

**A STUDY OF GIRLS' INTRAMURAL PROGRAMS IN CLASS 5A AND 4A
HIGH SCHOOLS IN KANSAS AND CLASS L HIGH SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI**

by

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

During the past three years a decline in intramural participation among girls at Shawnee Mission South High School has been noted. Intramural directors in our district have indicated a similar problem at their schools. This provides the basis for the research problem.

The major purpose of the survey is to determine the status of the girls' intramural program in the large high schools of Kansas and Missouri. From the research it might be possible to distinguish certain factors that appear in the successful programs. If such characteristics do appear it might be possible to apply them to the program at Shawnee Mission South High School.

METHOD OF STUDY

To collect up-to-date information on girls' intramural programs questionnaires were sent to one hundred large high schools. In Kansas the questionnaires were sent to only 5A and 4A class high schools. In Missouri they were sent to Class I. The classifications of these schools represent the schools with large enrollment. This made the results more comparable and applicable to that of Shawnee Mission South.

The questionnaire contained 26 short answer questions. The questionnaire was three pages in length and was accompanied by an explanatory letter. Enclosed also was a self-addressed stamped envelope. The questions pertained to the following areas: percentage of intramural participation; types of available activities; present facilities; and general set up of the program.

There were 100 questionnaires sent out. Of those 65 were returned. There were 15 that indicated their school did not have an intramural program for the girls. The main reasons stated were lack of interest by the girls, lack of facilities and extensive interscholastic programs. The information studied for the problem came from the remaining fifty schools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The body of the report contains each question on the survey followed by an explanatory table and an interpretation of the findings.

Enrollment of Girls

The enrollment of girls in the class 5A and 4A high schools in Kansas and class L in Missouri range from 100 to 1,500.

Question 1. What is the approximate enrollment of girls in your school?

Table 1. Enrollment of girls.

Groupings by size of school	Number of schools	Total girls enrolled
100-299	3	665
300-499	9	3,340
500-699	8	4,325
700-899	8	6,250
900-1,099	6	5,875
1,100-1,299	13	15,315
1,300 and above	<u>3</u>	<u>4,600</u>
Total	50	40,370

Of the fifty reporting schools there were twenty with a maximum enrollment of 699 girls. This was 40 percent of the schools. There were thirty schools that indicated an enrollment of 700 or more girls. There were approximately 40,370 girls enrolled in the fifty reporting schools.

Question 2. What is the approximated percentage of girls participating in the intramural program throughout the year?

Table 2. Percentage of participation.

Percent of Participation	Number of Schools	Percent of Schools
1% - 9%	5	11
10% - 19%	15	32
20% - 29%	10	21
30% - 39%	7	15
40% - 49%	6	13
50% or more	4	8

There were 30 schools which reported that 29 percent or less of the girls enrolled participated in the intramural program. There were thirteen schools which indicated that 30 - 49 percent of the girls in the schools participated at some time during the year in the intramural program. There were only four schools that reported one-half or more of the girls enrolled participated in the program.

Question 3. Has there been more interest in the intramural program in the past three years?

Table 3. Increase in interest.

More interest	Number of schools	Percent
Yes	27	60
No	18	40

There were five schools that did not answer the question. The directors of the program had been employed for a period of less than three years. There were 27 schools which indicated an increased interest by the girls in the past three years. This was 60 percent of the schools that answered the question. A total of 18 schools indicated there was no increase in interest or stated there had been a definite decrease in participation. This represented 40 percent of the 45 reporting schools.

Question 4. Please list the activities that were offered in the intramural program last year.

Table 4. Intramural activities for girls.

Activity	Number of schools	Percent
Volleyball	48	96
Basketball	47	94
Softball	28	56
Tennis	26	52
Gymnastics	22	44
Field Hockey	19	38
Badminton	19	38
Bowling	19	38
Track	17	34
Table Tennis	14	28
Swimming	13	26
Archery	12	24
Dance	8	16
Speed Away	6	12
Flag Football	5	10
Speedball	4	8
Soccer	4	8
Golf	3	6
Fencing	2	4
Aerial Tennis	2	4
Horseback Riding	2	4
Ice Skating	1	2
Lawn Tennis	1	2

There were four activities in which over half of the schools participated. They were volleyball, basketball, softball and tennis. Volleyball and basketball were the two with the highest percentage of schools participating - 96% and 94% respectively. There were 23 activities listed. There were 9 of these in which 10% or less of the schools participated. One factor that influenced the results was that many reported any activity that was offered for participation. These were not necessarily intramural activities requiring competition.

