

**Evaluating Community in
Social Housing:**

**Social Networks, Social
Support and Local Community
Involvement**

**Indicators of Quality of
Life, Health and Well-Being
in Social Housing, Paper No. 3**

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**The Centre for Future Studies in
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The Centre for Future Studies was established in 1989 as the focal point of futures-oriented research within CMHC. The Centre focuses on anticipating and exploring factors and trends that will affect housing and its living environments over the next decade and beyond.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews the background concepts, the state of knowledge, methodological rationale, and meaningful indicators of the extent to which community involvement can contribute to the social, emotional, mental and physical well-being of Canadians. The social support gained from such community involvement has been found in a number of studies to positively affect well-being. Hence, in assessing the quality of life in social housing complexes, it is desirable to ascertain the extent to which residents participate in community life. Moreover, it is also desirable to consider ways in which social housing policy and programs might foster the further development of community life.

Using a network metaphor, we can conceive of community relationships as being similar to a fuel pipeline. The network of relationships provides the community structure which delivers the "fuel" -- supportive resources -- to the users of the system. To take this analogy further, we want to know if this network is in place, is it large or small (many or few community ties), is it geographically dispersed or local, is it stable (such as kinship ties) or unstable (such as many acquaintanceships), and does it actually convey useful resources (such as emotional aid, companionship, goods and services)?

We shall demonstrate in this report that community relationships and the social support they convey are crucial for the social, emotional, mental and physical well-being of Canadians, both within social housing and without. Hence the concepts, measures and indicators proposed in this report can address several linked goals in evaluating the appropriateness of social housing as a place for Canadians to live in a supportive community environment.

SOCIAL NETWORKS

Contemporary North Americans continue to function within strong, supportive communities that contribute substantially to their social, emotional, mental and physical well-being. In past generations, such communities probably had been built around ties with neighbours and kin. By contrast, most contemporary community ties stretch well

beyond solidary neighbourhood and kinship groups. Hence, analysts must take into account communities of far-flung, sparsely-knit ties.

The most systematic way to do this is to use social network analysis. Network analysts look at how a person (or household) at the centre of a network deals with the members of his/her universe. They treat community as a set of *personal community networks*: an individual (and household's) strong ties with friends, neighbours, kinfolk, and coworkers.

Researchers have found that new forms of community – spatially-dispersed, socially-heterogeneous, densely-knit and segmented networks – have come to be the norm. There are few social isolates. Rather, almost all people have substantial personal community networks. Typically these networks consist of about three very close confidants, another two or three socially-close intimates, about ten to twenty other active ties with friends, relatives and neighbours, five to ten other ties with neighbours, an additional thirty ties with other kinfolk, and nearly 1,500 other, weaker ties of acquaintanceship.

Most intimate ties are with friends and relatives, in roughly equal proportions. Intimate ties with neighbours are rare, and only about one-quarter of a person's active ties are within the neighbourhood. The community networks are only moderately interconnected: appreciably less than half of the members of a typically network have strong ties with each other.

The residentially-dispersed, moderately-connected and socially-heterogeneous nature of these communities means that people must work actively to maintain their relationships because they rarely are members of cohesive groups. On the other hand, the ramified nature of these communities means that the ties often connect people to the diverse resources of other groups.

Such communities function in private, operating from homes rather than in public spaces such as community centres, parks or cafes. Maintaining these communities is usually the wife's job in two-parent families because women usually organize household activity.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

The social support that most community members provide is a principal way by which people and households get resources. Supportive community relationships make up much of the social capital that people use to deal with daily life, seize opportunities and reduce uncertainties. They promote health and well-being by helping people to deal with the needs, pressures, opportunities and contingencies emanating from their situations. People with more social support deal with stressful problems better, have fewer illness, recover faster, and live longer.

Yet the diversified, dispersed composition, sparsely-knit structure and private nature of contemporary personal community networks does not make it easy to obtain social support from community members. Because there is little opportunity for casual contact, people must work at maintaining socially supportive ties by inviting people over or telephoning them. Because there is little group solidarity, people must maintain many ties separately and reinforce them directly. Such efforts can be especially difficult for many residents of social housing who may not have access to a car (the disabled, low-income families, "trapped" housewives and single mothers) or low-income families whose heavy workload may limit their ability to maintain actively a satisfactory number of community ties. x

The bulk of people's social support comes from their score of strong, active community ties. These ties provide a variety of useful social support, principally emotional aid, companionship, and the provision of large and small services, ranging from longterm health care and child care to watering plants for vacationers. The support supplies a sense of being wanted, helps soothe domestic stresses, and provides rapid, reliable, flexible and low-cost domestic services. These are not trivial pursuits as few people want to place themselves at the mercy of markets and institutions to deal with such needs. The support provided to Canadians focuses on domestic, housing needs. By contrast to Third World and Socialist Bloc experiences, informal social support is not often used for earning a living or dealing with political issues.

Ties specialize in the kinds of support they provide, with different network members usually providing large and small services, companionship or emotional aid.

Thus neighbours tend to provide many small services, friends provide most companionship, immediate kin provide much emotional aid and major services, while coworkers and extended kin rarely provide appreciable support.

LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Although most community ties are not with neighbours, people nevertheless usually have some sort of relationship with at least a dozen neighbours. Such neighbours tend to live very close by, on the same face-block. Even though these neighbours are less socially close than other active network members, they make up a large proportion of the people whom one frequently sees and talks with, gets a sense of place from, and obtains many small services such as childminding, borrowing tools and keeping an eye on each other's homes.

Moreover, the neighbourhood is the locale where residents rub shoulders with each other and deal with mutual problems such as noise and safety. Few people use their home and neighbourhood solely as headquarters; their concerns about their local environment vary from moderate to intensive. All residents have interests in planning and management practices for their neighbourhoods. There is even greater interest on the part of more intensive users of neighbourhoods: housewives, the disabled, single mothers, children, the elderly, those of low socioeconomic status, and the car-less. These are sub-populations which are heavily involved with social housing.

People who are involved early and on a continuing basis in the planning and managing of their housing complex will be more likely to create structures and spaces appropriate to their needs and consistent with their life-styles. Indeed, because many of their friendship ties are non-local, many residents may be more concerned to be empowered in institutional decision-making with regard to their complex than in developing more active friendship ties with fellow residents.

Residents want effective local community control on external issues, local community participation in both the structures established for community input and in the resources of their neighbourhood, and empowering influence in being able to affect the ability of the community to provide resources to sustain itself and its members.

Hence indicators of local community involvement would come from studying neighbouring relationships, involvement in local community activities, influential external activities, and the extent to which residents feel empowered or alienated.

This report concludes with a recommended list of instruments and an extensive reference list.

RECOMMENDED INSTRUMENTS

SOCIAL NETWORKS

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Social Network Component of Questionnaire, including Coding Categories

U.S. GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Social Network Component of Questionnaire

SECOND TORONTO STUDY: Social Network Component of Interview Schedule

SOCIAL SUPPORT

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STUDY: SOCIAL SUPPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

ALBANY STUDY: Social Support Items

SECOND TORONTO STUDY: Social Support Questionnaire

CANADIAN GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Support Items

NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY (1993 PRETEST): Draft Social Support Items

WHEATON STRESSOR INDICATORS: Measurement of Chronic, Recent, and Early Stresses and Strains

LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

NASHVILLE STUDY: Neighbouring Components of Questionnaire

TORONTO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT STUDY: Components of Pre and Post Questionnaires

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Guttman Neighbouring Scale, Local Activities Schedule

ALBANY STUDY: Local Facilities

INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS: List of Items

ANOMIE/ALIENATION: Srole Scale

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Cosmopolitanism - Localism Scale

NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBORING QUESTIONNAIRE: Neighborhood Attachment Questions

ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE: Shortened version

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RÉSUMÉ

Dans ce rapport on examine les concepts de base, l'état des connaissances, les méthodes et les indicateurs significatifs qui nous permettront de déterminer dans quelle mesure la participation à la vie communautaire peut contribuer au bien-être social, affectif, mental et physique des Canadiens. Un certain nombre d'études ont montré que le soutien social que procure l'engagement dans une communauté a un effet bénéfique sur le bien-être. Il est donc souhaitable, lorsqu'on évalue la qualité de vie dans les ensembles de logements sociaux, d'établir dans quelle mesure les résidents participent à la vie communautaire. Il est également utile d'examiner de quelle manière les politiques et programmes de logements sociaux peuvent favoriser une vie communautaire plus active.

En utilisant une métaphore, on peut concevoir les relations communautaires comme un oléoduc. Le réseau de relations fournit la structure communautaire qui transporte le « combustible » - soit le soutien nécessaire - aux utilisateurs du système. En poussant plus loin la métaphore, précisons que nous désirons savoir si ce réseau est en place, s'il est grand ou petit (s'il comprend beaucoup ou peu de liens communautaires), si ses membres sont dispersés ou regroupés dans l'espace, s'il est stable (comme les liens familiaux par exemple) ou instable (comme le fait d'avoir de nombreuses connaissances), et s'il procure véritablement des ressources utiles à ses membres (telles que du soutien affectif, de la compagnie, des biens et services).

Nous démontrerons dans ce rapport que les relations communautaires, et le soutien social qu'elles procurent, sont essentielles au bien-être social, affectif, mental et physique des Canadiens vivant dans des logements sociaux ou autres. Les concepts, mesures et indicateurs proposés dans ce rapport peuvent donc porter sur plusieurs objectifs liés, afin d'évaluer la valeur du logement social pour les Canadiens, comme milieu de vie offrant un soutien communautaire.

Réseaux sociaux

À notre époque, les Nord-Américains continuent d'évoluer dans des collectivités solides, protectrices et qui contribuent grandement à leur bien-être social, affectif, mental et

physique. Chez les générations passées, de telles collectivités s'étaient probablement développées grâce aux liens entre voisins et membres d'une même famille. Par contre, la plupart des liens créés dans les collectivités contemporaines s'étendent bien au-delà de la solidarité qui s'établit entre voisins ou parents. L'analyse doit donc tenir compte de collectivités qui sont très dispersées et où les liens sont ténus.

L'approche la plus systématique à cet égard est l'analyse des réseaux sociaux. Les analystes de réseaux examinent comment une personne (ou un ménage) au centre d'un réseau entre en relation avec les membres de son univers. Ils conçoivent la collectivité comme un ensemble de réseaux communautaires

personnels : les liens étroits qui unissent une personne (un ménage) à ses amis, ses voisins, sa famille et ses collègues.

Les chercheurs ont découvert que de nouvelles formes de collectivités - dispersées dans l'espace, socialement hétérogènes, étroitement liées et segmentées - sont devenues la norme. Peu de personnes sont socialement isolées; la majorité disposent plutôt d'importants réseaux communautaires personnels. Ces réseaux sont habituellement composés d'environ trois confidents intimes, deux ou trois autres personnes proches socialement, environ dix à vingt autres liens actifs avec des amis, membres de la famille et voisins, cinq à dix liens avec des voisins, trente liens additionnels avec d'autres membres de la famille, et presque 1 500 autres liens plus faibles avec des connaissances.

La plupart des liens intimes sont noués avec des amis et des membres de la famille, en proportions à peu près égales. Les liens intimes avec des voisins sont rares, et seulement environ un quart des liens actifs d'une personne sont formés dans le voisinage. Les réseaux communautaires ne sont que modérément reliés entre eux : bien moins de la moitié des membres d'un réseau typique ont des liens étroits entre eux.

Comme ces collectivités sont dispersées dans l'espace, modérément reliées entre elles et socialement hétérogènes, chacun doit travailler activement afin de maintenir ses relations, car elles forment rarement un groupe cohésif. Par ailleurs, la nature ramifiée de ces collectivités signifie que les liens mettent souvent les gens en contact avec les diverses ressources des autres membres du réseau.

De telles collectivités s'établissent en privé, dans les foyers, plutôt que dans des

espaces publics tels que les centres communautaires, les parcs ou les cafés. Dans les familles biparentales, les liens communautaires sont habituellement maintenus par les femmes parce que ce sont elles qui organisent normalement les activités du ménage.

Soutien social

Le soutien social que procurent la plupart des membres de la collectivité est l'une des principales ressources des personnes et des ménages. Les relations communautaires de soutien constituent une grande partie du capital social nécessaire à chacun pour aborder la vie quotidienne, profiter des occasions et réduire les incertitudes. Elles favorisent la santé et le bien-être en aidant les gens à faire face aux besoins, pressions, occasions et imprévus associés à leur situation. Ceux qui bénéficient d'un plus grand soutien social abordent mieux les problèmes stressants, sont moins souvent malades, récupèrent mieux et vivent plus longtemps.

Cependant, comme les réseaux communautaires contemporains sont privés, que leurs membres sont diversifiés et dispersés dans l'espace et forment des groupes peu cohésifs, il n'est pas toujours facile d'obtenir le soutien des membres de la communauté. Il y a peu d'occasions de rapports informels et chacun doit donc travailler à maintenir les liens qui lui assurent du soutien social en invitant les autres chez soi ou en leur téléphonant. Parce que le groupe est peu solidaire, il faut maintenir de nombreux liens séparément et les renforcer directement. De tels efforts peuvent être particulièrement difficiles pour de nombreux résidents des ensembles de logement social qui peuvent ne pas avoir accès à une voiture (les personnes handicapées, les familles à faible revenu, les ménagères « captives » et les mères seules), ou pour les familles à faible revenu dont la surcharge de travail peut limiter la capacité de maintenir activement un nombre satisfaisant de liens communautaires.

La plus grande partie du soutien social provient de l'ensemble des liens communautaires forts et actifs que les gens entretiennent. Ces liens procurent diverses formes utiles de soutien, surtout du soutien affectif, de la compagnie ainsi que des petits et grands services, depuis les soins de santé et les soins aux enfants à long terme jusqu'à l'arrosage des plantes pour ceux qui sont en vacances. Ce soutien procure le sentiment d'être nécessaire, aide à soulager le stress familial et fournit des services rapides, fiables, souples et peu coûteux à la famille. Ces objectifs sont importants, car peu de personnes veulent être à la

merci des marchés et des institutions pour répondre à de tels besoins. Le soutien ainsi fourni aux Canadiens répond principalement aux besoins domestiques de la famille. À l'encontre de ce que l'on constate dans le tiers monde et dans les pays socialistes, les réseaux communautaires non officiels ne servent pas souvent à obtenir du soutien pour gagner sa vie ou pour traiter des problèmes politiques.

Les liens sont spécialisés selon le genre de soutien qu'ils fournissent, différents membres du réseau fournissant habituellement les grands et les petits services, la compagnie ou le soutien affectif. Ainsi, les voisins ont tendance à fournir plusieurs petits services, les amis sont le plus souvent ceux qui nous tiennent compagnie, la famille immédiate fournit une grande partie du soutien affectif et les grands services, tandis que les collègues et la famille éloignée fournissent rarement un soutien appréciable.

Participation à la collectivité locale

Bien que la majorité des liens communautaires ne soient pas avec des voisins, chacun entretient habituellement des rapports quelconques avec au moins une douzaine de voisins. Ces voisins ont tendance à vivre tout près, dans le même pâté de maisons. Même si ces voisins sont socialement moins proches de nous que d'autres membres actifs du réseau, ils représentent une grande partie des personnes que l'on voit et avec lesquelles on parle, qui nous donnent un sentiment d'appartenance et nous fournissent plusieurs petits services tels que garder des enfants, prêter des outils et la surveillance mutuelle des maisons.

De plus, le quartier est le lieu où les gens se côtoient et règlent des problèmes communs tels que le bruit et la sécurité. Peu de gens se servent de leur maison et de leur voisinage immédiat uniquement comme pied-à-terre; chacun se sent au moins un peu, sinon très concerné par le milieu dans lequel il vit. Tous les résidents s'intéressent aux pratiques de planification et de gestion de leurs quartiers. Ceux qui utilisent plus fréquemment les ressources de leurs quartiers s'y montrent encore plus intéressés : les ménagères, les personnes handicapées, les mères seules, les enfants, les personnes âgées, celles qui ont un statut socio-économique peu élevé et celles qui n'ont pas de voiture. Ce sont des sous-groupes qui sont largement représentés dans les logements sociaux.

Les personnes qui participent dès le début et tout au long du processus de planification

et de gestion de leur ensemble résidentiel ont davantage tendance à créer des structures et des espaces qui répondent à leurs besoins et à leur style de vie. En fait, étant donné que nombre de leurs amis n'habitent pas le quartier, de nombreux résidents peuvent se montrer plus intéressés à gagner un pouvoir décisionnel au sein de leur ensemble immobilier, qu'à créer des liens d'amitié étroits avec les autres résidents de l'ensemble.

Les résidents désirent que leur collectivité locale exerce un contrôle réel sur les questions extérieures, qu'elle participe aux structures prévues à cet effet comme aux ressources de leur quartier, et réclament le pouvoir d'influencer la capacité de la collectivité à fournir des ressources nécessaires à son maintien et à celui de ses membres. Les indicateurs de la participation à la vie collective du milieu seraient donc liés à l'étude des relations de quartier, de la participation aux activités communautaires locales, des activités extérieures ayant un effet sur le milieu et du sentiment de pouvoir ou d'aliénation que ressentent les résidents.

Le rapport se termine par une liste d'instruments recommandés et une liste de références exhaustive.

INSTRUMENTS RECOMMANDÉS

RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX

Première étude de Toronto : les composantes du questionnaire sur le réseau social, y compris les catégories de codification

Enquête sociale générale des É.-U. : les composantes du questionnaire sur le réseau social

Deuxième étude de Toronto : les composantes sur le réseau social de la liste d'interviews

SOUTIEN SOCIAL

Étude de la Californie du nord : questionnaire sur le soutien social

Étude d'Albany : questions sur le soutien social

Deuxième étude de Toronto : questionnaire sur le soutien social

Enquête sociale générale du Canada : questions sur le soutien

Enquête nationale sur la santé de la population (questionnaire préalable de 1993) :

ébauche des questions sur le soutien social

Indicateurs de stress de Wheaton : mesure des tensions et du stress chroniques, récents et précurseurs

PARTICIPATION À LA VIE COLLECTIVE LOCALE

Étude de Nashville : composantes du questionnaire sur les quartiers

Étude du milieu physique de Toronto : composantes du questionnaire préalable et du questionnaire de suivi

Première étude de Toronto : échelle Guttman sur le voisinage, horaire des activités locales

Étude d'Albany : installations locales

Nature des services institutionnels : liste de questions

Anomie/aliénation : échelle Srole

Première étude de Toronto : échelle cosmopolitaine-locale

Questionnaire sur le voisinage de la ville de New York : questions sur l'attachement au voisinage

Échelle d'estime de soi de Rosenberg : version abrégée

INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the background concepts, the state of knowledge, methodological rationale, and meaningful indicators of the extent to which community involvement can contribute to the social, emotional, mental and physical well-being of Canadians. The social support gained from such community involvement has been found in a number of studies to positively affect well-being. Hence, in assessing the quality of life in social housing complexes, it is desirable to ascertain the extent to which residents participate in community life. Moreover, it is also desirable to consider ways in which social housing policy and programs might foster the further development of community life.

Using a network metaphor, we can conceive of community relationships as being similar to a fuel pipeline. The network of relationships provides the community structure which delivers the "fuel" -- socially supportive resources -- to the users of the system. To take this analogy further, we want to know if this network is in place, is it large or small (many or few community ties), is it geographically dispersed or local, is it stable (such as kinship ties) or unstable (such as weak acquaintanceship ties), and does it actually convey useful resources (such as emotional aid, companionship, goods and services).

We shall demonstrate in this report that community relationships -- local and non-local -- and the social support they convey are crucial for the social, emotional, mental and physical well-being of Canadians, both within social housing and without. Hence the concepts, measures and indicators proposed in this report can address several linked goals in evaluating the appropriateness of social housing as a place for Canadians to live in a supportive community environment:

- *Measuring aspects of the current well-being of social housing residents.* How does community involvement vary across the social housing stock and client groups such as low-income people and seniors? Do the special circumstances of social housing promote community when compared to similar groups living in private housing?

- *Assessing some of the components that make up the social environment of social housing.* In what ways do the local services and amenities available to residents of social housing promote their health and well-being through fostering community involvement?
- *Assessing the impact of life in social housing on the health and well-being of its residents (through comparative studies with Canadians not living in social housing).* In what ways does social housing provide an appropriate place to live in terms of its support of local and non-local community involvement and services?
- *Assessing the extent and means by which the residents of social housing are engaged in stable community relationships, both local and non-local.* In what ways do local and non-local community relationships contribute to the self-sufficiency and well-being of social housing residents? In what ways do such relationships provide opportunities for residents to advance themselves (e.g., contacts for better jobs).

We shall discuss how to ascertain "control" of one's environment, access to social and support services, participation in recreational activities, opportunities for social networks, and the extent to which local relations cross racial, ethnic and cultural groups. In the brief time and space available in this report, we have not attempted to develop indicators and measures for specific subpopulations. Rather, we discuss indicators and measures that are appropriate for adult Canadians in general. There is little cost to this, as most studies of specified subpopulations have used the same types of core questions, supplemented by questions more focused on the subpopulations' special situations. Hence, we believe our recommendations will provide a sound basis for developing instruments focused on subpopulations that CMHC has indicated may be of special interest: e.g., families, seniors, single-parents, unattached individuals, students, mental health patients, victims of violence, persons with disabilities, youth at risk, natives and minority ethnic groups.

Analyzing indicators and measures for adult Canadians in general also has the desirable property of permitting the easy comparison of Canadians resident and non-resident in social housing complexes. We do not foresee undue difficulties in making

such comparisons as long as samples of residents and non-residents are obtained who are equivalent in other key social characteristics (e.g., age, familism, socioeconomic status, disability). In addition, although the indicators and measures we shall examine are all cross-sectional in design, they are well-suited for repeated administration in longitudinal studies to ascertain the extent to which the same -- or similar -- residents have experienced changes in their community involvement, social support and well-being. Such longitudinal studies could be administered both to people who have remained resident in social housing and to those who have moved out of social housing.

In discussing community involvement, we discuss both local and non-local community. As will be discussed further in this report, analysts have come to realize that most contemporary community ties -- that is meaningful relationships of sociability and support -- are not with neighbors, but with friends and relatives who live outside of the local area. Hence our analysis uses a "social network" approach to the study of community that looks at all meaningful ties, no matter where they are local or not. It focuses on indicators of the extent to which these residents have "community" available to them from:

- *social networks* of community ties, especially intimate and active informal relationships;
- *social support* of various kinds (e.g., emotional aid, informal services) available to them through their social networks;
- *local community involvement*, in terms of strong and weak neighbouring ties, involvement in local affairs and public community, and sense of local attachment and empowerment.
- *A List of Instruments* presents recommendations for their use in CMHC studies.
- *A Reference List* is provided to guide interested parties to more complete discussions.
- *An Appendix* presents a number of instruments for obtaining information about social networks, social support and local community involvement.

Because almost all of this information is individual and household centred, it must be gained through primary data collection: surveying people in-person or (more

efficiently) by telephone or self-administered questionnaires.¹ Hence, it is usually not possible to draw upon available indicators although it might be possible to use future versions of Statistics Canada's General Social Survey. The use of local facilities can be ascertained from existing data sources, such as attendance figures and managers' reports. Furthermore, although this report concentrates on survey-based measures, we strongly believe that these can and should be supplemented by in-depth ethnographic case studies in order to learn the nuances of the residents' community involvement.

In each section, we discuss the current state of knowledge and assess available indicators and measures. Our recommendations are tempered by our mandate to make general comments. Because we have not been asked to recommend measures for specific studies (of specified populations and survey length), it is difficult for us to tailor our recommendations realistically to exact future needs.

¹Fortunately, all of the specific measures we discuss are in the public domain and do not require royalty payments or other user charges.

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

It is important to collect information about social networks because it is the informal relationships in such networks that directly provide people with community, neighbouring and social support. Not only does community and support provide people with important resources for their social and physical well-being, it provides them with a sense of belonging and attachment that is important for their emotional well-being.

For a long time, policymakers, scholars and the public at large if wondered if contemporary North Americans still have community? Many observers pervasively flatter themselves by remarking how alienating, lonely and stressful are modern times. They selectively perceive the situation by believing that they are witnessing loneliness when they see people walking or driving by themselves. Paradoxically, few of these same people report that they, themselves, are lonely or unhappy (Bradburn 1969). They know that they have supportive relationships, and their close friends, neighbours, kin and coworkers have them as well. Yet they believe that they are the exception.

Until the 1960s, most social scientists shared this folk belief in the disappearance of supportive community ties and its negative consequences for health and well-being. Most of their attention went to the seemingly cataclysmic changes associated with the (post)-Industrial revolution during the past two centuries. They feared that such large-scale social changes as the growth of capitalism, bureaucratization, industrialization, urbanization, and accelerated technological change had eroded the broadly-based intimate ties that have traditionally formed the basis of supportive relations. They feared that the specialized, hierarchical, bureaucratic structures of contemporary large-scale societies had been producing specialized, segmented, weakly-supportive communities and families (e.g., Stein 1960; Nisbet 1962; Slater 1970).

Yet systematic research since the 1960's has shown that reports of the loss of community ties are not true. Rapidly developing ethnographic and survey research techniques demonstrated that neighbourhood and kinship groups continue to be abundant and strong in inner cities and middle-class suburbs (see the reviews in Keller

1968; Fischer 1976; Gordon 1978; Warren 1978; Wellman and Leighton 1979; Smith 1979; Wellman 1982; 1988, 1990, 1992b, 1993).

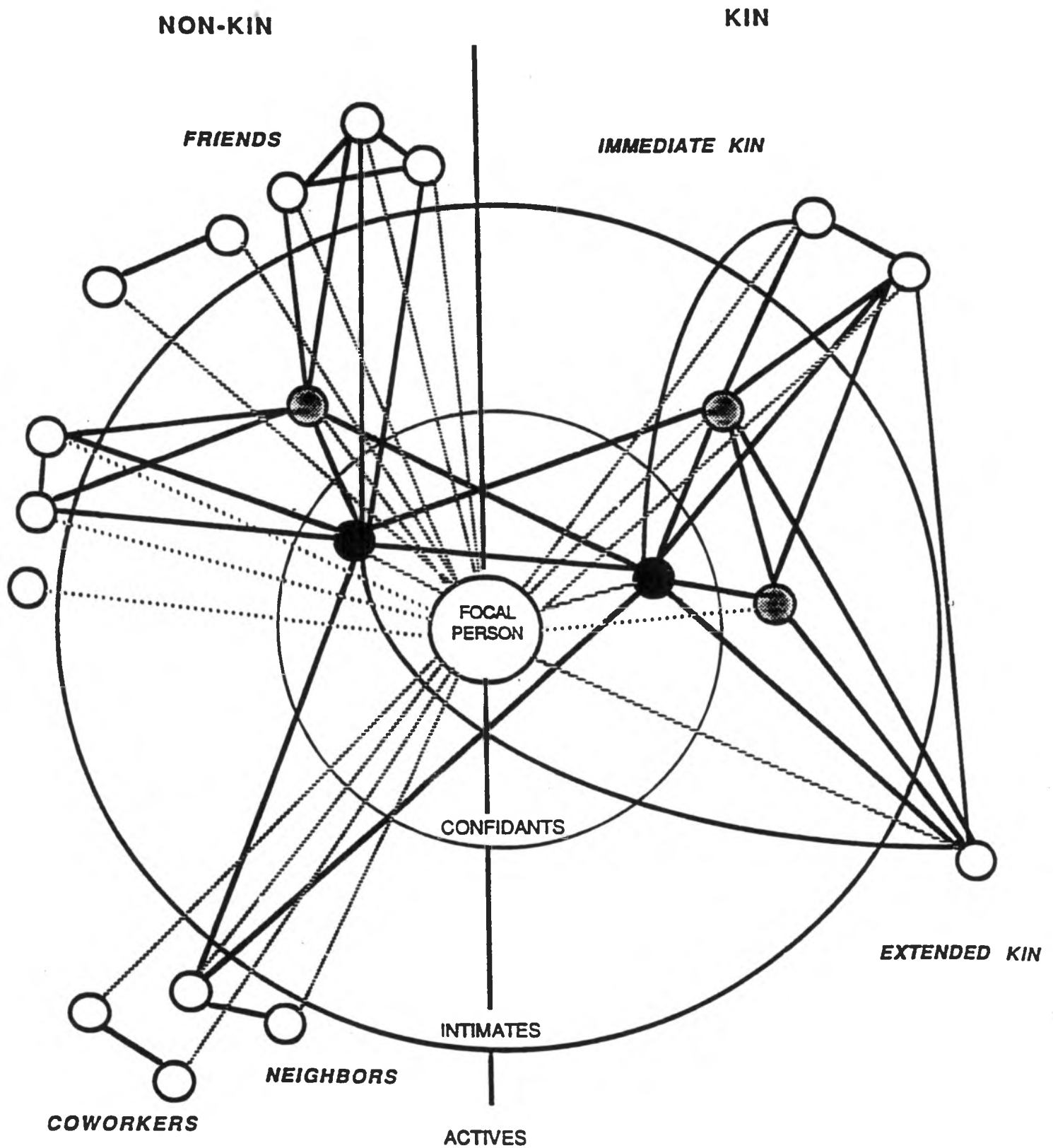
But community is not now confined to neighbourhoods, if what we mean by community are people's important interpersonal ties of sociability and support.² As researchers have documented the persistence of community, they have realized that to demonstrate that community remains in neighbourhoods is not to show that community is confined to neighbourhoods. Hence, they have expanded the study of community to take into account far-flung, sparsely-knit ties stretching beyond the boundaries of neighbourhood (or kinship) groups. (Craven and Wellman 1973; Fischer 1976, 1982; Wellman and Leighton 1979; Wellman 1988, 1993).

The most systematic way to do this is to use social network analysis to study community. Network analysts treat community as a set of *personal community networks*: an individual's (and household's) active ties with friends, neighbours, kinfolk, and coworkers (see Figure 1). By redefining their definition of community from neighbourhood to network, researchers have been able to demonstrate that the previous generation's fears about the loss of community were incorrect (Wellman and Leighton 1979; Wellman 1988, 1993). Community has neither withered away into mass society nor hung on as traditional urban villages of neighbours and kin. Rather than disappearing in modern society, community has been *transformed*: New forms of community -- spatially-dispersed, socially-heterogeneous, densely-knit and segmented networks -- have come to be the norm. "The community" (or, for that matter, "the social network") in such cases is largely a matter of how analysts define ties, where they draw boundaries, and how high they raise the level of analytic magnification in order to take into account internal links within clusters. Hence any study of community well-being must take into account the bulk of ties which extend beyond the neighbourhood.

Researchers and policymakers have found the network approach useful in understanding the behaviour of migrants from rural villages to big cities. These

²There is some question whether community was ever confined to neighbourhoods, but that is a matter for historians to debate (see Scherzer 1992).

FIGURE 1: TYPICAL EGOCENTRIC NETWORK



----- Dotted lines are ties between Focal Person and Network Members
 ——— Solid lines are ties between the Members of a Focal Person's network

migrants had left the villages which had traditionally provided them with normative guidance and social support. In the 1950s and 1960s, social scientists and policymakers feared that such migrants would wander undirected, isolated and disorganized in the cities, prone to sink into apathetic, anomic despair or to seek solace in mindless mobs (e.g., Kornhauser 1959). Yet researchers since the 1960s have discovered that not only do these emigrants form strong supportive community ties in their new urban homes but they also retain strong ties to their ancestral homelands (e.g., Howard 1984; Mitchell 1961; Mayer and Mayer 1974; Roberts 1978; Tilly and Brown 1967; Espinoza 1992). Rather than wilting under the impact of urbanization, these migrants have constructed complex networks linking city and village, and cutting across tribal, residential and workplace groups in the cities (see the reviews in Boissevan and Mitchell 1973; Mitchell 1969a, 1969b, 1969c; Wolf 1966).

Thus the conception of "community" as "social network" is more than a linguistic trick. The transmutation frees analysts from thinking that supportive community relationships can only be found in neighbourhoods, families, support groups and other traditional solidarities. Treating communities as networks makes such solidarities only one among many possible patterns. Rather than looking to see if what they find measures up to the traditional ideal of densely-knit, tightly-bounded, broadly-based solidarities, analysts can evaluate the ways in which alternative types of networks affect the availability of sociability, social support and social attachment to foster the well-being of community members.

When applied to the study of community and social support, network analysis has shifted attention away from documenting the sheer prevalence of interpersonal relationships to studying what different kinds of ties and networks do for community members. For example, densely-knit, tightly-bounded networks may be better suited structurally for conserving and controlling existing supportive resources, while more sparsely-knit, ramified networks may be better suited for gaining access to new supportive resources. This has facilitated the study of how the differential empowerment of people affects the kinds of networks of which they are members and the kinds of supportive resources which flow to and from them in these networks.

Analysts are finding that the support provided through these networks is a principal way by which people and households get resources: directly through informal exchanges, or indirectly through the ways in which networks help people regulate and get access to markets or obtain access to the resources distributed by institutions.

In the past two decades, most of this effort has gone into making the case for the persistence and importance of personal community networks: documenting their composition, structure and supportiveness. Similarities are striking in the basic parameters of recent studies done in a number of countries. Moreover, the similarities appear to hold among people of different socioeconomic statuses and ages and for both men and women.

The similarities in the personal communities of people living in the Western world will be discussed throughout this report, but in brief they are:

- There are very few social isolates. Put more positively, almost all people have substantial personal community networks.
- Typically these networks consist of about three very close confidants, another two or three socially-close intimates, about ten to twenty other active ties with friends, relatives and neighbours, five to ten other ties with neighbours, an additional thirty ties with other kinfolk, and nearly 1,500 other, weaker ties of acquaintanceship.
- Most confidant and intimate ties are friends and relatives, in roughly equal proportions.
- Intimate ties with neighbours are rare, and only about one-quarter of a person's active ties are within the neighbourhood.
- Personal community networks are moderately interconnected. That is, appreciably less than half of the members of a typically network have strong ties with each other.
- These networks provide a variety of useful social support, principally emotional aid, companionship, and the provision of large and small services, ranging from longterm health care and child care to watering plants for vacationers.

- Ties are specialized in the kinds of support they provide in these relationships. Different network members usually provide companionship, emotional aid or services. There are few relationships that provide a broad range of assistance.
- The support provided focuses on domestic, housing needs. By contrast to Third World and Socialist Bloc experience, informal social support is rarely used for earning a living or dealing with political issues.

Among the countries where studies have been done are:

- *Canada* (Wellman, et al. 1973; Wellman 1979, 1985, 1992a, 1993; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988; Shulman 1972, 1976; Leighton 1986; Wellman and Wellman 1992);
- *Australia* (Nobe 1990)
- *Bulgaria* (Radoeva 1988)
- *England* (Willmott 1987; Walker 1986)
- *France* (Ferrand 1981, 1988; Reichmann 1987)
- *Hong Kong* (Wong 1987)
- *India* (Howard 1974, 1988; Bandyopadhyay and van Eschen 1981)
- *Mexico* (Lomnitz 1977, 1985)
- *South Africa* (Aldrich 1990)
- *United States* (Laumann 1973; Fischer, et al. 1977; Greenbaum and Greenbaum 1981; Warren 1981; Fischer 1982; Greenbaum 1982; Connerly 1985; Campbell, Marsden and Hurlburt 1986; Oliver 1984, 1986; Burt 1984, 1986, 1987; Marsden 1987).

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE AND METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE

Social network analyses look at how a person (or household) at the centre of a network deals with the members of her/his egocentric universe. They start with a set of all active or intimate relationships and only then ask if the *members* of such networks are kith or kin, supportive or non-supportive. They then gather information about the *personal characteristics* of the members of their networks (e.g., gender, social class), the

characteristics of the *ties* themselves (e.g., frequency of contact, kinship role), and ties among network members (Wellman 1982, 1988).

This approach treats a community as a set of relationships stretching beyond the household -- without *a priori* limitation on where network members live and how they are related to the person at the centre of the network. It allows analysts to compare the characteristics of different kinds of community ties. Moreover, the network approach facilitates the study of relationships that are not organized into discrete groups -- families, neighbourhoods, support groups, corporations -- while permitting the discovery of networks that are bounded enough and densely-knit enough to be considered groups. For example, analysts have found that many supportive community ties come from relationships *not* bound into neighbourhood or kinship groups. Rather, they come from sparsely-knit relations with friends and weakly-connected kin (Fischer 1982; Wellman 1982; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990).

The key is the representation of a social structure as a *network* -- a set of *network members* and a set of *ties* connecting these network members. (In most community research, the network members are individual persons, but they can just as easily be groups, corporations, households, nation-states or other collectivities.) The criteria for including the nodes and ties that comprise a network are varied, and researchers must designate the specific relations in which they are interested, as for example, measuring the provision of material and emotional support by a person's socially-close intimates and neighbours.

WHOLE NETWORKS: In many cases, analysts study whole networks: all the ties containing one or a few kinds of relations linking all of the members of a population. A basic strength of whole network analysis is that it permits a simultaneous view of both the social system as a whole and the parts that make up the system. This helps analysts to trace lateral and vertical flows of resources, identify sources and destinations, and to detect structural constraints affecting flows of resources.

Through manipulations of matrices representing who is connected with whom, whole network analyses can discover densely-knit clusters of interconnected residents

(Berkowitz 1982; Knoke and Kuklinski 1982; Scott 1991). Yet whole network analyses are feasible only for the study of closed populations (schools, hospitals) or of other populations where a relatively complete survey of participants may be accomplished. Thus whole network analysis is directly applicable to a case study of relationships among the residents in a housing complex as long as analytic interest is focused on relationships *within* the complex. However, this prior specification of population boundaries is often inappropriate. For example, most sources of a household's social support are often *outside* of the complex.

