FOCUS: Lucasville, Hammonds Plains and Cobequid Road

P R O J E C T F O C U S

A RESEARCH STUDY IN THE COMMUNITIES OF UPPER HAMMONDS PLAINS, LUCASVILLE, AND THE COBEQUID ROAD AREA OF SACKVILLE.

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PREFACE

I am pleased to present "Project Focus," on behalf of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, resulting from a survey of the communities of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville and the Cobequid Road area of Sackville. The students involved in this study, under the supervision of Tim McIntyre, project coordinator, were: Robert Pinto, Stewart Sparks, Patrick Crawshaw, and Bruce Johnson

Many persons are disillusioned by the pace of those changes in human rights which are universally admitted to be needed. Recognizing that the crucial question is to identify the problems and strategies for producing the societal change, the Commission makes a worthwhile contribution by providing the opportunity for members of the minority group communities to define their own problems and propose solutions, consistent with the desire for greater self-determination. However, while following this progressive policy, the Commission does not enter into the sponsorship of any projects that might properly come within the terms of reference of programs sponsored by O.F.Y. or other similar programs.

Special thanks are in order to the families in the three areas, for their cooperation with the students in conducting their survey over the summer of 1974. We also acknowledge the assistance given to the students by Prof. Don Clairmont, Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie University, in developing suitable questionnaires and determining methodology to guide the progress of "Project Focus."

A RESEARCH SURVEY OF THE COMMUNITIES OF UPPER HAMMONDS PLAINS, LUCASVILLE, AND THE COBEQUID ROAD AREA OF SACKVILLE

INTRODUCTION

In May of this year, 1974, Tim McIntyre submitted a proposal to the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission for Project ONE. Unfortunately, Project ONE was never realized, but in its place another project was designed and approved. That altered project became FOCUS. Its format was that of a formal research survey. Its goals were clear: to interview every Black household in the communities of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and the Cobequid Road area of Sackville. The interviews were conducted according to a questionnaire drawn up by the staff team and approved by the Human Rights Commission.

FOCUS had three main areas of investigation: (1) employment and unemployment; (2) education; and (3) recreation. Even though the project was different from what had been proposed in Project ONE, FOCUS did retain the initial spirit and thrust of its predecessor:

> The communities of Lucasville, Hammonds Plains, and Cobequid Road area of Sackville have traditionally been overlooked and neglected. There are no social services and the Black population there has little protection from the bureaucratic maze of government services, from the decisions of policy makers, or the whims of developers, etc. Therefore, this project seeks to determine the needs of the people of these communities through the format of a formal research survey ... Particular emphasis will be placed in the areas of education, employment, and the ongoing need for social and recreational services.
>
> -- from the "Introduction" to Project ONE

The staff team itself was a group of young, committed university students, all of whom were, and presently are, convinced that something had to be done in the communities of Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and Cobequid Road. And while all the staff preferred the more action-oriented approach of Project ONE as compared to pursuing research, the genuine concern for the communities was overriding. If research had to be done, it

would be done well and as professionally as possible. Looking back over our experience this summer, we can, beyond any doubt, guarantee that we have capably and adequately fulfilled that mandate.

The following, then, is the final report of FOCUS wherein we present our findings, analysis, interpretation, and recommendations to the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission for perusal, study, and, hopefully, some constructive and meaningful action for the inhabitants of the aforesaid three communities. All of our initial expectations were met and surpassed. We have become much more familiar with these communities and the people who live in them and, therefore, it is out of respect for their voiced concerns and our own consciences which lead us to propose the recommendations which conclude this report -- recommendations which we feel are both necessary and realistic if those communities are to survive disintegration and deterioration due to the ever-increasing metropolitan environment encroaching upon them causing their taxes to rise, their social and cultural life to weaken, and their children to leave for "greener pastures," never to return.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS

The following section will attempt to capture some of the overall impressions shared by the staff team in the three communities in which the research was carried out. These impressions are not to be misconstrued as being the results of the research survey itself. Those results form the part of this report called the "Analysis"

While it is true that this section will be more subjective and represent our perception of what was said, it is still, primarily, based on the information derived from the conversations with residents either prior to, during, or after the administration of the formal questionnaire. Its purpose, for inclusion in this final report, lies in the fact that there were many things said and many topics discussed with the respondents which will not be caught-up in the analysis of the questionnaires due to the specificity of the questions. Furthermore, some of the open-ended questions could not be adequately coded for computer analysis. Hence, they will be dealt with in this section.