Question 5. Are all of the intramural activities taught in the physical education program?

Table 5. Activities taught in physical education.

All activities taught in P.E.	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	31	62
No	19	38

Of the fifty reporting schools 31 indicated that all of the activities offered in the intramural program were also taught in the physical education program. This was 62% of the total number of schools. Thirty-eight percent of the schools indicated that some of the activities were not taught in physical education. These activities were bowling, tennis, archery, badminton, horseback riding, basketball, softball, golf, swimming, table tennis and flag football.

Question 6. Are there any co-education activities? If so, please list.

Table 6. Co-educational activities.

Co-educational activities	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	16	32
No	34	68

Of the fifty schools slightly less than one-third or 32 percent of them had any kind of co-educational activities. The large majority of schools reported they did not have co-educational activities. This group represented 34 schools or 68 percent of the 50 schools. No reasons were stated for lack of co-educational activities.

Table 7. Types of co-educational activities.

Types of activities	Number of schools	Percent
Volleyball	12	75
Bowling	5	31
Tennis	5	31
Golf	3	19
Badminton	1	6
Archery	1	6

There were a total of sixteen schools that reported having some type of co-educational activities. Of these schools three-fourths had volleyball. The next two most popular were bowling and tennis. Golf was next with three schools offering it as part of the program. Badminton and archery were also mentioned by one school each.

Question 7. In your opinion, what appears to be the most popular activities?

Table 8. Most popular activities.

Activity	Number of Schools
Volleyball	43
Basketball	26
Softball	6
Gymnastics	6
Tennis	3
Swimming	3

There were several schools that listed two or three different activities as the most popular. By far the two most mentioned were volleyball and basketball. Nearly every school included volleyball. Softball and gymnastics were next as third and fourth respectively. Tennis and swimming were named by three schools each as being very popular.

Question 8. Are health examinations required for participation in the intramural program?

Table 9. Required health examinations.

Required	Number of schools	Percent
Yes	8	16
No	42	84

There were 42 schools which reported that physical examinations were not required for participation in the intramural program. Out of the fifty schools reporting there were eight that did require physical examinations. Several schools mentioned that health examinations were required upon entrance to high school or at the beginning of each school year. This did not have any bearing on the intramural program, however.

Question 9. Is written permission of the parents required for intramural participation?

Table 10. Written permission from parents.

Required	Number of schools	Percent
Yes	9	18
No	41	82

There were nine schools or eighteen percent that required written permission from parents for participation in the intramural program. The majority did not require such permission. Forty one schools responded negatively.

Question 10. What subjects do you teach?

Table 11. Teaching fields.

Subject	Number of directors	Percent
Physical Education	50	100
Health	7	14
Sociology	1	2
History	1	2

All fifty of the directors of intramurals had primary teaching assignments in physical education. There were seven who taught health along with physical education. Two directors indicated they taught sociology and history.

Question 11. Is the sponsor of intramurals a man or woman?

Table 12. Man or woman sponsor.

Sex	Number of Directors	Percent
Man	1	2
Woman	48	96
Both	1	2

In 48 schools out of fifty the sponsor was a woman. In one school the director of girls' intramurals was a man. In one school both a man and a woman were combining assignments and acting as the sponsors.

Question 12. What other activities do you have a part in sponsoring?

Table 13. Activities sponsored by director.

Activity	Number of directors	Percent
Girls Athletic Association	19	38
Pep Club	18	36
Cheerleaders	12	24
Interscholar sports	9	18
Class Sponsor	7	14
Gymnastics	4	8
Dance (Musical)	1	2
Drill Team	1	2
Senior Leaders	1	2
Life Saving	1	2
Student Congress	1	2

The directors of girls' intramurals sponsored many other activities. Some were in charge of 3 to 4 other organizations. Nineteen directors were in charge of the Girls' Athletic Association. There were 18 who were head of Pep Club and 12 in charge of the cheerleaders. There were several who were involved in interschool sports, class sponsorships, dance for the musicals, drill teams and student congress.

Question 13. Who sets up the intramural tournaments, the sponsor or the students?