PERSONAL NETWORKS: Hence we recommend that CMHC study personal community networks, whose composition, structure and contents are defined from a standpoint of a sample of *focal persons*. Such studies take a sample of individuals and treat each individual as an Ego: the focal centre of a network consisting of the ties radiating out from this Ego to other network members plus the ties connecting these network members with one another (see Figure 1). Such information provides information about two-person ties between a focal person and a network member and about the community networks in which these ties are embedded. Typically, the following information is obtained:

- **size**, information about the number of network members, sometimes specified by intensity (e.g., number of confidants, intimates, active ties, etc.) and sometimes specified by the nature of the relationship (e.g., the number of neighbours, the number of active network members providing major emotional support).
- **composition**, information about the characteristics of network members (e.g., the percentage who are kin or women);
- **relationships**, information about the nature of Egos' ties with their network members (e.g., the number and percentage who are neighbours; the frequency of face-to-face or telephone contact);
- **structure**, information about the arrangements of ties (e.g., the density of interconnections among network members; the extent to which they form separate clusters);

- *contents*, information about the quality and quantity of resources (e.g., the number of providers of specific kinds of social support; the percentage of network members who provide, for example, emotional support).

THE SIZE OF PERSONAL COMMUNITY NETWORKS: The broadest possible personal network of direct relations contains all those whom a person can currently deal with on an informal basis. Yet one rarely acquires relations through random encounters in cafes or on the streets. Rather, social and physical *foci* such as kinship groups, community centres or the neighbourhood streetcorner bring people together under auspices conducive for interaction (Feld 1982; Henning, Lieberg and Lindén 1991).

We estimate that approximately 16,000 adults are potentially available for interaction, if the focal person is married with a child attending primary school. (Marriage increases network size through the acquisition of in-laws; children increase network size through the acquisition of neighbours and fellow parents of school children). The 16,000 consist of an estimated 2,700 relationships directly available through foci (and a few random encounters), and an estimated 13,000+ relationships available through being friends (and kin) of existing friends (and kin). However, most potentially-available ties never form. Current estimates of a person's actual number of informal relationships range between 250 and 2,000 actual ties with adults, with the current consensus being about 1,500 (Freeman and Thompson 1989; Bernard, et al. 1989).

Within this overall network of 1,500, weak ties of acquaintanceship far outnumber stronger ties of intimacy, support, companionship or routine contact. North Americans have an average of about 20 strong, active ties, 25 or so other kinship ties, 5 or 10 other ties with frequently-seen neighbours, and thus more than 1,400 other weaker ties. These weak ties integrate social systems and speed the diffusion of information. Indeed, a person's many weak ties are more useful for this purpose than his/her smaller number of strong ties. Strong ties link people who travel in the same social circles and hence, learn similar things. Weak ties not only access more people, they tend to be structurally more complex. Instead of being bound up in one densely-knit core cluster (as strong ties often are), weak ties complexly link people to networks whose members travel in

different social circles and hence, hear new things (Granovetter 1973, 1982). Indeed, the larger the network, the more structurally complex (McPherson 1983).

No community network study has analyzed all 1,500 ties because it is so time-consuming and expensive to collect information about a large number of relationships in an unbounded population. Rather, analysts have concentrated on analyzing the much smaller subset of *active* ties: those whom a person contacts often, gets support from, or cares about. Researchers have identified a range of 14 - 23 persons who are significant in one's life because of repeated sociable contact, supportiveness, or feelings of connectedness.³ These ties provides people with most of their interpersonal support and companionship (Erickson, Radkewycz and Nosanchuk 1988). There is some indication that men (Burda, Vaux and Schill 1984) and residents of large urban areas have somewhat smaller active networks (Oxley, Barrera and Sadalla 1981; Fischer 1982; Bernard and Killworth 1990).

Most network studies have looked at even smaller subsets of network members: either frequently-seen *interactors* or socially-close intimates. Only to some extent are the same persons both intimates and frequent interactors (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988; Milardo 1989). Many of the 10 or so frequent interactors are neighbours or workmates who rarely are intimates (Walker 1977; Kazak and Wilson 1984). However, the few immediate kin who frequently interact usually are intimate.

Most network studies identify about 25% of the active ties -- 4-7 ties -- as distinctively close and supportive *intimates*. Intimate networks tend to contain equal numbers of kin and friends. Most intimate kin are *immediate kin*: usually equal numbers of parents (or adult children, depending on age) and siblings. There is conflicting evidence about whether immediate kin tend to be a person's closest intimate. Several studies report that an immediate kin is usually the socially-closest member of a network.⁴

³Fischer (1982); Riley and Cochran (1985); Willmott (1986; 1987); Wellman, Carrington and Hall (1988); Wellman and Wortley (1989, 1990); Milardo (1989); Bernard and Killworth (1990).

⁴ Shulman (1972); Wellman (1979); Johnson and Leslie (1982); Hoyt and Babchuk (1983); Wellman, Carrington and Hall (1988); see Burt (1986), Oliver (1986) for conflicting results.

Extended kin rarely are intimates. For example, they make up only 6% of all intimates in the second Toronto study (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988).

A few studies have looked only at the tiny set of socially-close *confidants*: the 1-3 network members to whom people pour out their hearts. While most intimate and active network members provide only specialized kinds of support, confidants help in many ways. The 1985 U.S. General Social Survey found that less than one-half of all confidants outside of households are kin (Marsden 1987).

THE STRENGTH OF COMMUNITY TIES: The stronger a relationship, the more likely it is to provide social support (e.g., Wiseman 1986; Duck 1986; Perlman and Fehr 1987; Bleiszner and Adams 1992; Wellman and Wortley 1990). Sociologists and "personal relationship" psychologists have found the following characteristics among strong ties:

- A sense of the relationship being *intimate* and special, with a *voluntary* investment in the tie and a desire for *companionship* with the tie partner.
- An interest in being together as much as possible through *frequent interactions* in *multiple social contexts* over a long period.
- A sense of mutuality in the relationship, with the partner's needs known and *supported*.⁵

Socially-close network members usually feel an urge, obligation or pressure to help each other. Reciprocally, those network members who do help out routinely may become regarded as intimates by the recipients of their aid (Kadushin 1981). Indeed, Torontonians largely define intimacy in terms of exchanging social support (Leighton 1986; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988). As solidary communities wither away, it is reasonable to wonder if contemporary persons rely only on their strong intimate ties for support rather than on support from weaker relationships. Although we do not have reliable evidence from the past, contemporary data suggests that the score or so of stronger active ties -- provide the bulk emotional aid, companionship, financial aid and

⁵ E.g., Perlman and Fehr (1987); Duck (1983); Argyle and Henderson (1984); Maxwell (1985); Waring (1985); Blumstein and Kollock (1988); Reis and Shaver (1988); Berscheid, Snyder and Omoto (1989).

both emergency and routine services. The problem with relying heavily on strong ties for support is that most relationships are not heavily interconnected so that people must spend much effort mobilizing each of them separately, one-on-one. By contrast, group solidarity in heavily-interconnected networks should do much of the work in mobilizing both strong and weak ties to support any network member in need. It does not have to be so much of an individual effort, and more ties can be mobilized for help.

Relationships which are maintained voluntarily -- such as most contemporary friendships and many intimate neighbouring and kinship ties -- are usually reliable and flexible purveyors of a wide range of supportive resources.⁶ (By contrast, there is little support forthcoming from less voluntary relations with neighbours and kin that are maintained only by reasons of proximity or kinship pressure. Another key characteristic of supportive strong ties is *multiplexity*: having many role relations connecting two network members. Network members with multiplex ties have stronger, more supportive ties because they have detailed knowledge of each other's needs and multiple claims on each other's attention (Mitchell 1969; Verbrugge 1977; Mitchell 1987; Ferrand 1989). Basic information about multiplexity can be collected by asking respondents about the different contexts and roles in which they interact with network members.

COMMUNITY DISPERSION AND CONTACT: There are several reasons why community is no longer confined to a local area. Technology has played a key role, with phones, cars and planes enabling relationships to be active and intimate over long distances. Combined with continuing high rates of residential mobility, this allows contact to be maintained even after physical separation. Quick access by car and phone means that the metropolitan area, and not the neighbourhood, is often the effective limit on supplying goods and services.⁷ Thus the second Toronto study found that the

⁶Cohen (1962); Lazarsfeld and Merton (1964); Paine (1969); Kurth (1970); Suttles (1970); Allan (1979, 1989); Ben-Porath (1980); Marsden and Campbell (1984); Argyle and Henderson (1985); Wiseman (1986); Cheal (1988); Tausig and Michello (1988); Wellman and Wortley (1989, 1990); Wellman (1992b).

⁷Litwak and Szelenyi (1969); Fischer, et al. (1977); Fischer (1979, 1982); Abrams (1984); Greider and Krannich (1985); Bulmer (1986); Wellman (1990); Wellman and Wortley (1990).

percentage of network members supplying goods and services did not decrease substantially over 50 kilometers, although neighbours remain an important source of childminding and quick loans of goods and services (Wellman and Wortley 1990).

Empirical research has indeed shown that active ties are dispersed ties. About three-quarters of active ties in North American studies extend beyond the neighbourhood, one-third extend beyond the metropolitan area, and one-fifth stretch over 100 miles (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988; see also Fischer 1982). Similarly, socially-close intimates rarely live in the same neighbourhood, although they usually are in the same metropolitan area. Thus about seven-eighths of the intimate ties of Torontonians extend beyond the neighbourhood, while one-quarter extend beyond the metropolitan area (Wellman 1979; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988).

With all of this long-distance connectivity, it is not surprising that one study found that when Floridians need information they seek it from network members who lived an average of 198 miles apart (Shelley, Bernard and Killworth 1990). We believe that the familiarity of all kinds of Canadians with using long-distance relationships makes telework -- using personal computers and computer networks to work at home for large organizations -- an increasingly attractive option for the many residents of social housing who must remain at home, such as single mothers and seniors.

Frequency of contact is a function of social closeness (intimate, active, latent), spatial closeness (same neighbourhood, metropolitan area), and kinship closeness (immediate vs. extended kin). Researchers have found that most people have contact at least once a week with most of their active network members: either in person or by telephone. In general, people contact each other as frequently by telephone as through face-to-face meetings although face-to-face encounters typically last longer.

To be sure, distance reduces contact. Few network members now live near enough to make daily visits. For example, Torontonians have frequent contact (3x/week or more) with only one kin by telephone or in person. The biggest decline in contact

occurs when the tie extends beyond the metropolitan area, more than about one hour's drive, or 30 miles (Wellman 1979; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988). Relations with kin are less sensitive to long distances than are relations with friends.⁸ For example, the Toronto study shows that 26% of active friends living more than 30 miles away are seen at least monthly, compared with 55% of active immediate kin and 46% of active extended kin. The telephone compensates for distance, especially for immediate kin. Seventy-two percent of the intimate immediate kin living outside of metropolitan Toronto talk on the telephone at least monthly, compared with 56% of extended kin and 50% of friends (Wellman 1990).

Despite frequent contact with some kin, most people have more friendship ties than kinship ties. Hence, they routinely see more friends than kin. For example, south Londoners meet a mean of 3.1 friends socially in a week but only 2.6 kin. Moreover, three-quarters of the active relations whom Torontonians contact at least three times per week are neither kin nor friends -- but neighbours and coworkers (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988).

THE PLACE OF KINSHIP: At the same time that analysts feared that community was being lost, they similarly feared that kinship ties were weakening to only ritual status. The reasoning: modernization, industrialization and bureaucratization had placed a premium on interaction's based on one's own merits. Kinship ties, not based on merit, would be discarded as excess baggage, or to use another metaphor, as a brake on individual achievement (Parsons 1943).

Such extreme fears turned out to be unfounded. Since the 1960s, many studies have shown the continued importance of kin, even when people move away from their ancestral homes or change their socioeconomic status. Researchers have found that kin are key members of personal communities even though they comprise only a small number of a person's 1,500 ties. These are because such kin usually form densely-knit,

⁸ Adams (1968); Klatzky (1971); Ball, et al. (1976); Clark and Gordon (1979); Fischer (1982); Leigh (1982); Helweg (1985); Willmott (1986). Oliver (1986).

coordinated social systems and because immediate kin provide a good deal of emotional and material support (Young and Willmott 1957; Litwak 1960a, 1960b; Adams 1968; Bell 1968; Allan 1979, 1985; Wellman and Wortley 1989). People in the Western world appear to be acquainted with an average of 35 adult kin; about 63% of those available for interaction (Adams 1968; Firth, Hubert and Forge 1969; Lüschen 1972). This number excludes household members but includes in-laws and spouses of consanguines. Most people also have at least one parent (or adult child) and one sibling (Rosenthal 1987). In all, kin make up about 4% of all ties actually present in a person's total network.

The stronger the relationship used to define a community, the higher the proportion of members who are kin. Hence kin are substantially represented in most active networks, comprising at least 30% of the active ties. Thus a much higher percentage of available kin than nonkin are actively involved in network relations. However, there is substantial variation in kinship involvement by network: A significant minority of North Americans have active networks almost totally devoid of kin (Reiss and Oliveri 1983; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988).

Yet in modern society, close kin ties are almost always ties with *immediate kin* (parents, adult children, siblings, including in-laws). Calculated the other way, the majority of immediate kin have strong ties in these networks; many are intimates. By contrast, only a small minority of available *extended kin* (aunts, cousins, grandparents, etc.) are active network members. Most extended kin have even weaker ties, but even the most latent ones often come alive to help a newcomer move into the neighbourhood or city (Tilly and Brown 1967; Grieco 1987).

The interconnections of kinship both constrain and promote interactions. The constraints come from the limited number of kin available to be network members. Yet normative feelings of obligations encourage people to interact with kin, especially with immediate kin (Farber 1981). At the same time, kinship connectivity fosters contact -- and even frequent contact -- with many persons whom they otherwise would not meet (Heiskanen 1969; McLanahan, Wedemeyer and Adelberg 1981; Johnson 1982; Gillespie, Krannich and Leffler 1985). For example, the first Toronto study found that while 59% of all possible intimate links between kin actually exist, only 19% of all possible links

between friends actually exist (Wellman, et al. 1991). Kin predominate in high-density networks while friends predominate in low-density networks (see also Shulman 1972; Kazak and Wilcox 1984; Oliver 1984; Wellman and Wortley 1989). It is probably for this reason that a Florida study found that news typically travelled in 4.86 days between kin but took an average of 18.51 days to travel between friends (Shelley, Bernard and Killworth 1990).

Kinship ties are especially able to endure over long distances. The norms and structures that link kin -- especially immediate kin -- help them to be active and intimate network members even at a distance (Webber 1964; Litwak and Szelenyi 1969; Wellman and Leighton 1979; Wellman and Tindall, 1993). Most active and intimate kinship ties extend beyond the neighbourhood but remain in the same metropolitan area.⁹ For example, about one-half of the active kin of the residents of the San Francisco Bay area live more than one hour's drive away while less than one-quarter of their active friends live that far apart (Fischer 1982). Similarly 50% of Torontonians' immediate kin and 56% of extended kin live more than 50 kilometers away compared with only 32% of friends living so far apart. Thus the collective bonds of kinship are so strong that kin are more apt than friends to remain intimate when they do not live in the same metropolitan area.

The same normative and structural factors which help most ties with immediate kin to be active despite distance fosters frequent contact among kin. Thus contact with immediate kin diminishes less with increasing distance than does contact with extended kin (Adams 1968; Klatzky 1971; Pitrou 1977; Fischer 1982; Leigh 1982; Gaunt 1988; Wellman and Wortley 1989). An active kinship tie is apt to be in more frequent contact than an active friendship tie. For example, Americans have "recently" contacted 36% of their active kin but only 26% of their active friends (Tsai and Sigelman 1982; see also Shulman's Toronto data, 1972).

Contact patterns are different for immediate and extended kin. The second Toronto study reported that there is in-person contact at least once per week with 24%

⁹ Adams (1968); Firth, Hubert and Forge (1969); Klatzky (1971); Ball, et al. (1976); Fischer (1982); Johnson (1982); Oliver (1986).

of active friends and 26% of active immediate kin but with only 4% of active extended kin. Intimate immediate kin also are more apt to have more weekly in-person contact: 37% compared with 20% for intimate extended kin and 26% for intimate friends (Wellman 1990).

THE NETWORK STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL COMMUNITIES: If the sum of a set of interpersonal relationships are to be more than their parts, then community must be more than a disconnected set of ties. Interconnections among network members can help organize sociable groups, speed the flow of information, and coordinate (or constrain) the flow of socially supportive resources to network members in need. Thus the structure of personal community networks are worth taking into account.

The most commonly-used measure of the structure of personal community networks is social density: the ratio of the number of ties actually present in a network to the number that theoretically could be present (Bott 1957; Burt 1980; Knoke and Kuklinski 1982). The measured social density of a network depends on whether the operational definition also includes all the direct ties between the focal person (usually the respondent) and the network members with whom the focal person is, by definition, connected. As analysts are usually concerned about social density as an indicator of the capacity of the network to mobilize network members to support (or control) the focal person, ties between the focal person and network members are usually omitted from calculations because they are present by definition and therefore analytically meaningless (see Figure 1).

When ties to the focal person are omitted, the density of active and intimate networks ranges between 0.3 and 0.5. This means that only about one-third to one-half of the possible direct links between active or intimate network members actually exist.¹⁰

¹⁰*Confidants*: 0.41 (calculated from Laumann 1973, Table 6.1). *Intimates*: 0.33 (Wellman 1979) and 0.44 (Fischer 1982); *active* network members 0.33 (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988). Those studies that report higher densities appear to include in their calculations the always-present ties between respondents and network members (Shulman 1972; Kazak and Wilcox 1984), or to include household members as network members (Oliver 1984 analyzing Blacks in Los Angeles; Marsden 1987 analyzing national U.S. data).

For example, in a situation where there are five intimates and four ties between these intimates, network density equals .40 if the ties to the focal person are not taken into account but rises to .67 if they are taken into account.

It is clear that many active or intimate network members of an Ego do not have active or intimate ties with each other. They may be connected but at lower levels of intensity. For example, while most of a person's intimates are not intimate with each other, many have weaker ties with one another. However, The density of interconnections among all of a person's actual ties is much lower than the density of interconnection among intimate and active ties because of the different sources of these mostly weak relationships. For example, one study found a mean density of 0.05 for the neighbourhood acquaintance networks of non-Slavs (but 0.28 for the Slavic enclave) in Kansas City (Greenbaum 1982).

Within networks, densely-knit clusters of active or intimate ties are generally clusters of kinfolk, or less commonly, neighbours. Friends are rarely connected with one another in more than dyads or triads (Wellman, et al. 1991). Kin form both a distinct social network and a part of a broader personal community network. The two networks overlap substantially, but they are not identical. To the extent that kinship is a system in its own right, then many latent members of community networks will be significant members of kinship networks.

The nature of this kinship system affects the structure and operations of personal community networks. Because kinship is an inherently-connected system, then the kinfolk who are active or intimate members of personal community networks are usually linked with each other (Firth, Hubert and Forge 1969; Johnson and Bond 1974). At least one *kinkeeping* person – usually a mother or daughter – converts normative obligation into high centrality by taking upon herself the task of maintaining ties among kin (Walker 1986; Bahr 1976; Rosenthal 1985; Wellman 1985, 1992a). The result of this kinkeeping is that most of the Torontonians we studied usually meet in groups while most friends and neighbours meet as couples or dyadic, two-person, ties (Wellman 1990).

PRIVATE COMMUNITIES: When people think about communities, they often think about its public expression, be it poor North Americans gathered on streetcorners, Englishmen chatting in pubs or French men and women debating in cafes. Yet contemporary North American cities foster private communities. Housing stands detached from its neighbours, discouraging walking to facilities with its casual encounters with neighbours. Public spaces have become residual places to pass through, to shop in, or to loiter in isolation (Sennet 1977; Whyte 1980; Popenoe 1985). As a result the community relations of North Americans are often selective, private encounters with residentially dispersed network members.

The separation of homes from public community has helped bring husbands and wives together in married-couple households, although divorce has fostered a lower proportion of such households. Domestic pursuits dominate as people are in no mood to go out after they wearily commute from work. Husbands and wives spend nights and weekends together with each other instead of men going off to the pub and women going off to their immediate family (Wellman 1985; Popenoe 1985, 1988). Canadian men watched a daily average of 3.2 hours of television while Canadian women watched 3.8 (Young 1990). People rarely overcome their isolation by getting together in public places or in large groups. Rather, they visit each other's homes and summer cottages and they chat on the telephone (Wellman 1992a; Wellman and Tindall 1993). Their cars leave garages as sealed units, opened only on reaching the other's home. Their telephones engage in private indoor duets. As Marshall McLuhan observed, Canadians go out to be private -- in streets where no one greets each other -- but stay in to be public -- to meet their friends and relatives (1973, p. 16).

Thus there are important differences between the personal communities of contemporary North Americans and the more traditional communities documented in England one generation ago (e.g., Bott 1971; Young and Willmott 1957). The picture painted in England of a local, kin-dominated society seems like the nostalgic last stand of working-class English urban households on the brink of breaking away through social and residential mobility. By contrast, North American network members are more

residentially dispersed and there is not much community solidarity. Friends loom larger in the networks; kin and neighbours are important but not dominant.

North Americans deal with their networks differently than did the English of an earlier generation. Bott's English study (1971) reported that husbands and wives interacted separately with kin and neighbours (of the same sex). By contrast, North Americans interact more jointly in shared networks. They are *networkers*, working from the joint household out to obtain companionship and support (Wellman and Wellman 1992). North Americans manoeuvre through their networks to interact more with compatible and useful friends and relatives. For example, one U.S. study found that people's rank order of preference for relationships are spouses, parents, adult children, siblings and, lastly, extended kin (Hoyt and Babchuk 1983).

Consequently, community members usually deal with each other in private visits to each other's homes rather than using public facilities (such as pubs, cafes) for communal interaction. It is the women who take the lead in arranging get-togethers and social support from community members for their whole families. The men who in past centuries had tended to interact with each other in permeable, public male gathering places, now do this only to a minor extent. The second Toronto study strongly suggests that they now largely stay home, dealing with network members through visits and telephone calls (Wellman 1992a).

SUMMARY: Research has shown that communities are more apt to have mixed compositions and structures than to be purely local villages or dispersed networks. Yet many personal communities often have a core cluster of kin whose density of interconnections is efficiently structured for communicating needs and coordinating the provision of support. Such relationships provides a haven from the demands of the outside world and interpersonal bandages for healing domestic sores.

Yet, North American networks are diversified. Complementing the involuted kinship group are strong and weak ties with friends and neighbours. Friends as well as kin help with daily hassles, neighbours mind each other's children, friends and sisters

provide emotional support (and family care (e.g., Fischer 1982; Wellman 1988, 1990; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990). Friendship ties, especially, often stretch out to connect people and households to the diverse resources of other groups.¹¹ Thus kin, friends and neighbours are integral and supportive members of personal community networks.

SPECIAL SUB-POPULATIONS

The above summary of the state-of-knowledge has been written in terms of that mythical Canadian species, "people-in-general". Yet, although there is obviously variation within that species, CMHC is fortunate in that special measures do not have to be taken to study sub-populations of particular importance to CMHC. Based on CMHC's list of such sub-populations, we briefly review the situation. Because most studies of these sub-populations have been case-studies of their special situations rather than comparisons of their communities and social support to the general population, we have produced special tabulations for the purposes of this report from the data originally analyzed in the first Toronto study (Table 1; see also Wellman 1979).¹²

LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS: Even poorer persons, despite their less access to cars and planes, have many long-distance ties. For example, about half of the intimates of Black Los Angelesños live outside of their neighbourhoods and over 10% live outside of the metropolitan area (Oliver 1986). As Litwak and Szelenyi (1969) showed a generation ago, Americans -- with easy access to cars, planes and phones -- more easily obtained support from long-distance ties than did Hungarians who relied principally on public transit (and rarely had private cars or phones). Indeed, a large California study

¹¹ The complementary nature of an integrative core (kin) cluster and adaptive, ramifying friendship relationships fits well with the theoretical contention of Robert Merton (1955) and Talcott Parsons (1966) that both integration and adaptation are necessary for social survival.

¹²We regret that we are not aware of germane research with respect to the following subpopulations of interest to CMHC: victims of violence, persons with disabilities, and natives. We further regret that the first Toronto study does not contain useful data about them or about minority ethnic groups.

TABLE 1: COMMUNITY NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED SUB-GROUPS

Source: First Toronto Study

	All Respon- dents	Low SES ^a	Families ^b	Single Parents ^c	Unattached ^d	Students	Mental Health Clients ^e	Senior Citizens
Percentage of Sample Sub-Group Size	100 845	12.8 105	30.4 254	1.2 10	9.5 78	3.4 29	3.5 29	17.4 139
Number of Intimates per Network	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5
PERCENTAGE OF INTIMATES PER NETWORK WHO ARE:								
Kin	49.7	47.8	54.3	32.3	40.0	40.1	33.9	48.1
Immediate Kin (parents/siblings/children)	30.3	30.7	34.6	26.7	28.0	15.9	21.3	30.2
Other (extended) Kin	19.3	17.1	19.7	5.7	12.0	24.2	12.6	17.9
Friends	38.3	41.0	34.3	52.7	45.6	49.5	53.6	38.3
Frequency of Face to Face Contact (days/yr)	72.7	63.8	72.4	82.7	88.6	98.6	58.6	75.8
Frequency of Phone Contact (days/yr)	79.4	75.0	73.3	101.6	96.5	80.8	75.3	86.3
PERCENTAGE OF INTIMATE NETWORK MEMBERS WHO:								
Visit Socially	75.5	73.2	73.4	82.7	76.7	76.6	74.1	77.8
Provide Everyday Support	23.5	22.9	24.3	29.8	25.1	29.0	18.9	24.1
Provide Emergency Support	32.1	30.7	32.6	33.7	30.1	35.9	22.8	29.7
Percentage of Intimates in Neighbourhood	13.3	11.2	13.3	15.8	21.2	14.3	17.0	16.4
Neighbouring Scale (low=0, high=4)	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.3

^a Unskilled and Semi-Skilled Heads of Household

^b At Least Two Adults (18 years old and over) and at Least One Child (17 years old and under)

^c Only One Adult (18 years old and over) and at Least One Child (17 years old and under)

^d Living Alone

^e Visiting a Mental Health Clinic or Doctor at Least Once in Past Year

found that low-income people had fewer network members living locally. This is because the low-income Californians had fewer friends: for example those living in metropolitan San Francisco had 7 non-kin ties as compared with 11 for high-income residents (Fischer 1982). By contrast, the Torontonians of low-socioeconomic status that we studied have somewhat more intimates than the rest of the population and similar percentages of kin and friends (see Table 1).

The unskilled and semi-skilled households in the first Toronto study have a slightly lower than usual percentage of intimates who live in the same neighbourhood (Table 1). But what of findings of one or two generations ago that found much solidary community among poor people in North America (e.g., Gans 1962; Stack 1974; Whyte 1943)? To some extent, these findings represented the transitory experiences of recently-immigrated groups housed in crowded inner-cities, such as the Italian-Americans studied by Whyte (1943) and Gans (1962). To some extent this was a function of the 1960s glorification of urban black ways of life that accompanied the civil-rights movement (e.g., Stack 1974; Liebow 1967; Clairmont and Magill 1974) and the similar glorification of inner-city life associated with fights against massive urban renewal (e.g., Gans 1962; Jacobs 1961; Lorimer 1971; Fellman 1973).

In hindsight, such studies often examined communities brought together under external threat or public programs. Moreover, while the studies certainly documented abundant community ties, their focus on local solidarity often ignored ties stretching beyond the neighbourhood and often skips over those not locally-connected with each other. For example, Boston's West End contained many non-Italians who never belonged to the same "urban village" even though they lived there (Gans 1962).

We believe that Liebow's (1967) and Oliver's (1986, 1988) descriptions of residentially-dispersed and sparsely-knit community ties is a more accurate guide to contemporary Canadian reality for low socioeconomic households, inside and out of social housing. Almost all of these households have telephones, the great majority have access to automobiles, and many of the car-less remainder have reasonable access to public transportation. Moreover, the privatizing tendencies noted above certainly will have their expression in social housing, with its abundance of televisions, VCRs and

private automobiles. Yet the work-stresses and lack of financial resources of low-income Canadians may well serve to cut down on the number of their friends, the frequency of their contact, and the duration of their relationships. For example, the first Toronto study shows that low-SES people see each of their intimates an average of 10 days less often per year (Table 1).

MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS: As noted above, members of minority ethnic groups tend to form quite local networks when they arrive, especially if they do not speak the prevalent language of the region. Chain migration means that minority group members tend to settle in the same area and work in the same establishments, as earlier arrivals inform newcomers about housing and jobs (Tilly and Brown 1967). Studies in Montreal and Toronto show that they are quite dependent on local goods and services, supplied to them in their own language and cultural context (Breton 1964; Anderson 1974). Their ties with kin and friends tend to be local. Nevertheless, as minority-group members learn the local language and customs, they – and especially their children – start to develop ties to the wider society. Moreover, many move to other areas. Hence longer-distance relationships develop and within decades, community is no longer confined to the neighbourhood (Fried 1973).

FAMILIES: As most of the studies reviewed above were done with samples predominantly composed of families, the findings certainly apply to them. Two items should be pointed out:

- Husband-wife households tend to have a higher number and proportion of active network members who are kinfolk as marriage almost always brings both two sets of kin to the network (Wellman, et al. 1991);
- The second Toronto study showed that in households with married couples, the employment status of the wife significantly affects the extent of the household's involvement with network members, and especially with friends. When women work, they have less time to keep in touch with network members, and as wives generally do the network-keeping for their families, this results in somewhat

smaller, less active and less supportive networks. Under such circumstances, it is especially friendships that suffer, as kin are more durably linked in a densely-knit system and there is usually one relative who puts in the effort to keep the system going (Wellman 1985).

SINGLE-PARENTS: In the reverse of what was noted for families, single parents tend to have networks with smaller numbers and lower percentages of kin (Table 1), in part because there are no in-laws. Even in divorced situations, it is rare for there to be continuing meaningful contact with in-laws. Furthermore, many single parents work and find it difficult to maintain many separate relationships. Thus single-parent households are at special risk of having small community networks. For example, their intimate networks in the first Toronto study are 10% smaller than the general population's (Table 1). Yet their needs are such that they have a higher rate of face-to-face and telephone contact with their few intimates (Table 1).

UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS: Both the first and the second Toronto studies show that unattached individuals have small networks, predominantly composed of friends and neighbours. Most of their kinship ties had been severed or were weak (Table 1; Wellman 1985). On the other hand, the few intimates were seen and phoned especially frequently (Table 1).

STUDENTS: Studies of university students have shown a high degree of involvement with a small number of intimate, fellow-student, friends. This is often a period of falling in love, a phase that often draws the couple inward (Berscheid and Walster 1978; Berscheid, Snyder and Omoto 1989). Data from the first Toronto study fits this picture of a smaller number of intimates who are predominantly friends in frequent contact (Table 1). They have an unusually low proportion of intimate ties with immediate kin (parents, siblings).

YOUTH AT RISK: A former belief that youth at risk had few community ties has been disproved. Such youth have abundant ties with peers. The issue is not the lack of community but the type of community as analysts argue that it is "differential association" with other youth at risk that fosters deviant culture (Wellman, Mosher and Wortley 1988; Matsueda 1988, 1992; Orcutt 1987; Warr 1993).

MENTAL HEALTH PATIENTS: One New York City study of schizophrenic ex-mental patients found that they were frequently transients in single-room-occupancy units. They had small networks -- about half of the number of active ties as the normal control group -- and thinner, less multistranded, relationships. Those with larger networks were less likely to be rehospitalized (Sokolovsky and Cohen 1978; Sokolovsky, Cohen, Berger and Geiger 1978).

Toronto research suggests that psychotics tend to have smaller social networks because of the stress their condition imposes on friends and relatives and because they have less social skills (such as reciprocity) that are necessary to maintain such relationships (Gottlieb and Coppard 1987). Our first Toronto study only analyzed people who had visited a mental health physician or clinic in the previous year, without the study inquiring into the nature or severity of their mental distress. These respondents have especially low proportions of kin in their networks and hence, a high proportion of friends (Table 1). Although they have about as many intimates as does the general population, they tend to see them less frequently.

SENIOR CITIZENS: At one time, analysts feared that senior citizens would "disengage" from their roles as they aged. However, analysts have found that seniors continue to maintain their roles and relationships, with the exception of reducing with work colleagues after retirement. In other words, relations with friends, neighbours and kinfolk endure and with about the same density of interconnection. Hence seniors, aged 65+, in the first Toronto study have only 10% fewer intimates than the general sample (Table 1; see also Wellman and Hall 1986). There does seem to be an intensification of relationships with daughters (if available) or sons, as infirmity develops and widowhood

sets in. Nevertheless, seniors prefer to maintain sociable companionship with their senior friends (Connidis 1989).

Perhaps it is the combination of more leisure time and greater intensification of contact with adult children which is responsible for the first Toronto study finding that retired people are in phone or face-to-face contact with 74% of their intimates at least weekly, while other respondents have such frequent contact with a somewhat lesser percentage of their intimates, 67% (Wellman and Hall 1986). In particular, telephone contact becomes more frequent, as frailty impedes mobility and retirement moves intimates to more distant locations (Table 1).

MEANINGFUL INDICATORS

From this review we can draw the following implications for developing indicators:

- Only the most obsessive researcher would seek to study all of a person's community ties.
- It is feasible instead to collect information on a person's approximately fifteen active ties, five intimates, or three confidants (supplemented, as will be discussed below, by other information about neighbours).
- Most ties extended outside of the neighbourhood. Hence a strategy focusing on a person's social relationships should not be limited to neighbouring (or kinship) ties.
- Relationships vary substantially in how strong they are and how frequently they are in contact. Face-to-face and telephone contact are quite different things.
- The structure of a personal community network, especially the density of interconnections, can affect the ways in which that network brings social support and social attachment to its members.
- Communities are largely private affairs with community members dealt with by interaction and not because they wandered by a semi-public, permeable meeting space.

- Women take the lead in arranging interactions with community members. In husband-wife households, the men usually act jointly with the women.

COLLECTING INFORMATION ABOUT PERSONAL COMMUNITIES: The appropriate information is collected by giving stimulus questions to respondents which elicit responses about specific members of their networks. Because of cost, only Shulman (1972, 1975, 1976) has interviewed network members other than the respondents/Egos. (He used a modification of the Toronto 1 instrument.) Although there are some obvious limitations to asking respondents about their relationships, these are no more severe than those that pertain to any respondent-reported data. The instruments whose characteristics are discussed below (in chronological order) are provided in the Appendix. All discussed in this section impose no prior assumptions that personal community members lived in the same neighbourhood or are kinfolk. All, except the northern California study, also do not assume a prior assumption that network members provide specific forms of social support, other than broad social closeness. All share the inherent survey-based limitation of missing the nuanced, processual information that in-depth interviewing, ethnographic fieldwork and case studies can provide.

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: This instrument, principally developed by Barry Wellman and Donald Coates (Wellman 1993), was developed for the first East York Study. This was a closed-ended questionnaire administered in 1968 by a survey research company to 845 residents of the central Toronto Borough of East York, a working-class and middle-class area (Wellman 1979). In keeping with custom in those days, interviews were done in-person although there is no reason why the same approach could not be used in CATI (computer-assisted telephone interview) setups.

The network component took 10-15 minutes to administer. It asked a small set of stimulus questions to gather information about socially-close intimates. Detailed information was gathered about a maximum of 6 intimates, as pretests had shown that very few people had more. (The second Toronto study later confirmed this.) After a list of intimates was gathered (only first name and last initial to preserve confidentiality),

respondents were asked to describe these persons such as: their gender, role relationship (parent, friend, neighbour, etc.), frequency of face-to-face and telephone contact, residential distance, and the extent to which they visited and exchanged emergency and everyday support. At the end, respondents were asked which network members were linked with each other.

The advantages of this approach were its usability by relatively-untrained interviewers, focus on strong ties, gathering useful information about these relationships and overall network structure, and its allowing for the possibility that network members may not be supportive.

Its disadvantages were that only summary information was provided about social support and that information was provided only about the strong intimate ties. This can cause difficulty when analysts are interested in studying weaker relationships such as neighbouring.

SECOND TORONTO STUDY: The second study was designed by Barry Wellman to complement the first study. Like the first study, it asked respondents to identify their intimates (using the identical stimulus question) but it then went on to ask them to identify their active ties. Thus it gathered information about a mean of 12 relationships, or 17 relationships if ties to couples ("Bob and Carol") are treated as two relationships.

This study gathered data in 1978 from a subsample of 33 of the first study's respondents. It asked the respondents for a great deal of detailed information about each of their active network members. Open-ended interviews were tape-recorded, transcribed for textual analysis and coded for statistical analysis. A relatively brief check-list questionnaire asked respondents to report on 18 types of social support which they might get from -- or give to -- each network member. As the interviews took a long time -- typically 10 to 12 hours over 4 or 5 sessions -- this method is feasible only for small samples. However, the self-administered social support questionnaire took only 30 minutes to complete, despite the need to describe relationships with network members.

The advantages of this method are the nuanced detail the respondents provide about their network members. The social support questionnaire went beyond earlier efforts to study social support (see discussion below) which had considered it to be a single, global phenomenon that was probably inherent in all intimate ties. It, as well as the northern California study discussed just below, have been the only ones to gather information about active ties, and not just intimates.

One disadvantage of this study is the time it takes to collect and process these data for analysis. Moreover, trained interviewers and coders are needed. These cost factors limit the number of respondents interviewed. Hence results from such a study are highly suggestive but less reliable. In short, the study is intermediate in many respects between ethnographic fieldwork and large-scale surveying.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STUDY: This study, conducted in 1977 by Claude Fischer (1982), surveyed 1,050 residents of 50 areas in northern California ranging in urbanism from central San Francisco to agricultural areas. Like the first Toronto study, it was a closed-ended, in-person, random-sample survey, administered by a professional survey research firm.

This study differed from the first Toronto study in two key ways. First, like the second Toronto study, it moved beyond a focus on intimates to asking about a larger set of active ties. But it did this in a way unlike either Toronto study. Instead of asking first for a list of all intimate or active network members, the California study first asked respondents to list their network members who provided them with specified types of social support. These lists were combined to provide a summary list of network members, about whom further detail was garnered by the interviewers (Fischer 1982).

The advantages of this approach were its brevity (longer than the first Toronto study but much shorter than the second Toronto study), its usability on a large-scale by a survey research firm, and its focus on social support. However, the focus on social support has a cost: no information was gathered about network members who did not provide any of the specified kinds of social support.