1. Upper Hammonds Plains

54 Black households:

Location: 20-25 miles outside of Halifax via the Hammonds Plains Road and the Pockwock Lake Road.

Our shared impressions of the community of Upper Hammonds Plains were primarily those of openness and friendliness to all members of the research project. People, for the most part, were extremely cooperative and helpful in response to the questionnaire.

Upper Hammonds Plains is a working-class community in which most people work for private businesses, though a number of individuals are self-employed tradesmen and craftsmen. The community is enthusiastic and deeply concerned about its youth and the issue of community leadership, in general. At this time, there are no agencies and social services in the community.

There are no stores or supermarkets and the people in the community must leave Hammonds Plains in order to receive even basic services. Housing, in general, is up to standard but there is some housing which is little more than tar paper shacks. A public sewer and water system is non-existent and many houses rely on well water and outdoor toilets.

Highway speeds are also exceedingly high (they vary between 40-50 m.p.h.). There is no recreation facility as yet, though one is currently under development thanks to a grant from the Department of Recreation. More than anything else, the one consistent response in the community was for the provision of a playground and the creation of recreational programs for the children and youth. The playground is viewed as an absolute necessity for the safety of the children, who, to date, have nowhere else to play except on the highway.

Some respondents dealt with the plight of Black children in the local elementary school, the Hammonds Plains Consolidated School. Parents related various episodes of discrimination and ridicule experienced by their children while favoritism was shown to the White children. Employment concerns centered primarily around the creation of small stores and/or businesses within the community itself. The underlying concern here is a desire to keep the young people from migrating to the cities, never to return.

In conclusion, the research was well received, and it is hoped that some ACTION will follow from these research findings. This "action" could involve issues

like the following, all suggested by the respondents:

(a) public sewer and water system

(b) community leadership programs

(c) lowering of the speed limit on Pockwock Road

(d) day care centre

(e) the creation of employment opportunities within the community itself.

2. <u>Lucasville</u>

34 Black households

Location: 15 miles outside of Halifax on the eastern end, the Sackville end, of the Lucasville Road.

The primary feeling on the part of the research team as regards Lucasville was that it seemed to be better off financially than both Hammonds Plains and Cobequid Road. The housing stock in Lucasville is very good and well kept up. The community seemed very stable and quite settled in its ways and history. There are a significant number of senior citizens in Lucasville who welcomed us warmly, but who felt that they had little to contribute to our survey.

The respondents we did talk to were also cooperative; however, Lucasville did contain the largest number of refusals. (It is imperative to note here that color was not the basis for rejection.) As in Hammonds Plains, the importance of research was acknowledged with the condition that some follow-up or subsequent action based on the findings be undertaken.

Even though the community of Lucasville differs visibly from that of Hammonds Plains, the concerns of both communities were quite similar. As in Hammonds Plains, there are no stores or supermarkets in the community. The highway situation is even worse than that in Upper Hammonds Plains as the Lucasville Road is used frequently by heavy transport trucks which roll along at high speeds. Nevertheless, the children of the community still play on the highway because they, too, have no playground or recreational facility.

Again, day care and community leadership are common and frequently-mentioned concerns. In fact, most respondents' employment concerns focused on these two issues.

3. Cobequid Road

12 Black households

Location: 15 miles from Halifax on the Old Cobequid Road in Sackville.

Of the three communities we surveyed, the community of Cobequid Road is closest to extinction. The area is quickly becoming surrounded by new subdivisions and Cobequid Road itself, we have learned, has been slated for development. Furthermore, many of the youth are leaving to find employment in the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth and few return.

