

1946

Recreation

PART I

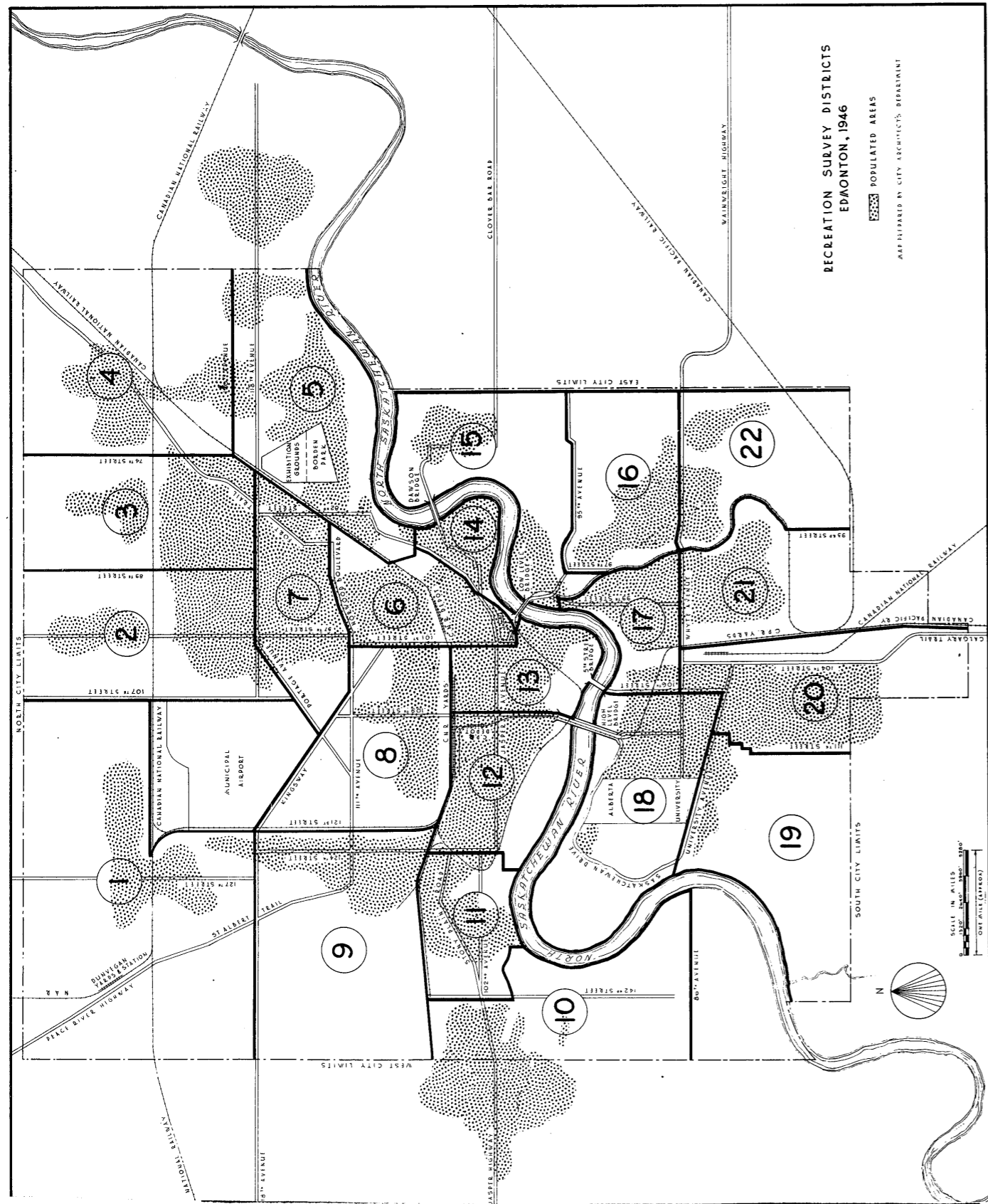
SURVEY OF RECREATION IN EDMONTON

made by

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.

EDMONTON
EDMONTON COUNCIL
EDMONTON

I N D E X



For easier identification and location of the various districts of the City referred to by number throughout the report, it is suggested that this map, which has been left unbound, be moved along by the reader as he progresses from section to section, for reference.

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EDMONTON RECREATIONPART I OF A SURVEY UNDERTAKEN BY THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIESFOREWORD

This report presents major findings resulting from an initial enquiry made as part of a survey of recreational needs and facilities of the City of Edmonton, planned to provide an adequate body of factual data upon which sound planning for the future growth and development of recreation could be based.

The Survey was intended to seek answers to the following questions:

- (a) What recreation is available at the present time or might be made available with existing facilities and resources?
- (b) What parts of the City are in greatest need of more recreational services?
- (c) What kinds of recreation are wanted and needed most, and should be developed first?
- (d) Under what auspices can the various types of programmes and facilities needed in particular districts, and by special groups of citizens, be best provided?

A Committee was appointed to give general guidance and direction to the survey, and comprised the following people: Mr. S.W. Field, Mr. Frank Healy, Mr. Clarence Richards, Mr. Welles Buchanan, Mrs. K.L. Ford, Mrs. Cora Casselman, Dr. George Hunter, Mr. Percy Cowley, Mr. Clark Ready and Miss Hazeldine Bishop (Ex Officio).

It was immediately apparent to the Committee that a study of this magnitude would have to be undertaken in a number of sections, progressing from one section to another as the resources of the Council made this possible. It was therefore decided that the Survey be conducted in four parts - namely:

- PART I - Primary Assessment of relative need for increased recreational opportunities in the various districts of the City.
- PART II - Census of facilities which are, or could be, available for recreational use, in each district of the City.
- PART III - Evaluation of existing recreational programmes and facilities and the adequacy with which they are meeting the requirements of the people in each district.
- PART IV - Observations and suggestions for consideration in developing an adequate well balanced recreation programme for the City.

The carrying out of the Survey plans and analysis of data has been largely the work of the regular Council staff - augmented by temporary clerical and voluntary assistance from time to time. Financial and staff limitations have, therefore, made progress much slower than originally anticipated, and it has not proved possible to date, to complete exploration of all avenues of enquiry included in the draft of PART I of the Survey. In view of the delay it has been decided to release in this report some of the principal findings, believing that these will be of greater value now, to organizations and groups interested in recreation, than would be the case if held for completion of the whole study. Although admittedly subject to possible modifications when all the evidence is in, it is thought that the material herein presented, if viewed as first indicators, or "straws in the wind", merits serious study, particularly as it gives for the first time some picture of the situation as far as school-aged children are concerned, by the geographic areas, or districts in which they live.

Thanks are recorded here to the many individuals who assisted in furthering the work of the Survey. These included: Mr. Frank Drayton, Superintendent of the Civic Relief and Children's Aid Department; Dr. W.W. Cross, Minister of Health and Welfare; Mr. Wm. Bullock, Superintendent Mothers' Allowances Branch; Mr. John Proctor, District Administrator, Department of Veterans' Affairs; Mr. Thomas Walker, City Assessor, and Mr. J.B. McQuire, formerly Supervisor of the Civic Recreation Commission, for making available statistical and other information requested by the Survey staff. Our thanks go also to Mr. R. Sheppard and Mr. A.A. O'Brien, the Superintendents of the Public and Separate Schools, and to the principals and teachers for their co-operation, particularly in relation to the school questionnaires. We also appreciate the assistance given by the Allied Arts Council and the Public Library in making available to the Survey, for some weeks, the use of a room in the South Side Library, and our thanks go to many volunteers who assisted with the sorting of questionnaire returns.

Special thanks go to Mr. Max Dewar, City Architect and to Misses Jean Wallbridge & Yvonne Morin, members of his Staff, for the preparation of maps and for much valued advice frequently sought. Special mention should also be made of the work of the late Mr. R.N.S. Melville, while a student of the University of Toronto School of Social Work, who very materially advanced the Study to its present stage; and of the services of Mr. T. Noonan who was temporarily on the Council staff at the time that the Survey was being initiated.

CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING METHOD & PROCEDURE

Within a geographic area of approximately 42 square miles the City of Edmonton, in 1946, had a population of roughly 115,000. Due to land development policies and other factors, this population had settled in an unusually uneven and scattered fashion resulting in a large number of distinct, and somewhat isolated, communities within the City limits. In addition, sizeable settlements were to be found just outside the extreme eastern and western City boundaries, depending heavily upon Edmonton services and facilities not only for recreation, but also for many of the other requirements of modern city living.

From the point of view of travelling time alone, and quite apart from the many other obvious benefits, it seemed clear that any practical plan for the development of recreation in Edmonton should attempt to meet needs on a neighbourhood or community basis.

Consideration of the many geographical, economic, and cultural factors which characterize local neighbourhood communities, showed that there were actually about forty-six such neighbourhoods in Edmonton - some numbering only a few hundred people, and others, several thousands. To anticipate providing adequate recreational facilities on as widely decentralized a basis as this, in a city of Edmonton's population now or in the immediate future, seemed far from feasible, and it therefore was thought necessary to consider larger units.

