

A STUDY OF HUMAN ADJUSTMENT

IN FORT McMURRAY HS 30.5

INTERIM REPORT II

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PREFACE

The study team for this project was composed of Dr. John Gartrell, Study Director, Dr. Wayne McVey, Dr. Lyle Larson, Dr. Les Kennedy, Dr. Carol Vlassoff, and Mr. Harvey Krahn. Dr. Gene Summers acted as an outside consultant in relation to the formulation of the design. All members of the study team participated in a number of sessions where the drafting and redrafting of the design and particularly the interview schedule itself took place. The result is a credit to their enthusiasm, patience and humour.

In writing this report Dr. Vlassoff was responsible for drafting the results of the pilot study in Fort McMurray. Dr. Wayne McVey was responsible for drafting the section on sampling design. Harvey Krahn was responsible for the code, the scanner sheets and the discussion of data processing. Dr. Gartrell was responsible for the overall production of the report.

Dr. John Matthiasson is to be thanked for his cooperation in making available documents relating to his 1969 survey of Fort McMurray. He also has generously loaned his original data to the project to facilitate comparisons with the AOSERP Human Adjustment Survey (1979).

The pilot survey was carried out by Dr. Gartrell, Dr. Vlassoff and Mr. Krahn. Ms. M.C. Gartrell was responsible for the Edmonton pre-test and aided with design and report editing.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is the second interim report for the AOSERP longitudinal Study of Human Adjustment in the Fort McMurray Area (HS 30.5). The overall objectives of this project are to identify and analyse various dimensions and aspects of the social and personal adjustment to current and past conditions of life in the study area. This report covers all activities under HS 30.5.1. The general objectives of this sub-project are to develop a research design and instrumentation.

More specifically, this sub-project was to:

1. develop a set of hypotheses;
2. identify variables that should be included;
3. develop instruments to gather indicators relevant to the measurement of these variables;
4. develop sampling frames and a sampling design to select respondents for the study;
5. develop plans for analysis and interpretation of the data;
6. consider the broad areas of social concern identified by the Preliminary Conceptual Model (HS 30.3) for their possible inclusion by instruments developed for this study;
7. incorporate comments from a peer review of the First Interim Report;
8. conduct a pilot study in the Fort McMurray area to test instrumentation;
9. modify the instruments as indicated by the pilot study;
10. include methodological procedures for a longitudinal design.

In reporting on progress towards these objectives this report addresses the first objective (outline of theories and hypotheses) in Section 2. This sets the stage for the identification of variables (objective 2) and the development of instrumentation (objective 3) discussed in Section 4 of this report.

Section 4 also discusses data analysis (objective 5). The fourth objective, the development of sampling frames and a sampling design, is addressed in Section 5. The sixth and seventh objectives are considered in the discussion of instrumentation presented in Section 4. The results of the pilot study (objectives 8 and 9) carried out in Fort McMurray during April are reported in Section 3.

Section 6 of this report outlines a preliminary design for the collection of the longitudinal data necessary to assessing the social impact of resource development. The interview form developed for the social survey is included in Section 9 as an appendix, as are the code, scanner sheets and a copy of Matthiasson's 1969 survey instrument. (Appendices 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 respectively).

This interim report is the second of four reports to be written during the 10 month period of the study. Each report is intended as a partial draft of material to be included in the final report (due October 31, 1979).

2. ANALYTICAL APPROACHES AND HYPOTHESES

Here we intend to sketch the main outlines of general hypotheses to be used as guides to the analysis of the survey data to be collected under HS 30.5.2. Each hypothesis is numbered and underlined for easy reference. Generally, hypotheses are formulated in fairly abstract form. To assist the reader in identifying the operationalizations of variables included in the hypotheses, references to the interview form (Section 9.1) are included each time a variable is first introduced. Because of their abstract form, hypotheses often refer to multiple indicators. Indeed, one hypothesis often summarizes a series of hypotheses at the operational level.

Our investigation of the social impact of oil sands development on human adjustment will proceed using two broad strategies. The first of these may be labelled inductive-comparative. It begins with a description of the adult population in terms of its social composition. Features to be described were chosen to represent a broad spectrum of information. They include standard demographic and socio-economic characteristics, social mobility (geographic and status mobility), quality of employment, formal and informal integration within community networks, marital adjustment, the quality of health, housing, and services, severity of problems and satisfaction with the community and various aspects of life in general. While one of the subjects of this approach is a description of the community, this description will also form the basis for future comparisons in the longitudinal study of human adjustment planned by AOSERP. In this sense, we will be able to derive hypotheses inductively by examining the social characteristics of the population comparatively. However, these hypotheses will await further data collection before they can be verified.

The second broad approach which we will pursue here is more deductively oriented, and might be labelled deductive-analytical. It seeks to specify hypotheses in advance of data collection, and it involves a number of different strategies in generating hypotheses.

1. It involves the analysis of elements of retrospective social biographies to provide assessments of status attainment. This approach uses a design where the individual is his or her own control in the examination of a series of life events.
2. It utilizes cross-sectional comparisons of the adjustment of different social aggregates identified within the 1979 survey population. For example, these groups include those differentiated on the basis of sex, age, marital status, family size, education, income, level of living, mobility status, and so on. This is generalized to include the parametric analysis of determinants of various aspects of human adjustment.
3. It compares the descriptive and analytical results of the 1979 survey with those obtained by Dr. J.S. Matthiasson in his survey of Fort McMurray conducted during 1969. This allows for limited cross-sectional comparisons over a ten year period.

These strategies are adopted to maximize the usefulness of a single cross-sectional survey in the study of change. However, it should be emphasized that they are not sufficient to gauge fully the social impact of resource development in this study area. Only a longitudinal study can accomplish this end.

2.1 HUMAN ADJUSTMENT

In the broadest sense, human adjustment includes all aspects of life and the manner in which they are arranged or composed. Behaviour patterns, attitudes, and indeed all human characteristics can be seen as affecting or affected by changes in the human and physical environment that constitute the life circumstances of individuals. Adjustment to life in Fort McMurray thus implies the study of change in the social situation of individuals and the manner in which they both actively create and react to such altered circumstances.

However, besides the problem of studying social change using a single survey, there is another major problem in approaching such a study. It deals with the necessity of specifying those dimensions of behaviour, attitudes and social situations which are to be directly addressed by this research. Human adjustment in its broadest sense includes the fitting together of all aspects of both social and individual lives. Limited resources dictate the necessity of selectivity in their study. Given a longitudinal design, we can potentially study change in every one of the hundreds of indicators included in the survey instrument (Appendix 9.1). In this first survey we will concentrate our attention upon:

1. changes in individual status revealed by comparisons of residence type and occupation before and after moving to Fort McMurray;
2. stability of life in terms of residential and job mobility, tenure in the community and plans to stay;
3. the quality of present employment;
4. integration into the community through both formal and informal participation in social networks;
5. the quality of health;
6. the quality of housing;
7. the quality of community services;
8. the division of labour, disagreement and communication in marriage;
9. attitudes towards life in the community;
10. general satisfaction with the quality of life.

In specifying these dimensions we should note that they focus generally on the status attainment process and the quality of life as outputs from the human adjustment process itself. It is through the evaluation of these social outputs that we can begin to evaluate the quality of life. Through it, we can study human adjustment to the social impact of rapid and massive resource development.

The presentation of summary hypotheses which follows is partially hierarchical. Socio-demographic breakdowns apply to all

of the 10 kinds of outputs listed above. Geographic mobility, status attainment, the quality of employment and formal and informal participation each can be viewed as determinants of factors that follow in the order of presentation. Hypotheses are referred to as "summary" in the sense that they are specified at a conceptual level. Each has multiple empirical referents and thus refers to a number of specific tests.

2.2 THE INDUCTIVE-COMPARATIVE APPROACH

The description of human adjustment in the Fort McMurray area is an important end in and of itself. Comprehensive social descriptions of Canadian northern resource towns are general lacking, and Fort McMurray is not an exception in this regard. The first purpose of this study, therefore, is to provide such a description. Here, the kinds of questions that are posed include:

1. what is the social composition of the community and how do different in-migrant cohorts appear to be different?
2. how stable is the population both in terms of their past behaviour and their future intentions?
3. how well integrated into the community are various types of individuals and what patterns of integration are there?
4. what is the perceived quality of housing, services, employment and health?
5. how satisfied is the population with their community and with various aspects of their own lives?

This approach is inductive in that from this description will emerge questions as to why such conditions exist. Answers to such questions will be addressed in a number of ways, each of which generates a series of hypotheses. First, in order to understand many of these results, they must be compared to others obtained in surveys of other places. We can describe the characteristics of the population of Fort McMurray, for example age and sex distributions, household composition, geographic mobility and so on.

However, these results are more meaningful when they are compared to Alberta and Canadian census figures. It is not enough to simply observe that the adults sampled had moved an average of x times in the last five years. Interpretation of that figure necessitates comparisons to other populations.

In describing the level of integration within the community in terms of informal interaction with neighbours, friends and relatives (questions 71-76), some comparison point must be utilized to assess whether what we observe is relatively high or low. In this instance, as with participation in formal organizational activities (questions 77-81), we can compare results obtained for Fort McMurray to those obtained in the 1978 and 1979 Edmonton Area Survey conducted by the Population Research Laboratory, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta.

Similar comparisons are available for the items concerning marriage (questions 106, 107), the quality of work (question 68), housing (question 99), health status and personal feelings (questions 87, 127-129 and 130), and general life satisfaction (questions 100-112). Further comparisons with national sample results for both Canada and the U.S. are also available for the quality of work (questions 65-70) from samples studied in the Work Ethic Survey (Dept. of Manpower and Immigration) and the Quality of Employment Survey (S.R.I., University of Michigan). U.S. national comparisons are available for some of the quality of life items, as are comparisons to the results of the recent A.B.S. survey of Alberta.

2.3 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWNS

In a more deductive-analytical approach, a series of hypotheses can be generated by looking at the effects which demographic factors have upon different dimensions of human adjustment. For example, by examining age differences within the population of Fort McMurray we can study changes in behaviour and attitudes at different stages in the life cycle. Hypothesis 1 would predict that adults at more advanced stages in their life cycles would be

more likely to have adjusted to life in Fort McMurray. This in the sense that they will plan to stay longer (question 31), and they will be more satisfied with their work (questions 65, 66, 68). They will participate more extensively in both formal (questions 77-83) and informal networks (questions 71-76), and they will rate the quality of their housing services and perhaps even their health higher. They will be better adjusted in their marriages, have a more positive attitude towards life in the community, and they will be generally well satisfied with the quality of their lives.

This is obviously simply a working hypothesis that covers a large number of diverse indicators. Should it prove to be true, organizations might want to reassess whether recruitment policies might be altered to reduce turnover. A second general working hypothesis deals with sex differences. Thus, in hypothesis 2 we would predict that males will be better adjusted than females. They will be more committed to staying, they will be more satisfied with their work and the quality of their housing, services and health. They will participate more, report better marital adjustment, have more positive attitudes towards the community, and be generally more satisfied with their quality of life.

In the cases of marital status and family size, hypothesis 3 is phrased to the effect that married adults and those with children will evidence less likelihood of turnover and generally exhibit better adjustment to life in Fort McMurray. Again, findings in this regard have clear policy implications given recruitment strategies which presently expect this hypothesis to be operative. Hypotheses 4 and 5 will examine differences in these output indicators of adjustment in terms of religious and ethnic differences.

Turning to different social characteristics of the population, hypothesis 6 would predict that those with higher social status will evidence more stability, better integration into the community and a higher quality of life in general. Indicators of social status would include education (question 14), income (question 125), level of living (questions 120-122 on possessions,

question 126 on debts, and questions 94-98 on housing status) job prestige (question 55), and self appraised status (question 117).

Hypothesis 7 would predict that those not employed in the labour force (largely housewives) will be less well adjusted to life in a northern resource community, since work is what attracts most in-migrants. Indeed this difference may largely explain any observed differences between the sexes (hypothesis 2), since employment is heavily sex-biased. Refining this difference somewhat hypothesis 8 will examine differences in adjustment between those employed by the town's major employers, those employed in the public sector, the self employed (even though these will represent only a small fraction of the sample), and all others.

2.4 GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

Turnover has been a serious problem in human adjustment to isolated northern settlements. It is a problem for employers who face high replacement and training costs. It is a problem for service agencies and schools who face an ever changing clientele, and it is a problem for everyone who needs the social support afforded by stable social networks. While we have already formulated several hypotheses dealing with geographic mobility, a more detailed analysis is planned for responses to questioning as to years respondents plan to stay in the community (question 31), length of residence in Fort McMurray (question 22), number of moves within Fort McMurray (question 32), and length of time in present residence (question 93).

One of the explanations for the high turnover in northern resource communities is that people that move to those communities are simply continuing a pattern of behaviour involving high mobility. According to this hypothesis, people who have moved a good deal previously (questions 17c, 20, 29) would plan to stay for a shorter period of arrival (question 28), would have lived less time in the community (question 22), and would plan to leave sooner (question 31). These factors can also be viewed as a function of the kind of background that individuals come from (hypothesis 10).

People from rural or small town backgrounds (questions 17c, 19) and people who had lived in a number of other northern resource communities (question 30) might be expected to exhibit higher turnover. On the other hand, should Fort McMurray prove particularly attractive when compared to these previous experiences, we may find these people now exhibiting greater stability in terms of geographic mobility.

A second manner in which to approach the analysis of geographic mobility is to view changes in residence within Fort McMurray as a reflection of the adjustment process. Hypothesis 11 might therefore be formulated to predict that those who have lived in their present residence a relatively long time, and those who have moved relatively infrequently within Fort McMurray since their arrival (standardized for length of residence in Fort McMurray) would evidence other signs of settling down (planning to stay a long time), better integration into the community (higher formal and informal interaction within social networks), and a perception of a higher quality of life in general. On the other hand, frequent movement can be taken as a sign of adjusting. If this is the case, exactly the opposite effects would be predicted. Indeed, the effects of mobility within Fort McMurray may be conditional on social status. Those with high social status may have better opportunities available to them. For them, mobility may be a sign of success.

Finally, mobility cohorts will be constructed as one method of analysing change using cross-sectional data gathered at one point in time. Respondents will be divided into cohorts by length of residence in the community. For hypothesis 12 these cohorts will then be compared as to their level of status achievement in terms of occupation, income, and level of living. Here we want to look to see if new-comers or relative old-timers are better able to achieve higher status. Hypothesis 13 will compare these cohorts with respect to their satisfaction with work, housing, services and health. Hypothesis 14 will compare their participation in formal and informal social networks and their

attitudes towards life in the community. Hypothesis 15 will examine other outputs of the adjustment process: marital adjustment, and general satisfaction with the quality of life.

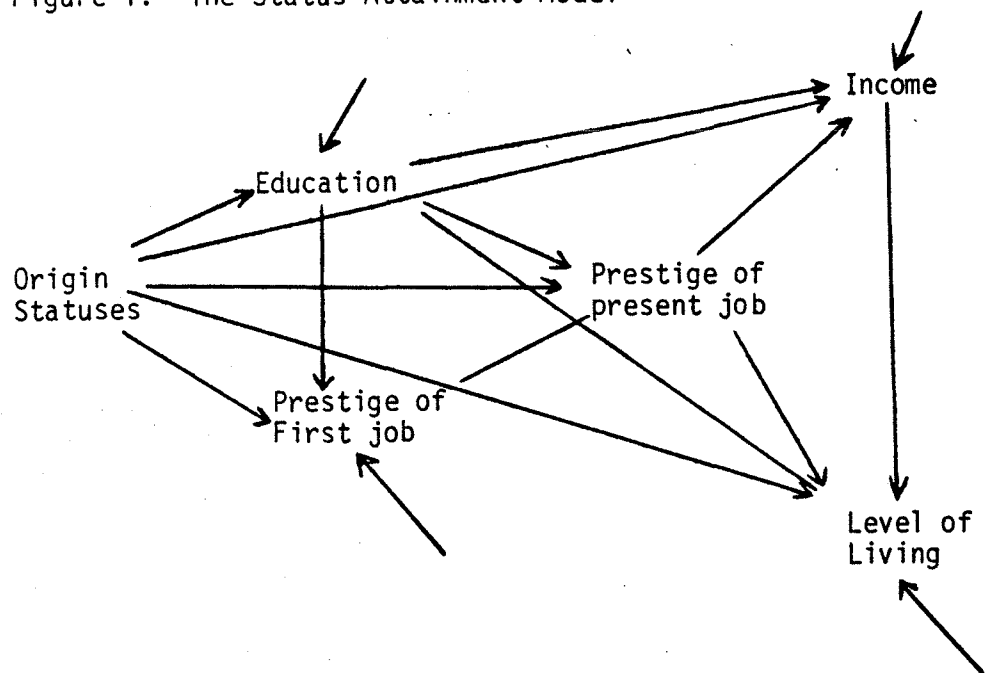
2.5 STATUS ATTAINMENT

Another strategy for studying human adjustment to the impact of resource development using a survey at a single point in time revolves around the use of retrospective questioning of respondents. This method is used in gathering information on past geographic mobility. Generally, it is restricted to major life events where there is relatively little difficulty in recall.

The general model used in the study of intergenerational and intragenerational mobility views an individual's present status as a function of his or her origin status and intervening experience. This model is presented in Figure 1 below. Hypothesis 15 specifies that present income (question 125) and level of living (questions 120-122) are a positive function of present occupational status (question 55), prestige of previous jobs (question 56-58) education and origin statuses (particularly questions 46-49 on parents' status). Hypothesis 16, also illustrated in Figure 1, further specifies that present occupational prestige is a function of previous job status, education, and origin statuses. Hypothesis 17 estimates previous job status as a function of earlier job prestige, education and origin status. Finally, hypothesis 18 specifies that education is a function of origin statuses.

Besides these direct effects, this model also examines a number of indirect effects (hypothesis 19). Origin status indirectly affects income and level of living through present occupational status, previous job status and education. Origin status also indirectly influences present occupational prestige through prior jobs and education. Education and previous employment also have indirect effects on variables to their right in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The Status Attainment Model



Further elaboration of this model specifies (hypothesis 20) that an individual's current occupational prestige is a function of the prestige of his or her first job in Fort McMurray. This hypothesis examines occupational mobility within Fort McMurray. Hypothesis 21 extends this analysis to include the occupational prestige of the job held before Fort McMurray. This includes the examination of mobility involved in possible job changes included in moving to Fort McMurray. This analysis will be supplemented by the examination of whether or not respondents were unemployed before they came to Fort McMurray (question 23), whether they had a job before they came (question 24a), and whether they had any trouble obtaining a job once they arrived (question 24b).

Two further strategies will be used to interpret these results more fully. The first strategy compares these results to those obtained for the Canadian population as a whole by Professor John Porter (Carleton University) and Professor Peter Pineo (McMaster University). These results have been offered to the study director by John Porter (including the data tape containing the survey responses). Comparisons can also be made to U.S. labour force results obtained by Professor Robert Hauser and Professor David Featherman (both of the University of Wisconsin).

In making these comparisons, several general hypotheses will be examined. Hypothesis 22 looks at the degree to which the local social system is stratified. The reasoning is as follows. Origin characteristics such as mother's and father's education and occupation constitute ascribed statuses. Education is partially dependent on origins (Figure 1), and beyond that it may be viewed largely as a credentialing process. Given these premises, the strength of the stratification system can be indicated by the degree to which job status at entry into the labour force and subsequent job status is dependent on origins and education. This includes both direct and indirect effects. The larger these effects, the more an individual's occupational status depends on ascribed status and previously obtained credentials. Hypothesis 22 would predict that opportunities are greater in Fort McMurray

than elsewhere. In one sense, present status should be less dependent on past statuses than is true elsewhere in Canada (or in the U.S.A.).

A somewhat different elaboration of this argument would maintain that if opportunities are truly greater in northern resource communities, then the rate at which residents can translate their experience and education into better jobs, higher incomes and higher standards of living will be greater than in other markets (hypothesis 23). If opportunities were greater, residents of Fort McMurray would have higher incomes, a higher level of living, and higher occupational status. Controlling for origin status, education, and previous job experience.