Cobequid Road is also plagued with problems similar to those of Lucasville and Upper Hammonds Plains. In general, housing is good with a few houses in some need of rehabilitation. Highway speed is a big concern - all three communities are built along roads with rather high speed limits. The educational problems of younger Blacks seem to mirror the problems in Upper Hammonds Plains. Furthermore, community leadership and training are voiced as specific concerns by the majority of respondents. But, over and above everything else, recreational facilities, to get the children away from the highway, constituted the primary need.

As regards the survey in particular, we encountered cooperation. But, unlike the other two communities, Cobequid Road had been researched before and many respondents, although they freely gave of their time, were somewhat skeptical that any follow-up would be done.

ANALYSIS

Any research project is limited, from the outset, by its very nature. The primary limitation usually lies in the format chosen for data collection. Project FOCUS employed a questionnaire and, therefore, the research was limited by the nature and weaknesses of that questionnaire. Even though much time and work went into refining questions - their wording, order, specificity, etc., some questions still missed their projected target. We know that now - such is the vision of hindsight.

However, for the most part, the goals which the project established initially were realized. Still, there are a few distinct points worth mentioning here purely for purposes of comprehension. The first point lies in the set-up of the questionnaire itself. It is important to note that individual responses to individual questions are not usually of major significance. Rather, what we are looking for are the patterns developed over several responses. Secondly, it is important to understand the significance of the frequency of "no response" answers to certain questions. Again, this high frequency is primarily due to the design of the questionnaire as

opposed to indicating resistance on the part of the respondent. In other words, many questions were built upon one main question which preceded it and which introduced the topic. The subsequent questions sought more detail based on an affirmative response to the opening question. For example:

Main question: (Question 5A) Have you had any difficulty in getting a job?

Yes _____ No _____

Supportive questions: (5B) If yes, do you know why?

_____

(5C) Did you have any difficulty for any of the following reasons:

prejudice/discrimination _____

educational limitations _____

sex discrimination _____

physical or health reasons _____

If the response to Question 5A was affirmative, respondents could and usually did answer 5B and 5C. However, if the response to 5A was negative, those respondents could not answer 5B and 5C apart from the category of "no response." Now, while questionnaire design can explain much of the high frequency of "no response" choices throughout the survey, it cannot

explain all of them. There are a few specific instances where this occurs and they will be mentioned in the analysis. This is not to suggest that there is no reason for this occurrence in these instances. On the other hand, it is to suggest that there is no scientific explanation for it. There is no explanation for these occurrences which can be explained by the research itself.

Finally, one may ask about the size of the sample itself. Surely, there are more than 68 people in the communities studied. This is true. However, our rationale was to go to every Black household once, and once only, and speak to the head of the household. It was felt that two or more visits to any particular household would be counter-productive.

The respondents came from three different communities. Some 27.9 per cent of the respondents were from Lucasville; 58.8 per cent from Upper Hammonds Plains; and the remaining 11.8 per cent from the Cobequid Road area of Sackville. As regards marital status, 72.1 per cent were married with 11.8 per cent single and another 11.8 per cent widowed. For the most part, we interviewed the spouses of the working man. Some 73.5 per cent of the

respondents were female and only 26.5 per cent were male. The large female response is due primarily to timing. Even though we did carry out some interviewing in the evenings, it was generally very difficult to find a male respondent. Even when both adults were in the house, the woman usually answered the questions, with the man adding his comments from time to time.

The educational levels of the respondents varied also. The highest frequency of responses were by those who had finished junior high school (42.6 per cent). A total of 22.1 per cent of the respondents went as far as primary school only and another 25 per cent finished senior high school. The majority of respondents also were either between the ages of 20-35 or over 50. Breaking down the educational background into responses for each community, it's interesting to note that, of those who finished junior high school, by far the majority lived in Upper Hammonds Plains (65.5 per cent). However, there are few persons living in the three communities who have received any vocational training -- only 14.7 per cent of the total sample had any vocational training. It should be noted here that this refers to formal vocational training. Many people in the community

work in trade occupations, but received their training on the job or prior to the time when vocational training became widely available.