Another factor looming large in the planning of the Study was the availability of existing social data, which might be utilized. Naturally, the possibilities of adopting district boundaries already established for civic or Dominion polling divisions, or for City school districts, were investigated. It was soon found, however, that very little information of direct interest to the Survey would be forthcoming from any of these sources, and that the districts so established bore no relation to what might be called neighbourhoods for recreation purposes. The importance of retaining this approach to the enquiry however, continued to be regarded as real.

Finally, twenty-two recreational districts were established, based largely upon the Community League District boundaries at that time, it being considered that these represented fairly well recognized and generally accepted local communities. They were modified in some cases where natural barriers (such as railways, ravines, heavy traffic arteries) or other major considerations made modification desirable. Some areas - perhaps three or four - are not considered particularly satisfactory from either the sociological or the geographical point of view, and represent quite frankly, concessions made to practical operational limitations.

The map on the following page shows the populated areas of the City and the Recreation Districts as defined by the Survey, to which all findings have been related. Attention is directed to the fact that the shaded portions of the map indicate only where people live, and not the density of settlement.

Obviously, nothing short of conducting a special City Census would produce a complete and wholly accurate picture of the situation in each of these twenty-two districts - and this was of course, impossible. It was decided however, that inasmuch as one of the primary objectives of the Survey was to measure relative need by districts, insofar as expansion of recreation opportunities was concerned, certain procedures could be utilized which, when applied uniformly to all districts, would permit valid comparisons.

DETERMINATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Although recognizing that recreation is a necessary part of normal living for people of all ages and in all stations and conditions of life, it is obvious that some are less able than others to provide for their own recreational requirements, and, therefore, stand in need of special consideration in the development of community recreation services.

In attempting to ascertain which districts of the City have the highest proportions of people in such circumstances, it was necessary to decide what social factors should be chosen as indices. The Survey staff was acutely aware of the dangers in selecting single strands of the social fabric and presenting these as "the significant" parts of the larger pattern. Many social ills and lacks are recognized as existing in almost any city-community, and there is frequently a high correlation between them. Numerous combinations might thus be used to point to the need for recreation as a preventive or ameliorative influence.

After investigation of available sources and data, however, it was decided for purposes of this survey to utilize figure on (1) individuals in receipt of financial assistance from public sources; and (2) numbers of juvenile delinquents.

Persons in receipt of social assistance contingent upon a means test, tend by force of circumstances, to live in low income districts, and it was therefore reasoned that a concentration of such dependent persons in a particular district of the City would prove a fairly reliable indicator of the financial ability of the district to provide for its own recreational needs.

The validity of high delinquency rates as an index of the need for more or better recreational services is hard to establish objectively, depending as it does to a great extent upon what offences are deemed "delinquent". It has become generally accepted from the experience of workers in the field, that the behaviour of certain first offenders, and in some cases, recurrent offenders, can be redirected by modifying their recreational life in addition to other phases of living. It is a matter of observation also, that in areas where recreation is adequately provided (in addition to several other social needs) delinquency rates tend to be lower than where these conditions do not obtain.

To secure a rough measurement of the positive side of the recreation picture, i.e. of the extent of recreation participation - it was decided that a questionnaire should be sent through the Schools, from which could be determined the relative degree to which children were actively taking part in recreation clubs and groups (For Questionnaire - See Appendix I of this report). It was recognized that some other device for estimating adult participation would be required at a later point in the Survey.

How the indices of delinquency and dependency were obtained, and how they have been combined to form a common yardstick of recreation need (apart from how that need is being met) is discussed in Appendix II, page 29 of the report, as is also the method used to assess the extent of participation from a purely quantitative point of view.

SECTION B - FINDINGSDEPENDENCY, DELINQUENCY & RECREATION PARTICIPATIONRATES & RANKS BY DISTRICTS

The following tables show the ranking by Districts based on dependency, delinquency and recreation participation rates. Care should be taken in interpreting these data to remember that rates represent absolute or numerical incidence expressed as a ratio of the population. A high rate means a high relative density but not necessarily a numerically large group.

Attention is also here directed to the fact that in order to arrive at dependency rates by districts it was necessary to make an estimation of the total population in each district - detailed information not being available. The most satisfactory method found was through application of the percentage distribution of the in-school population by districts, to the total population figures published in the 1946 Civic Census (114,976). Rough verifications with polling division maps and with population maps in the City Architect's office indicated that estimates so made were close enough in accuracy to warrant their use.

For tabulation of population figures see Appendix III - page 30.

RATES OF DELINQUENCY BY DISTRICTS

<u>District no.</u>	<u>Offenders (male)</u>	<u>In-school population (male)#</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Deviation from City rate</u>
1	34	512	66.4	+38.2
2	22	448	49.1	+20.9
3	16	416	38.4	+10.2
4	8	530	15.0	-13.2
5	17	648	26.2	- 2.0
6	41	1040	39.4	+11.2
7	11	1005	10.9	-17.3
8	5	290	17.2	-11.0
9	13	446	29.1	+ .9
10	6	150	40.0	+11.8
11	6	171	35.0	+ 6.8
12	3	446	6.7	-21.5
13	16	302	52.9	+24.7
14	12	180	66.6	+38.4
15	14	218	64.2	+36.0
16	1	235	4.2	-24.0
17	3	613	4.8	-23.4
18	9	415	21.6	- 6.6
19	1	50	20.0	- 8.2
20	5	427	11.7	-16.5
21	2	274	7.2	-21.0
22	7	128	54.6	+26.4
Total:	252	Total: 8944	City Rates	28.2 per 1,000.

#Total, all grades, as reported by Questionnaire returns.
Refer to map, page 4, for districts by number.

DELINQUENCY RATES ARRANGED IN RANK

<u>Rate</u>	<u>District No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>
66.6	14	1
66.4	1	2
64.2	15	3
54.6	22	4
52.9	13	5
<hr/>		
49.1	2	6
40.0	10	7
39.4	6	8
38.4	3	9
35.0	11	10
<hr/>		
29.1	9	11
26.2	5	12
21.6	18	13
20.0	19	14
<hr/>		
17.2	8	15
15.0	4	16
11.7	20	17
10.9	7	18
<hr/>		
7.2	21	19
6.7	12	20
4.8	17	21
4.2	16	22

See map, page 4, for identification of districts by number.

DEPENDENCY RATES BY DISTRICTS

<u>District No.</u>	<u>Dependent persons</u>	<u>Estimated population</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	<u>Deviation City rate</u>
1	186	6140	30.2	+ 6.0
2	147	5289	27.7	+ 3.5
3	104	5657	18.3	- 5.9
4	104	6335	16.4	- 7.8
5	149	8140	18.3	- 5.9
6	541	12958	41.7	+17.5
7	257	12532	20.5	- 3.7
8	108	3725	28.9	+ 4.7
9	60	5852	10.2	-14.0
10	40	2001	19.9	- 4.3
11	18	2369	7.5	-16.7
12	105	5921	17.7	- 6.5
13	239	4001	59.7	+35.5
14	101	3541	28.5	+ 4.3
15	117	2737	42.7	+18.5
16	81	2875	28.1	+ 3.9
17	156	8094	19.2	- 5.0
18	70	5714	12.2	-12.0
19	21	632	33.2	+ 9.0
20	69	5117	13.4	-10.8
21	82	2794	21.6	- 2.6
22	30	1552	19.3	- 4.9
TOTALS:	2785	114976	CITY RATE:	24.2 per 1,000.

Refer to map - page 4 - for identification of districts by number.

DEPENDENCY RATES ARRANGED IN RANK

<u>Rate</u>	<u>District Number</u>	<u>Rank</u>
59.7	13	1
42.7	15	2
41.7	6	3
33.2	19	4
30.2	1	5
28.9	8	6
28.5	14	7
28.1	16	8
27.7	2	9
21.6	21	10
20.5	7	11
19.9	10	12
19.3	22	13
19.2	17	14
18.3	3	15
18.3	5	16
17.7	12	17
16.4	4	18
13.4	20	19
12.2	18	20
10.2	9	21
7.5	11	22

Refer to map - page 4 - for identification of districts by number.

PARTICIPATION INDICES BY DISTRICTS

<u>District No.</u>	<u>Participation index</u>	<u>Deviation City Index</u>
1	1.06	-.18
2	.88	-.36
3	1.08	-.16
4	.56	-.68
5	1.27	+.03
6	1.16	-.08
7	1.38	+.14
8	1.36	+.12
9	1.81	+.57
10	1.43	+.19
11	1.82	+.58
12	1.64	+.40
13	1.34	+.10
14	1.10	-.14
15	.98	-.26
16	.84	-.40
17	1.23	-.01
18	1.98	+.74
19	1.31	+.07
20	1.04	-.20
21	.97	-.27
22	.95	-.29

CITY INDEX: 1.24 per student.

