# NORTH EAST EDMONTON YOUNG PEOPLE

A Study of their Leisure Time Needs and Services

and their Values, Ideals, and Ethical Beliefs.

## INTERIM REPORT

prepared by the

Research Section

of the

Council of Community Services of Edmonton and District

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NORTH-EAST EDMONTON STUDY

P R E F A C E

This interim report on the study of the needs of and services for
young people in the Northeast Edmonton area of Edmonton, it must be
remembered, is only the first in a series of reports on this study.
As further data become available through further phases of the study
that have been planned, other reports will be forthcoming. This first
report, however, contains both valuable information in the appraisal
of programs and services by the young people themselves, and also
indicates some of the values, ideals, and beliefs that have been
expressed by young people in the area.

This report would certainly not have been possible without the
valuable assistance of Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, Division of Sociology,
University of Alberta, as major consultant for the study; Dr. E.H.
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their many hours of voluntary work in coding the interview schedules;
fifty-six students of the Social Psychology Class at the University
of Alberta for their time and effort in interviewing the young people
in the sample; and last, but not least, the members of the Advisory
Committee who had the overall direction for the study.

G.A. deCocq,
Research Secretary,
Council of Community Services of
    Edmonton and District.

INTRODUCTION

A.  WHY A STUDY?

During the summer and early fall of 1959 a staff member of the
Council of Community Services had been requested to meet with the
North-East Edmonton Community Council for consultation on a number of
problems relating to youth in North-East Edmonton.  The North-East
Edmonton Community Council had been established in response to the
need for better co-operation among the various community groups.  To
this end, representatives from the schools, the churches, the community
leagues, as well as other community organizations had formed themselves
into the North-East Edmonton Community Council.  Among other community
problems, concern had been expressed about fighting and the use of
alcohol at teen dances.

From these specifics, a more general concern was expressed by the
Community Council about the behaviour of youth their ideals and values,
as well as about the existing services, facilities and programs for
youth in their leisure-time.

As a result, in the early fall of 1959 a formal request was made by
the North-East Edmonton Community Council to the Youth Services Division
of the Edmonton Council of Community Services for a survey of the needs
of and services for youth in North-East Edmonton.  Subsequently, a
small committee was formed made up of representatives of the North-East
Edmonton Community Council and of the Youth Services Division.  This
committee met several times and consulted with Dr. R.L. James, Division
of Sociology, University of Alberta, in order to spell-out the terms of
reference for such a survey.  During these discussions it became clear
that a fundamental concern was: "what do young people think about the
existing organizations, adults, groups of which they are members, and
services they would like to have."

By January, 1960 the committee had defined the following questions
as their broad frame of reference:

"1.  What facilities are available for young people?

2.  What facilities are needed?

3.  What programs are available?

4.  What programs are needed?

5.  What do existing organizations conceive as their function?

6.  What does the community conceive as the function of the
existing organizations?

7.  What are the attitudes toward  existing services and
organizations?

8.  Are organizations working together as effectively as
possible?  Is there any overlapping?"

In further discussion the committee in its approach to the study isolated the following three phases:

1. A survey of existing facilities, programs, and leadership of the organized leisure-time activities of youth.

2. An appraisal of facilities, programs, and leadership by (a) the young people themselves, and (b) by adult community leaders e.g. teachers, clergy, community league volunteer leaders, scout leaders, etc. (c) and by the owners or managers of such public places as pool halls, restaurants, drug stores, barber shops, etc. This phase was envisaged to take place in the form of interviews with a sample of young people in the area and with selected community leaders. In this particular phase of the study information would also be collected on what young people did in their leisure-time, their attitudes toward adults and toward community organizations.

3. Analysis of all the information and subsequent recommendations for action.

During the inital stages of the committee's deliberations a further suggestion was made through discussions with the Home and School Council of Edmonton that, if possible, the North-East Edmonton Study include some means to determine on a pilot basis the values, ideals, and ethical beliefs of young people. This had come about as a result of a meeting of the Home and School Council of Edmonton at which it was recommended that:

> "in view of (1) what would appear to be an increasing and undue emphasis in our society on violence and sex, and (2) the concern that is felt by some that our society may be entering a period of negative change in the area of values and morality, and (3) the confusion that exists concerning whether such fears are justified and if justified whether the young are being adversely affected, therefore be it resolved that: The Canadian Home and School and Parent Teachers' Federation consider sponsoring or seeking a sponsor for a study to determine the values, ideals, and ethical beliefs of Canadian young people so that it may be possible to obtain factual information on this important question".

Although it was readily recognized by the committee that the North East Edmonton Study could not embark on a full study as suggested by the Edmonton Home and School Council, the committee agreed that at least on a limited scale it could attempt to establish what young people thought, what values they expressed, and what ideals they held. In turn, this might lead to specific hypotheses as expressed in the resolution which could then be tested in a more fully experimental study.

The Study Committee agreed that since in its terms of reference it was concerned with young people's attitudes and therefore with their concept of values and the ideals for which they were striving, it would be feasible to include such a pilot study.

## B. SCOPE AND LIMITS OF THE INTERIM REPORT

As all the phases of the study have not yet been completed, it should be stressed that this is an interim report. As such, it will attempt to give and describe the information gathered in Phase One and that part of Phase Two which was concerned with the appraisal of activities by young people themselves. In addition, it will describe what has been found as to the values, ideals and ethical beliefs of young people in North-East Edmonton. Furthermore, since it is an interim report it will naturally limit both the number of actual conclusions and the thoroughness with which the data have been analyzed up to this point. Further recommendations must of course be dependent upon completion of the other parts of the study, i.e. interviews with community leaders and the owners and managers of public places. It was, however, of value at this point to bring together the data because they in themselves may give further direction to the study as a whole.

In summary, then, this report will contain:

(a) A tabulation of the facilities and services available
to youth in the area;

(b) An appraisal of leisure-time activities by youth themselves

(c) An exploration of the values, ideals and beliefs of the
young people.

## C. AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the study was derived from the boundaries set by the North-East Edmonton Community Council. This comprised the North-East section of Edmonton bounded by the Saskatchewan River in the South, the City Limits (50th St. in the East) the City Limits in the North (137th Ave. in the North), and 82nd Street in the West. See map appendix 1.

The population for the study was initially thought of as youth between ten and twenty. Consequently, the report of services and facilities available to young people will include all that is available for this age group. In the testing out of the second phase of the study, it was discovered that the interview schedules were not suitable for the younger age brackets and it was subsequently decided that the interviews should be held only with the thirteen to nineteen age group. This discrepancy between services and facilities available and the appraisal of these by youth in terms of ages must be kept in mind: thus, services and facilities provided through Cubs and Brownies fall outside of the age limit which was determined later.

A futher distinction was made between the thirteen and fourteen year olds and the fifteen to nineteen year olds inclusive. In the actual interviewing, the thirteen and fourteen year olds were involved in the interview that dealt with leisure-time activities and the appraisal of same, but were excluded from the last part of the interview concerning their values, ethical beliefs and ideals.

It was felt by the committee that although the study was delimited by the selected area, it was varied enough that the information collected might on a selective basis be applicable to any other area of the city. Ecologically, the area comprises all the various strata of the city population from the narrow band of homes in the high economic bracket through various stages of the middle income bracket, to the factory and packinghouse section in the northern area of the study. It includes old established areas as well as developing sub-divisions.

D. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

     The underlying question of the study was whether or not services for young people (i.e. organized leisure-time activities) were meeting the present needs or would be meeting the needs of young people in the future. Some questions arising from this central concern were: how well are present programs adapted to the needs of youth; how adequate are these facilities for programs right now and for the future; since most leadership in these activities is provided by volunteers, how suitable is this - should more professional staff be engaged, and do young people themselves feel any responsibility for this? In addition there were such questions as: what are young people doing in their leisure-time, what are the characteristics of those that do participate a lot, sometimes, or not at all in organized leisure-time activities? What do young people feel as the most severe shortcomings of organized leisure-time activities?

     The additional question as formulated in the resolution from the Edmonton Home and School Council was much less definable. As a matter of fact, it was not certain there was a problem. The fact was, however, that people were talking and acting as if there was a problem. Fears and concerns were expressed in phrases such as: "young people of today have lost faith" (in a super-human power as well as lost faith in basic human values such as love, consideration, kindness, justice, etc.) and "young people today have no ideals beyond their own personal ones of success and acquisition".

     In this study it was not possible to obtain more than an indication of what actual values, beliefs, and ideals young people have. It was felt, however, that the data might point the way for further hypotheses which could prove or disprove that these fears and concerns were justified. For this reason, then, the study of values simply attempts to obtain some basic information which might help formulate specific hypotheses in this area.

E. METHOD

     The first phase of the study attempted to make a comprehensive tabulation of all agencies and organizations providing leisure-time activities for youth in the area. Three different types of questionnaire were drawn up (appendix 2) and administered in the following way by volunteers from the North-East Edmonton Community Council:

1.   Administered to organizations, groups, and clubs that rent or have the loan of facilities from churches, schools, community leagues, Recreation Department and others.

2.   a) Administered to organizations, institutions or agencies that operate youth activities for which they are completely responsible, and for which they make their facilities available.

3.   b) Administered to organizations, institutions or agencies that only make their facilities available to those youth groups and clubs for which they are not completely responsible.

This differentiation was made in order to receive information from both the group or organization using facilities as well as from the organization or agency renting or lending the facilities.

Although a fairly comprehensive listing was obtained of the organized group activities, it still did not constitute a complete listing because of the many independent organizations such as teen dance clubs from which no information was obtained. In most cases it proved impossible in the time available to locate these groups.

The procedure for that part of the second phase which has been completed - i.e. the appraisal of programs, facilities and leadership in the area by young people themselves - was as follows: an interview schedule was developed and administered to a representative sample of young people between the ages of thirteen and nineteen by university students from Dr. Hirabayashi's class in social psychology. The questions in the interview schedule (apart from identifying information) were based on the hypotheses developed from the basic problem as formulated in section 3 of the introduction. The principle aim here was to learn what young people were doing with their spare time and to what extent and how they participated in organized leisure-time activities. This also included an appraisal of the activities in which they participated.