The average household size of the respondents was 5.1; that is, a family with 3.1 children, even though the size of households varied from young marrieds with no children to families of more than nine children. However, the annual incomes of the breadwinners are not high at all. In fact, they're desperately low, given the family size. This also indicates that many of the respondents are seasonally employed or under-employed. Still, some preferred it that way. Only 8.8 per cent of the respondents hold more than one job, while most respondents (57.4 per cent) said they had no difficulty finding work and said that they were also satisfied with their work, although almost all commented that wages could be a little better. Some 48.5 per cent were making less than $5,000 annually; 42.6 per cent were making between $5,000 and $10,000 a year, with only a negligible 4.4 per cent earning over $10,000 annually.

When one looks at annual household income (estimated) the picture changes significantly. Only 29.4 per cent have a household income under $5,000; 45.6 per cent have a household income over $10,000 annually. This actually

says a number of things. Firstly, of those respondents making under $5,000 annually through salary (48.5 per cent), they are just under that $5,000 mark. Thus, with the addition of family allowance payments or some other small income, the estimated household income pushes them into the next bracket, between $5,000 and $10,000. Secondly, those respondents between $5,000 and $10,000 initially (42.6 per cent) were either closer to the upper limit or another family member was bringing in an additional income to allow 15 per cent of those in this bracket to enter the over $10,000 bracket in the estimated household income column. Finally, these statistics indicate that even though 20.6 per cent have an estimated household income of over $10,000, they are probably just over the $10,000 mark.

The employment part of our survey was to really indicate employment patterns and details, as opposed to register the percentage of employment versus unemployment in the Black communities. One thing our findings point out is the stable employment record of most of the respondents. A total of 19.1 per cent of the respondents have worked at their present jobs for 11 or more years. The average length of time on the

job for the entire sample was six years. However, there are two incidents of a high "no response" which cannot be explained by the study. Some 35.3 per cent had "no response" to the question surrounding the difficulty in finding a job, and 48.5 per cent had "no response" around the question of job satisfaction. One can only conjecture about frequencies like this. Perhaps, it's due to improper coding. Perhaps it's a tally of the number of women who felt that they could not adequately respond for their husbands to these particular questions. We cannot say for sure.

As to the existence of adequate employment opportunities in the Black community, the response was clear. Only 16.2 per cent felt that employment opportunities were adequate in the Black community. As to whether the opportunities are getting better or worse, the breakdown was like this: 26.4 per cent said they were getting better, as compared to 36.8 per cent who said they were getting worse, and another 36.8 per cent whose feelings were "mixed."

Education also provided some interesting discussion and findings during the course of the research. Altogether, 94.1 per cent of the respondents felt it

was important for their children to remain in school. Furthermore, 64.7 per cent hoped that their children would finish university. However, only 19.1 per cent expected their children to go to university, while 42.6 per cent expected their children to finish high school. The reason given for hopes exceeding expectations was primarily "personal motivation." If the kids wanted to go, the parents would encourage them; but, basically, the decision was the child's.

Responses indicated that 54.4 per cent of the population felt that Black children have the same opportunity as white children for a good education while 32.4 per cent disagreed with that perception. As relates to problems within the school, only 22.1 per cent of the respondents ever had children forced to remain home from school and 60 per cent of those cases were for health reasons as opposed to disciplinary problems for something else. Finally, in response to the question "Have any of your children left high school before they finished?", 32.4 per cent responded affirmatively. A further cross-tabulation found subsequently that the reasons for leaving school were primarily due to personal motivation or to find work.

Recreation was the key issue throughout this study. One sure sign of this rests in the fact that the "no response" category drops out of the picture, for all intents and purposes, around every question regarding recreation. Some 69.1 per cent said that there were no recreation programs in their community, even though 83.8 per cent said that they and others in the community would participate in a recreational program. The respondents also were convinced that government should provide more money for recreation programs with 85.3 per cent responding with a definite "Yes" to that item.