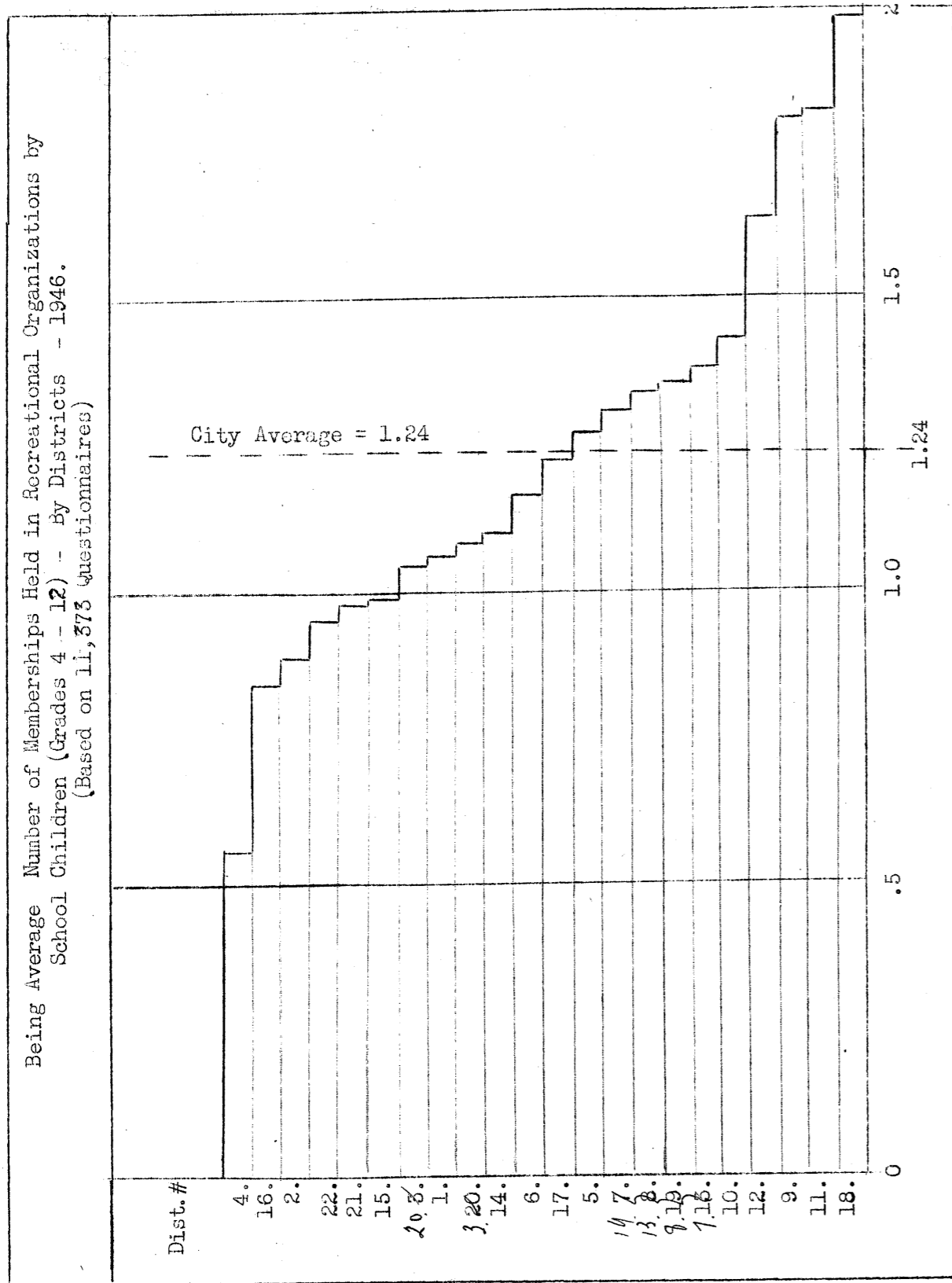
NOTE: Based on 11,373 Grade IV - XII Student Questionnaires analyzed, reporting 14,159 affiliations.

PARTICIPATION INDICES ARRANGED IN RANK

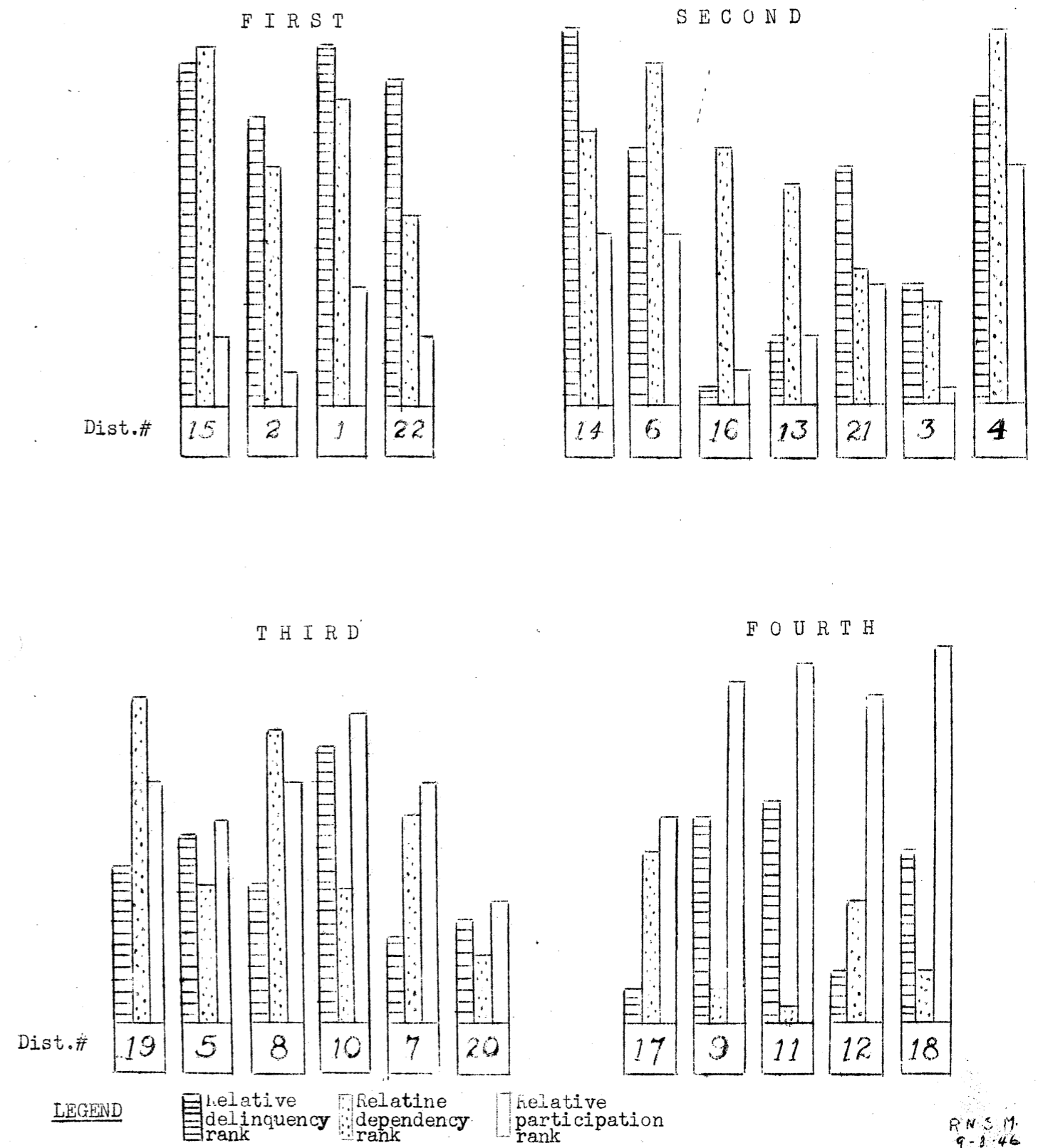
<u>Participation index</u>	<u>District No.</u>	<u>Participation rank</u>
1.98	18	1
1.82	11	2
1.81	9	2
1.64	12	4
1.43	10	5
<hr/>		
1.38	7	6
1.36	8	6
1.34	13	8
1.31	19	9
<hr/>		
1.27	5	10
1.23	17	11
1.16	6	12
1.10	14	13
1.08	3	14
1.06	1	14
1.04	20	14
<hr/>		
.98	15	17
.97	21	17
.95	22	17
.88	2	20
.84	16	21
.56	4	22