The interviewing method was a slight departure from the straight interview schedule, as it was felt that young people might more readily give answers to some of the questions if they could do this in complete confidence. Hence, two schedules were developed which were essentially identical, one of which was in the hands of the interviewer, the other to be filled out by the interviewee when the appropriate question was asked by the interviewer. In other words, where the question was of such a nature that it was felt the young person would feel more at ease and confident about answering it truthfully if he were allowed to do this by himself, the interviewee would check-off or write-down the answer on the form that was supplied to him. At the end of the interview, the respondent would seal his form in an envelope and give it to the interviewee who would deliver both parts clipped together to the Research Director. The disadvantage of this method was that is was impossible later for the interviewer to have this particular part edited by his supervisor, as there was no way of questionning the interviewer on the responses that were given.

The sample of young people used for this interview was what might be called a multi-stage area sample. As basic units within the area, the Dominion Census Tracts were selected. The area comprised all of census tracts 16, 12, and 7 and parts of 2, 6 and 11. For each census tract, after the residential blocks were numbered, a 20% sample of blocks were randomly chosen. With the help of the City Directory, all households within each block were listed and again numbered consecutively. From this listing for each census tract, numbers were drawn randomly and households were called upon by the interviewers in the order in which they were listed. On the basis of the 1956 Dominion Census a quota of interviews for each census tract was set.* In this manner, the interviewers would keep on calling on households listed until their quota of interviews was reached. In this way no substitutions were made except in the case of the few refusals that occurred in the sample.

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* Although it was realized this was not entirely satisfactory, no later data were available. A total of 156 to be interviewed represented approximately a 3% sample. The distribution and derivation of the sample can be seen in the detailed chart in the appendix.

S O M E   T E N T A T I V E   O B S E R V A T I O N S

The following represents tentative observations on the results of the two phases of the study, that is: (1) the available community resources in terms of programs, facilities, and leadership; and (2) the young people's participation in and evaluation of organized leisure-time activities in the area. In addition, a second set of observations will encompass the young people's reactions to values, expressed in our society, their attitudes towards certain ethical and moral beliefs, and their outlook and ideals. They must be classified as tentative only, pending further analysis of the data. A more detailed description of the findings appears at the end of this section beginning on page 12.

LEISURE TIME NEEDS AND SERVICES

1. The school seems to be the centre of activities for young people. Most activities young people (that is, those attending school) engage in take place during the lunch hour and after school prior to supper. This is not only indicated by the many extra-curricular programs offered by the school, but also by the fact that the largest percentage of young people are engaged in school activities and school sports teams. A further analysis by age and sex, especially, is indicated here.

On the other hand, little activity is reported in the use of school facilities outside of the prescribed school hours and extra-curricular schedules. A number of the schools comment that greater use by the community could be made of school facilities. It has been suggested that the charge levied by the School Board is such that it has discouraged many youth groups from using these facilities.

2. A discrepancy in the reports on church activities of youth. According to the reports received from the churches themselves, only about 5½% of the young people are participating in church activities (not including church attendance); yet from the interviews with the young people it appears about 25% are taking part in these activities. The individual churches may have been rather conservative in their estimate of youth participation for it is questionable that this discrepancy can be due entirely to the sampling method.

3. The absence of variety in programs for youth. There appears to be almost a complete absence of programs for young people in the intellectual and creative areas, such as arts and crafts, discussion groups, music appreciation, etc. The emphasis is on sports and athletics. Although it may be argued that this lack is not identified by the young people in their interviews to any great extent, it may be said with equally good justification that such programs should be offered in order to stimulate young people in these fields of creative endeavour.

4. Guiding and Scouting. There seems to be a good correlation of Guiding and Scouting activities as reported by the troop leaders and as reported by the youth. From reports by the troops, it appears that approximately 9 to 10 percent of the boys and girls are involved; according to the interviews with the young people, slightly over 7%

participate in Scouting or Guiding.

5. <u>Community Leagues</u>. Since the reports from the Community Leagues
are quite incomplete, it is impossible at this point to make any
comparison between these reports and the results of the interviews.

6. <u>Problems encountered as reported by organized community groups</u>
<u>and by the young people</u>. In the findings of the first phase, the problems
most frequently mentioned by the organized community groups are: (a) "not
enough leaders", (b) "competition from other activities", (c) "inadequate
community support", and (d) "overlapping with other programs". In looking
at these, we may speculate on a possible inter-relationship. In the first
place, there is only a limited number of leaders available in any community
or neighborhood. If, as there seems to be in this case, there is a great
deal of competition between the various activities for membership, and
thus for leaders, it is not surprising there are not enough leaders to go
around. Secondly, as soon as activities cannot get the leaders they
require, it is blamed on inadequate community support, so that the third
type of problem most frequently mentioned is immediately related to the
first two. And also, if competition from other activities is great, there
is bound to be overlapping between programs, even under the best of
administrative organizations.

The same problems recur in the comments of the young people themselves,
when they were asked for reasons why they could not take part in programs
they would like to join. In all cases "conflict in time" is given most
frequently. At the same time it is significant that the youth record as
their second and third most frequently given reason for not belonging to
a certain activity, "the activity is either not available or is too far
away", and "financially unable", respectively.

The next highest in rank of the problems stated by the organizations
is "inadequate facilities". When we compare this with the improvements
sought by young people as recorded in the interviews, we find that of the
23 different categories of improvements listed, improvements in physical
facilities is referred to in greater or smaller measure in ten of these.

One further correlation may be noted here: "vandalism" is listed as
eight in the problems encountered by the organizations, and its
counterpart "improvement of adult supervision in terms of control of
hoodlums and rowdiness" is ranked sixth in the improvements sought by
the young people in their interviews.

7. <u>Leadership</u>. Of the 230 activities evaluated by the young people,
86% have adult leadership and 14% have not. Of the ones that have
leaders, 16% are dissatisfied with the leadership and would prefer a
change. Thus, in a third to a quarter of the activities, adult
leadership is either absent or considered unsuitable.

8. <u>All-Family activities</u>. The frequently expressed concern that
families do not spend any time with their children, does not seem
to be borne out. Only one person mentions that he and his family
do not have any common activities. On the other hand, it must also
be mentioned that 25% of the sample feels that the time spent with
their families is too little.

9. <u>Participation in leisure-time activities</u>. One of the assumptions
of the study was that a large number, if not the majority of young people,
are not engaged in organized leisure-time activities.  This assumption has
proven false, as only 20 to 25 percent do not participate at all.  A quarter
at lease is engaged in one activity, and one half in two or more activities.
It is significant, however, that of the ones who do not take part, 34% are
out of school, whereas the out-of-school category comprises only 12% of the
total sample.  This might suggest either that the young people who are no
longer in school have joined other programs of their own, or that they
are too busy in their jobs, etc., or that the activities offered are no
longer attractive enough for this group.  This area is strongly recommended
for further study.

10. <u>Young people live a very busy life</u>. One conclusion that suggests
itself very clearly is that young people generally live a very busy
"leisure-time" life.  Outside of their regular school hours, 50% are engaged
in two or more activities.  In addition, a good deal of their time is spent
in individual or "unorganized" activities, especially watching T.V. listening
to radio, going to shows, and watching sports (see table 9A and 9B). Moreover,
there is time spent in family activities, not to mention such activities
as meandering down the streets, meeting friends at corner drugstores, and
the like, of which no record was taken.  It is perhaps not surprising,
therefore, that the major complaints are "interference from other activities",
"overlapping of time schedules", and "lack of adequate leadership".

11. <u>Physical facilities</u>. The area only has one public swimming pool
(Bordon Park).  It does not have a public library, or for that matter a film
theatre or a pool hall.  It is understandable, therefore, that the
improvements the young people seek for the area are dominated by requests
for physical facilities, such as a swimming pool, parks and sports facilities
in general.  Note should be taken also of the improvement most frequently
sought, that is to say, improvement in terms of closer proximity of
recreation activities to neighborhood or home (26%).  What implications
does this have for further planning of centralized or decentralized
programs?  How valid, in the light of these comments, is the frequent
request for Teen Centres or other combination facilities which include
facilities for recreation, sports, dancing, arts and crafts, etc?  How
does this agree with the idea of one central Teen Park and Teen Centre.

12. <u>Increased earning power</u>. Attention should be drawn to the findings
concerning the earning power of young people in school.  Seventy-five
percent of those attending school earned some money during the past year,
and 40% of these earned over $200.  Although this requires further
analysis, especially by age and sex, is this a result or a cause of the
expanding "teenage market"?  What is the relationship to the problem
mentioned by young people in joining certain activities because they are
"financially unable"?

13. <u>Absence of specialized group services</u>. In view of the fact that one
of the reasons for initiating the study was a concern expressed about
anti-social behavior of young people in the area, it is interesting to
note that the study has been unable to locate any group services
specifically designed for working with and reaching out to young people
with social or emotional problems.  Parenthetically, it may be recorded
that, depending on one's definition of groupwork services, this is
probably also true for the entire city of Edmonton.

14. <u>Voluntary Nature of Work</u>.  It is to be noted further that youth
work in the community is entirely on a voluntary basis, and that no
recreation organization with paid staff exists in the area.  This, of
course, is true of most communities in Edmonton.

15.  <u>Some further questions raised by the data</u>. How many of the
suggestions made under the heading of improvement of a specified or
an unspecified nature in the organization of clubs, the formation of
new clubs, etc. are related to the problem of competition from other
activities and the overlapping of time schedules, mentioned so
frequently?  What is the implication of the fact that infrequent mention
was made in the interviews of more youth involvement in the decision-
making process in their groups or clubs; especially in view of the
fact that so much lately has been said and written about the lack of
youth involvement in the planning of their own activities?  And lastly,
are our concerns about the negative attitudes of the community and of
adults in general toward young people justified in the light of our data
that indicate that only one young person the interviewed identified this
as a concern of youth?

