800	3,800		7,600
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 636,725</b>	<b>\$388,447</b>	<b>\$248,278</b>	<b>\$1,273,450</b>

## APPROVED PROJECT AMENDMENTS

Kindred Pool	\$ 2,568.00	\$	\$ 2,568.00	\$ 5,136.00
Regent Recreation Area	1,000.00		1,000.00	2,000.00
Finley Pool	550.00		550.00	1,100.00
State Hospital Pool	18,000.00	18,000.00		36,000.00
Lidgerwood Pool and Golf	300.00		300.00	600.00
Souris Valley - Minot	19,772.00		19,772.00	39,544.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$42,190.00</b>	<b>\$18,000.00</b>	<b>\$24,190.00</b>	<b>\$84,380.00</b>

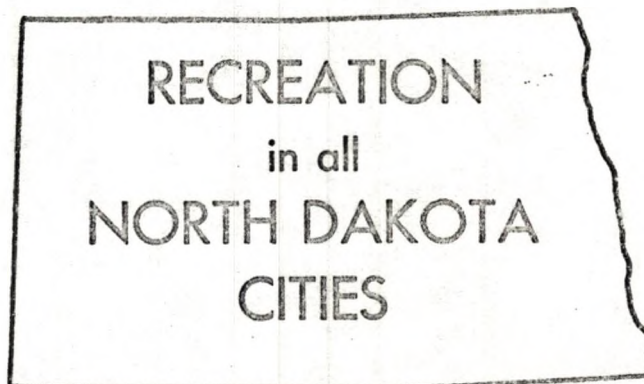
## PENDING PROJECT AMENDMENTS

Big Coulee Dam	\$ 3,534.00	\$	\$ 3,534.00	\$ 7,068.00
Williston Recreation Complex	23,138.00		23,138.00	46,276.00
Clausen Springs	7,078.00	7,078.00		14,156.00
Lidgerwood Pool and Golf	11,600.00		11,600.00	23,200.00
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$45,350.00</b>	<b>\$ 7,078.00</b>	<b>\$38,272.00</b>	<b>\$90,700.00</b>

APPENDIX B



1. NAME OF CITY	2. COUNTY	3. CITY POPULATION
4. DEPARTMENT REPORTING		5. PERSON REPORTING



Please Complete and Return to:

BOB JOHNSON  
Assistant Director  
Division of Continuing Education  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, North Dakota

BY MAY 20, 1968

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

I. PARKS AND RECREATION RESPONSIBILITY: Indicate with an "X" the type of government structure in your city to show who is responsible for your parks and recreation programs.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PARK BOARD  | <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION COMMISSION  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION PROGRAM IS DIRECTED BY MAYOR OR CITY COUNCIL | <input type="checkbox"/> MAYOR APPOINTS PERSONS OR GROUPS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECREATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> THERE IS NO PARK PROGRAM                                | <input type="checkbox"/> THERE IS NO RECREATION PROGRAM   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: (Explain) _____                                  |   |

II. RECREATION PROGRAMS AND SERVICES: Use "X's" to show the programs and services in recreation that are provided in your city, the age level of persons the programs are geared for, and the season when programs are available.

PROGRAM OR SERVICE	AGE GROUPING			SEASON	
	Children 1-12	Teenager 13-21	Adult 22-	SUMMER June-August	OFF-SEASON Sept.-May
ARTS AND CRAFTS					
DANCING					
ATHLETIC SPORTS					
GAMES					
SWIMMING LESSONS					
DRAMATICS & MUSIC					
GYMNASTICS & EXERCISES					

Does your city have special recreation programs and services for physically handicapped persons? \_\_\_\_\_

For mentally retarded? \_\_\_\_\_

Does your city employ a full time recreation director? \_\_\_\_\_

List briefly the title, responsibilities and approximate salary of any part-time recreation personnel you may employ. (Include life guards, pool managers, playground supervisors, etc.)

