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DECISION MAKING BY INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY
REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL AESTHETIC FACTORS

Derry G. Timleck

A Thesis
in
The Faculty
of
Fine Arts

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the degree of Master of Arts in Art Education
Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

August 1978

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ABSTRACT

DERRY G. TIMLECK

DECISION MAKING BY INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL AESTHETIC FACTORS

Environmental aesthetic decisions are a concern for institutionalized elderly. The commitments of education and aesthetic decision making are potentially enriching to the quality of life for these people. Satisfaction with environmental conditions, opportunity to express preferences, and desire to be expressive have been assessed by means of subjective questionnaires. Resulting implications are discussed.

This study leads to certain conclusions and particular findings. Tastes and preferences grow stronger with age. Curtailment of expression is curtailment of intellectual stimulation. Reaction to colour is a stimulus to expression. Reaction to architectural, decorative, and personal selections as stimuli to aesthetic response, confirm the need for senior citizens to be involved with environmental issues.

Age and tenure of residents do not affect responses, but women are more likely to express definite views regarding environmental colour than are men. In addition, whether told or not that they had good taste, most institutionalized elderly do not ask for assistance in choosing the colour of items that they buy. Finally it was noted that persons who admit to feeling well respond more positively to the opportunity for making decisions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank a number of people who have helped me in the preparation of this thesis. The thesis advisor, Dr. Elizabeth Sacca of Concordia University, and Dr. Graeme Chalmers, of the University of British Columbia, gave so generously of their time and their criticism. My friend Prof. David Andrew of the University of Ottawa, gave unstintingly of his time in helping to clarify the writing, as did Dr. Robert O'Reilly who assisted with format. The Directors of the three polled institutions, Mrs. Jacqueline Grant, Mr. Vincent Daly, and Mr. Douglas Timleck, and their staffs, provided cooperation, along with enthusiasm, encouragement, and realistic outlook. Residents of the homes inspired and assisted with friendliness and participation. To my wife, Phyllis, I would like to offer special thanks for her continuing tolerance, support and love.

Derry G. Timleck

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CHAPTER I

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Introduction

The World Health Organization describes people 45 to 59 years of age as "middle aged", 60 to 74 years as "elderly", and 75 years and older as "aged". Pensioners fall into the latter two categories. "In Britain at the turn of the century there were about 2 3/4 million old aged pensioners. Today there are about 8 1/2 million, and by the year 1980 there will be nearly 10 million ... Currently around 10% of these pensioners live in institutions" (F. Anderson, 1974, p. 40). There are some who question the morality of the medically feasible extension of the life span, without an accompanying concern for improving the quality of life. Indeed, many who work with older people are convinced that lack of purposeful activity encourages ill health and invalidism.

There is growing concern and an enlarging interest in gerontology throughout the western world; new foci are being developed in many university departments of education, and are reflected in educational publications. It is not difficult to note current public broadcasts which solicit attention to the minority group of the elderly. Such broadcasts are "aired" by a number of T.V. and radio stations.

The post-war baby boom had a strong impact upon the school systems during the 50's, 60's and early 70's. This same population "boom" will predictably affect public institutions for the elderly in the 2010's and 2020's. At that time the number of elderly will be very much greater than it is now. Will there be a place for such great numbers of elderly? What kind of a place will it be? Clearly, environmental aesthetic decisions regarding design, and the expression of personal preferences, are relevant, if not critical.

Area of Concern and Need for the Study

With the belief that art education has obligations to all strata of society, and not just to students in schools -- elementary, secondary, and university, concern should be shown for aesthetic factors pertinent to, and of service to, the elderly. Specifically, obligations exist to the elderly as well as to the youth of our country. In order to fulfill their obligations to this elderly population, art educators must be provided with some basic information about the nature of this segment of society, and with data indicating whether or not aesthetic environmental decisions are a concern for this group.

Purpose of the Study

Make an assessment of the willingness and desire of nursing home residents to participate in decision making processes regarding aesthetic factors in their immediate environment (see Appendix IIIA), i.e.:

1. To assess to what extent the preferences of residents are currently reflected in their aesthetic environment.

2. To assess the extent to which ~~age~~, sex, life experience, and existing physical conditions of residents affect their desire and willingness to express preferences regarding aesthetic factors in their immediate environment.
3. To assess how the aesthetic experiences of residents affect their desire and willingness to express preferences regarding the components of their immediate environment.

Definition of Terms

The term "elderly" as used in this study will refer to those persons of 60 years of age or more, who qualify for residence in government supported homes for the aged. Senior citizen status, as is acknowledged by such things as reduced fares on public transport, receiving of the old age pension, and consequent eligibility for entry into government supported homes for the aged, is thus an interchangeable term with "elderly". Where necessary, sub-categories will be cited.

Phrases such as "immediate decoration", "interior décor", and "environmental atmosphere" are used in this study to refer to the resident's personal quarters, specifically with regard to the colour of the ceiling, walls, and trim (woodwork).

Scope and Delimitations of the Study

In this study the researcher sets about the task of investigating the satisfaction of residents of three publicly supported nursing homes

with their environment, with their desire to express aesthetic preferences, and with their willingness to participate in making relevant aesthetic decisions.

The selection of subjects was determined by the need to find large numbers of elderly people who were accessible to the researcher. For this reason a residential situation in a large city -- Island Lodge, Ottawa, Ontario; a suburban situation -- Carleton Lodge, outside the city of Ottawa; and a situation in a smaller city -- St. Lawrence Lodge, Brockville, were chosen. Although this selection does impose some limitations in the generalizability of the results, it does assure a cross-section of persons from urban to rural areas. Other limitations of the research design are discussed in chapter three.

Coordinated with this field study is the necessity to gain specific insight into aspects of aesthetic decision making among the elderly. It is therefore valid to compare the research of the literature with results obtained from the field testing situation. The research will require a review of literature in addition to field work. In the following chapter the researcher examines literature, written since 1965, about the existing situation of those elderly who are living their "golden years" in government supported homes or institutions. The particular concern will be environmental, in so far as the environment includes the immediate decoration of the accommodation to which such a person is relegated.

The writer's presumption is that significant and pertinent statements preceding the arbitrary date, will have appeared in the literature surveyed. Where sources published since 1965 refer to primary works published before this date, these primary sources may be consulted, principally for clarification.

After reviewing related literature, the researcher further delineates the research design for the field work component of the study, and explains the procedures used. He then presents an analysis of the findings, followed by a summary and conclusions. The bibliography presented, is followed by appendices containing a copy of the questionnaire used, as well as graphic representations of the data gathered.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The recent pertinent texts, journals, and articles reviewed, indicated negligible concern for the specific question to be answered in the study as cited in chapter one. However, justification for such an investigation was indicated, at times showing the strength of a plea that such research and other related researches should be pursued. Reviewing the literature revealed a considerable lack of coherence among the exposed facts.

An announcement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Steikel, 1964) stated that current birth statistics indicated that more males than females were being born. Whereas greater longevity had long been found among females, than among males, the difference between them was narrowing. On the same topic, however, Anderson stated:

Expectation of life figures show that women are surviving longer than men, and that the gap between appears to be widening In most large cities there are 4 times as many elderly women living alone as men. Nothing would more greatly improve their mental and physical health than prolonging the life of their male companions (F. Anderson, 1974, p. 42).

When one considers the sex-oriented roles of pre-sexually liberated society, the implications of the above quotation include that proportionately

more eligible applicants will be males, and less able to cope with domestic duties, while constituting, nevertheless, a greater percentage of those requesting institutionalized care.

Pertinent notable statistics were given by Steikel (1964): "In Canada the number of persons aged 65 years and over are expected to grow from 1 1/2 million in 1966 to over 3 million by the end of the 1980's" (p. 14). When we combine Steikel's comment with a statement by Peter Townsend of the Health Services Section, Research and Statistics Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, a more accurate picture of immediate needs is revealed regarding the number of persons in this category. He stated:

The percentage in residential institutions and homes is tiny in comparison with the total population aged 65 and over. In Canada it is rather less than 3% (Townsend, 1966, p. 21).

Simple arithmetic shows that the problem becomes a concern for the environmental milieu of 45,000 to 90,000 persons aged 65 years old and over.

Yet another trend is expected to be of significance. Due to the number and age of persons immigrating to Canada in recent years, and to the post war population boom, we must think of Canada still as a 'young' country. Baetz, the ex-director of the Canadian Welfare Council told us that of the total population:

Those persons aged 65 years and over represent 7.6% of the total population. This contrasts to Britain, France, and the rest of Western Europe where the statistic is 12%, and even to the United States where the statistic reveals 9.2% (Baetz, 1966, p. 75).

There is evidence that it is erroneous to think of all persons aged 65 and over as stereotyped. Not only are there obvious relevant distinctions, such as numbers, specific age groups, health and mobility,

but there is also mobility as it is affected by mental functions. A

viable classification system was proposed by Baetz (1966):

An established fact is that the aged are not all to be lumped into one group. There are various strata, the old, the old old, and the very old old. We must desist from lumping the over 65's into one package (p. 79).

In support of Baetz's observation, Bourlière (1966), professor of Gerontology at the University of Paris, observed that, "Aging is a physiological phenomenon and not a disease" (p. 23). Considering that many of the persons previously categorized are cared for in homes or institutions, acknowledgement must be made of the fact that this need for care exists not only because of advancing age, as was categorized by Baetz, but also because such advancing age is often accompanied by physical frailty and by inability to cope with day to day activities unassisted.

The reluctance of the elderly to forfeit both independence and the associated freedoms of expression and of responsibility, was aptly expressed by Townsend (1966):

Even when disengagement appears to be gradual, as when an elderly housewife gives up first the shopping, then the heavy cleaning and washing, and only last of all the cooking and payment of rent and other outgoings, there is marked unwillingness to surrender these function (p. 22).

Reasonably able-bodied, wealthier, elderly persons often try to cope with oncoming frailty by hiring assistants -- they "contract" the execution of their desires regarding their immediate environment. Such persons, due to this purchased independence, are, in all likelihood, not victims of the problems of institutionalized individuals. Townsend did not mention the denouement of ability to paint and to decorate one's own quarters, as was probably the former householder's obligation and privilege.

Although the physical ability and the responsibility for altering the immediate environment is diminished, the impetus to do so is strengthened. Guillemette (1966), the former Director of the Institute of Gerontology at the Université de Montréal stated:

We all have our own likes and dislikes, our own habits in the matter of housing, and far from growing weaker, these tastes and habits grow stronger with age and have still greater influence on the lives of old people (p. 58).

Immediately, and with reference to Guillemette's remarks above, the researcher's attention was attracted to a newspaper report attributed to Jane Wilson.

Then we talk to the staff and the patients to see what they would prefer. People sometimes sit here [hospital's waiting rooms] for over two hours In general, staff and patients think the murals are a change (1974).

In Wilson's comments on the role of paint and its function of transforming hospital halls, it is interesting to note that the staff takes precedence over the patients, as persons to consult regarding taste preferences. Later in this paper the role of the staff in the making of pertinent environmental decisions, will be discussed.