It can be seen fairly clearly that many of the foregoing observations
are tentative only, and that it would be inadvisable to speculate further
until more analysis of the data has been made, particularly in terms of
age, sex education, religious and ethnic backgrounds, and economic status.
At the same time, however, the points listed above should provide food
for thought in considering present and future planning of leisure-time
activities and services for youth.

## VALUES, BELIEFS, AND IDEALS

When we turn to the second part of the interview data -- the results
of the questions related to values, beliefs and ideals -- there are even
fewer definite conclusions that can be drawn at this time.  In general,
however, the data so far do not suggest that any great alarm about
young people's values and ideals is justified.

1. <u>Ethical beliefs</u>.  On the question of police ethics, it is significant
that in spite of all radio and television programs of this nature to the
contrary, not all young people have succumbed to the attitude of "a
confession at any price or by any method": 66% denied the police this
right, and of these, the majority on ethical or legal grounds.  It is
also to be noted that most support capital punishment for murder under
certain conditions.

2. <u>Sexual Morality</u>.  The more "liberal" attitude toward pre-marital
intercourse of boys (19% unconditionally and 31% conditionally) than
girls (9% conditionally) has been noted in other studies.  It is
also to be observed that the conditional approval on the part of girls
does not appear until the 17 year old level.  There does not appear
to be any appreciable difference in the boys from 14 to 19 inclusive.

3. <u>Religious beliefs and spiritual values</u>. (Spiritual is used here in its broadest sense.) What is the implication for the various churches and what is the significance of the number of different conceptions of God? It is also interesting to note that there is an almost even split between those that believe "there may be an overall plan within which people can work for change" and those that believe "there is not an overall plan and that it is entirely up to people to make the changes". Together these two groups make up the overwhelming majority of views expressed. In other words, very few are totally fatalistic, and few again believe in complete anarchy.

4. <u>Feelings toward people of different, ethnic, religious, or racial backgrounds</u>. Although the results show a fairly traditional pattern, it appears that the degree of social distance is somewhat less for this age group than for any adult group.

5. <u>Values and ideals</u>. It may be a surprise to find that young people in the sample are not entirely occupied with thoughts or concerns about money, material possessions, and persons of the opposite sex, and that a considerable proportion of young people have concerns about the world about them - war and peace, disarmament, hatred between people, poverty, hunger, and sickness. In contrast to the findings of several other studies, few young people thought about their own personal appearance, physique or health, and not too many were concerned about love and sex.

These, then, are tentative observations on the study results thus far. The final report will undoubtedly go into an analysis of the areas that have been indicated in this interim report. With the precautions mentioned earlier, however, this report should provide a reasonable basis for discussion by the Study Committee and the various community groups involved.

## F I N D I N G S  -  P A R T  1

### Survey of Existing Facilities and Programs

### in the North East Edmonton Area

### INTRODUCTION

As explained in the introduction, this survey of existing facilities and programs is not an exhaustive one for the area. The method of using volunteers to collect the information proved satisfactory from the point of view of involving the local community in the survey and certainly from a point of view of time and money. It had, however, the disadvantage of human frailty and procrastination in not probing all the possible sources from which a complete survey could be put together. There were six principle sources from which information was collected: 1) schools, 2) community leagues, 3) churches, 4) Boy Scouts and Girl Guide Headquarters, 5) City Recreation Department, and 6) miscellaneous and independent sources.

The area contains 14 schools, 11 churches, 8 community leagues, 1 large public park (including a swimming pool, athletic field, tennis courts, playground, etc.), 5 public playgrounds, and a private golf club.

### Variety of Programs

We have little or no information on completely independently operating groups such as teen dance clubs or any of the car clubs. Under the semi-independent groups, one might list the Scouts and Guides, since their program is a national and international movement and the local groups accept sponsorship of the program. Here we find the following distribution:

|  | Church | Community | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guides | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Rangers | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Scouts | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Rovers | 1 | 1 | 2 |

A very rough estimate would give us about 30 for each group. This would mean about 200-250 girls in the age group are involved in Guiding, and about 300-350 boys are involved in Scouting. In terms of our estimate of the population this would mean again $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively.

All other activities are fully sponsored either by the school, the church, the community league, the City Recreation Department or privately.

Churches

In the churches it is either a Girl's Auxiliary, a Young People's Union, a Walther League, or Catholic Youth Organization. In addition, the churches have such programs as C.G.I.T., Explorer Groups and Tyro, and Hi-C Groups. The following table gives an idea of the involvement in these particular groups.

| | Girls | Boys | Mixed | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Girls' Auxiliaries | 25 | | | 25 |
| Young Peoples' Union (Walther League, C.Y.O.) | | | 110 | 110 |
| C.G.I.T. | 150 | | | 150 |
| Hi-C | | | 35 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous | | | 40 | 40 |

These figures indicate that 360 young people, (approximately $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ ) were engaged in church clubs. It should be noted, however, that the young people's replies indicate that 25% were involved in church activities. At present, this discrepancy cannot be explained. We also find that there is no club or activity in this age group exclusively designed for boys.

Community Leagues

The information received from the various community leagues is incomplete, as 4 were not heard from. The information available points toward emphasis on provision of sports programs and facilities, such as skating, figure skating, hockey, baseball, boxing, wrestling, tumbling. Only two mentioned having specific social clubs for teenagers. There seems to be almost a complete absence of programs designed for the younger age groups in the field of arts and crafts or discussion groups, etc. In this connection, mention should be made of the activities of the City of Edmonton Recreation Department which provides materials and leadership for particular community leagues with the programs offered being primarily for children under 12 or for adults.

Schools

All the schools report a regular program of extra-curricular sports activities such as volleyball, basketball, fastball, football, tumbling, shinny, etc. The records show these are participated in well in the periods that are allotted, usually at the noon-hour and after school. Although some of the schools report club programs notably Eastglen High School, again there seems to be a lack of program activities other than sports. None of the schools report very much activity in the school facilities outside of the prescribed school hours and the ones mentioned under extra-curricular activities. The exception here is for programs such as the Home and School Association and, in the Separate Schools, of the Catholic Youth Organization. A number of the schools commented that greater use by the community could be made of the school facilities.

## Privately sponsored programs

Under these are ranked the activities sponsored at the Exhibition
Grounds, the Edmonton Gardens, the Highlands Golf Club and the two
commercial athletic clubs - the Canadian Athletic Club and the Maple
Leaf Athletic Club. These have all one thing in common, i.e. they
are sports oriented. Both athletic clubs promote minor sports such
as bantam and juvenile hockey and baseball. The Maple Leaf Club sponsors
about 40 persons in bantam and juvenile hockey, the Canadian Athletic
Club sponsors about the same number in hockey plus another 20 in baseball.
The Edmonton Gardens and Arena supply facilities only for such organizations
as the athletic clubs and for spectator sports and other events such as
the Edmonton Exhibition and Shrine Circus. The Highlands Golf Club as a
private club can be joined by presumably a limited number of youngsters
from the higher economic bracket.

In parenthesis, it should be mentioned here that this particular area
does not have either a public swimming pool, a public library or even a
theatre or a pool hall. There are, of course, a number of corner drug
stores and cafes which are used by young people in this age group as
meeting places.

## Problems

Apart from surveying the facilities, programs, and leadership available
in this area, the questionnaire also asked what the outstanding problems
were as seen by the organization. The primary problem mentioned by almost
all organizations is classified as "not enough leaders". It is variously
referred to as a lack of interest on the part of parents to participate in
or be concerned with the activities of their children or as a lack of
community spirit or even as an excessive degree of selfishness on the
part of the adult population.

The second most frequently mentioned problem listed by the groups is that
of "competition from other activities". The following table shows the
frequency distribution of the problems mentioned.*

| Type of Problem | Rank of Problem Checked | | | | Weighted Rank Number |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th or higher | |
| Not enough leaders | 16 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 87 |
| Competition from other activities | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 60 |
| Inadequate community support | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 30 |
| Overlapping with other programs | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Inadequate facilities | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 21 |
| Lack of response from particular age group | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Insufficient funds | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Vandalism | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Calibre of leaders not high enough | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Inadequate equipment | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Other problems | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Behaviour problems | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Maintenance costs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Broken homes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gangs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

* The persons were asked to rank the problems 1,2,3, etc. In compiling the
table in a rank order, the following weighting was applied: 1st choice - 4,
2nd choice, - 3, 3rd choice - 2, 4th or higher choice - 1.

It would be interesting to speculate on the relationship of "not enough leaders" and "competition from other activities". In other words not everybody can function as a leader and there are only so many "bodies to go around". If, therefore, there is a real competition between activities, this would automatically lead to a shortage of leadership.

It is further interesting to note that the inadequancy of facilities ranks only 5th in this particular questionnaire which expresses the point of view of the organizations. We may keep this in mind when we look at the findings resulting from the views of the young people themselves later in this report.

This substantially completes the findings of the first questionnaire directed at making a comprehensive survey of existing facilities and programs. Inadequate as this turned out to be, it does give an indication of what is available and from the point of view of the organizations, how many young people take part and what the principal concerns are. We must now turn to the findings from the second part of this study - the interviews with a representative sample of young people in the area.

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<u>F I N D I N G S  -  P A R T  T W O</u>

<u>Interviews Conducted With 156 Young People</u>

<u>In the 13 - 20 Age Group</u>

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

As mentioned in the preface, this report on the findings of the
interviews with young people is what might be called "the first time
around" only.  In these findings the sample is described and some
tentative conclusions drawn about the original hypotheses.  Due to
lack of time, money, and the availability of data processing machines,
no attempt will be made at this point to give any definitive answers
until further cross relationships between the various data have been
worked out.  It would appear, however, that at this point a good deal
can be said about the characteristics of the population that will lead
to some tentative conclusions about how young people spend their time
and how they evaluate the activities they are engaged in, as well as,
by implication, the views of those who are not engaged in any activities.