Social services are non-existent in the communities of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and Cobequid Road. Furthermore, there is no sign of Black agencies working or operating in their area, and 86.8 per cent said that they have never received any assistance from any agency. However, this is not to imply that they have tried without success. Unfortunately, the question was not worded clearly enough to extract that specificity even though that was the intended goal of the question. Similarly, 64.7 per cent responded that the community had received no assistance from any Black agency either, and 23.5 per

cent didn't know whether assistance had been rendered or not. Nevertheless, the communities did have some specific and glaring concerns, and 85.3 per cent responded affirmatively when asked if they had specific concerns. These respondents also forwarded them quite willingly and directly. Many mentioned specifically that they hoped something would come from our results. We, needless to say, share that hope with them.

Finally, 69.1 per cent felt that the survey was helpful, given their qualifiers. And while only 2.9 per cent were opposed to research being done in their community, another 20.6 per cent had "mixed" feelings about research being done.

Unemployment

The "Unemployment" portion of our survey was really independent of the other sections. Thus, it is impossible to correlate this section with other sections such as education, recreation, employment, etc. Furthermore, the research sample was only 10 cases in total and this is hardly enough to warrant any far-reaching generalizations. However, while the sample is not large enough to be statistically significant, as regards the overall Black population in these communities, there are nevertheless some interesting findings. The important point here is to recognize that the 10 cases are not based on the sample of 68 households used in other portions of this report. In other words, we found only 10 used in other portions of this report. In other words, we found only 10 individuals who were unemployed in all of the 68 households interviewed.

With this understanding in mind, then, let us see what results have been accumulated. Firstly, the majority (60 per cent) of those individuals who were unemployed did not represent the main source of income for their household. Heads of households were almost all employed and, furthermore, as our findings attest, the heads of households interviewed had an overwhelmingly

stable employment record. Secondly, eight of the 10 persons listed as unemployed had previously held a full-time job. However, the overall income from that employment for those eight individuals was under $2,500 a person.

In response to "the type of work interested in," the respondents listed a whole litany of occupations, although the majority did lean to either domestic or clerical employment opportunities. Few in this group of 10, which incidentally was 90 per cent female, had any special training, yet they were quite willing to take classroom upgrading (80 per cent) or on-the-job training (60 per cent). However, only two chose to relocate if they had to in order to find employment.

The remaining questions dealt with Canada Manpower and its relations and methods of operations as regards the Black community. Surprisingly, and unfortunately, only two respondents had ever been to a Manpower office. Thus the "no response" category is rather high for these questions. It had been our initial hope to comment on the quality of service, or lack of it, offered through this government agency. But we are unable to do so due to the small size of the sample and the fact that even given such a small sample, only two respondents

had ever been to a Manpower office.

Research, rather than providing answers much of the time, evokes a number of new questions. Our experience, particularly as regards the unemployment questionnaire, follows this pattern. Some of the questions one might now ask are the following: Why is it that so few Black people seem to even think of going to a Canada Manpower Centre in an attempt to find employment? Given such a small number of unemployed in these communities could not the situation be more or less rectified with the establishment of just a few small stores or business outlets in these communities?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Project FOCUS was an attempt, through a research survey, to bring attention to some of the needs and concerns voiced by citizens of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and Cobequid Road - communities which have long been neglected and overlooked. Things cannot remain that way. Therefore, it is out of respect for those communities, as well as from a conviction shared by project staff, that we submit the following recommendations for consideration and, hopefully, enactment.

1. Whereas the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission has now completed a research study into the communities of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and Cobequid Road, it is recommended that a commitment to do some follow-up be made in principle at least.

Given budgetary restrictions and prior commitments, it may well be difficult to initiate new programs immediately. However, we feel that at least a commitment to these communities in principle is warranted. The people of Upper Hammonds Plains, and Lucasville and Cobequid Road have been led to expect that something

would be done. They have given of their time and information with the hope that something would result, other than the usual fate of research projects. We shared that hope with them and we trust it will not just be a futile wish.

Perhaps the Human Rights Commission is not the organization to do the follow-up. Should that be the case, we hope that the Commission, having sponsored the study, will use its influence to assure that the appropriate agency engage in more than just "lip service" to these communities.

2. That the Human Rights Commission make representations to the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation and/or other appropriate governmental bodies to investigate the possibility of obtaining the necessary funds to construct a playground in or near these three communities so that the children will not have to continue playing on the highway.