Human needs include shelter, food and clothing. These needs take precedence over the need for expression of aesthetic taste. Without the fulfillment of basic needs, developed taste cannot go beyond the realm of wishful thinking or desire. When such development is hindered by lack of opportunity, continuing growth cannot take place. Thus, human growth and aesthetic development become human needs, as does the equally important right of the individual to the expression of personal taste.

Ollie A. Randall (1968), in a paper presented to the National Council on Aging stated "human needs do not change at different times

in our lives they remain fairly constant" (p. 39). The key variable in this cited constancy is physical ability. This ability involves not only large muscle activities, as would be entailed in household duties previously referred to, but also decision making acts. The weakening perceptual ability of many elderly thus becomes a significant factor for consideration.

The perceptual acuity of the elderly is frequently suspect. For example, it is very common for authorities to require more frequent driving examinations for a licensee when that licensee reaches a particular age. Such an examination entails reaction time to stimuli, and perceptual ability. Clearly related to the perceptual ability of the elderly, Bourlière (1966) stated:

The early steady aging of sensory receptors has been known for a long time. The accommodation range of the eye lens, which is about 10 diopters [one diopter is the unit for measuring the power of a lens, in this case the lens of the human eye] at 20 years of age, drops to 4 diopters around 40, 2 at 50, and 1 at 60. Adaption to weak illumination also undergoes an even almost linear decline after the 20th year. This result is provable moreso in males than in females and accrues faster (p. 23).

This reduction in eye lens efficiency, affecting as it does the clarity of vision, postulates concern for appropriate environmental colour use. Such use of colour would aid the resident to discern one object from another more easily. In addition, it could accent spatial relationships in the environment so that, once accustomed, the tenant could function with greater confidence of orientation. Moreover, acknowledging that "colour is a basic function of human perception, and studies have been done to ascertain the significance of the colour of the environment"

(Acking, 1972, p. 645-654), administrators should not be free from the responsibility of considering the importance of the above mentioned environmental factor in designing accommodation for the elderly.

It is unrealistic to accept, in the light of arguments already presented, that the elderly tend to be free from the influences of fad and style. Within the last forty years we have observed style in Canada develop progressively from the popularity of yellow, to the popularity of coloured interiors, and then to the era of post-war fashionable pinks. Following these phenomena, and coincident with post-war affluence, decorators have pointed out the resurgent popularity of the use of wallpapers as a mode of interior decoration. We are now in an era in which the dominant choices of colour are whites, off whites, antique whites, etc.

With respect to the problems and information cited regarding the abilities, tastes, and involvements of the elderly, coordinated concerns were expressed by the Hon. Allan J. MacEachen, (1966) then Minister of Health and Welfare:

Up to now the tendency has been to try to solve problems after they have been created rather than to attempt to prevent them Prevention implies the need for continuing education throughout life to help people prepare more adequately for and achieve fulfillment in their senior years Finally old people themselves should be brought into the planning at every level. They should be given the chance to express themselves on those matters which are of direct concern to them. 'Planning with' old people rather than planning for old people needs more emphasis. At the same time there must be 'planning by' old people for themselves as individuals and as a group (p. 7).

The significance of MacEachen's remarks was best summed up elsewhere in his paper:

It seems to me that the concern of all Canadians must be to find ways to ensure that old people are allowed and enabled to live full lives within the ordinary stream of life in the community (p. 7).

The social obligations implied by the above remarks are difficult to deny. They require attention on behalf of that minority, the institutionalized elderly, as previously defined. Social agencies, among others responsible for this minority, are in need of guidelines and research in particular areas of aesthetic concern. Guillemette (1966) asserted:

It must be acknowledged that the elderly like any other citizens, have the primary responsibility for their own lives, and for the material, intellectual, and spiritual ordering of their lives (p. 55).

Certainly he made it clear that the material aspects, including environmental aspects, should be an area of the elderly's concern and decision, and that there must be channels found for the expression of their personal taste.

In the realm of those responsible for pertinent decisions, there are three main categories; relevant welfare agencies; the universities and the professions, and finally, the public conscience. The awakening of the latter is difficult. The actions of government agencies have tended to reduce the significance of the Canadian Council of Social Development. One consequence is that when the biennial conference of the Canadian Council of Social Development occurs, issues pertinent to the elderly may or may not be on the agenda, since said conference is not designed exclusively for the promotion of issues advantageous to the Canadian senior citizens as a minority group deserving social concern.

Admittedly the public has had ample opportunity to become aware

of its responsibilities; it is the response which is unexcited.. Randall informed us:

There is the well known lag between social response to an established social need, but it is aggravated by the generally adverse attitude of the public which finds its expression in apathy and indifference to what are by now well demonstrated and documented needs among the elderly (1968, p. 40).

If the public is so aware of the need for concern for the institutionalized elderly, surely we should not need to wait for the formation of a government agency to respond to that need.. Randall further testified of the government:

At both state and local levels of government there is growing awareness that 'money is not enough' to provide an abundant life, that poverty of spirit can be even more corrosive than poverty of the purse (p. 48)..

Consequently it would seem that Randall's admonishment goes unheeded.

The action of reducing the effectiveness of the Conference on Aging, in order to coordinate its role as part of the general business of social development, has caused the issues pertinent to aging to lose the importance they once held. If it be the case then, that social responsibilities are not being wholly promoted by the elected governments, we must look to other agencies for solution and guidance.

Research of the literature also indicated other responses to the problems of satisfying the needs of the institutionalized elderly. Burke (1966) who chaired the Canadian Conference on Aging, concurred with Guillemette:

We know too little of the characteristics of people in institutions; the various disciplines should get together to learn more of what is really happening to the individual (p. 87).

She is supported by Guillemette and others. Guillemette (1966) stated:

Our universities simply must assume the responsibility for leadership in social gerontology research, and it must be admitted that they will only be made aware of their duties in this regard under the pressure of public opinion (p. 61).

Elsewhere the warning was found repeated. For example, concerns of architects were evident and committed. The sensitivity of architects to the specific needs of the institutionalized elderly was revealed in papers published in such publications as Architectural Viewpoint and others. Specifically under the authorship of Proppe and Arch the following was stated:

The tools of colour, texture, form, and lighting can do much to alter the psychological makeup of a person when applied correctly and creatively. The importance of sensory stimulation in the development of architectural concepts for housing the elderly is to be stressed (1968, p. 177).

A review of the literature has thus far revealed the nature and growing numbers of the institutionalized elderly. As these numbers grow, so does the need for research. It is also apparent that the longer that efforts in this regard are delayed, the greater and more complex will become the problem.

Elsewhere in the world as well as in Canada, art therapy, as an aspect of occupational therapy, is acknowledged as beneficial. Evidence indicates that in Canada, achievements have been both predictable and negligible, when such work has been undertaken with the senior citizen. Certainties such as those cited by Wagner and Lerner are rare. In an article published by them in 1968 they stated:

Painting, drawing, and other forms of art therapy are being used by an ever increasing number of institutions for the care of psychiatric patients. Art therapy by providing outlets for self expression is an available adjunct to the spectrum of activities available to the older citizens of our country (Wagner, 1968, p. 869).

Clearly, they supported the idea that institutionalized elderly had the right to self expression as well as the immediate need for it. It does not help the institutionalized elderly of today to accommodate this need at some future date.

Art educators have been and are concerned with aesthetic expression by the elderly. Anderson (1975), Jones (1976), and others have researched programmes in arts and crafts for the elderly, and have reported the participation of the elderly, as well as the evident aesthetic benefits for the elderly to be derived from such programmes. However, the thrust of these researchers' concerns, and of investigations documented by others are not those of this researcher. The problem presented for investigation by this researcher is apart from such studies, in that it centres its importance, impetus, and direction on environmental concerns and on the role of the institutionalized resident in controlling some of these aesthetic factors. The research of such persons as Jones (1976) and Anderson (1975) did not preclude the environmental concern of the study, but rather supported the view that elderly persons were concerned, and were willing to express themselves artistically. By so doing they reflected their aesthetic desires, as such related to their visual environment.

Currently, institutionalized elderly represent a diversity of ages, as well as a diversity of skills. These skills realistically include

aesthetic skills, as well as academic skills acquired through formal education or work experiences. The range of these skills among the present institutionalized elderly, is clearly different from what one might expect in the future.

It may well be that the situation of the institutionalized elderly even a few years from now will be so radically different from the present, that their requirements will be different. Whereas at present the number of illiterate, institutionalized elderly is small, it is foreseeable that a passing decade will result in a reduction of their numbers to nearly zero. The present small number of illiterates are the citizens who were graduates of another time and other educational standards. They lived their formative years in a time when schooling and education had prestige, but not priority, in the rural areas of a dominantly rural society. The resultant illiteracy was for some a result of the great depression of the nineteen-thirties.

In the future the institutionalized elderly will be predictably more academically accomplished, and more challenging because of their numbers, as previously cited. Also predictable are better adjustments to retirement, and more secure financial situations. Consequently, the resident of the home for the elderly will be even more acutely versed in making decisions that are more than "like"; "dislike", or "fad", at an intuitive or "trendy" level. Burke (1966), chair of the discussion groups at the Canadian Conference on Aging, predicted:

Twenty years from now the sixty-five year old will be better off financially, and better educated -- and both are important factors in mental adjustment to retirement. Also he may well be better equipped to employ leisure time creatively, having grown used to it (p. 88).

The challenge is multifaceted. It is clear that decision making concerning the aesthetics of their environment is a right of our senior citizens. Despite the information gathered by researching the literature, it now seems imperative to define the situation as it exists, and to proceed toward satisfying the need and granting the right of the institutionalized elderly to exercise aesthetic decision making with regard to the things that surround them in their daily lives.

CHAPTER III

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

This study may best be categorized as a case and field study. The purpose is "to study intensively the background, current status, and environmental interactions of a given social unit: an individual, group, institution, or community" (Isaac and Michael, 1971, p. 20). The study examines a small number of cases across a large number of variables and conditions. Procedures included public opinion surveys by means of a questionnaire (see Appendix IV), as well as interviews.

The selection of the subjects occurred as a consequence of the selection of representative locations, and of the opportunity for all able and desirous residents to participate. Responses were collated and transferred to computer cards for analysis. Recognizing the limitations of the questionnaire, an examination of this data was then linked to the objectives of the study, and findings were articulated.

Many classificatory variables were important, including age, sex, and length of residence in the particular institution or another of its type. For reasons explained in Chapter IV, procedures, utilization of background data relating to socio-economic status, religion, and educational level, was avoided.

As previously stated in Chapter I, the selection of subjects was determined by the selection of institutions. The choosing of a residential situation in a larger city -- Island Lodge, Ottawa; a suburban situation -- Carleton Lodge, outside the city of Ottawa; and a situation in a smaller city -- St. Lawrence Lodge, Brockville, assured a cross section of persons from the urban to the rural continuum (see Appendix I).