It must be remembered, however, that the information gleaned from
this stage of the study is not such as to enable specific and definitive
recommendations to be made for services, programs, or leadership in the
area.

This chapter on findings is divided into parts: the first one deals with
the total sample - 156 of the 13 to 20 year old age group - and attempts
to give answers as to how young people spend their time, to what extent
they are engaged in leisure-time activities, and their evaluation of
these.  The second part is concerned with the fifteen to twenty year
old age group (91) who participated in the last **part of the interview**
concerning their values, ethical beliefs, and ideals.  A second word
of caution is required lest the findings of the latter part are taken
for anything more then just a tabulation of some of the values, ethical
beliefs, and ideals held by young people.  There has been no attempt to
interpret these in the light of our present society's value system.
Whether the values expressed, therefore, are good, bad, or indifferent,
has not been the purpose of this study.  It may mean, however, that the
Edmonton Home and School Council or some other body may find these data of
sufficient importance to do further follow-up studies in particular areas.
For purposes of brevity, we have entitled the first part of the findings
"Leisure-Time Activities", and the second part "Values".

<u>General Characterists of the Sample</u>

<u>Age and Sex</u>: - The 156 young people were made up of 86 boys and 70 girls.
The age and sex distribution is as follows:

| Table #1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 15 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 86 |
| Female | 18 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 70 |
| Total | 33 | 32 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 156 |

Ethnic Origin: - Just slightly over one half (53%) are third or later generation Canadians (both their parents were born in Canada although their ancestors may not have been); 36% are second-generation (either one of the parents or both were born outside of Canada); and 11% were first-generation (both they and their parents emigrated to Canada within their lifetime). Of the ones that were first or second generation Canadian, the majority came from the British Isles and the second largest group was from Poland. (See appendix, table #2)

Religious Affliation: - The largest group said they belonged to the United Church (28%); the second largest group - 15% - belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Another 15% stated they did not belong to any church. (See appendix table #3)

Economic Status: - This combined two questions - the first a subjective one on what class they felt they belonged to, the second concerning the occupation and employment status of their parents.

Although the parents of by far the largest group (46%) were employed as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled labor, only 30% identified themselves as working class. 68% identified themselves as middle class with the largest group, 15%, being classified as managerial and official. These classifications are according to the National Employement Service's Dictionary of Occupational Titles. (See appendix table #4)

In the employment status we found that seventy-five percent of the fathers were employed, 10% were unemployed, only two were retired and one was a student.

19% of the women were employed and 6% worked part-time, but the majority, 71% classified themselves as housewives. Of the mothers that were employed, half of them worked in clerical positions. (See appendix table #5)

Education and Future Work: - 88% of the population was in school and 12% not in school. A breakdown of the various grades can be seen in Appendix Table #b.

Of the young people who were in school, 53% were taking or planning to take senior matriculation, 20% the business program, and 12% were in or planning to go to University. (See appendix table #6a)

In response to the question concerning their futures, the majority of the boys (52%) were considering one of the professions, and 44% of the girls were planning secretarial work, stenographer or other office work. It is interesting to note that over 10% of the boys were indefinite or not sure about what they wanted to be, but only a little over 1% of the girls were unsure. (See appendix table #7)

Seventy-five percent of the school population said they were making some money in part-time jobs or during holidays. Twelve percent had earned between $50.00 and $99.00 for the previous year, 10% earned between $200.00 and $500.00, and 8% had an income of $500.00 or more. (See appendix table #8)

Of the 19 interviewees not in school, 15 had grade 9,10, 11, or 12 education. Four, or only 2½% of the total population, had an education

lower than grade 9. Twelve said they had finished school and were now
working, three were looking for work, and two were in trade or business
school, also two said they had only temporarily dropped out and would
return to school in the future. In the employment picture of those not
in school, only one person was unemployed, four were part-time or
seasonally employed, and eleven were employed. In terms of earning
power the greatest number (13) had an income of less then $60.00 a week.

## LEISURE - TIME ACTIVITIES

Before attempting an answer to the question of how adequate are
leisure-time services, facilities and leadership for youth in the area,
it is necessary to have some idea of how youth spend their leisure time.
What do they do outside of school hours, and outside of the hours they
may spend on part-time jobs? Originally, choices had been listed for
them, and although this was by no means exhaustive, it did include the
most common leisure-time activities, and left them free to mention any
others they could think of. Since this category was hardly used,
activities that seemed to be mentioned frequently were substituted.
One major activity that was not included in the selection and was
not mentioned by any of the respondents was meeting friends in cafes
or drug stores, or just walking around with them.

The original question was rephrased by the interviewers to ask how
much time a week or a month or a year they spent on the various
activities. Later these were classified into definite time categories.
It was no surprise to find that TV occupied considerable time, with
listening to radio, going to shows, car riding, and spectator sports
taking the other major part. Going to concerts or plays, hiking, bike
riding, listening to records and hobbies were low on the list. (See
appendix table #9)

Total Family Participation: - Only one person stated that he had no
activities with his family at all. At the head of the list we find
going on holidays and car riding as the activities most frequently
participated in by the whole family. In about 60% of the cases, they
played games together and went hiking or on picnics. A little over
70% considered that the time they spent with their family was just
right, but in 25% of the cases the young people felt they spent too
little time with their family. (See appendix tables #10a and #10b)

Organized Leisure-Time Activities: - The largest number was found
to participate in one activity (27%) the second largest group (23%)
was not engaged in any activity at all, and 20% was taking part
in two activities. (See appendix table #11)

What Are The Activities Favored Most By the Young People: - Highest on
the list ranks sports teams (35%), next are school extra-curricular
activities (33%), and the third highest are the church clubs with 25%.
The specialized activities such as Scouts, Guides, C.G.I.T., Y.M.C.A.,
Y.W.C.A. only engage between 5 and 7 percent of the young people.
(See appendix table #12)

Most of the young people that do belong to clubs do so because
they like the club activity (88%), 5% felt rather indifferent and

3% only belonged because their friends were in it. (See appendix table #13)

In the converse of this question - i.e. are there some things that you would like to do but cannot do or are not able to do - we found the following situation. Classifying the activities fairly roughly into social interests, sports, religious, combination, other, it appears that sports activities rank highest in what young people would like to do but for one reason or another are not able to. The reasons selected for non-participation were:

1. Conflicts in time

2. The activity is either not available or is too far away

3. Financially unable

It is interesting to note that for the second club or activity that was selected as something they would like to do but weren't able to, sports activities ranked highest, but the reason given was "financially unable" first, and "conflicts in time" second. For those who gave a third activity they were unable to participate in, again sports ranked highest and the principal reasons given were both "conflicts in time" and "financially unable". (See appendix table #14a and #14b)

Evaluation of Leisure-Time Activities: - The interviewees were asked to evaluate one, two or three of the activities in which they participated. One hundred and twenty evaluate one, 73 two, and 37 three activities. In this particular part, the weakness of the interview schedule stands out. Although we have information from those who did participate in clubs or activities on how they view the · activities in terms of program, facilities and leadership, we have no information from those who did not participate. It may be assumed that those who do participate have a biased view or they would not be taking part. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, to find that among those who rated the first activity they participate in, (120) 80% rated the program as good or excellent and roughly 20% as fair, unsatisfactory or poor. Approximately the same division holds for the rating of the meeting place or the facilities they were using. Those that selected a second activity to evaulate were even stronger in their praise, with well over 90% rating the program and facilities as excellent or good. The same holds true for those that selected a third activity for evaluation. (See appendix table #15a and #15b)

On the question of leadership that they received for these activities, over 80% had an older person who served as an advisor. Of these, 87% thought him to be a good or excellent leader and didn't want to change. The remainder thought him fair, satisfactory, or poor and wanted to change. Roughly the same division holds true for second and third selections in the evaluations. (See appendix table #15c)

The objective check on this leadership rating consisted of a series of five questions concerning the kind of leadership that was given to their particular club or activity. Three of these questions were positive, in that they should be present in a leader always or usually: and two of them were negative in that they should not be present or seldom present. It is, therefore, possible to weight the answers in the following way: "plus two" for "always" in the three positive questions; "plus one" for "usually" in the three positive questions; "plus two" for "never" in the positive questions. Three, for the reverse, "minus one" for "seldom"

in the two negative questions, "minus two" for "never" in the negative
questions etc. The outcome is a scale ranging from plus ten to minus
ten, for excellent leadership and poor leadership respectively, with
varying degrees in between.*

The aggregate for the 106 interviewees who replied to this series
of five questions results in a score of 299 or 2.88 on the scale. This
would include fair to good leadership. We may speculate here that the
objective scale indicates a lower evaluation of the leadership than the
subjective one, which classified the majority of the leaders as good or
excellent. (See appendix table #15d)

Location: - As can be expected, most of the organized activities take place
in the young people's own neighborhood (72%). For almost a fifth of the
organized activities, however, other city areas are used. Only one
percent of the activities take place outside the metropolitan area. (See
appendix table #16)

Improvements: - A last question in this part of the interview was concerned
with what improvements the young people considered to be most needed. In
this question they were asked not to concern themselves with finances or
other material impediments to such improvements. It is interesting to
note that highest on the list rank improvements in terms of closer
proximity to neighborhood or home (26%). Other areas of improvement
most frequently mentioned are: non-specified improvements to organization
or clubs etc. (25%), the addition of a swimming pool (20%), and the
addition of sports facilities, other than the ones specifically
mentioned such as bowling alleys, swimming pools, parks, curling,
hockey, skating rinks etc. On the other end of the scale we find little
mention of improvements in terms of attitudes toward young people,
better instruction, teaching, or coaching and the addition of dance
halls. (See appendix table #17)

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* This presumably is only an ordinal scale. Also, since it has not been
tested, not too much stress can be placed on the result in this particular
study.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

## F I N D I N G S  -  P A R T  T W O

### Values

Description of the sample: - A total of 91 out of the 156 took part in
the second phase of this interview which was concerned with ethical
beliefs, values and ideals of young people.  Of these, 58 were male
and 33 female.  (See table #1 on page 16).  In this particular
sample, 51% are first and second generation Canadian and 49% third or
later generation.  Again the majority of the first and second generation
Canadians are from the British Isles and the second largest groups are
from Poland, the Ukraine and the U.S.A.