Table 14. Setting up intramural tournaments.

Setting up tournament	Number	Percent
Sponsor	30	60
Students	3	6
Both	17	34

There were thirty sponsors who organized and set up the intramural tournaments. In three schools the students themselves were responsible for setting up their own intramural tournaments. In seventeen schools the teachers and students combined efforts to set up the program.

Question 14. Who officiates the activities?

Table 15. Officiating.

Officiating	Number	Percent
Sponsor	7	14
Students	23	46
Both	17	34
College	3	6

The students were responsible for the majority of the officiating for their own tournaments. In 23 schools the students were in charge. In 7 schools the sponsors were responsible for officiating. In 17 schools the sponsors and the students shared the responsibility. The college students helped in three of the schools.

Question 15. Does the position of director have a set salary?

Table 16. Set Salary.

Set salary	Number	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46

There were 27 out of 50 directors who reported having a set salary. Another 23 reported not having any specific salary schedule for sponsorship of intramurals.

Question 16. The intramural program is scheduled for what part of the day?

Table 17. Intramural Schedule.

Time of day	Number	Percent
Before school	0	0
Noon	0	0
After school	49	98
Varies	1	2

The vast majority of schools had their intramural program after school. Forty nine percent reported that this was the best time for the activities to meet. There were no programs which met before or during the school day. One school reported that the time varied with the facilities that were available and the season.

Question 17. Approximately how many other clubs and organizations are available for the girls? This includes student congress, yearbook and newspaper, hobby clubs, etc.

Table 18. Number of activities other than intramurals.

Number of clubs	Number of schools	Percent
0-9	11	22
10-19	18	36
20-29	9	18
30-39	7	14
40-49	1	2
50-59	2	4
60-69	1	2
70 and over	1	2

The majority of the schools had only 1 to 19 other clubs and organizations for the girls. This group included 29 schools or 58 percent of the total. Nine schools had 20 - 29 other activities. This was 18 percent of the total number of schools. Fourteen percent reported 30 - 39 activities besides intramurals. There were five other schools that reported large number of available activities. The range was 40 or more.

Question 18. Is there any difficulty in obtaining facilities for girls' intramurals?

Table 19. Difficulty in obtaining facilities.

Difficulty	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46

In 27 of the 50 schools the directors reported having some degree of difficulty in obtaining facilities. There were 23 schools or slightly less than half that reported no difficulty in arranging for adequate facilities.

Question 19. How many days a week is the intramural program offered?

Table 20. Number of days program is offered.

Number of days	Number of Schools	Percent
1	9	18
2	11	22
3	3	6
4	9	18
5	5	10
Varies	13	26

The schools varied considerably in the number of days the program was offered. Thirteen schools or 26 percent had programs that varied within the particular school. The program was offered anywhere from 1 to 5 days per week depending on facilities and interest by the students.

Nine schools offered the intramurals only once a week. Eleven schools offered it two days per week. Three schools had the program three days a week. In nine schools intramural participation was offered four times a week. Five schools had the intramurals five days a week.

Question 20. How are teams chosen?

Table 21. Team choosing.

Type	Number of Schools	Percent
Homeroom	1	2
Class	6	12
Clubs	2	4
Voluntary	41	82

In nearly all of the schools the students chose those with whom they participated. This represented 82 percent. The remaining 18 percent chose teams by homeroom, class or by clubs.

Question 21. Are awards given to the winners of tournaments?

Table 22. Awards.

Awards	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	24	48
No	26	52

In nearly one half or 48 percent of the reporting schools awards were given to those winning tournaments.

There were 26 schools which reported they did not give any type of awards.

Question 22. Do the rules followed in the activities coincide with the Division of Girls' and Womens' Sports Guide?

Table 23. Rules of Division of Girls' and Womens' Sports.

Used the Rules	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	48	96
No	2	4

Nearly all of the schools indicated that they used the rules set down by The Division of Girls' and Womens' Sports. There were 48 of 50 schools in this group. Only two schools indicated they did not follow these rules. Because of facilities modified rules were used for the intramural program.

Question 23. Does the school newspaper carry regular information concerning girls' intramurals?

Table 24. Regular newspaper coverage.

Regular coverage	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	30	60
No	20	40

There was regular newspaper coverage for girls' intramurals in 30 of the high schools. This represents 60%. In the other 20 schools there was no regular coverage and a few indicated there was little, if any, coverage in the school paper at any time.