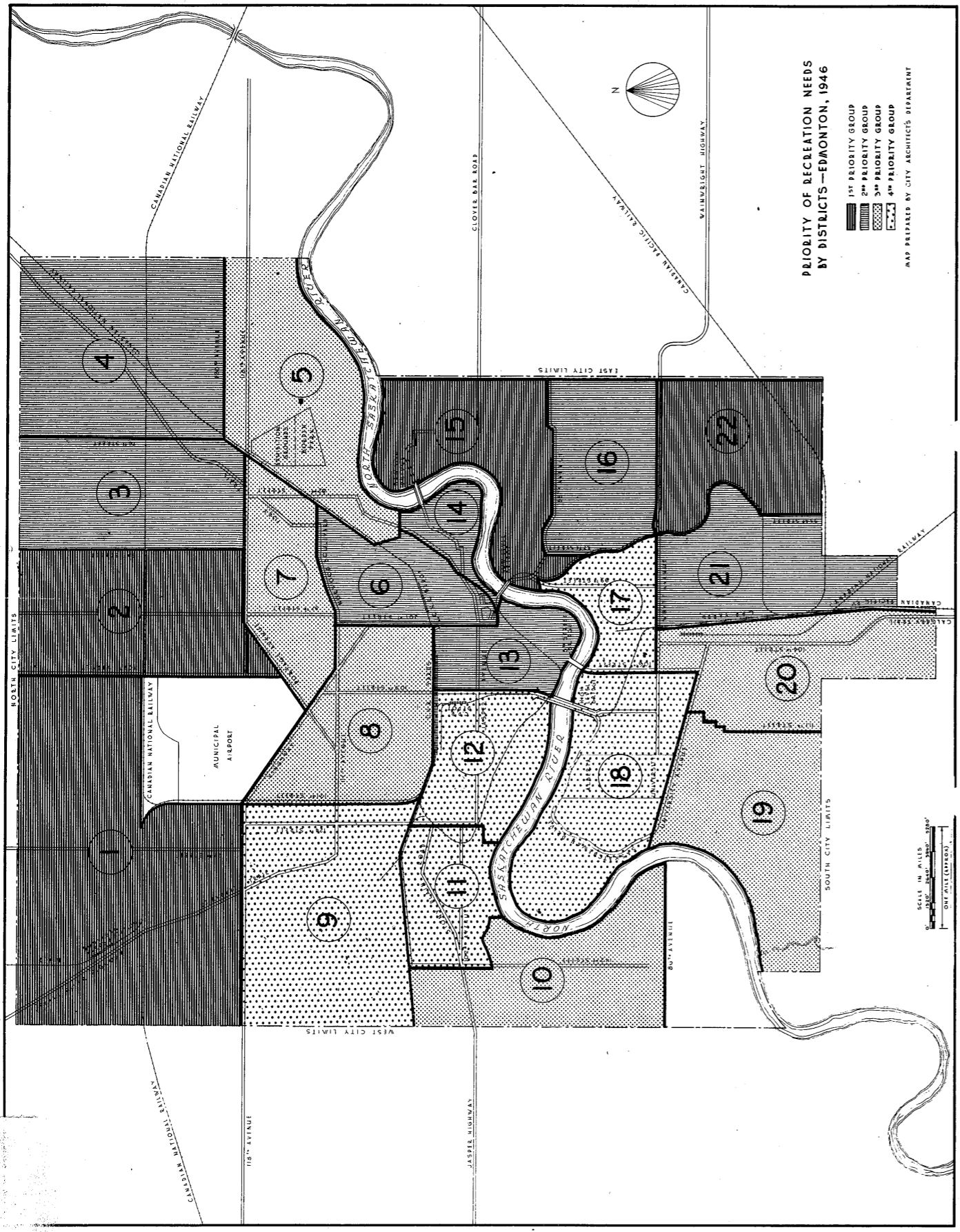
NOTE: For a graphic presentation of this material see the chart on the following page. A comparison of delinquency, dependency and participation ranks, by districts, and the resultant priority categories, is also graphically set forth on page 14.

PARTICIPATION RATES



COMPARISON - RANKS OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY, AND PARTICIPATION BY PRIORITY CATEGORIES





PRIORITY OF RECREATION NEED BY DISTRICTS

The map opposite pictures the information given on the preceding graph (page 14). It will be seen that: Districts #1, #2, #15, and #22 stand in the greatest need of attention; Districts #14, #6, #13, #16, #21, #3 and #4, fall in the group of second priority; Districts #5, #7, #8, #10, #19 and #20 rank third; while the needs of Districts #17, #12, #9, #11 and #18 are apparently being better met than elsewhere in the City. This should not be interpreted as implying that any district of the City is being adequately served recreationally, the evidence in hand at this time being insufficient to warrant any such conclusion.

SECTION B - FINDINGSSPECIAL ASPECTS

Study of the School questionnaire (Appendix I) reveals that an effort was made through this medium, to obtain information on a number of points which might serve as useful guides to any organization or group planning to expand or alter its activities and programmes for young people in any area of the City.

For example, it was recognized that much recreation in any community is carried on spontaneously with family and friends, or on the individual's own initiative, and does not stem from membership in any organization, club or group. Though in this sense, unorganized, such recreation may be thoroughly wholesome, satisfying and creative, and must be taken into consideration. However, it was not thought possible, by means of a questionnaire, to measure quantitatively, the extent of such unorganized activity, due to the confusion and overlapping which almost inevitably would occur in the students' efforts to reply. Section V of the Questionnaire was accordingly designed primarily to elicit information concerning the popularity of specific leisure time occupations, and the particular activities in which the students would be most interested in having more opportunities to engage.

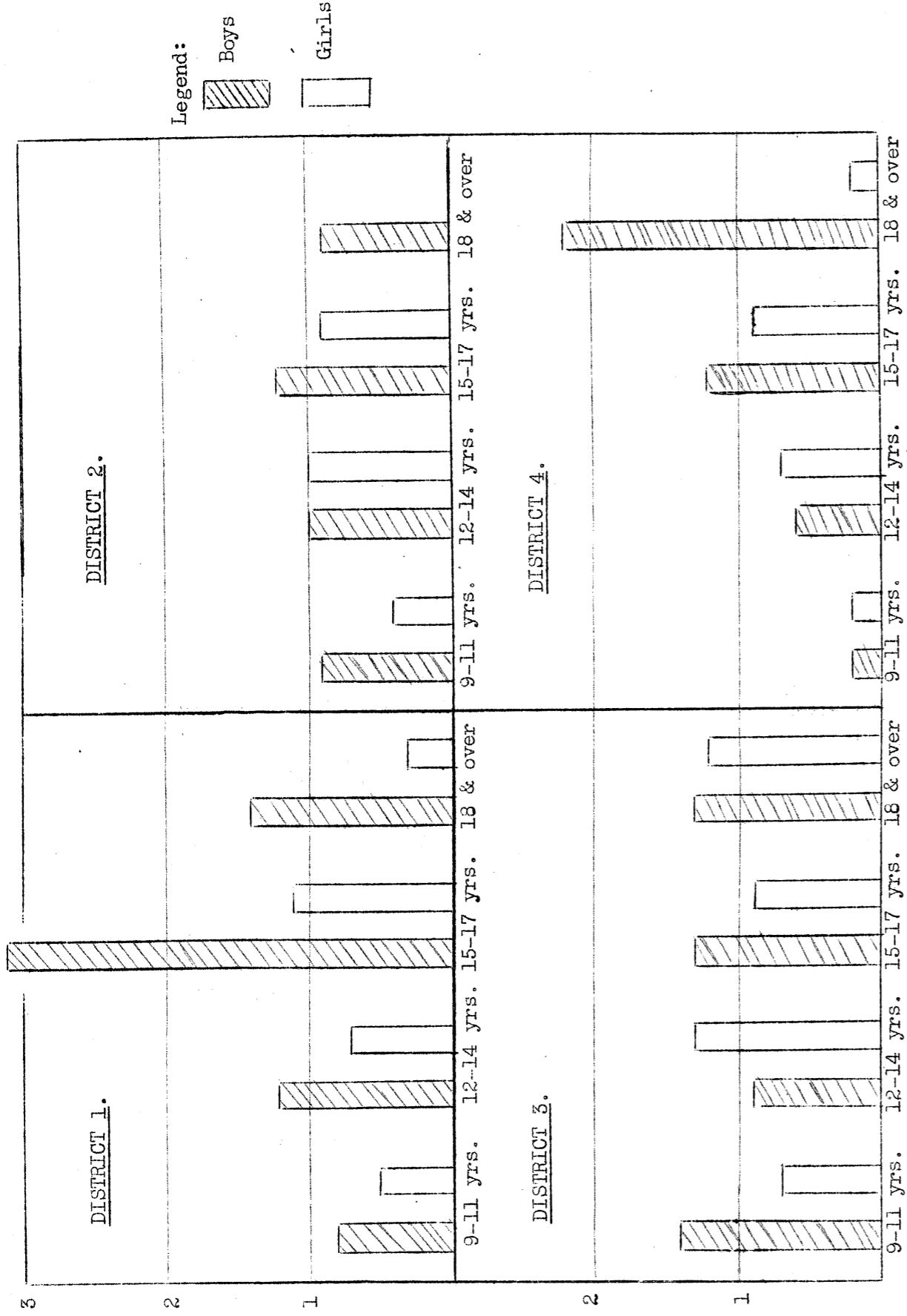
Similarly, it was thought that club membership participation should be analyzed according to age groups and sex, in an effort to see more clearly which portions of the youthful population were relatively less well served than others in their respective districts.

The amount of money which the children have to spend each week for their own entertainment, gained either through allowances from parents or through earnings from part-time jobs; the amount of free time the children have each week not taken up with regular activities; the number of movies and dances attended on the average per month; the proportion of children who are in the City during the summer months without a summer holiday - and the type of holiday enjoyed by those who get away; these and similar questions were all considered pertinent to an understanding of the recreational picture.