Religious Affliation: - Roughly a quarter said they belonged to the United
Church, but 20% of this sample stated they had no church affliation.
(See appendix table #18)

Economic Status and Employment of the Parents: - There is no appreciable
change in this sample from the total sample of 156.  A slightly higher
percentage claimed they were from the working class which may indicate
greater awareness with increasing age.

Education: - The 19 persons that were not in school in the total sample
appear in this particular group indicating that all of the 19 are
fifteen years of age or older.  It does mean, however, that the
proportion of the people not in school has increased to 21%.  Again
most of those that are in school are in high school or University;
only 7 of the 91 are in junior high school.

    With the increasing age is the picture for the future a little
clearer?  Roughly 7% of the boys still do not know what they are going
to be with 9% still undecided.  For the girls, only 1% have no idea of
what they will be, and 5% are still indefinite about their future
occupation.  (See appendix table #19)

Earning Power: - Again it's not surprising to find that 75% of the school
attending population earned some money during the past year, and that
over 40% of these earned over $200.00.

    The questions that could be asked to determine values, ethical
beliefs, and ideals were, of course, inexhaustable.  The major
limitation was the time factor.  It was felt that the total interview
time should not exceed an hour.  It was, therefore, decided that a
key question should be selected in a number of areas which would
give at least some indication of what young people were concerned with,
and what their thoughts were on the values inherent in today's western
society.  It was indeed an extremely difficult and most disheartening
process to eliminate the many good questions that were originally
included in order to be left with the ten that were ultimately selected.

    The first question was concerned with past actions of an ethical
nature and their own feelings about these actions.  Seventy-two
percent admitted keeping more then the correct change from a store and
43% said they had kept more than the correct amount of money given by

their parents. In both instances the majority said they returned the money (52 & 51% respectively). Also, in both cases about 15% kept the money and wasn't bothered, whereas 12% and 17% respectively had kept the money and felt guilty. (See appendix table #20)

The question of whether the police should use any method to extract a confession if they are certain a suspect is guilty was answered in the negative by 65% of the young people whereas 25% said they thought the police could use any method. In explaining their answers, 21 did this in terms of moral or ethical principles, 10 merely re-affirmed their answer, and another 10 qualified it by saying that limited force was admissable. (See appendix tables #21a and #21b)

On the question of the death penalty for a convicted murderer, 15% were not in favor, 21% were in favor and 61% had a qualified "yes". Most of these were explained in terms of premeditated or planned murder (40%). (See appendix tables #22a and #22b)

Sexual Morality: - As with the other questions, an objective reply to this question was sought by the interviewer's initial statement which recognized that premarital intercourse does occur. It can perhaps safely be assumed, therefore, that the replies to the question about the rightness or wrongness of premarital intercourse are fairly honest. Almost 66% had an unqualified "no" to the question, 12% believed it would be permissible, and 23% thought it would be permissible under certain circumstances, the majority of whom explained this in terms of two people loving each other. (See appendix table #23a and #23b) It is to be noted, however, that the boys express a more "liberal" attitude toward pre-martial sexual intercourse than do the girls. Fifty percent of the boys (19% unconditionally and 31% conditionally) believe that sexual intercourse before marriage is all right. On the other hand only 9% of the girls believe this to be so and then only under certain conditions.

When we look at this question from the point of view of age, there does not seem to be any appreciable difference in the boys from 14 to 19 inclusive, whereas in the girls, the conditional approval does not appear until the 17 year old level. (See appendix table #23c)

Religious Beliefs: - It may be recalled here that 18 of the 91 said they were not affiliated with any one church. In this question about the belief in a God only 11 answered definitely "no" with another 15 not being sure, 71% however did believe in a God.

The question was then asked if they could select one of the phrases they had in front of them, or write their own, what would best describe their belief. Of the ones that did believe in a God the majority saw Him as a spiritual power without form. Twenty-five percent, however, had no clear idea of what He is or what He is like.

On the other hand, of the ones that didn't believe in a God almost half believed in some form of the supernatural and a little over half were not sure of what they believed in. (See appendix tables #24a and #24b)

Philosophical World Outlook and Destiny: - Asked whether they thought that the world is beyond our control and what "will be will be", or whether we are able to work for changes or betterment in this world, slightly over half did not think there is an overall plan and that what happens is up to

people themselves: at the same time, 45% thought there might be an overall plan within which people could work for change. (See appendix table #25)

Social Distance: - In 1929, sociologist Bogardus worked out a scale which attempted to measure the social distance between Americans and people of other ethnic or religious background. He did this by asking them to check on a form for each of the ethnic groups listed whether they would marry a person from this group, would have them as close friends, would have them as next door neighbors, would work in the same office. It might be described as a sliding scale of feeling of intimacy with people of different ethnic or religious background. By weighting each one of these categories from one to seven, he was able to add up the scores for each ethnic group for the total number of persons interviewed and divide this by the total number of persons interviewed to obtain what he called a "social distance quotient". Theoretically, this quotient could be anywhere between 1 and 7 - 1 being the closest or the least social distance and 7 being the farthest or greatest social distance.

Bogardus repeated this experiment in the 30's and after the Second World War and found that the rank order of the different ethnic groups had changed considerable over the years.

This scale was adopted to suit the ethnic groups that would be familiar to residents of Edmonton. For the 91 persons interviewed, the aggregate rank order of social distance quotients appears in the appendix table #26. In comparison to the original scale, it may be noted that the range is much smaller (1.12 - 3.48) in Edmonton, and also that a number of groups appear in a different rank order.*

Thoughts, Problems, Concerns, Ideals: - "What do young people think about, what are they most concerned with". It was expected the replies to this question might indicate some measure of values that young people express. Forty-seven percent thought about school work or University work, marks in school, passing, etc, and 33% was concerned with money - money for living, security, money for an education. Possibly more significant was that 28% was concerned with the world situation - war and peace, disarmament, hatred between people, specific trouble spots such as the Congo, Africa, ideological differences, poverty, hunger, and sickness. On the other end of the scale, only one person had no concerns or thoughts at all. Few were concerned with their own personal appearance, physique, or their own health, and not very many thought about love and sex, material possessions or had concerns for the educational system or its improvement. (See appendix table #27)

This concludes the findings of this phase of the study. As can readily be seen, a great deal of work is yet ahead in correlating some of this data before more definitive conclusions can be drawn.

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* For comparison we have included the social distance scale measured with 190 University of Alberta students last fall.

Table #2 - Ethnic Background

| | No. | % | British Isles | Ukraine | Poland | U.S.A. | The Netherlands | Scandi-navia | Other European | Other non European |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. Gen. | 17 | 11 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| 2nd. Gen. | 56 | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd. Gen. | 83 | 53 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 156 | 100 | | | | | | | | |

Table #3 - Church Affliation



Numbers

15%  28%  3%  16%  9%  4%  10%  7%  6%  2%
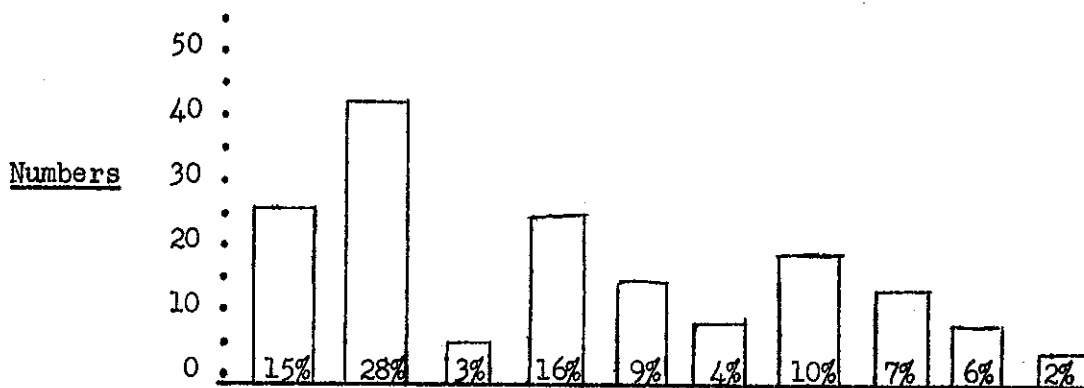
Table #4 - Occupation of Parents

| | Father | | Mother | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Professional | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Managerial and Official | 23 | 15 | 0 | - |
| Clerical | 7 | 5 | 15 | 9 |
| Sales | 10 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Service | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Agriculture | 2 | 1 | 0 | - |
| Labor Skilled | 46 | 29 | 5 | 3 |
| Semi-Skilled | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Unskilled | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| N.A. | 25 | 16 | 112 | 72 |
| Total | 156 | 100% | 156 | 100% |

Table #4 - Status

|  | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Middle Class | 106 | 68 |
| Working Class | 47 | 30 |
| Upper Class | 1 | .5 |
|  | 2 | 1.5 |
| Total | 156 | 100% |

Table #5 - Employment Status of Parents

|  | Father | | Mother | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Employed | 118 | 76 | 30 | 19 |
| Part-time employed | - | - | 9 | 6 |
| Seasonally employed | - | - | - | - |
| Unemployed | 15 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Deceased | 18 | 11.5 | - | - |
| Retired | 2 | 1.5 | - | - |
| Housewife | - | - | 113 | 72.5 |
| Student | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 |
| N.A. | 2 | 1.5 | - | - |
| Total | 156 | 100% | 156 | 100% |