Besides these comparisons between residents of Fort McMurray and other reference groups, we can make a number of relevant comparisons within the community. Hypothesis 24 will examine whether men and women have been able to translate their origins and education into occupational and lifestyle attainment at equal rates. Hypothesis 25 will make similar comparisons for those who work for the larger private companies, those who work for the government, those who are self employed (if the number of respondents is sufficient), and so on. Hypothesis 26 will compare those who have lived in Fort McMurray for a long time with those who are relatively recent newcomers to see who has been better able to take advantage of opportunities afforded by resource development. Again, origin, education and experience will be statistically controlled in these analyses.

Finally, we will collect measures of housing status (consumption) before Fort McMurray, on entry to Fort McMurray, and at present. Hypothesis 27 thus looks at the effects of moving to Fort McMurray on individual's status in terms of this major consumption item.

2.6 THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT

For those respondents currently employed, several indicators of perceived job quality and job behaviour will be obtained.

Job satisfaction is asked indirectly in question 68, where respondents are asked to describe how good their job is. Question 69 contains several items describing attitudes towards employment in general, and questions 65 and 66 describe what might be labelled "behavioural intentions" towards work. Job behaviour relevant to an assessment of the quality of employment is contained in items on job search (question 52), job changing (questions 54, 55-58 part e., 59 and 64), and overtime (question 63).

Since most peoples' moves to Fort McMurray are tied directly or indirectly to jobs, the quality of employment is one of the most important elements in human adjustment in Fort McMurray. Besides the analysis of socio-demographic and mobility factors outlined above, perceptions of the quality of work are hypothesized to be a function of material rewards and fringe benefits (question 67) - hypothesis 28. They are also a function of job characteristics such as control, work pace etc. described in question 70 - hypothesis 29. Job attitudes (perception of one's job as "good"), behavioural intentions with respect to work, and job behaviour all must be considered because of the strong pressures for respondents not to report alienation from work. Essentially, our culture values success very highly, and having a good job is very much a part of that success. Since our value system also holds that everyone succeeds on their own merit, asking someone to reveal that he or she has a bad job is tantamount to asking them to admit that they are a failure. It is for this reason that we ask indirect questions about respondents' alienation from their work. The greatest alienation from work may be shown where the social constraints placed on answers are the lowest, that is, for behavioural intentions asked in a "what if" manner.

The quality of employment also has consequences for several of the other output measures of adjustment. Hypothesis 30 specifies that the quality of health is dependent on the quality of employment. Indeed, this may be true of the perceived quality of housing and services as well, and it may be equally true of the overall quality of life and attitudes towards life in Fort McMurray.

Hypothesis 31 also predicts that the higher the quality of employment, the greater the formal and informal participation of respondents. Thus the quality of work is predicted to have fairly widespread impact on other output measures of adjustment to life in Fort McMurray.

2.7 FORMAL AND INFORMAL PARTICIPATION

As previously noted in the original proposal to AOSERP, one of the reputed problems of northern development communities is general apathy. One of the ways in which this apathy is evident is in non-participation. The first task in investigating this hypothesis 32 is to verify that the level of participation is in fact low when it comes to both informal participation with neighbours, friends and kin (questions 71-74, 86 and 118), participation in formal clubs and associations (questions 77-79), volunteer efforts (question 81), participation in recreation and exercise (question 86), and other activities in general (question 118). To interpret these results we will compare them to the Edmonton Area Survey and to Matthiasson's results (described below in Section 2.11).

Whatever the overall level of participation in community social networks, there are also important sources of variability within the population. Here we may compare different statuses. For example, hypothesis 33 would therefore predict that those with higher social status (income, occupation, level of living etc.) will be better integrated into the community (as in Section 2.3). Looking at somewhat different indicators we can also focus our attention on age and marital status differences in participation. As we pointed out in Section 2.3, this focuses our attention on life cycle differences, and those between the sexes, people in and out of the labour force, those who work for GCOS or Syncrude and so on.

To the degree that participation indicates a successful integration into the community, we would also expect that higher levels of participation would be associated with more positive

attitudes towards life circumstances in general (hypothesis 34). This should be reflected in attitudes towards the quality of housing and services, the quality of health, the quality of life in general, and attitudes towards the community.

2.8 THE QUALITY OF HOUSING AND SERVICES

Besides the general hypotheses resulting from the consideration of socio-demographic characteristics, geographic mobility and participation, several specific hypotheses will be directed towards respondents' assessments of the quality of their housing and services in the community. Subjective ratings of residences are obtained in a 14 item scale (question 99), while those obtained for services form a 17 item scale (question 113).

Hypothesis 6 above can be specified to housing and service quality to argue that those with higher status (income, level of living, job prestige etc.) will have higher quality housing and will perceive better quality services because they have better access to them. In examining these hypotheses we must also look at hypothesis 35 which links objective housing quality (questions 94-97) with subjective perceptions of the quality of housing. Similarly, hypothesis 36 looks at the relationship between the use of services (question 123) and perceived quality of services. If hypothesis 35 shows positive effects, then peoples' perceptions coincide with objective housing conditions. However, with hypothesis 36 we would find a positive relationship if those that used the services more rated them more highly, and a negative relationship if greater service use covaried with poorer ratings.

Finally, we will look at two hypotheses linking perceptions of housing and service quality to the quality of life in general and attitudes towards Fort McMurray. Hypothesis 37 looks at the degree to which respondents' overall evaluations of the quality of life are a function of their housing and the services in the community. Both objective (housing characteristics and service use) and subjective (housing and service quality) indicators are used as predictors in looking at this hypothesis. Similarly,

hypothesis 39 examines the influence of objective and subjective housing and services indicators on respondents' attitudes towards the community. In both these hypotheses we are looking at how important the quality of housing and services is to peoples' general assessments of their quality of life and the community they live in.

2.9 ADJUSTMENT IN MARRIAGE

For married couples (or those living common-law) adjustment in marriage is indicated by husband and wife communication (question 107), interaction (question 108), and the degree to which respondents perceive that this has changed since they came to Fort McMurray (question 109). For those respondents with children, we also look at interaction with children (question 110) and how much this is perceived to have changed since coming to Fort McMurray (question 111).

Hypothesis 39 looks at the relationship between disagreements in marriage (question 106) and adaptive responses in terms of both communication and interaction. If a higher level of disagreement is associated with a higher level of communication and interaction, then it may indicate that there is a good deal of pressure on people but that they are able to respond. Hypothesis 40 examines the relationship between communication and interaction in marriage and the division of labour between husband and wife (questions 105, 25, 26, and 27). Here we will examine whether a more equal sharing of tasks (and joint decision making) covaries positively with the level of communication and interaction.

Hypothesis 41 examines the effects that stress events (question 90) have on different aspects of marital relationships. Is increased stress associated with more disagreement within the marriage? Is it also associated with higher levels of communication and interaction? These kind of relationships describe the pattern of adaptive responses found within the community.

Hypothesis 42 looks at the effects which these different patterns of adjustment have on the quality of health, and the overall quality of life. As we did with the quality of employment

and the quality of housing and services, we are looking to see which aspects of adjustment appear to be more important to the quality of life.

Another hypothesis that looks at the consequences of marital and family responsibilities deals with attitudes towards women's participation in the labour force (question 112). Thus hypothesis 43 would predict that a more equal division of labour within the marriage would be associated with more favourable attitudes towards women working. Also relevant to this hypothesis are the items which indicate if the female spouse is working.

2.10 THE QUALITY OF HEALTH

This is perhaps one of the most important output measures dealing with the quality of life. The basic premise involved is the general observation that lack of adjustment in life is often associated with problems with physical and mental health. Hypothesis 44 takes this into account in looking at three indicators of problems in human adjustment and their effect on illnesses (question 127), symptoms (question 130), feelings (question 87), days missed from work (question 91) and the number of times the respondent has seen a doctor in the past year (question 92). These three indicators are items dealing with life problems (question 119), the frequency of life stress events over the past year (question 90), and how much the respondent smokes and drinks (questions 88 and 89 respectively). Smoking and drinking themselves are often responses to environmental stressors, but as an adaptive solution, they often result in increased problems.

While it is important to establish a baseline in determining the effects of environmental stressors on health, we can also elaborate the hypothesis to look at differences in these effects within the community. Thus, hypothesis 45 compares male and females, married and unmarried, those with children and those without children, those of high status and those of relatively low status, those employed and those not employed, and so on, with respect to the rate at which stress events and life problems are

translated into health problems.

Hypothesis 46 again looks at the effects which this aspect of the quality of life has on overall measures which utilize the respondents' subjective perceptions (question 100).

2.11 CROSS-SECTIONAL COMPARISONS OVER TIME: 1969-1979

The acquisition of Matthiasson's 1969 survey results raises the possibility of comparisons over the decade since his survey. Matthiasson's questionnaire is included in Appendix 9.4 for reference. The first general hypothesis that can be pursued in this comparison simply compares characteristics of Matthiasson's sample with those of the 1979 sample. Hypothesis 47 would therefore examine differences in factors not included in available secondary sources that might be included in the Statistical Compendium. Differences can be tested (difference between means) for job turnover (the number of jobs held), the number of northern communities that respondents had lived in, club and organization membership and meeting attendance, voting, length of residence in Fort McMurray (stability), length of intended stay on arrival and at the time of the interview, and satisfaction with work and community. This approach obviously implies that we first describe the community of 1969 from the survey data.

In considering such tests it is particularly important to note change in characteristics most closely associated with the kind of output measures of human adjustment which we have designed into the 1979 survey. Hypothesis 48 predicts that with the growth and development of Fort McMurray, stability has increased. Stability could be measured as the length of time in residence and the length of time that respondents intended to stay. Both factors are measured in both surveys, and tests could be constructed as tests of differences between means.

Hypothesis 49 predicts that given a better developed residential community, people come expecting to stay longer and this reduces turnover in the community. Alternatively, if development does not act to reduce turnover, this should be evident as well.

To the degree that club and organization memberships, meeting attendance, and voting all indicate integration into the community, we can also test hypothesis 50: community integration has increased with growth. Alternatively, we might find that integration has actually decreased with increased urbanization and development in the area. Similarly, we can test hypothesis 51 to the effect that growth and development (indeed all changes in the community between 1969 and 1979) result in greater satisfaction with work and community. Because the measures in the two surveys are different for these indicators, standardized scores (percentage of total points on each of the separate scales) will have to be created to carry out these tests.

Even in these limited tests, the use of Matthiasson's sample of 468 respondents is not without its own limitations. First of all, it appears that 13 of the questionnaires have been lost. This, however, is less serious than problems with the sampling procedures that Matthiasson used. His data was collected from both husband and wife (indeed 86.7% of his sample were married). Thus, sample elements were not independent. Unfortunately, there appears to be no way to easily overcome this problem. Interviews contain no information which would allow us to identify who is married to whom. The results of the hypotheses outlined above must be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

A second way in which Matthiasson's results can be used is in testing relational hypotheses with both the 1969 and 1979 survey results. For example, we can test the three explanations for turnover suggested by Matthiasson himself (1971:12). Hypothesis 52 specifies that there is high turnover because people who move north explicitly plan to stay only a short time. Here one would examine the regression of length of residence and plans to stay on length of time respondents planned to stay when they first came to the community. Results would be compared for the 1969 and 1979 surveys.

Hypothesis 53 explains turnover (length of residence, expected length of residence) as a function of conditions within

the community. If people perceive unfavourable or hostile social environments, for example, in their perceptions of work and living conditions, then turnover will be higher. Given high levels of satisfaction in this regard, comparisons of 1969 and 1979 results would predict less influence of this factor in the later survey.

Hypothesis 54 would predict that turnover occurs because people who move to resource communities which are relatively isolated are already highly mobile when they come. They would therefore be likely to move out even if conditions within the community were favourable. Again, the influence of prior mobility on tenure in the community and plans to stay can be compared in the 1969 and 1979 survey results.

Several of the hypotheses specified for the 1979 data (above) with respect to participation can also be looked at comparatively across the 10 year interval. Hypothesis 55 therefore predicts that low involvement in the community (formal participation) is a consequence of lack of commitment (plans to stay), but that this should have improved considerably between the two surveys. According to this hypothesis, it is not a lack of opportunity to participate that results in low involvement. Rather, it is a tendency for some residents not to regard themselves as permanent members of the community. They thus avoid getting involved.

Finally we propose to examine several hypotheses that deal with satisfaction with work, community and life in general in the two surveys. Hypothesis 56 predicts that greater integration through higher participation in the community would strengthen satisfaction with the quality of life. Hypothesis 57 predicts similar results for people that exhibit greater residential stability in terms of longer experience in the community and plans to stay longer. Hypothesis 58 predicts similar results for those who have more experience in the past with northern communities, although if these people have high mobility histories, we may find that their experience is translated into high turnover rates.

In testing these hypotheses, we can also examine the

effects of available social and demographic factors on both mobility and the quality of life. Since Matthiasson measured both mother's and father's education and father's occupation, we can even compare the coefficients in the status attainment model for 1969 with those obtained in 1979. Here, present occupational status would be estimated as a function of respondent's education, his mother's and father's education, and his father's occupation. Unfortunately, Matthiasson did not code this data and considerable work is involved in coding the occupations present in the 1969 survey. Also, measurement is often imprecise since only job titles were used as responses. Despite these problems, comparison of the 1969 and 1979 survey results will provide tentative comparisons of the rate at which origins and education were translated into occupational status at the two times (hypothesis 59), and the degree to which the stratification system has changed in terms of its openness (hypothesis 60).

3. PILOT STUDY RESULTS

3.1 PURPOSE

During the week of April 4 - 11, 1979, a pilot study was conducted in Fort McMurray in preparation for the AOSERP Human Adjustment Study. The pilot study served two main purposes:

1. community liaison which involved the initiation of contact between the study team, Fort McMurray leaders and other residents, as well as familiarization of the team with the survey area; and
2. pretesting the interview schedule to be used in the study on small number of Fort McMurray residents.

While the necessity of (1) above, community liaison, is self-evident, perhaps some explanation for our concern with (2), pretesting, is in order. The pretest is a preliminary test of a questionnaire or interview schedule, in order to look for problems in the instrument itself and in the respondents' reactions thereto. Possible difficulties, such as confusion on the part of respondents about what questions mean, awkward phrasing of questions, flow problems, inadequacy of categories provided for responses, and so on, can become readily apparent through this technique. It is not necessary for respondents to be randomly selected but only that they resemble fairly closely the type of population to be sampled in the actual study. Any such interviewees will reveal whether the questions are unintelligible or objectionable, whether two questions elicit identical answers, etc. The questionnaire is later revised and tested again until the procedure results in a smooth, easily manageable instrument.

Our pretest was therefore guided by the following considerations:

1. Did the questions mean the same thing to the respondent as they did to the investigators?
2. Did the answers give the necessary information on the area to be investigated?
3. Were the questions in logical order?

4. Did the questions prejudice or inform the respondent in ways that would introduce bias into the results?
5. Did any question give offence or jeopardize the interview?
6. Was the interview schedule too long or complex?
7. Were there any questions that tapped areas where the data seemed unreliable and where, in the final survey, new techniques and/or resources would be needed?

3.2 METHODOLOGY

The first part of the pilot study, concerned with community liaison, was carried out by Dr. J.W. Gartrell, Principal Investigator, from April 4 to April 9. Several people in the community were contacted:

Mr. David Jones, Town Manager
 Mr. D. Schmidt, President, Keyano College
 Mr. D. Van Bell, Senior Planner, Municipal Affairs
 Dr. Ted Van Dyke and Mr. Garry Shantz, Northeast Alberta Regional Commission Office.

Ms. B. Banas of AOSERP also participated in this phase of the study, introducing Dr. Gartrell to these people.

The second phase, pretesting the interview schedule, was conducted by three members of the study team, Dr. Gartrell, Dr. Carol Vlassoff and Mr. Harvey Krahn. Before the pretest in the field, the survey team administered the interview schedule to one another. Through this process the questionnaire was revised and shortened significantly. The draft instrument used in the pretest was therefore more manageable in length than that submitted in Interim Report I.

In total the study team attempted to arrange interviews with 14 Fort McMurray residents. Of these, 12 respondents completed the interviews. The other two were unavailable when the interviewers returned at the arranged time. Only one callback per respondent was possible, however, due to constraints on the study team's time. It is probable that it would have been

possible to interview at least one of the two non-respondents, given the option of further callbacks.

Since we wanted to test the difficulty of contacting and interviewing a random adult within the household, the team deliberately selected persons other than those who came to the door in 5 cases. Moreover, callbacks were arranged with the person who came to the door in 4 cases. In 7 of these 9 instances, those who answered the door were interviewed immediately following collection of the household information.

Households were selected according to residential area and residential type in order to maximize differences among respondents. Thus, one household was chosen in each of Abasand Heights and Gregoire Park, two in each of Waterways and Beacon Hill and three in each of Thickwood Heights and Lower Townsite. With regard to residential types, one row house was selected, one multiple family walk-up and one high-rise apartment building, three mobile homes, three duplexes and three single family homes.

Respondents were also fairly diversified in terms of demographic characteristics. Our respondents comprised 6 males and 6 females. The age distribution was as follows:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>
20-24	2
25-29	2
30-34	2
35-39	1
40-44	4
45-49	<u>1</u>
Total	12

With regard to marital status, the group consisted of 9 married respondents, one divorced, one single and one common law interviewee. In educational level, the group ranged from 10 to 16 years of completed education, with an average of 13 years. Occupational types were distributed as follows: 5 housewives, 6 salaried employees and one self-employed respondent.

Contacts were generally made during the daytime but

evening calls were also necessary in several cases. The interviews ranged from 48 minutes to 110 minutes in length, depending on the type of respondent chosen (e.g. married employed male vs. housewife), the number of interjections made by the respondent during the interview, and the number of interruptions.

3.3 RESULTS

The results of the first phase of the pilot study, community liaison, were satisfactory insofar as leaders and other Fort McMurray administrators were both cooperative and receptive to the survey. Several helpful suggestions were received concerning the interview schedule, survey procedures, planning of the study's implementation, etc. Arrangements were also initiated with the AOSERP office for use of its support facilities during the survey.

The results obtained on each of the questions mentioned above are also worth noting:

3.3.1 Meaningfulness of questions

Some of the questions were not clear to respondents. For example, Q.79, "How often do you get together with relatives?" was interpreted to mean "a get together" or "family reunion". This question was therefore altered to, "How often do you visit with relatives in Fort McMurray either in your home or theirs (includes all relatives)?" (new Q.74). This wording conveys more clearly the information required from the respondent.

3.3.2 Provision of necessary information.

Generally, the questions did elicit the desired type of response. In several cases, however, responses suggested ways in which questions could be phrased more directly in order to avoid a series of later deductions by the analysts. For example, we were interested in determining how many hours overtime respondents worked, and this was to be deduced from (old) Q. 60, combined with other information on average length of work week. After the pre-test, however, the team decided to substitute a single, direct

question, namely, "During the last two weeks, how many hours over-time have you worked?" (new Q.63). Another alteration of a similar type which resulted from the pretest was the elimination of the question on respondent's birthplace (old Q.16) and the substitution of (old) Q.18, "Where did you spend most of your time when you were growing up?" It was felt that the latter question was adequate, since a more lasting impact on future development results from the place a person spent his formative years than from the place of birth as such.

3.3.3 Order of questions.

In several cases, ways in which ordering could be improved suggested themselves. For example, the questions on migration history involved several complicated "skips" and conditions. In order to simplify this sequence improvements were made, especially with regard to respondents who were born in Fort McMurray. A question at the beginning, "Have you always lived in Fort McMurray?" (new Q.16) now clearly separates these respondents from the others so that they are routed around all questions which do not apply to them.

Another illustration of an ordering change resulting from the pretest has been the placing of the attitude questions concerning Fort McMurray (old Q.139) to an earlier section of the interview schedule (new Q.103). Previously a great many attitude statements were placed at the end of the schedule. While these elicited considerable comment and interest among respondents, many showed signs of fatigue at this stage, and hence it seemed advisable to alter the sequence. The revised form of the instrument now places more straightforward, concise questions in the final section e.g. use of facilities and services, and ownership of consumer items.

3.3.4 Prejudicing the respondent.

We also asked whether the questions seemed to prejudice or inform the respondent in any way so that biasing of the

information resulted. While this seemed to be minimal, one question (old Q.98) did tend to produce a response set. For example, if respondents had very few of the health problems listed, and repeatedly replied negatively to a number of questions, it was found that some continued to answer "no" rather than "yes" even where the latter answer was actually the correct one, or to anticipate the next item with a "no" even before it was asked. This was caused by the monotonous "patterning" character of the question. This problem has now been rectified by (1) shortening the question and (2) placing it in the self-administered section at the end of the schedule. The respondent will now read the question himself and hence will not respond verbally to the questions, thus eliminating the response set difficulty.