The institutions selected for survey were publicly supported homes for the elderly. This study does not presume to report on privately operated institutions whose conditions may or may not be parallel, nor does this study examine the opportunity of publicly housed residents to alter environmental conditions, as opposed to the opportunities available to privately accommodated residents. Individual residents may well possess many identical potentials, such as having preferences, willingness to make decisions, and relevant background qualities, whether or not the resident is publicly or privately housed.

Some limitations of the design were recognized. The content of the questionnaire could hope to examine particular items only. Revelations of the survey were limited to this content. The high frequency of a particular response to a question, does not necessarily indicate the reason for the resulting percent. For example, statistics showing that many people read a lot did not prove that they liked to read. Such individuals might read a lot because other available choices of activities were limited and less appealing. For purposes of this survey it was not possible to examine the countless alternate activities. It was decided to place emphasis upon willingness to participate in decision making, and upon personal preference, as these items related to variations of background

experiences. Relevant information concerning these was restricted to that obtained from the questionnaire.

Another limitation was that a variety of persons assisted with the accumulation of the data. These persons included the directors, designated staff members, as well as the researcher. Whereas all persons encountered were amicable, cooperative, and efficient, each had his or her distinct personality. That these personalities affected the attitudes of participating respondents was assumed to be a factor of the data collection process. In addition, identical time and situation for all respondents was not a possibility, although every effort was made to keep the circumstances as parallel as possible.

A further limitation was the necessity for using lay terminology in constructing the questionnaire. A person who has never been ill may regard a headache as a terrible ordeal. Another person with a background of frequent maladies might view such an incident as insignificant. Comparative words and expressions offered as responses to questions must thus be regarded in the light of how respondents may interpret such lay terminology. The larger the number of completed questionnaires, the easier it would be to centralize such interpretation, while at the same time assuring that the maximum scope of interpretation had been allowed for statistical consideration.

For reasons explained, total populations could not be polled. Able and alert persons were found among recent, very elderly arrivals as well as among recent arrivals who were much younger in years. Indeed there was not a standard age at which prospective residents applied for tenancy -- some might be applicants at the minimum required age, while others might not apply until much later in life. Senility and physical frailty, which would prohibit an individual from participating in the survey, were not

restricted to particular age groups nor to people who had resided for a particular length of time in an institution for the elderly. The resident populations are not static, but the percentage of alert as opposed to addled, vigorous as opposed to feeble, is reported by the directors of the institutions as more or less constant.

One of the objectives of the study was to examine the willingness of residents to participate in decision making issues. All residents who responded to the request, did so upon invitation and without coercion. They thereby demonstrated their willingness. The percentage of persons considered able, but not motivated, to participate is reported (see Appendix IV, Table 2). The obvious limitation, then, is that a selected group is created, and consequently the findings for the whole group must be interpreted with this consideration in mind.

By employing this operational design it became possible to examine concerns relevant to the objectives of the study. The willingness and the desire of residents to express aesthetic preferences could be assessed through hypothetical situations proposed in the content of the questionnaire, as well as by querying the use of available opportunities for expressing such preferences. Respondents' reaction to their present conditions could be compared to their desire for changes in particular conditions. A comparison between environmental conditions existent and environmental conditions wished for, could be made. Items of concern reflecting willingness to express preferences could be examined in relationship to age, sex, certain life experiences, and existing environmental conditions. Some individual components of the immediate physical aesthetic environment could be examined in terms of the aesthetic experiences of residents as reflected in responses revealing willingness and desire to express

preferences. The design for the study facilitated not only examination of the specifics cited above, but also allowed revelation of areas for particular concern in a later study.

In summary, key steps for the design of this study have been explained in some detail. A questionnaire and interviews were used to conduct a public opinion survey in publicly operated institutions for the elderly. These institutions were chosen to include a cross section of requirements fulfilled by institutions for the elderly -- in short, to accommodate people of urban, suburban, and rural backgrounds. Classificatory variables such as age, sex, and socio-economic backgrounds were considered. Subsequent to telephone requests, visits with pertinent administrators resulted, followed by the designing of the questionnaire and its distribution to the homes. The development of the questionnaire integrated certain information and restrictions discovered during interviews held with the directors. Following the pursuit of the topic through a research of the literature, actual contact with the subjects was then undertaken.

CHAPTER IV

PROCEDURES

To begin the study it was necessary to contact the chosen institutions. Such contact was made by telephone, by visitation, and by mail (see Appendix III). Initial visits to acquaint the directors with the nature of the proposed study were preceded by telephone contact to arrange appointments. Follow-up visits were arranged. Such courtesies as reciprocal telephone contact in the event of delays, resulted in maximum co-operation between the researcher, and the administrators and their subordinates. A minimum of three visits to each home was made.

Discussions with the directors of the institutions led to the development of some pertinent guidelines for procedures, and the design of the questionnaire. Since the residents had been frequently requested to assist researchers in the past, it was decided to forego a pilot study per se, and to accept the relevant suggestions of the directors regarding the construction of the questionnaire. The following precautions were taken: 1) the avoidance of questions predictably offensive to respondents because of content prompting emotionally painful recall, i.e. deceased mate, family tragedy, lack of intellectual respect, etc., 2) the recognition of the importance of good format and legibility to counteract, as much as possible, failing vision, 3) the use of local lay language which would be adequately descriptive for the researcher's purpose, 4) the use of a simple method to make responding easier for individuals with such

frailties as arthritic conditions, 5) the curtailment of the length of the questionnaire, and 6) the printing of the questionnaire in either French only or English only format rather than in a bilingual format.

The questionnaire was devised and submitted to the university for discussion and guidance. Subsequently, the directors of the institutions were consulted, and they made further suggestions. The consideration of all suggestions resulted in changes being made as seemed necessary. The final version of the questionnaire (see Appendix IV) was duplicated. The format required that all questions but one be answered by putting a line through the choice. The one exception was a numerical response to indicate age. The entire questionnaire was typed in capital letters, 'sans serif' in its master copy, on a 'Primary' typewriter. The resulting questionnaire was concise, well spaced, and free from the problems which might arise from the juxtaposition of items. Thirty-five questions filled fewer than three pages.

Many residents in the three selected locations were unable to complete the questionnaire because of being senile, being bedridden, or lacking interest. The directors had indicated in interviews that surveys and questionnaires were commonly presented to residents, that some residents were now finding questionnaires wearisome, and that this acted as a deterrent to maximum co-operation.

General knowledge of the resident population was obtained by investigation, by visitation, and by query, both of groups and of individuals. The researcher visited residences, shared coffee, and met individual residents who revealed, generally, positive attitudes and a sense of well being. Through visiting, on a prearranged basis, one of the homes

for a social evening, an overview of the mode of living for residents was observed. Regional and travel slides with documentary were presented to approximately forty residents. Interaction was encouraged. This presentation and interaction revealed the variety of background, and the breadth of interest of many of the residents. Sporadic individual discussion ensued. There is no verification that all the persons so met participated by completing the questionnaire.

Following these contacts, the questionnaires were distributed to the directors who acted as supervisory researchers. They delegated the duty of actually supervising the residents' completing of the questionnaire to appropriate personnel who were responsible, among other duties, for activity periods of the residents' day. The opportunity to complete the questionnaire was usually presented to small groups of residents at a time. On isolated occasions, when a person expressed interest after hearing about the survey, he or she completed the questionnaire at another time.

The time selected for residents to respond to the questionnaire was one chosen as being least interruptive to normal routines. Residents had opportunity to complete the questionnaire during the daytime hours, or at a time indicated by the directors as being when residents would least likely be weary.

The residents who agreed to participate were given a brief introduction before questionnaires and pencils were handed out. Directions included the following: 1) if a person was in doubt about the response to a question, that person was to leave it blank and proceed, 2) there was no time limit, 3) the questionnaire was not an "examination", 4) there were no right nor wrong answers, 5) the participants were free to ask

questions at any time, and 6) on a few occasions it was acceptable to respond with more than one answer of a multiple choice. A minimum of surveillance of and assistance to the respondents was observed and reported by the researchers.

The researchers were also cautioned to observe and to assist when a person accidentally omitted a complete page of the questionnaire. The researcher tried to detect individuals who deliberately avoided completing the question regarding age. Some participants did not want to include this information. In most such cases, the person supervising the completion of the questionnaires was able discretely to include this specific data upon receiving the completed questionnaire from the respondent.

No participant was required to state his or her name. This was done to assure anonymity and to encourage honest and frank responses as suggested by the directors. "Studies of questionnaires returned either anonymously or with identification indicate that there is very little difference on responses to most items" (Isaac and Michael, 1971, p. 93). Nevertheless, some respondents affixed their names at the beginning of the questionnaire.

Residents who volunteered to complete a questionnaire, did so enthusiastically and without coercion. No participant resident required more than fifteen minutes. Personal observations of the time required were confirmed by reports of the staff supervising the completion of the questionnaires.

At an agreed time, usually ten days to two weeks after the delivery of the questionnaires to the homes, the completed questionnaires were collected. When data from these were transferred to computer cards, a

code was assigned for the purpose of identifying the homes. The directors had expressed an ongoing interest in the survey and its findings. A follow up letter of thanks and appreciation was forwarded to the directors of each of the three homes (see Appendix III C). An abstract will be forwarded to them upon conclusion of the study.

On the computer cards, a numerical value had been assigned to each possible response for each question. Each question was assigned a specific column on the computer card. In all cases the numerical value of nine was assigned to a 'no answer' response. All submitted questionnaires were so tabulated. The total data from these cards was then retained on a computer file which could be accessed for subsequent retrieval. Particular information to compare relevant factors could be obtained by using various computer programmes.

The results of each question were examined. Charts were developed for the purpose of revealing total responses to all possible categories for a question, plus the 'no answer' response (see Appendix V). All totals for all categories were then changed to percentages. By this method it was initially possible to see comparisons among the responses to individual questions. By altering the computer programme, more complex comparisons were examined. The percent responses for a given answer were used to detect variations brought about by such things as the difference in numbers between women and men respondents. This procedure was used to offset the unequal number of men and women responding.

From the stored data in the computer file, various programmes could be designed to retrieve lists of data revealing a specified combination of factors. This retrieval was facilitated by a computer

terminal which could be connected by telephone to the master computer at specified times. The Fortran computer language was used to accommodate this feedback. The computer printouts, per given set of conditions, consisted of complete lists. These lists were checked for errors, and responses were counted in order to arrive at the statistics pursued. The possibility of poor telephone connections necessitated vigilance against erroneous printouts from the computer.

Examination of the data obtained, revealed higher positive responses to some questions than to others (see Appendix I, Figure 1). Possible comparisons of the content of various questions were selected for further statistical comparison. The overall number of possible responses to all questions resulted in a vast number of permutations for comparison.

Selection of those comparisons to be pursued was dominantly dependent upon similar topical content of the questions, as well as the percentage of positive responses (see Appendix I, Figure 1). All possible permutations were not analysed in such detail.