Table #6 - Education

|  | Numbers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | In School | Not in School | Total |
| Grade 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Grade 7 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| Grade 8 | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| Grade 9 | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Grade 10 | 26 | 3 | 29 |
| Grade 11 | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Grade 12 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| 1st. yr. University | 2 |  | 2 |
| 2nd. yr. University | 1 |  | 1 |
| 3rd. yr. University | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 137 | 19 | 156 |

## Table #6a - Direction of Education Program



53% Senior Matriculation

Business Program 20%

6% Other

3%

6%

12% University

General Diploma

Shop or Home Ec. Program
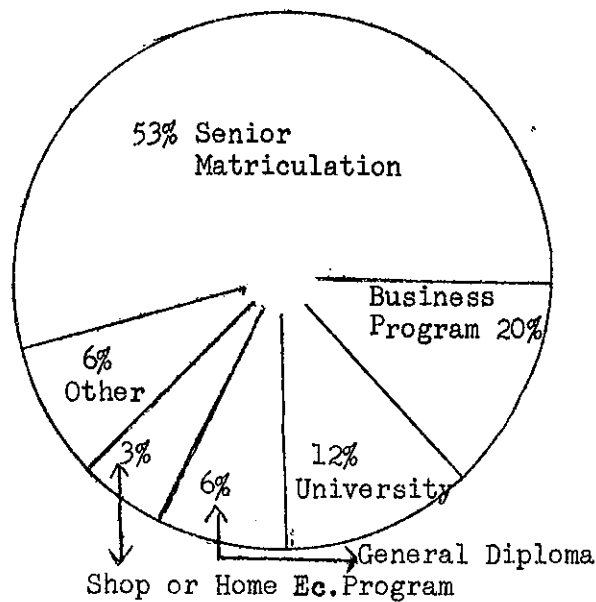
## Table #7 - Future Work

|  | Boys | | Girls | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No idea | 11 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| Professional | 45 | 52 | 9 | 12 | 54 | 35 |
| Skilled Trades | 13 | 15 | - | - | 13 | 8 |
| Nursing | - | - | 11 | 16 | 11 | 7 |
| Teaching | - | - | 10 | 14 | 10 | 6 |
| Sales | 8 | 10 | - | - | 8 | 5 |
| Secretary, etc. | - | - | 31 | 44 | 31 | 20 |
| Personal Service | 5 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 12 |
| Artist, Musician | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Professional Sports | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | .5 |
| Farming | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | .5 |
| Housewife | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Indefinite | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 12. |
| N.A. | 4 | 4 | 0 | - | 4 | 3. |
| Total |  | *) |  | *) |  | *) |

## Table #8 - Part-time Earnings of Persons in School

| Last year's earnings | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Nothing | 36 | 26% |
| Less than $10.00 | 7 | 5 |
| $10.00 - $24.00 | 17 | 13 |
| $25.00 - $49.00 | 14 | 10 |
| $50.00 - $99.00 | 19 | 14 |
| $100.00 - $199.00 | 11 | 8 |
| $200.00 - $499.00 | 16 | 12 |
| $500.00 - and more. | 12 | 9 |
| N.A. | 5 | 3 |
| Total | 137 | 100% |

*) Does not add to 100% due to some person checking more than one category.

Table #9a - Individual Leisure-Time Activities

## % Distribution of frequency



Reading, T.V., Radio, Records, Bike Riding, Car Riding, Indoor Sports, Hobbies, Dancing, Games
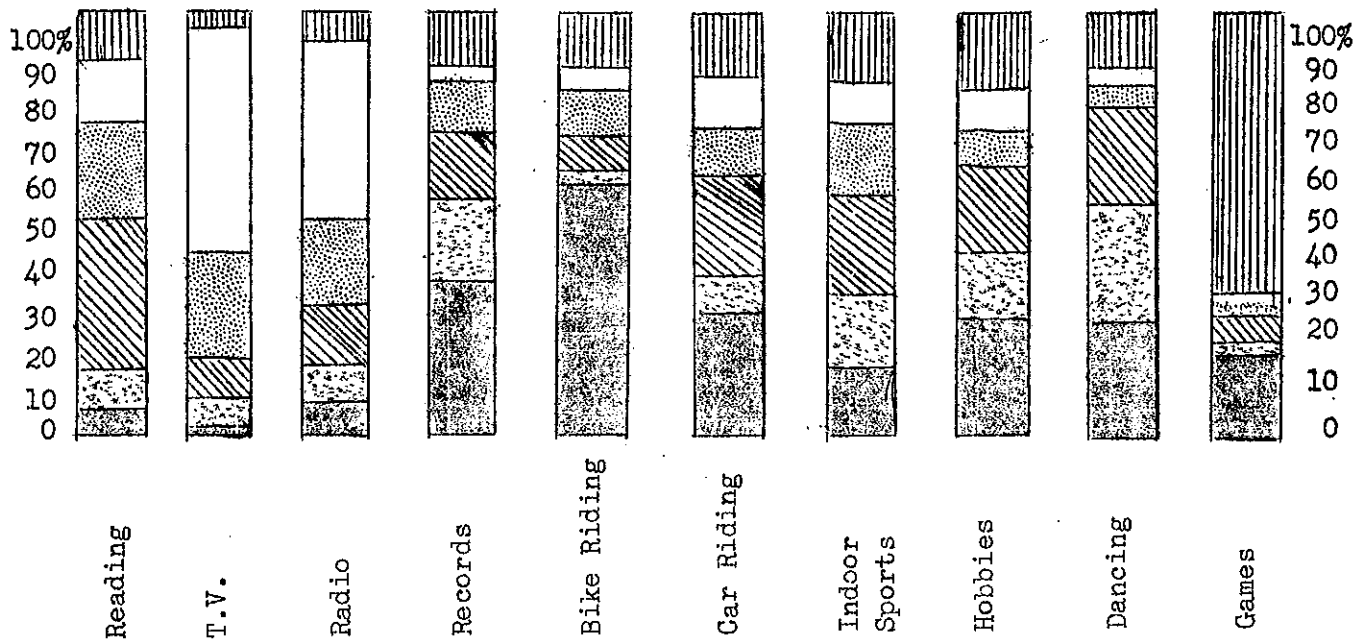
a) Not at all
b)

a) From 5 - 9:59 hours per week
b) From once every month to once every week (exclusive)

a) Less than two hours per week
b) Less than once every two months

a) 10 or more hours per week
b) Once a week or more

a) From two - 4:59 hrs. per week
b) From once every 2 months to once every month (exclusive)

a) Undefined and N.A.
b)

Table #9b - Individual Leisure-Time Activities - Percentage Distribution of frequency



Concerts and Plays, Shows, Hiking, Spectator Sports

Table #10a - Family Activities
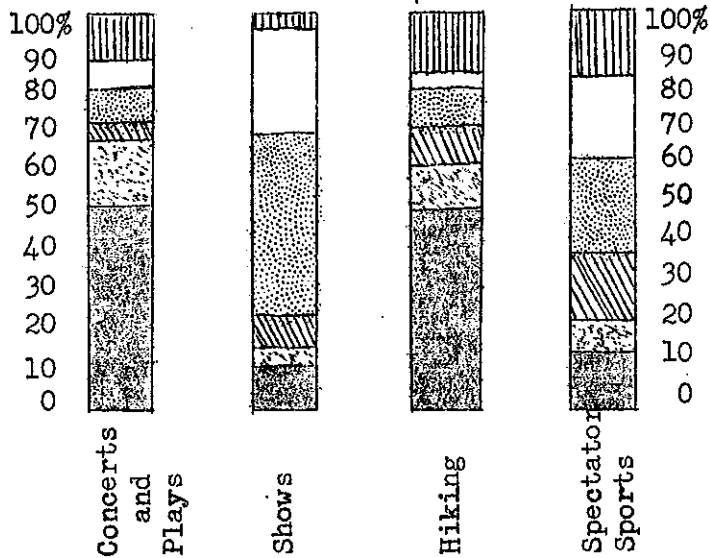
| | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Going on Holidays | 111 | 71% |
| Car Riding | 111 | 71 |
| Hiking and picnics | 91 | 58 |
| Playing Games | 89 | 57 |
| Going to concerts | 77 | 49 |
| Sports | 72 | 46 |
| Camping | 64 | 41 |
| Other Activities | 42 | 27 |

Table #10b - Feeling about the Amount of Time spent with Family

Just Right
72%

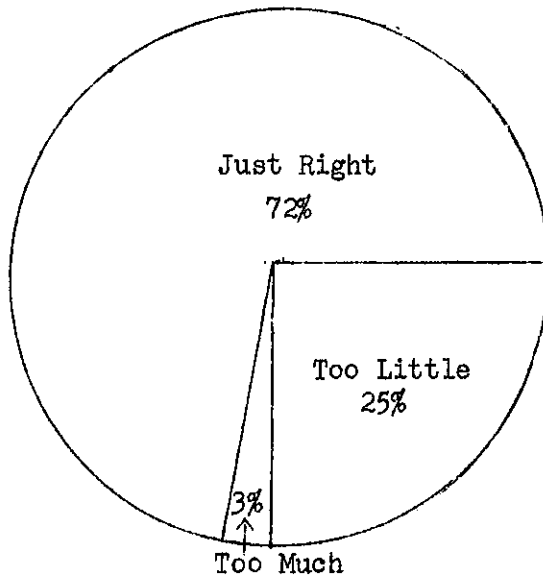Too Little
25%

3%
Too Much

Table #11 - Participation in Organized Leisure-Time Activities

or more

| non-member | membership card | membership card | membership card | membership card | membership card | N.A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23% | 27% | 20% | 16% | 6% | 7% | 1% |

