

# A Study of the Social Factors for the Recreation Participant

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In this monograph, the present author examined the social factors for the recreation participant in the field of the sociology of family, and its background considered. Some findings were as follows.

## (1) The family of orientation and the recreation participant

First, in the general process analysis of socialization in the family of orientation, next three points were found: (a) the family, one child to two children, had a desire for reading, and the family, more than three children, had a desire for sport; (b) there was no significant difference between mothers working outside the home and the recreation participant; (c) also, there was no significant difference between the borned place and population scale and the recreation participant.

Next, the analysis of the reward-cost factor in the family of orientation showed next two points: (a) sport activity as a recreation had shown to exist between childhood recreational activities and adult activities. This was because recreation was an activity associated with pleasant rewards the datum of pleasant childhood memories; (b) there was significant difference between pleasant

childhood memories and recreation hour, that is to say, the persons who had more pleasant childhood memories showed a tendency to have more hours for recreation.

(2) The family of procreation and the recreation participant

First, socioeconomic factors affected the aspects of recreational choice. That is to say, socioeconomic variables showed a tendency to govern the range of possible activities. Also, there was indication that the younger took more active recreational choice than the older. However, there was no significant difference between age and recreation hour. And, sport had high reward respectively in the family, two to four children.

Next, one of the most important aspects of family recreation is related to the decision-making process in each family. In the analysis the relationship between decision-making factors and recreation participant, next three points were found: (a) there was fairly non-agreement for the decision-making of family recreation. Husband was a decision-maker in general, but wife could not ignored as a decision-maker. This means that the type of decision-making for the family recreation was based on consensual decision type, but accomodative decision type also was showned. Even though de facto decision type was showned, initiative for it was in the hands of husband in most cases;

(b) the analysis of role-desire for family recreation showed that husband developed a tendency to have more role-desire, but also wife showed it; (c) the analysis of the attitude for role performance of family recreation showed that the degree of importance for family recreation was not so high, but most participants were satisfied with it. But they were not satisfied with family recreation hour. This is one of the problems in family recreation.