CHAPTER V
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In the consideration of 'findings and analysis', it is necessary to keep in mind that the type of study which was made, is a 'case' study -- a study which tends to examine a small number of cases across a large number of variables and conditions. These case studies examine relevant issues in three residences for the elderly. The environmental conditions of all three selected residences listed in Appendix II, appeared clean, contemporary, well maintained, and efficiently operated. Necessary organization of space, and the subsequent routines of daily living were not free from institutional qualities such as regimentation of scheduled meal and bath times. It is the effect of such qualities, as they relate to the views and opinions of the residents, that this study examines.

The dominant fact-finding procedure was the survey conducted by means of the questionnaire (see Appendix IV). Subordinate, yet supporting this, was the interview technique executed in agreement with the directors of the cooperating institutions.

It had been estimated by the directors that a maximum of about 240 persons of the 650 residents were able to complete a questionnaire (see Appendix V, Table 2). Of this potential 240 people, 65.8% or 158 did complete questionnaires. Of these, 30 were men and 128 were women (see Appendix V, Table 1).

The results of each question were examined. Percentages for all totals in all categories were calculated (see Appendix V, Tables 4 to 38 inclusive). By this method it was possible to see trends of responses within the range of individual questions. More complex comparisons were examined. The percent responses for a given answer were used to detect variations such as responses of the women as compared to those of the men. This procedure was used to offset the unequal number of men and women responding. The data included in Appendix V were obtained from this material.

Examination of the obtained data revealed high positive responses to some questions as compared to others (see Appendix 1, Figure 1). Possible correlations of the content of various questions were selected for further statistical comparison, but all possible permutations were not examined in such detail.

Preferences Currently Reflected in the Aesthetic Environment

Are preferences reflected in the environment? Such preferences may be of a personal environmental nature such as choice of clothing, a general environmental nature such as a decor of facilities, or, finally, the opportunity for activities such as gardening or reading. These areas could be examined by studying the results of the questionnaire (see Appendix V, 9 through 30).

The preferences of residents for their immediate aesthetic environment are reflected by their choice of garments and their response to the colour of their rooms. Of the men 96.7%, and of the women 95.3%, had explicit responses to the question "Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?" (see Appendix V, Table 28). Slightly

more women than men, 70.3% compared to 66.7%, did choose the colour of this garment. These figures would also indicate respectively that a majority of people make decisions based on preference. The proportion of men as opposed to women, was not radical.

Of the respondents to the question "Do you like the colour of the walls of your room?", the majority were satisfied (see Appendix V, Table 20). Of the men 90.0%, and of the women 71.9%, responded positively. Whereas a high proportion had indicated that they liked the room colour, fully 35.9% of the women, and only 16.7% of the men stated that they would change the colour if they could redecorate (see Appendix V, Table 21). These percentages indicate that the majority of persons, men or women, were currently happy with the wall colour, and that for most residents, their preferences were reflected in the current aesthetic environment. More than twice as many women as men, however, would make changes if there were opportunity. The percentage of women who disliked the colours of the walls of their rooms was 14.8%, as compared to 6.7% of men (see Appendix V, Table 20). Of the 92 women (see Appendix V, Table 20) who stated that they liked the colour of the walls of their rooms, 17 had stated that they would prefer wallpaper to paint as a wall surface decor. An additional 9 (see Appendix V, Table 20) were not sure of their preference in this regard. Thus, of the women polled, 51.6% preferred painted walls and the colours of the room they occupied. Curiously, 47.7% of the women who disliked the colour, would prefer wallpaper, were not sure, or did not respond to the question regarding painted walls versus wallpaper, still stated that they liked the colour of their respective rooms.

Of the 90.0% of men who stated that they liked the colour of the walls of their rooms (see Appendix V, Table 20), 20.0% also stated that they would prefer wallpaper to paint as wall surface decor (see Appendix V, Table 19). One man was not sure whether he liked the colour or not. Thus of the men polled, 63.3% preferred painted walls and the colour of the rooms they occupied. Of the men, 36.7% disliked the colour, would prefer wallpaper, or were not sure, yet stated that they were satisfied with the current colour of their respective rooms (see Appendix V, Table 19).

Clearly then, more men than women were content with things as they were. Put another way, one could suggest that women were more particular than men with respect to what they would or would not like. To the question "Would you prefer to choose the colour of your room?", most responses were affirmative (see Appendix V, Table 26). Whereas 63.3% of the women polled would prefer to choose the colour of their room, only 46.7% of the men would prefer to do so. These figures are consistent with the finding that 63.3% of men were happy with the decor of the room they occupied, as compared to only 51.6% of the women being similarly contented.

In conclusion, evidence would indicate that among both men and women preferences do exist for the immediate aesthetic environment as represented by the colour and nature of wall covering. There were more men who were currently content, and fewer who expressed the preference to have personal choice; conversely fewer women were currently content, and more expressed preference to have personal choice. Hence, if two new residents, a male and a female, arrived on the same day to

occupy two rooms differing only in wall colouring, there would be arguable merit in permitting the woman to have first choice.

Aesthetic Experiences Affecting Expression of Preferences

Gardening is an activity which affects a part of the immediate environment; it also requires decision making involving aesthetic factors. In response to the question, "Would you be interested in assisting a young homemaker with a garden?", 16.4% of women responded affirmatively (see Appendix V, Table 15). Responses to the foregoing question were compared to the responses to the question, "Do you have opportunity to participate in gardening?". The results indicated that 42.9% would be interested in so assisting a young homemaker, and a further 19.1% indicated that they had opportunity to garden on occasion. This would indicate that of the women 61.9% who would like to make decisions in this area of gardening by assisting a young homemaker, also had current opportunity to garden. An examination of the data further shows that such persons were not restricted to residency in any particular one of the homes, but were to be found in all three.

Of the men, 13.3% declared their interest in assisting a young homemaker with a garden (see Appendix V, Table 15). Of these, 75.0% had opportunity to garden. These figures would indicate a notably higher percentage of men than women having this desire accommodated. All of the men who indicated that they would like to assist with decision making processes as would be involved, reported that such a wish was constant. The men represented all three homes polled.

In summary, of the 158 persons 15.8% were desirous of participating by helping a young homemaker with gardening (see Appendix V, Table 15). This desire includes the decision making and planning aspects as well as the actual working at the job. Of the total persons polled, 64.0% were in a position both to garden and to make such decisions. In other words, 64.0% of the respondents' wishes, as expressed through gardening activity opportunities, were accommodated. This means that 10.0% of the total resident populations gained satisfaction from the facilities available for the activity of gardening. Supportive data, providing evidence of decision making involving aesthetic factors in the immediate environment, shows that the activity of gardening involves a relatively small number of persons in the institutions. It must be kept in mind that those deemed alert and able, as stated by directors, would be 36.9% of the potential respondents (see Appendix V, Table 2), of whom 65.8% had responded to the questionnaire. The 6.7% responding represents only 2.5% of the total relevant population. This is a lower percentage of persons achieving potentially satisfying aesthetic decision making opportunity. The institutions are therefore to be commended for making the opportunity to garden available.

Of the people polled, 31.0% reported that they had opportunity to garden (see Appendix V, Table 16). It must be acknowledged that, although they might participate and thus be making decisions with aesthetic components, they might nevertheless not be interested in helping others. Even so, the provision of the activity gave opportunity for expression to 7.5% of the total population (see Appendix V, Table 1). This figure represents, however; 20.4% of those considered able, should they choose to exercise their option (see Appendix V, Table 2). Presumably it is

this latter statistic which would support the institution's decision to provide the opportunity to garden.

Another activity, reading, involves not only preference but also opportunity (see Appendix V, Table 9) and choice (see Appendix V, Tables 11 and 12). Scrutiny of these tables gives further evidence that the majority of needs related to reading are met. This does not presume to state how well the needs are met, nor, as explained in Chapter III, does it presume to indicate whether reading as an activity was pursued out of preference, or because a more desirable alternate activity was not available. The tables (see Appendix V, Tables 9, 11 and 12), further show that information revealing both aesthetic preference and willingness to 'decision make' was given closer examination.

"Do residents have strong preferences?". Colour is an aesthetic factor of the immediate environment. Colour preference is central to the content of each of the following questions from the questionnaire:

1) "Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?", 2) "Have you ever been told you have 'good taste' with regard to choosing the colour of things?", and 3) "are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?" (see Appendix V, Tables 27, 31, and 38).

Examination of the responses revealed some interesting facts. Of the three questions, the one about 'good taste' evoked the largest affirmative response from the residents polled. There were 83.6% who indicated that they had been told either frequently or occasionally that they had good taste; 11.4% stated they had never been told this, and 5.1% did not respond to the question (see Appendix V, Table 31). Nearly three

times as many men as women had never been told that they had good taste -- 23.3% as opposed to 8.6%. More than three times as many women, or 35.7%, had been frequently so complimented as compared with 10.0% of men. Sixty percent of the men had been told occasionally that they had good taste, as compared with only 50.0% of the women (see Appendix V, Table 31). Clearly this dichotomy exists in part because the women concerned had considered that they were told often enough to indicate "frequently", and fewer of them therefore indicated "occasionally". Of the women 8.6%, and of the men 23.3%, had never been complimented on their good taste in choosing the colour of things.

The question "Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?", would reasonably and predictably have a relationship to the issue of good taste with regard to colour as discussed above (see Appendix V, Table 27).

Men revealed, whether they had been told they had good taste or not, that most do not get help choosing the colour of the things they buy (see Appendix V, Table 39). Figures showed that 30.0% were occasionally told that they had good taste with colour, and that they did not ask assistance of others when deciding upon the colour of the things they bought. Whereas 56.7% of the men said that they did not ask for help in this regard, a further 23.3% asked only sometimes (see Appendix V, Table 27). Only 20.0% of men indicated that they did consistently ask for assistance in choosing the colour of things they buy.

The women also indicated that most did not get help when deciding upon the colour of the things they buy, whether they had been told they had 'good taste' in this area or not (see Appendix V, Table 40).

A percentage of 28.1% of the women, as compared to 30.0% of the men in the same category, indicated that they occasionally were told that they had good taste in colour, but did not ask assistance about deciding the colour, when buying things. Of the women, 50.8% did not ask such assistance, and a further 19.5% asked only sometimes (see Appendix V, Table 27). Fully 22.7% of the women indicated that they consistently asked for assistance in choosing the colour of the things they bought, as compared to 20.0% of the men. This may indicate a greater concern shown by the women, rather than less trust in personal judgement.

In summary, when one compares persons who have or have not been told that they have good taste with regard to colour, to those who do or do not ask assistance when choosing the colour of the things they buy, sex related response difference is negligible. Furthermore, most people, male or female, do not ask assistance, whether told that they had good colour taste or not.

Parallel, but more extreme, relationships were revealed when the number of those who had, had not, or had occasionally been told that they had good taste with regard to the choosing of the colour of things, was compared with those people who were so told, were told only on occasion, or were not more concerned about the colours of things around them than they used to be (see Appendix V, Tables 40 and 41). Twice as many women as men indicated having more concern than they used to have about the colours around them, 21.1% as opposed to 10.0% (see Appendix V, Table 38). Also interesting is that 83.3% of the men were not more concerned than they used to be, as compared with 53.9% of the women (see Appendix V, Table 38). Results showed, different percentages notwithstanding,

consistency of pattern (see Appendix 1, Figure 2), and a greater concern for environmental colour preference among women than among men.