3.3.5 Offensiveness of questions.

While we anticipated some negative reactions to certain personal questions in the schedule, this was not our experience. For instance, questions on income and credit, health, husband-wife relationships, desired number of children and social class, which could be considered "sensitive" generally appeared to elicit frank and honest responses. One person did not want to provide names and addresses of friends and relatives; the interviewer, therefore, readily accepted the refusal and did not press for an answer. As respondents in this study are aware that their cooperation is voluntary, the problem of offensiveness is perhaps less relevant.

3.3.6 Length and complexity.

As expected, the schedule was found to be overly long and complex. However, the justification for its length at the time of pretesting lay in our desire to differentiate the more crucial and meaningful questions from the less appropriate ones. The schedule has now been shortened substantially to an administration time of about one hour. For example, extensive questions on health have been condensed to shorter, more precise items; many of the details

concerning other family members, particularly the spouse, have been eliminated; and the attitude scales have been shortened to include only the most essential questions.

The complexity of some of the questions has also been reduced. The household structure chart at the beginning of the schedule has been attenuated (new Q8-15), the job history chart simplified (new Q.55-58), and the organization membership question reduced to a more manageable form (new Q.77-79). Moreover, the categories for responses to attitude questions have been made as consistent as possible; most now contain seven-point scales. Similarly, the frequency of behaviour questions have been consistently streamlined to five-point scale responses.

3.3.7 Questions eliciting unreliable data.

In general the questions did not appear to tap areas where the data seemed unreliable, necessitating new techniques or resources. However, some of the questions on family adjustment did not seem as reliable as the others. For example, the items in (old) Q.112 appeared to overlap considerably and, in some cases, seemed mutually exclusive. This question has now been removed since (new) Q.106 includes sufficient information on husband-wife disagreements. With regard to the applicability of particular questions to certain types of respondents, it was found necessary to probe in order to be sure to identify common-law relationships (which are treated in a similar manner to marital unions). We now include a probe to this effect preceding (new) Q.26. Furthermore, it was found that women in a condition of pregnancy have an unusual number of health symptoms, not attributable to bad health but to the pregnancy itself. Thus, interviewers will be instructed to note such conditions on the interview schedule, to be taken into account in the later analysis.

As a result of the pretest several techniques for simplifying callbacks and interviewing also became apparent. For example, calling on a household close to the evening meal facilitated later callbacks. Since both husband and wife, or in the case of adults

living together, most household members, are home at this time, the interviewer can easily arrange an appointment time convenient to the potential respondent. It was also possible to assess the feasibility of randomly selecting and interviewing an adult within households, particularly when the selected adult is not the one who answers the door. In such cases, callbacks are usually necessary. However, using strategies such as the meal-time contact mentioned above, this did not seem an insurmountable problem. Moreover, the value of our final results is greatly enhanced by such a strategy, since they will represent a true sample of Fort McMurray adults.

With regard to the interviewing, the use of cards to stimulate responses on scale items was found to be readily understood by respondents. Furthermore, the tear-off strategy, whereby respondents are asked to fill in questions on potentially sensitive issues themselves, and the pages directly inserted into a brown envelope thereafter, was successfully implemented.

3.4 CONCLUSION

Overall, it was felt that the pilot study stimulated local interest in and support for the project, as well as confidence among members of the research team in the value and feasibility of the forthcoming investigation. Fort McMurray residents, both leaders and interviewees, were both cooperative and receptive to the research, generally auguring well for the main study.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 FIELD TACTICS

Advertising for interviewers will be conducted in local newspapers and, if possible, through radio and T.V. (the cable channel). Approximately 25-29 interviewers will be hired, given a target sample size of 500 interviews and the expectation that interviewers will complete an average of about 20 interviews each over a three to four week interviewing period. Applicants will fill in an application form and this information as well as a personal interview will be the basis for hiring. Successful applicants will be given an interviewer manual to review before the interviewer training. It consists of an introduction to the general principles of interviewing, a review of some of the possible difficulties and interpretations necessary in this particular interview schedule, and a discussion of administrative procedures. Interviewers will be trained at a one day session held at Keyano College. Training will be conducted by Dr. Gartrell, Dr. Vlassoff, Harvey Krahn and Cliff Kinzel (of the Population Research Laboratory). It will include an introduction to the research project, a detailed review of the interview instrument, role playing (practice interviewing), discussion of problems, and administrative procedures.

Initial plans for the distribution of the questionnaires involve giving an interviewer 10-12 interviews in a particular area (usually one that he or she does not live in). After two interviews are completed, they are checked to ensure that they are being done properly. Generally, interviewers will hand in completed interviews in batches of at least 6 in order to simplify payment. The Site Manager will edit the interviews for completeness before sanctioning payment. Incomplete interviews are returned for completion. Completed interviews are randomly checked by phone in order to insure that the interview actually took place. About 10% of the interviews are checked in this manner. After the interviews are field-edited they are shipped back to Edmonton for coding. At the end of the interviewing period (four

weeks from the beginning of interviewing) all interviews are returned and a clean up is initiated. This clean up consists of attempts to recontact addresses that were originally found to be vacant, and addresses where the interviewer was unable to make contact even with five attempts.

4.2 MEASUREMENT

The emphasis of this section is limited to a discussion of the principal dependent variables referred to in the draft summary hypotheses outlined above. The transformation of each individual question and sub-question in the interview into numerical form is dealt with in Section 4.3 with the code itself as a referent (Section 9.3). The focus of the discussion here is the scaling of indexing of the output measures of adjustment addressed in the survey.

In discussing geographic mobility (Section 2.4) one of the methods proposed for studying change from a cross-sectional survey at one point in time was the creation of mobility cohorts. This would be accomplished using responses to question 22. Answers will be subtracted from the month and year of the interview to obtain length of residence in Fort McMurray. Migration cohorts are then formed by dividing the range into specific segments that represent periods in the history of Fort McMurray. For example, five year cohorts might be constructed back to 1964 with one large range for the cohort who lived in Fort McMurray before that. The first cohort (1974-1979) might further be broken into two cohorts at a point perhaps one or two years before the survey. The exact cutting points to be used depend somewhat on the distribution of responses obtained in the data collection.

In studying the status attainment process, occupational status will be coded using detailed nominal census classifications. Actual occupational status will be measured as the Blishen occupational scores which form an interval scale. These scores represent the estimated socio-economic status of occupations. Estimation is a function of occupational income and education as reported

in the census.

The measurement of various indicators of the quality of life will involve considerable indexing. For the behavioural intentions described in responses to questions 65 and 66, the index is simply the averaging of the two items (whose correlation indicates the reliability of the index). Preliminary evaluation of fringe benefits involves simply adding the binary items in question 67. Job satisfaction (question 68) averages items a through g with index reliability calculated as average item to total correlations. Attitudes towards employment expressed in question 69 are treated similarly, as are items describing control over work (question 70, particularly items a through e).

The degree of integration into informal social networks will be indexed as the average score for questions 71 through 74 (referring to neighbours, friends and relatives in Fort McMurray). Questions 75 and 76 can be averaged to form an index of contact with friends and relatives outside of Fort McMurray. Integration through participation in formal organizations will be analysed using single indicators, but we will also attempt to construct a single index score from the standardized (Z transformed) responses to questions 77a, 77b, 78, 79b, 81, 82, and 83 (with the latter two used as additive scores for each individual binary item within them).

The 14 items in the quality of housing index (question 99) will be averaged, as will the 17 items in the quality of service index (question 113). So too will the items dealing with marital adjustment (questions 105 - 107). While these items will be averaged to form three separate indicators (division of labour, disagreement, and communication, respectively), a general index of adjustment (strategies) will be formed from communication, joint decision making (questions 25, 26, and 27) and questions 108 and 110 on interaction. Since these items are measured on different scales, they will have to be standardized before they are averaged to form an overall index.

Summary scales will be created for the items dealing with personal feelings (question 87), stress (a simple summation

of binary items in question 90), illnesses and injuries (total number-question 127), and symptoms (question 130). Overall satisfaction with life will be indicated by summary average scores for items in question 100. Finally, the 21 items that represent attitudes towards life in Fort McMurray (question 103) will be factor analysed to identify different dimensions. Having identified clusters of items, scale scores will be formed as the simple average of the items in a cluster. This presumes that we can identify a simple structure in the item matrix.

In all instances, the reliability of scale scores will be evaluated as item to total reliabilities.

4.3 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing will begin with the transfer of information to the coding columns printed on each page of the questionnaire (see Section 9.1). Coding columns within the questionnaire are used to reduce the time spent and the number of errors generated in the subsequent transfer of data to a computer-readable medium. Since the majority of the questions have pre-coded response categories, this will be a relatively straightforward procedure for the coders.

The codebook (see Section 9.2) contains all of the pre-coded response categories printed in the questionnaire, as well as instructions for coding the remaining questions. The exceptions are question 2 (the enumeration area will be inserted when completed questionnaires are field-edited), and the open-ended questions (114, 115, and 116). Codes for these questions will be developed as completed interviews are edited. Thus, a list of responses and assigned codes for these three questions will be available to the coders when they begin their job.

The address of the household surveyed (question 1), the detailed record of visits to the household (question 4), the names of household members (question 9) and of children living away from home (question 43a), the respondent's telephone number (question 124a), and the names and telephone numbers of a friend

(question 124b) and a relative (question 124c) of the respondent will not be coded. The same applies to the interviewer's comments, which will be used by the research team in an over-all assessment of the interviewing strategy employed in this study. The specific names of the place where the respondent grew up (question 17a) and where the respondent lived prior to moving to Fort McMurray (question 18) will not be coded. The broader categories into which this information will be coded should be adequate for the purposes of this study.

In the questionnaire (and in the codebook), binary coding (0-1) is used whenever variables have only two possible responses. This will simplify subsequent data analysis. An attempt has been made to maintain consistency in the use of missing data indicators. "Don't know" (DK) has been assigned codes of 8, 98, 998 and so on, depending on the number of digits in the legitimate codes for the item in question. "Not applicable" (NA) and "no response" (NR) have generally been combined into one response category (NA/NR) and codes of 9, 99, 999 and so on, are used. NR and NA responses can be distinguished from each other since NA would apply only to those questions which a respondent is routed past in the interview (e.g. questions about children, for unmarried respondents). In cases like this the answer to the routing question (e.g. "Are you married?") would signify whether a subsequent series of coded 9's meant NR or NA.

The major exception to the missing data coding system are the codes used in questions about job titles (questions 36a, 48, 49, 55a, 56a, 57a, and 58a) and industries (questions 36d, 55d, 56d, 57d, and 58d). An alternative missing data coding strategy (see codebook in Section 9.2) has been employed in these questions since the Canadian Census classification scheme (described below) on which we are relying uses 9999 as a legitimate code.

In the household information chart and the occupational history chart, the small boxes printed within the larger cells replace the coding columns used throughout the rest of the questionnaire booklet. Boxes were not printed for the "Education"

column of the household information chart since the question (question 14) has been phrased to produce responses that are directly codeable (i.e. number of years of education). The job descriptions requested in questions 55b, 56b, 57b, 58b (as well as 36b) will not be coded. Instead, they will be used to provide more detailed information on those job titles which are difficult to code.

The most practical strategy for the coding of occupational history information will be to have several experienced coders work through these sections of the interview booklet before the remainder of the questions are processed by the other coders. The code to be used for job titles, based on the CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION AND DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONS (1971), can be found in Volume 2 of the OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL: CENSUS OF CANADA (1971). The first two digits of this four-digit code identify 22 major occupational groups, the third digit provides for the classification of 81 minor groups, and the fourth digit allows the classification of 486 unit groups. About 25,000 distinct occupational titles fit under these unit groups. The rationale for coding occupations in such detail is twofold. First, it provides for data which can be compared with results from other large-scale social surveys carried out in Canada and the United States, a strategy with substantial pay-offs (Featherman and Hauser, 1973). Second, it allows the assignment of status-ranking scores to occupational titles. The Blishen and McRoberts (1976) socioeconomic index, based on the Canadian Census four digit codes, can be used, for example, to determine whether or not respondents have moved to higher status jobs within their occupational career.

Organization types (industry classifications) will be coded following the three-digit coding system described in the STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (1970) published by Information Canada. This coding system identifies twelve industrial divisions (e.g. agriculture, manufacturing, mining, etc.), fifty-six major industrial groups, and about thirty industrial sub-groups. Several thousand specific types of economic

establishment are classified within this system. A further four-digit code is provided for certain sub-groups within the mining and manufacturing divisions. However, neither of these more detailed codes appear relevant to the Fort McMurray industrial setting, so we have chosen to use only the three-digit industrial classification code.

The coding scheme developed for questions about the names of employers in Fort McMurray (questions 36c, 55c, and 56c) is based on a business inventory used in the 1979 Fort McMurray census. This code identifies the major employers in Fort McMurray, and combines all other employers in one residual category.

When the coded responses to all the questions in the interview booklet have been transferred to the coding columns (or boxes within the table cells), the data will be entered on "mark-sense" data sheets. The conventional mechanism for processing survey data involves transferring the data to printed coding sheets which correspond to 80-column computer cards. Key-punchers then punch the information on computer cards and these cards are read by the computer. Using "mark-sense" data sheets eliminates the key-punching step, thereby cutting data-processing costs and reducing the time-lag between coding and computer reading of the data.

Copies of the data sheets to be used are included in Section 9.3 of this report. The basic data sheet is composed of five coding blocks, each of which contains forty data columns. Thus, the complete sheet contains two hundred data columns, the equivalent of two and one-half computer cards. The responses generated in each interview will be coded on four separate data sheets.

On the computer-readable sheets, each of the numbers (0-9) in a column will be enclosed in a small circle. The coder will pencil in the appropriate circles. For example, to code a response of 99, the two encircled 9's in the proper adjacent columns will be marked. The computer will be programmed to look for pencil marks only within the circles in the five coding blocks on the data sheet. Pencil smudges and erasures will not

be problematic, since the computer first scans a column and then reads only the darkest mark.

Coding accuracy will be maintained by providing each of the coders with a special ruler which has a numbering scheme corresponding to the columns on the data sheet. By using the ruler and referring to the codebook, the coder can check whether the information from a specific question is being entered in the correct column. A further check is provided by the vertical lines inserted between columns on the coding sheets. The numbers next to these lines identify the number of the question, the responses to which should be coded in this column.

When the "mark-sense" data sheets have been properly completed, they will be read by the computer and a raw data file will be created. An SPSS system file, containing variable names and the necessary data-identifying information, will then be constructed. Editing and analysis of the data can then begin.

5. FORT McMURRAY SAMPLING PROCEDURES.

The sampling procedures documented herein yielded representative probability samples for six areal sampling frames, or the six sub-communities, which constitute the Town of Fort McMurray. Each of the Town's six sub-communities, as delineated by the Planning Team of Fort McMurray, served as a separate sampling frame for the field procedures.

The individual dwelling unit was utilized as the Primary Sampling Units, hereafter referred to as the PSU. One adult, aged sixteen years or older and not in school currently, will be interviewed within each of the PSUs. This adult respondent is to be chosen randomly at the time of the initial household or PSU contact. Several methodological problems were considered in selecting the dwelling unit as the PSU. The known high population growth and relatively rapid population turnover in a resource community over the study period would make it extremely difficult to obtain complete and up-to-date listings of individuals or households which could serve as sampling frames. The actual dwelling unit, however, is relatively permanent, has an address identifier or can be physically described for the interviewer, and is geographically linked.

As noted earlier, the sampling overlays and maps prepared during Stage I for Earl Berger Ltd. were not made available to this research team. New sub-community maps were obtained from the Fort McMurray Planning Team that indicated housing parcels and addresses as of January, 1979. These sub-community maps portrayed the districts of Waterways, Lower Townsite, Beacon Hill, Gregoire Park, Thickwood Heights, Abasand Heights, and MacKenzie Park. During the actual field work, it was discovered that there was no residential area in the district called MacKenzie Park. For this reason, MacKenzie Park is not included in the accompanying data table. As indicated in the earlier report, the sub-communities of Waterways and the Lower Townsite accounted for 47.2 per cent of the Town's 1978 municipal census population. The recent dramatic population growth in Fort McMurray occurred primarily in the

remaining four sub-communities of Thickwood Heights, Abasand Heights, Gregoire Park, and Beacon Hill. Of the 625 PSUs drawn for this research endeavour, 307 PSUs or 49.1 per cent are located in the Lower Townsite and Waterways. The remaining 318 PSUs or 50.9 per cent are located in the growth areas.

5.1 SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING APPROACH.

The final sampling approach selected for the Fort McMurray Study was that of systematic probability sampling. The main advantage of systematic probability sampling over simple random sampling is that it is easier to select the systematic sample. Selecting the systematic sample can be done either from a sampling frame, such as a listing of residents or households, or in an actual field operation.

The systematic sampling approach is a form of probability sampling in which each PSU in the frame is given a known non-zero probability of being selected into the sample. This approach essentially involves the selection of a sequence of PSUs (households or dwelling units) separated on a listing, or in the field, by the length of an interval. This sampling interval is determined by dividing the total number of dwelling units (or households) by the number of samples to be selected. For example, if a sample size of 200 dwelling units was required from a sampling frame of 2,000 dwellings, then the sampling interval would be ten. To introduce randomness into this sampling approach, the first PSU is selected randomly from the list or in the field and then the sampling interval generates the second, third, fourth, fifth ... k samples, respectively. Using the foregoing example, assume that the first randomly selected PSU is the sixth dwelling unit, then the following selected samples would be the 16th, 26th, 36th ... kth dwelling unit, respectively.

To avoid the possibility of monotonic or periodic bias to enter into the selection of samples (PSUs), where the sampling interval perchance corresponds to some unusual patterning in the sampling frame, a random start can be introduced every so often in

the procedures. While periodicity was quite unlikely to occur, precautions were taken in the course of the field operations as a safeguard. In actuality, the risk of periodicity did arise in Thickwood Heights. In Signal Hill Place, a series of garden court townhouses, the sampling interval generated a series of corner units and no interior units. At this point, another random start was determined in order to arrive at a more representative selection of PSUs from this particular cluster of townhouses.

While the selection process is simpler in this sampling approach, it is also easier to check the application of sampling intervals in the actual field work (as the foregoing illustration indicates). Systematic sampling easily yields a proportionate sample, in that whatever stratification exists in the ordering of dwelling units, the sample will reflect this. This approach is often applied directly in the field, particularly where listings of individuals, households, or dwelling units are unavailable or too costly to update.

The random start PSU is selected in advance for each assigned interview area. In the actual field operations to draw the sample, several random starts were indicated throughout each sub-community. Where townhouse or rowhouse clusters could be determined from the preliminary inspection of the field maps, the sample field team was instructed to commence with a new random start. With the exception of Gregoire Park, which was composed entirely of house trailers, each sub-community required two or three random starts as a precaution against periodicity or monotonic bias.

While it is entirely possible to have the interviewer actually select the sample units (PSU) along with the normal conduct of the interviewing task, it was decided to generate the actual PSU listings during preliminary field survey. This option reduces the risk of interviewer error in the selection of the sample units, and at the same time provides the survey supervision team with an accurate and up-to-date listing of PSUs prior to the interviewing phase of the survey. This option improves the

advantage of quality control that this sampling approach has over the simple random sampling methods. The survey team can now improve their allocation of interview assignments with knowledge of the exact location of primary sample units.

The last advantage worth citing at this time is that this procedure permits the updating of the primary sample unit listing, as it takes into account all new construction that are occupied, demolitions, and the mobile units that may have been transferred to or removed from the Fort McMurray target area.