JOB TITLE	GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	APPROXIMATE SALARY RANGE



III. PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES: Indicate which facilities are available in your city, and type of ownership, by placing an "X" in the proper column.

TYPE OF FACILITY	OWNED BY			TYPE OF FACILITY	OWNED BY		
	City	School	Other		City	School	Other
AMUSEMENT PARK				ICE SKATING RING			
ARBORETUMS				MARINA			
ARCHERY RANGE				MODEL AIRPLANE FIELD			
ARTIFICIAL ICE				MODEL BOAT POND			
BADMINTON				MUSEUM			
BANDSTAND				NATURE STUDY AREA			
BARBEQUE PITS				NATURE TRAILS			
BASEBALL				NIGHT LIGHTING			
BASKETBALL—Outdoor				OUTDOOR THEATER			
BASKETBALL—Indoor				PAVILION			
BENCHES				PICNIC FACILITIES			
BICYCLE PATHS				PISTOL RANGES			
BLEACHERS				PLAYGROUND, CHILDREN			
BOAT RAMP OR DOCK				PUBLIC REST ROOMS			
BOATING				PUTTING GREEN			
BOCCIE COURT				RACE TRACK			
BOWLING GREEN				RECREATION BUILDING			
BRIDLE PATHS				RIFLE RANGE			
CAMP . . . DAY				ROLLER SKATING			
CAMP . . . TENT				SAND BOXES			
CAMP . . . TRAILER				SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER			
CASTING POOLS				SHELTER—OPEN			
CONCERT AREA				SHUFFLEBOARD			
COUNCIL RINGS				SKEET SHOOTING			
CURLING				SKIING AREA			
DANCE PAVILIONS				SLEDDING			
DIVING POOL				SOCCER			
DRAG STRIP				SOFTBALL			
DRINKING FOUNTAINS				STABLES			
FIREPLACES				STADIUM			
FISHING				STAGE			
FISHING PIERS				SWIMMING BEACH			
FLAGPOLES				SWIMMING POOL			
FLOWER GARDENS				TEEN CENTER			
FOOTBALL				TENNIS			
GIANT CHECKERS				TETHERBALL			
GOLF COURSES				TOBOGGAN SLOPE			
GRAND STAND				TOURIST CAMP			
GYMNASIUM				TRAMPOLINES			
HANDBALL				TRAP SHOOTING			
HIKING TRAILS				VOLLEYBALL			
HORSESHOE				WADING POOL			
ICE HOCKEY				WATER SKIING			
				ZOO			

What is the most popular recreation activity in your city? \_\_\_\_\_

How many persons do you estimate take part in that activity each year? \_\_\_\_\_



IV. FINANCE AND BUSINESS MATTERS

REVENUE:

1. How many mills does your city levy for parks? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many mills does your city levy for recreation? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the recreation levy separate from the parks levy? \_\_\_\_\_

BUDGET:

1. What is your estimated annual budget for parks? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is your estimated annual budget for recreation? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Estimated annual parks budget for operation and maintenance \$ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Estimated annual budget for new land or new facilities \$ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Estimated annual budget for debt retirement, etc. \$ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Estimated annual receipts from sources other than tax levy
  - Source \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - Source \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - Source \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

BONDS:

1. Has your city issued bonds for parks or recreation purposes? \_\_\_\_\_  
 When \_\_\_\_\_, AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_, PAYOFF RATES \_\_\_\_\_ /yr.  
 Purpose \_\_\_\_\_

BOOKS AND RECORDS:

1. Are financial records:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Maintained separately for parks?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Maintained separately for recreation?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Combined for Parks and Recreation?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Maintained as part of overall city accounting?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have books and records for parks and/or recreation undergone an examination by State Examiner's Office?  
 (YES)  (NO)   
 Were results of such examination favorable? (YES)  (NO)

GRANTS:

- Has your city received a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation grant for a project? \_\_\_\_\_
- If so, what type of project? \_\_\_\_\_
- Amount of the federal grant? \_\_\_\_\_ Project completion date \_\_\_\_\_





# The University of North Dakota

GRAND FORKS 58201

GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION

May 10, 1968

Dear Athletic Director:

During the past school year our Division of Continuing Education has been emphasizing RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA. Just recently we have conducted four state-wide short-course programs for interested adults in future planning of RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA. RECREATION is just in its infancy in North Dakota. The enclosed questionnaire is very vital to the future of RECREATION in all North Dakota Communities.

You may ask, why is this questionnaire sent to me? The reasons are simple.

There are just six full-time Recreation Directors in the state of North Dakota. This means that the most knowledgeable person in any given North Dakota Community as far as RECREATION AND PARKS are concerned is the High School Athletic Director, who has a background in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Two-thirds of this questionnaire you will be able to answer by your general observation. The last page you may need help from your City Auditor, Park Board President, or Mayor.

May I introduce this questionnaire to you?

The purpose of this survey is to determine the status of city parks and recreation programs in NORTH DAKOTA, and to provide guidance for cities in their future programs.

Your answers on this questionnaire are vital to our survey. This is the first step towards planning the future. To find out where we should go it is first necessary to find out where we have been. To determine what will be successful in the future it is necessary to know what did and what did not work in the past.

I hope you will take a few minutes from your busy schedule to complete this questionnaire and to mail it to me in the enclosed postage-free envelope.

As soon as results of the survey have been compiled I will send a copy to you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

*Bob "Goose" Johnson*

Bob "Goose" Johnson  
Assistant Director  
Division of Continuing Education  
University of North Dakota

APPENDIX D



# The University of North Dakota

GRAND FORKS 58201

May 20, 1968

Dear Athletic Director:

About ten days ago you received from our office a questionnaire pertaining to recreation information about your city.

I sighted in my cover letter that you were receiving this because Athletic Directors were generally the most knowledgeable person in any North Dakota city as far as recreation is concerned. Athletic Directors usually have an insight and a keen interest in the future of RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

As of this date our office has received 110 returned questionnaires out of a possible 290, to make this survey successful and beneficial to the future planning of recreation in North Dakota, we should have the results of all 290 cities in North Dakota.

Our Division of Continuing Education has made some progress this past year in promoting and stimulating interest of RECREATION in North Dakota by conducting four Short-Course Programs. I am enclosing a brochure for your personal file. Through the return and analyzing of the questionnaires we plan on accomplishing two more goals.

1. Putting pressure on the Board of Higher Education to allow our two Universities to offer a Under-graduate Major and a Graduate Minor in the field of Recreation.
2. To encourage more emphasis in RECREATION in our state through: Workshops, Short-Course Programs, In-Service Training Programs, etc.

I hope you will take a few minutes from your busy schedule to complete this questionnaite and be an important asset in the over-all planning of the FUTURE OF RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Sincerely yours,

*Bob "Goose" Johnson*

Bob "Goose" Johnson  
Assistant Director  
Division of Continuing Education  
University of North Dakota

p.s. I know some of you are moving to a new position and city next year and have not returned your questionnaire for that reason. I want to emphasize that by completing this questionnaire, you will be sent the results of the survey, plus a copy of a published booklet on, "Recreation Potential in North Dakota", that will be coming off the press next fall. Also, you will be on our mailing list for future planning.

APPENDIX E



# The University of North Dakota

GRAND FORKS 58201

May 28, 1968

Dear City Clerk or Auditor:

May I introduce this questionnaire to you?

The purpose of this survey is to determine the status of city parks and recreation programs in NORTH DAKOTA, and to provide guidance for cities in their future programs.

Your answers on this questionnaire are vital to our survey. This is the first step towards planning the future. To find out where we should go it is first necessary to find out where we have been. To determine what will be successful in the future it is necessary to know what did and what did not work in the past.