Table #12 - Type of Activities
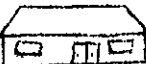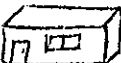


|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| | 35% | (Sports Clubs) |
| | 33% | (School Extra curricular) |
| | 25% | (Church Clubs) |
| | 9% | (Community Leagues) |
| 's, Scouts, Guides and C.G.I.T. | 17% | (Dance Clubs) |
| | 6% | (Car Clubs) |
| | 3% | |
| Other | 10% | |

Table #13 - Reasons for belonging to clubs, activities

|  | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Like the activity - | 106 | 86% |
| Indifferent, belong by force of habit - | 6 | 5 |
| Friends belong - | 4 | 3 |
| Parents want me to - | 3 | 2 |
| Teacher or other adult want me to - | 1 | 1 |
| Other - | 4 | 3 |
| | 124 | 100% |

Table #14a - Activities selected (1st, 2nd, 3rd.). Which they would like to participate in, but for one reason or another are not able to.

|  | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sports | 51 | 23 | 9 | 83 |
| Social | 13 | 4 | 3 | 20 |
| Interest | 30 | 22 | 4 | 56 |
| Combination | 21 | 4 | 3 | 28 |
| Religious | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Other | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |

Table #14b - Reasons for not taking part

|  | Number |
|---|---|
| Conflicts in time - | 68 |
| Physically unable - | 6 |
| Financially unable - | 49 |
| Parents do not allow me - | 17 |
| The activity not available or too far away - | 35 |
| Other - | 44 |

Table #15a - Evaluation of Programs

|  | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 29 | 27 | 22 | 78 | 34 |
| Good | 66 | 40 | 10 | 116 | 50 |
| Fair | 18 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 10 |
| Unsatisfactory | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Poor | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 231 | 100% |

Table #15b - Evaluation of facilities

|  | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 42 | 31 | 23 | 96 | 42 |
| Good | 57 | 31 | 7 | 95 | 42 |
| Fair | 14 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 11 |
| Unsatisfactory | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Poor | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 229 | 100% |

Table #15c - Subjective Evaluation of Leadership

|  | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | Total Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 53 | 30 | 20 | 130 | 51 |
| Good | 39 | 22 | 6 | 67 | 33 |
| Fair | 12 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 11 |
| Unsatisfactory | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Poor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 201 | 100% |

Table #15d - Objective Evaluation of Leadership (for the 1st. evaluation only).

| | Always | Weighted | Usually | Weighted | Seldom | Weighted | Never | Weighted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Makes suggestions and then lets us decide what we want to do. | 20 | 40 | 60 | 60 | 21 | -21 | 5 | -10 |
| 2. Tells us what we can do and then lets us choose. | 21 | 42 | 49 | 49 | 28 | -28 | 6 | -12 |
| 3. Tells us what to do. | 11 | -22 | 24 | -24 | 44 | 44 | 25 | 50 |
| 4. Lets us do what we want. | 8 | -16 | 34 | -34 | 40 | 40 | 21 | 42 |
| 5. Helps us decide what we want to do. | 32 | 64 | 55 | 55 | 14 | -14 | 3 | -6 |

Adding weighted figures results in 486 - 187 = 299. As there were 106 evaluations, the score on the scale will be 2.88.

Table #16 - Location of activities   IV.
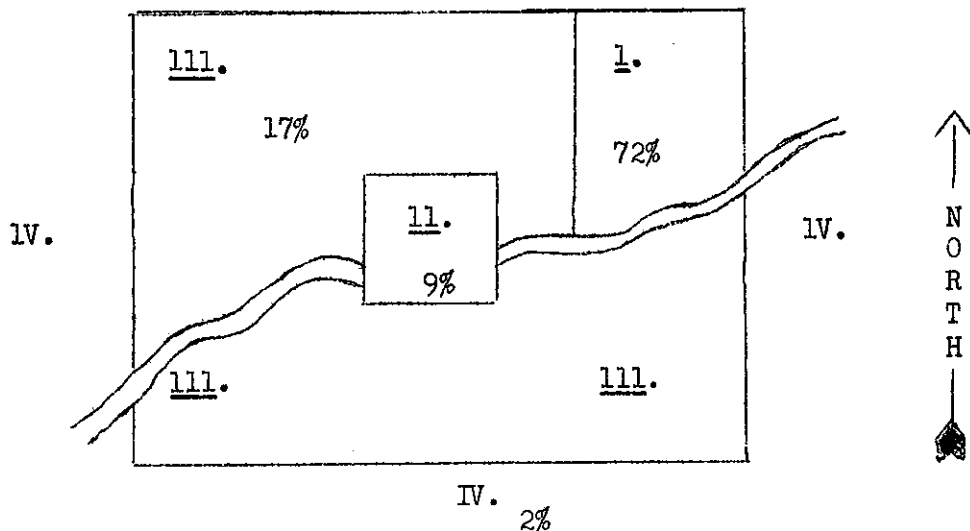


LEGEND:

(0)  Area 1.  -  Your immediate neighborhood

(1)  Area 11. -  Downtown

(2)  Area 111.-  All other areas of the city

(3)  Area 1V. -  Outside the city

Table #17 - Improvements suggested by the Youth

| | | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Improvement interms of closer proximity to neighborhood or home | 41 | 26% |
| 2. | Specified improvements in the organization of clubs, formation of new clubs, etc. | 39 | 25% |
| 3. | Establishment of a swimming pool. Addition of sports facilities other than bowling alleys, swimming pools, parks, curling, hockey or skating rinks. | 32 / 26 | 21% / 17% |
| 4. | Improvements of organizations and/or facilities for specific age groups or sex. | 25 | 16% |
| 5. | Non-specified improvements in the organization of clubs, formation of new clubs, etc. | 21 | 14% |
| 6. | Improvement of Adult Supervision, leadership, control of hoodlums and rowdiness. | 21 | 14% |
| 7. | Teen Centres, combination (all-inclusive facilities, dance, recreation, sports). | 17 | 11% |
| 8. | Improvements interms of the establishment of more specified facilities. | 16 | 10% |
| 9. | Establishment of bowling alleys. | 15 | 10% |
| 10. | Establishment of parks, playgrounds. | 13 | 8% |
| 11. | No improvements necessary; things are pretty good as they are. | 8 | 5% |
| 12. | Establishment of more curling, hockey, skating rinks. | 11 | 7% |
| 13. | Improvements in terms of the establishment of non-specified facilities. | 11 | 7% |
| 14. | Other improvements. | 8 | 5% |
| 15. | Improvement in terms of family interest or community interest in giving leadership. | 7 | 5% |
| 16. | Improvement in equipment. | 7 | 5% |
| 17. | Improvement in terms of less cost to participants. | 6 | 4% |
| 18. | Improvements by involving more youth in decision making process. | 6 | 4% |
| 19. | Improvement of coaching, teaching, instructing in sports. | 4 | 3% |
| 20. | Establishment of more dance halls. | 3 | 2% |
| 21. | Improvement of coaching, teaching, instructing not specified. | 3 | 2% |
| 22. | Improvement of coaching, teaching instructing specified. | 1 | 1% |
| 23. | Improvement of attitudes, feelings toward young people. | 1 | 1% |

## Table #18 - Church Affliation

| | |
|---|---|
| Other | — 10% |
| Fundamental | — 7% |
| Greek Catholic | — 7% |
| Anglican | — 9% |
| Greek Orthadox | — 12% |
| Roman Catholic | — 10% |
| United | — 25% |
| - No Church Affliation | — 20% |

## Table #19

| | Boys | | Girls | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| No idea | 6 | 7% | 1 | 1% | 7 | 8% |
| Professional | 32 | 35% | 4 | 5% | 36 | 40% |
| Skilled trades*) | 9 | 10% | — | — | 9 | 10% |
| Nursing*) | — | — | 4 | 5% | 4 | 5% |
| Teaching*) | — | — | 6 | 7% | 6 | 7% |
| Sales*) | 6 | 7% | — | — | 6 | 7% |
| Personal Service | 1 | 1% | 7 | 8% | 8 | 9% |
| Secretary-Stenographer*) | — | — | 14 | 15% | 14 | 15% |
| Professional Sports*) | 1 | 1% | — | — | 1 | 1% |
| Artist*) | — | — | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| Housewife*) | — | — | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 1% | — | — | 1 | 1% |
| Indefinite | 8 | 9% | 5 | 5% | 13 | 14% |
| N.A. | 1 | 1% | — | — | 1 | 1% |

Table #20 - "Incorrect Change"  ·····34

Follow-Up Actions

| Receiving more than the correct change from: | Yes | | No | | | Kept the money and felt guilty | Kept the money and wasn't bothered | Kept the money and thought I was lucky | Kept the money, later I wanted to return it, but was afraid to | Returned the money | Returned the money, and felt sorry I did return it | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | N.A. | | | | | | | |
| Your parents | 43 | 47 | 39 | 43 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 1 |
| Others in the family | 26 | 29 | 45 | 50 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Your friends | 23 | 25 | 47 | 52 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| A store | 65 | 72 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 1 |
| Other places | 38 | 42 | 37 | 41 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 2 |

Table #21a - "Police Methods"
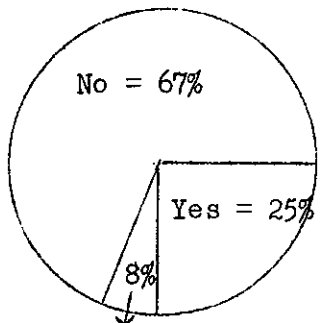


"Should the police use any method, such as force to get a person to confess, if they are certain he is guilty?"