5.2 PRELIMINARY FIELD SURVEY AND PSU SELECTION.

A sample selection team comprising six adults with two automobiles conducted the preliminary field survey and sample selection in Fort McMurray. This operation took place on the weekend of the 11th - 13th of May, 1979. Sample selection commenced at 0730 on Saturday, the 12th of May. Two sample selection teams composed of three adults each completed the preliminary field survey and sample selection in 15.5 hours for a total of 93 man/hours. The division of labour for each sample selection team was as follows: one driver, one team member to follow the route from the map and to record the PSU address or description, and the third member to select the PSU and deliver the letter of introduction. One team was assigned the Lower Townsite, Waterways, and Gregoire Park, while the second sample selection team was assigned Thickwood Heights, Abasand Heights, and Beacon Hill. The complexity of the Lower Townsite required the cooperation of both sample selection teams on the final day in order to complete the task. The following procedural steps guided the conduct of the sample selection teams during the preliminary field survey:

5.2.1 Determination of the sampling interval.

The most recent inventory of housing units by the Fort McMurray Planning Team for December 31st, 1978 was used as the best estimate of the total housing units in the target area. The Fort McMurray study required a total of 620 PSUs in order to

perform the analysis. The 8606 dwelling units divided by 620 PSUs required yielded a sampling interval of 13.88 which was rounded to 14. Using this sampling interval of 14, the sample selection teams generated a total of 625 PSUs for the six sub-communities in Fort McMurray. The additional five PSUs were likely the result of the new construction (occupied) since the first of the year, as well as the several new random starts utilized.

5.2.2 Map and field orientation.

In the evening prior to the commencement of sample selection, all team members participated in a map orientation and field survey of Fort McMurray. This procedure not only provided the sample selection team with familiarization with the target area, but also permitted an accuracy check of the maps with regard to street patterns and street names.

5.2.3 Preparation of sample selection instructions.

Prior to the actual field work, a set of sample selection instructions were prepared for each team. These instructions consisted of:

- a) Routing - Generally, start in the northeast corner of the northeast block of the assigned area and then proceed in a clockwise direction around the block until that block is completed. Contingent upon the block pattern, you will then proceed in a serpentine fashion to the next block. You will continue this route until the entire area is completed. Obviously, if the blocks are not patterned in such a way as to make this procedure economically feasible, then the team leader uses his discretion. The procedure for routing around the block, however, should be followed as closely as possible.
- b) Initiate a new random start wherever an 'X' appears on the assigned area map. The team leader should initiate a new random start whenever periodic bias

appears likely. Take particular note of large apartment blocks, townhouse or rowhouse complexes, and possibly, trailer courts.

- c) When the PSU is selected, indicate the location with coloured X on the assigned area map. If the location is likely to be confusing, then write a brief note or description that will aid in its location, e.g., pink bungalow with yellow door behind bi-level on SW corner of James and 11th street.
- d) The address and/or description must be listed in the notebook provided.
- e) In the course of sample selection, do not count unoccupied new construction even though they may be ready for occupancy.
- f) The sample selection teams are to meet every four hours to discuss problems encountered, new assignments, and strategy for coverage.

5.2.4 Post-sample selection tasks.

Upon return to Edmonton, the field lists were converted into a typescript for purposes of making address labels to attach to the questionnaires. The final typescript was then checked or proofed against the original field listings for accuracy. The final typescript was then transferred to the survey team along with the original field maps.

5.3 SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS

Part A of the interview schedule (Section 9.1) is to be completed by the interviewer. Part B contains household information and can be asked of any adult answering the door in the designated dwelling. After the interviewer has collected the household information, he or she uses the list of household members to generate a sampling list for the household. All persons over 16 not attending school full-time are eligible for selection. This information is available from questions 13 and 15.

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Primary Sampling Units by Community, Fort McMurray, 1979.

Community	Total Dwelling Units	Primary Sampling Units	Per Cent of Total Dwellings
Fort McMurray Total	8,608,	625	7.3%
Lower Townsite	3,994	285	7.1%
Waterways	330	22	6.7%
Beacon Hill	704	53	7.6%
Gregoire Park	828	61	7.4%
Thickwood Heights	1,658	124	7.5%
Abasand Heights	1,094	80	7.3%

¹Total Dwelling Units derived from the 1978 Fort McMurray Quarterly Housing Inventory. Data entries above include new units, occupied and unoccupied and do not include vacant sites nor units under construction. Dwelling units are as of December 31, 1978.

The interviewer selects the person to be interviewed from the respondent selection key (Sampling Chart) which is pasted inside the interview schedule. These six charts are reproduced below as they will be used. One will be placed in each interview in a manner that insures the random assignment of chart to interview schedule. The respondent selection key indicates to the interviewer which adult in the sample housing unit is to be interviewed. The respondent to be interviewed depends upon the number of adults and upon how many of these adults are males. Whatever the combination of males and females in the dwelling unit, and no matter how many adults there are, the key will automatically select the adult to be interviewed. This takes the selection of the respondent out of the realm of interviewer responsibility and reduces the bias which can result if the interviewer is responsible for selection the respondent. If the interviewers were allowed any discretion in choosing respondents at each dwelling unit, such as filling age and sex quotas, the criteria for a true probability sample would not be satisfied.

The six versions of the selection key are inserted into the questionnaire in rotation using frequent restarts to avoid periodicity. In this manner, each of the six versions are assigned to one-sixth of the questionnaires. The respondent selection key can be used in any community, as it selects adults for the sample in the same proportion as they exist in the population. In addition, working with the sampling charts is simple. If it is determined that there are two men in the household, and that there are three adults in total, using Sampling Chart 1 the interviewer would select the youngest man to interview. Had there been one man in a two adult household, the respondent selected would have been the woman.

This procedure is, however, somewhat more time-consuming in terms of interviewing, since it requires more callbacks than otherwise. Callbacks are required so as to interview as many as possible of those adults selected for the sample. If no callbacks are made after the household information is taken (since the adult

SAMPLING CHART 1

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT				
	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	OLDEST WOMAN	OLDEST WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	WOMAN	YOUNGEST WOMAN	
2 MEN		YOUNGEST MAN	YOUNGEST MAN	
3 MEN			OLDEST MAN	

SAMPLING CHART 2

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT				
	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	OLDEST WOMAN	YOUNGEST WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	MAN	MAN	
2 MEN		OLDEST MAN	YOUNGEST MAN	
3 MEN			YOUNGEST MAN	

SAMPLING CHART 3

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT

	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	YOUNGEST WOMAN	YOUNGEST WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	MAN	OLDEST WOMAN	
2 MEN		OLDEST MAN	WOMAN	
3 MEN			YOUNGEST MAN	

SAMPLING CHART 4

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT

	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	YOUNGEST WOMAN	OLDEST WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	WOMAN	MAN	
2 MEN		YOUNGEST MAN	OLDEST MAN	
3 MEN			OLDEST MAN	

SAMPLING CHART 5

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT				
	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	OLDEST WOMAN	MIDDLE WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	MAN	YOUNGEST WOMAN	
2 MEN		YOUNGEST MAN	OLDEST MAN	
3 MEN			MIDDLE MAN	

SAMPLING CHART 6

NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSING UNIT				
	1 ADULT	2 ADULTS	3 ADULTS	4 OR MORE
0 MEN	ADULT	YOUNGEST WOMAN	MIDDLE WOMAN	ANY ADULT
1 MAN	ADULT	WOMAN	OLDEST WOMAN	
2 MEN		OLDEST MAN	WOMAN	
3 MEN			MIDDLE MAN	

selected is not at home), the sample disproportionately reflects the people most often at home.

Callbacks increase the cost of interviewing and may act as a deterrent to interviewer morale. Generally, five visits are required before an interview can be turned in. Interviewers can also turn in interview forms for respondents who refuse to be interviewed. To counteract possible problems with interviewer morale, these two methods of clearing interviews result in a small payment to the interviewer. If the dwelling identified on the face sheet of the interview is unoccupied (vacant), then the interview is turned back in to be tried again later. Vacancies and refusals both constitute lost interviews.

The rationale for this procedure of initial oversampling with non-replacement is that it allows for somewhat easier accounting as the interviewing proceeds. The sample lists are fixed. This procedure also avoids sampling after the study is underway, particularly any decisions of this sort by interviewers. The consequences of using this method are not appreciably different from procedures which use replacement, and its principle advantage is that it does not require sampling while in the field.

6. PRELIMINARY LONGITUDINAL DESIGN

We have attempted to introduce several analytical methods that allow the study of change from a single cross-sectional survey. We have also planned to maximize the use of previously collected data through the analysis of Matthiasson's 1969 survey and its comparison to the 1979 results. The latter comparison allows us to proceed with what might be termed a limited cross-sectional comparison. It is limited in the sense that only some portions of Matthiasson's 1969 survey were judged to bear replication in the 1979 data collection. It is a cross-sectional comparison to the extent that both the 1969 and 1979 samples represent the populations of Fort McMurray at those two times. Unfortunately, there was no identificational information included with the Matthiasson survey such that individuals could be traced and reinterviewed in a panel design. This, however, is common practice in standard surveys not designed for replication.

The preliminary longitudinal design outlined below presents brief proposals for two kinds of follow-up studies. The first of these is a short term panel (panel II) study aimed primarily at analysing turnover. The second is a longer term repetition of the cross-sectional survey of 1979, accompanied by another broader panel (panel III). These measurements are critical to a long-term assessment of the social impact of development of the region. A single study at one point in time cannot adequately analyse change, and change is the most salient characteristic of development and human adjustment. Repeated surveys are necessary to any monitoring of social change.

6.1 PANEL II: MOBILITY (1980)

One of the critical questions in the development of northern resource communities such as Fort McMurray, is the problem of turnover. High rates of both in-migration and out-migration create problems for individuals in terms of stress, for service agencies in terms of an unstable clientel, for employers in hiring and training new personnel, and for the community generally

in terms of non-participation and apathy. At the present time, there do not appear to be satisfactory estimates of even the crude out-migration and in-migration rates, since calculations from yearly municipal censuses (presently being performed) cannot include those that come and stay less than a year, when that period is between census dates (June 1 of each year). However, this would not be the principle purpose of a follow-up panel study which attempted to recontact all (or a sample) of the respondents to the 1979 survey. If out-migration rates are as high as some sources would indicate (perhaps as high as 30-40% in a year), it may be feasible to sample the movers and still achieve a large enough sub-sample to achieve satisfactory estimates.

In order to facilitate follow-up studies, the 1979 interview will ask respondents for their names, telephone numbers and for the name, address and telephone numbers of both a close friend and a relative. The purpose of this information is to allow future contact. Names are not used as part of the data given to AOSERP.

Panel II would be implemented by first attempting to re-contact all the respondents to the 1979 survey at their Fort McMurray addresses. This would be done on the telephone or in person where telephone numbers are not available. Even where the individual has not given their names we will return to the address and attempt to ascertain the location of the respondent to the 1979 survey. If the respondent is located in Fort McMurray in this manner, a brief (15-20 minute) interview will be used to update selected indicators from the study. Here we would focus on occupational changes, changes in the quality of employment, change in formal and informal participation, marital adjustment (where appropriate), attitudes towards the community, and the quality of health, housing and services. The particular indicators selected for the restudy would be determined on the basis of analysis of the 1979 survey results. Since a good deal of background information will already be available on these individuals, analysis can take advantage of this fact when the additional data is

spliced onto the file.

In order to follow those in the panel who have changed residence within Fort McMurray or who have moved out of the community entirely, we will utilize the names and addresses of the friend and the relative given in the 1979 interview. In all cases, the follow-up will ask for an update of this method of contact when the respondent is successfully contacted.

Telephone calls will be placed to the friend and relative (if necessary) asking for the respondent person-to-person. If they can help locate the respondent, a long-distance interview will then be conducted with the respondent which will focus on when they moved, reasons for moving, their new job and new housing and a general post-mobility evaluation of their experience in Fort McMurray. Generally, people are somewhat more objective under these circumstances than they are at the time of traditional exit-interviews.

If we fail to trace respondents through the means described above, two additional strategies are possible. One involves enquiries at the post-office, A.G.T. and with the respondent's employer (if applicable) in an attempt to trace the respondent. A second line of inquiry involves asking neighbors in order to locate him or her. All of these strategies should allow us to locate a large enough sample of the 1979 panel that has moved since the original survey.

6.2 FUTURE PANEL AND CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEYS

In order to monitor social change in the study area so as to investigate human adjustment to development, the longitudinal aspects of the study would tentatively be planned to continue with a further panel (Panel III) at the height of the Al sands construction project (about 1984). The design for this panel study would be much like the one outlined above. Again, those respondents contacted in Fort McMurray would be reinterviewed to update information on housing, occupations, various aspects of the quality of life (housing, health, services), attitudes towards the

community, and attitudes towards changes that had occurred in the previous couple of years. Indicators could be focused to address topics indentified in the first two panel studies, and new subjects could be added as appropriate.

The information collected in these panel surveys allows us to study changes that occur to individuals. The analytical design uses the individual as his or her own control in examining alterations in characteristics. In addition, individuals may be asked to react directly to events (changes) that have occurred in the development of the oil sands over the intervening period. Brief follow-up interviews also are done with people who have left Fort McMurray to develop comparisons between movers and stayers, and to study reasons and circumstances surrounding turnover. Such panels can be continued indefinitely, although they are usually limited in the design sense by sample mortality. Given the predominance of young people in Fort McMurray today, the attrition from actual mortality will probably be slight, even over a 10 year period that might include a fourth panel survey. The latter survey might be timed to coincide with a period just after the completion of the Alsands plant. However, given a fairly high rate of out-migration from Fort McMurray, sample attrition due to geographic mobility would be high. Assuming that the study follows those who leave the community, this would only become a serious problem when the proportion of movers (in the total original panel) became very high. However, this problem can be approached by starting a series of panels, one based on each cross-sectional survey. This is described in more detail below.

Along with the panel study, at the same time as Panel III, a second cross-sectional sample of the adult population would be studied. The methodology for this study would duplicate that used in the 1979 survey (described above). This new sample (Sample II) is necessitated by the fact that the population of Fort McMurray will probably have changed considerably since 1979. A sample chosen in 1979, even if it is a representative sample of the population at that time, is not representative of the

population at future times. The information collected from this second sample could then be compared to that collected in 1979 to ascertain what kinds of overall change had occurred over the period which intervened. The kind of comparisons that can be made are illustrated in the discussion of the comparison of results from Matthiasson's 1969 survey with those of the 1979 survey (Section 2.11). Interview instruments would be designed to maximize these comparisons, but they would also be modified according to the experience of earlier surveys.

This part of the design could be replicated again at the end of the Alsands construction phase (at the same time as Panel IV). This would give sample III. If we found that attrition was very high in the periods between Panels I, II, and III, it would be advisable to carry the second sample forward as a separate panel. Over the 10 year design outlined here, this would be Panel V. It would be collected at the same time as Panel IV and Sample III. The complete design is outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Samples and Panels in the Longitudinal Design

	1969	1979	1980	1984	1989
Sample	Matthiasson	AOSERP I		AOSERP II	AOSERP III
Panel from AOSERP I 1979		(PANEL I)	AOSERP I PANEL II	AOSERP I PANEL III	AOSERP I PANEL IV
Panel from AOSERP II 1984					AOSERP II PANEL V

7. DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE FINAL REPORT
 1. INTRODUCTION
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 - 1.2 The Research Problem
 - 1.3 Overview of the Research Design
 - 1.4 Outline of the Presentation
 2. THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
 - 2.1 Rural Industrialization
 - 2.2 Human Adjustment to Rapid Change
 3. EARLY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FORT MCMURRAY AREA
 - 3.1 Before Industrialization
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 - 3.3 Mobility and the Quality of Life in 1969: Matthiasson's Survey
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 6. EXPLANATIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY
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- 8. INTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY
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- 9. THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT IN FORT MCMURRAY
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- 10. THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN FORT MCMURRAY
 - 10.1 Housing
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- 11. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY
- 12. SOCIAL CHANGE AND HUMAN ADJUSTMENT: 1969-1979
 - 12.1 The Dimensions of Change
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- 13. CONCLUSIONS
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- 14. COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO THE STUDY
 - 14.1 Reply by the Study Director
- 15. REFERENCES
- 16. APPENDICES
 - 16.1 Interview Schedule
 - 16.2 Code

8. REFERENCES CITED

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9. APPENDICES

9.1 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**A STUDY OF HUMAN ADJUSTMENT
IN FORT MCMURRAY**

by the

Population Research Laboratory
Department of Sociology
University of Alberta

Principal Investigator: John W. Gartrell Ph. D.

for

Alberta Oil Sands Environmental Research Program
Department of Environment
Government of Alberta

May-June 1979

PART A TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

PART A

1. Address
label

2. Enumeration area _____

3. Interviewer's name _____

4. Record of Visits:

Attempted Contacts	<u>Time</u>	<u>Contact</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Appointment Arranged For</u> <u>Time</u>	<u>Date</u>
-----------------------	-------------	-------------------------------	--	-------------

1. _____

Reason for no interview: _____

2. _____

Reason for no interview: _____

3. _____

Reason for no interview: _____

4. _____

Reason for no interview: _____

5. _____

Reason for no interview: _____

Number of total visits: _____

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

5. House type (CIRCLE)
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Single house1 | Multiple family apartments with elevators6 |
| Semi-detached2 | House attached to non-residential structure7 |
| Duplex or triplex3 | Mobile home8 |
| Row house4 | Other (specify)9 |
| Multiple family walk up5 | |
6. Number of dwelling units on top of each other _____
7. Total number of units in building _____

PART B

Time _____ Date _____

8. We would like to ask you a few questions about the people who live in this household. Including yourself, how many persons altogether live here?
- Adults _____
- Children _____
- Total persons _____
9. (a) What is your name? (FILL IN)
- (b) Please give me the names of all the others who live in this household. (FILL IN ALL NAMES. THEN PROCEED TO QUESTIONS BELOW AND FILL IN FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.)
10. What is the relationship of (NAME) to you?
11. IF NOT CLEAR FROM NAME: Is (NAME) male or female? (CODE M F)
12. What is (NAME'S) marital status?
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (CODE Single1 | Divorced4 |
| Married2 | Separated5 |
| Common law3 | Widowed6) |
13. What is (NAME'S) date of birth?
14. How many completed years of education does (NAME) have? (CODE EXACT NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS)
15. What is (NAME'S) employment status?
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (CODE Employee (salary/wages)....1 | Retired5 |
| Self-employed2 | Housewife6 |
| Family business or farm (unsalaried)3 | Student7 |
| Unemployed4 | Pre-school8) |

PART C

Time _____ Date _____

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

16. We'd like to begin by asking you some questions about your background. Have you always lived in Fort McMurray?

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF YES GO TO Q. 31.

17. (a) Where did you spend most of your time when you were growing up? (Place, province/country) _____

(b) How long did you live there? _____ years

(c) Was it: (CIRCLE) Rural = 1 Small town = 2 City = 3

18. Where did you live just before coming to Fort McMurray? (Place, province/country) _____

19. Was it: Rural = 1 Small town = 2 City = 3

20. How long did you live there? _____ years

21. What type of housing did you have there?

Single house	1	Multiple family apartments	
Semi-detached	2	with elevators	6
Duplex or triplex	3	House attached to non-	
Row house	4	residential structure	7
Multiple family walk up	5	Mobile home	8
		Other (specify) _____	9

22. When did you move to Fort McMurray? Month _____ Year _____

23. Were you unemployed just before you came to Fort McMurray?

Yes = 1 No = 0

24. (a) Did you have a job here before you came?

No = 0 IF NO

Yes = 1

(b) Did you find a job right away?

Yes = 1

No = 0

25. Did you make an exploratory visit to Fort McMurray before moving here?

Yes = 1 No = 0

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

RECONFIRM R'S MARITAL STATUS ... "You're presently married/single etc."
IF NOT MARRIED/LIVING COMMON LAW GO TO Q. 28.

26. Did your spouse also make an exploratory visit?

Yes = 1 No = 0 NA = 9

27. Was the decision to move made by:

Yourself 1
Yourself, after consulting with your spouse 2
You and your spouse together 3
Your spouse, after consulting with you 4
Your spouse 5
Can't recall 8

→ 28. How long did you intend to stay in Fort McMurray when you moved here? _____ years

29. How many moves have you made between different places (towns/cities) in the last five years? _____

No. of moves between places

30. (a) Have you lived in other remote resource communities?

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF NO GO TO Q. 31.

(b) Where was this? LIST PLACE, PROVINCE, COUNTRY.

→ 31. How long do you plan to stay in Fort McMurray: _____ years

32. (a) Have you moved within Fort McMurray:

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF NO GO TO Q. 34.

(b) How many times? _____

insert sampling
chart here

MARK "R" BESIDE RESPONDENT'S NAME. ENTER RESPONDENT'S NUMBER
FROM HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION CHART.