During the past school year our Division of Continuing Education has been emphasizing RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA. Just recently we have conducted four state-wide short-course programs for interested adults in future planning of RECREATION IN NORTH DAKOTA. RECREATION is just in its infancy in North Dakota. The enclosed questionnaire is very vital to the future of RECREATION in all North Dakota communities.

Size and population of your city makes no difference in this questionnaire.  
We need results of the survey of all cities, population 110 or 50,000.

I hope you will take a few minutes from your busy schedule to complete this questionnaire and to mail it to me in the enclosed postage-free envelope.

As soon as results of the survey have been compiled I will send a copy to you for your personal file.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Bob Johnson  
Assistant Director  
Division of Continuing Education  
University of North Dakota

APPENDIX F



CITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE  
 ACCORDING TO NAME, COUNTY AND POPULATION

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Regan	Burleigh	75
Pillsbury	Barnes	76
Cathay	Wells	89
Grace City	Foster	92
South Heart	Stark	98
Lefor	Stark	98
Mandaree	McKenzie	100
Forbes	Dickey	100
Buchanan	Stutsman	104
Calvin	Cavalier	104
Braddock	Emmons	115
Argusville	Cass	118
Rogers	Barnes	119
Ayr	Cass	120
Dewing	McHenry	125
Fort Ransom	Ransom	140
Cleveland	Stutsman	150

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Robinson	Kidder	155
Bathgate	Pembina	155
Mercer	McLean	158
Glenfield	Foster	160
Driscoll	Burleigh	164
McHenry	Foster	165
Egeland	Towner	165
Courtney	Stutsman	165
Balta	Pierce	165
Davenport	Cass	168
Kramer	Bottineau	175
Horace	Cass	178
Alsen	Cavalier	178
Pisek	Walsh	178
Almo	Williams	182
Pekin	Nelson	183
Jud	LaMoure	184
Galesburg	Traill	185
Tolley	Renville	189
Crary	Ramsey	190
Fingal	Barnes	190
Almont	Morton	190



<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Carpio	Ward	200
Epping	Williams	200
Warwick	Eddy	204
Solen	Sioux	210
Butte	McLean	215
Warwick	Benson	217
Grandin	Cass	220
Karlsruhe	McHenry	221
Pettibone	Kidder	222
Starkweather	Ramsey	223
Sarles	Cavalier	225
Antler	Bottineau	230
Souris	Bottineau	230
Dodge	Dunn	234
Hague	Emmons	235
Hamilton	Pembina	235
Makoti	Ward	237
Sawyer	Ward	240
Lankin	Walsh	240
Oberon	Benson	250
Surrey	Ward	250
Tolna	Nelson	250

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Wildrose	Williams	250
Sharon	Steele	251
Ryder	Ward	269
Alexander	McKenzie	270
Petersburg	Nelson	272
Sykeston	Wells	275
Scranton	Nelson	290
Flaxton	Burke	300
Tower City	Cass	300
Inkster	Grand Forks	300
Fingal	Barnes	300
Bisbee	Towner	300
Rhame	Bowman	300
Marion	LaMoure	300
Portal	Burke	300
Wing	Burleigh	300
Thompson	Grand Forks	303
Rutland	Sargent	308
Reeder	Sioux	312
Manvel	Grand Forks	313
Edinburg	Walsh	330
Litchville	Barnes	345



<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Hoople	Walsh	350
Arthur	Cass	350
Wimbledon	Barnes	350
Zap	Adams	350
Lignite	Burke	355
Glenburn	Renville	368
Selfridge	Mercer	371
Flaxton	Burke	375
Lehr	McIntosh	380
Lansford	Bottineau	385
Gladstone	Stark	387
Tappen	Kidder	390
Goodrich	Sheridan	392
Litchville	Barnes	400
Hope	Steele	400
Hannaford	Griggs	400
Bowdon	Wells	400
Granville	McHenry	402
Edmore	Ramsey	405
Esmond	Benson	420
Sheyenne	Eddy	425
Max	McLean	425