U.S. GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: The U.S. General Social Survey has an enviable reputation among sociologists for its professional approach to questionnaire development. Although standard questions are repeated yearly, focused components are inserted into specific questionnaires. A group lead by Ronald Burt (Burt 1984) developed a brief network analysis component which was administered as part of the 1985 to a large national sample of about 3,000 by telephone interviewers.

The network component took less than 5 minutes when administered by routinely experienced (but specially-trained) telephone interviewers in a CATI setup. It only asked one question, about who a person has "discussed an important personal matter" (Burt 1984; Marsden 1987, 1988). Because inquiries about network members were limited to the three closest ties, information was only obtained about very close confidants. Moreover, because confidants could include household members (typically, spouses), in effect the GSS often found out about only the two closest community ties.¹³ Follow-up questions gathered some information about these relationships.

The key advantages of the GSS are its brevity, ease of asking by CATI, and hence its low cost. Moreover, the presence of the large, well-collected U.S. data base provides useful comparative data for future studies.

The disadvantages are its acquiring information about only a person's very closest ties (which may give a distorted picture of a network) and the scantiness of the information (including social support information) collected about network members. Moreover, no information was collected on the structure of the respondents' social networks.

CANADIAN GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Perhaps coincidentally, the Canadian General Social Survey, conducted by Statistics Canada, also asked questions in 1985 about social networks and social support (Statistics Canada 1987, Stone 1988). This was a large, random-sample, closed-end telephone survey of 8,070 Canadians, aged 15-64 and

¹³For better or worse, the other community network studies discussed here asked only about ties outside of the household.

face-to-face interviews with a random sample of 3,130 Canadians aged 65+ that obtained more information about needs and social support. By contrast to the detailed social network questions in the U.S. General Social Survey, the Canadian GSS only asked several broad summary questions about contact with kin and intimate friends. There is no indication that the designers of this survey were familiar with the social network or social support literature.

HANDLING NETWORK DATA: The key to handling social network data is to create three files, containing information about (a) characteristics of respondents; (b) characteristics of network members and their relationships with respondents; and, if collected, (c) links among network members. The three files can easily be processed and linked through the normal data handling routines of such programs as SAS and SPSS. Three other programs, all run on MS-DOS, give more detailed information about network structure: NEGOPY (available from William Richards, Dept. of Communication, Simon Fraser University); STRUCTURE (available from Ronald Burt, Dept. of Sociology, Columbia University); UCINet (the most widely used; available from Steven Borgatti, Dept. of Sociology, University of South Carolina).

SUMMARY: Proven techniques have been developed to gather and analyze network data. The four data sets described above have been widely analyzed and copied. A cost-efficient approach would use CATI, closed-ended questions about intimates (or at greater cost, active ties), with specific follow-up questions about network members' characteristics and the extent to which they provide about a dozen different types of social support (see the discussion of social support below).

SOCIAL SUPPORT

BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

Why should the CMHC be interested in "social support"? It has become clear that neither the market economy (e.g., wage earning and purchases) nor distributions by institutions (e.g. government grants, medicare, education, charitable gifts) will ever satisfy the material, emotional or social needs of households.¹⁴

Markets have several defects: They are inherently asocial. They do not bring the intrinsic satisfaction of communal companionship and reciprocal exchange. Many people, especially social housing residents, lack the financial resources to obtain through the market all that they could reasonably desire.

Institutional distributions, in theory, could serve the needs of those with few financial resources. Yet experience has shown that institutional bureaucracies, with the best will in the world, tend to be cumbersome. Reliance on such distributions tends to create alienating feelings of dependency on the recipient clients. Moreover, even the best-laid rules of fairness show that better-connected people will get unfair access to the resources that institutions distribute, be it choice dwelling units in Canada, food in Somalia, or goods in Russia.

Hence social support -- the goods, money, services, emotional aid and companionship that community network members often give each other -- has always been a vital part of human existence. It is not only that people cannot afford to purchase things or do not have access to institutional resources; people often prefer to obtain supportive resources from friends, neighbours and relatives. That is because such aid is often quickly available on demand, does not entail cash repayment (although reciprocal supportive exchanges may be expected), and can be flexibly tailored to the

¹⁴There are two additional ways of satisfying needs that are rare among contemporary Canadians:

- *self-provisioning* (e.g., growing one's own food, making one's household's clothing);
- *coercive appropriations* (e.g., theft, protection rackets).

See also Polanyi (1957), Wellman and Wortley (1990), Jacobs (1993).

needs of the recipients and the resources of the providers. Thus the conditions under which members of a community help each other has worried humanity ever since Cain first raised the matter (Genesis 4:9).

In the past two decades, many social scientists have shown that (a) communities continue to provide social support and (b) such support increases health and well-being. Most of this research has focused on the consequences of social support for health, probably because health-care research is the most lavishly funded field in the social sciences. In keeping with the health-care focus of this research, most research has concentrated on documenting the healthy *consequences* of social support. Scholars working both in Canada and the United States (and to a lesser extent in Western Europe) have shown that people with more social support deal with stressful problems better, have fewer illnesses, recover faster, and live longer (Berkman and Syme 1979; Lin, Dean and Ensel 1986; Lin and Ensel 1989; Pilisuk and Parks 1986; House, Landis and Umberson 1988; House, Umberson and Landis 1988; O'Reilly 1988; Gottlieb and Selby 1990). Moreover, Michalos has found that in rural Ontario (1982) that satisfaction with one's spouse and friends contributes more to general happiness than any other form of satisfaction.

Researchers have now started to pay attention to the importance of social support for household survival and social integration. They have been investigating the social *causes* and *correlates* of social support in order to understand the ways in which supportive environments and relationships can be fostered (Wellman 1979, 1990; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990; Wellman and Gulia 1993; Kadushin 1981; Pahl 1984; Fischer 1982; Michelson 1976). This latter set of research has shown that personal community ties with friends, relatives and neighbours provide social support that transcends narrow, tit-for-tat, reciprocity.

Supportive community relationships make up much of the social capital that people use to deal with daily life, seize opportunities and reduce uncertainties. They underpin the informal arrangements that are crucial for a household's survival, expansion and reproduction. Not only do supportive community ties directly help people to stay healthy, they play an important indirect role in promoting health by

helping people to deal with the needs, pressures, opportunities and contingencies emanating from their environment (e.g., obtaining food, getting a job, dealing with bureaucracies).

Yet the diversified, dispersed composition, sparsely-knit structure and private nature of contemporary personal community networks do not make it easy for Canadians to obtain social support from community members. Because there is little opportunity for casual contact, Canadians must work at maintaining socially supportive ties by inviting people over or telephoning them. Because there is little group solidarity, people must maintain many ties separately and reinforce them directly. Such efforts can be especially difficult for many residents of social housing who may not have access to a car (the disabled, low-income families, "trapped" mothers) or low-income families whose heavy workload may limit their ability to maintain actively a satisfactory number of community ties.

However, not all community network ties are supportive, and not all supportive ties provide the same kinds of social support. Social scientists had originally treated social support as a generalized resource available from network members to deal with routine problems, acute crises and chronic burdens. Yet socially supportive resources differ, and analysts have come to distinguish among the varieties of sociability, material aid, emotional aid and information that network members provide (Wellman 1981, 1988; Lin, Dean and Ensel, 1986; Pilisuk and Park, 1986; Hall and Wellman, 1985; Israel and Rounds, 1987; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990). Hence researchers have sought to identify the characteristics of communities that are important determinants of specific kinds of social support (Gottlieb 1981; Leavy 1982; Mitchell and Trickett 1980; Mueller 1980; Hall and Wellman 1985; Pilisuk and Parks 1986; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990; Wellman and Gulia 1993; Wellman and Potter 1993).

Supportive relations in comfortable First World milieus, such as is the case for most of Canada, differ substantially from those in other circumstances. The low importance of the economic and political aspects of social support differs from those networks in First, Second and Third World social systems which are less economically or politically secure. Most North Americans are not coping with either shortages in

consumer goods or with extensive bureaucratic regulation of their domestic affairs. They rely on market exchanges for almost all of their production and much of their consumption. Despite some variation, their institutional benefits such as schooling and medical care are abundantly available as citizenship rights. Hence they do not pay as much attention as do members of central-bureaucratic societies to having network ties with persons skilled in making and fixing things (such as home building) or with strong connections to strategic bureaucratic circles (cf. Sik 1986; Radoeva 1993; Walder 1986). Having no urgent cares about daily survival, North Americans can manage domestic resources with less apprehension than, for example, Latin Americans living on the margins (cf. Lomnitz 1977; Roberts 1978).

The community networks of North Americans are built around companionship, soothing domestic stresses, and rapid, reliable, flexible, low-cost domestic services. These are not trivial pursuits as few people want to place themselves at the mercy of markets and institutions to deal with such needs. Although analysts are just starting to calculate the costs and benefits of community network relations, these networks clearly contribute important and central resources that enable people to go about their daily lives, handle chronic stresses, and cope with acute crises.

These personal community networks centre primarily on the household, secondarily on the neighbourhood, and rarely have to do with earning a living. (Just as few personal community ties are with coworkers, few work ties extend outside of the job.) Many provide *havens*: a sense of belonging and being helped. Many provide *bandages*: routine emotional aid and small services that help people to cope with the stresses and strains of their situations. A sizable minority provides *safety nets* that lessen the impact of acute crises and chronic difficulties. Several provide *social capital* to change situations -- houses, jobs, spouses -- or to change the world through interest group activity. Thus support from these personal community networks is important to the routine operations of households, crucial to the management of crises, and instrumental in helping people to change their situations.

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE

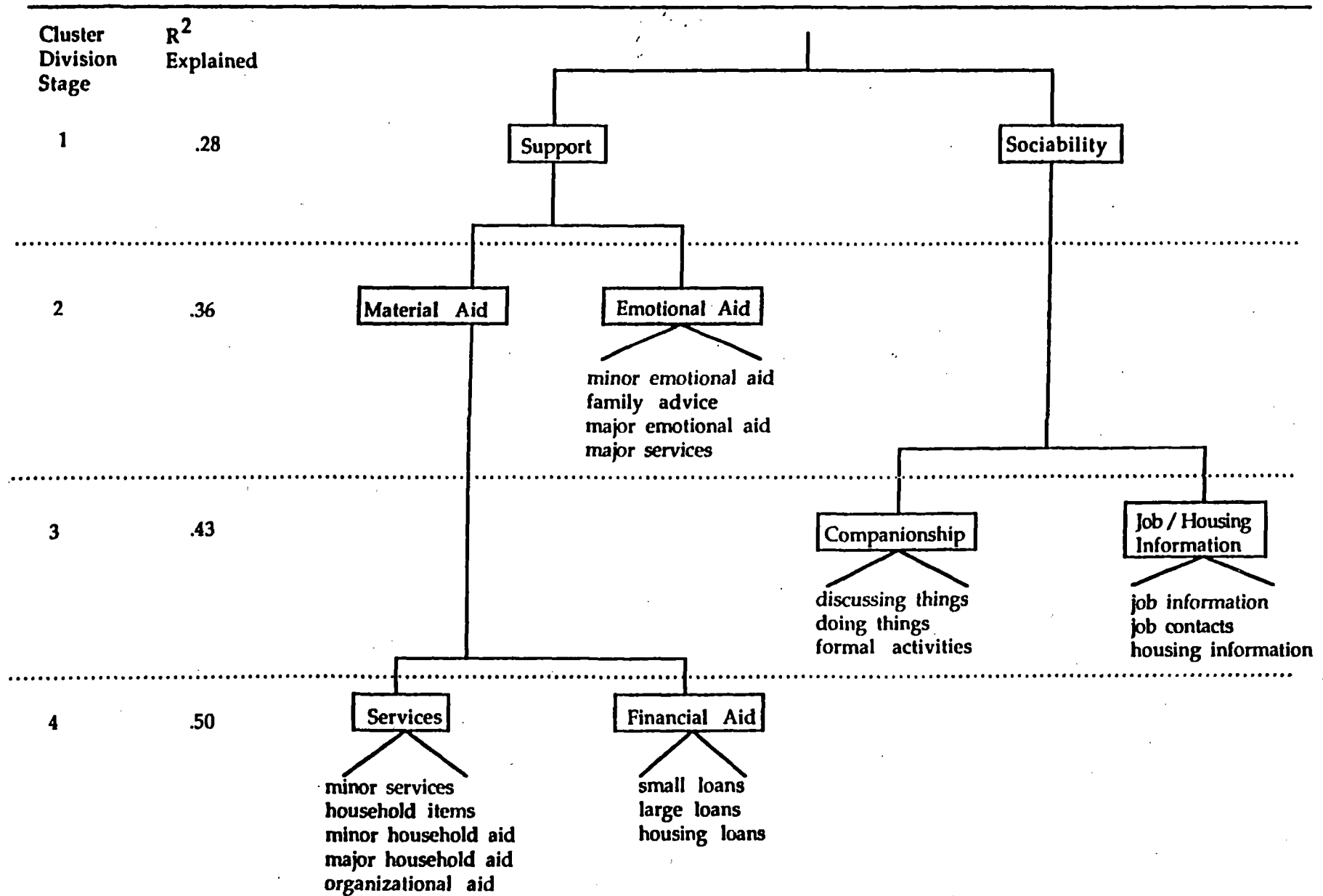
Most studies of social support have looked only at strong, intimate ties, trying to discriminate among degrees of intimacy *within* a person's half-dozen or so most intimate ties (see the reviews in Marsden and Campbell 1984; Hobfoll and Stokes 1988; Reis and Shaver 1988). For example, the first Toronto study (1979) and the U.S. General Social Survey used large-sample data to show that among intimates, stronger, more intimate ties provided more support than somewhat less intimate ones. There has been comparative little work assessing the supportiveness of intimate ties with the other 1,500 or so ties in a person's network.

North Americans now shop for support at specialized interpersonal boutiques rather than at communal general stores. The segmentation and moderate density of these networks hinders the rapid communication of needs and mobilization of activity. Although people get a wide variety of support from somewhere in their socially-diverse networks, they usually get different types of support from different network members. Thus Figure 2 summarizes the findings of the second Toronto study that different network members tend to provide companionship, emotional aid, services and financial aid. Figure 3 shows that different types of ties -- for example, immediate kin, extended kin and friends -- tend to provide these different kinds of social support.

A consequence of this differentiation in the nature and source of the support is that people must obtain various kinds of aid from different network members. They cannot rely on more than one or two network members to provide a wide range of support. They must search through their assortment of ties to find specific kinds of support. The division of supportive labor within these networks means that people must work to maintain an array of potentially supportive relationships. When they have problems, they must search through their networks for specialized assistance rather than being able to count on finding help throughout the network.

Yet such help has usually been there when sought, and it sometimes has been there when not sought. Table 2 shows the percentage to which the Torontonians in the second Toronto study get social support from their community ties and personal community networks. The data show that in the most broad sense, almost all ties are

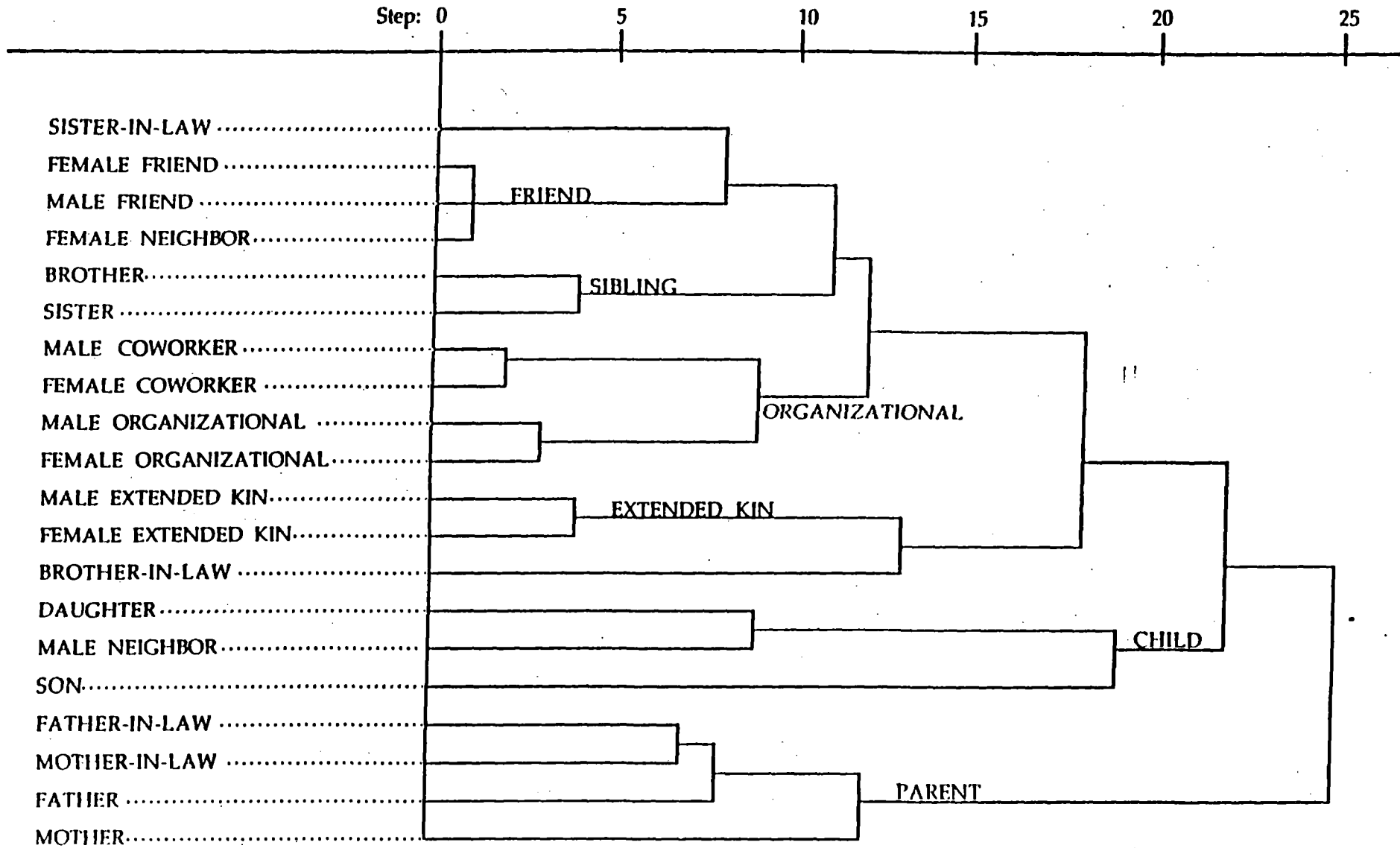
Figure 2: Cluster Structure of Support



Explanation of Figure 2: Cluster Structure of Support

This variable cluster analysis starts by naively assuming all network members provide all kinds of social support. Using data from the second Toronto study, it successively divides types of support on the basis of which kinds of support are actually provided by the same network members. Cluster division stage 1 shows that the most basic distinction is between network members who provide Sociability and those who provide Support. The next stage of the cluster analysis shows that within the overall Support dimension, there is some distinction between those network members who provide Material Aid (Services and Financial Aid) and those who provide Emotional Aid. Similarly, Sociability can be subdivided into Companionship and Job/Housing Information. The specific kinds of social support that were used in the cluster analysis are listed in small letters underneath the dimension with which they are associated (for example, "minor emotional aid" under Emotional Aid). The R^2 Explained column indicates how much information is available at each cluster division stage about the clustering of the specific kinds of support. Statistical criteria suggest that the cluster division be stopped after five stages of division.

FIGURE 3 CLUSTERING OF ROLE TYPES BY SOCIAL SUPPORT PROFILES



Explanation of Figure 3: Clustering of Role Types by Social Support Profiles

By contrast to Figure 2's clustering of variables, the procedure used for this Figure clusters types of roles (for example, "sister-in-law"). Using data from the second Toronto study, it identifies which types of roles provide similar kinds of social support. The earlier (lower) the step in the clustering, the more similar the roles. Thus, female friends, male friends and female neighbors provide the most similar kinds of social support. (For example, they may provide much companionship and small services but little financial aid.) Hence it is reasonable to think of "Friends" (a composite of the clustered role types) as a composite role type, consisting of "Sister-in-Law, Female Friend, Male Friend and Female Neighbor. The labels on the right side of the figure identify the six composite role types the cluster analysis identified. Thus those network members within the "Friend" composite tend to provide similar kinds of support that are markedly different than those provided by network members within the Parent role type. The clustering procedure also ultimately combines earlier combinations. For example, it shows that Friend and Sibling can be broadly treated as more similar to each other than they are to Parents, Children, Extended Kin and Organizational Ties.

Table 2

**Percentage of Ties and Networks Providing Specific
Strands of Support:**

Strands	Percent of All Ties Sending a Specific Strand:			Percent of Networks in which East Yorker Receives Strand From:	
	To EY'r Only	To & From EY'r	From EY'r Only	At Least 1 Tie	50% + of Ties
<u>Common Strands</u>					
Sociability	a	71	a	100	90
Doing Things Together	a	62	a	93	45
Discussing Things	a	53	a	90	48
Minor Emotional Aid	10	41	7	83	45
Family Advice	10	29	10	76	28
Major Emotional Aid	10	25	8	69	31
Minor Services	15	32	7	83	38
Minor Household Aid	13	26	9	90	31
Lending House Items	7	32	5	83	45
<u>Uncommon Strands</u>					
Formal Group Act:	a	19	a	48	7
Major Household Aid	6	9	4	55	3
Major Services	4	4	3	45	0
Small \$	8	8	5	62	10
Big \$ (non housing)	2	0	4	28	0
Housing \$	1	0	3	28	0
Organizational Aid	7	6	4	38	3
Job Opening Info	5	1	5	31	3
Job Contacts	3	1	4	28	0
Housing Search Aid	5	1	3	34	3

Sample Size

336 ties

29 networks

^a"Companionship" variables assumed symmetric, to and from East Yorkers and network members.

supportive: 95% provided at least one of the 18 specific kinds of support surveyed. The few totally non-supportive ties are to community members interacted with only because they are involuntarily juxtaposed in the same social context as neighbours, coworkers or kin. Similarly, 82% in another Ontario study report receiving at least a medium amount of social support (Ontario Ministry of Health 1992).¹⁵ The prevalence of some sort of supportive relationship in almost all ties (and all networks) serves to debunk even further the old scholars' and politicians' tale of the contemporary loss of community.

Nine specific kinds of support dominate the contents of these networks out of the eighteen studied. Each is present in at least one-third of the ties and three-quarters of the networks. Together, these nine comprise 82% of all the different supportive relationships that the Torontonians have with their network members. They are probably the kinds of resources which most Canadians can reasonably expect to get from many of their active community members.

Two common forms of support are *discussing things together* and *doing things together*. This is the stuff of almost all voluntary ties and some involuntary ties, such as intimate kinship and neighbouring. Such companionate ties provide people with a sense of belonging and being wanted.

Most ties in most personal communities provide some sort of *emotional aid*. This aid is usually minor, such as being a good listener during routine upsets or giving advice about family problems with spouses or children. A much smaller percentage of active community ties provide emotional aid for dealing with major problems such as breakdowns or chronically stressful situations.

Most active ties in most personal communities also provide some sort of *small services* as part of their relationship. These small services consist of providing "minor

¹⁵Unfortunately the report did not satisfactorily define degrees of social support, other than to note that it was made up of some combination of "the number of close friends and relatives, the amount of leisure time spent alone versus with others, satisfaction with social life, the availability of a confidant or helper, memberships in voluntary organizations" (Ontario Ministry of Health 1992). These are not good items to combine into a single measure (by whatever means) because they confound attitudinal, relational, organizational and time-budget phenomena.

services" (e.g., driving a person to the doctor, occasional child care), helping with small household jobs (e.g., repairs to the house or car) or lending/giving household items (e.g., cups of sugar, lawnmowers). Every Torontonians studied is involved in at least one relationship where one or both parties provide small services for the other.

Other supportive resources are less commonly available from active community network members, such as major provisions of emotional aid or services. Although a sizable minority of community members have lent small amounts to these Torontonians, only a small percentage have lent or given large sums of money, either to buy a home or for other purposes. They are commonly intergenerational transfers from parents (Wellman with Hiscott 1985; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988)

Only a minority have provided them with information about new housing or jobs. Such information, while not always considered to be "social support," may be the key to a person or household's change of social status. These data support Granovetter's (1973, 1982) argument that if such searches are to succeed, the searcher must use a large and diversified set of ties. Hence, even though social-close community ties are more likely to provide help on a per capita basis, the rarity of the information means that the much more numerous and socially heterogeneous weaker ties are more likely to provide useful information on a per network basis.

Where the commonly-available kinds of support call for mutually gratifying companionship or the provision of intangible emotional aid or non-onerous small services, the less commonly available kinds of support call for time and effort, the transfer of material wealth, or the provision of specialized information. These are resources which community members are less likely to possess or to transfer to others. But even such support is available, it may not be transferred. In some cases people may not need the aid – for example, they may not be looking for a new job. At times, the Torontonians did not even think to ask some network members for supportive aid because they did not consider getting such support to be a part of their narrowly-defined community tie. This can be the case when people see themselves as "only" sociable companions. In other cases, people prefer to purchase such resources on the open market or to acquire them from the institutional distributions of formal organizations.

This is because they do not want to incur the interpersonal obligations that receiving such aid might incur or they do not want to burden the other person. Thus a number of the Torontonians surveyed obtained their mortgage funds through market transactions with financial institutions rather than incurring a heavy relational indebtedness with network members (Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990).

There is patterning to the kinds of support that different community members provide. Certain kinds of support tend to be provided in the same relationship. The patterning appears to be clearly substantive -- e.g., the same network members provide varieties of emotional aid -- rather than, for example, major/minor -- the same network members do not provide major emotional aid and major services. Thus the second Toronto study cluster-analyzed and factor-analyzed the 18 kinds of social support about which it had inquired. Figure 2 shows the results of the cluster analysis. (The factor analysis is quite similar.) It shows that different relationships are apt to provide sociable companionship, emotional aid, job/housing information, services, and financial aid (Wellman with Hiscott 1985). Moreover, there is a coherent social pattern to the kinds of support that different types of network members provide. Figure 3 shows that there are clear differences in the kinds of support provided to the Torontonians by friends, siblings, organizational ties, extended ties, adult children and parents (Wellman and Wortley 1989). Different network members tended to provide each cluster of support and few network members provided support in more than two out of the five dimensions (Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990).

Among the different types of ties, tie strength is a strong predictor of the extent to which community ties will provide companionship, emotional aid and major services. For example, the second Toronto study found most strong ties (i.e., those that had at least two of the characteristics of intimacy, voluntariness and multiplexity) provided either small services or emotional aid, or both. This was true, regardless of whether the strong tie was with friends or immediate kin. Moreover, only strong friendship ties -- but not strong kinship ties -- were the most important sources of companionship. Similarly, Hirsch (1980) found multiplex friendships to be significantly associated with better social support (and mental health). In a study about a much different form of

supportive resource exchange, Shelley, Bernard and Killworth (1990) used a Florida sample to study flows of information: news between "close" persons took an average of 12 days to travel while news between persons "not close" took 43 days, and news between acquaintances took 47 days.

The other noteworthy relationship is kinship. Immediate kin -- parents, adult children and siblings -- have active relationships that stand out in their provision of emotional aid, services and financial aid. Immediate kin, although small in number, provide about one-third of the supportive relationships in the Torontonians' active community ties. Moreover, parents and children are the only community members who can be counted on to be supportive even when their relationship is not intimate (Wellman and Wortley 1989). They continue to follow the axiom of kinship amity, recognizing and acting on perceived obligations to support other immediate kin (Fortes 1969; Farber 1981; Farber and Smith 1985). They are supportive for emotional problems (especially crises). They provide services as mundane as food shopping, as acute as a large loan to buy a home, and as chronic as moving in to care for the sick. And as many other North American studies have shown, immediate kin are the primary caregivers for the elderly, with the mother-daughter bond being especially important (e.g. Coward 1988; Soldo, Wolf and Agree 1986; Somlai and Lewis 1988; Steuve 1982; Wenger 1992; Connidis 1989; Stone 1988).

Extended kin stand out too, but in much different ways. They tend to be the least supportive and least companionable of active community members. If kinship systems did not keep extended kin in contact, few would be active community members. At most, the Torontonians we studied expect amity from a favourite aunt (who they deem close enough to be a fictive immediate kin). Although people would like reciprocity from the small number of extended kin they have helped, they rarely receive it. Although they notice when they do not obtain support, they really do not expect it.

This report has focused upon the Toronto study because it is Canadian, most pertinent, we know it well, and it has been widely cited by others as exemplary. However, other studies have come up with roughly similar typologies. For example, the Northern California study (Fischer 1982, discussed above in the Social Networks section)

asked about eight kinds of support, grouped into three dimensions: Counselling (discuss personal matters seek advice); Companionship (social activities, discuss hobbies); Practical (care for home, discuss work, help around house, lend money).

Another approach was taken by Benjamin Gottlieb in Ontario (1978; Gottlieb and Selby 1990). Here a sample of sole-support mothers were asked to classify twenty-six "helping behaviours" into a social support typology. They developed four broad categories:

- Emotionally Sustaining Behaviours (12) which describe personal qualities or behaviours of the network members which promote emotionally supportive conditions for the person being helped.
- Problem Solving Behaviours (11) which describe ways in which network members supplement a person's own coping resources by providing new information or a new perspective on the situation or by personally intervening in the situation.
- Indirect Personal Influence (2) is where the network member does not intervene but the person in need is reassured that help would reliably be there if needed.
- Environmental Action (1) is social advocacy by network members on behalf of the person in need.

Manuel Barrera and associates have subsequently developed and organized this scheme (Barrera 1986; Barrera and Ainlay 1983; Barrera, Sandler and Ramsay 1981).

It is clear that community ties do more than simply help people to pass time and find social identities. Along with market purchases and institutional distributions (such as subsidized housing and Medicare), interpersonal support is a key way for people to gain needed resources. Supportive ties not only provide aid for dealing with routine problems, they send large and diverse quantities of resources to the rescue in times of crisis: from emotional support to large and small services to major transfers of wealth.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS: People of low socioeconomic status have historically placed special reliance on social support from community members. For one thing, low socioeconomic status places more stress on a person's physical, emotional and mental well-being. Yet a low level of financial resources hinders the ability of people with low SES to purchase resources on the market. And low-SES people have also had less access to institutional resources -- e.g., inferior public schools, medical care, etc. -- even in situations in which such resources are in theory equally open to all. Moreover, even when institutional distributions are targeted to low-income strata, it is the comparatively advantaged people within that strata who will gain better access to these resources.

Hence there is good reason to expect that people with low SES will depend heavily on social support (Lorimer 1971; Stack 1974; Liebow 1967). They can pay back supporters with relatively-egalitarian reciprocal exchanges of support rather than having to expend scarce resources purchasing aid on the open market or becoming dependent on institutions. Yet, as noted above, low-SES people tend to have smaller networks. This combination of small networks and high needs for social support means that the relationships in these networks have comparatively high demands placed upon them (Liebow 1967). People are also needing things from each other, and as low-SES people tend to have relationships with other low-SES people, their network members do not have many material resources to share (Fischer 1982; Lin and Dumin 1986). The result is that community ties are often under stress under high loads and may break down more frequently than do the ties of higher-SES people. The consequence, then, is that people either must do without, seek institutional aid, or form new replacement ties.

What are the implications of the stresses on the community ties of low-SES people for the support they actually receive? The evidence is ambiguous, but does not confirm beliefs that low-SES people actually get more support, whatever their needs. The California study found that people with low education and income received less companionship from network members but did not comment on whether they received more or less of other kinds of social support (Fischer 1982). The first Toronto study

found that unskilled and semi-skilled households receive everyday and emergency support from about the same percentage of their intimates as does the general population (Table 1). The 1990 Ontario Health Survey briefly reports internally contradictory results:

Ontarians with lower household incomes report lower levels of social support (26%) than those with incomes above \$50,000 (15%). However, more people with a primary education or less actually report high levels of social support (17%), when compared to people with a post-secondary education (Ontario Ministry of Health 1992: 12).

MINORITY ETHNIC GROUPS: Members of minority ethnic groups usually get most support from within their own ethnic group. Indeed, given their frequent lack of financial resources and their frequent difficulty with the region's language and culture, they often have difficulty purchasing resources and gaining access to institutional resources. In the interim, access to institutions is often mediated through patron-client relations with longer-established and better-connected members of their ethnic group who facilitate access to institutional resources in exchange for loyalty and prestige (Whyte 1943; Gans 1962; Anderson 1974). The cost of such within-group reliance is inbreeding: lack of access to relationships and resources from outside of the community.

FAMILIES: As was the case for community networks discussed above, most of the general research and findings on social support have been done with samples predominantly composed of families. It is clear that families with young children rely more heavily on neighbours and kin for goods and services (Fischer 1982; Wellman 1985). Such families tend to have the largest and most supportive networks (Wellman and Wellman 1992).

SINGLE-PARENTS: Single parents probably require more help than others, with the high needs of children and the absence of a spouse and in-laws to help (Hillock 1990). The evidence with respect to their receipt of social support is contradictory. The

northern California study briefly notes that they get somewhat less social support (Fischer 1982, but the first Toronto study finds that a comparatively high percentage of their intimates provide them with support for dealing with everyday matters. This compensates for their slightly smaller number of intimates (Table 1).

UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS: The smaller networks of unattached individuals means they get less support from intimates even though about the same percentage provide help in dealing with everyday matters and emergencies (Table 1).

YOUTH AT RISK: Youth at risk tend to get much social support from their peers -- other youth at risk who are members of their networks -- and little social support from others. Hence they tend to differentially associate with other youth at risk and not have supportive relations with others who might facilitate the reduction of their risk (Wellman, Mosher and Wortley 1988; Giordano, Cernkovich and Pugh 1986; Kandel and Davies 1991).

MENTAL HEALTH PATIENTS: One Ontario study reports that the needs of psychotic mental patients, coupled with their lack of social facility, severely reduces the number of supportive relationships they have (Gottlieb and Coppard 1987). This is corroborated by the first Toronto study, which shows that the intimates of mental health clients are the least likely to provide either everyday or emergency support of all the sub-populations we studied (Table 1).

SENIOR CITIZENS: As noted in the community section of this report, as long as they are healthy, the social lives of senior citizens largely continue after retirement with the notable exception of disengagement from workmates. Hence there is a general continuity in their supportive relationships. In the first Toronto study, this is reflected in the similarity between seniors and the general sample in the percentage of intimates who provide everyday and emergency support (Table 1). The Ontario Health Survey reports a greater percentage (about 20%) of those aged 55+ report getting a "high" level

of support as compared to the general population (13%; Ontario Ministry of Health 1992).

Nevertheless, some changes are apparent. First, there are increased intergenerational exchanges of money between parents and children. These tend to go in both directions. Parents with financial resources finance their children's home purchases; somewhat less frequently, adult children contribute to their parents' upkeep (Cheal 1988; Soldo, Wolf and Agree 1986; Wellman and Wortley 1989, 1990). Second, as parents become frailer, adult children become more relied on for support with the activities of daily living. In North America, two principles appear to operate (Connidis 1989; Stone 1988; Soldo, Wolf and Agree 1986; Matthews 1987):

- *Kinship*: Daughters are relied on more than sons, children more than other kin, other kin more than friends;
- *Proximity*: Much more so than in middle-age, seniors rely on the tangible help provided by network members who live within a walk or quick drive.

METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE

The evidence is clear that researchers must start with the personal community network and work to social support. Researchers cannot ask only about supportive ties because all community ties are not supportive. Many people have unsupportive ties in their communities and must take them into account in assessing their well-being and the likelihood of their getting support from community members. Hence it is crucial to know if they are not getting support from their relationships.

Researchers must ask about different types of support because (a) different network members provide specific kinds of support, and (b) different types of network members provide specific kinds of support (e.g., close friends – companionship, neighbours – small services, immediate kin – emotional aid). At a minimum, the extent to which community members provide these dimensions such be studied: Emotional Aid, Goods and Services, Companionship, Information. It would be much better if brief additional questioning gathered information about the extent (major/minor) and frequency of such support.

It should also be pointed out that the studies discussed here measure "subjective social support": that which respondents report that they receive. However, as Gottlieb (1985) has remarked, this may be very different from the "objective social support" that they actually receive. The distinction is not unusual; it is common to all survey research in which respondents are asked to report retrospectively about their behaviour. It is also easier to note the problem than to fix it: only detailed fieldwork or intensive case-studies could find objective support and these would feasibly be limited to the study of only a small number of households.

It is possible that the CMHC would also want to investigate the kinds of acute and chronic stresses to which people are subject. This would be most useful in comparing groups in different kinds of social housing, or in comparison with people not living in social housing. Such knowledge would have two uses: (a) to enumerate the kinds and prevalence of stresses, and (b) to help in interpreting the kinds of social support that people receive for their stressful situations.

There is a large body of research on measuring stress, recently reviewed by Blair Wheaton (forthcoming) who, conveniently is Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto. Wheaton urges analysts to distinguish between rapid-onset, acute stresses and long-term, chronic strains. The classic stress scale has been Holmes and Rahe's (1967) "life-events" scale but this has been criticized for being merely a count of possible life-events without taking into account their intensity or the extent to which they might have positive or negative effects. At the other hand of the spectrum, Kanner et al's "daily hassles" schedule focuses on minor everyday problems.

MEANINGFUL INDICATORS

THE SECOND TORONTO STUDY, discussed above in the Social Networks section, has an eighteen-item, self-administered inventory of social support provided by each network member. It might well be cut down to about a dozen items, covering the more prevalent forms of support and those of interest to researchers. The list takes about 10 minutes to complete for an average of a dozen active ties. Its acquiring of information about support given to -- and given by -- respondents provides useful information about

reciprocity and exchange. However, the high correlation between these items (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988) suggests that if time is limited, only support received by respondents be studied. One suggested addition is more detail on the frequency or duration of the support that is given.

THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STUDY, also discussed above (Fischer 1982), is based on social support items. Although we have some reservations about asking directly about social support without first asking about all relevant community ties, the items themselves are well-constructed.

TORONTO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT STUDY: Although this study is primarily concerned with why people move, the principal investigator, William Michelson (1977) developed laudably brief inventories of strong social network ties and some aspects of the support they provide. The schedule is designed for in-person interviewing and is discussed more fully in the Local Community Involvement section below.