Age, Sex, and Other Variables Affect Expression of Environmental Preferences

A feeling of personal well-being is important to each of us; it affects our attitudes. In order to examine this issue with relevance to the respondents to the distributed questionnaire, a scrutiny of questions involving willingness to participate, preference, and fact was made. These responses were compared to those of question three. Question three examined how the respondent felt on the day he or she completed the questionnaire.

The majority of persons indicated that they felt that they were in relatively good health. As a result of totalling the responses to question three, which included opportunity to indicate that one could feel that one's health was "really well", "quite well", or "as usual", the researcher reports that 83.0% of the men, and 80.5% of the women were in these categories (see Appendix V, Table 6). Only 16.7% of the men and 17.8% of the women indicated that they felt "poorly" or "unwell" on that particular day. By comparing these percent responses to other percent responses to relatively simple questions, it can be established whether or not how one feels makes a difference in the responses on that particular day.

The question "Do you like to read?" is a question involving willingness to participate. Of the women, 84.4% liked to read (see Appendix V, Table 9). Of these, 13.8% indicated that they felt quite unwell or poorly (see Appendix V, Table 43). Of the women who did not like to read, 43.8% felt unwell or poorly. Of the men, 80.0% indicated

that they liked to read (see Appendix V, Table 9). Of these, 8.0% indicated that they felt quite unwell or poorly (see Appendix V, Table 43). Of the men who did not like to read, fully 50.0% felt unwell or poorly.

There would appear to be a much higher proportion of respondents who felt unwell, both men and women, with negative responses to the question "Do you like to read?". Similarly there is revealed very low indication of feeling poorly or unwell among those who responded that they did like to read. When respondents were asked "Do you have favourite flowers?" (see Appendix V, Table 17), 56.7% of men and 81.3% of women indicated that they did. Of the 56.7% of men answering affirmatively, 11.8% indicated that they felt quite unwell or poorly (see Appendix V, Table 42). Of those answering negatively, 27.3% indicated feeling poor health that day (see Appendix V, Table 42). Of the 81.3% of women answering affirmatively 16.4% indicated that they felt unwell or poorly. Of those answering negatively, 22.2% indicated feeling poor health that day (see Appendix V, Table 42).

Another simple question asked was "Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?". Clearly this question demands a factual "yes" or "no" response which should not be affected by how one felt. In response to this question, 66.7% of the men and 70.3% of the women indicated that indeed they did make the selection (see Appendix V, Table 43). Of the men responding affirmatively, 10.0% had indicated that they felt poorly or quite unwell that day. Of those answering negatively, 30.0% indicated feeling poor health (see Appendix V, Table 43). Of the 70.3% of women answering affirmatively, 13.3% indicated that they felt quite unwell or poorly. Of those answering

negatively, 47.1% indicated feeling poor health on that day (see Appendix V, Table 43).

Responses to the question "Do you like to read?" should reveal willingness or desire to participate in a particular activity. The question "Do you have favourite flowers?" should similarly reveal whether or not preferences exist with respect to that particular item. The question "Did you choose the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?" requires a purely factual response. Examination of the positive responses to all three, for men and for women, reveals a quite low percentage of people who felt either poorly or quite unwell. Similar examination of negative or no answer responses shows a higher percentage of persons who felt poorly or quite unwell on that day. These percentages would suggest that if persons felt quite unwell or poorly, they would be more likely to respond in the negative. A further suggestion is that a relationship between negative attitude and feeling unwell exists; moreover, there is a lesser amount of willingness and desire to participate in decision-making regarding aesthetic factors in the immediate environment among residents who regard themselves as "poorly" or "quite unwell", than there is among those who regard their health as "really well", "quite well", or "as usual".

In summary, to the consideration of whether one's health affects one's response, responses to the question "How are you feeling today?" -- "really well", "quite well", "as usual", "poorly", or "unwell", were compared to responses to simple questions -- "Do you like to read?", "Do you have favourite flowers?", and "Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?". All three of these latter questions required a "yes" or "no" answer. These questions respectively queried

willingness or desire for an activity, preferences in selection, or factual information. Responses showed that if persons regard their own health as "quite unwell" or "poorly", negative replies were noticeably prevalent. There is a positive relationship between feeling unwell and having a negative attitude.

Other variables should be considered when assessing the involvement of residents in those aspects of daily life relevant to the concerns of this investigation. The length of time that a resident has spent in a public institution for the aged may or may not affect the nature of responses regarding preferences for certain aesthetic factors in the immediate environment. This variable is true for the respondents of this survey, whether they stayed at their present institution, or another of a similar type; it is also an examinable, and comparable aspect of a resident's past experience.

The questionnaire asked "How long have you lived here or in a comparable place?" (see Appendix V, Table 5). Responses reveal that 49.4% of respondents had lived in a residence 3 years or less, whereas 47.5% had lived in one for more than 3 years. This arbitrary division of tenure serves to simplify examination of comparisons. It is noted that 3.2% of persons did not respond to the foregoing question. Great distributional differences did not occur between men and women; therefore the population was taken as a total (see Appendix V, Table 5).

Examination of responses to three specific questions, one factual, one to indicate preferences, and one to indicate desire or will, should reveal whether or not notable differences occur for groups of people having varied lengths of tenure. Groups were arbitrarily selected as

those having 3 years or less tenure, and those having more than 3 years.

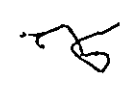
In response to the question "During your adult life, prior to moving here, did you ever decorate or assist with the decorating of your home?" (see Appendix V, Table 23), 36.1% of the 158 persons polled had assisted in this way and had less than three years tenure, 10.8% had not assisted in this way and had less than 3 years tenure, and 3.5% with less than three years tenure did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44). Whereas 37.3% had assisted with the decorating of a home and had 3 years or more tenure, 9.5% having similar tenure had not so assisted, and 3.8% having such tenure did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44). The proportion of persons with more than 3 years tenure is very similar to those with less tenure, with respect to having previously assisted in home decoration.

The question "Have you ever walked into a room and immediately disliked the colour of something, such as the rugs or curtains?" (see Appendix V, Table 37), postulates a response dependent upon personal preference. Of the 158 persons polled, 25.3% had experienced this feeling, and had less than 3 years tenure, 22.2% of those with similar tenure had not experienced this feeling, and 1.9% with such tenure did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44). There were 27.2% who had experienced this feeling and had 3 or more years tenure, and 19.0% with similar tenure, who had not experienced the aforementioned feeling, while 4.4% of those with such tenure did not respond to the question (see Appendix V, Table 44). Of the respondents who said "yes" to the question, the number having less than 3 years tenure is very close to the number of those having more. Also noted was that the number of those with more than 3 years tenure is

slightly larger than the number of persons who did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44).

The question "Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?", is, in contrast to the 2 questions above, one which would reveal the respondents willingness to react to an environmental situation (see Appendix V, Table 32). Of the 158 persons polled, 8.9% responded affirmatively and had less than 3 years tenure, 38.0% who had similar tenure responded negatively, and 2.5% who had such tenure did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44). Of those respondents who had 3 years tenure or more, 5.1% responded affirmatively; 41.8% responded negatively; and 3.8% did not respond (see Appendix V, Table 44). The responses to this question, as was the case with the other two, do not reveal an alarming difference between respondents with 3 or more years tenure and those who had less than 3 years. Clearly then, the length of tenure does not appear to be a factor affecting responses of residents in these public institutions for the elderly. The foregoing appears true whether the questions were designed to examine information based upon fact, or upon preference, or upon desire. Such questions related to immediate aesthetic issues of the environment for the respondents.

Subsequently in the matter of whether length of tenure affected response, answers to "How long have you lived here or in a comparable place?" were compared to responses to questions regarding factual information, desire, or preference. Respondents were grouped into those having 3 years or less tenure, and those having more than 3 years tenure. Apparently the length of tenure is not a factor affecting responses of residents in these public institutions for the elderly.



Examination of the ages of persons responding to questions concerning environmental preferences, would indicate whether or not age affects the response. The following questions were chosen because the affect of sex difference upon response was negligible, and the pattern of groupings was similar. The question, "Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?" resulted in 80.0% of men and 79.7% of women responding negatively (see Appendix V, Table 32). "Do you prefer painted walls to wallpaper in most rooms?" resulted in 70.0% of men and 67.2% of women responding affirmatively (see Appendix V, Table 19). The World Health Organization classifies "elderly" people as 60 to 74 years of age, and "aged" people as 75 years of age and over, (F. Anderson, 1974, p. 42). This division of ages was used in this study to group the people polled. The difference in numbers was, 41 elderly as opposed to 117 aged. Percentages had to be examined in order to compare responses.

With respect to the question "Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?" (see Appendix V, Table 32), similarity exists between responses of those classified as "elderly" and those classified as "aged". Of the younger group, 14.6% said "yes", as compared to 13.7% of the older group (see Appendix V, Table 45). Of the "elderly", 78.1% said "no", as compared to 80.3% of the "aged". Whereas 7.3% of the "elderly" didn't respond, 6.0% of the "aged" did (see Appendix V, Table 45). It would seem then, that age had no great bearing on an aesthetic response to the question.

Of the respondents to the question "Do you prefer painted walls to wallpaper in most rooms?", 75.6% of "elderly" said "yes", as compared to 10.3% of the "aged". (see Appendix V, Table 45). "No answer" responses

were approximately the same -- 4.9% for the "elderly" and 3.4% for the "aged".

Keeping in mind that wallpaper is, to many persons, more old-fashioned and connotes nostalgia, it is perhaps not surprising to find among the "aged" a slightly greater preference for wallpaper than that found among the "elderly". This statement is supported by the lower numbers of aged indicating the preference for painted walls (see Appendix V, Table 19). It was noted that the pattern of responses -- "yes", "no", "sometimes", "no answer" -- is the same for both the "elderly" -- 75.6%, 12.2%, 7.3%, 4.9%, and the "aged" -- 65.0%, 21.4%, 10.3%, 3.4% (see Appendix V, Table 45).

The proportion of "yes" responses to "no" responses is notably different among those 75 years of age and older, compared to those 74 years of age and younger. The facts would appear to confirm that the responses of persons of 74 years of age and under are not greatly different from those 75 years of age and over, with respect to aesthetic issues relevant to the environment.

In brief, "Was age a factor affecting responses?" Questions were selected which revealed in the responses negligible sex difference, and had notably majority responses (see Appendix I, Figure 1). Findings consistently revealed that the responses of persons of 74 years and younger are not alarmingly different from those 75 years of age and over. We may therefore assume that age, as a factor, did not affect responses.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

Interviews and a three page questionnaire were utilized to assess some aesthetic preferences and pertinent attitudes, since such preferences and attitudes affect the environmental milieu of some senior citizens residing in institutions. The sampling included both men and women, representing urban as well as rural lifestyles during their former years. The questionnaire provided information in several areas; making decisions, expressing personal preferences, reporting personal health and homeostasis, exhibiting willingness to participate in aesthetic decision making, and showing desire to participate in aesthetic decision making. Many who work with the steadily increasing numbers of institutionalized elderly people are convinced that lack of purposeful activity contributes to ill health and invalidism. Both aesthetic decisions and personal preferences affecting environmental design are relevant, if not critical. Education has obligations to the elderly as well as to the youth of our society.