Respondent's number

33. What type of housing did you have when you first lived here?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| Single house | 1 | Multiple family apartments | |
| Semi-detached | 2 | with elevators | 6 |
| Duplex or triplex | 3 | House attached to non- | |
| Row house | 4 | residential structure | 7 |
| Multiple family walk up | 5 | Mobile home | 8 |
| | | Other (specify) | 9 |

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

→34. How many of your friends moved out of town in the past year?

IF R IS NOT MARRIED/LIVING COMMON LAW, GO TO Q. 44.

35. Has your spouse ever had a full-time job?

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF NO GO TO Q. 38.

36. Now we would like to find out something about your spouse's present (or last) full-time job:

(a) What is/was the title of that job? _____

(b) What does/did that job involve? _____

(c) What is/was the name of the organization? _____

(d) What type of organization or industry is that? What does it do? _____

(e) Over what period was this employment? (Month, Year)

From _____ to _____

(f) What kind of employment status did that involve? (READ

RESPONSES) Wage/salaried = 1

Self-employed = 2

Other = 3

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

37. How many different full-time jobs has your spouse had in Fort McMurray? _____

→38. When were you married (present marriage, or started living common law)?

Month _____ Year _____

39. Have you ever been married before? Yes = 1 No = 0

40. How many children have you had? (live-born children) How many boys ... girls?

Boys _____ Girls _____

(IF APPLICABLE) No. adopted: Boys _____ Girls _____

41. In total, how many children do you plan to have? _____

IF R HAS NO CHILDREN GO TO Q. 44.

42. Are any of your children not living at home now?

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF NO, GO TO Q. 44.

43. (a) What are the names of these children? (COMPLETE LIST. THEN FOR EACH CHILD ASK:)

(b) IF NOT CLEAR FROM NAME: Is (NAME) male or female?

(c) What is (NAME'S) date of birth?

(d) When did he/she leave?

Name	Sex	Date of birth			Year moved out
		Day	Mo.	Yr.	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

→44. Now we would like to ask you a few questions about your parents.
Did you or your parents immigrate to Canada? (CIRCLE)

	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	
(a) Parents	0	1	
(b) You	0	1	IF YES
			→ (c) When _____ year

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

45. To what ethnic group does/did your father belong?

46. How many years of education did he have? _____ completed years

47. How many years of education did your mother have?

_____ completed years

48. When you were 16 years old, what was your father's occupation?

ASK IF RETIRED, UNEMPLOYED, OR DECEASED WHEN RESPONDENT 16 YEARS OLD:

What was his occupation previously? _____

49. When you were 16 years old, what was your mother's occupation?

ASK IF RETIRED, UNEMPLOYED, OR DECEASED WHEN RESPONDENT 16 YEARS OLD:

What was her occupation previously? _____

50. Now about your own occupational history. How many months were
you employed full-time in the last 12 months?

_____ months

51. (How many months were you employed) part-time _____ months

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

52. In the past 12 months, have you looked for a full or part-time job:

Full-time

Part-time

(a) in Fort McMurray

Yes = 1 No = 0

Yes = 1 No = 0

(b) outside of Fort McMurray

Yes = 1 No = 0

Yes = 1 No = 0

53. Since you began working full-time, how many times have you ever been unemployed ... I mean out of work and looking for work? _____

54. How many different full-time jobs have you had since you started working (full-time), including your present one? _____

IF NONE GO TO Q. 71.

55. (a) What is the job title of your present or last full-time job? (RECORD IN TABLE, CIRCLE WHETHER PRESENT OR LAST)

(b) What does/did that job involve (describe)?

(c) What was the name of the organization/employer?

(d) What type of organization is that? What does it do?

(e) Over what period was this employment?

(f) What kind of employment was that? (READ RESPONSES. RECORD IN TABLE)

Wage/salaried = 1

Self-employed = 2

Other = 3

CONTINUE FOR Q. 56 TO Q. 58. IF A PREVIOUS JOB IS THE SAME IN ALL RESPECTS, SIMPLY RECORD "SAME".

	(a) Full-Time Job	(a) Job Title	(c) Name of Organization	(d) Organization Type	(e) Employed From	(e) To	(f) Kind of Employ.
(CIRCLE)							
55. Present Job Last							
(b) Job Description: (WRITE OUT)							
56. First Job in Fort McMurray							
(b) Description:							
57. Job Before Fort McMurray							
(b) Description:							
58. First Job							
(b) Description:							

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

59. How many different full-time jobs have you had in Fort McMurray?

IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED GO TO Q. 71.

60. Outside your main job, about how many hours a week on the average do you work for pay? _____ hours/week

61. I'd like you to tell me about your main job. Do you work shiftwork?
Yes = 1 No = 0

62. How long does it take you to get to work? _____ minutes

63. During the last two weeks, how many hours overtime have you worked?
(Overtime = over 40 hours if not specifically designated by employer)
_____ hours

64. For how long have you worked for your present employer (or yourself, if self-employed)? _____ years _____ months

65. (PHRASE IN SAME SEX AS R). If a good friend was interested in working in a job like yours for your employer, what would you tell (him/her)? Would you strongly recommend this job, would you probably recommend it, would you have doubts about recommending it, or would you strongly advise (him/her) against it?

Strongly Recommend It	Probably Recommend It	Have Doubts About Recommending It	Advise (Him/Her) Against It
--------------------------	--------------------------	--	-----------------------------------

4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---

66. Knowing what you know now, if you had to decide all over again, would you take the same job without any hesitation, would you probably take the same job, would you have some second thoughts, or would you decide definitely not to take the same job?

Decide to Take Same Job Without Hesitation	Probably Take Same Job	Have Some Second Thoughts	Decide Not To Take Job
--	------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------

4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---

67. I'll read off some fringe benefits. Please tell me whether you personally receive these from your employer.

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
(a) Supplementary medical (e.g. Blue Cross)	1	0	—
(b) Dental plan	1	0	—
(c) Life insurance	1	0	—
(d) Pension plan	1	0	—
(e) A training program you can take to improve your skills	1	0	—
(f) Stock options or profit sharing	1	0	—
(g) Meals	1	0	—
(h) Free or discounted merchandise	1	0	—
(i) Recreational facilities	1	0	—
(j) Transportation (cars, vehicles, other allowances)	1	0	—
(k) Cost of living /northern allowance	1	0	—
(l) Utilities subsidy	1	0	—

68. GIVE R CARD A.

Here are some statements that describe different aspects of a person's job. If you strongly agree you would say 7. If you strongly disagree you would say 1. If you neither strongly agree nor strongly disagree, you would put yourself somewhere from 2 to 6; for example, 4 means that you agree as strongly as you disagree.

(a) The people I work with are friendly and helpful.

Strongly Disagree							Strongly Agree	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

—

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

(b) I have an opportunity to develop my own special abilities.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(c) I have enough authority to do my job.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(d) The fringe benefits are good.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(e) I can see the results of my work.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(f) My supervisor is very concerned about the welfare of those under her/him.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(g) Promotions are handled fairly.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

69. Using the same card, would you please tell me whether you Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree with the following:

(a) I wouldn't mind being unemployed for a while.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (b) Earning a living is the most important thing to me.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

- (c) If I could earn twice as much as I do now I would take any job.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

70. GIVE R CARD B.

Next I'll read a list of things that might describe your job.
How much does your job:

- (a) Require special training.

Not
at all

A
lot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (b) Require you to work very fast.

Not
at all

A
lot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (c) Require you to do things over and over.

Not
at all

A
lot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (d) Allow you to decide how your own job should be done.

Not
at all

A
lot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (e) Allow you to predict what others expect of you.

Not
at all

A
lot

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

(f) Lead to close friendships.

Not at all							A lot
1	2	3	4	5	6		7

TAKE BACK CARD B.

→71. Now I'd like to ask you about your neighbourhood and the people around here. How many of the adults in this neighbourhood (i.e. within this "block") would you know by name if you met them on the street? (READ RESPONSES & CIRCLE)

None0
 Almost none1
 Less than half2
 About half3
 More than half4
 Almost all5
 All of them6

72. GIVE R CARD C.

How often do you get together with any of these neighbours just for a chat?

Never0
 Almost never1
 Less than once a month2
 Once a month3
 Several times a month4
 Several times a week5
 Almost daily6
 Daily7

73. How often do you visit with friends in Fort McMurray either in your home or their home?

Never 0
 Almost never 1
 Less than once a month 2
 Once a month 3
 Several times a month 4
 Several times a week 5
 Almost daily 6
 Daily 7

74. How often do you visit with relatives in Fort McMurray either in your home or theirs (includes all relatives)?

Never 0
 Almost never 1
 Less than once a month 2
 Once a month 3
 Several times a month 4
 Several times a week 5
 Almost daily 6
 Daily 7

75. How often are you in contact with friends outside Fort McMurray, including letters, phone calls and visits?

Never 0
 Almost never 1
 Less than once a month 2
 Once a month 3
 Several times a month 4
 Several times a week 5
 Almost daily 6
 Daily 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

76. How often are you in contact with relatives outside Fort McMurray, including letters, phone calls and visits.

- Never0
- Almost never1
- Less than once a month2
- Once a month3
- Several times a month4
- Several times a week5
- Almost daily6
- Daily7

TAKE BACK CARD C.

77. (a) In total, how many clubs and organizations do you belong to (Lions, bridge clubs, athletic clubs, churches, unions, etc.)?

(b) How many club or organization meetings did you attend last month?

78. How many times have you attended church in the last month?

79. (a) Do you belong to a labour union or employee association?

Yes = 1 No = 0

IF NO GO TO Q. 80.

(b) How often do you participate in union/association activities (meetings, parties, sports)? (READ & CIRCLE)

- Never1
- Seldom2
- Sometimes3
- Often4
- Very Often5

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

→ 80. What is your religious affiliation?

None	01	Mormon	09
Alliance	02	Pentecostal	10
Anglican	03	Presbyterian	11
Baptist	04	Roman Catholic	12
Greek Orthodox	05	Salvation Army	13
Jewish	06	Ukrainian Catholic ...	14
Lutheran	07	United Church	15
Mennonite	08	Other (specify) _____	

81. In the last month, approximately how many hours have you spent doing volunteer work? _____

82. We would also like to know how much you are involved in political activities. Did you vote:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Eligible</u>
(a) in the last municipal election	1	0	8
(b) in the last provincial election	1	0	8
(c) in the last federal election	1	0	8

83. We are interested in finding out how well known Fort McMurray leaders are in the community. Can you tell me the name of:
(RECORD R'S ANSWER)

(a) Fort McMurray's Chairman (Mayor) _____

(b) the Member in the Provincial Legislature (M.L.A.)
representing Fort McMurray _____

(c) the Regional Commissioner _____

(d) the Town Manager _____

84. Approximately how many days were you away from Fort McMurray for a trip or vacation in the past year (or since coming to Fort McMurray, if less than one year resident)? _____

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

85. GIVE R CARD D.

Now we'd like to ask you some questions about how often you do various things. Tell me the number on the card which describes how often you do them. How often do you use credit cards?

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

86. Now I will read you a list of different things people do for recreation or exercise. How often, in season, do you:

(a) do individual exercises, go jogging, or walk for exercise

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(b) go fishing, hunting, camping, or hiking

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(c) go swimming

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(d) go skiing, snowshoeing, or skating

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(e) play team sports (e.g. basketball, hockey, soccer, etc.)

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(f) participate in non-team sports (e.g. golf, tennis, badminton, etc.)

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (g) What other recreation or exercise activities do you participate in? _____

How often? (CIRCLE)

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

87. Now I am going to read a list that describes some of the ways people feel at different times. Please use the same card to tell how often during the past few weeks you have felt this way.

- (a) very lonely or remote from other people

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (b) particularly excited or interested in something

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (c) depressed or very unhappy

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (d) pleased about having accomplished something

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (e) bored

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (f) proud because someone complimented you on something you had done

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (g) angry

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

- (h) upset because someone criticized you

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

TAKE BACK CARD D.

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

88. (a) Do you smoke?

Yes = 1 IF YES →

(b) Approximately how much do you
smoke every day?

cigarettes cigars cigarillos pipes

No = 0

89. In the last twelve months, about how often have you taken at least one drink of beer, wine or liquor? (DON'T READ EXCEPT FOR PROBE)

Never 0

Less than once a month but
at least once a year 1

About once a month 2

Two or three times a month 3

Once or twice a week 4

Three or four times weekly 5

Once daily 6

Two or more times daily 7

NOTE:

One drink = one 12 oz. btl. of beer
= one 4 oz. glass of wine
= one shot of liquor
(1-½ oz) with or
without mix

A shot with a beer chaser or a
double should be counted as two
drinks.

90. We would like to know about some of the major events that may have happened to you during the last 12 months.

Yes No/Not applicable

(a) lost a job or been unemployed 1 0

(b) been on strike or laid off 1 0

(c) had other work-related difficulties 1 0

(d) had financial problems 1 0

(e) got married 1 0

(f) arrival of baby at home 1 0

(g) you and your spouse separated or got divorced . 1 0

(h) someone moved in or out of your home 1 0

(i) quit or retired from full-time work 1 0

(j) started working or changed jobs 1 0

(k) serious illness or injury 1 0

(l) serious illness or injury of someone close 1 0

(m) death of someone close 1 0

(n) changed residence 1 0

(o) serious trouble with spouse 1 0

(p) promotion at work 1 0

91. Aside from any paid vacation and holidays, how many days of scheduled work have you missed for any reason in the past year?

_____ days

92. How many times have you seen a medical doctor in the past year?

93. Now I have some questions about your living accommodations. How long have you lived in this residence?

_____ Years _____ Months

94. How many finished rooms are there in this dwelling (including basement development)?

95. How many bedrooms are there? _____

96. How many bathrooms are there? _____

97. (a) Do you presently own, lease-purchase or rent? (CIRCLE)

Own1 IF OWNS

→

- (b) Did your employer (or your spouse's employer) assist you in buying your home? (CIRCLE)

Yes = 1 No = 0

- (c) If you put your residence up for sale today, how much would you ask for it? \$ _____

Lease-purchase2 IF LEASE-PURCHASE

→

- (d) Is this arranged through your employer or your spouse's employer?

Yes = 1 No = 0

- (e) What would you consider to be the true market value of the property? \$ _____

Rent3 IF RENTS

→

- (f) Does your employer subsidize your rent?

Yes = 1 No = 0

Other (Specify) ...4

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

98. How much a month do you pay in rent or mortgage payments (including taxes and land rent if applicable)?

Amount to nearest dollar \$ _____

99. GIVE R CARD E.

According to the scale on the card, how would you rate the following aspects of your residence?

		Very Poor					Very Good	
—	(a) landscaping	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(b) room design	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(c) amount of interior space	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(d) condition of interior	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(e) amount of exterior space	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(f) condition of exterior (repair)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(g) places for children to play	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(h) amount of privacy from neighbours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(i) parking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(j) storage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(k) insulation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(l) level of noise	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(m) amount of taxes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	(n) cost to maintain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

100. GIVE R CARD F.

Now, for each area of life I am going to name, tell me the number that shows how much satisfaction you get from that area.

- (a) your non-working activities - hobbies and so on

Very
Dissatisfied

Very
Satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (b) your family life

Very
Dissatisfied

Very
Satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (c) your friendships

Very
Dissatisfied

Very
Satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (d) your standard of living = the things you have - housing, car, furniture, recreation and the like

Very
Dissatisfied

Very
Satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (e) your neighbourhood

Very
Dissatisfied

Very
Satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

TAKE BACK CARD F.

101. Would you say that you (and your family) are better off or worse off or just the same financially as you were a year ago?

Better off3

Same2

Worse off1

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

102. Now looking ahead - do you think that a year from now you (and your family), will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?

Better off3

Same2

Worse off1

103. GIVE R CARD G.

In a survey of Fort McMurray carried out earlier, residents made the following statements. We would like to know how strongly you agree or disagree with them.

- (a) You really have an easy time financially if you're working for the big companies.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (b) The companies are generous with their donations to the community.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (c) I really didn't have much choice about moving here.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (d) Overtime really interferes with our lives.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (e) Women have a good chance for real job equality here.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (f) Overall political-economic control of Fort McMurray rests in the hands of a few prominent business people.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

- (g) The Provincial government has really helped this town's development.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (h) Social class is important here.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (i) Local officials are easily accessible.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (j) Family breakdown is common around here.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (k) The oil plants are responsible for a lot of pollution.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (l) People here move so often it is hard to keep friends.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (m) It is hard to get the kind of housing you really want.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

(n) It's easy to make friends in this community.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(o) There is a lack of coordinated planning around here.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(p) There is lots for teenagers to do in this town.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(q) Marital infidelity is common around here (I mean being unfaithful, cheating).

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(r) Unions aren't powerful enough in Fort McMurray.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(s) This is the kind of place where you can establish a permanent home.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(t) Life here seems to be a continual financial struggle.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(u) Private businessmen here are making a killing.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

104. We would like to know how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- (a) Most of the things that happen to me are the result of my own decisions.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (b) I am the sort of person who takes life as it comes.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (c) I often feel powerless to get what I want out of life.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (d) I often feel that there isn't much purpose to being alive.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (e) I feel that I am working toward some definite goal.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (f) It's alright to do anything you want as long as you stay out of trouble.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- (g) What is lacking in the world today is the kind of friendship that lasts a lifetime.

Strongly Disagree						Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

- (h) I generally have confidence that when I make plans I will be able to carry them out.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (i) Anyone who works hard can get ahead.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (j) The trouble with the world today is that most people really don't believe in anything.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- (k) If something works, it doesn't matter whether it's right or wrong.

Strongly
Disagree

Strongly
Agree

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

IF R NOT MARRIED GO TO Q. 112.

105. GIVE R CARD H.

Please use the numbers on the card to tell me how you and your spouse share the following tasks:

- (a) Earning the family income

Husband
Entirely

Husband
More

Share
Equally

Wife
More

Wife
Entirely

1 2 3 4 5

- (b) Housekeeping - cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.

Husband
Entirely

Husband
More

Share
Equally

Wife
More

Wife
Entirely

1 2 3 4 5

(c) Keeping in touch with relatives

Husband Entirely	Husband More	Share Equally	Wife More	Wife Entirely
1	2	3	4	5

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

106. GIVE R CARD I.

Please use the numbers on the card to tell me how often you and your spouse disagree about each of the following activities:

(a) housekeeping

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(b) work schedules

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(c) spending money

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(d) visiting or writing relatives

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

107. We are also interested in general husband-wife communication. Could you tell us how frequently you do the following:

(a) discuss your work (jobs, housework)

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(b) share personal problems

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

(c) find yourselves unable to resolve disagreements

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

108. How often do just the two of you get out together?

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

109. Has this increased, decreased or remained the same since coming to Fort McMurray?

Decreased = 1 Remained the same = 2 Increased = 3

IF R HAS NO CHILDREN GO TO Q. 112.

110. How often do you and your children do things together?

Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Very Often
1	2	3	4	5

111. Has this increased, decreased or remained the same since coming to Fort McMurray?

Decreased = 1 Remained the same = 2 Increased = 3

→112. GIVE R CARD J.

Generally how strongly do you approve or disapprove of:

(a) a married woman working if she has a husband capable of supporting her?

Strongly Disapprove						Strongly Approve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(b) a married woman working if she has pre-school age children, and a husband capable of supporting her?

Strongly Disapprove						Strongly Approve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(c) a married couple not bearing or rearing children?

Strongly Disapprove						Strongly Approve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

113. GIVE R CARD K.

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

Now I'll read you a list of services. Please rate the quality of these services in Fort McMurray, using this card.