THE SOCIAL NETWORK INVENTORY (Daugherty, Salloway and Nuzzarello 1988) has the virtue of being self-administered. It takes upwards of fifteen to complete, depending on the number of network members included. Rather than asking as in the Toronto study about the supportiveness of each relationship, it -- like the Northern California study -- asks questions on the order of "Who would you turn to?" It has a useful scheme for eliciting intensity of interaction.

THE HELPING BEHAVIOURS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME of twenty-six items (Gottlieb 1978) or its application by Barrera and Ainlay (1983) are other reasonable classification schemes. There are a number of similar schemes, including several reviewed in Gottlieb (1985), Pilisuk and Parks (1986) and House, Landis and Umberson (1988).

CANADIAN GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: As discussed in the Social Networks section, the social support component was a large, in-person survey with a special

component asking respondents, aged 65+, about the social support they had given and received (Statistics Canada 1987, Stone 1988). Because the focus was on the elderly, the items about support received were more heavily-based than other studies on gerontological inventories of the extent to which the elderly can accomplish Activities of Daily Life (there is a well-known instrument by that name). Information on support received was obtained by a series of closed-ended questions related to each of seven instrumental activities: yardwork, heavy and light housework, grocery shopping, meal preparation, managing money, and personal care involving dressing, feeding or taking medication. Respondents who reported giving or receiving help were asked if it been given to, or received by, their child, parent, other relative, friend or an organization.

Elderly people living with someone besides their spouse are the most likely to receive much social support. People living alone or with a spouse were less likely to need help than those living with others. Similar information was collected about the help that the respondents give to others outside of the households. Those elderly living with a spouse provided more types of support to others than those living with others.

ALBANY STUDY: This recent study gave a questionnaire to a random sample of 1200 persons, aged 40+, in the Albany NY metropolitan area. It is now being analyzed by a research team at the State University of New York - Albany that is led by John Logan and Glenna Spitze.

All of the above schemes could well be combined into a single questionnaire.

WHEATON SET OF STRESS INDICATORS is based on findings from several of his Canadian studies of stress and mental health (Wheaton 1983, 1991). The areas of stresses measured are: (1) recent life events (34 items), (2) chronic, ongoing stressors (51 items); (3) childhood and earlier adult traumas (17). Wheaton has found that the items are independent of mental health (and probably well-being) outcomes so that causes and consequences are not confounded. Similar schedules are now being administered by trained interviewers, in-person, as part of a study Wheaton is conducting in Ontario with R. Jay Turner on the effects of alcohol use.

LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

BACKGROUND CONCEPTS

Despite the evidence in this report showing that community is no longer confined to neighbourhoods, neighbourhoods and neighbouring remain important contributors to the social, mental, emotional and physical well-being of their inhabitants:

- An appreciable minority of strong personal community ties are ties with neighbours and with friends and relatives who (not accidentally) live in the same neighbourhood. Moreover, because of proximity, such neighbourhood ties loom larger as a high percentage of those strong ties that are frequently seen and dealt with.
- Other neighbouring ties, even though fairly weak, similarly comprise a large proportion of those people whom one greets, feels a sense of place with, and with whom one exchanges small favours. Hence a focus on the essentially private nature of personal communities (at least in North America; Wellman 1992a) must not neglect the importance of *public community* (Lofland 1973; 1989). Neighbourhoods are real ecological entities in which all inhabitants must rub shoulders. Sharing common spaces creates interdependence on neighbours and neighbourhoods which cannot be totally replaced by long-distance community ties, market purchases or institutional benevolence, such as the need to get along with people in public places such as common spaces (e.g., cleanliness, mutual child minding), adjoining units (e.g., noise) and back spaces (e.g., safety in garages and staircases).
- The very act of living in the same neighbourhood gives residents a set of common needs. Many institutions are local, in principle and in practice, and it is important to note the extent to which institutions are used and serve residents' needs. Hence, analysis should take into account the extent to which residents are empowered to act jointly and effectively to deal with common problems, such as maintenance, housing complex policy, and the availability of facilities for shopping, schools, health care, transportation, etc.

Each of these issues will be dealt with separately in the following sections as techniques for gathering indicators can differ substantially.

ACTIVE NEIGHBOURHOOD TIES WITH PERSONAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE: Although proximity is no longer a key to community, neighbouring is still relevant to well-being. Despite the prevalence of dispersed ties, most people have an important minority of active and intimate network members living nearby. It is noteworthy that typically 10-25% of active and intimate ties are locally based even though people can potentially maintain relationships throughout the metropolitan area, region or beyond. Our special analysis of the first Toronto study finds that neighbours comprise up 17% or less of the intimate networks of almost all of the sub-population of interest to the CMHC. The only exception is for persons living alone, where they comprise 21% of their intimates (see Table 1 above).

However, there are some neighbourhoods in which many kin live nearby, visit often, and rely on each other for support. As those kin who live nearby are usually immediate kin, they are often quite supportive.¹⁶ Such clusters of kin often occur among those who have poor linguistic or financial resources for dealing with bureaucratic institutions.¹⁷ But this is not necessarily the case for people of low socioeconomic status: note the low percentage of intimates living in the same neighbourhood among the predominantly British-Canadian low-SES sub-population analyzed in the first Toronto study (Table 1).

Most neighbouring ties are rather weak, neither intimate nor active. North Americans typically know approximately a dozen neighbours well enough to speak with (usually on the street), but they typically have only zero or one intimates who are neighbours, and one other who is an active, but not intimate, tie. The longer they live

¹⁶ Gans (1967); Adams (1968); Firth, Hubert and Forge (1969); Gordon (1977); Fischer (1982); Leigh (1982); Gullestad (1984); Willmott (1986, 1987); Wellman and Wortley (1989, 1990).

¹⁷ American Blacks (Oliver 1986); poor white Londoners (Young and Willmott 1957; Willmott 1986); Italian-Americans (Whyte 1943; Gans 1962; Fried 1973; Johnson 1982); Chinese Americans (Merry 1981); Italian-Canadians (Calzavara 1983), and Portuguese-Canadians (Anderson 1974).

in a neighbourhood, the more people they know (Keller 1968; Gates, Stevens and Wellman 1973; Hunter and Riger 1986). Whereas less than 20% of all active ties are with neighbours, the proximate availability of neighbours enables them to loom large in interactions. They are the network members who are most encountered: The second Toronto study found that neighbours comprise 40%-50% of those active network members spoken with at least three times per week (Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988).

Community analysts traditionally believe that the accessibility of neighbours makes them good sources of support. Their residential proximity fosters frequent contact, densely-knit connections, mutual awareness of problems, and easy delivery of aid (Ericksen and Yancey 1976). Indeed, researchers have been finding such supportive neighbouring ever since Whyte (1943) discovered Boston street corners. They have shown that neighbours often provide child minding and help with domestic chores. The supportiveness of neighbours is especially linked to the delivery of tangible goods and services -- from the proverbial cup of sugar to looking after a neighbour's child in the case of serious illness. The delivery of other forms of support -- companionship, emotional support, financial aid -- can often be provided over the telephone or through get-togethers, and neighbours are not especially relied on for such purposes.¹⁸

Neighbouring ties are often less voluntary than friendship ties. In many cases, neighbouring is like a job. Thus women who stay home and raise children often rely on similarly-occupied women neighbours for help with child-minding and support in stressful situations, both routine and emergency (Wellman 1985). Proximity makes active neighbours a principal source of routine companionship and aid for children, homes and spouses.¹⁹ Several less-mobile groups rely especially on local ties: children, the elderly,

¹⁸Gans (1962, 1967; Stack (1974); Gates, Stevens and Wellman (1973); Fischer (1979); Merry (1981); Luxton (1980); Wellman and Wortley (1990).

¹⁹Keller (1968); Gans (1962); Litwak and Szelenyi (1969); Gates, Stevens and Wellman (1973); Gans (1967); Wekerle (1976); Martineau (1977); Evans and Northwood (1979); Hunter and Riger (1986); Warren (1981); Ahlbrandt (1984); Gullestad (1984); Schuster (1985); Unger and Wandersman (1985); Willmott (1987); Campbell and Lee (1989); Wellman and Wortley (1990).

the ill and disabled, people staying home to raise children, immigrants not speaking the region's language.²⁰ Women, with their primary responsibility for homemaking, tend to be more involved than men with their neighbours.²¹ Willmott (1986) suggests that a pattern of high neighbouring is more apt to occur in neighbourhoods with a stable population, room for kin to settle nearby, and jobs available locally. It is especially likely to occur in neighbourhoods with many poor residents who speak a minority language or who are less-mobile manual workers.

An indirect function of many socially supportive ties is to provide a sense of identification, self-worth and of social belonging (Weiss 1974, 1987). Neighbours provide an important variant: a sense of belonging to a place. Moreover, American data suggests that those people with substantial neighbouring relations have a greater sense of security in their home and concomitantly, less fear of local crime.²² Paradoxically, in New York City, those who are most able to move -- high-status, educated folks -- say they are the most committed to their neighbourhood (Kadushin and Jones 1990). As Campbell and Lee (1989) point out, being socially integrated into a neighbourhood -- through marriage, child-rearing or home-owning -- fosters neighbouring just as it may foster ties with people outside of the neighbourhood.

Neighbours, often more socially diverse than intimate friends or kin, may also link people to other social circles (Warren 1981; Wireman 1984). Indeed, Greenbaum and Greenbaum (1985) have shown in a Kansas City study that relatively-weak neighbouring ties are an important source of access to other social circles; they are more important in ethnically heterogeneous neighbourhoods where the reassurance of physical presence overcomes social distance from other ethnicities.

²⁰Gans (1962); Warren (1981); Gullestad (1984); Litwak (1985); Taylor (1986); Campbell and Lee (1989).

²¹Young and Willmott 1957); Stack (1974); Fischer (1982); Gullestad (1984); Greenbaum and Greenbaum (1985); Wellman (1985).

²²Suttles (1968, 1972); Riger and Lavrakas (1981); Warren (1981); Unger and Wandersman (1982, 1983, 1985); Ahlbrandt (1984); Bulmer (1986); Silverman (1986); Kadushin and Jones (1990).

Moreover, strong neighbourhood ties continue to have social importance. Although only a minority of people have many strong ties in their neighbourhood, such neighbourhood relations remain highly important for some matters and for some subgroups. For example, women with small children, the elderly, and the disabled tend to have more of their social involvements within neighbourhoods (Pratt 1990, Wellman 1985, Yanagasaki 1987; Connidis 1989). Although such groups are a minority in the entire Canadian population, they constitute a substantial proportion of those served by social housing. Thus more than half of CMHC-supported social housing residents have lived in the same place for at least five years while one-quarter have lived there for at least 10 years.²³

METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE: As noted above, the social network module is one way to obtain information about contact with socially-close neighbours. If neighbours are intimate or active ties, then they will appear on the list of network members and be identified through questions eliciting role relationship or residential distance.

This is a good approach to discover the importance of local community in people's lives, and it should be used. It is also a useful way to discover what neighbours supply in the way of social support and companionship. Not only will information be gained about neighbouring but that information will be put in perspective.

MEANINGFUL INDICATORS: The same questions used to study social network and social support can well be used to study strong neighbouring ties. In addition, other studies have focused more specifically on neighbouring:

NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD STUDY: Telephone interviews of a random sample of 1,937 people, aged 18+, conducted in 1988 (Kadushin and Jones 1992). The study used the same "discussion" stimulus question as in the U.S. General Social Survey

²³CMHC evaluation of public housing programs, Program Evaluation Division, 1990.

to discover network members and then identified those who were local. Precoded answers facilitated CATI techniques.

NASHVILLE STUDY: Hour-long in-person interview and questionnaire conducted in 1988 with 690 adult residents of Nashville, TN, clustered in 81 partial face-blocks, each comprised of 10 housing units (5 adjacent units on either side of a residential street). The instruments are useful for learning about both strong and weak ties with neighbours. Respondents first listed all neighbours living in the nearest nine or ten houses whom they knew by name, then indicated which of these neighbours they had either chatted with for at least ten minutes or visited at home in the previous six months. These initial questions were then repeated for the broader neighbourhood. Respondents could name an unlimited number of neighbours: the mean was almost fifteen, with a range of zero to eighty. (Only three percent of the respondents did not know any neighbours.) Follow-up questions asked about characteristics of the neighbours and their relationships with the respondents, including the type of exchanges (socializing outside the neighbourhood, borrowing small items, etc.)

NEIGHBOURING RELATIONSHIPS

Despite the non-local nature of active communities, it is still appropriate and important to study the many weaker, but still important, ties that people have with their neighbours (Fischer 1975a; Keller 1968; Heberle 1960; Gates, Stevens and Wellman 1973). As noted before, neighbourhoods are still the locale of many frequent interactions. They continue to play a role in the provision of sociability and small services. Moreover, the character of ties with neighbours, however weak, can still significantly affect a household's quality of life and well-being. The bad neighbour who does not shovel her sidewalk is important, as is the good neighbour who always has time to look in on the elderly woman who lives next door.

Kadushin and Jones (1992) point out that a distinction should be made between the neighbourhood where people reside and the neighbourhood as a place where meaningful and supportive interpersonal relationships develop. People in unstable

neighbourhoods may be very suspicious of their neighbours and severely limit their local relations (Rainwater 1970; Liebow 1967). On the other hand, poverty often entails lack of mobility, and poorer people are often more heavily involved with their neighbours (Kadushin and Jones 1992; Oliver 1986, 1988; Liebow 1967; Cohen and Shinar 1985). Hence, as Kadushin and Jones note, when people are trapped in neighbourhoods, they may have a high percentage of their interpersonal contact there but still not feel attached to the area. Thus only 5% of the New Yorkers they interviewed said their neighbourly relationships were a prime reason for recommending the area to others as a good place to live.

By contrast, in East York (noted for its good neighbouring), the first Toronto study found that more than half of the respondents knew the names of at least six neighbours, had talked with at least four, had visited in the homes of at least of two, and had at least one neighbour upon whom they could call in an emergency. One-quarter of the respondents knew the names of at least eleven neighbours, had talked with at least eight, visited in the homes of at least three, and had at least one to call upon in emergencies. Thus for most East Yorkers, neighbouring was a set of multiple relationships with at least one sociable tie and one source of emergency support (Gates, Stevens and Wellman 1973).

Different kinds of people and living situations affected the extent of the East Yorkers' neighbouring. Women who had children living at home neighboured much more extensively as compared to the childless women or the men (whether or not children lived with them). Although those living in single-family homes neighboured more than those living in high-rises, the effect was due to the longer time home-dwellers had lived in one place as compared to apartment-dwellers (Gates, Stevens and Wellman 1973; Wellman and Whitaker 1974; see also Michelson 1976, 1977). Our special analysis for this report shows that students and, surprisingly, single parents have the lowest involvement in neighbouring, as measured by our Neighbouring Scale (see Table 1 above).

In the second Toronto study, a subset of the same respondents reported that a prime value of neighbouring was precisely that neighbours were only one of a number

of components of their personal communities. These neighbouring ties provided access to local people who are easily available to socialize with and to provide help with many of the mundane affairs that arise around the house. Yet neighbouring itself is usually a weak tie, with a limit to the claims that can be made on a neighbour. However, each neighbour also has ties – some of them quite strong – to a number of other networks. Consequently, neighbouring ties provide indirect access to resources available through "friends of friends".

The Nashville Study (Campbell and Lee 1991, 1992; Lee and Campbell 1991) found even more neighbouring than had the Toronto studies. (This is not so much to suggest that Torontonians are less neighbourly than Nashvillians, but that the Nashville study concentrated on discovering all ties with neighbours.) The typical respondent knew the names of fifteen neighbours and had talked or visited with about half. Three-quarters of these neighbours lived within ten houses of the respondents, ten percent lived further away but still on the same face-block, while only fourteen percent lived elsewhere in the same neighbourhood (Campbell and Lee 1991, 1992).

The Nashville study, consistent with the Toronto and Northern California studies (Wellman 1979; Wellman, Carrington and Hall 1988; Fischer 1982) found that few neighbouring ties were intimate: fourteen percent "very close" and eighteen "close". Most neighbouring ties are seen as "just friends" (forty-three percent) or "acquaintances" (twenty-five percent). Like the Toronto studies, people, but especially women, who were married and/or had children neighbored more (Campbell and Lee 1991, 1992). Children's activities and women's needs to run a household appear to be a key mechanism to bring parents in contact with their neighbours (see also Wellman 1985). Like the New York study (Kadushin and Jones 1992), respondents with higher social status were less involved with their neighbours.

METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE: Studies of well-being in housing complexes may justifiably have a focused interest in neighbourhood relationships. The layout of units can help or hinder neighbouring by the ways in which they bring neighbours into juxtaposition and foster common concerns and uncared-for public spaces (Festinger,

Schachter and Back 1950; Michelson 1976; Newman 1972; Jacobs 1961). This should be an important design criterion for future or renovated housing. As the Linkoping Model shows (Henning, Lieberg and Lindén 1991), the implementation of programs by facilities managers can foster increased neighbouring.

The scale of neighbouring also should be considered. Most sociable neighbouring is done on the face-block or the high-rise corridor (Campbell and Lee 1991, 1992; Wellman and Whitaker 1974). We wonder if programs to foster more dispersed sociable neighbouring would be viable. Yet when neighbours gather more formally to protect their interest (stop a near-by high-rise or expressway) or gain a new interest (improve local schools), then more widely-dispersed neighbouring arises in pursuit of this goal (Tilly 1973).

MEANINGFUL INDICATORS:

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Guttman Scale of the Extent of Neighbouring (see Gates, Stevens and Wellman 1973). The scale asks the number of neighbours whose names are known, talked with, visited with, and relied on for emergency support. This scale has the advantage of brevity (less than one minute) and self-administration. Because of it forms a Guttman scale (coefficient of reproducibility = 0.94), it is amenable to single-measure scalar analysis, and not all of the questions need be asked if interview time is a major constraint.

NASHVILLE STUDY: This study was described in the previous subsection, discussing strong, active ties with neighbours. However, because it asks about all neighbouring ties, it is especially well-suited for studying weaker ties with neighbours. It should be noted that in addition to the 690 respondents to the hour-long interview, 125 adults (who had refused the long interview) were interviewed in short, doorstep interviews that included key items from the full questionnaire and interview (Campbell and Lee 1991, 1992). Those completing short interviews named neighbours they knew and identified those with whom they had talked or visited but were not asked any other questions about their neighbourhood ties.

SOCIAL ATTACHMENTS, EMPOWERMENT AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE: Recent reports from both provincial and municipal governments call for stronger local communities.²⁴ Our conceptions of why strong local communities are important has both changed and evolved. As our discussion of social support and social networks reveals, people are not as dependent on their neighbours for friendship, companionship, and affective social supports. Individual neighbours may and do still play these roles but not as a function of their being members of a solidary body of neighbours. Nevertheless, even in New York City (the terror of all well-bred Canadians), 52% of the residents are "very likely" and 28% "likely" to recommend their neighbourhoods as a place to live (Kadushin and Jones 1992). Most people could not specify the reasons why they liked or disliked their neighbourhoods, but among those who could, the main reasons were aesthetics (25%) and crime or safety (22%).

Just as greater freedom has evolved in how people choose their community ties -- and from how far afield -- more of what affects local communities happens at a social and physical distance from them. Although the neighbourhood is no longer the primary arena for strong community ties, it is still the site where co-residents rub shoulders with each other and have to deal with mutual problems such as noise and safety. Hence all residents have interests in planning and management practices for their neighbourhoods, while those who use neighbourhoods more intensively have even more interests. Those whose lives are especially focused on the neighbourhood often come from populations which are heavily involved with social housing: housewives, the disabled, single mothers, children, the elderly, and the (car-less) impoverished. For example, a new development in the neighbourhood may be planned and executed by a large and distant corporation, or the decision to provide or take away a local park is influenced by regulations from a myriad of sources.

Two responses have emerged in response to this enlargement of societal scale. Individuals in local communities have worked together to obtain information they

²⁴ The Social Development Strategy of Metro Toronto (1992) and the Report of the Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario (1992).

required, or to influence a decision, and governments have seen advantages in increasing local community control and in strengthening the ability of neighbourhoods to plan for their own needs (Castells 1989). This is consistent with other government attempts to devolve authority and responsibility downward.

The role of neighbourhoods has changed. They have important potential to meet the following needs:

- as sources of instrumental support particularly for some groups (Pratt, 1990),
- affecting our perceptions of, and the reality of, our safety and security,
- sources of resources for needed goods and services,
- their proximity to other services, employment and social networks affects our time and sense of well being and personal control (Martensson 1978, Hagerstrand 1970)
- giving us a sense of being empowered, of having input into the decisions made by others which will affect our local community.

A conception of the 'built environment' has developed to clarify that new and different issues with respect to the local community emerge when one is considering the impact of a housing complex or other development. The kind and scale, of building forms, tenancy types, social spaces all impact on both the community using the new built form and the neighbourhood in which the new project is built. This interest in built form stems from a belief that one can at least influence -- if not determine -- behaviour by the physical construction of our neighbourhoods²⁵.

Traditionally housing and buildings were constructed directly by those who were to use them (Alexander 1964, Michelson 1987). Thus, the built environment corresponded directly to the wishes and interests of the intended user, modified only by ability or resources. The needs of people vis a vis their neighbours and community could be taken into account directly. As housing became a commodity produced far from those who would use it, the need emerges for an iterative process such as evaluation. Effective evaluation of the fit between users and their built environments must include assessment

²⁵. For a full discussion see Jacobs (1961), Newman (1972), and Michelson (1987).

of the relation between well-being, housing and local community. Some effort must be made to ascertain that reported well being in fact relates to the housing environment rather than some other change coincident with a changed environment.

These issues point to the importance of citizen participation in planning and managing their communities (and social housing complexes). People who are involved early in the planning for a development in which they will live are more likely to create structures and spaces appropriate to their needs and consistent with their culture, style, etc. For example, several organizations developing social housing in the Toronto area involved prospective residents in all phases of the planning for the housing projects, from working with architects, to developing building rules, neighbour-relations policies, etc. Many of these residents had been hard to house, and such involvement gave them a sense of control and ownership of the rules and rationale for why things were done as they were. Housing co-operatives use a similar approach, not so much to ensure resident buy-in as to reflect in the project, the needs and wishes of residents.

In other words, a "fit" between people and their environment is important to their well being, their sense of "ownership" and their future participation, all of which in turn create "healthy" social housing complexes. Although there is little empirical basis for this claim, there is much anecdotal support from organizations who have used this approach in developing social housing.²⁶ *

Indeed, recent initiatives by every level of government show a continuing devolution of authority and responsibility to lower tiers of government. The devolution by the federal government to the provinces of responsibility for delivery of most social housing is an appropriate example. The rationale for this and similar changes is the ability of lower levels of government to be more sensitive to local needs and issues.

In fact, devolution may enable the planning and development of services more appropriate to local communities and their specific needs. The effect of devolution is that as regional and local governments accept responsibilities previously held by the federal and provincial governments and in turn devolve planning decisions to local

²⁶Further information can be obtained from CHAO and ONPHA.

communities, the pressure on local communities increases. The need increases for local communities to plan adequately and appropriately for and to represent their own interests. The arguments made by senior levels of government can be made by local communities; they are most able to identify and respond to needs and issues arising in their communities. Thus, important indicators of community strength are initiatives of the community itself or by government which enhance community or neighbourhood empowerment. Creating the structures by which a community can identify a local problem, and organize itself to bring the problem to the attention of others with the resources to address it are important. Even more valuable is the continuing involvement of the community in solving the problem, the devolution of resources and decision making authority to empower local communities.

In keeping with the shift of community to outside the neighbourhood, the nature of mutual obligations in neighbourhoods has become more organizational and instrumental and less affective. Community participation may still involve the social or recreational needs of its members, but rather than the informal relational supports which derive from personal networks, community participation tends to involve more formalized ways of relating. Hence community control must be examined with close reference to structures for community participation and decision making as these are essential to a community's ability to respond to what it perceives to be in the interests of its members (Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, 1989).

METHODOLOGICAL RATIONALE: Michelson's theory of congruence (1977) suggests the appropriateness of considering and selecting designs based on desired behaviour, creating built forms which support the ability of users to realize preferred or mandated behaviours. The development of appropriate indicators to examine social housing then presupposes agreement about the nature of such preferred behaviours. Whether the creation of social housing has behavioural goals for its residents and perhaps for the community in which it is situated must be explored.

Canadian social housing developments have often been resisted by existing neighbourhoods into which they are to be integrated. This opposition frequently serves

to strengthen the existing community (Fritz 1961, Wright and Rossi 1979). The study of the strength of the social housing community and its integration into the larger neighbourhood becomes even more essential. This might be studied by considering resident participation resources, such as the local community's ability to respond to and provide for the needs of its members. Few social housing complexes are so large that they can be self sustaining in terms of community needs for informational, social and instrumental resources. The ability to build integrated communities is essential, thus a study of social housing well being must include assessing the strengths of the social housing community and its relations with its immediate environment.

Studying the effect of the built environment on its inhabitants begins with an assumption about the ability of the environment to affect how people behave. This raises two important issues. While there is an interplay between people and their contexts, it is empirically difficult to determine exactly which aspect of which part of which environment affects which behaviour. The built environment influences; the exact nature of the influence is difficult to determine (Michelson 1987).

There is also an interplay (Michelson 1987) between people's impact on the environment and the impact of the environment on people. Thus, generalizations about the effects of social housing on neighbouring and community are necessarily restricted by the specificity of the situation. The possibility exists that what created a strong community in one locale had much to do with the fit between that built environment and the people who chose or were chosen to reside there.

As previously mentioned a "fit" between people and their environment is important to their well being, their sense of "ownership" and their future participation, all of which in turn create "healthy" social housing complexes. Thus, an assessment of the social housing community must begin with an investigation of how its residents came to reside there (choice and options available) and their satisfaction with their housing. Similar research was done by Michelson in his research on family satisfaction with high rise living. An assessment of "fit" between a physical housing environment and its residents must include:

- nature and degree of resident choice in the selection of a social housing unit and project
- resident input into the physical or social design of the new development
- resident satisfaction with their unit, the housing development, the surrounding neighbourhood and the broader community or geographic area in which it is located.

As the previously stated hypothesis claims, issues of fit must be correlated with feelings of "well being", a sense of "ownership" or attachment, and participation. These in turn, must be assessed vis a vis their correlation with successful or "healthy" social housing projects.

Implicit in this hypothesis is an assumption that participation occurs as a result of the "fit" between person and environment and that secondly, it follows from feeling involved or "attached" to their community. It is necessary to clarify that there are people who like to participate and those who do not, as the Linköping study showed (Henning, Lieberg and Lindén 1991). What must be assessed, is not the simple fact of participation or not, but the more complex question of whether residents feel that they can participate and that such participation will be meaningful when they have an issue or problem to resolve.

There are three key areas in which the social attachment of people to their local communities and becomes manifest (Tilly 1973). These are:

- effective local community control/impact on external issues and events, identified by residents as important to them and/or their community
- local community participation in both the structures established for community input, and in the cultural, social, educational, and other resources of the neighbourhood
- the ability of the local community to sustain itself and its members, environmentally, economically, and socially; to achieve a balance or equilibrium between its needs and its resources

These indicators of the social attachment of social housing residents to their communities can be explored both within a social housing complex and for its

surrounding neighbourhood. Indicators of community control and empowerment include the incidence of community participation in identifying and resolving community problems or issues. If a community identifies the need for a new school for example, does its role end when the appropriate authority agrees to take action? Community participation would likely continue through the whole process.

Distinctions between participation and control are arbitrarily defined when examining participation in areas or through mechanisms which also have decision-making scope. The presence of formal and informal networks, community organizations, residents ratepayer groups, and block associations are all indicators of a geographic community's ability to engage in community planning and decision making. Resident involvement in these activities is both evidence of community participation and empowerment. Further, people's participation in their communities is usually seen as improving their feelings of community ownership and identity which in turn reflect on self esteem.

Beyond the mere presence of community groups, it is important to examine the extensiveness (breadth and depth) of participation within a housing complex and its surrounding neighbourhood. The ways in which community facilities are used directly and indirectly foster neighbouring. Local facilities can be designed differently in the future or existing ones can be redesigned. Less concretely but more cost-effectively, the extent of facility use and of neighbouring can be related to the kinds of programs that are mounted through these facilities.

Another lead for inquiring about local involvement can be taken from Breton's (1964) Montreal research into "institutional completeness". This research demonstrated that to the extent that a community has its own facilities, there will be more interpersonal interaction within that community rather than with outsiders. Although Breton originally formulated his research with respect to ethnic group facilities and interaction, his approach can be easily extended to take into consideration local community interaction (Goldenberg and Haines 1992). Thus, using similar reasoning, the Linkoping Model in Sweden is based on the provision of extensive, small local

facilities which involve residents in interacting with each other to care for their neighbourhood (Baureiss 1981; Henning, Lieberg and Lindén 1991).

The assumption to be tested would be:

*the more extensive the provision of local facilities and the use of such facilities,
the more extensively and intensively would people interact with other local residents and
the more local residents would act collectively to maintain their neighbourhood.*

Finally, there is the matter of community sustainability. The concept of communities taking no more than they produce, developing and maintaining a kind of ecological balance or equilibrium derives from human ecology theories struggling with the nature of the relationship between population and the environment. In its most recent variant the social and natural environments are seen as the limiting conditions for human development (Kasarda and Bidwell, 1984; Hawley, 1986). Environmental and resource scarcity finally began to be perceived as threats to the sustainability of human societies.

Much current research focuses on the need for local communities to be increasingly self-sufficient in terms of both the services and infrastructure on which their members rely. A varied and local employment base, for example, limits the impact on the community from external forces and decreases the likelihood of forces beyond the community making decisions which affect it, but over which the community has no control. There are also important environmental and economic resource considerations as such sustainable communities require less expensive and expanded infrastructure, and use fewer resources in meeting community needs.

This issue is both important and more feasible when considering planning for new built environments. Many of the features and resources which support and enable sustainable communities can be provided in planning new neighbourhoods and housing complexes. Ensuring mixed land use which permits residential and appropriate commercial and industrial development helps to ensure the availability of community based jobs and services. Transit planning and appropriate residential densities which support public transit decrease the communities reliance on private cars. Neighbourhood meeting and social/recreational space help ensure that community needs are met.

internally, and create opportunities for neighbouring and community interaction and participation.

Although measuring community sustainability may seem to be beyond the scope of the present study the strongest argument for their inclusion is their importance in planning for future social housing. Access to services and resources is continually identified as a major obstacle to the integration of low- income people into their local communities. Thus the strengths of sustainable communities affect not only the broader population, but also those who are fortunate to live within them. Consider one of the first definitions of sustainable development, from a report of the World Conservation Strategy which predated the Bruntland report:

Sustainable development seeks to develop strategies and tools to respond to five broad requirements:

- integration of conservation and development
- satisfaction of basic human needs
- achievement of equity and social justice
- provision for social self determination and cultural diversity
- maintenance of ecological integrity.²⁷

These requirements are or should be basic to the development of all communities. In particular, the development of social housing communities affords an opportunity, by virtue of their planned, integrated nature to fulfil these requirements in those communities and by extension, contribute to the sustainability of the broader community.

MEANINGFUL INDICATORS: Although many of the concepts discussed above are more amenable to case-studies and ethnographic observation, a number of survey-type indicators are possible:

²⁷ Report of the World Conservation Strategy as cited in "Regional Bulletin, European Region," International Council on Social Welfare (1992).

NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBORHOOD STUDY: Two components were developed to develop social attachments to neighbourhoods. The authors (Kadushin and Jones 1992) state that they prefer the short form, a single question asking whether the respondents would recommend to other that they live in their neighbourhood. The longer component asks for specific reasons pertaining to neighbourhood satisfaction.

TORONTO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT STUDY: For his longitudinal study of Torontonians before and after they move into houses and high-rises, Michelson (1977) developed two, in-person interview schedules, pre- and post-move. Not only do they get at the changes in peoples' lives before and after the moves, they provide excellent schedules for what people find desirable and undesirable in their housing and community. For example, they ask respondents to characterize their neighbours (in general and in specific) and to enumerate the activities they do with neighbours. An unusual feature of the study is the collection of time budget data, which can be used to study the respondents' use of time, the geographical locale they utilize, and with whom they interact. For example, Michelson used a similar time budget approach in later research (1985) to describe differences in the paid and domestic work of men and women, employed and not employed.

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Wellman (1971) developed a five-item, self-administered, cosmopolitan-localism scale. It is based on the theoretical work of Merton (1965) who argued that local communities must contain both locals -- oriented to relationships within communities -- and cosmopolitans -- oriented to relationships that cross community boundaries. The two types of networks serve respectively to integrate communities and to link them to external resources. An updated version of this scale would be useful in a comparative study to understand the extent to which social housing tends to withdraw people from relations outside the complex. The same study also drew up a schedule to measure the extent to which people use local facilities.

SROLE ANOMIE SCALE: This very well-known and long-lasting scale is short, only five self-administered items. It measures the extent to which people feel they can influence their society; how alienated they feel (Srole 1956). Thus the scale is a measure of societal attachment, and as such, a useful complement to analyses of local attachment. Its prime use would be to assess the extent to which residents of social housing feel socially passive.

ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE: This long-established scale (Rosenberg 1965) comes in a standard short (ten item) and a modified very short (five item) versions. Only the modified short version is presented here, and it is probably all that is necessary. The use of this scale would also be complementary to studying local attachment -- to what extent do individuals living in social housing have a sense of self-worth. As the Talmud says, "If I am not for myself, then what can I be for?" There is a vast literature assessing the usefulness of self-esteem scales; a good starting place is Wylie (1957).

Meaningful indicators about local attachments may be Michelson's study of why people move in Toronto, where they move to, and how satisfied they are, interviewed (in-person) 761 families living in a variety of housing environments in the early 1970s. A longitudinal design was used to follow these families through the moving process. By its very nature, a questionnaire designed to study why people move can be easily adapted to study what people value -- and do not value -- in their existing residence.

An important indicator of the strength of community empowerment is the extent to which local communities are able to provide for the needs of their members. Strong communities are those which provide a range of appropriate services to their members either within the geographic community or seen by the community as being accessible (Pell and Wismer 1990). Also important in examining the strength of a community is its ability to respond to issues external to the community which are either desired by the community or seen as a threat to the community. A functional community has the ability to interact with others (governments, other communities and individuals), to attract the resources (services, infrastructure, etc) it desires for its members, and to oppose and limit

other development or activity which it sees as undesirable or having a negative impact (Levine 1982).

Evidence of community empowerment can occur within the social housing project itself or involve social housing residents acting with the larger community:

Within the social housing complex:

- Have the residents held a resident or community meeting?
- Have the residents established structures (committees, schedules etc.) which give them a collective voice in the project operation?
- Have the residents defined or changed the use of common space in the development, i.e. bought playground equipment, closed a particular entrance, changed the use of the common room?
- Have the residents written or communicated formally with housing officials about funding problems, policy changes, building problems or positive or negative design features?
- Have the residents, collectively or with the support of the majority of residents, taken any other actions with respect to their own housing or their local community?

Within the local community:

- Do social housing residents had any formal contact with the surrounding neighbourhood?
- How many social housing residents have joined a local residents' or ratepayers association, or other mechanism for local decision making?
- Have any social housing residents responded, individually or collectively, to any broader community issues, i.e., participated in a community planning process, attended a hearing on a planning matter, deputed at a public hearing, initiated any action to obtain resources or services?

The following indicators are intended to identify relations within the housing complex or the neighbourhood which are not likely to be identified as strong community or neighbouring ties. Therefore, they are not likely to be identified as part of a person's social network and information about them must be obtained by other means.

Within social housing:

- How many residents have participated in organized activities or events; how often has each resident participated?
- Have residents' organized social events or activities, or assisted paid staff in organizing activities. How many residents have helped; what are the range of activities, and how were they determined?
- How many residents participate in other local community activities or forums, have arrangements for shared child care or other quasi-formal connections with others in the social housing development?
- Does the social housing development have any expectations for residents about participation? What are these, and how were they determined?
- Do residents take responsibility for any building maintenance or repairs, supervision or surveillance of any areas of the building? Are these actions informal/formal, voluntary/required, organized or ad hoc? How many residents have participated?
- Does the complex have a resident's council, tenants group or other structures for resident input? If so how was it established, and what are the rates of participation?
- Overall, how many different residents have participated in any activities within the project (by percentage of total residents) in the last 6 months; within one year?

Local community:

- How many social housing residents belong to or participate in organizing local community clubs, recreation centres, other local social events, such as community fairs, open houses at local schools?

- How many social housing residents report any connections with the local community including using local services such as: schools, social centres, recreation facilities, parents' groups, block parent/neighbourhood watch, social services/community drop-ins? (This indicator is also appropriate for evaluating community sustainability.)
- How many social housing residents participate in other local community activities or forums, have arrangements for shared child care or other quasi formal connections with others in the local community outside and within the social housing complex?

Breton (1964) originally constructed institutional completeness measures based on the incomplete measures and data available to him. We present these in the Appendix, plus including in brackets [] easy modifications to make his approach applicable to the study of local involvement. Moreover, the approach can be easily extended to take into account other forms of local involvement. As an illustration, we include schedules from the First Toronto study and the Albany Study that inquire about the respondents' use of a number of local facilities.

Another set of indicators could be gathered from the managers of housing complexes and other facilities. This would consist of attendance records, estimates of use, case study reports, and the like. They would have the virtue of low-cost in their gathering and of providing managers' perspectives to compare with the views of the facilities' users.

Indicators of community sustainability include the extensiveness of resident's participation within their community. A sustainable community does not meet all of its residents' needs, but it does contain resources and structures which support the immediate residential community and may contain larger scale services not available in adjacent communities. The presence and use by the local community of jobs, stores and services, public transit and structures which support and enable community participation and decision making are all important to community sustainability.

Thus, the extensiveness of participation in the local community as revealed through the indicators for community participation should provide significant information on sustainability.

Other measures include:

- Number of social housing residents who work, attend school or other day programs/activities within the local community.
- Number who shop locally for food, clothing, incidentals, and major purchases.
- Do the children of social housing residents attend local schools?
- Is there convenient and accessible public transit?
- Do residents own cars, do they believe a car is required in this neighbourhood? Do they own telephones? Do they own personal computers so that they can do telework flexibly at home?
- Is the neighbourhood mixed by land use: housing for various income levels, mixed building forms (houses, converted houses and apartments), areas zoned for commercial, retail and light industrial use?
- Is the density sufficient to support local services, schools (elementary and high schools, post secondary training) efficient transit (generally considered to be medium density as defined in Ontario)?
- Is the local community involved in conservation and environmental preservation?