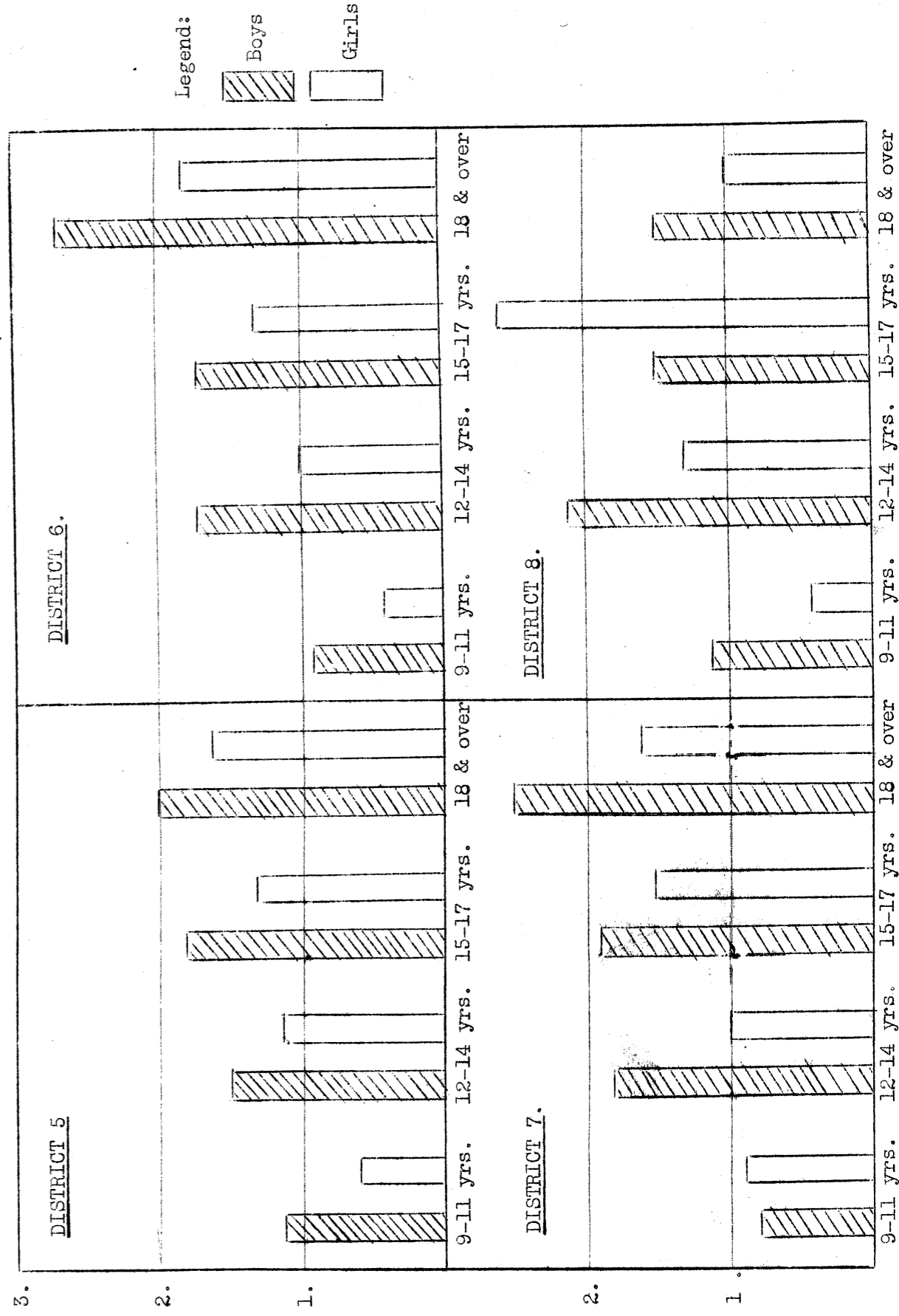
The following pages set forth in table or graph form some of the major findings in this section of the enquiry. Due to incomplete returns on some portions of the questionnaire and, in some cases, due to lack of staff time it has not been possible to give complete district analyses for each sub-section. If found desirable, these supplementary analyses might be undertaken at a later date. It is believed, however, that with the growth of the programme of the City Recreation Commission, the Community Leagues, and other organizations, the picture - particularly with reference to participation, will have materially changed in this respect before too long. Indeed, it is recognized that in a few districts, some change may have occurred already.

The graphs which follow immediately on the next six pages show the relative average regular memberships held by boys and girls in specific age groups in each of the twenty-two recreational districts, as reported in the school questionnaire returns.

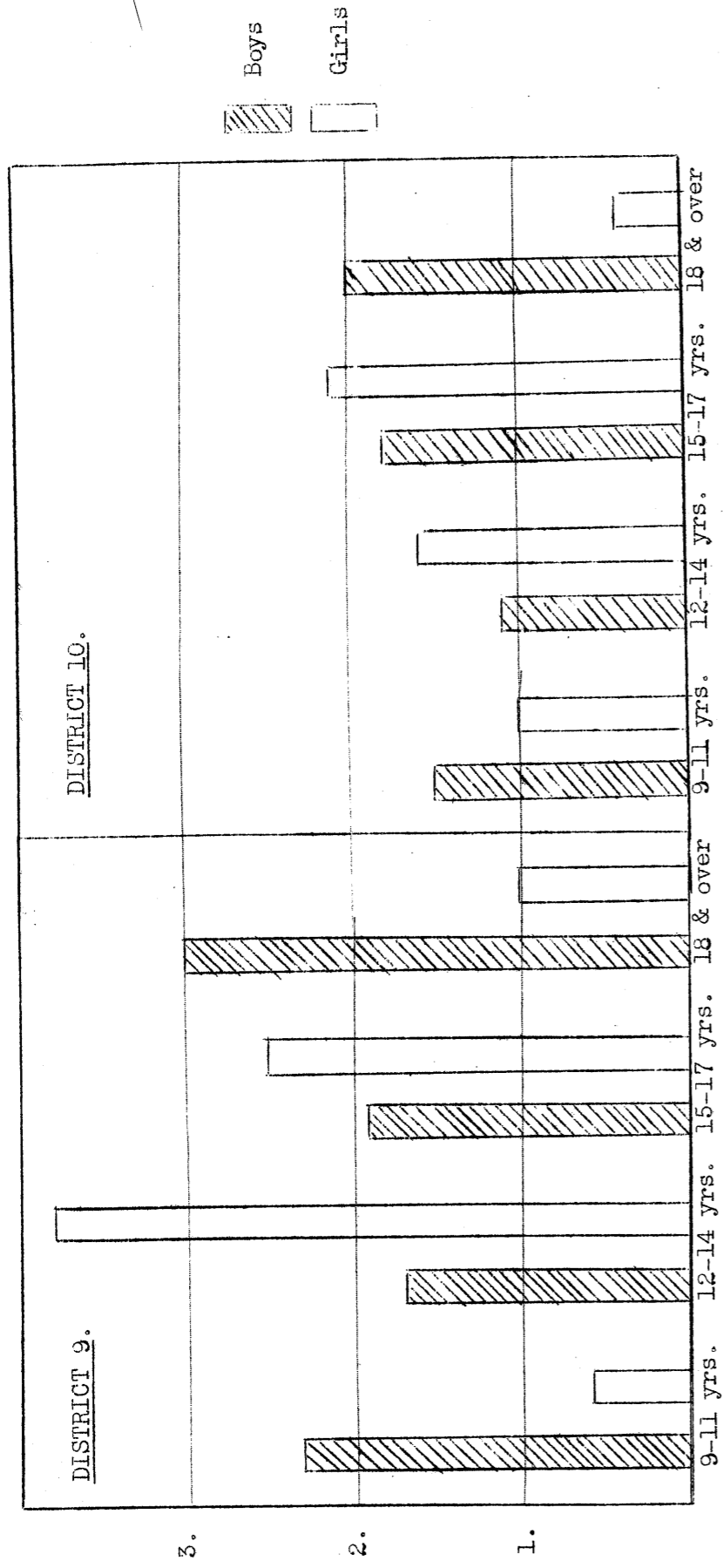
AVERAGE NUMBER OF GROUPS, CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH MEMBERSHIP WAS HELD - AS REPORTED BY 11,373 SCHOOL CHILDREN - GRADES IV-XII - 1946, ANALYZED BY DISTRICTS & BY AGES AND SEX