Individual differences were noted among the respondents. These differences, too numerous to mention here, appeared throughout, most often in the responses of persons whose self image was impaired through actual or imagined ill health, regardless of age. It was established

that the length of tenure is not a factor affecting questionnaire responses of residents in public institutions for the elderly. Opportunity to participate in aesthetic environmental decisions is a concern for this group.

The need for research is indicated, and the further need for institutionalized senior citizens to be involved with the environmental concerns is established. Recent documented data revealed negligible concern for these specific problems. Evidence confirms that tastes and habits grow stronger with age, and consequently have increasing influence on the lives of the elderly. Without fulfillment of basic needs, expression of personal taste cannot exceed wishful thinking for the majority; their growth potential as human beings is reduced. The foregoing argues both for an insistence on basic needs and for a further insistence on the institutionalized individual's right to expression of personal taste.

Environmental colour as a potential area for such personal aesthetic expression is considered. Attitudes towards preference expression in both environmental colour and architectural design are examined as areas for the institutionalized elderly's concern. Respondents' desire and willingness to participate in more basic, yet aesthetic, decisions are examined.

The methodology included the use of both ethnographic instruments and of the questionnaire developed by the researcher. Three residences, one urban, one suburban, and one rural, housed a total of 650 persons. Of these persons 46% were considered able to complete a questionnaire. Of this 46%, 52%, consisting of 128 women and 30 men, participated in the research. Since the residents had frequently taken part in surveys, the

directors' suggestions regarding the design of the questionnaire were heeded. Surveillance of the residents, while they completed the questionnaire, was assisted by designated staff members, at times which assured maximum alertness of the residents and least disruption of the regular routines. Most respondents were seen to have completed the task within fifteen minutes. Results of various questions were compared. Correlations of question content were similarly compared. Limitations of the design were noted.

The study confirmed some facts which might previously have been only suspected by the researcher. Further analysis of the data may bring to light other areas of interest not pursued by this study. The findings indicated that institutionalized elderly are for the most part both desirous and willing to participate in areas concerning aesthetic decision making. The findings included the following: that most institutionalized elderly do not ask the assistance of others when choosing the colour of the things they buy, whether they had been told they had good taste or not; that twice as many women as men disliked the current colour of their room, albeit that the majority of persons were happy with the environmental colour; that if a person regards his or her health as poorly, negative responses were prevalent, a positive relationship existing between negative attitude and feeling unwell; that age and tenure of residents did not affect responses; and that greater concern for environmental colour preference is shown by more women than men.

The findings confirm adequate willingness and desire of some nursing home residents to participate in decision making processes regarding aesthetic factors in their immediate environment. Whereas

the preferences of residents are not necessarily in conflict with their current environment, they are not necessarily satisfied, and when they occur, they occur by chance rather than by design. Evidence would indicate that one's feeling of well-being affects how one responds to queries in this area, and therefore that a positive and concerned commitment toward decision making regarding factors in the environment might well affect how one feels, when one is constantly in such an environment.

The indication of areas for continuing research stemming from this present research, though divergent, could prove to be of even greater importance. Some such specific areas have already come to this writer's attention. Art educators, as researchers of the environmental response phenomenon, would do well to build on this research and to focus some of their energies on enhancing the lives of this important segment of the population. If we are interested in determining what impact aesthetic decision making opportunities have had, and can have, in the lives of the elderly, it would be important to know more about the amount and nature of the residents' prior arts education. The general amount of and nature of activities and artistic involvement before and after institutionalization would also be important information.

One area of concern for a later study is the increase of concern for the environmental colour as reported by a notably large number. One might ask -- what is the nature of their concern? what are the common factors related to particular categories of the institutionalized elderly?

Another recommendation for research concerns other aspects of interior decor. It would indeed be interesting to investigate whether or not there is a correlation between attitudinally related responses to

varied textures in the immediate environment, particularly when the respondent is at an age when sensory details from a tactile source become increasingly important to the individual.

Another area of concern is that of stimulus response. The effect upon attitude of an appealing vista from one's quarters may well be important for the resident, and possibly for some, of even more importance than the colour of the walls, ceiling, or woodwork.

As distinct from considerations for further areas of research, some specific methodological suggestions came repeatedly to the attention of the researcher. In further investigations of the aesthetic interests of the elderly, several recommendations are consequently made.

Evidence was noted supporting the interview technique as opposed to the questionnaire for such follow-up studies. Insofar, however, as it may be decided that questionnaires are a necessary technique, a questionnaire shorter than the one used (see Appendix III A), could greatly facilitate the gathering of information. If one or two pages is not long enough for all the questions desired, then it is suggested that several brief questionnaires be used over a period of time. Moreover, it is recommended that information about the physical abilities and limitations of respondents be obtained. Such knowledge is essential, since a person's physical functioning can greatly influence one's reaction to the institution as a building and one's interaction with the aesthetics of the environment.

It is hoped that investigations such as the current study will provide the "hard data" necessary to justify expenditures of time, money, and staff involvement for the aesthetic enrichment, and subsequent benefit of the elderly.

Such studies as the above might do much to alleviate the concern expressed earlier in this paper when Randall's remark was quoted reminding us that poverty of spirit can be more corrosive than poverty of purse.

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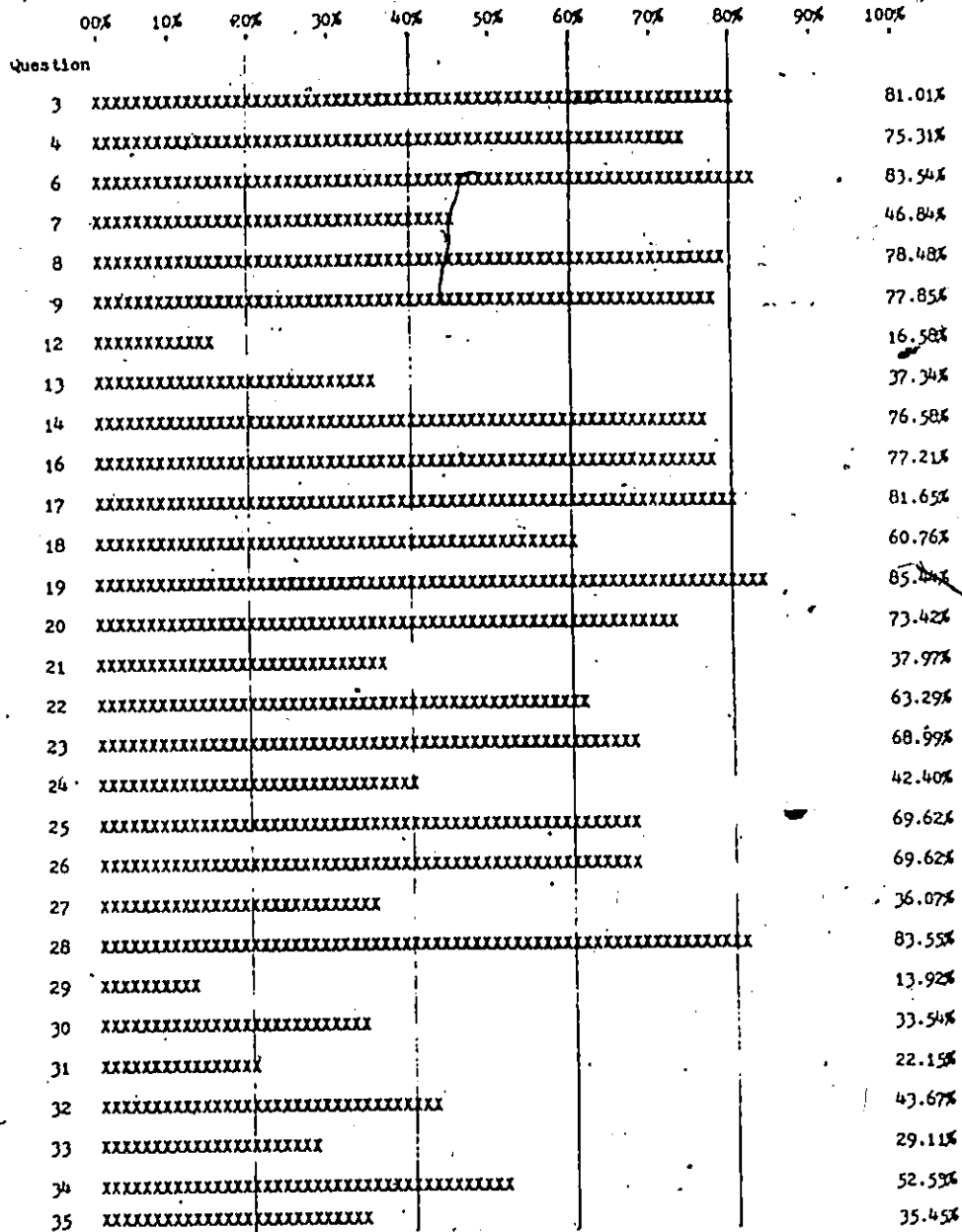
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APPENDIX I

FIGURES

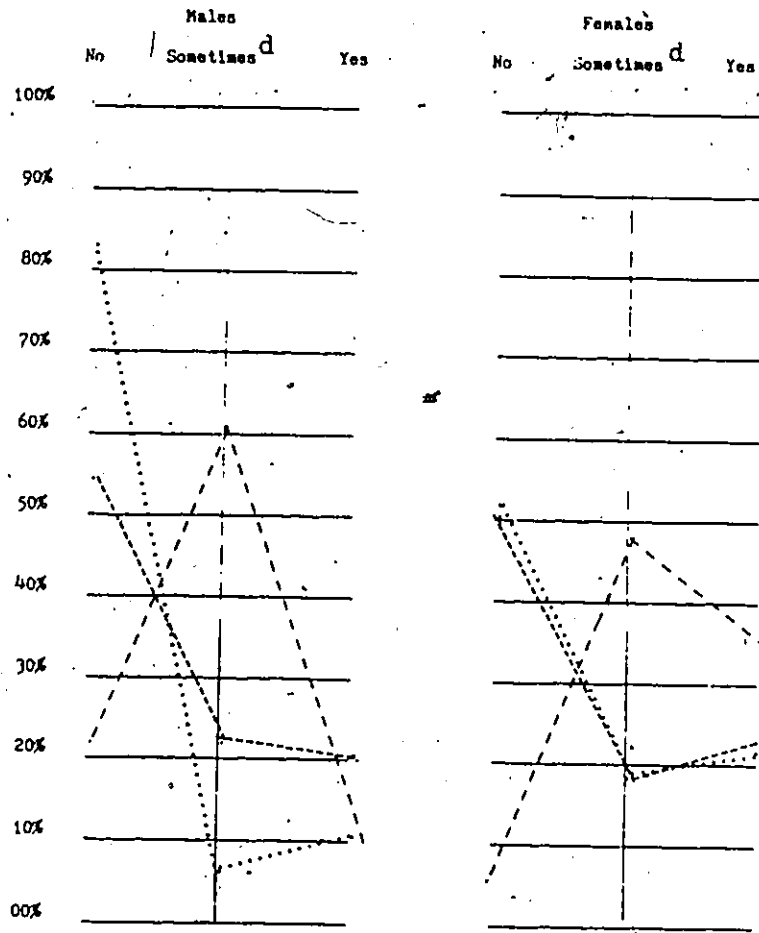
Figure 1. Histogram of Positive Responses to Questionnaire Survey^a



^a Does not represent negative nor no answer responses.