RECOMMENDED INSTRUMENTS

Recommended instruments are presented in the Appendix in the order listed here

SOCIAL NETWORKS

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Social Network Component of Questionnaire, including
Coding Categories

U.S. GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Social Network Component of Questionnaire

SECOND TORONTO STUDY: Social Network Component of Interview Schedule²⁸

Discussion of Recommendations: It is preferable to ask a general question about community members first before inquiring about social support because not all community members provide social support. The Second Toronto study's wording is good for obtaining information about both active and intimate community members, while the US General Social Survey is good for obtaining information about confidants. After the name of each community member is elicited, all of these instruments get information about gender, age, residential location, frequency of contact, etc. in matrix form. Note that the Second Toronto study was an open-ended interview suitable for detailed case studies, but adaptable to the closed-ended survey format. The only drawback to the approach of all these instruments is that it is time-consuming to ask separately about each community network member.

A quicker way to do this is to use summary questions, such as "How many people are you in active contact with?" "How many are friends? relatives? neighbours?" "About how often do you see (phone) at least one of the people you've just discussed?" However, this approach is less informative, reliable and valid. As the elicited answers are in numeric form, responses can be handled as either open-ended or closed-ended.

²⁸A codebook is available from the first author of this report.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STUDY: SOCIAL SUPPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

ALBANY STUDY: Social Support Items

SECOND TORONTO STUDY: Social Support Questionnaire

CANADIAN GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: Support Items

NATIONAL POPULATION HEALTH SURVEY (1993 PRETEST): Draft Social Support Items

WHEATON STRESSOR INDICATORS: Measurement of Chronic, Recent, and Early Stresses and Strains

Discussion of Recommendations: The Northern California study has become the standard instrument for sociological analyses of social support. The more recent Albany study represents another good closed-ended instrument. The Second Toronto Study's questionnaire has also been used, although analysis suggests that its original fifteen questions might be reduced to five questions about Emotional Aid, Small Services, Large Services, Information and Financial Aid. If a brief instrument is wanted, then the items in the Canadian General Social Survey or those drafted for the forthcoming National Population Health Survey, both developed by Statistics Canada, represent examples, although we caution about the thinness of the information provided. Note that the Canadian GSS focuses on senior citizens.

The Wheaton Stressor Indicators do not focus on social support but represent the latest thinking on discovering the acute stressors and chronic strains that affect people -- and for which they might need social support.

LOCAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

NASHVILLE STUDY: Neighbouring Components of Questionnaire

TORONTO PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT STUDY: Components of Pre and Post Questionnaires

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Guttman Neighbouring Scale, Local Activities Schedule

ALBANY STUDY: Local Facilities

INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS: List of Items

ANOMIE/ALIENATION: Srole Scale (as used in First Toronto Study)

FIRST TORONTO STUDY: Cosmopolitanism - Localism Scale

NEW YORK CITY NEIGHBORING QUESTIONNAIRE: Neighborhood Attachment Questions

ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE: Shortened version (as used in First Toronto Study)

Discussion of Recommendations: We do not present a specific instrument for studying active neighbouring ties *per se*; that information should be obtained from the social network and social support instruments described above. The Nashville Study is the most detailed recent study of neighbouring. We present portions of its questionnaire; a more detailed interview schedule is also available. The instrument of the Toronto Physical Environment Study of housing satisfaction is lengthy and subsequent use would have to select items from it. We include it because of its exemplary focus on how people respond to the built environment and because of its longitudinal design, pre- and post-move.

With respect to less detailed instruments, the Guttman-type Neighbouring Scale of the First Toronto study is a quick, efficient way of learning the extent and intensity of neighbouring. In the same study, the Local Activities Schedule is a good checklist of behaviour; we also present a more recent Local Facilities Schedule from the Albany study. These can easily be complemented by Institutional Completeness indicators compiled from church and other public records. The Srole Anomie scale, the New York City Neighborhood Attachment questions, the Cosmopolitanism - Localism scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale are efficient ways of learning about attitudes towards society, the extent to which the larger area is used, the neighborhood and oneself. Suggested indicators for studying local community empowerment are presented in the text of this report.

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²⁸We thank Thy Phu for her assistance in producing this list of references.

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APPENDIX

First Toronto Study -- Social Networks and Social Support Component

TEAR OUT CENTRE SHEET AND SAY: I'd like to ask you a few questions about the people outside your home that you feel you feel closest to on the first line, the next closest to on the second line, and so on. Will you now tell me the relationship LIST J. Just give me the numbers, please. RECORD BELOW, IN ORDER, UNDER NUMBER 39.

Now, for the first person listed; is this a man or a woman? What is his/her occupation? IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AN ASTERISK (*) IN THE COLUMN ALONGSIDE, THEN REFER TO LISTS K AND L WHILE ASKING QUESTIONS 42, 43 & 44.

NOW ASK QUESTIONS 45 THROUGH 49, CIRCLING ONE OR MORE ANSWERS TO EACH, AND QUESTION 50, CIRCLING

39.	40.		41.	42.	43.	44.
J	Sex		What is his/her occupation? What type of job does he/she do? (IF NOT WORKING GET & RECORD OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MARK ALONGSIDE *)	K	L	L
Relationship to Respondent	Male	Female		Where does he/she live?	How often do you see him/her?	How often are you in touch by phone or letter?
	1	2				
	1	2				
	1	2				
	1	2				
	1	2				
	1	2				
	1	2				

51. I'd like to know which of the people whose initials are on your sheet of paper are close to one another. Tell me about (ASK IN TURN ABOUT EACH PERSON RECORDED IN QUESTION 39)

Now Which of These People Are Close To Person # 1?		Which Are Close To Person # 2?		Which Are Close To Person # 3?	
2	5	1	5	1	5
3	6	3	6	2	6
4	7 None	4	7 None	4	7 None

52. IF YOU HAVE RECORDED SIX PEOPLE IN QUESTION 39, ASK: How many other people outside your home, do you

53. Now, I'd like you to tell me how you would describe yourself to a stranger who has never met you? Don't think too long

closes' to, these could be friends, neighbours or relatives. Please write in their initials, on this sheet of paper, with the one to you of each person you have written down, starting with the one on the first line. TURN TO CARD FOUR AND REFER TO

ASK FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD. SHOW THAT THIS WAS DONE BY MARKING WITH REPEAT FOR EACH PERSON LISTED.

ONE ANSWER ONLY.

45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
Which of these people do you now work with at your place of employment? Just give me the number or numbers from your sheet of paper.	Which of these do you get together with informally?	Which of these do you rely on for help in everyday matters?	Which of these do you rely on for help in an emergency?	Which of these people rely on you for help in an emergency?	Which one of these people have you turned to most for help in an emergency?
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7 None	7 None	7 None	7 None	7 None	7 None
8 D.K.	8 D.K.	8 D.K.	8 D.K.	8 D.K.	8 D.K.

the first one, please. Which of the others are close to that person? Just give me the numbers from the paper in your hand.

Which Are Close To Person # 4?		Which Are Close To Person # 5?		Which Are Close To Person # 6?	
1	5	1		1	5
2	6	2	6	2	
3	7 None	3	7 None	3	7 None
		4		4	

feel close to, besides the six you have told me about? RECORD THE NUMBER HERE → _____.

about it. Just say whatever comes into your mind?

First Toronto Study: Response Categories

CARD ONE

A	B	C
<u>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>	<u>RESIDENCE OF FAMILY AT BIRTH</u>
1 Husband or wife 2 Father 3 Mother 4 Son 5 Daughter 6 Brother 7 Sister 8 Other relative (please specify) 9 Unrelated boarder 10 Unrelated servant 11 Other unrelated person (please specify)	1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Separated	1 East York - Leaside 2 City of Toronto 3 Elsewhere in Metro Toronto 4 Ontario - other than Metro Toronto 5 Newfoundland 6 Nova Scotia 7 New Brunswick 8 Prince Edward Island 9 Quebec 10 Manitoba 11 Saskatchewan 12 Alberta 13 British Columbia 14 Northwest Territories or Yukon 15 England, Scotland or Wales 16 Ireland 17 France 18 Italy 19 Germany 20 Greece 21 Other European country (please specify) 22 Asia (please specify country) 23 United States 24 Other American country (please specify) 25 Some other country (please specify)
D	E	
<u>EMPLOYMENT PATTERN</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	
1 Full time 2 Part time 3 Occasional, now and then 4 Student and part time 5 Student 6 Housewife 7 Disabled 8 Unemployed 9 Retired	1 Same building 2 Same block 3 Same neighbourhood - walking distance 4 Elsewhere in East York - Leaside 5 City of Toronto 6 Scarborough 7 York 8 North York 9 Etobicoke 10 Outside of Metro (please specify)	

CARD TWO

F

G

EDUCATION LEVEL

FURTHERED EDUCATION BY:

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1 | None | 1 | Attending grade school - full time |
| 2 | Pre-school | 2 | Attending secondary school - fulltime |
| 3 | Some grade school but did not finish | 3 | Attending secondary school and after that taking night course. |
| 4 | Finished grade school | 4 | Attending secondary school and after taking correspondence course. |
| 5 | Some secondary school but did not graduate. | 5 | Attending night school only |
| 6 | Did not graduate from secondary school but attended trade, secretarial, business school, etc. | 6 | Taking correspondence course, only |
| 7 | Grade 12 secondary school graduate | 7 | Attending polytechnical, trade, secretarial, business school, etc. |
| 8 | Grade 13 secondary school graduate | | |
| 9 | Graduated from secondary school and attended polytechnical, trade, secretarial, business school, etc. | 8 | Attending college or university |
| 10 | Some college or university but did not graduate | 9 | Attending graduate or professional school |
| 11 | College or university graduate | 10 | Other (Please Specify) |
| 12 | Attended graduate or professional school but no degree attained. | | |
| 13 | Attained professional degree | | |
| 14 | Other (Please Specify) | | |

CARD THREE

H

I

WHERE NOW LIVING

FREQUENCY OF CONTACT

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Same building | 1 | Daily (five or more times a week) |
| 2 | Same block | 2 | Two-four times a week |
| 3 | Same neighbourhood -walking distance | 3 | About once a week |
| 4 | Elsewhere in East York - Leaside | 4 | About once or twice a month |
| 5 | The City of Toronto | 5 | A few times a year (2-11 times a year) |
| 6 | Scarborough | 6 | Once a year or less |
| 7 | York | 7 | Never |
| 8 | North York | | |
| 9 | Etobicoke | | |
| 10 | Outside of Metro (Please Specify) | | |

CARD FOUR

J		K		L	
<u>RELATIONSHIP TO YOU</u>		<u>WHERE LIVING</u>		<u>FREQUENCY OF CONTACT</u>	
1	Father	1	Same building	1	Daily (five or more times a week)
2	Mother	2	Same block	2	Two-four times a week
3	Son	3	Same neighbourhood-walking distance.	3	About once a week
4	Daughter	4	Elsewhere in East York - Leaside	4	About once or twice a month
5	Brother	5	The City of Toronto	5	A few times a year (2-11 times a year).
6	Sister	6	Scarborough	6	Once a year or less
7	Other relative (please specify)	7	York	7	Never
8	Neighbour	8	North York		
9	Friend	9	Etobicoke		
10	Other unrelated person (please specify)	10	Outside of Metro (please specify)		

CARD FIVE

M

POSSIBLE PROBLEMS

- 1 Health
- 2 Work
- 3 Income
- 4 Parents
- 5 Children
- 6 Marriage
- 7 Loneliness
- 8 Sex
- 9 Getting along with people
- 10 Feeling dissatisfied with myself
- 11 Suffering a great loss

N

POSSIBLE HELPERS

- 1 Husband or wife
- 2 Relative in your home
- 3 Relative outside your home
- 4 Neighbour
- 5 Friend
- 6 Police
- 7 Clergyman
- 8 Psychiatrist
- 9 Physician
- 10 Nurse
- 11 Councillor or psychologist
- 12 Social Worker
- 13 School teacher or principal
- 14 No one

CARD SIX

O

P

Q

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

RESIDENCE OF PARENTS

FREQUENCY OF CONTACT

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 East York - Leaside | 1 Same building | 1 Daily (five or more times a week) |
| 2 City of Toronto | 2 Same block | 2 Two - four times a week |
| 3 Elsewhere in Metro Toronto | 3 Same neighbourhood - walking distance | 3 About once a week |
| 4 Ontario - other than M.T. | 4 Elsewhere in East York - Leaside | 4 About once or twice month |
| 5 Newfoundland | 5 The City of Toronto | 5 A few times a year (2 - 11 times a year) |
| 6 Nova Scotia | 6 Scarborough | 6 Once a year or less |
| 7 New Brunswick | 7 York | 7 Never |
| 8 Prince Edward Island | 8 North York | |
| 9 Quebec | 9 Etobicoke | |
| 10 Manitoba | 10 Outside of Metro (please specify) | |
| 11 Saskatchewan | | |
| 12 Alberta | | |
| 13 British Columbia | | |
| 14 Northwest Territories or Yukon | | |
| 15 England, Scotland or Wales | | |
| 16 Ireland | | |
| 17 France | | |
| 18 Italy | | |
| 19 Germany | | |
| 20 Greece | | |
| 21 Other European Country (please specify) | | |
| 22 Asia (please specify country) | | |
| 23 United States | | |
| 24 Other American country (please specify) | | |
| 25 Some other country (please specify) | | |

CARD SEVEN

R

NATIONAL BACKGROUND

- 1 British (includes Scottish, Welsh and English)
 - 2 Irish
 - 3 French
 - 4 Italian
 - 5 German
 - 6 Greek
 - 7 Other European (please specify)
 - 8 American - U. S.
 - 9 Asian (please specify)
- ONLY USE THE ANSWERS BELOW IF NONE OF THE ABOVE APPLY:
- 10 French - Canadian
 - 11 English-Canadian
 - 12 Canadian
 - 13 Other (please specify)

S

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

- 1 Anglican, Church of England
- 2 United Church of Canada
- 3 Presbyterian
- 4 Baptist
- 5 Lutheran
- 6 Other Protestand (please specify)
- 7 Roman Catholic
- 8 Eastern Orthodox (Greek Orthodox)
- 9 Jewish
- 10 Other (Please specify)
- 11 Agnostic
- 12 Atheist

CARD EIGHT

T

NUMBER OF TIMES DONE IN
PAST 2 MONTHS

- 1 1 - 4 times
- 2 5 - 10 times
- 3 10 - 25 times
- 4 26 times or more

U

WITH WHOM

- 1 By myself
- 2 Husband or wife
- 3 Child (ren)
- 4 Other household members (besides husband/wife and children)
- 5 Relative
- 6 Neighbour
- 7 Other friends
- 8 Others

Appendix

Q1. From time to time, most people discuss important personal matters with other people. Looking back over the last six months -- that would be back to last August -- who are the people with whom you discussed an important personal matter?

Please just tell me their first names or initials. (RECORD NAMES IN THE ORDER LISTED BY RESPONDENT AND RECORD TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE NAMED. IF FEWER THAN FIVE NAMES ARE GIVEN, PROBE: Anyone else?)

RESPONDENT

EC var 1	FIRST NAME				
EC var 2	S EC var 3	SECOND NAME			
EC var 4	S EC var 5	S EC var 6	THIRD NAME		
EC var 7	S EC var 8	S EC var 9	S EC var 10	FOURTH NAME	
EC var 11	S EC var 12	S EC var 13	S EC var 14	S EC var 15	FIFTH NAME

NUMBER OF PEOPLE NAMED

IF NO ONE IS NAMED,
SKIP TO QUESTION 16

IF ONLY ONE NAME CAN BE OBTAINED, CIRCLE THE VAR 1 EC AND SKIP TO QUESTION 5

Q2. Do you feel equally close to all of these people? ____ Yes ____ No

IF YES, THEN CIRCLE THE EC CODE IN THE RESPONDENT COLUMN FOR EACH ROW NAMED

IF NO, THEN ASK: Who is especially close to you? (CIRCLE THE EC CODE IN THE APPROPRIATE ROW OF THE RESPONDENT COLUMN IN THE MATRIX)

Q3. Please think about the relations between the people you just mentioned. Are {NAME 1} or {NAME 2} or {NAME 3} or {NAME 4} or {NAME 5} total strangers, in the sense that they wouldn't recognize one another if they bumped into one another on the street? ____ Yes ____ No IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 4

IF YES, THEN ASK: Who among them are strangers? (CIRCLE THE S CODES IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES OF THE MATRIX -- SKIP TO QUESTION 5 IF MATRIX IS FULL)

☐ ALL ARE STRANGERS - CIRCLE S IN NAMED ROWS, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 5

Q4. Are any of these people especially close to one another, as close to each other, for example, as they are to you? ____ Yes ____ No

IF YES, THEN ASK: Who among them is especially close? (CIRCLE THE EC CODE IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES OF THE MATRIX)

☐ ALL ARE ESPECIALLY CLOSE - CIRCLE EC BETWEEN NAMED ROWS

We'd like to find out a little about each of these people.

(WRITE IN THE NAMES OF PEOPLE LISTED IN QUESTION 1 ACROSS THE COLUMNS BELOW)

Questions and
Response Codes

Name 1

Name 2

Name 3

Name 4

Name 5

Q5. [FIRST NAME] is [male/female]? (INSERT YOUR BEST GUESS BASED ON ALTER NAME. WAIT FOR CONFIRMATION OR CORRECTION FROM RESPONDENT. REPEAT FOR EACH NAME)

Male.....1
Female.....2

1	2
---	---

1	2
---	---

1	2
---	---

1	2
---	---

1	2
---	---

Q6. Is [FIRST NAME] Asian, Black, Hispanic, White or something else? (FOR OTHER NAMES IF PROMPT IS NEEDED: And [NAME]?)

Asian.....1
Black.....2
Hispanic.....3
White.....4
Other.....5
Refused.....8
Don't know.....9

1
2
3
4
5
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
8
9

Q7. This card lists general levels of education (HAND CARD Q7). As far as you know, what is [FIRST NAME]'s highest level of education? (PROBE: What is your best guess? RECORD VERBATIM IF NOT CODEABLE.) (IF PROMPT IS NEEDED FOR OTHER NAMES: And [NAME]'s? or What is [NAME]'s education?)

1. 1 to 6 years
2. 7 to 9 years
3. 10 to 12 years
4. High school grad
5. Some college
6. Associate degree
7. Bachelor's degree
8. Graduate degree
9. Don't know

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Q8. On average, do you speak with [FIRST NAME] almost every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, or less than once a month? (FOR OTHER NAMES IF PROMPT IS NEEDED: And how often do you speak with [NAME]?)

Daily.....1
Weekly.....2
Monthly.....3
Less often.....4
Don't know.....9

1
2
3
4
9

1
2
3
4
9

1
2
3
4
9

1
2
3
4
9

1
2
3
4
9

Q9. Have you known [FIRST NAME] for less than three years, three to six years, or more than six years? (FOR OTHER NAMES IF PROMPT IS NEEDED: And how long have you known [NAME]?)

Less than three...1
Three to six....2
More than six...3
Don't know.....9

1
2
3
9

1
2
3
9

1
2
3
9

1
2
3
9

1
2
3
9

Q10. Here is a list (HAND CARD Q10) of some of the ways in which people are connected to each other. Some people can be connected to you in more than one way. For example, a man could be your brother and he could belong to your church and be your lawyer. When I read you a name, please tell me all the ways that person is connected to you.

REPEAT FOR EACH NAME: How is [NAME] connected with you? (INITIAL PROBE: What other ways? -- SUBSEQUENT PROBES AS NEEDED: Any other ways?)

Spouse.....1	1	1	1	1	1
Parent.....2	2	2	2	2	2
Sibling.....3	3	3	3	3	3
Child.....4	4	4	4	4	4
Other family.....5	5	5	5	5	5
Coworker.....6	6	6	6	6	6
Comember.....7	7	7	7	7	7
Neighbor.....8	8	8	8	8	8
Friend.....9	9	9	9	9	9
Advisor.....10	10	10	10	10	10
Other.....11	11	11	11	11	11
Don't know.....DK	99	99	99	99	99

Q11. This card lists some topics that people talk about (HAND CARD Q11). Over the last six months -- that would be back to last Christmas -- what topics on the list almost always came up in your conversations with [FIRST NAME]? CIRCLE CITED CODES; THEN ASK: What topics on the list almost never came up in your conversations with [FIRST NAME]? DRAW AN X OVER CITED CODES.

REPEAT FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT NAME: What about [NAME]. What topics almost always came up in your conversations? THEN: What topics almost never came up?

Work/job.....1	1	1	1	1	1
Marriage/sex.....2	2	2	2	2	2
Finance.....3	3	3	3	3	3
Food/eating.....4	4	4	4	4	4
Parents.....5	5	5	5	5	5
Children.....6	6	6	6	6	6
Religion.....7	7	7	7	7	7
Medical matters.....8	8	8	8	8	8
Clothes/fashion.....9	9	9	9	9	9
Books & mags.....10	10	10	10	10	10
Art/music.....11	11	11	11	11	11
Television.....12	12	12	12	12	12
Racial issues.....13	13	13	13	13	13
Crime.....14	14	14	14	14	14
Local Politics.....15	15	15	15	15	15
Other Politics.....16	16	16	16	16	16
Don't know.....DK	99	99	99	99	99

Q12. How old is [FIRST NAME]? (PROBE: What is your best guess?) (REPEAT FOR EACH NAME)

Number of years
Refused.....8
Don't Know....9

--	--	--	--	--

Q13. What is [FIRST NAME]'s religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion? (PROBE: What is your best guess?" FOR OTHER NAMES IF PROMPT IS NEEDED: What about [NAME]?)

Protestant.....1
Catholic.....2
Jewish.....3
Other.....4
None.....5
Refused.....8
Don't know.....9

1 2 3 4 5 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 8 9
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

Q14. Is [FIRST NAME] generally a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what? (REPEAT FOR EACH NAME. ENCOURAGE RESPONDENT TO "GUESS" IF NECESSARY.)

Republican.....1
Democrat.....2
Independent.....3
Refused.....8
Don't know.....9

1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9	1 2 3 8 9
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Q15. Finally, given these levels of earnings (HAND CARD Q15), what would you estimate [FIRST NAME]'s earnings were last year -- 1983? By earnings we mean his/her own wages or salary, or income from his/her own business or profession -- before taxes or other deductions. Just tell me the letter. (PROBE FOR BEST GUESS. FOR OTHER NAMES IF PROMPT IS NEEDED: What about [NAME], what would you guess his[her] earnings were last year? PROBE FOR BEST GUESS)

1(A) Under \$4,000
2(B) \$4,000 - 6,999
3(C) \$7,000 - 9,999
4(D) \$10,000- 14,999
5(E) \$15,000- 19,999
6(F) \$20,000- 24,999
7(G) \$25,000 & over
8. Refused
9. Don't know

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
---	---	---	---	---

work and your current job

marriage and relations with persons of the opposite sex

personal finance (bills, major purchases, credit)

food and deciding what to eat

parents

children

religious matters

medical care

clothes and fashion

books, newspapers, magazines

art and music

television

racial issues

crime, police and criminals

local politics

state or national politics

Show Card Q11 Distinguishing Topics of Conversation

spouse -- your wife, or husband, or a person with whom you are living as if married

parent -- your father or mother

sibling -- your brother or sister

child -- your son or daughter

other family -- for example, grandparent, grandchild, cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, or an in-law

coworker -- someone you work with or usually meet while working

member of a group to which you belong -- for example, someone who attends your church, or whose children attend the same school as your children, or belongs to the same club, classmate

neighbor -- someone outside your own household who lives close to you in your neighborhood

friend -- someone with whom you get together for informal social occasions such as lunch, or dinner, or parties, or drinks, or movies, or visiting one another's home; this includes a "boyfriend" or a "girlfriend"

professional advisor or consultant -- a trained expert you turn to for advice, for example, a lawyer or clergyman

other

Show Card Q10 Distinguishing Kinds of Relationships

III. CLOSEST TIES:

- (1) "First, I would like to ask you a few questions about the people outside your home who you feel closest to and who you know the best. (Pause) Please name them, but take your time thinking about who you wish to include in this group of closest people who you know the best. These may include family, relatives and friends (and, if applicable) for both you and your wife/husband/live-with."

INTERVIEWER - Give Respondent time to change rankings, to change composition of this closest group, and to transfer some to other categories. But do not press for a ranking here.

- Do not give criteria of closeness but note any they give
- If Respondent wishes to include any unusual (e.g. close-negative) significant ties, allow them to, if this comes up
- fill in SUBSECTION B: List of Ties - for Closest Ties ONLY. (see separate folder)

- (2) "Now I'd like some background information on each one, please."
- Ask SUBSECTION C: Background Information and Parts (3) to (19)
FOR EACH OF THE CLOSEST TIES, IN TURN.

History of Close Ties - Making Friends

INTERVIEWER - much of this section is inappropriate for genealogically close kin, so use discretion.

First Meeting

- (3) "How did the two of you first meet?"
- PROBE for - how introduced (except for close kin if obviously inappropriate)
- year of first meeting
 - location (physical environment, describe)
 - social context (e.g. work, neighbourhood etc., describe)
 - occasion (event, helping included? etc.)
 - who else present
 - propinquity of homes
- (4) "Can you remember your reaction to *** when you first met - whether you liked, disliked, were indifferent, or whether it was a gradual feeling?"
- If not yet apparent, then ask:
- (5) "Was the reason for you first getting together with *** mainly because of being obliged to, such as through family or work situations?"

Reasons for Knowing

- (6) "Looking back, what were the reasons for getting to know *** better ?"
PROBE for similarities and differences in -
- personal characteristics, eg. age
- values, attitudes, eg. religion, politics, life style
- interests, eg. sports, recreational pursuits
- common experiences, activities, interests
- (7) If current similarities and differences are not brought out yet, then ask:
"What do you now have in common with *** ?"
PROBE as in previous question

Memorable Events

- (8) "Tell me about something you have shared with *** which stands out in your memory" (memorable events, significant events, highlights etc)
PROBE for - year of the event
- occasion, circumstance (social context)
- helping included ?
- who initiated event (if appropriate)
- where event took place (physical context)
- who else present
- obligated through work or kinship?

Content of Relationship

- (9) "Now I'd like to ask a few general questions about your relationship with ***."
"Overall, how would you describe the general way in which your relationship has changed in the time you have known *** in terms of what you do together and how you feel about each other ?"
PROBE for - changes in strength of 'liking' content
- " " " " 'helping' content
- has liking led to helping OR the reverse ?
- reasons for the change eg life cycle, residential, job changes
- make sure this covers the current relationship

Similarities & Differences Since 1969

- (10) "Do you think you have become more similar or more different with respect to each other ?"
PROBE for - personal characteristics, eg. age
- values, attitudes, eg. religion, politics, life style
- interests, eg. sports, recreational pursuits
- common experiences, activities, interests

Contacts

- (11) Ask SUBSECTION D: Maintaining Ties (pp.32-33)

Knowledge of Close Ties

- (12) "Do you think you know a lot about *** ?"
PROBE for - details about personal life, problems etc.
- information about ***
- information, details about ***'s friends, family etc.
- (13) "Do you think you can generally predict the kinds of behaviour, reactions or interests which *** might show?" (know tastes? eg gift giving)
- (14) "Do you think you understand *** ? For example do you recognize differences and yet agree to disagree while remaining close?"
- (15) "Now from ***'s point of view; do you think *** knows a lot about you?"
- (16) "Do you think *** can generally predict your behaviour?"
- (17) "Do you think *** understands you?"

Problems with Close Ties

- (18) "Do you have any problems, disagreements or annoyances in your relationship with *** ? If so, please give me some examples."
PROBE for - where
- when
- circumstances, occasions
- issue, content
- who else involved
- frequency of problem

Meaning of Closeness

- (19) "Please tell me exactly what you mean by 'being close to' *** ?"
("Could you put it in a nutshell ?")
INTERVIEWER - let Respondent reply before probing - get quotable quotes.
- PROBE for - 'liking' content
- 'helping' content
- exchange of resources, reciprocity, obligation
- degree of reciprocity and obligation
- degree of similarity/homogeneity
- common experiences, attributes

INTERVIEWER - return to Part (3) for other Close Ties, on page 4, to complete the Sub-Routine. Suggest a break after any or all of these Close Ties. Then go on to the list of Closest Ties as a group on the next page.

"Now I'd like to ask some questions about all the people we have talked about up to now, as a group"

Mutual Aid

- (20) Ask SUBSECTION E: Exchange of Resources (1), (pp.34-35)

Network Structure of Close Ties

- (21) "Are any of the people you have named as those you feel closest to in touch with each other ? Which ones ?"

PROBE for - in what way
- how close (if possible)
- exchange, help/aid included?
- reciprocity ?

INTERVIEWER - fill in SUBSECTION B: List of Ties, with arrows indicating who knows whom. Do not assume reciprocity.

Intimate Net Node

- (22) "Is there any one person who keeps the others in touch ?"

Intimate Net Group

- (23) "Do any of these people form a group ?"

PROBE for - which ones
- basis of grouping
- feelings of solidarity, identification, "we-ness"

Contact and Content - Reciprocity

- (24) "Is it important to you that the people closest to you should know each other and get on with each other ?"

- (25) "Is it important to you to keep in frequent contact with the people closest to you ?"

- (26) "Do you think you are in frequent contact with the people closest to you ?"

- (27) "How important is frequent contact and geographical proximity for the development of close relationships ?"

- (28) "How important is frequent contact and geographical proximity for the continued maintenance of already established close relationships ?"

- (29) "When you help out someone who is close to you is it important that they should do the same kind of thing for you in return ?"

PROBE for - relative access to resources
- time span for reciprocity, if expected
- desire for others to be obligated ?

- (30) "When someone who is close to you does something for you is it important that you should do the same kind of thing for them in return ?"

PROBE as above

Ranking of Closest Ties

- (30) "Which of the people who you now feel closest to do you think you will be in touch with in another ten years ? Tell me why you think you will be in touch or why you think you won't be, for each person in turn"

If not already ranked, then ask:

- (31) "Of your closest ties, who do you think you know the best; then who is the next closest to you, and so on ?"

INTERVIEWER - give Respondant time to think
- fill in rankings on SUBSECTION B: List of Ties, using numbers by each name
- ask the basis of the ranking, if appropriate

Meaning of Closeness

- (32) "Describe generally what it means to be close to someone and to know them the best"
- (33) "Of the people you have named who would you go on a vacation with ?"
- (34) "If you were to have a small party at your home, who would you invite ?"
- (35) "Who would you take out to dinner somewhere and pay for them ?"
- (36) "Who would you lend \$10 to without asking what it is for or when you would get it back ?"

Net Composition

- (37) "Some people list mostly relatives while some people list mostly friends. I see you have listed mostly _____. Could you tell me why ?"

- (38) Interviewer/Coder Assessment of Intimate Net

Code as Lost/Sparse, Saved/Dense, or Liberated/Ramified.

IV. CHANGE IN CLOSE TIES - FORMER (1969) CLOSEST TIES WHO ARE NOT CURRENT TIES

"We have gone over how you come closer to people and now I am interested in what happened with those ties where you have grown apart. When you were interviewed in 1969 you gave a list of people who you felt at that time were very close to you. (INTERVIEWER - READ 1969 LIST)

- (1) "I am interested in what happened to change how close you felt to them."

INTERVIEWER - go through each tie from the 1969 list which is no longer one of the current closest ties.
check off those now no longer closest

V. SIGNIFICANT TIES - CURRENT NEIGHBOURS

Neighbourhood Spatial Boundary

- (1) "Please describe the boundaries of your neighbourhood?"

Neighbourhood Potential Ties

- (2) "Please list the neighbours who you are in touch with."

INTERVIEWER - NOTE ask Part even if no neighbours are named
-fill out SUBSECTION B: List of Ties

- (3) Ask SUBSECTION C: Background Information for each person named

"I'd like to talk about one of the people you named in more detail. Who is the person you are most frequently in touch with?"

First Meeting

- (4) "Please tell me briefly how you first met *** ?"

PROBE for

- where
- when
- how introduced

- who else present
- social context
- physical context

Contacts

- (5) Ask SUBSECTION D: Maintaining Ties

General Relationship

- (6) "How would you describe your relationship with *** ?"

Problems

- (7) "Do you have any problems, disagreements or annoyances in your relationship with *** ?"

PROBE for - content, issue
- frequency
- who else involved

Similarities and Differences

- (8) "Is the general pattern of your relationship with *** similar or different from the other neighbours you have named?"

IF DIFFERENT - PROBE for differences and select a very different pattern - e.g. one person who the Respondent is least frequently in touch with and ask parts (4) to (8) over again

Mutual Aid with Neighbours

- (9) Ask SUBSECTION E: Exchange of Resources (i)

Neighbourhood Net Structure

- (10) "Are any of the people you mentioned in touch with each other?"

If so.

PROBE for - which ones, name - level of reciprocity
 - in what ways, circumstances - how did they meet
 - degree of closeness

- (11) Neighbourhood Net Node

"Is there any one person who keeps everyone in touch?"

Neighbourhood Net Group

- (12) "Do any of the people you have named form a group?"

If yes,

- PROBE for - which ones, name
- in what ways, circumstances etc.
- feelings of solidarity
- degree of closeness

Neighbourhood Contact Guttman Scale

- (13) "How many neighbours do you know?" (ie by sight)
(14) "How many of these do you know by name?"
(15) "How many of them do you often talk to?"
(16) "How many of your neighbour's homes have you been in during the last six months?"
(17) "How many of your neighbours would you call on in an emergency?"

VI. CHANGE IN SIGNIFICANT TIES - RESIDENTIAL CHANGE:

If Respondent has moved home since 1969

Then proceed with this Section

VI-a THE RESIDENTIAL CHANGE PROCESS

Reasons for Moving

- (1) "Last time we talked briefly about reasons why you moved to your present home (under 'life history' part). I'd like some more detailed information about the move. Tell me again, what were the reasons for moving?"

- PROBE for - life cycle changes (e.g. children leaving home, additional space needed for more children, retirement etc.)
- social mobility changes (e.g. job promotion, change etc.)
- other reasons (e.g. to be closer to friends, kin etc.)

INTERVIEWER - cover both 'push' and 'pull' reasons

Decision to Move

- (2) "How was the decision to move made in the first place?"
PROBE for - who gave advice etc. (e.g. kin, intimates etc.)
- was the decision imposed upon them (e.g. job change or transfer)

Search Process

- (3) "What helped narrow down the area and kind of housing you looked for?"
PROBE for - advice by kin, intimates, real estate agents etc. - name them
- degree of individual decision-making
- sources used in gaining information

Housing Choice

- (4) "Why did you choose this particular home when you moved?"
PROBE for - what other homes were considered - number, location, quality, type, cost, etc.
- location to work, schools etc.
- cost, finance available etc.

(cont'd on next page)

IX-a. SIGNIFICANT TIES - RELATIVES: KIN TIES

Potential Close Kin Ties

- (1) "About how many closely-related relatives do you now have?"
(i.e. Grandparents, parents, children, aunts and uncles, brothers and sisters, cousins, nephews and neices: and, if married, add on same for spouse) (Anywhere in the world)

INTERVIEWER - please be brief - only a rough estimate is required

Kin Net

- (2) "Please list the relatives you are in touch with who do not live in your household."

INTERVIEWER - fill in SUBSECTION B: List of Ties

Meaning of 'In Touch With'

- (3) "Now I'm going to ask a really difficult question: what do you mean by 'in touch with...'?"
- (4) Ask SUBSECTION C: Background Information for each person named.

"I'd like to talk about one of the people you named in more detail. Who is the person you are most frequently in touch with?"

INTERVIEWER - this question may not be appropriate for genealogically-close kin - use discretion

First Meeting

- (5) "Please tell me briefly how you first met *** ?"
- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| PROBE for | - <u>where</u> | - who else present |
| | - <u>when</u> | - social context |
| | - <u>how introduced</u> | - physical context |

Contact

- (6) Ask SUBSECTION D: Maintaining Ties

General Relationship

- (7) "How would you describe your relationship with *** ?"

Problems

- (8) "Do you have any problems, disagreements or annoyances in your relationship with *** ?"

PROBE for - content, issue
- frequency
- who else involved

Typicality of Relationship

- (9) "Is the general pattern of your relationship with *** similar or different from the other relatives you have named?"
- IF DIFFERENT - PROBE for - differences and select a very different pattern
- e.g. one person who the Respondent is least frequently in touch with and ask parts (5) to (9) over again.

Mutual Aid

- (10) Ask SUBSECTION E: Exchange of Resources (1)

Kin Net Contacts

- (11) "Are any of the people you named in touch with each other?"

If so,

- PROBE for - which ones, name them - level of reciprocity
- in what ways are they linked - how did they meet
- degree of closeness

Kin Net Nodes

- (12) "Is there any one person who keeps everyone in touch?"

Kin Net Group

- (13) "Do any of the people you have named form a group?"

If yes,

- PROBE for - in what ways
- feelings of solidarity, identification etc.
- degree of closeness, close-knittedness

IX-b. FORMER ('LOST') RELATIVES

Eg: divorced, disowned, deceased.

INTERVIEWER - use discretion

Cover as above, from first meeting on through to reasons for change .

X. OTHER SIGNIFICANT TIES (SPECIFY):

Potential Significant Ties

- (1) "Please list all the organizations and informal groups that you participate in."
- PROBE to cover - work-related groups - ethnic - clubs, language courses etc.
- political - parties or informal groups - social - sewing clubs, Elks etc.
- economic - including unions - cultural, theatre, opera etc.
- educational - courses, PTA, School groups - sports/recreational hangouts etc.
- religious - church-related groups - regular informal get-togethers

Significant Ties

- (2) "Please list the people who are significant to you in each of the organizations you have just mentioned."

INTERVIEWER - fill in SUBSECTION B: List of Ties

- (3) Ask SUBSECTION C: Background Information

"I'd like to talk about one of the people you have named in more detail. Who is the person you are most frequently in touch with?"