Question 24. Is there any type of Girls' Athletic Association or Girls' sport club available?

Table 25. Sports Club Availability.

Sports Club	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	40	80
No	10	20

The majority of schools did provide either the Girls' Athletic Association or Girls' Sports Club. In forty of fifty schools there was such an organization present. In 20 percent of the schools there was no club available.

Question 25. Do the girls participate in extramural activities such as Sports Days or Play Days?

Table 26. Extramural activities.

Extramural activities	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	43	86
No	7	14

The majority of high schools did compete in some type of extramural activities. Forty-three of the fifty high schools indicated that the girls were involved in these sports or play days. Only seven schools did not compete in this form of activity.

Table 27. Activities included in extramural competition.

Activities	Number of Schools	Percent
Volleyball	29	62
Basketball	26	55
Track	14	29
Softball	13	28
Field Hockey	9	19
Gymnastics	5	11
Swimming	5	11
Tennis	2	4
Bowling	2	4
Table Tennis	2	4

The following activities were the major ones that the girls competed in: volleyball - 62%; basketball - 55%; Track - 29%; softball - 28% and field hockey - 19%. There were several others that a few of the schools mentioned. These were gymnastics, swimming, tennis, bowling, and table tennis.

Question 26. Does your school participate in any girls interscholastic athletic activities?

Table 28. Interscholastic activities.

Interscholastic activities	Number of Schools	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46

There were 27 of the fifty schools that participated in interscholastic competition for the girls. There were 23 schools indicated that no provision was made for girls' interscholastic athletic competition.

Table 29. Activities in interscholastic competition.

Interscholastics	Number of Schools	Percent
Volleyball	15	57
Field Hockey	13	48
Basketball	12	44
Tennis	9	33
Gymnastics	7	26
Track	7	26
Swimming	6	22
Softball	4	15
Golf	1	4

Out of the 27 schools reporting some kind of interscholastic competition, volleyball was mentioned the most often. Fifty-seven percent participated in volleyball and forty-eight percent in field hockey. Other frequently mentioned activities were basketball in 12 schools, tennis in 9 schools, gymnastics and track in 7 schools each and swimming in 6 schools. There were 4 schools which participated in softball and 1 in golf.

SUMMARY

In obtaining views on the status of the girls' intramural program questionnaires were sent to the 5A and 4A high schools in Kansas and Class L in Missouri. From the results it was found that the enrollment of girls varied a great deal. In three schools the number of girls was between 100 and 299. In three other schools the enrollment was above 1300 girls. The largest group was 1100-1299 which included thirteen high schools.

Those girls participating in intramurals represented a fairly low percent in many schools. There were 20 of the fifty reporting schools with less than 20 percent of the girls participating. There were ten schools in which 20-29 percent participated. There were thirteen schools which had 30-49 percent in the program. In only 4 schools were there one-half or more of the girls in the program of intramurals.

In some programs the girls had expressed more interest in the programs. This was 27 schools or 60 percent of the 45 schools that answered the question. There were 18 high schools that reported no increase or a decline of interest in the intramural program.

The major activities in the intramural program consist of the four following - volleyball, basketball, softball and tennis. Over one-half of all of the 50 schools reported these were included in their program. Other popular activities include gymnastics, field hockey, badminton, bowling, and track. There were several other activities in which a number of schools participated. One factor that should be noted is that many of the directors, in filling out the survey, included any after school activity as part of the intramural program. Some of these sports are not intramural activities. These were horseback riding and dance.

The directors of the intramural program indicated that in 62 percent or 31 schools all of the intramural activities were also taught in the physical education department. There were 19 schools that had intramural activities that were not included in the physical education curriculum.

The majority of schools did not schedule any co-educational activities in the program. There were sixteen schools, however that did include co-educational sports. These activities included volleyball, bowling, tennis, golf, badminton, and archery. Of these volleyball was the most popular with twelve of the sixteen schools including it.

The directors listed several sports as being the most popular with the girls. Forty-three high schools listed volleyball as the most popular and basketball was second with 26 schools reporting it to be very popular. Other activities were softball, gymnastics, tennis and swimming.

There were only eight schools that indicated that a health examination was necessary for participation in the intramural program. In the other 42 schools no examination was required.