Service	Very Poor						Very Good	
(a) animal control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(b) fire protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(c) garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(d) health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(e) library	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(f) social services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(g) shopping	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(h) recreation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(i) police protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(j) school services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(k) sidewalks and back lanes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(l) snow and ice removal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(m) traffic lights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(n) telephone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(o) downtown parking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(p) flood control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—
(q) street repair	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—

114. In what ways do you think physical planning in Fort McMurray could be improved? (LIST UP TO THREE)

115. When there is a major development like the oil sands in Fort McMurray some people benefit and some don't. In your opinion, who has benefited most? (LIST UP TO THREE)

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

116. Who has benefited least? (LIST UP TO THREE)

117. To what social class do you belong? (DO NOT READ ANSWERS EXCEPT AS PROBE.)

Lower class	= 1	Upper middle class	= 5
Working class	= 2	Upper class	= 6
Lower middle class	= 3	No such thing	= 7
Middle class	= 4	Uncertain (DK)	= 8

118. In the past month, how often did you:

No. of times

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Go to the movies | _____ |
| (b) Go to a bar/lounge | _____ |
| (c) Eat out in a restaurant | _____ |
| (d) Entertain in your home | _____ |
| (e) Attend cultural activities
(plays, concerts, etc.) | _____ |

119. Now we would like to know something about the little things that go wrong in day-to-day life. Have the following things been a problem to you in Fort McMurray in the past 12 months?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(a) finding good recreational activities.....	1	0
(b) finding a good household repairman	1	0
(c) cashing or writing a cheque	1	0
(d) getting special medical or dental treatment	1	0
(e) finding good entertainment (movies, dancing, plays)1	0	0
(f) borrowing money	1	0
(g) getting a car fixed	1	0
(h) vandalism, theft, problems with juveniles	1	0
(i) saving as much as you expected	1	0
(j) (IF R HAS CHILDREN) finding adequate babysitting or day care facilities	1	0

120. Now we would like to ask you about things that people have. (REFERS TO R'S HOUSEHOLD)

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

(a) How many telephones do you have? _____

(b) How many of the following vehicles do you have:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| a. cars | _____ | h. motor cycles | _____ |
| b. boats with motor | _____ | i. snowmobiles | _____ |
| c. boats without motor | _____ | j. truck-campers | _____ |
| d. mobile homes | _____ | k. trucks | _____ |
| e. camper-vans | _____ | l. vans | _____ |
| f. camper-trailers | _____ | m. bicycles | _____ |
| g. jeeps | _____ | n. other (WRITE IN) | _____ |

121. Do you have a: (CHECK)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| (a) dishwasher | _____ |
| (b) microwave oven | _____ |
| (c) gas barbeque | _____ |
| (d) food processor | _____ |
| (e) golf clubs | _____ |
| (f) skis | _____ |
| (g) rifles/shotguns | _____ |
| (h) automatic washer | _____ |
| (i) dryer | _____ |
| (j) freezer | _____ |
| (k) garborator | _____ |
| (l) stereo system | _____ |
| (m) pool table | _____ |
| (n) second home/cottage | _____ |
| (o) other property | _____ |
| (p) shares and stocks | _____ |
| (q) bonds | _____ |

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

122. Do you yourself have:

- (a) RRSP _____
- (b) RHOSP _____
- (c) insurance on self _____
- (d) insurance on spouse _____
(IF APPLICABLE)

123. Now we have a few questions about the use of services in Fort McMurray. In the last 12 months have you:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(a) called the police	1	0
(b) called the fire department (including for inspection)	1	0
(c) used the ambulance service	1	0
(d) used the hospital emergency services	1	0
(e) used the public health services	1	0
(f) used the utility maintenance services (water, power, sewage)	1	0
(g) taken post-secondary courses of any kind	1	0
(h) used counselling services	1	0

TEAR OFF THE LAST THREE PAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND HAND TO RESPONDENT.

ASK HIM TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS, GIVING HIM/HER A PENCIL IF NECESSARY.

WHILE R IS FILLING IN THE FORM, CHECK BACK THROUGH THE INTERVIEW TO MAKE SURE THAT ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN FILLED IN.

WHEN R HAS COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS:

A. INSERT THOSE PAGES IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

B. ASK THE FOLLOWING:

124. (a) What is the telephone number here? _____
- (b) So that we can get in touch with you again, could you please give us the name and address of a close friend.
- (c) Could you please give us the name and address of a relative as well?

CLOSE FRIEND

RELATIVE

Name: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Phone: _____

Time interview finished _____

THANK RESPONDENT

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS:

Signature of Interviewer

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

125. Please write in the following information for you, your spouse (if married) and other members of your household (if applicable). If the amount is "0", please write it in.

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

- (a) During 1978 what were your total wages and salaries, commissions, bonuses, tips, etc. (before any deductions)?

	<u>You</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Others</u>
Amount \$	_____ /00	\$ _____ /00	\$ _____ /00

- (b) During 1978 what was your net income from self-employment or operating your own business, professional practice, or partnership? (State total business income less expenses of operation. If lost money, give amount and write "Loss".)

	<u>You</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Others</u>
Amount \$	_____ /00	\$ _____ /00	\$ _____ /00

- (c) During 1978 how much income, in total, did you receive from family allowances, Government pensions and other Government income (e.g. unemployment insurance, veterans' pensions and allowances, welfare)?

	<u>You</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Others</u>
Amount \$	_____ /00	\$ _____ /00	\$ _____ /00

- (d) In 1978 how much income, in total, did you receive from other sources including pensions from previous employment, alimony, investment income, etc.?

	<u>You</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>Others</u>
Amount \$	_____ /00	\$ _____ /00	\$ _____ /00

126. Approximately how much do you owe to loan companies, banks, credit card companies and so on, beyond your house mortgage?

\$ _____

127. Here is a list of illnesses.

In the past 12 months,
have you had:

Have you been under
professional treatment for
this in the past 12 months?

(CIRCLE)

	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>
(a) cold or flu	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(b) eye problems ...	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(c) ear problems ...	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(d) asthma	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(e) hay fever	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(f) skin trouble or rash	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(g) ulcers	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(h) trouble with back or spine ..	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(i) arthritis or rheumatism	0	1	IF YES →	0	1
(j) hypertension or high blood pressure	0	1	IF YES →	0	1

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

128. What other illnesses or injuries have you been treated for in the past year?

129. Are you currently taking any medication? (CIRCLE)

Yes = 1 No = 0

—

—

130. Here is a list of physical conditions. Please check how often each has happened to you in the past year. (CIRCLE RESPONSE)

PLEASE
LEAVE BLANK

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	Very Often	
(a) cramps in my legs	1	2	3	4	5	—
(b) pains in my heart	1	2	3	4	5	—
(c) tightness or heaviness in my chest	1	2	3	4	5	—
(d) trouble breathing or shortness of breath	1	2	3	4	5	—
(e) swollen ankles	1	2	3	4	5	—
(f) pains in my back or spine	1	2	3	4	5	—
(g) pains in my stomach	1	2	3	4	5	—
(h) headaches	1	2	3	4	5	—
(i) coughing or having chest colds	1	2	3	4	5	—
(j) stiffness, swelling, or aching in my joints or muscles	1	2	3	4	5	—
(k) becoming very tired in a short time ...	1	2	3	4	5	—
(l) having trouble getting to sleep	1	2	3	4	5	—
(m) having trouble staying asleep	1	2	3	4	5	—
(n) finding it difficult to get up in the morning	1	2	3	4	5	—
(o) feeling my heart pounding or racing ...	1	2	3	4	5	—
(p) hands sweating so that they feel damp and clammy	1	2	3	4	5	—
(q) feeling nervous or fidgety and tense ..	1	2	3	4	5	—
(r) being completely worn out at the end of the day	1	2	3	4	5	—
(s) poor appetite	1	2	3	4	5	—
(t) having normal activities curtailed due to sickness or injury	1	2	3	4	5	—

131. How interesting did you find this interview? (CIRCLE RESPONSE)

Very
Uninteresting

Very
Interesting

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

—

PLEASE GIVE THESE PAGES TO THE INTERVIEWER.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

9.2 DRAFT CODEBOOK

A STUDY OF HUMAN ADJUSTMENT
IN FORT McMURRAY

CODEBOOK

June, 1979

Instructions to Coders

The following abbreviations are used throughout this codebook:

DK = don't know

NA = not applicable

NR = no response

DATA SHEET 1

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR001	---	1-4	Questionnaire Number:
VAR002	---	5	Data Sheet Number = <u>1</u>
VAR003	2	6-8	Enumeration Area:
VAR004	3	9-10	Interviewer I.D.
VAR005	---	11	Total number of visits:
VAR006	5	12	House type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single house 1 Semi-detached 2 Duplex/triplex 3 Row house 4 Multiple family walk-up 5 Multiple family apartment with elevators 6 House attached to non- residential structure 7 Mobile home 8 Other 9
VAR007	6	13-14	No. of dwelling units on top of each other:
VAR008	7	15-17	Total no. of units in building:
VAR009	---	18-21	Time when PART B (household information) was begun: (e.g. 14:30)
VAR010	---	22-24	Date when PART B was begun: (CODE day of year; e.g. May 25=145)
VAR011	8	25-26	Number of adults in household:
VAR012	8	27-28	Number of children in household:
VAR013	8	29-30	Total Number of household members:
For Household Information Chart (p. 3 of questionnaire), CODE all information for RESPONDENT first (<u>row</u> of chart identified by "R" in margin).			

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR014	10	31	<p>Respondent's relationship to Contact:</p> <p>Respondent is contact 1</p> <p>Spouse 2</p> <p>Son 3</p> <p>Daughter 4</p> <p>Mother 5</p> <p>Father 6</p> <p>Other relative 7</p> <p>Resident friend 8</p> <p>Boarder, etc. 0</p> <p>NR 9</p>
VAR015	11	32	<p>Sex of respondent:</p> <p>Male 1</p> <p>Female 0</p>
VAR016	12	33	<p>Marital Status of respondent:</p> <p>Single 1</p> <p>Married 2</p> <p>Common law 3</p> <p>Divorced 4</p> <p>Separated 5</p> <p>Widowed 6</p> <p>NR 9</p>
VAR017	13	34-35	<p>Respondent's year of birth: (CODE last two digits)</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>NR 99</p>
VAR018	14	36-37	<p>Respondent's education (no. of years):</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>NR 99</p>
VAR019	15	38	<p>Respondent's employment status:</p> <p>Employee (salary/wages) 1</p> <p>Self-employed 2</p> <p>Family business or farm (unalaried) 3</p> <p>Unemployed 4</p> <p>Retired 5</p> <p>Housewife 6</p> <p>Student 7</p> <p>Pre-school 8</p> <p>DK/NR 9</p>

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			CODE remainder of household information chart, beginning with information for the first member other than the Respondent. Continue with the second member other than the Respondent, and so on, until all information in the chart is coded. Any remaining empty rows are coded NA = 9 or 99.
VAR020	10	39	Relationship to Contact:
VAR026	10	47	Contact 1
VAR032	10	55	Spouse 2
VAR038	10	63	Son 3
VAR044	10	71	Daughter 4
VAR050	10	79	Mother 5
VAR056	10	87	Father 6
VAR062	10	95	Other relative 7
VAR068	10	103	Resident friend 8
VAR074	10	111	Boarder, etc. 0
VAR080	10	119	NA/NR 9
VAR021	11	40	Sex:
VAR027	11	48	Male 1
VAR033	11	56	Female 0
VAR039	11	64	NA 9
VAR045	11	72	
VAR051	11	80	
VAR057	11	88	
VAR063	11	96	
VAR069	11	104	
VAR075	11	112	
VAR081	11	120	
VAR022	12	41	Marital Status:
VAR028	12	49	Single 1
VAR034	12	57	Married 2
VAR040	12	65	Common law 3
VAR046	12	73	Divorced 4
VAR052	12	81	Separated 5
VAR058	12	89	Widowed 6
VAR064	12	97	NA/NR 9
VAR070	12	105	
VAR076	12	113	
VAR082	12	121	

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR023	13	42-43	Year of birth: (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR029	13	50-51	
VAR035	13	58-59	
VAR041	13	66-67	
VAR047	13	74-75	
VAR053	13	82-83	
VAR059	13	90-91	
VAR065	13	98-99	
VAR071	13	106-107	
VAR077	13	114-115	
VAR083	13	122-123	
VAR024	14	44-45	Education (no. of years): DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR030	14	52-53	
VAR036	14	60-61	
VAR042	14	68-69	
VAR048	14	76-77	
VAR054	14	84-85	
VAR060	14	92-93	
VAR066	14	100-101	
VAR072	14	108-109	
VAR078	14	116-117	
VAR084	14	124-125	
VAR025	15	46	Employment Status: Employee (salary/wages) 1 Self-employed 2 Family business or farm (unsalaried) 3 Unemployed 4 Retired 5 Housewife 6 Student 7 Pre-school 8 DK/NR/NA 9
VAR031	15	54	
VAR037	15	62	
VAR043	15	70	
VAR049	15	78	
VAR055	15	86	
VAR061	15	94	
VAR067	15	102	
VAR073	15	110	
VAR079	15	118	
VAR085	15	126	
VAR086	—	127-130	Time when PART C was begun: (e.g. 14:30)
VAR087	—	131-133	Date when PART C was begun: (CODE day of year: e.g. May 25 = 145)
VAR088	16	134	Always lived in Fort McMurray: YES 1 NO 0

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR089	17a	135-136	Province/country where R grew up: Alberta 01 British Columbia 02 Manitoba 03 New Brunswick 04 Newfoundland 05 Nova Scotia 06 Ontario 07 Prince Edward Island 08 Quebec 09 Saskatchewan 10 North West Territories 11 Yukon 12 United States 13 Other country 14 "No one place, always moving", etc. 15 NA/NR 99
VAR090	17b	137-138	Length of residence (years) in place where R grew up: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR091	17c	139	Type of place in which R grew up: Rural 1 Small town 2 City 3 DK 8 NA/NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR092	18	140-141	Province/country where R lived just before coming to Fort McMurray: Alberta 01 British Columbia 02 Manitoba 03 New Brunswick 04 Newfoundland 05 Nova Scotia 06 Ontario 07 Prince Edward Island 08 Quebec 09 Saskatchewan 10 North West Territories ... 11 Yukon 12 United States 13 Other country 14 NA/NR 99
VAR093	19	142	Type of place before Fort McMurray: (CODE as in VAR091)
VAR094	20	143-144	Length of residence (years) in place before Fort McMurray: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR095	21	145	Type of housing in place before Fort McMurray: Single house 1 Semi-detached 2 Duplex/triplex 3 Row house 4 Multiple family walk-up 5 Multiple family apartments with elevators 6 House attached to non- residential structure ... 7 Mobile home 8 Other 9 DK/NA/NR 0

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR096	22	146-147	Month when R moved to Fort McMurray: (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR097	22	148-149	Year when R moved to Fort McMurray: (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
			VAR098 to VAR102: YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR098	23	150	Unemployed just before Fort McMurray:
VAR099	24a	151	Had job in Fort McMurray before coming:
VAR100	24b	152	Found job right away:
VAR101	25	153	Made exploratory visit to Fort McMurray:
VAR102	26	154	Spouse made exploratory visit:
VAR103	27	155	Decision to move made by: Yourself (R) 1 Yourself after consulting with spouse 2 You and your spouse together 3 Spouse, after consulting with you .. 4 Spouse 5 Can't recall (DK) 8 NA/NR 9
VAR104	28	156-157	Time intended to stay (years) when R moved to Fort McMurray: (CODE nearest year, if answer given in months) "for good", "forever", etc. 95 DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR105	29	158-159	Number of moves between towns/cities in last 5 years: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR106	30a	160	Lived in other remote resource communities: YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR107	30b	161-162	Number of other resource communities lived in: (CODE the number listed) NA/NR 99
VAR108	31	163-164	Time R plans to stay (years) in Fort McMurray: (CODE as in VAR104)
VAR109	32a	165	Moved within Fort McMurray: YES 1 NO 0 NR 9
VAR110	32b	166-167	Number of moves within Fort McMurray: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR111	33	168	Type of housing when first lived in Fort McMurray: (CODE as in VAR095)
VAR112	34	169-170	Number of friends moved out of town in past year: DK 98 NR 99
VAR113	35	171	Spouse ever had full-time job: YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR114	36a	172-175	<p>Job title of spouse's present (or last) full-time job: (from <u>Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations</u>; CODE all four digits)</p> <p>DK (occupation not stated) 0000 NA/NR 9998</p>
VAR115	36c	176-177	<p>Name of organization; spouse's present (or last) full-time job:</p> <p>Athabasca Realty 01 Bechtel 02 Can. Imperial Bank of Commerce 03 Catalytic 04 G.C.O.S. 05 Northward Developments 06 Nu-West Construction 07 Synchrude 08 Texaco Canada 09 Amoco 10 Federal gov't employers 11 Provincial gov't employers 12 Local gov't employers 13 Schools 14 Other Fort McMurray employers 15 Other non-Fort McMurray employers .. 16 DK 98 NA/NR 99</p>
VAR116	36d	178-180	<p>Industry; spouse's present (or last) full-time job: (from <u>Standard Industrial Classification Manual</u>; CODE three digits)</p> <p>DK (industry unspecified/undefined) 000 NA/NR 998</p> <hr/> <p>VAR117 to VAR120 (Period of employment, spouse's present (or last) full-time job):</p> <p>DK 98 NA/NR 99</p>

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR117	36e	181-182	From (month): (01-12)
VAR118	36e	183-184	From (year): (CODE last two digits)
VAR119	36e	185-186	To (month): (01-12)
VAR120	36e	187-188	To (year) : (CODE last two digits)
VAR121	36f	189	Employment status; spouse's present (or last) full-time job: Wage/salary 1 Self-employed 2 Other 3 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR122	37	190-191	Number of different full-time jobs spouse has had in Fort McMurray: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR123	38	192-193	Month when married (present marriage, or started living common law): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR124	38	194-195	Year when married (present marriage, or started living common law): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR125	39	196	Ever married before: YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR126	40	197-198	Total number (live-born) male children: NA/NR 99
VAR127	40	199-200	Total number (live-born) female children: NA/NR 99