First Meeting

- (4) "Please tell me briefly how you first met *** ?"
- PROBE for - where - who else present
- when - social context
- how introduced - physical context

Contact

- (5) Ask SUBSECTION D: Maintaining Ties

General Relationship

- (6) "How would you describe your relationship with *** ?"

Problems

- (7) "Do you have any problems, disagreements or annoyances in your relationship with *** ?"
- PROBE for - content, issue
- frequency
- who else involved

Typicality

- (8) "Is the general pattern of your relationship with *** similar or different from the other people you have named?"

IF DIFFERENT - PROBE for differences and select a very different pattern - e.g. one person who the Respondent is least frequently in touch with and ask parts (4) to (8) over again.

- (9) Mutual Aid
Ask SUBSECTION E: Exchange of Resources (1)

- (10) Other Significant Tie Net
"Are any of the people you mentioned in touch with each other?"
If so,
PROBE for - which ones, name
- in what ways, circumstances
- degree of closeness
- level of reciprocity
- how did they meet

- (11) Significant Tie Net Node
"Is there any one person who keeps everyone in touch?"

- (12) Significant Tie Net Group
"Do any of the people you have named form a group?"

- If yes,
PROBE for - which ones, name
- in what ways, circumstances etc.
- feelings of solidarity
- degree of closeness

- (13) Other 'Non-Group' Significant Ties
"Are there any other people who you are in touch with, such as family or friends, who we haven't talked about yet and who we should include?"
Go through page 19, Parts (3) to (9). "What do you call them?"

XI. SIGNIFICANT TIES: NEGATIVE TIES:

- (1) "We have talked alot about the people who are close to you and who are significant in your life in a very positive sense. Is there anyone who is also significant in your life, such as at work, but who you dislike?"

INTERVIEWER - note name, if offered - this is not necessary so do not press for it

- (2) Ask SUBSECTION C: Background Information

- (3) First Meeting
"How did you first meet?"
PROBE for - where - who else present
- when - social context
- how introduced - physical context

- (4) Current Contact Context
"In what context do you have contact with this person?"
PROBE for - social context (work, family, neighbourhood etc.)

- (5) Contacts
"How often do you have contact with this person?"
PROBE for - frequency
- mode of contact
- content

- (6) Negative Tie Contacts with Net
"Is this person in touch with anyone else you know?"

XII. FOCUS ON NETWORK STRUCTURE:

- (1) "Of all the people we have talked about, who is in touch with whom and in what ways are they in touch?"

INTERVIEWER - draw arrows on SUBSECTION B: List of Ties , indicating the links

-8-

25. When you are inside your home, how often do you hear noise from outside your (house/apartment)--often, sometimes, very seldom, or never?

Often. 1 17/
 Sometimes. 2
 Very seldom. 3
 Never. 4

26. About how often do you feel that the work you do around the house puts too many demands on you--much of the time, pretty often, occasionally, or almost never?

Much of the time. 1 18/
 Pretty often. 2
 Occasionally. 3
 Almost never. 4
 R does no work around house. 5

27. If you could live anywhere you liked [and didn't have to worry about (your family/the people you live with)], would you personally rather live in a house or an apartment?

House. 1 19/
 Apartment. 2
 Other (SPECIFY: _____) 3
 Doesn't matter. 4

28. If you could afford to spend twice as much money on housing, would you move to another neighborhood, move to another home in this neighborhood, or stay in this (house/apartment)?

New neighborhood. 1 20/
 Same neighborhood, new place. 2
 Same house/apartment. 3
 Don't know. 4

- 29a. Do you by any chance have a second home or some other place where you live or visit for at least 30 days during the year?

IF NECESSARY: The 30 days can be spread out during the year.

Yes. 1 21/
 No (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 2

- b. Where is that? _____

(City)

(State)

22-24/

25-26/

-9-

As I mentioned earlier, one of the things we are studying is people's social relationships. I'll be asking you for the first names of people you know. Later, I'll ask you more about these people.

IF NECESSARY: I'm just asking for names to keep things straight.

- 30a. When people go out of town for a while, they sometimes ask someone to take care of their home for them--for example, to water the plants, pick up the mail, feed a pet, or just check on things. If you went out of town, would you ask someone to take care of your home in any of these ways while you were gone?

Yes. 1 27/
 No (SKIP TO 31). 2

- * b. IF YES: Could you give me the first names of the people you would ask? IF SOMEONE IN HOUSEHOLD NAMED, PROBE: Suppose (everyone who lives here/both of you) were away at the same time, who would you ask?

28-29/
 30-31/
 32-33/
 34-35/
 36-37/
 38-39/
 40-41/
 42-43/
 44-45/

31. When you watch the news or read the papers, do you prefer to learn about national and international events, or do you prefer to find out about things that happen in your local community?

Prefer national and international events. 1 46/
 Prefer local events. 2
 Equally interested in both. 3
 Not interested in either. 4

And now I'd like to ask your opinions about some of the things that people talk about these days.

32. Would you say that abortions should be legal whenever a woman wants one; legal only under certain circumstances; or always be illegal?

Always legal. 1 47/
 Legal under certain circumstances. 2
 Always illegal. 3

02

IF R DOES NOT HAVE AN EMPLOYED SPOUSE,
SKIP TO NEXT PAGE

57. How does (SPOUSE) usually get to work--does (he/she) (drive), get a ride, take the bus, car pool, walk, or something else?
IF NECESSARY: How (he/she) goes most often.

Drive. 1 56/
Get a ride/carpool 2
Ride to bus/BART/ferry 3
Bus/BART/ferry 4
Walk only. 5
Other (SPECIFY: _____) 6
Works at home (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 7

- 58a. Does (he/she) work in (NAME OF CITY), or somewhere else?

(NAME OF CITY) (SKIP TO 59). . . . 1 57/
Somewhere else 2

- b. What city does (he/she) work in?

58-60/

59. About how long does it take (her/him) to get to work?
IF NECESSARY: To the job (he/she) spends most time on.

1 to 4 minutes 1 61/
5 to 14 minutes. 2
15 to 29 minutes 3
30 minutes to 59 minutes 4
60 minutes to 89 minutes 5
Between 90 minutes and 2 hours . . 6
Over 2 hours 7
It varies too much to say. 8

- 60a. When you need something small, like a cup of sugar or a few nails, do you usually borrow from someone, do you go to the store, or do you do one or the other depending on the situation?

Usually borrow (SKIP TO c). 1 62/
Usually go to the store 2
One or the other depending
(SKIP TO c) 3

- b. IF GOES TO STORE: When the stores are closed, do you borrow what you need from someone, or do you go without?

Borrow 1 63/
Go without (SKIP TO 61) 2
Has never happened (SKIP TO 61) . . 3

- c. When you do borrow, do you borrow from your neighbors?

Yes 1 64/
Sometimes 2
No. 3

- 61a. Is there an area within a 5 minute drive of here where people can shop for things other than groceries?

Yes 1 65/
No (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 2

- b. IF YES: How often do you shop (there/at any of these places) for things other than groceries--at least once a week, at least every couple of weeks, at least once a month, or less often than that?

At least once a week. 1 66/
Once every couple of weeks. 2
Once a month. 3
Less often. 4
Never shop in local area. 5
Never shop at all (SKIP TO 64). . . 6

IF R DOES NOT LIVE IN SMALL TOWN, SKIP TO NEXT PAGE

- c. IF R LIVES IN SMALL TOWN: Are there any other areas in (NAME OF CITY) where people can shop for things other than groceries?

Yes 1 67/
No (SKIP TO 63) 2

68-80/

EXPLANATION

Now, some of the next questions might apply to people you know who live out of town, so I want to remind you that we are interested in them, as well as people who live nearby (and the people who live with you).

73a. In the past three months, have any friends or relatives helped with any tasks around the home, such as painting, moving furniture, cooking, cleaning, or major or minor repairs?

Yes 1 35/
No (SKIP TO 74) 2

b. IF YES: Who helped you?

36-37/

38-39/

40-41/

42-43/

44-45/

46-47/

48-49/

50-51/

52-53/

74a. **Booklet** Please read through the list of activities on page 5 of the **Page 5** booklet. Which, if any, of these have you done in the last three months?

Had someone to your home for lunch or dinner. 1 54/

Went to someone's home for lunch or dinner. 1 55/

Someone came by your home to visit. 1 56/

Went over to someone's home for a visit. 1 57/

Went out with someone (e.g., a restaurant, bar, movie, park). 1 58/

Met someone you know outside your home (e.g., a restaurant, bar, park, club). 1 59/

(R volunteers other activity) 1 60/

None (SKIP TO 75) 1 61/

62-80/

* b. IF YES: May I have the first names of the people you do these things with?

11-11/

13-14/

15-16/

17-18/

19-20/

21-22/

23-24/

25-26/

27-28/

29-30/

31-32/

75a. Sometimes people get together with others to talk about hobbies or spare-time interests they have in common. Do you ever do this?

Yes 1 33/

No (SKIP TO 76) 2

* b. IF YES: Who do you usually do this with?

34-35/

36-37/

38-39/

40-41/

42-43/

44-45/

46-47/

48-49/

50-51/

IF R HAS SPOUSE OR SURROGATE, SKIP TO NEXT PAGE

76a. Do you have a fiancé(e) or one best friend you are dating or seeing a lot of?

Yes 1 52/

No (SKIP TO 77) 2

b. IF YES: What is (his/her) first name?

53-54/

55-80/

* 77a. When you are concerned about a personal matter--for example, about someone you are close to or something you are worried about--how often do you talk about it with someone--usually, sometimes, or hardly ever?

Usually 1
Sometimes 2
Hardly ever 3

* b. When you do talk with someone about personal matters, who do you talk with?
PROBE: Anyone else?

Never talk ☐ 12/

13-14/

15-16/

17-18/

19-20/

21-22/

23-24/

25-26/

27-28/

* 78a. Often people rely on the judgment of someone they know in making important decisions about their lives--for example, decisions about their family or their work. Is there anyone whose opinion you consider seriously in making important decisions?

Yes 1

No (SKIP TO 79) 2

* b. IF YES: Whose opinion do you consider?
PROBE: Is there anyone else?

32-33/

34-35/

36-37/

38-39/

40-41/

42-43/

44-45/

46-47/

48-49/

* 79a. If you needed to get a large sum of money together, what would you do--would you ask someone you know to lend it to you; go to a bank, savings and loan, or credit union, or do something else?

Ask someone you know 1
Bank, savings and loan, or credit union (SKIP TO c) 2
Both 3
Something else (SPECIFY: _____)

AND SKIP TO c) 4

* b. Who would that be? (RECORD BELOW UNDER [b])

[b]	[d]	b
		51-52/
		53-54/
		55-56/
		57-58/
		d
		59-60/
		61-62/
		63-64/
		65-66/
		67-68/

c. What about in an emergency situation--is there anyone (else) you could probably ask to lend you some or all of the money?

Yes 1
No (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE) 2

d. IF YES: Who would that be? (RECORD UNDER [d] ABOVE)

LIST SELECTION PROCEDURE

In answer to the last set of questions, you've given me the names of some of the people you know. Now, I'm going to pick out the names of a few of those people and ask you to give me a little more information about them.

- * 1. **SELECT NAMES.** TAKE FIRST NAME GIVEN IN RESPONSE TO EACH STARRED QUESTION ON THE YELLOW PAGES, STARTING WITH PAGE 8, AND ENTER ON MATRIX FORM. IF PERSON HAS ALREADY BEEN SELECTED, OR PERSON IS IN R'S HOUSEHOLD, GO ON TO NEXT PERSON ON THE LIST UNTIL YOU GET A NAME FOR THAT QUESTION. TAKE A TOTAL OF FIVE NAMES IF POSSIBLE. SOME RESPONDENTS WILL HAVE NAMES ON EACH OF THE SIX STARRED QUESTIONS: USE ONLY THE FIRST FIVE STARRED QUESTIONS FOR THOSE RESPONDENTS.

2. ASK R QUESTIONS ABOUT NAMES ON MATRIX FORM.

3. ENTER NAMES ON SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES.

To find out a little bit more about these people I'd like you to complete these forms for me. While you're doing that, I'll be organizing a list of all the names you've mentioned so I can ask a few more questions about them as well. Please circle only one answer for each question except question 8.

4. **TURN BACK TO THE ENUMERATION AND LIST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 18 AND OVER IN ORDER, EXCLUDING R. THEN TURN TO COLORED (YELLOW AND IVORY) PAGES STARTING AT PAGE 9 AND CONTINUE COMPILING A LIST OF NAMES. CHECK FOR ACCURACY OF NAMING AND CORRECT MISTAKES. IS THE SAME NAME USED FOR A PERSON EACH TIME? IF NOT, MAKE NAMES CONSISTENT. IS THE SAME NAME USED FOR TWO PEOPLE? IF SO, USE INITIALS TO DIFFERENTIATE. IF GIVEN LAST NAME ONLY, USE INITIALS. (BE SURE TO CHECK 76b, PAGE 27, AND LAST NAME, IF GIVEN.)**

- * **STARRED QUESTIONS ARE: TAKE CARE OF HOME (p. 9), SOCIALIZE (p. 27), LEISURE ACTIVITY (p. 27), PERSONAL MATTER (p. 28), JUDGMENT (p. 28), AND BORROW MONEY (p. 29).**

N ☐ 70/

Y ☐ 71-72/

73-80/

80. **Booklet Page 6** Please turn to page 6 of the booklet. This is a list of some of the ways people are connected with each other. Some people will be related in more than one way. So, when I read you a name, please tell me all the ways that person is connected with you right now.

How is (NAME) connected with you now?

PROBE: Any other ways?

(WRITE RELATIONSHIP NEXT TO NAME ON LIST FORM)

Relative (PROBE: How are you related?)
Co-worker (someone you work with or see regularly at work)
Neighbor
Member of same organization (PROBE: What organization is that?)
Friend
Acquaintance
Other (FOR EXAMPLE: spouse of friend, client, customer, former spouse)

CODE SEX.

IF NECESSARY: Is that a man or a woman?

TEAR OFF LIST AND HAND TO RESPONDENT

- * 81a. Is there anyone who is important to you who doesn't show up on this list? 11/
 Yes 1
 No (SKIP TO 82) 2
 b. IF YES: Who is that? ADD NAME. GET RELATIONSHIP AND SEX. CODE 1 IN COLUMN 81 OF LIST FORM.

- * 82. Which of the people on this list do you feel especially close to? 12/
 No one 0
 Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 82) . . 1

-33-

83. Which of the people on this list (other than the people who live here with you) live within about a five-minute drive from here?
IF NECESSARY: Within a mile.

No one. 0 13/
Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 83) . . 1

84. Which of the people on this list live outside this area, that is, more than an hour's drive from here?
IF NECESSARY: 30 to 40 miles.

No one. 0 14/
Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 84) . . 1

85a. Some people have a particular place they know they can go to and find their friends when they want to--it might be a park, club, coffee shop, a restaurant, or some other kind of place. Do you have any place like that where you and your friends tend to see each other?

Yes 1 15/
No (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE) 2

b. IF YES: Is that place within about a five-minute drive of here?

Yes 1 16/
No. 2

c. Which of the people on this list do you usually see there?

No one. 0 17/
Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 85) . . 1

1. IF R FULL-TIME HOUSEWIFE, GO TO 86;
2. IF R EMPLOYED, LAID-OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, OR RETIRED, SKIP TO 87;
3. IF R NEVER EMPLOYED, STUDENT, OR UNABLE TO WORK, SKIP TO NEXT PAGE.

86. IF R IS FULL-TIME HOUSEWIFE: Please look at the list of names again. Which of those people are also full-time homemakers?

No one (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 0 18/
Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 86) . . 1

87a. IF R EMPLOYED, LAID-OFF, LOOKING FOR WORK, OR RETIRED: Please look at the list of names again. Which of those people do you think of as doing the same kind of work you (do/did)?

No one (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 0 19/
Any names (CODE 1 IN COLUMN 87) . . 1

b. How would you describe this kind of work?

20-21/

88a. Do you ever get together with a group of (TYPE OF WORKERS LISTED IN 87b) to socialize outside of work hours? (DO NOT INCLUDE LUNCH HOUR)

Yes 1 22/
No (SKIP TO NEXT PAGE). 2

b. IF YES: How often would you say that you get together--at least once a week, a few times a month, once a month, every few months, once or twice a year, or less often than that?

At least once a week. 1 23/
A few times a month 2
Once a month. 3
Every few months. 4
Once or twice a year. 5
Less often than that. 6

SRC# (1-4) ---
 Para. # (5-6) ---
 7/3
 Place: (8-9) ---
 R: (10) ---

(NAME)

1. How did you first meet this person?
 01. We're in the same family 11-12/
 02. Grew up together
 03. In school
 04. At work
 05. As neighbors
 06. In a group or organization
 07. Through a friend
 08. Through my (husband/wife)
 09. Through my child
 10. Other (HOW: _____)
 _____)
2. About how many years have you 13-14/
 known this person?
 _____ years
3. What city does this person live in? 15-17/
 _____ (CITY) _____ (STATE)
4. How often do you usually get together
 with this person? 18/
 1. More than once a week
 2. About once a week
 3. Two or three times a month
 4. About once a month
 5. Several times a year
 6. About once a year
 7. Less often than that

5. What is this person's age? 19-20/
 _____ years
6. Is this person currently
 employed either full-time or
 part-time? 21/
 1. Employed full-time
 2. Employed part-time
 3. Not currently employed
7. Is this person presently 22/
 1. Married
 2. Widowed
 3. Divorced
 4. Separated
 5. Never married
 6. I don't know
8. Does this person have children?
 (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)
 1. No--no children 23/
 2. Yes--pre-school children 24/
 3. Yes--school-age children 25/
 4. Yes--children over 18 26/
 5. I don't know 27/

MATRIX FORM

NAMES FROM STARRED * QUESTIONS

LIST THE 5 SELECTED NAMES DOWN THE COLUMN: LIST THE FIRST 4 OF THEM ACROSS
 THE TOP, IN THE SAME ORDER. IN THE SPACES PROVIDED. ASK ABOUT ALL RELATIONSHIPS
 IN COLUMN 1; THEN ABOUT ALL RELATIONSHIPS IN COLUMN 2, ETC.

	Do 1. and (2,3,4,5) know each other well?	Do 2. and (3,4,5) know each other well?	Do 3. and (4,5) know each other well?	Do 4. and (5) know each other well?
1. _____				
2. _____	Yes 1 No 2			
3. _____	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2		
4. _____	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	
5. _____	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2	Yes 1 No 2

* STARRED QUESTIONS ARE:

TAKE CARE OF HOME p. 9
 SOCIALIZE p. 27
 LEISURE ACTIVITY p. 27
 PERSONAL MATTER p. 28
 JUDGMENT p. 28
 BORROW MONEY p. 29

Second Toronto Study: Social Support Questionnaire

This questionnaire was a followup to the detailed interviews designed to elicit systematic information.

East Yorker Aid Questionnaire^a

1. Gave help with small household jobs (such as minor repairs to house, car, cottage; small amount of help with housework)
2. Did other small services (such as driving person to doctor, occasional childcare, errands)
3. Gave help with big household chores (such as major repairs, regular help with housework)
4. Did big service that took a lot of time or effort (such as regular daycare, looking after a sick person for a long time)
5. Helped out in dealing with organizations, agencies, the government (such as helping with an application for government benefits)
6. Gave or loaned household items (such as food, tools, washing machine, lawnmower)
7. Gave or loaned small amount of money
8. Gave or loaned money for a mortgage, down payment, large home improvement
9. Gave or loaned large amount of money (but not for a mortgage or down payment)
10. Gave advice about getting along with family members (such as marriage problems, raising children)
11. Gave other emotional support during routine or minor upset
12. Gave emotional support during major crisis or long-lasting problem
13. Gave information about possible job openings, promotions for other person
14. Made important job contact for other person (such as telling an employer about him/her)
15. Gave information about house or apartment for rent or sale

^aEach item asked separately for each network member: "You to (Name" and "(Name) to You." Each item circled "Yes" or "No."

NOTE: A detailed series of questions acquired basic information about the presence absence, strength, frequency and role relationships of ties between network members (as perceived by Respondents). These set of questions similar to ones for Responde network member ties.

63. I would now like to ask you some questions on how you manage some everyday activities. For each of the following activities, please tell me who does it. Do you do it yourself, does your spouse do it, a friend, someone you pay, or what? AFTER R'S INITIAL RESPONSE, ASK: Does anyone else help? UP TO 3 TIMES.

once a day or more.....	1
2-6 days a week.....	2
once a week.....	3
at least once a month.....	4
6-11 times a year.....	5
2-5 times a year.....	6
once a year or less.....	7
only in emergencies (VOLUNTEERED).....	8

	x1	x2	x3																		
Who does the grocery shopping?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
a. How often do/es ____ do this?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
64. Who cooks meals?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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65. Who does the laundry?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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66. Who provides transportation for local errands, appointments, etc.?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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67. Who does home repairs, yardwork, or similar chores?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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68. Who cleans your house?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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69. Who takes care of you when you're sick or need personal care?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
70. Who would take care of you if you were incapacitated by illness for a week or more?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
71. IF R HAS CHILDREN UNDER 12: Besides you or your spouse, who takes care of your young children?	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
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ASK FOR ALL PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN Q 63-71 EXCEPT R

72. In an average week, taking all of these jobs together, how many hours would you say ____ spends doing these kinds things for your household?

96+ hours.....	96
rarely or emergency.....	97
don't know.....	98

NAME	CODE	HRS.						
1. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
2. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
3. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
4. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

NAME	CODE	HRS.						
5. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
6. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
7. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
8. _____	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

ASK FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS EXCEPT R, SPOUSE, CHILDREN, PARENTS, PAID HELP, AND ORGANIZATIONS

73. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about some of the individuals we have just mentioned.

a. CODE GENDER (male = 1, female = 2)

b. How old is ____?

c. Where does ____ live?

GO TO c
 In the same house or building as R..... 1
 within walking distance..... 2
 In same town, not walking distance..... 3
 In Albany-Schenectady-Troy area..... 4
 outside Albany-Schenectady-Troy area..... 5

d. Using your usual means of transportation, how long does it take to get to ____'s?

Minutes..... 1
 Hours..... 2
 Days..... 3

e. Is ____ married..... 1
 divorced..... 2
 separated..... 3
 living apart..... 4
 widowed, or..... 5
 never married?..... 6

f. Is ____ currently working full-time, part-time, retired, keeping house, or what?

Working full-time..... 1
 Working part-time..... 2
 Has job, not working due to temporary illness, strike, vacation, etc..... 3
 Unemployed, laidoff, looking for work... 4
 Retired, on permanent disability..... 5
 Keeping House..... 6
 In school..... 7

	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
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74. Now let's think about some of the people in your family. Does it ever happen that you help them manage some everyday activities?

- NO..... 0
 IF YES, ASK: How often?
 once a day or more..... 1
 2-6 days a week..... 2
 once a week..... 3
 at least once a month..... 4
 8-11 times a year..... 5
 2-5 times a year..... 6
 once a year or less..... 7
 only in emergencies (VOLUNTEERED)..... 8

SEE Q.16

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1									
ADULT CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE									
101	201	301	401	501	601	701	801	901	

SEE Q.72

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1					
GRANDCHILDREN WHO HELP R					

SEE Q.33, 34

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1				0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1			
PARENTS				IN-LAWS			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BIO-	STEP-	BIO-	STEP-	BIO-	STEP-	BIO-	STEP-
003	004	006	007	010	011	013	014

CODE ALL COLUMNS (no = 0, yes = 1)

What about _____? Do you ever help him/her or his/her family with ...

- a. housekeeping, cleaning, or cooking?
 b. shopping or providing transportation?
 c. heavy chores around the house, yardwork, repairs, etc.?
 d. personal care or care when sick?
 e. IF CHILD HAS CHILDREN: babysitting?

TAKE BACK CARD A

f. LIST ALL MENTIONED ABOVE. Taking all kinds of help together, in an average week, how many hours would you say you spend helping _____ in one way or another?

(no=0, yes=1)									

g. Do you ever give money or large gifts to _____?

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

h. Has _____ ever moved out of his/her home to stay with you?

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

i. Have you ever moved out of your home to stay with _____?

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

PRESENT CARD B

75. How do you feel about the time you spend helping family members? - For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	NA
SPOUSE	a. My (husband/wife) should do more of the housework around here	1	2	3	4	5
	b. My (husband/wife) should do more to help with our children	1	2	3	4	5
CHILDREN	c. (My/our) children expect (me/us) to do too much for them	1	2	3	4	5
	d. My parents expect (me/us) to do too much for them	1	2	3	4	5
PARENTS	e. My (husband/wife) should do more to help me with my parents	1	2	3	4	5
	f. My brothers and sisters don't do their share to help with our parents	1	2	3	4	5
	g. My parents-in-law expect (me/us) to do too much for them	1	2	3	4	5
IN-LAWS	h. My (husband/wife) should do more to help (his/her) own parents	1	2	3	4	5
	i. My (husband's/wife's) brothers and sisters don't do their share to help with (his/her) parents	1	2	3	4	5
	j. I do more than my share of the housework around here	1	2	3	4	5
	k. I sometimes feel overburdened by my family's demands on me.	1	2	3	4	5

TAKE BACK CARD B

SUPPORT ITEMS FROM THE 1985 CANADIAN GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY

Support Given to Others by the Respondent (without expectation of monetary reward or pay) during the last six months:

Housework

Transportation to help others do shopping or get services

Yard work and dwelling maintenance

Baby-sitting

Personal care such as help with bathing or dressing

Unpaid voluntary work for Organizations

Donation of money to organizations or to persons who live in another household

Support Given by Others to the Respondent (without expectation of monetary reward or pay) during the last six months:

Yard work

Housework

Meal Preparation

Grocery Shopping

Management of money

Personal care involving dressing, feeding or taking medication

SECTION L

The next few questions are about any unpaid help you have given to others during the last 6 months. This includes volunteer work through organizations such as hospitals, churches, sport associations and other volunteer organizations as well as unpaid help given to friends, neighbours or acquaintances.

77. In the last 6 months have you done any unpaid housework outside your home such as cooking, sewing or cleaning?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

78. In the last 6 months have you provided transportation such as driving a person to a doctor, a hospital or to stores?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

79. In the last 6 months have you done any maintenance or yard work such as repairs, painting, carpentry or lawn mowing?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

80. In the last 6 months have you done any unpaid babysitting?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

81. In the last 6 months have you provided personal care, things such as help bathing or dressing, to anyone outside your home?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

82. In the last 6 months have you provided any unpaid volunteer work for organizations such as teaching, fundraising or office work?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

83. In the last 6 months, did you donate money to any organizations or provide voluntary financial support to any persons who do not live in your household, including family members?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- For which person or for which organization? (Mark all that apply)

- ☐ Son/Daughter
☐ Parent
☐ Other relative
☐ Friend, neighbour, etc.
☐ Organization (specify) _____

SECTION M

The next questions are about household activities and who takes part in these activities in your home.

84. **Interviewer:** Ask if not known:

Do you live in an apartment?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Go to 88

85. Is the yard work for your dwelling, such as lawn mowing, leaf raking and snow removal usually done by ...

- ¹ ☐ Yourself alone → Go to 88
⁶ ☐ Yourself and someone else
⁷ ☐ Someone else

86. Who (besides yourself) does the yard work?

For each circle marked ask:
How often is — involved doing the yard work?

	Once or more per week	Once or more per month	Less than once a month
⁰¹ <input type="radio"/> Spouse	⁰² <input type="radio"/>	⁰³ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁴ <input type="radio"/>
⁰⁵ <input type="radio"/> Daughter	⁰⁶ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁷ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁸ <input type="radio"/>
⁰⁹ <input type="radio"/> Son	¹⁰ <input type="radio"/>	¹¹ <input type="radio"/>	¹² <input type="radio"/>
¹³ <input type="radio"/> Other relative	¹⁴ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁵ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁶ <input type="radio"/>
¹⁷ <input type="radio"/> Friend or neighbour	¹⁸ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁹ <input type="radio"/>	²⁰ <input type="radio"/>
²¹ <input type="radio"/> House maintenance service	²² <input type="radio"/>	²³ <input type="radio"/>	²⁴ <input type="radio"/>
²⁵ <input type="radio"/> Lawn/garden maintenance service	²⁶ <input type="radio"/>	²⁷ <input type="radio"/>	²⁸ <input type="radio"/>
²⁹ <input type="radio"/> Senior centre or club	³⁰ <input type="radio"/>	³¹ <input type="radio"/>	³² <input type="radio"/>
³³ <input type="radio"/> Landlord or agent	³⁴ <input type="radio"/>	³⁵ <input type="radio"/>	³⁶ <input type="radio"/>
³⁷ <input type="radio"/> Condominium corporation	³⁸ <input type="radio"/>	³⁹ <input type="radio"/>	⁴⁰ <input type="radio"/>
⁴¹ <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) _____	⁴² <input type="radio"/>	⁴³ <input type="radio"/>	⁴⁴ <input type="radio"/>

87. If you had to, could you do the yard work without help?

- ¹ ☐ Yes
² ☐ No →

Are you completely unable to do it?

- ³ ☐ Yes
⁴ ☐ No

88. Is the housework in your household usually done by ...

- ⁵ ☐ Yourself alone → Go to 92
⁶ ☐ Yourself and someone else
⁷ ☐ Someone else

89. Who (besides yourself) does the housework?

For each circle marked ask:
How often is — involved doing the housework?

	Once or more per week	Once or more per month	Less than once a month
⁰¹ <input type="radio"/> Spouse	⁰² <input type="radio"/>	⁰³ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁴ <input type="radio"/>
⁰⁵ <input type="radio"/> Daughter	⁰⁶ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁷ <input type="radio"/>	⁰⁸ <input type="radio"/>
⁰⁹ <input type="radio"/> Son	¹⁰ <input type="radio"/>	¹¹ <input type="radio"/>	¹² <input type="radio"/>
¹³ <input type="radio"/> Other relative	¹⁴ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁵ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁶ <input type="radio"/>
¹⁷ <input type="radio"/> Friend or neighbor	¹⁸ <input type="radio"/>	¹⁹ <input type="radio"/>	²⁰ <input type="radio"/>
²¹ <input type="radio"/> Homemaker service	²² <input type="radio"/>	²³ <input type="radio"/>	²⁴ <input type="radio"/>
²⁵ <input type="radio"/> Friendly visitor service	²⁶ <input type="radio"/>	²⁷ <input type="radio"/>	²⁸ <input type="radio"/>
²⁹ <input type="radio"/> Senior centre or club	³⁰ <input type="radio"/>	³¹ <input type="radio"/>	³² <input type="radio"/>
³³ <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) _____	³⁴ <input type="radio"/>	³⁵ <input type="radio"/>	³⁶ <input type="radio"/>

90. If you had to, could you do heavy housework such as washing floors and cleaning windows without help?

- ¹ ☐ Yes → Go to 92
² ☐ No →

Are you completely unable to do heavy housework?

- ³ ☐ Yes
⁴ ☐ No

91. If you had to, could you do light housework such as washing dishes and dusting without help?

¹ ☐ Yes

² ☐ No

Are you completely unable to do light housework?

³ ☐ Yes

⁴ ☐ No

92. Are the meals in your household usually prepared by ...

⁵ ☐ Yourself alone → Go to 95

⁶ ☐ Yourself and someone else

⁷ ☐ Someone else

93. Who (besides yourself) makes the meals?

For each circle marked ask:
How often is _____ involved in making meals?

Once or more
per week

Once or more
per month

Less than
once a month

⁰¹ ☐ Spouse

⁰² ☐

⁰³ ☐

⁰⁴ ☐

⁰⁵ ☐ Daughter

⁰⁶ ☐

⁰⁷ ☐

⁰⁸ ☐

⁰⁹ ☐ Son

¹⁰ ☐

¹¹ ☐

¹² ☐

¹³ ☐ Other relative

¹⁴ ☐

¹⁵ ☐

¹⁶ ☐

¹⁷ ☐ Friend or neighbour

¹⁸ ☐

¹⁹ ☐

²⁰ ☐

²¹ ☐ Homemaker service

²² ☐

²³ ☐

²⁴ ☐

²⁵ ☐ Friendly visitor service

²⁶ ☐

²⁷ ☐

²⁸ ☐

²⁹ ☐ Senior centre or club

³⁰ ☐

³¹ ☐

³² ☐

³³ ☐ Other (specify) _____

³⁴ ☐

³⁵ ☐

³⁶ ☐

94. If you had to make meals on a regular basis, could you do it without help?

¹ ☐ Yes

² ☐ No

Are you completely unable to make meals?

³ ☐ Yes

⁴ ☐ No

95. Is the grocery shopping in your household usually done by ...

⁵ ☐ Yourself alone → Go to 98

⁶ ☐ Yourself and someone else

⁷ ☐ Someone else

96. Who (besides yourself) shops for groceries?

For each circle marked ask:
How often is _____ involved in grocery
shopping?

Once or more
per week

Once or more
per month

Less than
once a month

⁰¹ ☐ Spouse

⁰² ☐

⁰³ ☐

⁰⁴ ☐

⁰⁵ ☐ Daughter

⁰⁶ ☐

⁰⁷ ☐

⁰⁸ ☐

⁰⁹ ☐ Son

¹⁰ ☐

¹¹ ☐

¹² ☐

¹³ ☐ Other relative

¹⁴ ☐

¹⁵ ☐

¹⁶ ☐

¹⁷ ☐ Friend or neighbour

¹⁸ ☐

¹⁹ ☐

²⁰ ☐

²¹ ☐ Homemaker service

²² ☐

²³ ☐

²⁴ ☐

²⁵ ☐ Friendly visitor service

²⁶ ☐

²⁷ ☐

²⁸ ☐

²⁹ ☐ Senior centre or club

³⁰ ☐

³¹ ☐

³² ☐

³³ ☐ Other (specify) _____

³⁴ ☐

³⁵ ☐

³⁶ ☐

97. If you had to, could you do the grocery shopping without help?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Are you completely unable to do shopping?

☐ Yes

☐ No

98. Do you usually get help with managing your money such as keeping track of expenses and paying bills?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Go to 101

99. Who usually helps you?

For each circle marked ask:
How often does _____ help?

Once or more
per week

Once or more
per month

Less than
once a month

☐ 01 Spouse

☐ 02

☐ 03

☐ 04

☐ 05 Daughter

☐ 06

☐ 07

☐ 08

☐ 09 Son

☐ 10

☐ 11

☐ 12

☐ 13 Other relative

☐ 14

☐ 15

☐ 16

☐ 17 Friend or neighbour

☐ 18

☐ 19

☐ 20

☐ 21 Counselling service

☐ 22

☐ 23

☐ 24

☐ 25 Legal/accounting service

☐ 26

☐ 27

☐ 28

☐ 29 Senior centre or club

☐ 30

☐ 31

☐ 32

☐ 33 Other (specify) _____

☐ 34

☐ 35

☐ 36

100. If you had to, could you manage your money without help?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Are you completely unable to do it?

☐ Yes

☐ No

101. Do you usually get help with personal care such as dressing, feeding or taking medication?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Go to 104

102. Who usually helps you?

For each circle marked ask:
How often does _____ help?

Once or more
per week

Once or more
per month

Less than
once a month

☐ 01 Spouse

☐ 02

☐ 03

☐ 04

☐ 05 Daughter

☐ 06

☐ 07

☐ 08

☐ 09 Son

☐ 10

☐ 11

☐ 12

☐ 13 Other relative

☐ 14

☐ 15

☐ 16

☐ 17 Friend or neighbour

☐ 18

☐ 19

☐ 20

☐ 21 Nursing service

☐ 22

☐ 23

☐ 24

☐ 25 Friendly visitor service

☐ 26

☐ 27

☐ 28

☐ 29 Homemaker service

☐ 30

☐ 31

☐ 32

☐ 33 Other (specify) _____

☐ 34

☐ 35

☐ 36

103. If you had to, could you care for yourself without help?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Are you completely unable to care for yourself?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

SECTION N

The following questions are about contact with your family and friends.

104. Interviewer: Ask if not known:

Is your mother still living?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

Go to 109

109. Interviewer: Ask if not known:

Is your father still living?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

Go to 114

110. How old is your father?

- ☐ Don't know

105. How old is your mother?

- ☐ Don't know

111. Does he live in this household?

- ☐ Yes → Go to 114
☐ No

106. Does she live in this household?

- ☐ Yes → Go to 109
☐ No

112. How often do you see your father?

- ☐ Daily
☐ At least once a week
☐ At least once a month
☐ Less than once a month
☐ Never

107. How often do you see your mother?

- ☐ Daily
☐ At least once a week
☐ At least once a month
☐ Less than once a month
☐ Never

113. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with him?

- ☐ Daily
☐ At least once a week
☐ At least once a month
☐ Less than once a month
☐ Never

108. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with her?