Several children have been seriously injured over the years in these communities because of the lack of a playground. Their only resort and open space very often

is the highway where transport trucks thunder along with frightful frequency and at dangerous speed. It is our hope, and the hope of people in the communities, that action will be taken before somebody is killed.

3. That the Human Rights Commission make representations to the Nova Scotia Department of Highways to investigate the possibility of lowering the speed limits on the Pockwock Road, the Lucasville Road, and the Cobequid Road respectively.

This recommendation is really an adjunct to the former. Even if playgrounds are introduced into the above communities, the danger of high speed traffic still remains. Furthermore, while this may be a problem to change bureaucratically, there exists all kinds of evidence that lower speed limits reduce the frequency of accidents as well as save gasoline, etc. These roads are only secondary roads and the volume of traffic is not staggering. Slower speeds will not produce any traffic problems but may save lives and considerable bodily harm.

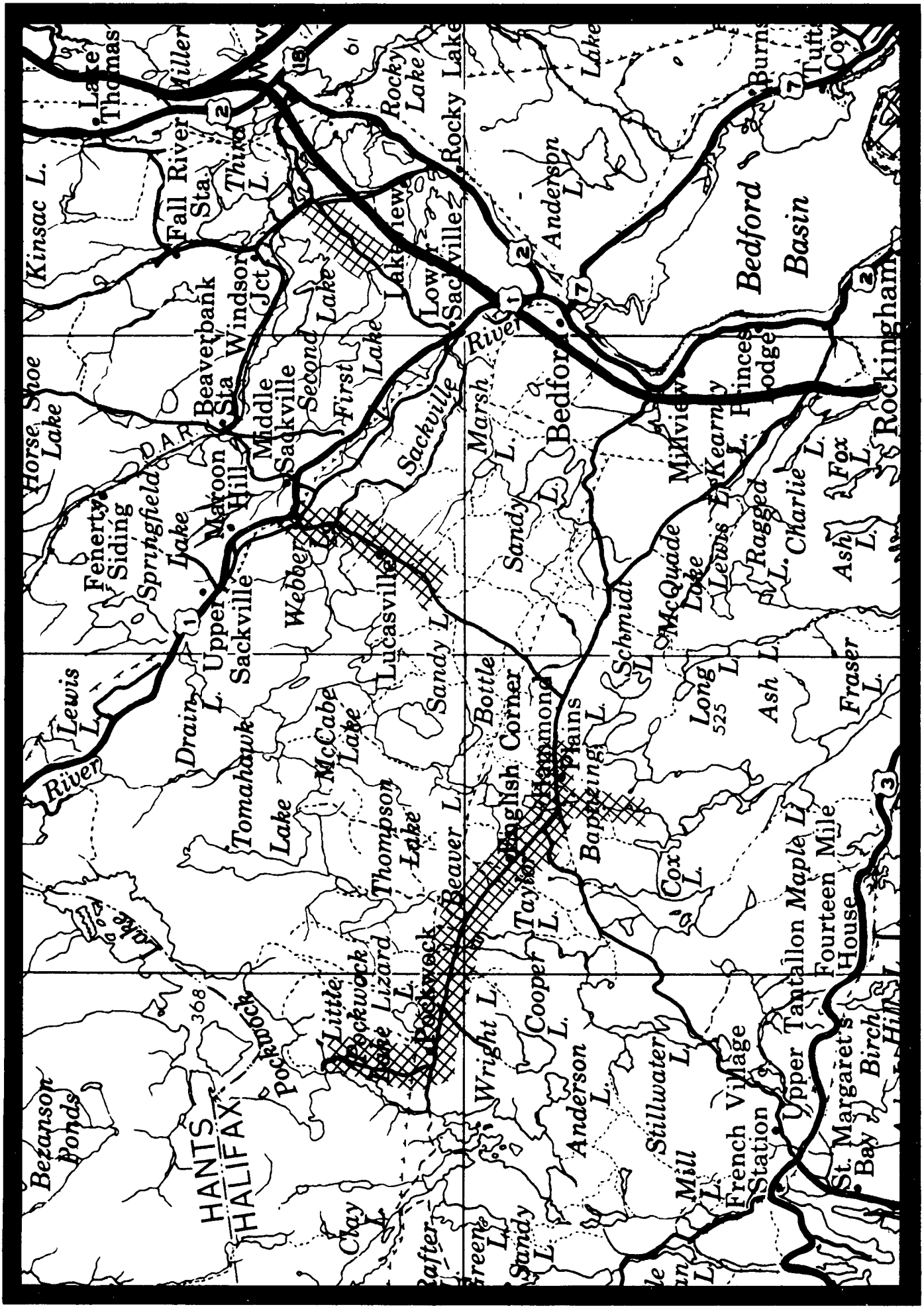
4. That the Human Rights Commission or an appropriate agency prepare, develop, and implement a community leadership training program in the communities of Upper Hammonds Plains, Lucasville, and Cobequid Road.