In 9 schools it was required that the parents give written permission before the student could participate in the intramurals. In the other 41 high schools no such requirement was requested.

The directors of intramurals all taught physical education. There were seven of these who also taught health in the curriculum. One instructor taught sociology and another taught history.

In nearly all of the schools the director was a woman. This group represented 96 percent of the schools. In one school a man was in charge of girls intramurals. In one other school both a man and woman shared the responsibility.

The vast majority of sponsors were also involved in other school activities. Some had as many as four and five other responsibilities. The principle organizations were pep club, girls' athletic association, cheerleaders, and interschool sports. Other activities included class sponsor, dance for the school musical, drill team, senior leaders and student congress.

In the high schools the sponsor did most of the organizing of the tournaments. In 60 percent of the schools this was true. In three schools the students set up their own tournaments. In seventeen both the sponsor and the student worked together in setting the schedule.

There were 23 schools which indicated that the students did the officiating for their program. In 7 schools the sponsor officiated the activities. In 17 of the reporting schools the sponsor and the student both did a share of the officiating. There were 3 programs which used college students as officials.

There were only a slight majority of the directors that reported having a set salary. In 27 of 50 schools the sponsor received a certain salary for the responsibility. In 23 or 46 percent of the schools there was no set salary for the sponsor.

The most popular part of the day for the intramural program was immediately after school. In 49 schools this was the case. One school reported that their schedule varied with the available facilities and the season of the year.

In many schools there was a large number of other activities available for the girls. In 22 percent of the schools there were from 1 to 9 organizations other than intramurals. In 36 percent there were 10-19 other activities. In 9 schools there were 20-29. In four schools there were over 50 activities in which the girls could participate in other than the intramural program.

Facilities appeared to be a problem in many schools. In 54 percent of the high schools there was difficulty in obtaining facilities for the girls' intramural program. In 46 percent the sponsors indicated there was no problem in using available area.

The intramural program was offered only one time a week in nine of the high schools. In eleven schools it was offered two days. The program was offered three days a week in three schools, four days per week in nine schools and five days in five schools. There were thirteen which reported that the program schedule varied.

The girls for the most part were able to choose their own teams. In 82 percent of the schools the girls organized the teams themselves. In one school teams picked from the homeroom. There were six schools that chose the teams by the girls' physical education class and two that were chosen by clubs.

Awards were given to the winners of tournaments in 24 of 50 schools. No award was presented in a slight majority or 52 percent of the schools.

Nearly all of the sponsors indicated that they followed the rules set up by the Division of Girls' and Womens' Sports in the intramural program. Only two schools indicated that they followed modified rules in the activities.

The school newspaper took a part in reporting information about the girls' program in 60 percent of the schools. In the other 40 percent no such regular coverage was given for the intramurals.

In many of the schools there was some type of girls' sports club available. In 40 of the 50 schools there was an organization available for the girls.

A large majority of schools reported they did participate in some type of extramural activities. These would include sports days or play days. There were 43 of 50 schools in this group. There were only seven that indicated

there was no extramural participation in the school program. The activities that most of the schools were involved in were volleyball, basketball, track, softball, field hockey, and gymnastics. Swimming, tennis, bowling and table tennis were also part of the extramural program.

In 27 of 50 schools there was some type of organized interscholastic sports available for the girls. There were 23 other schools that did not offer such a program. Here again the most popular activities were volleyball, basketball and field hockey. Tennis, gymnastics and track were increasing in popularity. Also listed were swimming, softball, and golf.

CONCLUSION

The enrollment of girls varied from 100 - 1500 in the fifty reporting schools. The largest number of schools in a particular range was thirteen schools. This group reported between 1100 and 1299 girls in the high school.

The participation in intramurals was low in many of the schools. In 64 percent of the schools there was less than one-third of the girls participating. There was an increase of interest in the program in 27 schools. There was a decrease or no marked increase in interest in the remaining schools.

The main activities included in the program were volleyball, basketball, softball and tennis. Volleyball was listed by nearly all of the schools. There were only sixteen schools that reported any co-educational activities. Here again volleyball was the most popular of these sports. In 62 percent of the schools all of the activities offered in the intramural program were also all taught in the physical education program. There were 19 schools that indicated they had activities not included in the physical education department.

In 8 schools a health examination was required before a student could participate in intramural. There were 9 schools that also indicated that a written permission slip from parents was necessary.