Table #21b - "Reasons for the answer"

| | | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Interms of moral or ethical principles, justice | 21 | 23% |
| 2. | Simply re-affirming negative or posthse answer | 10 | 11% |
| 3. | Only limited or qualified force admissible | 10 | 11% |
| 4. | Depending on the kind of severity of crime | 5 | 6% |
| 5. | Other reasons | 30 | 33% |

Table #22a - Death Penalty for Convicted Murderers
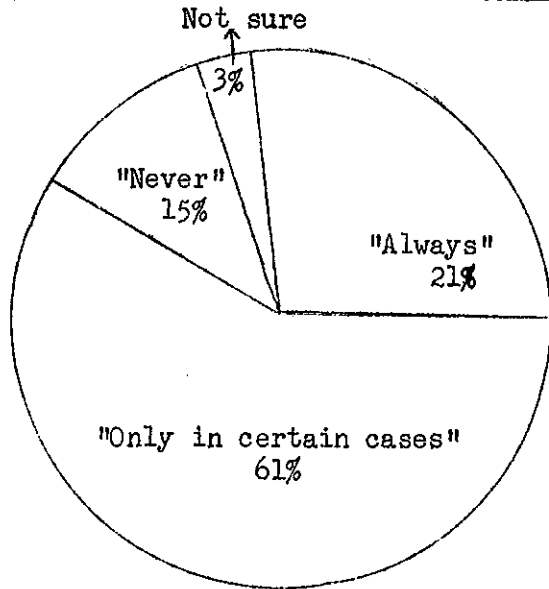


Table #22b - For What Types of Cases

|  |  | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Premeditated, planned murder | 22 | 40% |
| 2. | Brutality, or sadism | 11 | 20% |
| 3. | More than one person, whole families | 5 | 9% |
| 4. | Sex murders, rape | 3 | 6% |
| 5. | Others | 14 | 25% |
|  |  | 55 | 100% |

Table #23a - Premarital Sexual Intercourse
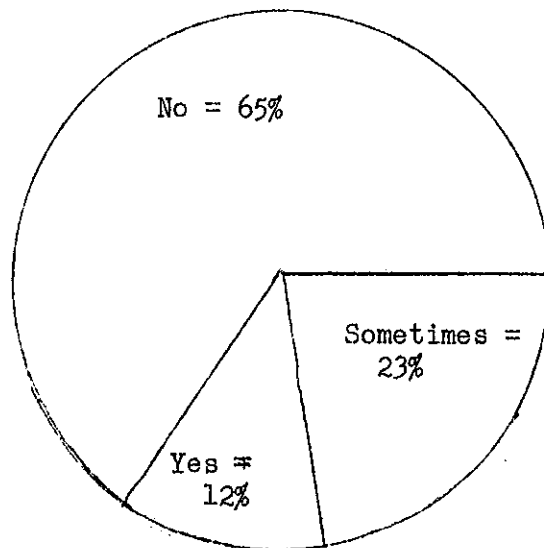
Table 23b - In What Circumstances

| | |
|---|---|
| As long as two people love each other | 14 |
| As long as they both know about birth control | 9 |
| Other | 9 |

Table #24a - Belief in a God



Yes = 70%

1%

17% Not Sure

No= 12%
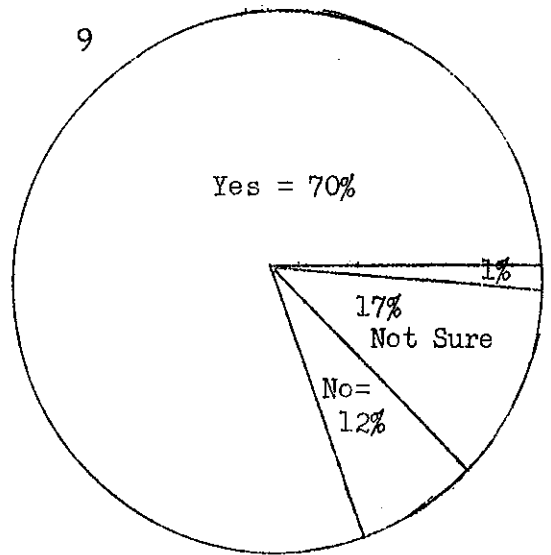
Table #24b - Description of Their Belief

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| I believe in God: | | |
| As He appears in pictures and paintings - ie, in human form but Perfect, Omnipotent, etc. | 13 | 14% |
| As a Being of some kind, but not a human being. | 8 | 9% |
| As a spiritual Power without form. | 26 | 29% |
| As Everything, the whole Universe. | 9 | 10% |
| No clear idea of what He is like. | 23 | 25% |
| Other | 9 | 10% |
| I believe in: | | |
| Some other form of the Supernatural. | 5 | 6% |
| I believe in: | | |
| Some great human beings as the source of values and morals, e.g. Socrates. | 4 | 5% |
| Not sure what I believe in | 6 | 7% |
| Do not believe in God or anything else. | 1 | 1% |
| Other beliefs | 5 | 6% |

Table #25 - Philosophical World Outlook and Destiny

|  | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| There is a plan, and nothing people do can make any difference. | 5 | 6% |
| There may be an overall plan, but people can work for change within this plan. | 41 | 45% |
| There is no overall plan, and what happens is up to people. | 43 | 47% |
| There is no plan and things happen by chance or accident. | 8 | 9% |
| Other | 4 | 5% |

Table #26 - Social Distance

| 11. IN RANK ORDER | Social Distance Quotient | | Rank Order | Original Bogardus | Rank Order |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | N.E.E.S. Sample | 190 University of Alberta Students Fall- 60 | | | |
| 1. Americans | 1.12 | 1.48 | 2 | | |
| 2. Canadians | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1 | | |
| 3. British | 1.21 | 1.59 | 3 | | |
| 4. Swedish | 1.37 | 1.63 | 4 | | |
| 5. French | 1.38 | 1.86 | 6 | | |
| 6. French Canadian | 1.40 | 1.97 | 8 | | |
| 7. Norwegians | 1.51 | 1.70 | 5 | | |
| 8. Ukrainians | 1.57 | 2.04 | 9 | | |
| 9. Dutch | 1.61 | 1.93 | 7 | | |
| 10. Italians | 1.71 | 2.11 | 10 | | |
| 11. Germans | 1.77 | 2.04 | 9 | | |
| 12. Poles | 1.80 | 2.16 | 11 | | |
| 13. Hungarians | 2.19 | 2.51 | 15 | | |
| 14. Jews | 2.20 | 2.29 | 12 | | |
| 15. Chinese | 2.24 | 2.50 | 14 | | |
| 16. West Indians | 2.27 | 2.51 | 15 | | |
| 17. Negroes | 2.28 | 2.56 | 16 | | |
| 18. Japanese | 2.29 | 2.49 | 13 | | |
| 19. Eskimo | 2.45 | 2.94 | 19 | | |
| 20. Indians (Canadian) | 2.58 | 2.85 | 18 | | |
| 21. Indians (India) | 2.61 | 2.63 | 17 | | |
| 22. Russians | 2.73 | 2.63 | 17 | | |
| 23. Metis | 2.78 | 3.14 | 20 | | |
| 24. Hutterites | 3.48 | Not included | | | |

## Table #27 - Concerns

| | | Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | School work; marks; passing, etc. | 43 | 47% |
| 2. | Money; money for living; security now. | 30 | 33% |
| 3. | World situation; war or peace; disarmament; hatred between peoples; poverty, hunger, sickness. | 25 | 28% |
| 4. | Present or future job; what life's work. | 22 | 24% |
| 5. | Friendship and being liked; are friends really friends. | 20 | 22% |
| 6. | Boy-girl relationship; dating; going steady. | 16 | 18% |
| 7. | Parents or family; their health, welfare, security. | 14 | 15% |
| 8. | Success and failure in the future; economically and otherwise. | 14 | 15% |
| 9. | Self-consciousness; shyness; shelteredness of life; reputation. | 12 | 13% |
| 10. | Marriage; the right partner; having children; also interreligious and interracial marriage. | 10 | 11% |
| 11. | Relationship with parents; discipline; lack of communication with parents. | 9 | 10% |
| 12. | Getting in trouble with authorities, going to jail; the police, getting in with "the wrong gang". | 9 | 10% |
| 13. | Problems in our society: religious divisions, discrimination; inequality, racial strife. | 8 | 9% |
| 14. | Concern for other people; altruism; hurting other people; minding one's business. | 7 | 8% |
| 15. | Material possessions; car, Hi-Fi. | 6 | 7% |
| 16. | Own health, future illness, etc. | 6 | 7% |
| 17. | Love, sex; necking; how far to go; pre-marital intercourse. | 5 | 6% |
| 18. | Personal safety; accidents; personal survival. | 5 | 6% |
| 19. | The education system, teachers, improvement. | 5 | 6% |
| 20. | Personal appearance; physique, looks, posture. | 4 | 4% |
| 21. | Other concerns. | 14 | 15% |
| 22. | No concerns at all. | 1 | 1% |
| 23. | N.A. or don't know. | 23 | 25% |

# NORTH EAST EDMONTON STUDY

## DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE

| Census Tract | 20% of Blocks Selected | All Households listed in all selected blocks | DISPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | Interviews completed | | No Children in age group | | Refusals | | Vacant – No such address | | Not called in order | | Not Used | |
| | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| 2 | 11 | 103 | 22 | 21.4 | 53 | 51.4 | 4 | 3.9 | 7 | 6.8 | 10 | 9.7 | 7 | 6.8 |
| 6 | 8 | 74 | 22 | 29.7 | 48 | 64.8 | ( | – | 1 | 1.5 | 0 | – | 3 | 4.0 |
| 7 | 16 | 263 | 51 | 19.3 | 142 | 54.0 | 2 | .8 | 1 | .4 | 1 | .4 | 66 | 25.1 |
| 11 | 3 | 30 | 8 | 26.7 | 17 | 56.7 | 0 | – | 2 | 6.6 | 0 | – | 3 | 10.0 |
| 12 | 13 | 162 | 29 | 17.9 | 60 | 37.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 4 | 2.5 | ( | – | 67 | 41.4 |
| 16 | 12 | 100 | 24 | 24.0 | 58 | 58.0 | 2 | 2.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | – | 15 | 15.0 |
| Total | 63 | 732 | 156 | 21.3 | 378 | 51.6 | 10 | 1.4 | 16 | 2.2 | 11 | 1.5 | 161 | 22.% |