Some of the concerns articulated by some of the respondents may not be economically feasible due to the low density population in these communities and the fact that they cover such a large area. We are primarily referring to the sewer and water system. However, something which can be done immediately is to initiate a community leadership training program. The cost would be minimal and the need is tremendous. These communities are faced with the reality of possible extinction in the near future. The young are leaving because there is nothing to keep them in the communities. If nothing is done, atrophy will seep in - with the old dying off and nobody around to continue the struggle. We believe, more than anything else, that the Human Rights Commission and the Black United Front, for example, have a timely and major responsibility in the area of training community leaders.

As the people themselves told us, they don't want

somebody else doing their work for them. All they need is a hand to get started, a program in which they can educate themselves through outside resource people to fight their own battles, to meet their own needs, and to enhance their own cultural and community identity. It would be sad if these communities died or deteriorated in any event; but if they deteriorated while Black agencies looked on and did nothing, it would not be sad anymore - it would be tragic!

We have made the foregoing recommendations in good faith. We do not feel that they are unrealistic to achieve and we can only hope that the "powers that be" consider them and decide for themselves what should be done. Our only concern is that something concrete come out of this experience, otherwise we, and the good people of these communities, have hoped in vain, and our work and efforts of this summer were futile.


Lake Thomas
Miller
Kinsac L.
Fall River Sta.
Third L.
Rocky Lake
Rocky Lake
Lake
Anderson L.
Burns
Tufts Cove
Horse Shoe Lake
Beaverbank Sta.
Windsor Jct.
Lake
Lake
Lower Sackville
Bedford
Bedford Basin
Rockingham
Fenerty Siding
Springfield Lake
Maroon Hill
Middle Sackville
Second Lake
First Lake
Sackville River
Marsh
Sandy L.
Mill View
Kearney L.
Princes Lodge
Upper Sackville
Webber L.
Lucasville
Sandy L.
McQuade Lake
Lewis L.
Ragged L.
Charlie L.
Ash L.
Fox L.
Lewis L.
Drain L.
Tomahawk Lake
McCabe Lake
Sandy L.
Bottle
Schmidt L.
Long L.
525
Ash L.
Fraser L.
River
Thompson Lake
Beaver L.
English Corner
Taylor
Hammond Plains
Bapteing L.
Cox L.
Maple L.
Fourteen Mile House
Lake
Little Lake Lizard L.
Rockwick
Cooper L.
Wright L.
Anderson L.
Stillwater L.
Upper Tantallon
Bezanson Ponds
HANTS
HALIFAX
368
Pockwock
Clay L.
Sandy L.
Mill L.
French Village Station
St. Margaret's Bay
Birch Hill

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

EMPLOYMENT

1. Are you presently: employed _____ full time _____

part time _____

unemployed _____

on pension _____

on welfare _____

other _____

2. Do you hold more than one job? Yes ____ No ____

3. If employed, what is your main occupation? _____

_____

Who is your employer? _____

_____

(NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: Be specific as possible.)

4. Have you had any specific training for employment?

(e.g. commercial, trade, other, etc.)