- ☐ Daily
☐ At least once a week
☐ At least once a month
☐ Less than once a month
☐ Never

114. Do you have any children?

- ☐ Yes → How many?
☐ No → Go to 119

<p>115. Do all of them live in this household?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Yes —————→ Go to 118</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>122. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with them?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>
<p>The next questions concern your children <u>not</u> living in this household.</p> <p>116. How often do you see them?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>	<p>123. About how many <u>other</u> relatives have you had contact with in the last 3 months? Include aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, in-laws.</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>⁷ <input type="radio"/> None —————→ Go to 126</p>
<p>117. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with them?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>	<p>124. How often do you see your relatives?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>
<p>118. Do you have any grandchildren?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Yes —————→ How many? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>125. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with them?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>
<p>119. Do you have any sisters or brothers?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Yes —————→ How many? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> No —————→ Go to 123</p>	<p>126. Other than relatives, how many people do you consider close friends? That is, friends you feel close to and can confide in.</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>⁷ <input type="radio"/> None —————→ Go to 129</p>
<p>120. Do all of them live in this household?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Yes —————→ Go to 123</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>127. How often do you see your close friends?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>
<p>The next questions concern your brothers and sisters <u>not</u> living in this household.</p> <p>121. How often do you see your brothers and sisters?</p> <p>¹ <input type="radio"/> Daily</p> <p>² <input type="radio"/> At least once a week</p> <p>³ <input type="radio"/> At least once a month</p> <p>⁴ <input type="radio"/> Less than once a month</p> <p>⁵ <input type="radio"/> Never</p>	

<p>128. How often do you have contact by letter or telephone with them?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 Daily</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 At least once a week</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 At least once a month</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 Less than once a month</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 Never</p>	<p>133. What is your date of birth?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Day Month Year</p>
<p>SECTION O</p> <p>129. Now, I'd like to ask you for some background information. How many years of elementary or secondary education have you completed?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p><input type="radio"/> 01 No schooling</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 02 One</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 03 Two</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 04 Three</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 05 Four</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 06 Five</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 07 Six</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 08 Seven</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 09 Eight</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 Nine</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11 Ten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12 Eleven</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 13 Twelve</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 14 Thirteen</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 15 Don't know</p> </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; font-size: 4em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="flex: 0.5; text-align: center;"> <p>Go to 131</p> </div> </div>	<p>134. Where were you born?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p><input type="radio"/> 01 Newfoundland</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 02 Prince Edward Island</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 03 Nova Scotia</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 04 New Brunswick</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 05 Québec</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 06 Ontario</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 07 Manitoba</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 08 Saskatchewan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 09 Alberta</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 British Columbia</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11 Yukon</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12 Northwest Territories</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 13 Country outside Canada (specify) _____</p> </div> <div style="flex: 0.5; font-size: 4em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="flex: 0.5; text-align: center;"> <p>Go to 136</p> </div> </div>
<p>130. Have you graduated from secondary school?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 No</p>	<p>135. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> </div> <p><input type="radio"/> 07 Canadian citizen by birth</p>
<p>131. Have you had any further schooling beyond elementary/secondary school?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 No → Go to 133</p>	<p>136. What language did you first speak in childhood?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 French</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 Italian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 German</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 Ukrainian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>132. What is the highest level? (accept multiple response)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 Some community college, CEGEP, or nursing school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 Diploma or certificate from community college, CEGEP, or nursing school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 Some university</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 Bachelor or undergraduate degree or teacher's college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 Master's or earned doctorate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 Other (specify) _____</p>	<p>137. Do you still understand that language?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 No</p>
	<p>138. What language do you speak at home now? (If more than one language, which is spoken most often).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 French</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 Italian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 Chinese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 German</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 Other (specify) _____</p>

National Population Health Survey (1993 pretest):
Draft Social Support Items

If "a lot" or "some" is answered ask MHLTH-Q4c.
Otherwise ask MHLTH-Q4d.

MHLTH-Q4c How long have these feelings interfered with your life or daily activities?

- ☐ less than a month
- ☐ 1 to 6 months
- ☐ 7 to 12 months
- ☐ more than 1 year

MHLTH-Q4d In the past year, have you told a doctor or any other professional (someone like a counsellor, minister, nurse, psychiatrist, or psychologist) about these feelings or this loss of interest?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

MHLTH-Q5 In the past year, did you ever attempt suicide?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (Go to next section)

MHLTH-Q5a Did you require medical attention or seek professional help because of this?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

→ Social Support

(age > 12 and non-proxy only)

SOCSUP-Q1 Are you a member of any voluntary organizations or associations such as church and school groups, community centres, ethnic associations, or social, civic and fraternal clubs?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (Go to SOCSUP-Q3)

SOCSUP-Q2 How active are you in these groups? If you belong to many, just think of the one in which you are most active.

- ☐ Very active (e.g. attend most meetings)
- ☐ Fairly active (e.g. attend fairly often)
- ☐ Not active (e.g. belong, but hardly ever go)

SOCSUP-Q3 Do you have someone you confide in, or talk to about your private feelings or concerns?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

SOCSUP-Q4 Do you have someone you can really count on to help you out in a crisis situation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

SOCSUP-Q5 In general, how much do your family and friends:

a) make you feel loved and cared for?

- ☐ a great deal
- ☐ quite a bit
- ☐ some
- ☐ a little
- ☐ not at all

b) make too many demands on you?

- ☐ a great deal
- ☐ quite a bit
- ☐ some
- ☐ a little
- ☐ not at all

c) In general, how much are you family and friends willing to listen when you need to talk about your worries and problems?

- ☐ a great deal
- ☐ quite a bit
- ☐ some
- ☐ a little
- ☐ not at all

d) How much are your family and friends critical of you or what you do?

- ☐ a great deal
- ☐ quite a bit
- ☐ some
- ☐ a little
- ☐ not at all

SOCSUP-Q6 Some of your friends, relatives or family members may have trouble taking care of themselves because of physical or mental illness, disability, serious injury, aging or for some other reason. In the past year, have you been involved in helping someone like this, by caring for them directly or arranging for their care by others?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (Go to SOCSUP-Q8)

SOCSUP-Q7 Were you the person primarily responsible for anyone in this situation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Method for Selecting Stressors.

Based on findings across two studies, we find that stressors in three areas are essential. This means specifically that they have independent effects on an array of mental health outcomes, and that the total impact of the three kinds of stressors is much greater than any one type. The three areas are: 1) recent life events (the traditional focus in the literature); 2) chronic, ongoing stressors; and 3) childhood and earlier adulthood "traumas".

Stressors are not like other kinds of multi-item measures, where the usual intention is to accumulate items to get different angles on the same underlying theme. With stress, the things measured are meant to tap a variety of underlying problems, and the problem is to sample the array of possible problems. The chronic stressors chosen here have gone through two previous iterations to get down to the list of 51 in this study. The 34 life events come from years of experience with different kinds of life event schedules. The 17 lifetime trauma questions represent a collection of those mentioned most often in the developmental and severe trauma literatures in psychology.

The starred stressors in each area represent the set I have selected from each measure. Thus reduces the number to under 30 chronic stress items, 14 childhood stressors, and 17 life events. While this may seem like many items, it is important to remember that these questions can be asked as simple "yes/no" or "true/false" questions---as opposed to the format used here---and that most people say no to most of the items. In an interview, things move very quickly through this section, because stressors are uncommon. What is gained from taking an approach incorporating different type of stress? We estimate, based on data from two studies, that the use of different types of stress will increase the power of observed relationships with mental health outcomes by two to threefold over the use of life events alone---for example, explaining 30% of the variance due to stress instead of 10%. This is a major gain. In fact, it represents one of the foundation elements in the explanation of mental disorder and emotional well-being.

The method for selecting the particular stressors used here can be described in general. Two kinds of outcomes were considered: a general collection of depression and anxiety symptoms, measured by the CES-D, and taken from sections of the CIDI, and a measure of alcohol and drug use problems, using the questions from the CIDI (thus depending on clinically-relevant content). Regressions of each type of outcome on each area of stress were performed in two separate data sets that include roughly the same stress measures. These regressions considered the stressors in each area as separate predictors in a stepwise regression, except in the chronic stress area, where we developed a set of indices in major life areas first (general, financial, work, relationship, single relationship concerns, and parental). In the chronic stress regression we considered these six predictors together with a set of individual items. The starred chronic stressors represent those that were important in both data sets. Most of the childhood and earlier adult traumas survived the regression because the questions in this area are almost uniformly about big issues and are already highly efficient. The life event list was cut in half: I am told this is about the minimum number one could consider and approximate the kinds of relationships observed in the literature. At the same, it should be clear that the life events alone represent less than half of the total observed impact of stress in these models, when all stressors are combined.

Chronic Stressors

SECTION K: ONGOING PROBLEMS

Now I'll describe some situations that sometimes come up in people's lives. I'd like you to tell me if these things are not true, somewhat true very true for you at this time.

How many months or years has this situation been going on the same as it is now? (If R has difficulty, probe for time before or after major life events in past to date beginning. CODE IN MONTHS).

	NOT TRUE	SOME- WHAT TRUE	VERY TRUE	# OF MONTHS
--	-------------	-----------------------	--------------	----------------

GENERAL

* K1	You're trying to take on too many things at once.	0	1	2	
* K2	There is too much pressure on you to be like other people.	0	1	2	
* K3	Too much is expected of you by others.	0	1	2	

MONEY AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

* K4	You don't have enough money to buy the things you or your kids need.	0	1	2	
K5	You have a long-term debt or loan.	0	1	2	
K6	Your rent or mortgage is too much.	0	1	2	
* K7	You don't have enough money to take vacations	0	1	2	
K8	You don't have enough money to make a down payment on a home.	0	1	2	

WORK (Employed only 9-15) (Working/Temporarily Laid Off/On Maternity Leave)

K9	You have more work to do than most people.	0	1	2	
K10	Your supervisor is always monitoring what you do at work.	0	1	2	
* K11	You want to change jobs or career but don't feel you can.	0	1	2	
* K12	Your job often leaves you feeling both mentally and physically tired.	0	1	2	

How many months or years has this situation been going on the same as it is now? (If R has difficulty, probe for time before or after major life events in past to date beginning. CODE IN MONTHS).

	NOT TRUE	SOME- WHAT TRUE	VERY TRUE	# OF MONTHS
* K13 You want to achieve more at work but things get in the way.	0	1	2	
* K14 You don't get paid enough for what you do.	0	1	2	
K15 Your work is boring and repetitive.	0	1	2	

(Everyone 16)

K16 You are looking for a job and can't find the one you want.	0	1	2	
--	---	---	---	--

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

(Married/Living together/In relationship 17-25)

K17 You have a lot of conflict with your partner.	0	1	2	
K18 Your relationship restricts your freedom.	0	1	2	
* K19 Your partner doesn't understand you.	0	1	2	
K20 Your partner expects too much of you.	0	1	2	
* K21 You don't get what you deserve out of your relationship.	0	1	2	
* K22 Your partner doesn't show enough affection.	0	1	2	
* K23 Your partner is not committed enough to your relationship	0	1	2	
* K24 Your sexual needs are not fulfilled by this relationship.	0	1	2	
K25 Your partner is always threatening to leave or end the relationship.	0	1	2	

(Never married/Single only 26-27).

* K26 You wonder whether you will ever get married.	0	1	2	
* K27 You find it is too difficult to find someone compatible with you.	0	1	2	

How many months or years has this situation been going on the same as it is now? (If R has difficulty, probe for time before or after major life events in past to date beginning. CODE IN MONTHS).

	NOT TRUE	SOME- WHAT TRUE	VERY TRUE	# OF MONTHS
--	-------------	-----------------------	--------------	----------------

(Ever divorced or separated 28-29).

K28 You have a lot of conflict with your ex-spouse.	0	1	2	
K29 You don't see your children from a former marriage as much as you would like.	0	1	2	

(Everyone 30).

* K30 You are alone too much.	0	1	2	
-------------------------------	---	---	---	--

CHILDREN
(Without Children 31)

* K31 You wish you could have children but you cannot	0	1	2	
---	---	---	---	--

(Parents only 32-35).

* K32 One of your children seems very unhappy.	0	1	2	
K33 You feel your children don't listen to you.	0	1	2	
* K34 A child's behaviour is a source of serious concern to you.	0	1	2	
K35 One or more children do not do well enough at school or work.	0	1	2	

(Parents with children at home only 36-37)

K36 Your children don't help around the house.	0	1	2	
K37 One of your children spends too much time away from the house.	0	1	2	

(Non-employed women with husband/partner 38)

* K38 You feel like being a housewife is not appreciated.	0	1	2	
---	---	---	---	--

SOCIAL LIFE AND RECREATION

* K39 You have to go to social events alone and you don't want to.	0	1	2	
* K40 Your friends are a bad influence	0	1	2	
* K41 You don't have enough friends.	0	1	2	
K42 You don't have time for your favorite leisure time activities.	0	1	2	

How many months or years has this situation been going on the same as it is now? (If R has difficulty, probe for time before or after major life events in past to date beginning. CODE IN MONTHS).

	NOT TRUE	SOME- WHAT TRUE	VERY TRUE	# OF MONTHS
--	-------------	-----------------------	--------------	----------------

RESIDENCE

* K43 You want to live farther away from your family	0	1	2	
* K44 You would like to move but you cannot.	0	1	2	
* K45 The place you live is too noisy or too polluted.	0	1	2	
K46 Your family lives too far away.	0	1	2	

HEALTH

K47 Someone in you family or a close friend has a long-term illness or handicap.	0	1	2	
* K48 You have a parent, a child, or a spouse or partner who is in very bad health and may die.	0	1	2	
* K49 Someone in your family has an alcohol or drug problem.	0	1	2	
K50 A long term health problem prevents you from doing the things you like to do.	0	1	2	
K51 You take care of an aging parent almost every day.	0	1	2	
K52 Are there any other difficulties in your life right now that are there all the time but we haven't asked you about?	0	1	2	

(LIST BELOW AND ASK PROBES FOR EACH)

a)	X	1	2	
b)	X	1	2	
c)	X	1	2	
d)	X	1	2	

K53 We would like to get an idea of what you personally mean by "NOT TRUE", "SOMEWHAT TRUE", and "VERY TRUE" when you answered these questions.

If we used a number "100" to stand for the answer "SOMEWHAT TRUE", what number less than 100 would you use to stand for "NOT TRUE"? _____

K54 And what number greater than 100 would you use to stand for "VERY TRUE"? _____

Childhood & Adult Stressors ("Traumas")

at any time in your life since you were a child, up to the present. *
Now I'd like to ask about some things that ~~may~~^{could} have happened to you while you were a child or a teenager, before you moved out of the house.

	No	Yes	How old were you when it happened? (last)
<i>Have</i> K55 Did you ever have a major illness or accident or injury that required you to spend a week or more ^{2 weeks} in the hospital?	0	1	
* K56 Did your parents get a divorce?	0	1	
K57 Did you have to do a year of school over again?	0	1	
* K58 Did your father or mother not have a job for a long time when they wanted to be working?	0	1	
* K59 Did something happen that scared you so much you thought about it for years after?	0	1	
* K60 Were you ever sent away from home because you did something wrong?	0	1	
* K61 Did either of your parents drink or use drugs so often or so regularly that it caused problems for the family?	0	1	
* K62 Were you regularly physically abused by one of your parents?	0	1	

Now I would like to ask you about some events that could have happened at time in your life. Please tell us if any of these things have happened, and how old you were.

	No	Yes	How old were you when it happened (last)
* K63 Have you ever been divorced or ended a relationship with someone you were still in love with?	0	1	
* K64 Has one of your parents died?	0	1	
* K65 Has a spouse, child or other loved one died?	0	1	
* K66 Have you ever seen something violent happen to someone or seen someone killed?	0	1	
K67 Have you ever been in a major fire, flood, earthquake, or other natural disaster?	0	1	
K68 Have you ever had a serious accident, injury, or illness that was life threatening or caused long-term disability?	0	1	
K69 Has one of your children ever had a near fatal accident or life-threatening illness?	0	1	
K70 Have you ever been in combat in a war, lived near a war zone or been present during a political uprising?	0	1	

	No	Yes	How old were you when this happened? (last)
* K71 Have you ever discovered your spouse or partner in a close relationship was unfaithful?	0	1	
* K72 Have you ever been physically abused by your current or a previous spouse or partner?	0	1	
* K73 Has your spouse, partner, or child been addicted to alcohol or drugs?	0	1	
K74 Are there any other traumatic events that have happened to you that we haven't asked about?	0	1	
K75	X	1	
K76	X	1	
K77	X	1	

~~Have you ever had a~~ ^{child} ~~who~~

SECTION M: LIFE EVENTS

First, I'd like to ask about some things that happened to you, or to anyone close to you (that is your spouse/partner, children, relatives or close friends). Please tell me which of the following experiences happened to you or someone close to you in the past 12 months.

1. To whom did this event occur?

SHOW RESPONDENT CALENDAR

2. In what month did this event occur and in what month did it come to an end?

CODE MONTH BY NUMBER COUNTING BACK FROM THE PRESENT MONTH.
CODE 0 FOR EVENTS THAT ARE STILL GOING ON.

		NO		YES		MONTH		FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS					
		R (0)	S/P (1)	CHILD (2)	REL/ FRND (3) (4)	START	END	1	2	3	4	5	6
M1	Was there a serious accident or injury?	0	1	2	3	4							
M2	Was there a serious illness?	0	1	2	3	4							
M3	Did a child die?	0	1	2	3	4							
M4	Did a spouse/partner die?	0	1	X	3	4							
M5	Was there trouble with the law?	0	1	2	3	4							
M6	Did anyone have something taken from them by force? (robbed)	0	1	2	3	4							
M7	Was anyone beaten up or physically attacked?	0	1	2	3	4							

Now I'd like to ask you about some things that happened to you or your spouse/partner. Please tell me which of the following occurred to you or to your spouse in the past twelve months.

NO				YES		MONTH		FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS					
	(0)	R (1)	S/P (2)	START	END	1	2	3	4	5	6		
M19 Experienced a change of job for a worse one?	0	1	2										
M20 Was demoted at work or took a cut in pay?	0	1	2										
M21 Was sued by someone?	0	1	2										

Now, I'd like to ask about some things that happened to you personally. Please tell me which of the following experiences you have had in the past 12 months.

	NO	YES	MONTH		FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS					
	(0)	R (1)	START	END	1	2	3	4	5	6
* M22 Went on Welfare?	0	1								
M23 Went on strike?	0	1								
* M24 Found out partner was having an affair?	0	1								
M25 A romantic relationship ended?	0	1								
* M26 A close relationship ended?	0	1								
M27 Partner found out about affair?	0	1								
* M28 Increased arguments with your partner?	0	1								
M29 Moved to a worse residence or neighborhood?	0	1								
M30 Moved out of city or area?	0	1								
M31 Had driver's license taken away?	0	1								

	NO	YES	MONTH		FOLLOW UP QUESTIONS					
	(0)	R (1)	START	END	1	2	3	4	5	6
M32 Had your house or car broken into?	0	1								
* M33 Had a child move back into the house?	0	1								
M34 Had a child move out of the house?	0	1								

INTERVIEWER:

1. TURN TO PAGE 16 OF RESPONDENT BOOKLET.
2. TEAR OFF BACK PAGE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.
3. TURN BACK TO PAGE 40 OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND ASK QUESTIONS FROM TEAR-OFF PAGE FOR EACH EVENT REPORTED.

6. What was the one most important source of information that helped you find your home?

- 1 Real estate or rental agents
- 2 Newspaper advertisements
- 3 Posted notices
- 4 Looking around, spotting "for sale" or "for rent" signs
- 5 Relatives, friends, or co-workers
- 6 Didn't use any sources
- 7 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DK

7. How important would you say each of the following [a-i] was in your final decision to move to your home?

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Very important	DK
a) Size or design of home	1	2	3	8
b) Cost (purchase price, rent, etc.)	1	2	3	8
c) Convenient location	1	2	3	8
d) Nearness to relatives, friends, or co-workers	1	2	3	8
e) Neighborhood safety	1	2	3	8
f) Types of people living nearby	1	2	3	8
g) Quality of schools	1	2	3	8
h) No other suitable housing available	1	2	3	8
i) Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____		2	3	

8. Comparing your neighborhood now with the last neighborhood you lived in, do you like this neighborhood less, about the same, or more than your last one?

- 1 Like less
- 2 Like about the same
- 3 Like more
- 8 DK

B. NEIGHBORHOOD LIFE

9. For each of the following [a-j], please circle the number under the grade that best describes your neighborhood. Just like in school, an A is the best grade, a C is average, and an F is the worst.

	A	B	C	D	F	DK
a) Quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	8
b) Personal safety	1	2	3	4	5	8
c) Way the area looks	1	2	3	4	5	8
d) Types of people	1	2	3	4	5	8
e) Amount of traffic	1	2	3	4	5	8
f) Crowding together of homes	1	2	3	4	5	8
g) Police patrolling	1	2	3	4	5	8
h) How well streets are kept up	1	2	3	4	5	8
i) Relations between neighbors	1	2	3	4	5	8
j) Parks and recreation centers	1	2	3	4	5	8

10. How much pride do people in your neighborhood seem to take in keeping up their homes?

- 1 None at all
- 2 A little
- 3 A fair amount
- 4 A great deal
- 8 DK

11. Do the people in your neighborhood stick pretty much to themselves, or do they get together quite a bit?

- 1 Stick to themselves
- 2 Get together
- 8 DK

12. Thinking about your neighborhood as a whole, would you say most of the people living here can or cannot be trusted?

- 1 Can be trusted
- 2 Cannot be trusted
- 8 DK

13. Some people feel their neighborhood is a real home to them, while other people feel their neighborhood is just a place where they happen to live. Which one of these views comes closest to the way you feel about your own neighborhood?

- 1 Real home
- 2 Just a place to live
- 8 DK

14. Overall, how would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?

- 1 Poor
- 2 Fair
- 3 Good
- 4 Excellent
- 8 DK

15. How strong would you say your ties are to your neighborhood?

- 1 Not strong at all
- 2 Fairly strong
- 3 Very strong
- 8 DK

16. Do you have any relatives (not counting those in your home) who live in your neighborhood?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many of your relatives live in the neighborhood?
- 8 DK

relatives

98 = DK

17. Do any of your closest friends (not counting relatives) live in your neighborhood?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many of your closest friends live in this neighborhood?
- 8 DK

friends

98 = DK

[IF YOU ARE NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED, PLEASE SKIP TO #19.]

18. Do any of the people you work with (not counting relatives) live in your neighborhood?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many of your co-workers live in the neighborhood?
- 8 DK

co-workers 98 = DK

- [IF YES] How many of these co-workers are also among your closest friends?

co-workers 98 = DK

19. Have you ever recommended your neighborhood to relatives, friends, or co-workers who were looking for a place to live?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes → [IF YES] Have you recommended the neighborhood to anyone during the past year?
- 8 DK

- 1 No
- 2 Yes
- 8 DK

20. If you ever had to move, how much would you miss your neighborhood?

- 1 Hardly at all
- 2 Some
- 3 A lot
- 8 DK

21. In general, how much like yourself would you say most of the people in your neighborhood are?

- 1 Not at all like me
- 2 Somewhat like me
- 3 Very much like me
- 8 DK

22. How much like yourself would you say most of the people in your neighborhood are in each of the following ways [a-h]?

	Not at all like me	Somewhat like me	Very much like me	DK
a) Age	1	2	3	8
b) Race	1	2	3	8
c) Education	1	2	3	8
d) Marital status	1	2	3	8
e) Political values	1	2	3	8
f) Religious beliefs	1	2	3	8
g) Income level	1	2	3	8
h) General lifestyle	1	2	3	8

23. About how many of your nearest neighbors--the people living in the eight or nine homes closest to yours on your street--do you happen to know by name?

- 1 None of them
- 2 A few of them
- 3 About half of them
- 4 Most of them
- 5 All of them
- 8 DK

[PLEASE TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE FOR #24.]

24. During the past six months (since the end of last summer), how often have you and any of your nearest neighbors done each of the following [a-l]?

	Never	A few times	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a week	Almost every day	DK
a) Said hello to each other or stopped to chat (under ten minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	8
b) Had a longer talk (over ten minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	8
c) Borrowed something small from each other, such as a cup of sugar or a tool	1	2	3	4	5	8
d) Gave each other a hand (helping with car maintenance, home repairs, daily chores, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8
e) Looked out for each other's home, either for just a few hours or for several days	1	2	3	4	5	8
f) Helped out in a minor emergency (for example, if the phone or refrigerator was out of order)	1	2	3	4	5	8
g) Got information from each other, such as the name of a good plumber or where to register to vote	1	2	3	4	5	8
h) Discussed important personal matters or emotional upsets, such as decisions about work or a divorce or death in the family	1	2	3	4	5	8
i) Helped each other deal with a neighborhood problem (zoning issues, traffic, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8
j) Invited each other for dinner or spent an evening together at home	1	2	3	4	5	8
k) Got together socially outside the neighborhood (for dinner, movies, a sports event, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	8
l) Kept an eye on or took care of each other's children	1	2	3	4	5	8

25. Who began more of the contacts described in #24, you or your neighbors?

- 1 I began more of them
- 2 My neighbors began more of them
- 3 We each began about half of them
- 8 DK

26. Overall, how would you rate your contacts with your nearest neighbors?

- 1 Poor
- 2 Fair
- 3 Good
- 4 Excellent
- 8 DK

27. When you and your nearest neighbors talk, what topics usually come up?
[CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY.]

- 1 Neighborhood events
- 2 Family and friends
- 3 Home or yard
- 4 Leisure activities
- 5 The weather
- 6 Work or school
- 7 Church or temple
- 8 Personal problems
- 9 Sports
- 10 Local or national news
- 11 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 98 DK

28. Please mark if each of the following statements [a-f] is mostly true or mostly false:

	Mostly true	Mostly false	DK
a) I feel quite close to my neighbors.	1	2	8
b) If I had to borrow \$50 in an emergency, I could turn to a neighbor.	1	2	8
c) Keeping my neighbors' respect is important to me.	1	2	8
d) I would be willing to share almost any secret with some of my neighbors.	1	2	8
e) If I were sick, I could count on a neighbor to do my grocery shopping and help out in other ways.	1	2	8
f) I often wonder what my neighbors think of me.	1	2	8
g) When I'm away from home, I know that my neighbors will keep their eyes open for possible trouble.	1	2	8

29. Do people in your neighborhood get along pretty well, or do they have a fair number of disagreements with each other?

- 1 Get along pretty well
- 2 Have a fair number of disagreements
- 8 DK

30. Have you personally ever had a disagreement with a neighbor while living in your present neighborhood?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes
- 8 DK

31. Overall, how would you say your neighborhood compares with other Nashville neighborhoods as a place to live?

- 1 Worse than most
- 2 About average
- 3 Better than most
- 8 DK

32. Suppose a family had saved its money and was thinking about buying a home in your neighborhood. In your opinion, would they be making a good financial investment buying there, or would they be better off investing their money elsewhere in Nashville?

- 1 Good investment there
- 2 Better off elsewhere
- 8 DK

C. LOCAL PROBLEMS

33. Listed below are some common kinds of neighborhood problems [a-k]. Please mark whether each is a big problem, a small problem, or no problem at all in your neighborhood.

	Big problem	Small problem	No problem at all	DK
a) Rundown housing	1	2	3	8
b) Burglaries and other crimes	1	2	3	8
c) Absentee landlords	1	2	3	8
d) New construction activity	1	2	3	8
e) Stores or businesses that don't fit into the area	1	2	3	8
f) Drainage or flooding problems	1	2	3	8
g) Neighbors who cause trouble	1	2	3	8
h) Empty buildings or lots	1	2	3	8
i) Street or airplane noise	1	2	3	8
j) Wrong kinds of people moving in	1	2	3	8
k) Other [PLEASE SPECIFY]	1	2		

34. How important would you say each of the following [a-j] is as a source of information about problems in your neighborhood?

	Not at all important	Somewhat important	Very important	DK
a) Newspapers	1	2	3	8
b) TV or radio	1	2	3	8
c) Neighbors	1	2	3	8
d) Police	1	2	3	8
e) Metro Council member	1	2	3	8
f) Metro Planning Commission	1	2	3	8
g) Other local government officials or agencies	1	2	3	8
h) Neighborhood association	1	2	3	8
i) Real estate agents or developers	1	2	3	8
j) Other [PLEASE SPECIFY]		2	3	

35. During the past year, how often have you talked to any of your neighbors about problems affecting your neighborhood?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or twice
- 3 Three or four times
- 4 Once every couple of months
- 5 Once a month
- 6 Several times a month or more
- 8 DK

36. During the past five years, how often you have taken each of the following actions [a-j] on neighborhood problems?

	Never	Once or twice	Three or more times	DK
a) Wrote a letter to a government official	1	2	3	8
b) Met with a government official in person	1	2	3	8
c) Phoned a government official or agency	1	2	3	8
d) Attended a Metro Council or Planning Commission meeting	1	2	3	8
e) Attended another type of public meeting	1	2	3	8
f) Took part in a protest or demonstration	1	2	3	8
g) Talked to a lawyer	1	2	3	8
h) Worked informally with neighbors	1	2	3	8
i) Worked through a neighborhood association	1	2	3	8
j) Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____		2	3	

37. Which of the following usually represents you when there are problems in your neighborhood? [CIRCLE AS MANY AS APPLY.]

- 1 Neighbors or other local residents
- 2 Neighborhood association
- 3 Metro Council member
- 4 Other government official or agency
- 5 Lawyer
- 6 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DK

38. Which one of the following has been most effective in dealing with problems in your neighborhood?

- 1 Neighbors or other local residents
- 2 Neighborhood association
- 3 Metro Council member
- 4 Other government official or agency
- 5 Lawyer
- 6 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DK

39. How happy are you with the way that neighborhood problems have been handled?

- 1 Very unhappy
- 2 Somewhat unhappy
- 3 Somewhat happy
- 4 Very happy
- 8 DK

40. Overall, how much crime would you say there is in your neighborhood?

- 1 A lot
- 2 Some
- 3 Only a little
- 8 DK

41. About what share of the crimes in your neighborhood would you guess are committed by people who live outside the neighborhood?

- 1 None of them
- 2 A few of them
- 3 About half of them
- 4 Most of them
- 5 All of them
- 8 DK

42. What do you consider to be the one most important source of information about crime in your neighborhood?

- 1 Neighbors
- 2 Police
- 3 Newspapers
- 4 Radio or television
- 5 Crime-watch group
- 6 Neighborhood association
- 7 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DK

43. During the past year, have you talked with any of your neighbors about crime in your neighborhood?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes
- 8 DK

44. How much do you worry that you will be a victim of crime in your neighborhood?

- 1 A lot
- 2 Some
- 3 Only a little
- 8 DK

45. Has anyone ever broken into a car belonging to you or another member of your household, stolen anything from it, or damaged it on purpose while it was parked in your neighborhood?

1 No
 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many times has your car been broken into or damaged? time(s) 8 = DK
 8 DK
 → [IF YES] When was the last year that happened? 1 9
 98 = DK

46. Have you or another member of your household ever had anything stolen from your yard, porch, garage, or elsewhere outside your home while you have lived in your neighborhood?

1 No
 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many times have things been stolen from outside your home? time(s) 8 = DK
 8 DK
 → [IF YES] When was the last year that happened? 1 9
 98 = DK

47. Has your home ever been broken into or had anything stolen from inside it while you have lived in your neighborhood?

1 No
 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many times has your home been broken into? time(s) 8 = DK
 8 DK
 → [IF YES] When was the last year that happened? 1 9
 98 = DK

48. Has anyone ever used violence--such as in a mugging, fight, or sexual assault--against you or another member of your household anywhere in your neighborhood?

1 No
 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many times has violence been used against you or another household member? time(s) 8 = DK
 8 DK
 → [IF YES] When was the last year that happened? 1 9
 98 = DK

49. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood at night?

1 Very unsafe
 2 Somewhat unsafe
 3 Reasonably safe
 4 Very safe
 8 DK

50. How important is it to lock your doors when you are leaving your home for just an hour or two?

1 Not at all important
 2 Somewhat important
 3 Very important
 8 DK

51. While you have lived in your neighborhood, have you taken any of the following steps [a-j] to avoid crime or reduce its impact?

	No	Yes	DK
a) Engraved identification on valuables	1	2	8
b) Installed a burglar alarm in your home	1	2	8
c) Kept a watchdog	1	2	8
d) Used timers on your lights	1	2	8
e) Replaced old locks or added new ones	1	2	8
f) Kept a gun or other weapon at home	1	2	8
g) Asked neighbors to keep an eye on your home when you were gone	1	2	8
h) Arranged to go out with another person so you would not have to be alone when going somewhere in the neighborhood	1	2	8
i) Participated in a crime-watch group	1	2	8
j) Other [PLEASE SPECIFY]		2	

52. Is your neighborhood changing in any way right now?

1 No
 2 Yes → [IF YES] What types of changes are going on?
 8 DK [PLEASE DESCRIBE] _____

 → [IF YES] How do you feel about these changes?
 1 Mostly negative
 2 Mostly positive
 3 Somewhere in between
 8 DK

53. Thinking back over the past five years, please mark whether each of the following [a-j] has gotten worse, stayed about the same, or gotten better in your neighborhood:

	Gotten worse	Stayed about the same	Gotten better	DK
a) Quality of housing	1	2	3	8
b) Personal safety	1	2	3	8
c) Way the area looks	1	2	3	8
d) Types of people	1	2	3	8
e) Amount of traffic	1	2	3	8
f) Crowding together of homes	1	2	3	8
g) Police patrolling	1	2	3	8
h) How well streets are kept up	1	2	3	8
i) Relations between neighbors	1	2	3	8
j) Parks and recreation centers	1	2	3	8

D. AT HOME

54. Is your present home a single-family residence, or are there other housing units in the same building?

- 1 Single-family residence
2 Other housing units in building
8 DK

[IF OTHER UNITS]

About how many units (including your own) are there in the building?

units

998 = DK

55. Do you own or rent your home?

- 1 Own
2 Rent
3 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
8 DK

56. How many rooms are there in your home, counting the kitchen but not counting the bathroom(s)?

rooms

98 = DK

57. In general, how handy is the location of your home to the places you most often travel to (work, grocery store, etc.)?

- 1 Not handy at all
2 Somewhat handy
3 Very handy
8 DK

58. During the past year, have you made or paid for any improvements or repairs in your home, such as painting, replacing the roof, adding storm windows, or remodeling the kitchen?

- 1 No
2 Yes

[IF YES] About how much have you spent altogether on these improvements or repairs?

dollars

99998 = DK

[IF YES] Would you please describe these improvements or repairs? _____

59. As far as you know, did any of your nearest neighbors make any home improvements or repairs during the past year?

- 1 No
2 Yes
8 DK

60. Overall, about how much home improvement and repair activity would you say goes on in your neighborhood?

- 1 Only a little
2 Some
3 A great deal
8 DK

61. Do you think the amount of home improvement and repair activity in the neighborhood is likely to decrease, stay about the same, or increase in the future?

- 1 Decrease
2 Stay about the same
3 Increase
8 DK

62. Do you expect to make any home improvements or repairs during the next year?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] What types of improvements or repairs do you
8 DK think you will make? _____

63. When you are inside your home, how often does noise coming from outdoors bother you?

- 1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Rarely
4 Never
8 DK

64. When you are inside your home, how often does music, talking, or other sounds coming from inside your neighbors' homes bother you?

- 1 Often
2 Sometimes
3 Rarely
4 Never
8 DK

65. Do you feel the location of the windows in your home makes it too easy for your neighbors to see inside?

- 1 No
2 Yes
8 DK

66. When you are outdoors at your home, is there a place where you feel you can really have privacy from your neighbors if you want it?

- 1 No
2 Yes
8 DK

67. Overall, how would you rate your home?

- 1 Poor
2 Fair
3 Good
4 Excellent
8 DK

68. During the past ten years, have you lived anywhere else besides your present home?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] How many other addresses have you lived at during
8 DK the past ten years?

addresses 98 = DK

69. During the past year, have you thought seriously about moving from your home?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] What are your major reasons for thinking about
8 DK moving? [PLEASE DESCRIBE] _____

70. During the past year, have any of your nearest neighbors moved to or from their homes?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] How many of your neighbors have moved?
8 DK

households 98 = DK

71. How likely is it that you will move from your home in the next year?

- 1 Will definitely not move
2 Will probably not move
3 Fifty-fifty chance of moving
4 Will probably move
5 Will definitely move
8 DK

72. If you ever do move from your home in the future, where would you most like to move to?

- 1 Somewhere else inside your neighborhood
2 Outside your neighborhood but still in the Nashville area
3 Outside the Nashville area but still in Tennessee
4 Outside Tennessee
8 DK

73. During the past week, on how many days did you do each of the following activities [a-h] indoors at your home?

	None	One or two days	Three or four days	Five or six days	Every day	DK
a) Listened to music from a tape player, stereo, or radio	1	2	3	4	5	8
b) Watched TV	1	2	3	4	5	8
c) Did routine housekeeping	1	2	3	4	5	8
d) Fixed a special meal	1	2	3	4	5	8
e) Had friends or relatives over	1	2	3	4	5	8
f) Did a hobby	1	2	3	4	5	8
g) Made interior home repairs	1	2	3	4	5	8
h) Read a newspaper, book, or magazine	1	2	3	4	5	8

74. During the last week of good weather, on how many days did you do each of the following activities [a-h] outdoors at your home?

	None	One or two days	Three or four days	Five or six days	Every day	DK
a) Sat on the porch	1	2	3	4	5	8
b) Exercised or played a game	1	2	3	4	5	8
c) Sunbathed	1	2	3	4	5	8
d) Worked in the yard	1	2	3	4	5	8
e) Washed or repaired a car	1	2	3	4	5	8
f) Made exterior home repairs	1	2	3	4	5	8
g) Barbequed or fixed food	1	2	3	4	5	8
h) Ate a meal	1	2	3	4	5	8

75. During the last week of good weather, on how many days did you take a walk, a run, or a bike ride through your neighborhood?

- 1 None
- 2 One or two days
- 3 Three or four days
- 4 Five or six days
- 5 Every day
- 8 DK

76. How do you usually get around when you go somewhere in Nashville outside your neighborhood?

- 1 Walk
- 2 Ride a bicycle
- 3 Take a bus or cab
- 4 Drive a car
- 5 Have another family member drive me
- 6 Ride with someone else (not a family member) in their car
- 7 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____
- 8 DK

77. Does someone in your household (counting yourself) own or lease a car?

- 1 No
- 2 Yes → [IF YES] How many cars does your household have?
- 8 DK

car(s) 8 = DK

E. YOUR BACKGROUND

78. In what year were you born? 1 9 98 = DK

79. Where were you born? _____
(city) (state)

80. Are you male or female?

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

81. What racial group do you belong to?

- 1 White
- 2 Black
- 3 Hispanic
- 4 Asian
- 5 Other [PLEASE SPECIFY] _____

92. Altogether, how long have you lived in Tennessee?

years

months

[FILL IN MONTHS ONLY IF YOU HAVE LIVED IN STATE LESS THAN ONE YEAR.]

98 = DK

93. Altogether, how long have you lived in Nashville?

years

months

[FILL IN MONTHS ONLY IF YOU HAVE LIVED IN CITY LESS THAN ONE YEAR.]

98 = DK

F. RATING NASHVILLE

94. For each of the following [a-k], please circle the number under the grade that best describes Nashville. An A is the best grade, a C is average, and an F is the worst.