Figure 2

Frequency Polygon Comparing Responses
to Three Questions^{abc} querying Reaction to Colour



- Responses to question 24 (see footnote a)
- . - . Responses to question 23 (see footnote b)
- Responses to question 35 (see footnote c)

^a Response to question 24.

Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?

^b Response to question 28.

Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?

^c Response to question 35.

Are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?

^d The questions did not demand the specific term 'sometimes' in all 3 questions. From questions 28 and 35 the term occasionally is considered for this context as having parallel meaning, and the term frequently, of question 28 is interpreted as a 'yes' response for purposes of compiling the frequency polygon.

APPENDIX II

THE INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED

The surveys were distributed in three tax supported institutions for the elderly. The directors and addresses of these are:

1. Administrator: Mrs. Jacqueline Grant,
Island Lodge, 1 Porter's Island,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1N 5M2
Telephone 237-5100
2. Administrator: Mr. Vincent Daly,
Carleton Lodge, Prescott Highway,
✓ R.R. No. 2, Ottawa, Ontario. K2C 3H1
Telephone 825-3763
3. Administrator: Mr. Douglas Timleck,
St. Lawrence Lodge, Prescott Highway,
Brockville, Ontario. K6V 5W2
Telephone 345-0255

APPENDIX III

CORRESPONDENCE

Communication with the institutions dominantly occurred through interview during appointments made subsequent to telephone arrangements. The initial interview with each administrator entailed explanation of the intent of the research. For this reason an overview statement of objectives was prepared (see Appendix II A). As the study proceeded, some refinement of these goals evolved (see Appendix II B).

Minimal written correspondence with the directors occurred. Copies of these letters are included (see Appendix II.C).

APPENDIX III A

OBJECTIVES

1. To ascertain willingness to participate in decision making regarding choices of relevant environmental conditions.
2. In relation to age, sex, opportunity, experience, to examine enthusiasm for colour preference in one's immediate surroundings.
3. To examine notions of choice with reference to expected conventions of taste.
4. Relationships between taste, knowledge, recall, and decision making with respect to housing of the elderly.

APPENDIX III B

Photo-copies of letters sent and received during the communication with the three institutions.

Regional Municipality
of Ottawa-Carleton

Municipalité Régionale
d'Ottawa-Carleton

Homes for the Aged

Foyers pour
Personnes âgées



Island Lodge
July 5, 1976.

Mr. Derry G. Timleck,
1150 Adirondack Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K2C 2V1.

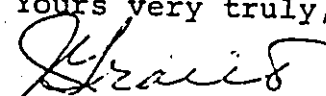
Dear Mr. Timleck,

Attached are ninety copies of the Concordia University
Questionnaire completed by our residents. The breakdown
in age groups is as follows:

60 - 69	-	13
70 - 79	-	30
80 - 89	-	35
90 - 99	-	6
No age given	-	6
Total	-	<hr/> 90

We had hoped for a better response but most of the
residents were not interested in participating in this
study.

Yours very truly,


Mrs. Jacqueline Grant
Administrator

/sf
Attach.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

FACULTÉ D'ÉDUCATION
FORMATION DES ENSEIGNANTS
195, rue Elgin
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1L3

FACULTY OF EDUCATION
TEACHER EDUCATION
195 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1L3

1150 Adirondack Dr.,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K2C 2V1

18 August, 1976

Mrs. Lori Choquette,
Carleton Lodge,
Prescott Highway, R.R. 2,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. Choquette,

Some weeks ago I was the grateful recipient of much cooperation and assistance from yourself, Mr. Vincent Daly, Administrator, and many of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the lodge. May I say also how pleased I was to be participant in an evening with the residents, because of which I more fully understood the variety of their situations. I am sure that this experience will contribute to the validity of the study in progress. I extend thanks to all concerned.

Please accept on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen, this small token of appreciation for the library. The poems were written by a colleague and illustrated by myself. We were each proud to receive for this effort an Ontario Arts Council award. The poems are about Lanark County, and I believe many residents will enjoy them as much as I have enjoyed illustrating them.

The data from the questionnaire has not revealed to date any startling information. It is a lengthy process. Initial investigations are now concluded and cross analysis of responses is proceeding. Be assured that I shall keep you informed.

In conclusion may I repeat my expression of thanks. I am aware of the many demands put upon your time and I do very much appreciate the assistance and kindnesses you have extended to me.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Derry G. Timleck".

(Prof.) Derry G. Timleck

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

FACULTÉ D'ÉDUCATION
FORMATION DES ENSEIGNANTS
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K2P 1L3

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TEACHER EDUCATION
195 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1L3

1150 Adirondack Dr.,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K2C 2V1

18 August, 1976

Mr. Douglas Timleck, Administrator,
St. Lawrence Lodge,
Prescott Highway,
Brockville, Ontario.

Dear Doug,

Some weeks ago I was the grateful recipient of much cooperation and assistance from yourself, members of your staff, and notably many of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the lodge. I extend sincere thank you to all concerned.

Please accept on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen, this small token of appreciation for the library. The poems were written by a colleague and illustrated by myself. We were each proud to receive for this effort an Ontario Arts Council award. The poems are about Lanark County, and I believe many residents will enjoy them as much as I have enjoyed illustrating them.

The data from the questionnaire has not revealed to date any startling information. It is a lengthy process. Initial investigations are now concluded and cross analysis of responses is proceeding. Be assured that I shall keep you informed.

In conclusion may I repeat my expression of thanks. I am aware of the many demands put upon your time and do very much appreciate the assistance extended. It was good to see you again after such a long interval.

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Derry".

(Prof.) Derry G. Timleck

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

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FORMATION DES ENSEIGNANTS
195, rue Elgin
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TEACHER EDUCATION
195 Elgin Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1L3

1150 Adirondack Dr.,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K2C 2V1

18 August, 1976

Mrs. Jacqueline Grant, Administrator,
Island Lodge,
Porters Island, Ottawa.

Dear Mrs. Grant,

Some weeks ago I was the grateful recipient of much cooperation and assistance from yourself, Mr. Garry Armstrong, Director, members of your staff, and notably many of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the lodge. I extend thanks to all concerned.

Please accept on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen, this small token of appreciation for the library. The poems were written by a colleague and illustrated by myself. We were each proud to receive for this effort an Ontario Arts Council award. The poems are about Lanark County, and I believe many residents will enjoy them as much as I have enjoyed illustrating them.

The data from the questionnaire has not revealed to date any startling information. It is a lengthy process. Initial investigations are now concluded and cross analysis of responses is proceeding. Be assured I shall keep you informed.

In conclusion may I repeat my expression of thanks... I am aware of the many demands put upon your time and do very much appreciate the assistance extended.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Derry G. Timleck".

(Prof.) Derry G. Timleck

St. Lawrence Lodge

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO
K6V 5W2

R. D. TIMLECK
ADMINISTRATOR

E. C. MOORE
ASST. ADMINISTRATOR

DIAL: 16131 345-0255

September 27, 1976

Mr. D. G. Timleck,
1150 Adirondack Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K2C 2V1

Dear Derry:

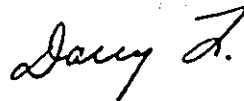
Sincere apologies for not acknowledging earlier
your letter of August 18th, 1976.

I trust your survey is progressing favourably
and look forward to having a summary of the results when
they are available.

On behalf of the Residents, I would like to
thank you for the autographed copy of the collection of
poetry "The Lure of Lanark", which you illustrated.

The book has been placed in the library and I
am sure it is being enjoyed by all our Residents.

Kindess personal regards,



R. D. Timleck,
Administrator.

RDT:ew

APPENDIX IV A
THE QUESTIONNAIRE -- FORMAT

The questionnaire was reproduced from an original typed copy by mimeograph process. It was composed of 35 questions compiled on three pages. The following pages of Appendix IV A contain photostatic reproductions of the three pages of the questionnaire. The original format was reproduced on 11" x 14" paper, and the reproductions presented herein are of a reduced size. Appendix IV B demonstrates a section of the questionnaire, to illustrate the original size of the type style.

Appendix IV A : Page 1 of the questionnaire.

QUESTIONNAIREINSTRUCTIONS:

WHEN ANSWERING ALL QUESTIONS EXCEPTING NUMBER ONE, INDICATE YOUR ANSWER BY PUTTING A LINE THROUGH YOUR CHOSEN RESPONSE.

1. WHAT IS YOUR AGE? _____ YEARS.
2. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED HERE OR IN ANOTHER COMPARABLE PLACE?
 - LESS THAN 1 YEAR
 - 1-2 YEARS
 - 2-3 YEARS
 - 3-4 YEARS
 - 4-5 YEARS
 - 5-7 YEARS
 - 7-10 YEARS
 - 10 YEARS OR MORE
3. HOW ARE YOU FEELING TODAY?
 - REALLY WELL
 - QUITE WELL
 - AS USUAL
 - POORLY
 - QUITE UNWELL
4. ON THE WHOLE, HOW IS YOUR HEALTH?
 - GOOD
 - A LITTLE BETTER
 - NOT SO GOOD
 - QUITE POOR
5. ARE YOU ____?
 - MALE
 - FEMALE
6. DO YOU LIKE TO READ?
 - YES
 - NO
7. DO YOU READ A LOT?
 - YES
 - NO
8. DO YOU CHOOSE YOUR OWN BOOKS?
 - YES
 - NO
 - SOMETIMES
9. IS AN ADEQUATE CHOICE OF BOOKS OF YOUR FAVOURITE TYPE AVAILABLE TO YOU?
 - YES
 - NO
10. DURING YOUR ADULT LIFE WERE YOU FOR THE MOST PART ____? (YOU MIGHT CHOOSE TO CHECK MORE THAN ONE OF THESE.)
 - AN EMPLOYEE
 - SELF-EMPLOYED
 - HOMEWORKER
11. UPON WHAT DID THE CHOOSING OF YOUR LIFE'S WORK MOSTLY DEPEND?
 - EXPERIENCE
 - FORMAL EDUCATION
 - YOUR OWN INITIATIVE
 - OTHER CAUSES

- 2 -

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN ASSISTING A YOUNG HOME-MAKER WITH A GARDEN? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 13. DO YOU HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN GARDENING? | YES
NO
SOMETIMES |
| 14. DO YOU HAVE FAVOURITE FLOWERS? | YES
NO |
| 15. WHAT COLOURS ARE THEY? | RED
BLUE
YELLOW
ORANGE
PURPLE
GREEN
BLACK
WHITE |
| 16. DO YOU PREFER PAINTED WALLS TO WALLPAPER IN MOST ROOMS? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 17. DO YOU LIKE THE COLOUR OF THE WALLS OF YOUR ROOM? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 18. IF THEY WERE NOT A FACTOR AND YOU COULD REDECORATE YOUR ROOM WOULD YOU CHOOSE THE SAME COLOURS AS YOU HAVE NOW? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 19. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAINTING WALLS OF A LIVING ROOM, WOULD YOU CHOOSE PASTEL COLOURS AS OPPOSED TO STRONG COLOURS? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 20. DURING YOUR ADULT LIFE PRIOR TO MOVING HERE DID YOU EVER DECORATE OR ASSIST WITH THE DECORATING OF YOUR HOME? | YES
NO |
| 21. WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN ASSISTING A HOME-MAKER TO DECIDE UPON SUCH THINGS AS SELECTING WALLPAPER, THE COLOURS OF PAINT, OR THE FURNISHINGS FOR THEIR HOME? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 22. DO YOU HAVE A FAVOURITE COLOUR FOR SUCH ITEMS AS RUGS OR CURTAINS? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 23. WOULD YOU PREFER TO CHOOSE THE COLOURS OF YOUR ROOM? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 24. DO YOU ASK OTHERS TO HELP YOU CHOOSE THE COLOURS OF THE THINGS YOU BUY? | YES
NO
SOMETIMES |

Appendix IV A : Page 3 of the questionnaire.