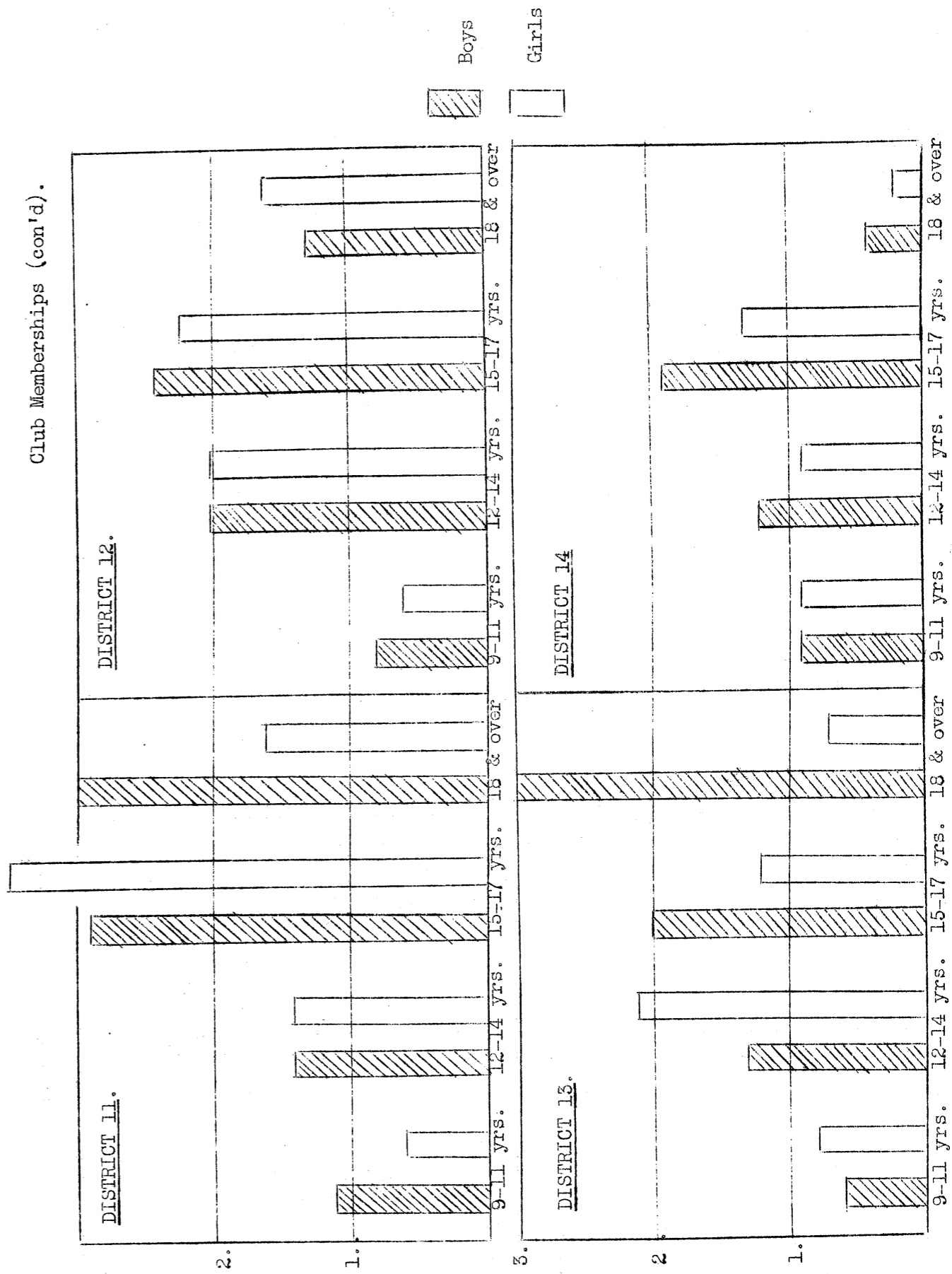
Club Memberships (con'd).



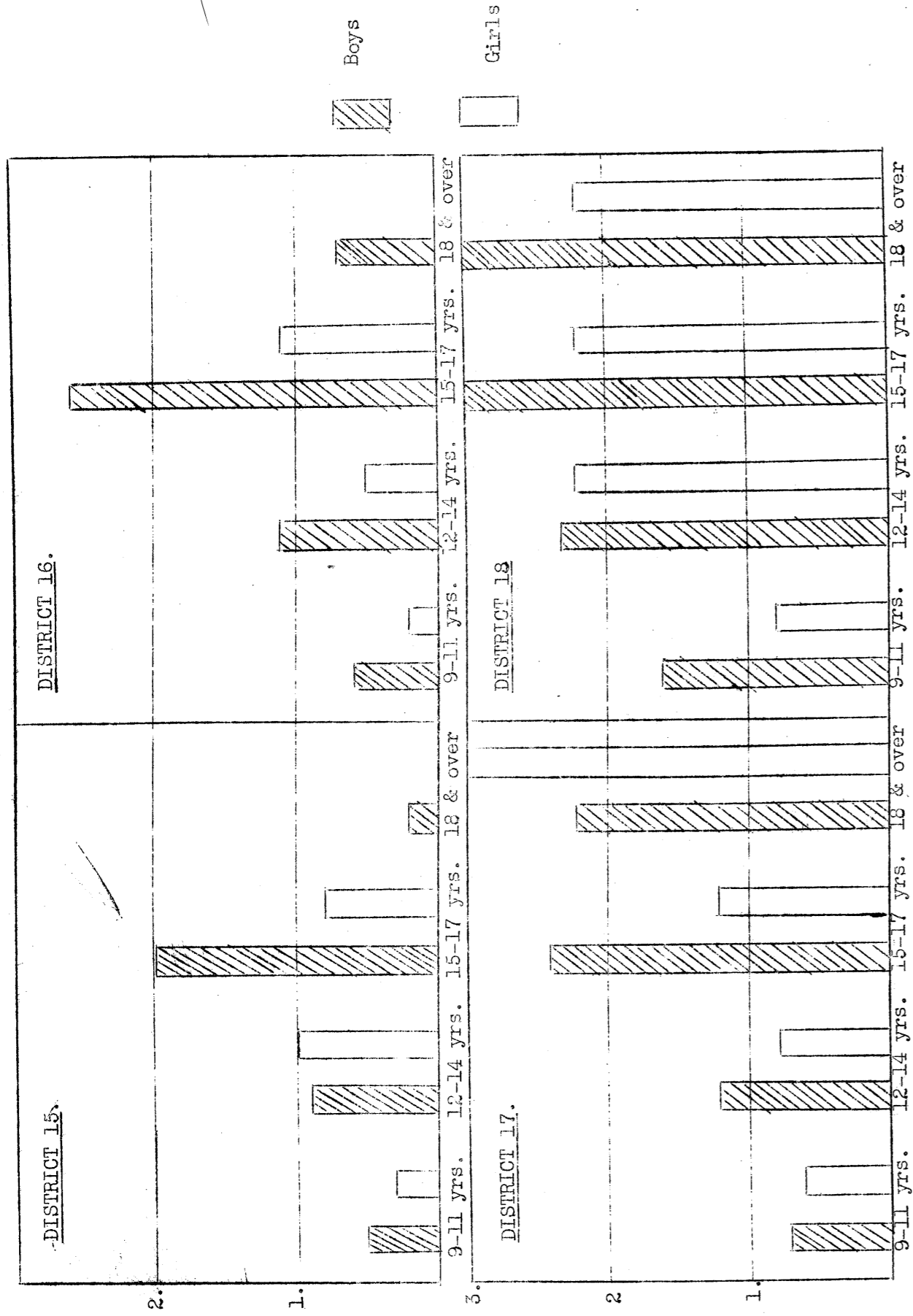
Club Memberships (con'd).



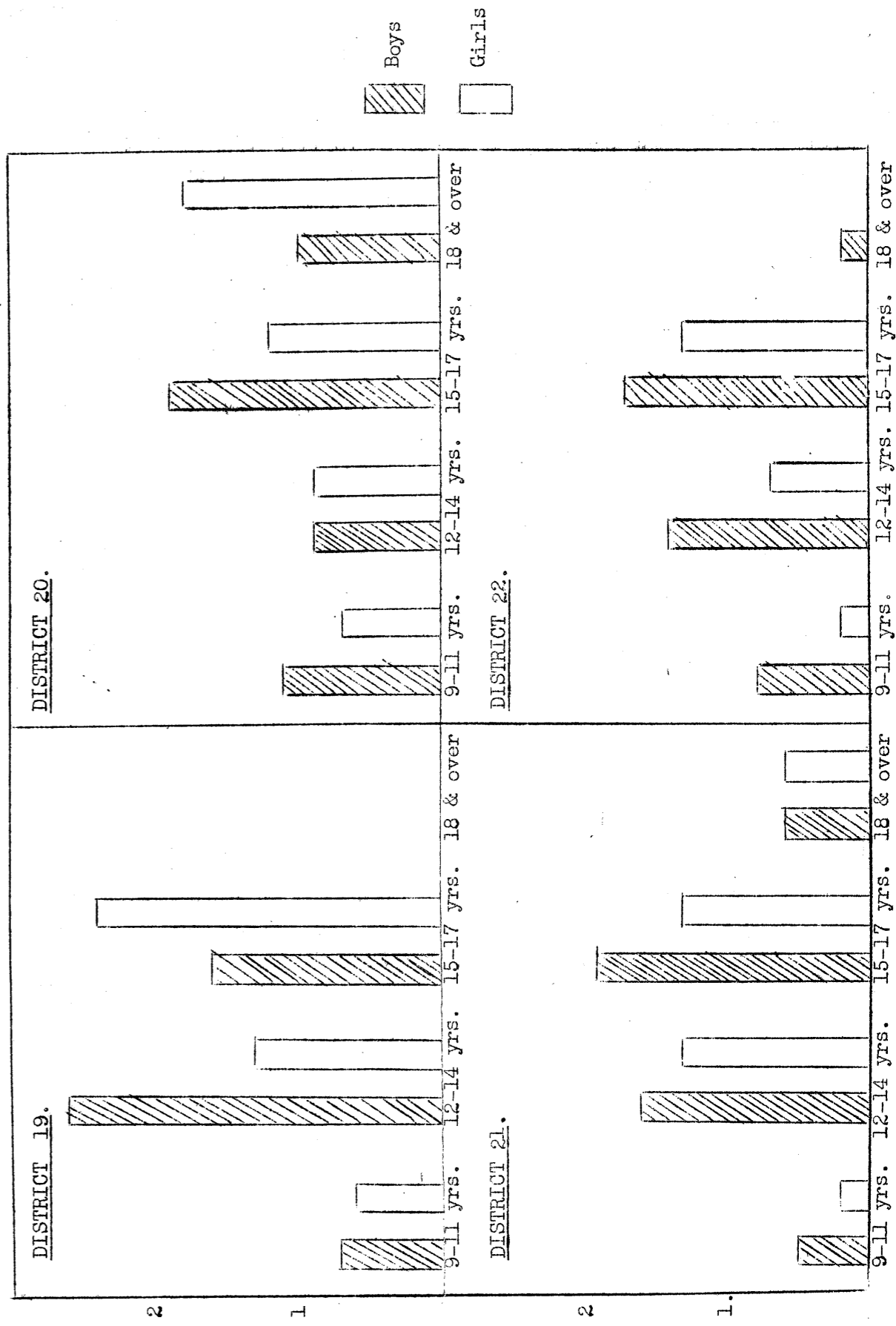
Club Memberships (con'd).