	A	B	C	D	F	DK
a) Tax rates	1	2	3	4	5	8
b) Job chances	1	2	3	4	5	8
c) Public schools	1	2	3	4	5	8
d) Housing costs	1	2	3	4	5	8
e) Race relations	1	2	3	4	5	8
f) Traffic system	1	2	3	4	5	8
g) Social and welfare services	1	2	3	4	5	8
h) Leisure activities	1	2	3	4	5	8
i) Safety from crime	1	2	3	4	5	8
j) Hospitals and health facilities	1	2	3	4	5	8
k) Natural environment	1	2	3	4	5	8

95. How strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements [a-e] about Nashville?

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
a) I consider Nashville my home.	1	2	3	4	8
b) Nashville has a small-town feel.	1	2	3	4	8
c) The people running Nashville care what happens to me.	1	2	3	4	8
d) Nashville is growing too fast for its own good.	1	2	3	4	8
e) The friendliness of the residents makes Nashville special.	1	2	3	4	8

96. Overall, how would you rate Nashville as a place to live?

- 1 Poor
- 2 Fair
- 3 Good
- 4 Excellent
- 8 DK

97. In the future, do you expect to stay in Nashville or move somewhere else?

- 1 Stay in Nashville
- 2 Move somewhere else
- 8 DK

98. If you ever do move, what is the one type of community you would most like to move to?

- 1 Large city (750,000+ population)
- 2 Medium-sized city (250,000 to 749,999)
- 3 Small city (50,000 to 249,999)
- 4 Suburb of city
- 5 Large town (25,000 to 49,999)
- 6 Medium-sized town (10,000 to 24,999)
- 7 Small town (under 10,000)
- 8 In the country, away from any city or town
- 9 DK

ID #:

ACTIVITIES SHARED WITH NEIGHBORS

P. _____ of _____

Form for Person 18 Years of Age or Over

[illegible]

ID #:

Form 3: Information on persons outside household (Form for person 18 years of age or over)

P. ____ of ____

Check if new name	Name of person (Q. 40-44)	Q. 45	Q. 46	Q. 47	Q. 48 AGE 98 DK	Q. 49 EMPL.	Q. 50	Q. 51 # KIDS 98 DK	Q. 52	Q. 53	Q. 54	Q. 55	Q. 56	Q. 57
		QUESTION NUMBERS	SEX 1 Male 2 Fem.	RACE 1 White 2 Black		EDUCA- TION 8 DK	1 No 2 Yes 8 DK		MARITAL STATUS 8 DK	YEAR MET 98 DK	HOW MET 98 DK	KEEP IN TOUCH 8 DK	HOW OFTEN 8 DK	HOW CLOSE 8 DK	WHERE LIVES 8 DK

<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of occupation (Q. 49)						Record "other" responses:								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of occupation (Q. 49)						Record "other" responses:								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of occupation (Q. 49)						Record "other" responses:								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of occupation (Q. 49)						Record "other" responses:								
<input type="checkbox"/>	Description of occupation (Q. 49)						Record "other" responses:								

ID #:

Form 1: Information on neighbors (Form for person 18 years of age or over)

P. ____ of ____

Name of neighbor	HH#	Q. 17 SEX 1 Male 2 Fem.	Q. 18 RACE 1 White 2 Black	Q. 19 EDUCA- TION 8 DK	Q. 20 AGE 98 DK	Q. 21 EMPL. 1 No 2 Yes 8 DK	Q. 22 MARITAL STATUS 8 DK	Q. 23 # KIDS 98 DK	Q. 24 YEAR MET 98 DK	Q. 25 HOW MET 98 DK	Q. 26 KEEP IN TOUCH 8 DK	Q. 27 HOW OFTEN 8 DK	Q. 28 HOW CLOSE 8 DK
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<input type="checkbox"/> T													
<input type="checkbox"/> V	Description of occupation (Q. 21)						Record "other" responses:						
<input type="checkbox"/> T													
<input type="checkbox"/> V	Description of occupation (Q. 21)						Record "other" responses:						
<input type="checkbox"/> T													
<input type="checkbox"/> V	Description of occupation (Q. 21)						Record "other" responses:						
<input type="checkbox"/> T													
<input type="checkbox"/> V	Description of occupation (Q. 21)						Record "other" responses:						
<input type="checkbox"/> T													
<input type="checkbox"/> V	Description of occupation (Q. 21)						Record "other" responses:						

1. Here are some types of clubs and organizations that people belong to. For each type listed [a-p], circle 1 if you don't belong to such an organization, and circle 2 if you do. In addition, for each type you belong to, please circle 3 if the organization usually meets in the neighborhood; circle 4 if it doesn't. Are there any others you're in that are not on this list? Please fill them in under "Other."

		Don't Belong		Meets in neighborhood	
		1	2	Yes	No
a)	Church	1	2	3	4
b)	Church-connected group (other than a church itself)	1	2	3	4
c)	Labor union	1	2	3	4
d)	Veteran's organization	1	2	3	4
e)	Fraternal organization or lodge (such as the Elks)	1	2	3	4
f)	Business or civic group (such as the Chamber of Commerce)	1	2	3	4
g)	Parent-teacher association	1	2	3	4
h)	Community center	1	2	3	4
i)	Sports team	1	2	3	4
j)	Country club	1	2	3	4
k)	Youth group	1	2	3	4
l)	Professional group (such as the Nashville Board of Realtors)	1	2	3	4
m)	Political club or organization (such as Young Democrats or Young Republicans)	1	2	3	4
n)	Neighborhood association	1	2	3	4
o)	Charity or welfare organization (such as Meals on Wheels)	1	2	3	4
p)	Other [PLEASE SPECIFY]				
			2	3	4
			2	3	4

2. Do you happen to know the name of your Metro Council representative?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] Please write your representative's name here.
8 DK

3. Do you happen to know the name of the state representative in this district?

- 1 No
2 Yes → [IF YES] Please write your state representative's name here.
8 DK

4. Last September (in 1987), elections were held for Mayor and some Metro Council representatives. Did you happen to vote in that election?

- 1 No → [IF NO] Please write the year that you last voted.
2 Yes
8 DK

1	9		
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98 = Don't know
97 = Never voted

5. Please mark how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements [a-f].

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
a) The people running the country care what happens to me.	1	2	3	4
b) The rich get richer and the poor get poorer.	1	2	3	4
c) What I think counts with other people.	1	2	3	4
d) I'm left out of things going on around me.	1	2	3	4
e) Most people with power try to take advantage of people like me.	1	2	3	4
f) The people in Washington, D.C. are in touch with the rest of the country.	1	2	3	4

6. Here is a list of political activities that some people are involved in. In the past five years, how often have you done any of the following things [a-g]?

	Never	During one or two campaigns	During three or more campaigns
a) Donated money to a political candidate	1	2	3
b) Made phone calls encouraging people to vote	1	2	3
c) Helped others register to vote	1	2	3
d) Had a yard sign in support of a candidate	1	2	3
e) Went door-to-door in my neighborhood to support a candidate	1	2	3
f) Went door-to-door in other neighborhoods to support a candidate	1	2	3
g) Worked in other ways on a campaign: putting up posters, working at the polls	1	2	3

STOP

13. In total, how many places to live did you inspect?

14. What attracted you to your new home?

IF RESPONDENT CONCENTRATES ON FACTORS OF THE HOUSE ASK:

"Did the location play any part in choosing the home?"
PROBE: "What was it about the location?"

IF RESPONDENT CONCENTRATES ON FACTORS OF THE LOCATION ASK:

"What features attracted you to that particular home?"

GET SPECIFIC REASONS

15. Now, we would like to know something about your forthcoming move. What are your reasons for moving away from your present home? PROBE FOR SPECIFIC REASONS.

Anything else?

People have many reasons for wanting to or having to leave a home. Let's take one card at a time and I would like you to read me the number of each card that in any way at all describes an area of some dissatisfaction with your present home.

(HAND RESPONDENT APPROPRIATE SHUFFLE CARDS) BUFF - RENTERS NOW - Page 6
GREEN - OWNERS - Page 7

RENTERS NOW

1...Number of bedrooms
2...Number of bathrooms
3...Storage or closet space

4...Size of lot or outdoor space - too big
5...Size of lot or outdoor space - too small
6...Parking problems

7...Location and quality of schools
8...Location of recreational facilities - too close
9...Location of recreational facilities - too far

10...Location of transportation facilities - too close
11...Location of transportation facilities - too far
12...Distance to downtown area - too close

13...Distance to downtown area - too far
14...Distance to country/green open spaces - too close
15...Distance to country/green open spaces - too far

16...Distance to shopping - too close
17...Distance to shopping - too far
18...Distance to job/work - too close

19...Distance to job/work - too far
20...Distance to relatives - too close
21...Distance to relatives - too far

22...Distance to friends - too close
23...Distance to friends - too far
24...Improvement in housing costs

25...Could afford a better place to live/to better ourselves
26...Design, appearance of neighbourhood
27...Design, appearance of home

*28...Size of rooms
*29...Layout of rooms
30...In-home equipment, such as light fixtures, laundry facilities

31...Type of co-tenants
32...Change in social character of surrounding neighbourhood
33...Reputation, regulations, practices of developer or manager

34...Change in scenery
35...Maintenance, remodeling - too much
36...Maintenance, remodeling - not enough

37...Change in family composition
38...Interior noise transmission
39...Exterior noise transmission

40...Job transfer

IF RENT NOW BUT WILL OWN:

41...Rather own than rent

IF RESPONDENT SELECTED ITEM 28 AND/OR 29, ASK THE APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS:

16b. SIZE OF ROOMS (ITEM 28)

In the previous question, I notice that you stated that the size of the rooms was one of your reasons. Would you tell me which rooms you were referring to?

ROOMS:

16c. LAYOUT OF ROOMS (ITEM 29)

You stated in the previous question, that the layout of the rooms was one of your reasons. Would you tell me which rooms you were referring to?

PROBE: What is it about the layout?

ROOMS:

ASK EVERYONE:

- 17a. There are many features that people find desirable in a new home. Which of these were, in any way at all, a factor in your choice?
(HAND RESPONDENT APPROPRIATE SHUFFLE CARDS)

BUFF - RENTERS TO BE - Page 9

GREEN - OWNERS TO BE - Page 10

- 1...Number of bedrooms
- 2...Number of bathrooms
- 3...Storage or closet space

- 4...Size of lot or outdoor space - too big
- 5...Size of lot or outdoor space - too small
- 6...Parking problems

- 7...Location and quality of schools
- 8...Location of recreational facilities - too close
- 9...Location of recreational facilities - too far

- 10...Location of transportation facilities - too close
- 11...Location of transportation facilities - too far
- 12...Distance to downtown area - too close

- 13...Distance to downtown area - too far
- 14...Distance to country/green open spaces - too close
- 15...Distance to country/green open spaces - too far

- 16...Distance to shopping - too close
- 17...Distance to shopping - too far
- 18...Distance to job/work - too close

- 19...Distance to job/work - too far
- 20...Distance to relatives - too close
- 21...Distance to relatives - too far

- 22...Distance to friends - too close
- 23...Distance to friends - too far
- 24...Improvement in housing costs

- 25...Could afford a better place to live/to better ourselves
- 26...Design, appearance of neighbourhood
- 27...Design, appearance of home

- *28...Size of rooms
- *29...Layout of rooms
- 30...In-home equipment, such as light fixtures, laundry facilities

- 31...Type of co-tenants
- 32...Change in social character of surrounding neighbourhood
- 33...Reputation, regulations, practices of developer or manager

- 34...Change in scenery
- 35...Maintenance, remodeling - too much
- 36...Maintenance, remodeling - not enough

- 37...Change in family composition
- 38...Interior noise transmission
- 39...Exterior noise transmission

- 40...Job transfer

- 18a. The way the housing market is today, most people have to compromise a bit. What undesirable features there are in your new home?

- 18b. What undesirable features do you see in your new location?

19. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD B) Now, I would like you to look at this list of ways in which new housing may not be entirely satisfactory. Which of these compromises have you decided to accept in your new home even though you may not want it that way?

- Too few rooms1
Too few bathrooms2
High cost3
Distance to friends4
Distance to relatives5
Far from work6
Far from shopping7
Far from recreation8
The lot is too large9
The lot is too small1
Noisy surroundings2
Lack of place for
constructive pastimes3
Quality of schools4

What kind of rooms?

Any others? (SPECIFY)

21a. In the following question, we are not interested in learning of particular persons' names --- just of their existence. Inside this neighbourhood (FOR SMALL TOWNS - this part of town), where does the person you know best live? Second best? Third best?

IF IN METRO, GET EXACT ADDRESS OR NEAREST INTERSECTION.
IF NOT IN METRO, ASK, "How far from you does he/she live?"

21b. Is this person related to you? IF YES: What is the relationship?

21c. Where do you usually see this person face to face?

21d. FOR EACH PLACE MENTIONED ASK: "How often do you see this person there?"

PROBE FOR WHAT DO IF NOT EVIDENT. PROBE FOR PLACE AND FREQUENCY OF ACCIDENTAL OUTDOOR, CASUAL INDOOR AND PREARRANGED ACTIVITIES OR TRIPS.

21e. How often are you in contact by other means such as the telephone or by letter? . BE SPECIFIC ABOUT FREQUENCY OF EACH TYPE OF CONTACT.

21f. Where and when did you first meet?

	Live?	Related?	Usually see?	How Often?	Other means?	First meet?
1						
2						
3						

- 22a. About how many people in this present neighbourhood (area) have the same educational background as you?

MOST OF THEM.....1	ASK b)
SOME OF THEM.....2	
FEW OF THEM.....3	ASK c)
NONE OF THEM.....4	
DON'T KNOW.....5	SKIP TO Q.23

- 22b. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "MOST OF THEM", ASK:
What is it?

- 22c. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "SOME", "FEW" OR "NONE", ASK:
How do they differ from you?

23. What educational background do you think your new neighbours will have?

- 24a. About how many people in this present neighbourhood (area) have the same interests as you?

MOST OF THEM.....1	ASK b)
SOME OF THEM.....2	
FEW OF THEM.....3	ASK c)
NONE OF THEM.....4	
DON'T KNOW.....5	SKIP TO Q.25

- 24b. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "MOST OF THEM", ASK:
What are these interests?

- 24c. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "SOME", "FEW" OR "NONE", ASK:
How do they differ from you?

25. What interests do you think your new neighbours will have?

- 26a. About how many of the people in this present neighbourhood (area) are on the same economic level as you?

MOST OF THEM.....1	ASK b)
SOME OF THEM.....2	
FEW OF THEM.....3	ASK c)
NONE OF THEM.....4	
DON'T KNOW.....5	SKIP TO Q.27

- 26b. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "MOST OF THEM", ASK:
What would you call this level?

- 26c. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS "SOME", "FEW" OR "NONE", ASK:
How do they differ from you?

27. What economic level do you think your new neighbours will be on?

28a. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD C) Now, I'm going to show you a card that has a list of descriptions of people. I would like you to select any phrases or words you think describe your current neighbours. Just read out the letter for each one.

28b. We realize that you probably don't know your new neighbours, but which descriptions do you think might describe them?

28c. Now, which ones would describe you?

	(a) CURRENT NEIGHBOURS	(b) FUTURE NEIGHBOURS	(c) RESPOND- ENT
Friendly. . . . .	.A	A	A
Lively. . . . .	.B	B	B
Fashionable . . . . .	.C	C	C
Ready to help . . . . .	.D	D	D
Withdrawn . . . . .	.E	E	E
Child oriented. . . . .	.F	F	F
Flexible. . . . .	.G	G	G
Proud of property appearance. . . . .	.H	H	H
Lazy. . . . .	.I	I	I
With it . . . . .	.J	J	J
Serious . . . . .	.K	K	K
Sloppy. . . . .	.L	L	L
Outgoing. . . . .	.M	M	M
Live mainly for the present . . . . .	.N	N	N
Do things mainly as a family. . . . .	.O	O	O
Neat. . . . .	.P	P	P
Has expensive tastes. . . . .	.Q	Q	Q
Thrifty . . . . .	.R	R	R
Easy going. . . . .	.S	S	S
Individualistic . . . . .	.T	T	T
Efficient . . . . .	.U	U	U
Wrapped up in work. . . . .	.V	V	V
Handy . . . . .	.W	W	W
Cultural. . . . .	.X	X	X
Concerned mainly with the future. . . . .	.Y	Y	Y
Going up in the world . . . . .	.Z	Z	Z
Modern. . . . .	.ZZ	ZZ	ZZ

34a. Do you belong to any clubs or organizations, such as those listed on this card? (HAND RESPONDENT CARD E)

YES.....1

NO.....2 GO TO Q. 35

IF YES: Probe for religious groups, occupational organizations, civic groups, school related groups, and social-recreational groups.

If seasonal activity add 'IN SUMMER', 'IN WINTER', etc. after frequency.

34b. What are they?
PROBE

34c. How often do you attend?

34d. Where is your meeting place located?
GET EXACT ADDRESS

34e. With whom do you attend?

	What are they?	How often attended?	Where located?	With whom attended?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

35a. Where do you usually go for each of the following items? (HAND RESPONDENT CAR

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| INTERVIEWER: | 1. Groceries |
| | 2. Sundries |
| | 3. Clothes |
| | 4. Church, synagogue |
| | 5. Restaurants |
| | 6. Public entertainment, live, films, etc. |

35b. Where is it located? IF IN METRO, GET EXACT ADDRESS OR NEAREST INTERSECTION.
IF NOT IN METRO, ASK: "How far in miles is it from you?"

35c. How do you get there?

35d. How frequently do you go?

35e. Is there a place closer?

35f. How well do you know the _____ there? OMIT THIS QUESTION FOR ITEM #6
WITHIN EACH CATEGORY; DETAIL ALL THE PLACES TO WHICH THE RESPONDENT
GOES AT ALL REGULARLY.

	Where? Where located?	How do you get there?	Frequency?	Place closer?	How well do y know the -
1					STAFF-
2					STAFF-
3					STAFF-
4					CONGREGATION-
5					STAFF-
6					

36. How many times per month, if at all, do you place mail order or delivery orders by telephone?

NOT AT ALL _____
NUMBER OF TIMES _____

37. Now I'd like to get some idea of what an average day for you might include. Let's take yesterday. (Last weekday) USE RESPONDENT'S OWN WORDS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

37a. At what time did you get up? (CIRCLE TIME)

37b. Then what did you do? How long did it take you?

37c. Was anyone else with you?

37d. Where did you do it?

37e. Were you doing anything else at the same time?

BEGIN BY ASKING THE RESPONDENT THE TIME HE (SHE) GOT UP THAT MORNING AND WHAT HE DID FIRST. ASK HOW LONG THIS ACTIVITY TOOK AND THEN RECORD IT ON THE SHEET AT THE APPROPRIATE TIMES. ASK WHETHER OR NOT ANYONE WAS WITH THE PERSON WHEN HE DID IT; DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRESENCE OF THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL(S) WAS INCIDENTAL OR WHETHER HE WAS ASKED TO ACCOMPANY THE RESPONDENT SUCH THAT IT WAS REALLY AN INTERACTION PROCESS. ASK WHERE THE ACTIVITY TOOK PLACE AND WHETHER OR NOT THE RESPONDENT WAS DOING ANYTHING ELSE AT THE TIME. IF A PERSON GOES TO A STORE OR SOMEWHERE, BE SURE TO CHECK THE TIME TO STORE, SHOPPING AND HOME AGAIN. FINALLY, ASK THE RESPONDENT WHAT HE DID NEXT AND THEN REPEAT THE ABOVE LINE OF QUESTIONING. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RECORD WHAT WAS BEING DONE AT EACH TIME GIVEN ON THE SHEET; RATHER USE THE SHEET SIMPLY AS A METHOD OF CALENDARING THE DAY'S ACTIVITIES.

THE MINIMUM TIME SPAN TO BE CONSIDERED FOR AN ACTIVITY IS 15 MINUTES. RECORD START AND STOP TIME TO THE NEAREST QUARTER HOUR. DO NOT RECORD FOR ANY ACTIVITY THAT IS LESS THAN A QUARTER HOUR.

TIME SPENT TRAVELLING TO OR FROM AN ACTIVITY IS A SEPARATE ACTIVITY AND SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED WITH THAT ACTIVITY.

TIME	What do?	Who else?	Where?	Doing anything else?	Typical
6.00 a.m.					
6.15 a.m.					
6.30 a.m.					
6.45 a.m.					
7.00 a.m.					
7.15 a.m.					
7.30 a.m.					
7.45 a.m.					
8.00 a.m.					
8.15 a.m.					
8.30 a.m.					
8.45 a.m.					

46. IF RESPONDENT IS MOVING TO HIGH RISE APARTMENT IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA ASK SECTION I.

IF RESPONDENT IS MOVING TO A HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS ASK SECTION II.

IF RESPONDENT IS MOVING TO HIGH RISE APARTMENT IN THE SUBURBS ASK SECTION III.

IF RESPONDENT IS MOVING TO A HOUSE IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA ASK SECTION IV.

PROBE IF NECESSARY - "How would that affect what you do?" GET SPECIFIC ANSWERS.

SECTION I

(A) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved to a high rise apartment in the suburbs?

(B) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a house in the downtown area?

SECTION II

(A) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a house in the downtown area?

(B) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a high rise apartment in the suburbs?

SECTION III

(A) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a house in the suburbs?

(B) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a high rise apartment in the downtown area?

SECTION IV

(A) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a house in the suburbs?

(B) How do you feel your life would be made different if you moved into a high rise apartment in the downtown area?

45a. Do you intend to make any part of your life different in your new home?

YES.....1

NO.....2 SKIP TO Q. 46

45b. IF YES: In what way would you intend it to be different?

45c. IF YES: Why would you like it to be different?

Q. 6a, b, c,
PROB
LEM
No.

- 6a. There are many typical problems which you discover you may have immediately after having arrived at a new home. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD A) I would like you to look at this list of common problems. Which of these happened to you?

NO FOOD SUPPLY.....01
FACILITIES NOT YET FINISHED IN NEW HOME.....02
FACILITIES OUT OF ORDER IN NEW HOME.....03
UTILITIES NOT CONNECTED.....04
CARING FOR MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY SUCH
AS CHILDREN BEFORE THE HOUSE WAS PUT
IN ORDER.....05
A LACK OF FURNITURE OR APPLIANCES.....06
PARKING.....07
PUBLIC/COMMUNITY FACILITIES INADEQUATE
OR MISSING (e.g. POOL IN BUILDING).....08
PUBLIC/COMMUNITY FACILITIES NOT YET
FINISHED OR OUT OF ORDER
(e.g. ELEVATORS).....09

Any others? (SPECIFY)

_____ 10

_____ 11

NONE.....15 SKIP TO Q.7a.

- 6b. IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS ANY SUCH PROBLEMS AS HAVING OCCURRED, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH PROBLEM:

Was this a minor problem or a severe problem?

- 6c. How did you deal with the problem?

- 6d. Who helped you in dealing with the problem?

- 6e. Were you able to remedy it? If "YES", How?

[illegible]

[illegible]

W 8a. Do you think that there are any problems directly related to living
H17a. in this house (apartment)?

W 8b. Do you think that there are any problems directly related to living
H17b. in this particular location?

IF "NO" TO Q.8a. AND Q.8b., SKIP TO Q.9a. (HUSBAND: IF "NO" TO 17a AND 17b. SKIP TO Q.18a.) IF "YES" TO 17a. OR 17b. ASK 17c.)
IF "YES" TO Q8a. OR Q.8b, ASK: (CHILD: IF "NO" TO 13a. AND 13b. SKIP TO Q.14a.) IF "YES" TO 13a. OR 13b. ASK 13c.)

W 8c. IF "YES" TO Q8a. OR Q.8b, ASK:
H17c. What are these problems?

W 8d. How are you presently coping with them?
H17d., C13d.

W 8e. Have you had any help in resolving them? IF "YES": Who helped you?
H17e., C13e.

W 8f. Are these problems temporary or do you think that they will continue?
H17f., C13f.

W 8g. Had you considered these problems prior to your move?
H17g., C13g.

[illegible]

W 9a. There are some typical changes that arise among people in new surroundings.
H 1a. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD B) I would like you to look at this list of common changes. Have you encountered any of them in the last few weeks?
IF "YES", ASK: Which ones?
IF "NO", SKIP TO Q. 10a.(H.2a.)

CHANGE IN COMMUTING TIME.....01
CHANGE IN AMOUNT OF LEISURE TIME.....02
CHANGE IN USE OF LEISURE TIME
(TIME OTHER THAN THAT AT WORK OR
REQUIRED DUTIES).....03
TIME INSIDE THE HOME.....04
CHANGE IN CONTACT WITH NEIGHBOURS.....05
CHANGE IN CONTACT WITH OTHER FRIENDS....06
CHANGE IN CONTACT WITH RELATIVES.....07
CHANGE IN THE LIVES OF YOUNG CHILDREN...08
CHANGE IN PLACES WHERE YOU SHOP.....09
CHANGE IN KINDS OF THINGS THAT
YOU ARE BUYING.....10
CHANGE IN THE PROPORTION OF BUDGET
THAT YOU ARE ALLOTING TO CERTAIN
ITEMS.....11

W 9b. Did you fully anticipate this change?
H 1b.
W 9c. What exactly is the change?
H 1c.
W 9d. What accounts for the change?
H 1d.
W 9e. Do you expect that this will continue as it is now?
H 1e.
W 9f. Do you find the change undesirable?
H 1f.
W 9g. IF UNDESIRABLE: Is there anything that you think could be done to change
H 1g. this situation?

W 9h. ASK EVERYONE: If you could arrange this situation ideally, how would you
H 1h. like this situation to be?

Q9a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h
Q1a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h

W11
H 4

[illegible]

W16a.
H11a.

There is a difference between having personal contact with people and seeing people frequently. All in all, would you say you have most frequent contact with: (HAND RESPONDENT CARD C)

- Your parents, children or in-laws who live in the same neighbourhood as you but not the same house1
- Other relatives who live in the same neighbourhood as you2
- Your parents, children or in-laws living elsewhere3
- Other relatives living elsewhere4
- Non-related neighbours5
- Friends who are neither relatives nor neighbours6

W16b.
H11b.

With which group would you say you have your most personal or intimate contact?

- Your parents, children or in-laws who live in the same neighbourhood as you but not the same house1
- Other relatives who live in the same neighbourhood as you2
- Your parents, children or in-laws living elsewhere3
- Other relatives living elsewhere4
- Non-related neighbours5
- Friends who are neither relatives nor neighbours6

W20a. Although it is difficult to describe people completely until you know
H15a. them well, most people form a general picture about others on the basis
of first impressions. Now, I'm going to show you a card that has a list
of descriptions of people. (HAND RESPONDENT CARD D) I would like you
to select any phrases or words you currently think describe your present
neighbours. Just read out the letter for each one.

W20b. Now, which ones would describe you?
H15b.

	(a) CURRENT NEIGHBOURS	(b) RESPOND- ENT
Friendly. . . . .	.A	A
Lively. . . . .	.B	B
Fashionable . . . . .	.C	C
Ready to help . . . . .	.D	D
Withdrawn . . . . .	.E	E
Child oriented. . . . .	.F	F
Flexible. . . . .	.G	G
Proud of property appearance. . . . .	.H	H
Lazy. . . . .	.I	I
With it . . . . .	.J	J
Serious . . . . .	.K	K
Sloppy. . . . .	.L	L
Outgoing. . . . .	.M	M
Live mainly for the present . . . . .	.N	N
Do things mainly as a family. . . . .	.O	O
Neat. . . . .	.P	P
Has expensive tastes. . . . .	.Q	Q
Thrifty . . . . .	.R	R
Easy going. . . . .	.S	S
Individualistic . . . . .	.T	T
Efficient . . . . .	.U	U
Wrapped up in work. . . . .	.V	V
Handy . . . . .	.W	W
Cultural. . . . .	.X	X
Concerned mainly with the future. . . . .	.Y	Y
Going up in the world . . . . .	.Z	Z
Modern. . . . .	.ZZ	ZZ

W21.
H18.

Now, let's turn for a few minutes to your new home. What do you particularly like about the home itself now that you are in it? PROBE

W22.
H19.

What do you particularly like about your location? PROBE

W23.
H20.

Has the home fulfilled your expectations of it? PROBE: What were they?

W24.
H21.

Has the location fit your expectations? PROBE: What were they?

W25a.
H22a.

Imagine your ideal home in its ideal location. In what ways does your present home represent this ideal?

W25b.
H22b.

In what ways does it differ from this ideal?

W25c. Is your present home more similar to the ideal than your previous one?
H22c. Why do you feel that way?

W25d. How would you change your present home to make it more similar to your
H22d. ideal?

W25e. Is your present location more similar to the ideal than your previous one?
H22e. Why do you feel that way?

W25f. How would you change your present location to make it more similar to
H22f: your ideal?

W26a.
H23a.

There are, of course, many features that people find desirable in a home which you might have listed. Let's take one card at a time and I would like you to read me the number of each card that in any way at all describes something that you find particularly satisfactory about your new home.
(HAND RESPONDENT BUFF SHUFFLE CARDS)

OWNERS NOW.....1

RENTERS NOW.....2

- 01...Location and quality of schools
- 02...Location of transportation facilities - close
- 03...Location of transportation facilities - far
- 04...Distance to shopping - close
- 05...Distance to shopping - far
- 06...Distance to downtown area - close
- 07...Distance to downtown area - far
- 08...Distance to job/work - close
- 09...Distance to job/work - far
- 10...Distance to recreational facilities - close
- 11...Distance to recreational facilities - far
- 12...Distance to country/green open spaces - close
- 13...Distance to country/green open spaces - far
- 14...Location of friends - close
- 15...Location of friends - dispersed
- 16...Location of relatives - close
- 17...Location of relatives - dispersed
- 18...Size of home - big enough
- 19...Size of home - small enough
- 20...Number of bedrooms
- 21...Number of bathrooms
- 22...In-home equipment such as light fixtures, laundry facilities
- 23...Storage or closet space
- *24...Size of rooms
- *25...Layout of rooms
- 26...Design, appearance of home
- 27...Quality of home
- 28...Housing costs
- 29...Repairs, alterations - unnecessary, provided by managment
- 30...Opportunity to make own repairs, alterations
- 31...Size of lot or outside space - big enough
- 32...Size of lot or outside space - small enough
- 33...Parking facilities - adequate
- 34...Interior noise transmission
- 35...Exterior noise transmission
- 36...Design, appearance of neighbourhood
- 37...Reputation, regulations, practices of developer or manager
- 38...Neighbourhood facilities - adequate
- 39...Neighbourhood facilities - conveniently located
- 40...Scenery of area
- 41...Social character of surrounding neighbourhood
- 42...Type of neighbours/co-tenants

GUTTMANN NEIGHBOURING SCALE -- FIRST TORONTO STUDY

How many neighbours' names do you know?

How many neighbours do you talk to?

How many neighbours do you visit with?

How many neighbours do you rely on for emergency support?

114. Now I am going to read a short list of activities. Please tell me whether you yourself have done these things in the last two months? (READ ITEMS BELOW ONE AT A TIME AND CIRCLE UNDER NUMBER 114 THOSE RESPONDENT HAS DONE)

		Question 115						Question 116								Question 117			
	114 Has Done	T						U								About same			
		D.K. N.A.														Do more	Do Less	About same	D.K.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Visited or entertained friends?	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone to church (synagogue)?	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone to a meeting of a civic or ratepayers organization?	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone to a meeting of a union or of a business or professional organization?	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone to a meeting of a social or fraternal organization?	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone to a movie, a show, or a concert?	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Done any leisure-time activities such as sports or hobbies?	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone outside of Metro except for business?	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone outside of East York except for business?	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Gone downtown except for business?	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Watched TV for at least 3 hours?	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
Watched a TV news programme?	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	X								1	2	3	4
Read the news section of a Toronto newspaper?	13	1	2	3	4	5	6									1	2	3	4
Read an East York or Leaside newspaper such as the 'Times' or 'Advertiser'?	14	1	2	3	4	5	6									1	2	3	4
Read a news magazine such as Time or Star Weekly?	15	1	2	3	4	5	6									1	2	3	4
(IF MARRIED): Had a serious talk with your husband (wife)?	16	1	2	3	4	5	6									1	2	3	4
(IF HAS CHILD/REN): Had a serious talk with your children?	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4								

TURN TO CARD EIGHT. FOR EACH ITEM CIRCLED, ASK, IN TURN:

115. How often in the past 2 months have you _____? (READ ITEM AND REFER TO LIST T) (Item) _____

116. Who do you usually do this with? (REFER TO LIST U) _____

117. If you had your choice, would you be doing more of _____, less of it, or about the same as you've done in these past 2 months? (Item) _____

Albany Study -- Local Facilities Items

76. Now I am going to read you a list of services which are sometimes available from public agencies or non-profit organizations. I'd like to know if they are available to people who live in this area.

	Is this service available to people who live in this area?			IF YES: Have you used this service for yourself in the past year?	
	NO	YES	DK	NO	YES
a. Legal advice at reduced rates or no charge	0	1	8	0	1
b. Information on services for senior citizens	0	1	8	0	1
c. Help in finding work	0	1	8	0	1
d. Help in finding housing	0	1	8	0	1
e. Meals served at a group dining site	0	1	8	0	1
f. Childcare services	0	1	8	0	1
g. Hot meals brought to your home	0	1	8	0	1
h. Help with personal care such as bathing or shampooing	0	1	8	0	1
i. Temporary help with housekeeping chores such as cooking, house-cleaning, and shopping	0	1	8	0	1
j. Door-to-door transportation for mobility impaired	0	1	8	0	1
k. After school programs for children of working parents	0	1	8	0	1
l. Daily phone calls to check if you're OK?	0	1	8	0	1
m. Friendly visits by volunteers	0	1	8	0	1
n. Adult daycare for people who need supervision	0	1	8	0	1
o. Transportation to or from grocery stores	0	1	8	0	1
p. Counseling on financial, management, or personal problems	0	1	8	0	1

INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS INDICATORS

1. Proportion of community members reporting a majority of their interpersonal relationships as being in their own ethnic [local] group as comparing to being outside their own ethnic [local] group.
2. Number of churches in ethnic [local] community.
3. Church attendance in ethnic [local] churches.
4. Number of publications (newspapers and periodicals) in ethnic [local] community.
5. Readership of publications (newspapers and periodicals) published for ethnic [local] community.
6. Number of welfare organizations for ethnic [local] community].

Source: Breton (1964)

First Toronto Study -- Self-Administered Questionnaire

In this section there are a number of items dealing with your feelings about certain matters. For each item, please put a check, ✓, in the ONE box on that line which most closely fits how you feel about it. Try to answer each item quickly - don't spend much time thinking about it. Give only one answer for each item.

Srole Anomie Scale (Items 1 to 5)

Cosmopolitanism-Local Scale (Items 6 to 10)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2. In spite of what some people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world, the way things look for the future.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4. There's little use in writing to public officials because often they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6. It's best to have good friends of my own kind and not from other backgrounds.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7. High rise apartments add variety and excitement to a neighbourhood.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8. It's best to stick to my own neighbourhood and not to go to parts of Toronto that are strange to me.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9. When they built the subway, they spoiled the privacy of the area.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10. Too many people with strange backgrounds have been moving into this neighbourhood.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

NYC QUESTIONNAIRE

2

3. If a good friend of yours were moving to New York City from out of town, and if that friend were very much like you in terms of age, income, race, and family circumstances, how likely would you be to recommend New York City as a place for your friend to live?

[READ LIST]

Very likely	___1
Somewhat likely	___2
Not likely	___3
[Refused]	___4

3.a Why is that? _____

4. If your friend asked about a neighborhood in which to live in New York City, how likely would you be to recommend your neighborhood?

[READ LIST]

Very likely	___1
Somewhat likely	___2
Not likely	___3
[Refused]	___4

4.a Why is that? _____

5. Now, I'd like to know the age range of people in your household.

[READ LIST]

5.a. How many members are under six? _____

5.b. How many are 6-12 years old? _____

5.c. How many members are 13-18? _____

[IF NUMBER OF 18 YEAR OLDS IN HOUSEHOLD=1, DON'T ASK 5.d-5.e]

5.d. How many are 18-65 years old? _____

5.e. And how many are over 65? _____

NYC QUESTIONNAIRE

34

74. Now we would like to know something about the groups and organizations to which individuals belong. Here is a list of various kinds of organizations. Could you tell me whether or not you are currently a member of each type?

[READ LIST]

	[YES] 1	[NO] 2	[REFUSED] 9
74.a. labor union	1	2	9
74.b. tenant association	1	2	9
74.c. block association	1	2	9
74.d. neighborhood home-owner group	1	2	9
74.e. sports team	1	2	9
74.f. fraternal association or lodge	1	2	9
74.g. church (synagogue) related group	1	2	9
74.h. professional or business association	1	2	9
74.i. self-help group	1	2	9
74.j. political club	1	2	9
74.k. other: specify _____	1	2	9

There is a great deal of controversy in this country about AIDS.

75. Have you personally known anyone diagnosed as having AIDS or as being infected with the AIDS virus?

[Yes, knows someone diagnosed with AIDS.....1]

[Yes, knows someone with ARC.....2]

[No.....3]

[Don't know.....8]

[Refused to answer.....9]

76. Do you think people with a high risk of AIDS should be made to take the AIDS test?

[Yes, made to take test.....1]

[No.....2]

[Not sure.....4]

[Refused.....9]

77. We are interested in how satisfied you are with some aspects of life in New York City? Will you tell me how you feel about the following items?

Are you Very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, or not satisfied with?

77.a Your life situation now?

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.b Chances for getting ahead in the City?

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.c The City's political leadership.

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.d The public schools

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

X 77.e The City University of New York

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.f ~~The subways~~ *Public transportation / The TTC*

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.g The house or apartment you live in?

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

X 77.h Phone service in the City.

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.i Safety on the streets

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

77.j The way people of different races get along with each other in this city.

Very satisfied somewhat satisfied not satisfied [Don't know] [Refused]
(1) (2) (3) (8) (9)

X Now I would like to ask you some questions about local and national politics.

78. Do you think of yourself as a
Republican, Democrat, Independent, or what?

[Republican.....1]

[Democrat.....2]

[Independent.....3]

[Other.....4]

Specify _____

[Don't know.....8]

[Refused.....9]

Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, shortened version (Items 11-15)

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 11. On the whole I am satisfied with myself. | Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Strongly Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| 12. I certainly feel useless at times. | Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Strongly Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| 13. I take a positive attitude toward myself. | Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Strongly Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| 14. At times I think I am no good at all. | Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Strongly Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| 15. I wish I had more respect for myself. | Strongly Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Strongly Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

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