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Zeeland	McIntosh	427
Page	Cass	432
Aneta	Nelson	450
New Leipzig	Grand	450
Minnewauken	Benson	450
Michigan	Nelson	451
Fordville	Walsh	475
Sherwood	Renville	490
Carson	Grant	492
Hazelton	Emmons	500
Grenora	Williams	500
Fort Yates	Sioux	500
Willow City	Bottineau	500
Fairmount	Richland	500
Center	Oliver	500
Carson	Grant	501
Anamoose	McHenry	503
Streeter	Stutsman	521
Gackle	Logan	523
Gwinner	Sargent	525
Forman	Sargent	530
Medina	Stutsman	550



<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Flasher	Morton	550
Portland	Traill	606
Noonan	Divide	625
Minto	Walsh	640
Wyndmere	Richland	644
Kulm	LaMoure	650
Columbus	Burke	650
Wilton	McLean	660
St. Thomas	Pembina	660
Rolette	Rolette	675
Bowbells	Burke	687
Strasburg	Emmons	700
McVille	Nelson	700
Finley	Steel	728
Pembina	Pembina	735
Killdeer	Dunn	750
McClusky	Sheridan	751
Drake	McHenry	752
Richardton	Stark	792
Leeds	Benson	797
Westhope	Bottineau	800
Turtle Lake	McLean	800

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Maddock	Benson	800
Underwood	McLean	851
Hatton	Traill	856
Edgeley	LaMoure	912
Towner	McHenry	1,000
New Salem	Morton	1,000
Lidgerwood	Richland	1,000
Mohall	Renville	1,000
Dunseith	Rolette	1,014
LaMoure	LaMoure	1,068
Lidgerwood	Richland	1,081
New England	Hettinger	1,095
Ray	Williams	1,100
Elgin	Grant	1,100
Northwood	Grand Forks	1,195
Lakota	Nelson	1,200
Drayton	Pembina	1,200
Glen Ullin	Morton	1,210
Hillsboro	Traill	1,278
Hankinson	Richland	1,285
Wishek	McIntosh	1,290
Velva	McHenry	1,300



<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Belfield	Stark	1,300
Hebron	Morton	1,340
Casselton	Cass	1,350
Hebron	Morton	1,371
Ashley	McIntosh	1,419
Mott	Hettinger	1,463
Rolla	Rolette	1,500
Cooperstown	Griggs	1,500
Walhalla	Pembina	1,500
Beulah	Mercer	1,500
Cavalier	Pembina	1,540
Casselton	Cass	1,550
Cando	Towner	1,560
Enderlin	Ransom	1,596
New Town	Mountrail	1,600
Enderlin	Ransom	1,600
Crosby	Divide	1,688
Oakes	Dickey	1,700
Bowman	Bowman	1,730
Stanley	Mountrail	1,795
Kenmare	Ward	1,800
Hettinger	Adams	1,800

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City Population</u>
Ellendale	Dickey	1,850
Watford City	McKenzie	2,000
Tioga	Williams	2,087
Langdon	Cavalier	2,200
New Rockford	Eddy	2,300
Garrison	McLean	2,300
Harvey	Wells	2,365
Carrington	Foster	2,650
Bottineau	Bottineau	2,800
Rugby	Pierce	3,000
Wahpeton	Richland	5,876
Devils Lake	Ramsey	7,000
Grafton	Walsh	7,100
Valley City	Barnes	8,000
Dickinson	Stark	9,972
Mandan	Morton	11,000
Williston	Williams	12,000
Jamestown	Stutsman	16,000
Bismarck	Burleigh	33,500
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	34,451
Minot	Ward	35,000
Fargo	Cass	50,000



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