DATA SHEET 2

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR128	—	1-4	Questionnaire Number:
VAR129	—	5	Data Sheet Number = <u>2</u>
VAR130	40	6-7	Number of adopted male children: NA 99
VAR131	40	8-9	Number of adopted female children: NA 99
VAR132	41	10-11	Number of children R plans to have: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR133	42	12	Any children currently living away from home: YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR134	43b	13	Sex of children (#1, #2, #3, #4) currently living away from home: Male 1 Female 0 NA/NR 9
VAR137	43b	18	
VAR140	43b	23	
VAR143	43b	28	
VAR135	43c	14-15	Year of birth of children (#1, #2, #3, #4) currently living away from home: (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR138	43c	19-20	
VAR141	43c	24-25	
VAR144	43c	29-30	
VAR136	43d	16-17	Year child (#1, #2, #3, #4) moved away from home: (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR139	43d	21-22	
VAR142	43d	26-27	
VAR145	43d	31-32	
VAR146	44a	33	Parents immigrate to Canada: YES 1 NO 0 NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR147	44b	34	Respondent immigrate to Canada: YES 1 NO 0 NR 9
VAR148	44c	35-36	Year R immigrated to Canada: (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR149	45	37-38	Father's ethnic origin: English 01 Scottish 02 Irish 03 French 04 German 05 Italian 06 Spanish/Portuguese 07 Dutch 08 Scandinavian 09 Russian 10 Ukrainian 11 Polish 12 Chinese 13 Japanese 14 Pakistan/Indian 15 Native Indian 16 Other 17 "Canadian" 97 DK 98 NR 99
VAR150	46	39-40	Father's education (years): DK 98 NR 99
VAR151	47	41-42	Mother's education (years): DK 98 NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR152 to VAR155 (parents' occupations): (CODE as in VAR114) DK 0000 NA/NR 9998
VAR152	48	43-46	Father's occupation when R was 16:
VAR153	48	47-50	If retired/unemployed/deceased when R was 16, father's occupation previously:
VAR154	49	51-54	Mother's occupation when R was 16: Housewife 0001
VAR155	49	55-58	If retired/unemployed/deceased when R was 16, mother's occupation previously: Housewife 0001
VAR156	50	59-60	Months R employed full-time in last 12 months: DK 98 NR 99
VAR157	51	61-62	Months R employed part-time in last 12 months: DK 98 NR 99
			VAR158 to VAR161 (looking for work in past 12 months): YES 1 NO 0 NR 9
VAR158	52a	63	Full-time in Fort McMurray:
VAR159	52a	64	Part-time in Fort McMurray:
VAR160	52b	65	Full-time outside Fort McMurray:
VAR161	52b	66	Part-time outside Fort McMurray:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR162	53	67-68	Number of times ever unemployed: DK 98 NR 99
VAR163	54	69-70	Total number (including present) full-time jobs ever held: DK 98 NR 99
			VAR164 to VAR171 refer to R's present or last full-time job
VAR164	55a	71-74	Job title: (CODE as in VAR114) DK 0000 NA/NR 9998
VAR165	55c	75-76	Name of Organization: (CODE as in VAR115) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR166	55d	77-79	Organization Type (industry): (CODE as in VAR116) DK 000 NA/NR 998
VAR167	55e	80-81	Employed from (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR168	55e	82-83	Employed from (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR169	55e	84-85	Employed to (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR170	55e	86-87	Employed to (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR171	55f	88	Kind of employment: Wage/salary 1 Self-employed 2 Other 3 NA/NR 9
			VAR172 to VAR179 refer to R's first job in Fort McMurray:
VAR172	56a	89-92	Job title: (CODE as in VAR114) DK 0000 NA/NR ... 9998
VAR173	56c	93-94	Name of organization: (CODE as in VAR115) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR174	56d	95-97	Organization Type (industry): (CODE as in VAR116) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR175	56e	98-99	Employed from (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR176	56e	100-101	Employed from (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR177	56e	102-103	Employed to (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR178	56e	104-105	Employed to (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR179	56f	106	Kind of employment: Wage/salary 1 Self-employed 2 Other 3 NA/NR 9
			VAR180 to VAR186 refer to R's job before Fort McMurray.
VAR180	57a	107-110	Job title: (CODE as in VAR114) DK 0000 NA/NR 9998
VAR181	57d	111-113	Organization type (industry): (CODE as in VAR116) DK 000 NA/NR 998
VAR182	57e	114-115	Employed from (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR183	57e	116-117	Employed from (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR184	57e	118-119	Employed to (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR185	57e	120-121	Employed to (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR186	57f	122	Kind of employment: Wage/salary 1 Self-employed 2 Other 3 NA/NR 9
			<hr/> VAR187 to VAR193 refer to R's first full-time job.
VAR187	58a	123-126	Job title: (CODE as in VAR114) DK 0000 NA/NR 9998
VAR188	58d	127-129	Organization type (industry): (CODE as in VAR116) DK 000 NA/NR 998
VAR189	58e	130-131	Employed from (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR190	58e	132-133	Employed from (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR191	58e	134-135	Employed to (month): (01-12) DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR192	58e	136-137	Employed to (year): (CODE last two digits) DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR193	58f	138	Kind of employment: Wage/salary 1 Self-employed 2 Other 3 NA/NR 9
VAR194	59	139-140	Number of different full-time jobs in Fort McMurray: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR195	60	141-142	Paid hours/week outside main job: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR196	61	143	Shiftwork; main job: YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR197	62	144-145	Time to get to work (minutes): DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR198	63	146-147	Hours overtime in last two weeks: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR199	64	148-149	Years worked for present employer (or self, if self-employed): DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR200	64	150-151	Months worked for present employer (or self, if self-employed): DK 98 NA/NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR201	65	152	Recommend job to friend: Advise against it 1 Have doubts about recommending 2 Probably recommend 3 Strongly recommend 4 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR202	66	153	Take same job, if had to decide all over again: Decide not to 1 Have some second thoughts 2 Probably take same job 3 Decide without hesitation to take same job 4 DK 8 NA/NR 9
			VAR203 to VAR214 (fringe benefits received by R): YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR203	67a	154	Supplementary medical:
VAR204	67b	155	Dental plan:
VAR205	67c	156	Life insurance:
VAR206	67d	157	Pension plan:
VAR207	67e	158	Training program:
VAR208	67f	159	Stock options/profit sharing:
VAR209	67g	160	Meals:
VAR210	67h	161	Free/discounted merchandise:
VAR211	67i	162	Recreational facilities:
VAR212	67j	163	Transportation:
VAR213	67k	164	Cost of living/northern allowance:
VAR214	67l	165	Utilities subsidy:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR215 to VAR224 (job attitude statements): Strongly disagree (1)(7) Strongly agree DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR215	68a	166	Friendly/helpful work-mates:
VAR216	68b	167	Opportunity to develop special abilities:
VAR217	68c	168	Enough authority to do own job:
VAR218	68d	169	Good fringe benefits:
VAR219	68e	170	Can see results of work:
VAR220	68f	171	Supervisor very concerned about employees' welfare:
VAR221	68g	172	Promotions handled fairly:
VAR222	69a	173	Wouldn't mind being unemployed for awhile:
VAR223	69b	174	Earning a living is most important to me:
VAR224	69c	175	Would take any job for twice as much pay:
			VAR225 to VAR230 (job description statements): Not at all (1)(7) A lot DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR225	70a	176	Requires special training:
VAR226	70b	177	Requires fast work:
VAR227	70c	178	Requires doing things over and over:
VAR228	70d	179	Allows R to decide how job should be done:
VAR229	70e	180	Allows R to predict what others expect:
VAR230	70f	181	Leads to close friendships:
VAR231	71	182	Adults in neighbourhood known by name: None 0 Almost none 1 Less than half 2 About half 3 More than half 4 Almost all 5 All 6 DK 8 NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR232 to VAR236 (frequency of interaction with neighbours/friends/relatives): Never 0 Almost never 1 Less than once a month 2 Once a month 3 Several times a month 4 Several times a week 5 Almost daily 6 Daily 7 DK 8 NR 9
VAR232	72	183	Get together with neighbours for a chat:
VAR233	73	184	Visit with friends in Fort McMurray:
VAR234	74	185	Visit with relatives in Fort McMurray:
VAR235	75	186	Contact with friends outside Fort McMurray:
VAR236	76	187	Contact with relatives outside Fort McMurray:
VAR237	77a	188-189	Total number club/organization memberships: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR238	77b	190-191	Number of club/organization meetings attended last month: DK 98 NA/NR 99
VAR239	78	192-193	Times attended church in last month: DK 98 NR 99
VAR240	79a	194	Union/employee association membership: YES 1 NO 0 NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR241	79b	195	How often participate in union/association activities: Never 1 Seldom 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 Very often 5 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR242	80	196-197	Religious Affiliation: None 01 Alliance 02 Anglican 03 Baptist 04 Greek Orthodox 05 Jewish 06 Lutheran 07 Mennonite 08 Mormon 09 Pentecostal 10 Presbyterian 11 Roman Catholic 12 Salvation Army 13 Ukrainian Catholic 14 United Church 15 Other 16 NR 99
VAR243	81	198-200	Hours spent doing volunteer work in last month: DK 998 NR 999

DATA SHEET 3

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR244	—	1-4	Questionnaire Number:
VAR245	—	5	Data Sheet Number = <u>3</u>
			VAR246 to VAR248 (R's voting behavior):
			YES 1
			NO 0
			Not eligible 8
			DK/NR 9
VAR246	82a	6	R voted municipally:
VAR247	82b	7	R voted provincially:
VAR248	82c	8	R voted federally:
			VAR249 to VAR252 (R's knowledge of government officials):
			CODE correct answer 1
			incorrect or no answer 0
VAR249	83a	9	Mayor/chairman:
VAR250	83b	10	M.L.A.:
VAR251	83c	11	Regional Commissioner:
VAR252	83d	12	Town Manager:
VAR253	84	13-15	Days away from Fort McMurray in past year:
			DK 998
			NR 999
VAR254	85	16	How often R uses credit cards:
			Never 1
			Seldom 2
			Sometimes 3
			Often 4
			Very often 5
			DK 8
			NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR255 to VAR261 (how often, in season, R participates in recreation/exercise activities): Never 1 Seldom 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 Very often 5 DK 8 NR 9
VAR255	86a	17	Individual exercises/jog/walk:
VAR256	86b	18	Fishing/hunting/camping/hiking:
VAR257	86c	19	Swimming:
VAR258	86d	20	Skiing/snowshoeing/skating:
VAR259	86e	21	Team sports (e.g. basketball):
VAR260	86f	22	Non-team sports (e.g. tennis):
VAR261	86g	23	Other recreational/exercise activities:
			VAR262 to VAR269 (how often, in past few weeks, R has felt.....): Never 1 Seldom 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 Very often 5 DK 8 NR 9
VAR262	87a	24	Very lonely/remote from others:
VAR263	87b	25	Particularly excited/interested:
VAR264	87c	26	Depressed/very unhappy:
VAR265	87d	27	Pleased about accomplishment:
VAR266	87e	28	Bored:
VAR267	87f	29	Proud because of compliment:
VAR268	87g	30	Angry:
VAR269	87h	31	Upset because of criticism:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR270	88a	32	<p>Does R smoke?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 0</p> <p>NR 9</p> <hr/> <p>VAR271 to VAR274 (amount/day R smokes):</p> <p>DK 98</p> <p>NA/NR 99</p> <hr/>
VAR271	88b	33-34	Cigarettes:
VAR272	88b	35-36	Cigars:
VAR273	88c	37-38	Cigarillos:
VAR274	88d	39-40	Pipes:
VAR275	89	41	<p>How often, in last twelve months, taken at least one (alcoholic) drink:</p> <p>Never 0</p> <p>Less than once a month but at least once a year 1</p> <p>About once a month 2</p> <p>Two/three times a month 3</p> <p>Once/twice a week 4</p> <p>Three/four times a week 5</p> <p>Once daily 6</p> <p>Two/more times daily 7</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>NR 9</p> <hr/> <p>VAR276 to VAR291 (major events happened to R in past twelve months):</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO/Not applicable 0</p> <p>NR 9</p> <hr/>

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR276	90a	42	Lost job/been unemployed:
VAR277	90b	43	Strike/laid off:
VAR278	90c	44	Other work-related difficulties:
VAR279	90d	45	Financial problems:
VAR280	90e	46	Married:
VAR281	90f	47	Arrival of baby:
VAR282	90g	48	Separation/divorce:
VAR283	90h	49	Someone moved in/out of house:
VAR284	90i	50	Quit work/retired:
VAR285	90j	51	Started work/changed jobs:
VAR286	90k	52	Serious illness/injury (R):
VAR287	90l	53	Serious illness/injury someone close:
VAR288	90m	54	Death of someone close:
VAR289	90n	55	Changed residence:
VAR290	90o	56	Serious trouble with spouse:
VAR291	90p	57	Promotion at work:
VAR292	91	58-60	Work-days missed in past year, excluding vacation/holidays: DK 998 NA/NR 999
VAR293	92	61-62	Number of times seen doctor in past year: DK 98 NR 99
VAR294	93	63-64	Years in present residence: DK 98 NR 99
VAR295	93	65-66	Months in present residence: DK 98 NR 99
VAR296	94	67-68	Number of finished rooms: NR 99
VAR297	95	69	Number of bedrooms: NR 9
VAR298	96	70	Number of bathrooms: NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR299	97a	71	Own, lease-purchase, or rent: Own 1 Lease-purchase 2 Rent 3 Other 4 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR300	97b	72	Assistance from employer in buying house (owners only): YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR301	97c	73-75	Estimate of present value (\$) of house (owners only): (CODE in \$1000's; round to nearest \$1000 if necessary; e.g. if \$55,800, CODE 56) DK 998 NA/NR 999
VAR302	97d	76	Lease-purchase arranged through employer (lease-purchasers only): YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR303	97e	77-79	Estimate of market value (\$) of house (lease-purchasers only): (CODE as in VAR301) DK 998 NA/NR 999
VAR304	97f	80	Rent subsidized by employer (renters only): YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR305	98	81-84	\$/month in rent or mortgage/tax payments: DK 9998 NA/NR 9999
			<hr/> VAR306 to VAR319 (R's evaluation of residence): Very poor (1) (7) Very good DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR306	99a	85	Landscaping:
VAR307	99b	86	Room design:
VAR308	99c	87	Amount of interior space:
VAR309	99d	88	Condition of interior:
VAR310	99e	89	Amount of exterior space:
VAR311	99f	90	Condition of exterior:
VAR312	99g	91	Places for children to play:
VAR313	99h	92	Privacy from neighbours:
VAR314	99i	93	Parking:
VAR315	99j	94	Storage:
VAR316	99k	95	Insulation:
VAR317	99l	96	Noise level:
VAR318	99m	97	Amount of taxes:
VAR319	99n	98	Cost to maintain:
			<hr/> VAR320 to VAR324 (satisfaction with specific areas of life): Very dissatisfied (1)(7) Very Satisfied DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR320	100a	99	Non-work activities/hobbies:
VAR321	100b	100	Family life:
VAR322	100c	101	Friendships:
VAR323	100d	102	Standard of living:
VAR324	100e	103	Neighbourhood:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR325	101	104	Financially better/worse than year ago: Better off 3 Same 2 Worse off 1 DK 8 NR 9
VAR326	102	105	Financially better/worse year from now: (CODE as in VAR325)
			VAR327 to VAR347 (attitudinal statements about Fort McMurray): Strongly Disagree (1)(7) Strongly DK 8 Agree NR 9
VAR327	103a	106	Easy time financially if working for big companies:
VAR328	103b	107	Companies generous with community donations:
VAR329	103c	108	Not much choice about moving here:
VAR330	103d	109	Overtime interferes with lives:
VAR331	103e	110	Women have chance for real job equality:
VAR332	103f	111	Pol.-ec. control by few prominent business people:
VAR333	103g	112	Provincial govt. has helped town's development:
VAR334	103h	113	Social class is important here:
VAR335	103i	114	Local officials easily accessible:
VAR336	103j	115	Family breakdown common:
VAR337	103k	116	Oil plants responsible for pollution:
VAR338	103l	117	Hard to keep friends because people move:
VAR339	103m	118	Hard to get housing you want:
VAR340	103n	119	Easy to make friends:
VAR341	103o	120	Lack of coordinated planning:
VAR342	103p	121	Lots for teenagers to do:
VAR343	103q	122	Marital infidelity is common:
VAR344	103r	123	Unions aren't powerful enough;
VAR345	103s	124	Place to establish permanent home:
VAR346	103t	125	Life is continual financial struggle:
VAR347	103u	126	Private businessmen making a killing:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR348 to VAR358: Strongly Disagree (1)(7) Strongly Agree DK 8 NR 9
VAR348	104a	127	Things that happen result of own decisions:
VAR349	104b	128	Sort of person who takes life as it comes:
VAR350	104c	129	Often feel powerless:
VAR351	104d	130	Often feel little purpose to being alive:
VAR352	104e	131	Working toward some definite goal:
VAR353	104f	132	Alright to do anything if you stay out of trouble:
VAR354	104g	133	Lasting friendships lacking in world today:
VAR355	104h	134	Confident will be able to carry out plans:
VAR356	104i	135	Anyone who works hard can get ahead:
VAR357	104j	136	Trouble with world is most people don't believe in anything:
VAR358	104k	137	If something works, doesn't matter if right/wrong:
			VAR359 to VAR361 (family division of labour): Husband entirely 1 Husband more 2 Share equally 3 Wife more 4 Wife entirely 5 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR359	105a	138	Earning family income:
VAR360	105b	139	Housekeeping:
VAR361	105c	140	Keeping in touch with relatives:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR362 to VAR365 (frequency of husband/wife disagreement about specific activities): Never 1 Seldom 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 Very Often 5 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR362	106a	141	Housekeeping:
VAR363	106b	142	Work schedules:
VAR364	106c	143	Spending money:
VAR365	106d	144	Visiting or writing relatives:
			VAR366 to VAR368 (husband/wife communication): (CODE as in VAR362 to VAR365)
VAR366	107a	145	Discuss work:
VAR367	107b	146	Share personal problems:
VAR368	107c	147	Unable to resolve disagreements:
VAR369	108	148	How often husband and wife get out together: (CODE as in VAR362 to VAR368)
VAR370	109	149	Since coming to Fort McMurray, going out together: Decreased 1 Remained the same 2 Increased 3 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR371	110	150	How often R and children do things together: (CODE as in VAR362 to VAR369)
VAR372	111	151	Since coming to Fort McMurray, R and children doing things together: (CODE as in VAR370)

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
			VAR373 to VAR375 Strongly disapprove (1) (7) Strongly approve DK 8 NR 9
VAR373	112a	152	Married woman working:
VAR374	112b	153	Married woman (with children) working:
VAR375	112c	154	Married couple not having children:
			VAR376 to VAR392 (R's evaluation of municipal services): Very poor (1) (7) Very good DK 8 NR 9
VAR376	113a	155	Animal control:
VAR377	113b	156	Fire protection:
VAR378	113c	157	Garbage collection:
VAR379	113d	158	Health services:
VAR380	113e	159	Library:
VAR381	113f	160	Social services:
VAR382	113g	161	Shopping:
VAR383	113h	162	Recreation:
VAR384	113i	163	Police protection:
VAR385	113j	164	School services:
VAR386	113k	165	Sidewalks/back lanes:
VAR387	113l	166	Snow/ice removal:
VAR388	113m	167	Traffic lights:
VAR389	113n	168	Telephones:
VAR390	113o	169	Downtown parking:
VAR391	113p	170	Flood control:
VAR392	113q	171	Street repair:
			VAR393 to VAR401: (CODES for these 9 two-column variables will be developed as coding proceeds) DK 98 NR 99

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR393	114	172-173	Recommendation for planning improvement, #1:
VAR394	114	174-175	Recommendation for planning improvement, #2:
VAR395	114	176-177	Recommendation for planning improvement, #3:
VAR396	115	178-179	Who has benefitted most from oil sands development, #1:
VAR397	115	180-181	Who has benefitted most, #2:
VAR398	115	182-183	Benefitted most, #3:
VAR399	116	184-185	Who has benefitted least, #1:
VAR400	116	186-187	Benefitted least, #2:
VAR401	116	188-189	Benefitted least, #3:
VAR402	117	190	To what social class do you belong: Lower class 1 Working class 2 Lower middle class 3 Middle class 4 Upper middle class 5 Upper class 6 No such thing 7 Uncertain (DK) 8 NR 9
			VAR403 to VAR407 (frequency, in last month, of various leisure activities): DK 98 NR 99
VAR403	118a	191-192	Movies:
VAR404	118b	193-194	Bar/lounge:
VAR405	118c	195-196	Restaurant:
VAR406	118d	197-198	Entertain in home:
VAR407	118e	199-200	Cultural activities:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR408	—	1-4	Questionnaire Number:
VAR409	—	5	Data sheet number = <u>4</u>
			VAR410 to VAR419 (problems R has encountered in Fort McMurray in last 12 months): YES 1 NO 0 DK 8 NA/NR 9
VAR410	119a	6	Good recreational facilities:
VAR411	119b	7	Good household repairman:
VAR412	119c	8	Cashing/writing a cheque:
VAR413	119d	9	Special medical/dental treatment:
VAR414	119e	10	Good entertainment:
VAR415	119f	11	Borrowing money:
VAR416	119g	12	Getting car fixed:
VAR417	119h	13	Vandalism, theft, problems with juveniles:
VAR418	119i	14	Saving as much as expected:
VAR419	119j	15	Adequate babysitting/daycare:
VAR420	120a	16	Number of telephones in R's household: NR 9
			VAR421 to VAR434 (number of vehicles): NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR421	120b	17	Cars:
VAR422	120b	18	Boats with motor:
VAR423	120b	19	Boats without motor:
VAR424	120b	20	Mobile homes:
VAR425	120b	21	Camper-vans:
VAR426	120b	22	Camper-trailers:
VAR427	120b	23	Jeeps:
VAR428	120b	24	Motor cycles:
VAR429	120b	25	Snowmobiles:
VAR430	120b	26	Truck-campers:
VAR431	120b	27	Trucks:
VAR432	120b	28	Vans:
VAR433	120b	29	Bicycles:
VAR434	120b	30	Other vehicles:
			VAR435 to VAR451 (possessions check-list):
			YES 1
			NO 0
			DK 8
			NR 9
VAR435	121a	31	Dishwasher:
VAR436	121b	32	Microwave oven:
VAR437	121c	33	Gas barbeque:
VAR438	121d	34	Food processor:
VAR439	121e	35	Golf clubs:
VAR440	121f	36	Skis:
VAR441	121g	37	Rifles/shotguns:
VAR442	121h	38	Automatic washer:
VAR443	121i	39	Dryer:
VAR444	121j	40	Freezer:
VAR445	121k	41	Garborator:
VAR446	121l	42	Stereo system:
VAR447	121m	43	Pool table:
VAR448	121n	44	Second home/cottage:
VAR449	121o	45	Other property:
VAR450	121p	46	Shares/stocks:
VAR451	121q	47	Bonds:
			VAR452 to VAR455 (does R personally have):
			YES 1
			NO 0
			DK 8
			NA/NR 9