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe your training: _____

_____

5. Have you had any difficulty in getting a job?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, do you know why? _____

_____

Did you have difficulty for any of the following reasons: prejudice/discrimination _____

educational limitations _____

sex _____

physical or health reasons _____

6. If employed, how long have you been employed at your present job? _____

7. If employed, are you satisfied with your present job?

_____

_____

8. If employed, are you satisfied with your job for any of the following reasons:

good wages _____

chances for promotion _____

closeness to home _____

social ties with co-workers _____

good working conditions _____

9. Are you dissatisfied with your job for any of the following reasons:

a) poor wages _____

b) prejudice/discrimination _____

c) lack of chance to get ahead on the job _____

d) distance from home _____

e) poor working conditions _____

10. How far do you have to travel to work each day?

_____

11. Do you feel employment conditions in the Black community are adequate? Yes _____ No _____

Are they getting better? _____

Are they getting worse? _____

What do you feel can be done to improve the situation? _____

_____

_____

EDUCATION

1. If you have children in school, how far do you hope they will go; how far do you expect they will go?

	HOPE		EXPECT
High School	_____		_____
University	_____		_____
Trade	_____	(same as Vocational)	_____
Other	_____		_____

EXPLAIN: _____

_____

_____

2. Do you feel that it is important for your children to stay in school for any of the following reasons:

better job opportunities _____

more money _____

to better themselves _____

doesn't actually matter _____

no opinion _____

3. Do you feel that Black children have the same opportunity as White children for a good education?

Yes _____ No _____

Why? _____

_____

_____

4. Has your child been forced to remain home from school for any length of time?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, was it for any of the following reasons:

Health _____ (specify) _____

Disciplinary problems (specify) _____

_____

Problems with teachers _____

_____

Prejudice & discrimination _____

_____

Other _____

_____

5. Have you had any children leave school before they finished their high school?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, could you please give the reasons: _____

_____

_____

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

RECREATION

1. Are there any recreational facilities or programs in your community?

Yes _____ No _____ Don't Know _____

If yes, where are they located? _____

_____

How do they serve the Black community? _____

_____

2. Do you think that people here would participate in a recreational program?

Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____

Who would and to what degree youth, parents, the elders etc. _____

_____

3. Do you think that the government should provide more money for recreation?

_____

_____

AGENCIES & ORGANIZATIONS:

1. Are there any Black agencies operating in the community that you know of?

Yes _____ What are they? _____

No _____ _____

Don't know _____ _____

_____

2. Have you received any individual help from any Black agency?

Yes _____ No _____ Had no need to date _____

If yes, what way have they helped you? _____

_____

_____

3. Has the community received help from any Black agency?

Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____

If yes, in what way? _____

_____

If no, what are the reasons? _____

_____

4. Are there any specific concerns which you feel need immediate attention?

_____

_____

_____

5. Are surveys like this helpful? _____

_____

6. Do you have any other comments which you would like to add? _____

_____

_____

7. How do you feel about research being done in this area?

_____

_____

_____

UNEMPLOYMENT

1. How many people in this household are dependent upon your income? _____

2. Are you looking for employment? Yes ____ No ____

Other: _____

_____

3. Have you ever had a regular full-time job?

Yes _____ No _____ If yes, where did you last work? _____

How long did you work there? _____

What type of work was it? _____

How much did you earn? under $2500 _____

$2600 - $5000 _____

$5000 or over _____

4. What type of work are you interested in? _____

_____

5. Are you specially trained in any field?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, describe _____

6. Are you willing to do any of the following:

take classroom up-grading course: Yes ____ No ____

take on-the-job training: Yes _____ No _____

relocate to another area: Yes _____ No _____

7. Has Canada Manpower helped you find work?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Did you have any problems in your experience with Manpower?

Yes _____ No _____ If yes, what kind(s):

_____

_____

9. Did you have any of the following problems with Canada Manpower?

encountered prejudice & discrimination: Yes___ No ____

disrespect: Yes _____ No _____

could not get into the course you wanted: Yes _____

No _____

beating around the bush: Yes _____ No _____

10. Have you any physical disabilities? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, explain: _____

_____

Do you receive any source of income for your disability? Yes _____ No _____

OTHER COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

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