All of the directors were also teaching physical education and a few had another subject besides this. In forty-eight schools the director of girls' intramurals was a woman. These sponsors had other activities that they were responsible for. These activities included such things as Girls' Athletic Association, pep club, cheerleaders, and interscholastic sports.

In the majority of the schools the sponsor set up the tournaments and the students did most of the officiating. In 17 schools the sponsors and the students both set up the tournaments and in 17 schools both did officiating.

There were only 27 of 50 directors that reported having any set salary. In the other 23 schools there was some kind of salary schedule.

The intramural program took place after school in 98 percent of the schools. There was difficulty in obtaining facilities in 54 percent of the school. In 46 percent there appeared to be no problem in getting the necessary areas.

In many schools there was a large program of other activities available for the girls. Some schools offered as many as 50 or more other organizations. In 36 percent of the fifty schools there were 10-19 other activities available.

The intramural program was offered at various intervals throughout the week. More schools offered it two days a week than any other category.

The girls for the most part chose their own teams. Usually friends got together and formed their own group. There were awards given to the winners of tournaments in 26 of the 50 schools.

Nearly all of the directors said they observed the rules set up by the Division of Girls' and Womens' Sports. In 40 percent of the schools there was a club available for those girls participating in intramurals.

In 60 percent of the schools there was regular newspaper coverage of the girls' intramural program.

There were extramural activities such as sports days and play days in 43 of 50 schools. There was some type of interscholastic activities in 27 of the 50 schools. The activities participated in the most were volleyball, field hockey, basketball, track and softball.

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A STUDY OF GIRLS' INTRAMURAL PROGRAMS IN
CLASS 5A AND 4A HIGH SCHOOLS IN KANSAS
AND CLASS L HIGH SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI

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AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

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Department of Physical Education

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The purpose of this study was to determine the present status of the girls' intramural programs in Class 5A and 4A high schools in Kansas and Class L in Missouri.

The information may be helpful in understanding how girls' programs are set up and how strong they are. It might be possible to pick out characteristics of the stronger programs and apply them to other schools. It may also show where weaknesses are and alternatives to help solve the difficulties.

To gather information concerning the programs 100 short answer questionnaires were sent to intramural directors in the large high schools. The questions basically inquired about activities participated in by the girls, problems encountered in the set up of the program and also the status of the director.

Of the 100 questionnaires set out 65 were returned. Of this group 15 indicated they had no intramural program. Results from the questionnaires were taken from the remaining 50 returned.

The enrollment of girls varied from 100 to 1500. The majority of schools reported having between 1100 and 1299 girls. In 64 percent of the fifty schools less than one-third of the girls participated in intramurals.

The main activities included in the program were volleyball, basketball, softball and tennis. There were 16 schools that reported having co-educational activities. Here again volleyball was listed as the most popular sport. Nearly all of the activities were also taught in the physical education classes. Some activities that were not included were ice skating and horseback riding.

Most schools did not require health examinations or permission from parents for intramural participation.

All of the directors taught physical education and seven also listed health as part of their teaching assignment. In 48 schools the director of

girls' intramurals was a woman. In one school a man and woman combined to sponsor the program.

The sponsors in the majority of schools set up the tournaments and the majority of students did the officiating. The sponsors in most schools had other organizations that they were involved in. These included the Girls' Athletic Association, pep club and cheerleaders. Only 27 of 50 directors reported having any kind of set salary for their intramural direction.

The intramural program took place after school in nearly all of the fifty schools. There was a wide variance in the number of days the program was offered per week. Some schools offered it only one day a week and others offered it as many as five days per week.

In quite a number of schools there appeared to be some difficulty in obtaining facilities for the girls' program. In 46 percent of the schools the directors indicated they had no such problem.

In nearly all of the schools the students themselves picked their own teams. In the schools there also was a wide range of other activities available for the girls. There were some schools that offered more than 50 other organizations. The majority of high schools had 10 - 19 of these activities besides intramurals.

The intramural program received regular newspaper coverage in 60 percent of the schools. In the others there was little, if any, coverage for the program.

There were 86 percent of the schools that reported having extramural activities available for the girls. There were also 27 of 50 schools that offered some type of organized interscholastic activities. The most frequent sports mentioned were volleyball, basketball, field hockey, track, softball and tennis.