Club Memberships (con'd).



Club Memberships (con'd).



Reference to this and the following five pages will give some indication of the types of organizations to which the children say they belong; the recreational pursuits in which they engage; what they report they are most interested in doing more than at present; the extent to which they are employed, and the amount of money which they have to spend.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED MEMBERSHIPS, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Sports & physical education</u> (Hockey Leagues, Cricket Assoc., Football Assoc., Athletic Club, Ski Club, Baseball League, Badminton Club, Swim Club, Curling Club, Health & Recreation Class, Tennis Club, etc.)	37%
<u>Group Work Organizations</u> (Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Hi-Y, Scouts, Guides, Taxis, C.G.I.T.)	33%
<u>Teen Clubs</u>	10%
<u>Denominational Church Groups</u> (Catholic Youth Organizations, Young Judaeans, B'Nai Brith Girls, A.Z.A., Church Young People's)	8%
<u>Air Cadets, Sea Cadets, Army Cadets</u>	6%
<u>Community Leagues</u>	5%
<u>School Boys' Band</u>	1%
TOTAL	100%

NOTE: While the above analysis is of interest, care should be taken that too much significance is not read into it. To illustrate - practically all organizations sponsoring activities for youth make use of sports and physical education as a part of their programmes, and many will have special clubs or teams devoted to a particular sport or game. Many will have teams entered in leagues of various kinds. Thus it would appear that many children might perhaps be members of teams sponsored by the Community Leagues, without necessarily regarding themselves as having Community League membership. Similarly, children registered as members of Health and Recreation classes, for example, might not recognize that they enjoy this activity as part of a Y.M.C.A. programme, or that membership in a tennis club might be part of a Y.W.C.A. programme.

MOST COMMON ACTIVITIES IN WHICH SCHOOL CHILDREN ENGAGE

IN UNORGANIZED OR FREE LEISURE

Most Popular (Boys & Girls)

1. Skating
2. Baseball (including softball)
3. Swimming

Next in Popularity

4. Collecting items of various kinds
5. Drawing and painting
6. Going to parties
7. Listening to records
8. Playing cards

Third in Popularity

9. Gardening
10. Playing Juke Box
11. Fishing
12. Woodworking (boys)
Needlework (girls)
13. Hunting (boys)

NOTE the relatively high place accorded "collecting" hobbies, and drawing and painting, by both boys and girls. The girls' interest in fishing is perhaps surprising.

THE TEN MOST POPULAR ACTIVITIES SCHOOL CHILDREN WOULD

LIKE TO DO MORE

Girls

1. Riding
2. Tennis and swimming
(equal)
3. Study dancing (Aesthetic)
4. Drawing and painting
5. Folk and square dancing
6. Putting on plays
7. Basketball
8. Fishing
9. Sewing and needlework
10. Study music

Boys

1. Shooting
2. Hunting
3. Riding
4. Archery
5. Fishing
6. Boxing
7. Swimming
8. Tennis and drawing
and painting (equal)
9. Fencing
10. Woodcraft

NOTE the relatively low interest in sewing and needlework by girls and woodwork by the boys.

25.

MOVIE ATTENDANCE BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Grades IV - XII)

City Average -

61% or slightly more than three fifths of the children regularly attend movies once a week or every second week.

23% or nearly one quarter of the children attend more than once a week, with about 5% of these going more than twice a week.

10% see only about one movie a month.

5% do not go to movies at all, as a regular thing.

1% did not report.

.....

Districts -

There is considerable variation in the amount of movie attendance among the children in different districts which in some cases may be partially attributable to lack of other recreational activities in the district, and in some, perhaps, to a higher level of weekly allowances and earnings. There does not appear however, to be any one clearly discernible factor to account for the wide differences.

It is noted for example that in Districts #19, 20 and #4 a much higher proportion of children than the average do not go to movies, or attend not more than one a month. Weekly earnings of children in Districts #19 and #20 were a little better than average, which may reflect a higher proportion of free time occupied in regular jobs with less left for amusements than in some other Districts. Indications are also that in District #19, at least, the children's earnings may not be all available for recreation purposes. In District #4 the percentage of school children working for their spending money was lower than anywhere else in the City, - which may have the result of reducing movie patronage. In four Districts, namely Districts #15, #22, #14, and #21, a much higher than average number of children attend the movies regularly more than once a week, - with some going twice a week. It will be noted that Districts #15 and #22 were both found to be in the first priority group as in need of increased recreational opportunities; Districts #14 and #21 were in the second highest priority group. Districts #14, #15 and #22 were also found to have relatively high juvenile delinquency rates.

City Average -

More than half of the students in Grades IV - XII in the City, reported having part-time jobs during the school year. Probably the proportion who worked was actually somewhat higher than this, 25% of the students having failed to reply to this question.

17% (or 32% of the employed group) reported average earnings exceeding \$1.00 a week.

12% (or 21.5% of those employed) reported average earnings of 75¢ - \$1.00 a week.

11% (or 21% of those working) reported average earnings of 50¢ a week.

13% (or 25% of those employed) reported average earnings of from 5¢ to 20¢ a week.

22% of the children reported that they did not take jobs and therefore had no earnings.

Districts

The proportion of children who do not take jobs of any kind was found to be considerably higher than the average for the City, in Districts #14, 22, 4, 21 - running about one-third of the total.

In Districts #10, 16, 8, 7 and 2, proportionately more children had jobs than the average elsewhere. More than one quarter of the children living in District #10 reported that they earned more than \$1.00 a week on the average.

REGULAR WEEKLY ALLOWANCESCity Average -

34% of all school children from Grade IV to Grade XII reported a weekly allowance between 10 and 35 cents;

19% received between 36¢ and 60¢ a week;

18% received between 61¢ and \$1.00 a week;

14% received no allowance at all;

6% received over \$1.00 a week;

9% did not state.

Districts where allowances were notably higher than the average were:

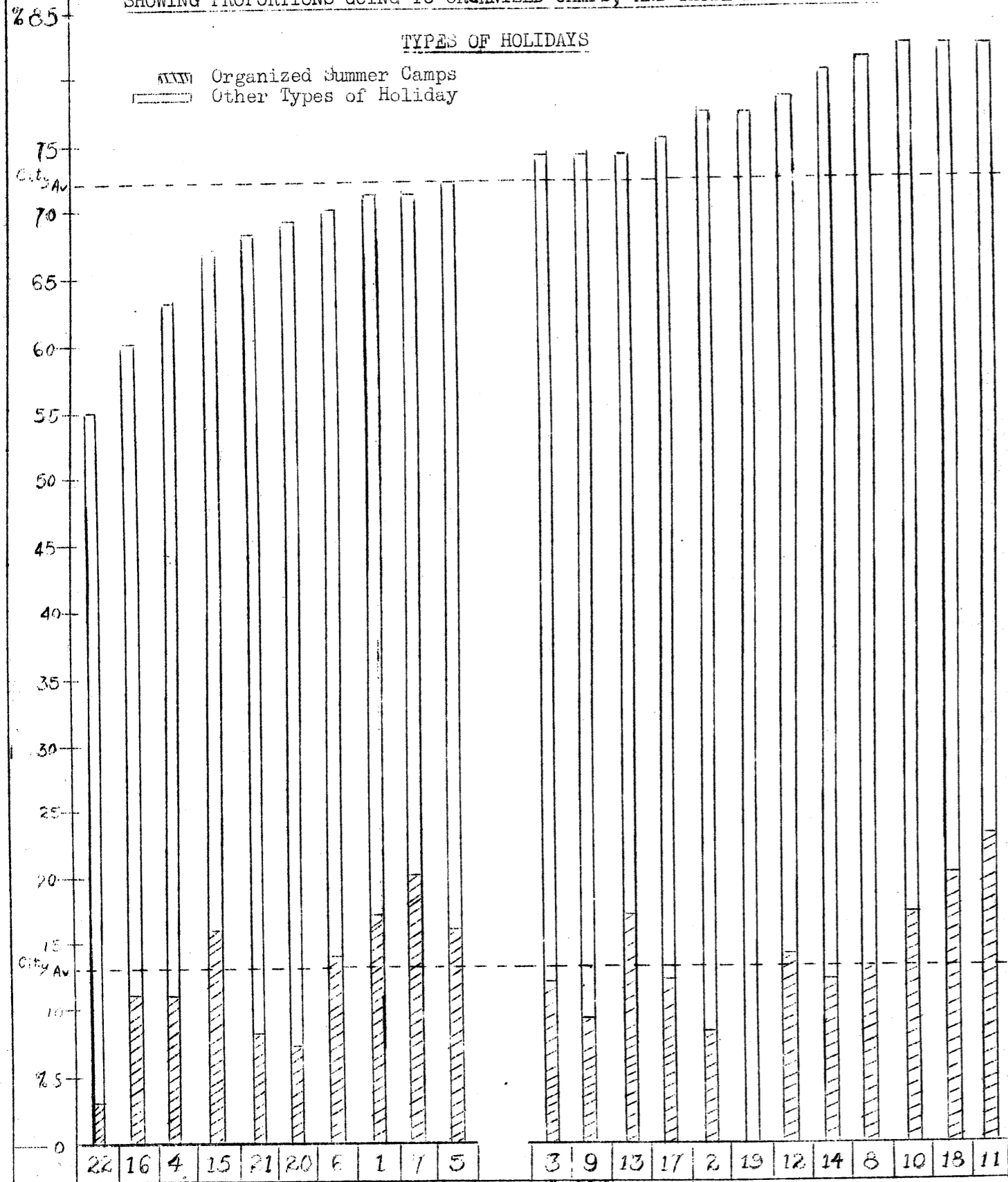
#9, #13, #14, #22, #18, #11, #12, #6, #1.