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR452	122a	48	RRSP:
VAR453	122b	49	RHOSP:
VAR454	122c	50	Insurance on self:
VAR455	122d	51	Insurance on spouse:
			VAR456 to VAR463 (use of services in Fort McMurray in last 12 months):
			YES 1
			NO 0
			DK 8
			NR 9
VAR456	123a	52	Police:
VAR457	123b	53	Fire department:
VAR458	123c	54	Ambulance:
VAR459	123d	55	Hospital emergency services:
VAR460	123e	56	Public health services:
VAR461	123f	57	Utility maintenance services:
VAR462	123g	58	Post-secondary courses:
VAR463	123h	59	Counselling services:
VAR464	124a	60	Did R give his/her telephone number?
			YES 1
			NO 0
VAR465	124b	61	Did R give name and address of friend?
			YES 1
			NO 0
VAR466	124c	62	Did R give name and address of relative?
			YES 1
			NO 0
VAR467	—	63-66	Time interview finished (e.g. 14:30):
VAR468	125a	67-72	R; total 1978 wages/salary (before deductions):
			NR 999999
VAR469	125a	73-78	Spouse; total 1978 wages/salary (before deductions):
			NA/NR 999999

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR470	125a	79-84	Other household members; total 1978 wages/ salary (before deductions): NA/NR 999999
VAR471	125b	85-90	R; 1978 net income from self-employment: NR 999999
VAR472	125b	91	R; profit or loss from 1978 self-employment: Profit 1 Loss 0 NA/NR 9
VAR473	125b	92-97	Spouse; 1978 net income from self-employment: NR 999999
VAR474	125b	98	Spouse; profit or loss from 1978 self- employment: Profit 1 Loss 0 NA/NR 9
VAR475	125b	99-104	Other household members; 1978 net income from self-employment: NR 999999
VAR476	125b	105	Other household members; profit or loss from 1978 self-employment: Profit 1 Loss 0 NA/NR 9
VAR477	125c	106-110	R; 1978 government transfer payments: NR 99999
VAR478	125c	111-115	Spouse; 1978 government transfer payments: NR 99999
VAR479	125c	116-120	Other household members; 1978 government transfer payments: NR 99999

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR480	125d	121-125	R; 1978 total income from other sources: NR 99999
VAR481	125d	126-130	Spouse; 1978 total income from other sources: NR 99999
VAR482	125d	131-135	Other household members; 1978 total income from other sources: NR 99999
VAR483	126	136-141	Amount owed to loan companies, banks, credit card companies, etc. (outside house mortgage): NR 999999
			VAR484 to VAR503 (illnesses and treatment in past 12 months): YES 1 NO 0 NA/NR 9
VAR484	127a	142	Cold/flu:
VAR485	127a	143	Treatment:
VAR486	127b	144	Eye problems:
VAR487	127b	145	Treatment:
VAR488	127c	146	Ear problems:
VAR489	127c	147	Treatment:
VAR490	127d	148	Asthma:
VAR491	127d	149	Treatment:
VAR492	127e	150	Hay fever:
VAR493	127e	151	Treatment:
VAR494	127f	152	Skin trouble/rash:
VAR495	127f	153	Treatment:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR496	127g	154	Ulcers:
VAR497	127g	155	Treatment:
VAR498	127h	156	Trouble with back/spine:
VAR499	127h	157	Treatment:
VAR500	127i	158	Arthritis/rheumatism:
VAR501	127i	159	Treatment:
VAR502	127j	160	Hypertension/high blood pressure:
VAR503	127j	161	Treatment:
VAR504	128	162	Other illnesses/injuries R has been treated for in past year: (CODE number listed)
VAR505	129	163	R currently taking any medication: YES 1 NO 0 NR 9
			VAR506 to VAR525 (frequency of physical problems in past year): Never 1 Seldom 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 Very often 5 NR 9
VAR506	130a	164	Cramps in legs:
VAR507	130b	165	Pains in heart:
VAR508	130c	166	Tightness/heaviness in chest:
VAR509	130d	167	Trouble breathing:
VAR510	130e	168	Swollen ankles:
VAR511	130f	169	Pain in back/spine:
VAR512	130g	170	Pains in stomach:
VAR513	130h	171	Headaches:
VAR514	130i	172	Coughing/chest colds:
VAR515	130j	173	Stiffness/swelling/aching in joints/muscles:

VARIABLE	QUES.	COLUMN	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION & CODE
VAR516	130k	174	Very tired in short time:
VAR517	130l	175	Trouble getting to sleep:
VAR518	130m	176	Trouble staying asleep:
VAR519	130n	177	Difficult getting up in morning:
VAR520	130o	178	Heart pounding/racing:
VAR521	130p	179	Hands sweating:
VAR522	130q	180	Feeling nervous/fidgety/tense:
VAR523	130r	181	Completely worn out at end of day:
VAR524	130s	182	Poor appetite:
VAR525	130t	183	Normal activities curtailed because of sickness/injury:
VAR526	131	184	How interesting R found interview: Very uninteresting (1) (7) Very interesting NR 9
_____	_____	185-200	BLANK

D a t a S h e e t O N E

10 (R)

161-200

[illegible]

FORT McMURRAY PROJECT

Data Sheet TWO

1-40	0 0
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FORT MCMURRAY PROJECT Data Sheet FOUR

	119A	120A	121A
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
1-40			
	122A	123A	124A
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
41-80			
	125B	125C	
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
81-120			
	125D	126	127A
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
121-160			
	130A	BLANK	
0	0		
1	1		
2	2		
3	3		
4	4		
5	5		
6	6		
7	7		
8	8		
9	9		
161-200			

9.4 MATTHIASSEN'S 1969 QUESTIONNAIRE

C E N T E R F O R S E T T L E M E N T S T U D I E S

The University of Manitoba

Winnipeg 19, Manitoba

This questionnaire is being distributed this summer to a large number of families and individuals in new towns, or towns which have had a rapid growth in recent years, across the Canadian north. The purpose of it is to collect information which will assist planners of new communities to create better living environments for people. An important element in such planning must be the characteristics of the people who live in such communities. This questionnaire is designed to give us these types of characteristics. Your cooperation is essential if the study is to be a success. This particular study is part of a much larger program being carried out for the Center for Settlement Studies of the University of Manitoba. It is under the direction of Dr. John S. Matthiasson, a Research Associate of the Center.

Please do not sign your name on the questionnaire. Your replies will be kept strictly anonymous, and the information you give will be used for statistical purposes only. At no time will individuals be identified with the answers.

So that you will be able to complete the survey quickly, most of the answers require only a check mark in a right hand set of brackets. (X). Please be sure to answer all questions. The usefulness of this survey

depends on the completeness of your replies. Also, if someone else in your household or family is also responding to the questionnaire, please do not show them your answers. Your answers may influence their own choices.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

What is your sex?

1. ☐ male
2. ☐ female

What is your age?

1. ☐ under 15 years of age
2. ☐ 15 to 19 years of age
3. ☐ 20 to 29 years of age
4. ☐ 30 to 39 years of age
5. ☐ 40 to 49 years of age
6. ☐ 50 to 59 years of age
7. ☐ 60 years of age or more

Are you

1. ☐ married
2. ☐ single
3. ☐ divorced
4. ☐ separated
5. ☐ widowed

What is your present place of residence?

1. ☐ house owned by you or your spouse
2. ☐ rented house
3. ☐ apartment or suite
4. ☐ room and/or board
5. ☐ bunkhouse or camp

Where were you born:

Town _____

Province _____

Country _____

Which grades did you complete?

1. () less than grade five
2. () grades five to eight
3. () some high school
4. () graduated from high school
5. () technical school
6. () some university
7. () graduate of university
8. () postgrad university
9. () professional school

Where did you receive your formal education?

1. () no formal education
2. () B.C.
3. () Alberta
4. () Saskatchewan
5. () Manitoba
6. () Ontario
7. () Quebec
8. () Maritimes
9. () Northwest or Yukon Territories
10. () U.S.A.
11. () British Isles
12. () Continental Europe
13. () elsewhere
(specify _____)

What do you do for a living?

What does your husband/wife do for a living?

How many brothers and sisters are/were in your family,
including yourself?

In your own family, were you

1. () the youngest child
2. () in between younger and older brothers and/or
sisters
3. () the oldest child

If you have your own family now, how many children do you have?

1. ☐ none
2. ☐ one
3. ☐ two
4. ☐ three
5. ☐ four
6. ☐ five or more

Where are your children over 18 now, if they no longer live with you?

oldest child	next oldest child	next oldest child
1. <input type="checkbox"/> B.C.	<input type="checkbox"/> B.C.	<input type="checkbox"/> B.C.
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Alta/Sask.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alta/Sask.	<input type="checkbox"/> Alta/Sask.
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba	<input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba	<input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Ontario	<input type="checkbox"/> Ontario	<input type="checkbox"/> Ontario
5. <input type="checkbox"/> Quebec	<input type="checkbox"/> Quebec	<input type="checkbox"/> Quebec
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Maritimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Maritimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Maritimes
7. <input type="checkbox"/> Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Territories
8. <input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.
9. <input type="checkbox"/> Europe	<input type="checkbox"/> Europe	<input type="checkbox"/> Europe
10. <input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> Elsewhere

What does/did your father do for a living?

Which grades did your father complete in school?

1. ☐ no formal education
2. ☐ grades one to five
3. ☐ grades five to eight
4. ☐ some high school
5. ☐ graduated from high school
6. ☐ technical school
7. ☐ some university
8. ☐ graduate of university
9. ☐ professional school

Which grades did your mother complete in school?

1. ☐ no formal education
2. ☐ grades one to five
3. ☐ grades five to eight
4. ☐ some high school
5. ☐ graduated from high school
6. ☐ technical school
7. ☐ some university
8. ☐ graduate of a university
9. ☐ professional school

Which country did your father (or his parents) come from?

Which country did your mother (or her parents) come from?

How often do you meet your relatives in a year?

1. ☐ almost never
2. ☐ at least two times a year, but no more
3. ☐ at least 10 times a year, but no more
4. ☐ at least twice a month but no more
5. ☐ every week

Do you have relatives, other than your immediate family living in the town where you now live?

1. ☐ yes
2. ☐ no

What is the language that you use most often?

Which language do you use most while at home?

Which language was usually spoken in your home while you were growing up?

If you are married, which language does your husband or wife use the most?

Are you a member of a religious denomination?

1. ☐ yes
2. ☐ no

If you do have a religious denomination, please write its name below.

Do you feel that you actively practice your religion?

1. ☐ yes, always
2. ☐ yes, most of the time
3. ☐ usually
4. ☐ not too often
5. ☐ never

Do you attend church-

1. ☐ more than once a week
2. ☐ at least once a week, but rarely more
3. ☐ at least once a month, but rarely more
4. ☐ at least four times a year, but rarely more
5. ☐ at least once a year, but rarely more
6. ☐ do not attend

If you think of yourself as a Christian, do you feel that the Bible is -

1. ☐ the revealed word of God
2. ☐ to be understood literally
3. ☐ a literary work
4. ☐ to be widely interpreted
5. ☐ an interesting mythology

Where did you spend most of your time while you lived in southern Canada?

1. ☐ on a farm
2. ☐ in open country
3. ☐ in a village of less than 100 population
4. ☐ in a village of 100 to 500 population
5. ☐ in a village of 500 to 1,500 population
6. ☐ in a town of 1,500 to 2,500 population
7. ☐ in a town of 2,500 to 10,000 population
8. ☐ in a city of over 10,000 population
9. ☐ on a reservation

What was the area like where you lived in the south?
CHECK the one that is most descriptive.

1. ☐ mountainous
2. ☐ prairie region
3. ☐ hilly and partly flat
4. ☐ heavily forested
5. ☐ a few trees
6. ☐ barren country
7. ☐ near the ocean
8. ☐ near the lakes

Where did you first live?

1. ☐ on a farm
2. ☐ in open country, but not on a farm
3. ☐ in a village of less than 100 population
4. ☐ in a viillage of 100 to 500 population
5. ☐ in a viillage of 500 to 1,500 population
6. ☐ in a town of 1,500 to 2,500 population
7. ☐ in a town of 2,500 to 10,000 population
8. ☐ in a city of over 10,000 population

How many times have you moved?

1. ☐ once
2. ☐ twice
3. ☐ three times
4. ☐ four times
5. ☐ five times or more

Which phrase best describes the most important move that you have made?

1. ☐ city to suburb
2. ☐ suburb to city
3. ☐ city to country
4. ☐ country to city
5. ☐ country to suburb
6. ☐ suburb to country
7. ☐ city to city
8. ☐ suburb to country
9. ☐ country to country

Which of the following, best describes your feelings about moving?

1. ☐ I get restless if I stay in one place very long.

2. () It doesn't matter to me whether I move a lot or stay in the same place.
3. () I like to stay in the same place.

If you were always moving within Canadian boundaries, in which direction did you move?

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. () NE-NW | 5. () NW-SW | 9. () NE-SW |
| 2. () NW-NE | 6. () SW-NW | 10. () SW-NE |
| 3. () NE-SE | 7. () SW-SE | 11. () NW-SE |
| 4. () SE-NE | 8. () SE-SW | 12. () SE-NW |

What is the longest distance that you travelled during one move to a new location?

1. () less than 20 miles
2. () at least 20 miles, but no more than 200
3. () at least 200 miles, but no more than 500
4. () at least 500 miles, but no more than 1000
5. () at least 1000 miles, but no more than 2000
6. () over 2000 miles

How many places have you lived for a year or more?

1. () one
2. () two
3. () three
4. () four
5. () five or more

Is there any particular province or territory which you like best?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. () British Columbia | 7. () New Brunswick |
| 2. () Alberta | 8. () Nova Scotia |
| 3. () Saskatchewan | 9. () Prince Edward Island |
| 4. () Manitoba | 10. () Newfoundland |
| 5. () Ontario | 11. () Yukon Territory |
| 6. () Quebec | 12. () Northwest Territories |

If you were free to live anywhere in Canada where would you live? (Check more than one if necessary, but place an * beside the most important answer).

1. () in the mountains
 2. () near the ocean
 3. () on the prairies
 4. () in the suburbs of large cities
 5. () in fairly large cities
 6. () in small villages
 7. () on a reserve
 8. () northern parts of Canada
 9. () southern parts of Canada
 10. () another, specify
-

How do you feel about travelling?

1. () It is very important to me, and I enjoy it.
2. () I only enjoy an occasional trip.
3. () I dislike travelling.

How much pleasure travelling do you do from your present home?

1. () at least once a week, but no more
2. () at least once a month, but no more
3. () at least four times a year, but no more
4. () at least once a year, but no more
5. () I usually never travel

If you do travel for pleasure purposes from home, how far do you range?

1. () at least 20 miles, but not much more
2. () at least 100 miles, but not much more
3. () at least 500 miles, but not much more
4. () at least 1000 miles, but not much more
5. () 2000 miles and above

What are some of your hobbies?

Please list them in order of their importance.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Do you belong to any clubs or organizations in this area?

1. ☐ no
2. ☐ yes

If yes, which ones?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

If you do belong to any clubs or organizations, how many times a month do you attend meetings?

(Answer for each group listed in your answer to the above question, in the same order)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

If you do belong to any clubs or organizations, how important are they to you?

1. ☐ very important
2. ☐ pretty important
3. ☐ not too important
4. ☐ not important at all

Is there a political party in Canada which you prefer?

1. ☐ No
2. ☐ Yes

If yes, which one?

Is there any use in voting in the following elections?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Municipal |
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Provincial |
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> No | 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Federal |

Do you regularly vote in the following elections?

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. () No | 2. () Yes | Municipal |
| 1. () No | 2. () Yes | Provincial |
| 1. () No | 2. () Yes | Federal |

How many hours each week do you watch television?

1. () Ten or more
2. () Between five and ten
3. () Less than five
4. () Never

How many hours each week do you listen to the radio?

1. () Ten or more
2. () Between five and ten
3. () Less than five
4. () Never

How often do you go to the movies?

1. () Once a week or more
2. () About once a month
3. () A couple of times a year
4. () Never

What kind of movies do you prefer?

1. () serious drama
 2. () comedies
 3. () westerns
 4. () foreign films
 5. () other
-

How many magazines do you subscribe to?

1. () five or more
2. () two or four
3. () one
4. () none

How many newspapers do you regularly read?

1. () two or more
2. () one
3. () none

Do you subscribe to any foreign language newspaper?

1. ☐ yes
2. ☐ no

How many full-time jobs have you had since leaving school?

1. ☐ one
2. ☐ two
3. ☐ three
4. ☐ four
5. ☐ five or more

Have you lived in other communities in the northern part of Canada?

1. ☐ yes
2. ☐ no

If you have lived in other northern Canadian communities, how many?

1. ☐ one
2. ☐ two to five
3. ☐ more than five

How long have you lived in the community where you now live?

1. ☐ less than one month
2. ☐ 1 to 4 months
3. ☐ 4 to 12 months
4. ☐ between one and two years
5. ☐ 2 to 4 years
6. ☐ 5 to 10 years
7. ☐ over 10 years

How long did you intend to stay in this community when you first moved here?

1. ☐ less than one month
2. ☐ 1 to 4 months
3. ☐ 4 to 12 months
4. ☐ between one and two years
5. ☐ 2 to 4 years
6. ☐ 5 to 10 years
7. ☐ over 10 years
8. ☐ no definite time
9. ☐ have always lived here

How much longer do you now plan staying in the community in which you now live?

1. () less than 6 months
2. () from 6 months to a year
3. () between 1 and 2 years
4. () between 2 and 5 years
5. () from 5 to 10 years
6. () more than 10 years

How long do you expect the community in which you now live to survive as a community?

1. () Less than five years
2. () Less than twenty-five years
3. () Less than fifty years
4. () Indefinitely

Why did you move here? (Please list your reasons in order from most important to least important.)

1. _____

2. _____

If you intend to remain here, what is your main reason?

1. _____

If you do not intend to remain here, what is your main reason?

1. _____

Which of the following would you prefer to have your son or sons do? (Number 1 and one of the others may be the same. If so, please check both).

1. () do the same type of work as you or your husband
2. () learn a trade
3. () complete high school, and then go into some kind of business
4. () attend university

- 5. () attend graduate school
- 6. () enter a profession

Which of the following would you prefer to have your daughter or daughters do?

- 1. () be a housewife
- 2. () do clerical or office work
- 3. () attend university
- 4. () attend graduate school
- 5. () enter a profession

Are you the type of person who:

- 1. () likes to do things with large groups of people
- 2. () likes to do things with small groups of people
- 3. () likes to do things alone

Do you feel isolated in the community in which you now live?

- 1. () only in winter
- 2. () only in summer
- 3. () always
- 4. () never
- 5. () undecided

How do you feel about the following statements?

- A. Duties are more important than rights. 1()true 2()false
- B. You can't change human nature. 1()true 2()false
- C. The heart is as good a guide as the head. 1()true 2()false
- D. No matter what people think, a few people will always run things anyway. 1()true 2()false
- E. Few people really know what is in their best interest in the long run. 1()true 2()false

Why do you think people decide to live for several years in a community such as the one in which you live?(Please list your reasons in order from most important to least important).

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

3. _____

Why do you think people decide to leave a community such as the one in which you live? (Please list your reasons in order from most important to least important)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Which two of the following are most important in making life enjoyable in a community such as the one in which you now live?

1. () good access to cities in the south
2. () entertainment and recreation
3. () educational facilities
4. () medical facilities
5. () housing and accommodation
6. () retail facilities
7. () income in relation to cost of living
8. () working conditions
9. () communications (for example, radio and television)
10. () religious facilities

Which two of the following are most in need of improvement in the community in which you now live?

1. () Access to cities in the south
2. () Entertainment and recreation facilities
3. () Educational facilities
4. () Medical facilities
5. () Housing and accommodation
6. () Retail facilities
7. () Communications (for example, radio and television)
8. () Religious services

Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the following conditions in the community in which you now live? Please answer in terms of your own situation.

S	D
()	() Labour-management relations
()	() Local government
()	() Union activities
()	() Working conditions
()	() Opportunities for advancement
()	() Salaries
()	() Fringe benefits
()	() Vacation time
()	() Job security

Of the following words, which three best describe life in a community such as the one in which you now live? (Please place a (1) beside your first choice, a (2) beside the second, and a (3) beside the third).

- () Cold
- () Friendly
- () Boring
- () Isolated
- () Barren
- () Gossipy
- () Exciting
- () Lonely
- () Expensive
- () Challenging
- () Normal
- () Intimate

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