Every District, of course, had a proportion of children who received no allowance. This ranged from a high of 20% to a low of 5% of the children reporting.

PERCENTAGES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (Grades IV to XII) BY DISTRICTS,

HAVING HOLIDAYS OUT OF THE CITY - SUMMER 1945 - ALSO

SHOWING PROPORTIONS GOING TO ORGANIZED CAMPS, AND THOSE HAVING OTHER



District

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES RECREATION SURVEY OF EDMONTON

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

27.

It is interesting to note that in Districts #14, #22 it was found that fewer children than the average were employed out of school hours, also that a much higher than average number were occupying much of their free time at the movies.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

From the Questionnaire returns it was found that in 1945, 72% of the children reporting went out of the City for some part of the summer. A large number went to relatives and friends on farms, and quite a few went with other members of the family to pick berries, during the berrying season.

Only 13% of the children went to organized summer camps.

For comparisons by Districts, with the City Averages, refer to the graph on the opposite page.

It will be noticed that the smallest proportion leaving the City on holiday, live in District #22 - where a high percentage of the children had summer jobs. This is also a District in the first Priority Group needing increased recreational Services. See map

Other Districts with notably low attendance of children at organized camps- compared with other parts of the City, were Districts #19, #20 & #21, #2 and #9.

Length of Stay -

46% were away between one and two weeks; 23% spent 3 - 4 weeks out of the City; 11% were away 5 - 6 weeks and 16% between 7 and 8 weeks. 4% did not reply to this question.

Ages of Children -

68% of all children who got away for a holiday were between the ages of 9 and 14 years; 27% were between 15 and 17 years of age, and 4% between 18 and 20. One percent did not reply. (Children under nine would not be reporting, as a general rule, since they would not yet have reached Grade IV)

Summer Jobs -

43% of the children reported that they had taken summer jobs - 17% full-time, and 26% part-time. Districts with the highest proportion of employed students were: #16, #4, #22, #3, #2, #1.

Please Print your answers in Pencil

I. Name: Boy Girl (check) Age School Grade Home address: How long have you lived there? How many brothers have you not yet in school? Now in school? through school? How many sisters have you not yet in school? Now in school? through school? Father Mother (Check if alive and living at home)

II. Do you belong to?-(Check) Y.M.C.A. Hockey League Teen Club Y.W.C.A. Cricket Assoc. C.Y.O. Hi-Y Football Assoc. Young Judaeans Boy Scouts Athletic Club B.B.G. Girl Guides Ski Club A.Z.A. Taxis A Baseball League Young Peoples C.G.I.T. Badminton Club Community Leagues School Boys' Band Swim Club Other Air Cadets Curling Club Sea Cadets Health & Rec. Class Army Cadets Tennis Club

Would you like to see some other clubs start in your neighbourhood? Yes No If yes, what kind?

III. Circle amount of money you receive from your parents to spend as you wish per week: 0c 10c 20c 25c-35c 35c-50c 50c-60c 60c-75c \$1.00 more Circle amount of money you earn per week: 0c 5c 10c 20c 50c 75c \$1.00 more

IV. How many afternoons and how many evenings do you have free a week?

V. If you do any of the following, check, (✓) and if you do not now, but would like to do any of the following, star it (*):

Archery Putting on plays Square Dancing Badminton Making Puppets Folk Dancing Baseball Story Telling Social Dancing Basketball Drawing Community Singing Rugby Painting Playing Cards Boxing Block Printing Going to Parties Wrestling Soap Carving Listening to Records Swimming Clay Modelling Listening to Juke Tennis Making things of wood Boxes Golf Making things, leather Photography Ping Pong Making things, metal Collecting Stamps Fencing Studying Dancing Collecting Dolls Shooting Studying Music Collecting other things Riding Needlework Building Radios Bowling Others Nature Lore Hockey Model Making Skating Gardening Hunting Curling Fishing Pool

VI. Circle the number of movies you see per month: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 over 8 Circle the number of dances you attend per month: 0 1 2 3 4 5 over 5

VII. Did you go out of the City during your holidays last summer? Yes No If you did, circle the time you were away: 1 wk. 2 wks. 3-4 wks. 5-6 wks. 7-8 wks. Did you have a summer job? (check) No Part time Full time Circle correct answer for how long you worked: 1-2 wks. 3-4 wks. 5-6 wks. 7-8 wks. Circle the number of times a week you went swimming last summer: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Circle the number of times a week you go swimming in winter: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Check Pool used: South Side Borden Park West Side Y.M.C.A. Y.W.C.A. Other Did you go away to camp? (check) Yes No Where? Did you go to an In-the City Camp or Daily Vacation School? (check) Yes No Where?

DETAILS OF METHOD AND SOURCES OF DATA

The principal sources of data used in this first part of the Survey were:
 (a) a Questionnaire, which, together with detailed instructions for its completion was administered throughout Grades IV - XII of the Public and Separate Schools during the week of March/1946; (See Appendix I - for sample) and (b) government department records.

All information was allocated by home address to the twenty-two recreational districts which had been established. (Refer to Section Headed "Considerations Affecting Method and Procedure", page 3 of this report, for description of districting procedure.

11,579 questionnaires were completed and returned, 11,373 of these were useable - 137 having to be discarded due to failure to complete the section of home address; 57 gave home address at points outside the City; 12 were "nonsense". That such a small portion of the returns had to be discarded, as the price of student humour, seems remarkable and it is believed, can be directly attributed to the fine cooperation given by the teachers and pupils in the interests of the study.

Delinquency Rates - were based upon information provided by the Civic Children's Aid Department, covering 252 boys between the ages of 8 and 18 years, inclusive, who had been dealt with within the scope of the Juvenile Delinquents Act during the twelve months, May 1, 1945 to April 30th, 1946. Total cases by districts were then converted to ratios per thousand of the male in-school population in each district, (based on the School Questionnaire returns).

Dependency Rates - The means test assistance categories in municipal, provincial and federal government services were used. All Civic Relief, Old Age Pension, Mothers' Allowance, War Veterans' Allowance, Widows' Pension and Dual Service Pension Cases, and their dependents, residing in Edmonton, were scored within the appropriate district, according to the home address of each. A total of 2785 persons were involved.

The resulting totals in each district were then expressed as a ratio per thousand of the estimated total population in the district. (See Paragraph headed Dependency, Delinquency & Recreation Participation Rates - page 6 of this report, for description of estimation method used).

Participation Rates - were reached by dividing the total number of regular clubs and groups in which the school children (Grades IV - XII) reported they held memberships, by the number of children reporting.

Ranking - represents the orderly arrangement of the various districts according to the magnitude of intensity of the delinquency, dependency, and the participation rates in those districts.

The Formula for Determining Priority of Need for more recreational opportunities, by districts, was developed to show the relative gaps existing between the combined delinquency and dependency indexes, and the relative degree to which recreation needs were being met - as reflected in existing participation. It is a simple one being derived from the difference between the average ranks of delinquency and dependency ranks, and the participation rank.

APPENDIX II
 POPULATION FIGURES BY DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	IN SCHOOL POPULATION ^x				ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	
1	512	435	947	5.34	6140
2	448	369	817	4.60	5289
3	416	457	873	4.92	5657
4	530	446	976	5.51	6335
5	648	604	1252	7.08	8140
6	1040	950	1990	11.27	12958
7	1005	920	1925	10.90	12532
8	290	287	577	3.24	3725
9	446	456	902	5.09	5852
10	150	163	313	1.74	2001
11	171	209	380	2.06	2369
12	446	467	913	5.15	5921
13	302	318	620	3.48	4001
14	180	194	374	3.08	3541
15	218	208	426	2.38	2737
16	235	212	447	2.50	2875
17	613	632	1245	7.04	8094
18	415	467	882	4.97	5714
19	50	49	99	.55	632
20	427	363	790	4.45	5117
21	274	314	588	3.30	3794
22	128	117	245	1.35	1552
TOTALS	8944	8637	17581	100.00%	114,976

^xAs reported on School questionnaires.