- 3 -

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 25. DID YOU SELECT THE COLOUR OF THE DRESS OR SHIRT YOU ARE NOW WEARING? | YES
NO |
| 26. WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR NEXT DRESS OR SHIRT TO BE A DIFFERENT COLOUR FROM THE ONE YOU NOW WEAR MOST FREQUENTLY? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 27. ARE MOST OF YOUR DRESSES OR SHIRTS OF THE SAME GENERAL COLOUR? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 28. HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD YOU HAVE "GOOD TASTE" WITH REGARD TO CHOOSING THE COLOUR OF THINGS? | NEVER
OCCASIONALLY
FREQUENTLY |
| 29. HAVE YOU EVER WISHED TO LEAVE THE ROOM BECAUSE THE COLOURS BOTHERED YOU? | YES
NO |
| 30. IF YOU ARE FEELING POORLY WOULD THAT AFFECT THE COLOURS YOU CHOOSE TO WEAR? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 31. DO THE COLOURS OF THE ROOM IN WHICH YOU LIVE AFFECT THE WAY YOU FEEL? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 32. HAVE YOU EVER WALKED INTO A ROOM AND WISHED YOU COULD REARRANGE THE FURNITURE AND/OR THE PICTURES? | YES
NO |
| 33. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN AWARE THAT THE COLOURS AROUND YOU AFFECT HOW YOU FEEL? | YES
NO |
| 34. HAVE YOU EVER WALKED INTO A ROOM AND IMMEDIATELY DISLIKED THE COLOUR OF SOMETHING, SUCH AS THE RUGS OR CURTAINS? | YES
NO |
| 35. ARE YOU MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE COLOURS OF THINGS AROUND YOU THAN YOU USED TO BE? | YES
NO
OCCASIONALLY |

APPENDIX IV B

SAMPLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Photostatic copy of section of questionnaire, including questions 17 to 21 inclusive, reproduced in actual size, and demonstrating the typing style.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 17. | DO YOU LIKE THE COLOUR OF THE WALLS OF YOUR ROOM? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 18. | IF MONEY WERE NOT A FACTOR AND YOU COULD REDECORATE YOUR ROOM WOULD YOU CHOOSE THE SAME COLOURS AS YOU HAVE NOW? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 19. | FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAINTING WALLS OF A LIVING ROOM, WOULD YOU CHOOSE PASTEL COLOURS AS OPPOSED TO STRONG COLOURS? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |
| 20. | DURING YOUR ADULT LIFE PRIOR TO MOVING HERE DID YOU EVER DECORATE OR ASSIST WITH THE DECORATING OF YOUR HOME? | YES
NO |
| 21. | WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN ASSISTING A HOMEMAKER TO DECIDE UPON SUCH THINGS AS SELECTING WALLPAPER, THE COLOURS OF PAINT, OR THE FURNISHINGS FOR THEIR HOME? | YES
NO
NOT SURE |

APPENDIX IV C
THE QUESTIONNAIRE -- CONTENT

The content of the questionnaire read as follows:

Questionnaire

Instructions:

When answering all questions excepting number one, indicate your answer by putting a line through your chosen response.

1. What is your age? _____ Years

2. How long have you lived here or in another comparable place?
Less than 1 year
1 - 2 years
2 - 3 years
3 - 4 years
4 - 5 years
5 - 7 years
7 - 10 years
10 years or more

3. How are you feeling today?

Really well

Quite well

As usual

Poorly

Quite unwell

4. On the whole, how is your health?

Good

A little better

Not so good

Quite poor

5. Are you ---?

Male

Female

6. Do you like to read?

Yes

No

7. Do you read a lot?

Yes

No

8. Do you choose your own books?

Yes

No

Sometimes

9. Is an adequate choice of books of your favourite type available to you?


Yes

No

10. During your adult life were you for the most part ___? (You might choose to check more than one of these.)
- An employee
Self-employed
Homemaker
11. Upon what did the choosing of your life's work mostly depend?
- Experience
Formal education
Your own initiative
Other causes
12. Would you be interested in assisting a young homemaker with a garden?
- Yes
No
Not sure
13. Do you have opportunity to participate in gardening?
- Yes
No
Sometimes
14. Do you have favourite flowers?
- Yes.
No
15. What colours are they?
- Red
Blue
Yellow
Orange
Purple
Green

- | | |
|--|----------|
| | Black |
| | White |
| 16. Do you prefer painted walls to wallpaper in most rooms? | Yes |
| | No |
| | Not sure |
| 17. Do you like the colour of the walls of your room? | Yes |
| | No |
| | Not sure |
| 18. If money were not a factor and you could redecorate your room, would you choose the same colours as you have now? | Yes |
| | No |
| | Not sure |
| 19. For the purpose of painting walls of a living room, would you choose pastel colours as opposed to strong colours? | Yes |
| | No |
| | Not sure |
| 20. During your adult life prior to moving here did you ever decorate or assist with the decorating of your home? | Yes |
| | No |
| 21. Would you be interested in assisting a homemaker to decide upon such things as selecting wallpaper, the colours of paint, or the furnishings for their home? | Yes |
| | No |
| | Not sure |

22. Do you have a favourite colour for such items as rugs or curtains?
- Yes
No
Not sure
23. Would you prefer to choose the colours of your room?
- Yes
No
Not sure
24. Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?
- Yes
No
Sometimes
25. Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?
- Yes
No
26. Would you like your next dress or shirt to be a different colour from the one you now wear most frequently?
- Yes
No
Not sure
27. Are most of your dresses or shirts of the same general colour?
- Yes
No
Not sure
28. Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?
- Never
Occasionally
Frequently

29. Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?
- Yes
No
30. If you are feeling poorly would that affect the colours you choose to wear?
- Yes
No
Not sure
31. Do the colours of the room in which you live affect the way you feel?
- Yes
No
Not sure
32. Have you ever walked into a room and wished you could rearrange the furniture and/or the pictures?
- Yes
No
33. Have you ever been aware that the colours around you affect how you feel?
- Yes
No
34. Have you ever walked into a room and immediately disliked the colour of something, such as the rugs or curtains?
- Yes
No
35. Are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?
- Yes
No
Occasionally
- 

APPENDIX V

THE TABLES

Note:

It may be noted that in the following tables, the total percentages approximate 100.0%. The discrepancy is due to rounding errors.

Table 1
Distribution of the Population and the Respondents

	Population's Residence			
	Island	St. Lawrence Carleton		Total
	Lodge	Lodge	Lodge	
Men	126	35	57	218
Women	254	103	75	432
Total	380	138	132	650

Distribution of Responses				
Men	14	10	6	30
Women	78	30	20	128
Total	92	40	26	158

Percentage of Residents responding to the questionnaire				
	58.23%	25.32%	16.46%	100.01%

Percentage of Respondents to Residents per Institution				
	24.21%	28.99%	19.70%	24.31%

Table 2

Distribution of Eligibility and Background Orientation of Population

	Population's Residence			
	Island	St. Lawrence	Carleton	Total
	Lodge	Lodge	Lodge	
Estimated ^a number of residents able to complete a questionnaire				
Estimated Percentage	15%-20%	50%-75%	45%	
Number thus Possible	57-76	69-104	60	186-240
Estimation of background Orientation				
Percentage urban	100.00%	40.00%	30.00%	
Number urban possible	92	16	8	116
Percentage rural	0.00%	60.00%	71.00%	
Number rural possible	0	24	18	42
Total of estimates				
Urban and Rural	92	40	26	158

^aEstimates were derived by interview with the directors.

Table 3

Comparative Distribution by Sex of Respondents to Residents

	Population's Residence			
	Island	St. Lawrence Carleton		Total
	Lodge	Lodge	Lodge	
Males per home	33.16%	25.36%	43.18%	33.54%
Male Respondents	15.22%	25.00%	23.08%	18.99%
Females per home	66.84%	74.64%	56.82%	66.46%
Female respondents	84.78%	75.00%	76.92%	81.01%

Table 4
Age Distribution^a

	Grouped Populations		
	Males	Females	Total
Number no answer	01	05	06
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	03.91%	03.80%
Number 95 years plus	01	03	04
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	02.34%	02.52%
Number 85 - 94 years +	06	32	38
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	25.00%	24.05%
Number 75 - 84 years +	15	54	69
Expressed as percentage	50.00%	42.19%	43.67%
Number 65 - 74 years +	04	32	36
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	25.00%	22.78%
Number 0 - 64 years +	03	02	05
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	01.56%	03.17%
Totals			
Number considered	30	128	158
Percentage	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%

^aIn response to question 1. What is your age?

Table 5
Tenure in an Institution for the Elderly^a

Grouped Populations						
	Males		Females		Total	
No answer - percentage	01	03.33%	04	03.13%	05	03.17%
10 years +, percentage	02	06.67%	11	08.59%	13	08.23%
7-- 9+ years, percentage	03	10.00%	02	01.56%	05	03.17%
5--6+ years, percentage	06	20.00%	09	07.03%	15	09.49%
4--5+ years, percentage	01	03.33%	15	11.72%	16	10.13%
3--4+ years, percentage	00	00.00%	26	20.31%	26	16.46%
2--3+ years, percentage	05	16.67%	19	14.84%	24	15.19%
1--2+ years, percentage	06	20.00%	28	21.88%	34	21.52%
less 1 year, percentage	06	20.00%	14	10.94%	20	12.66%
Totals -- percentage	30	100.00%	128	100.00%	158	100.02%

^a In response to question 2.

How long have you lived here or in a comparable place?

Table 6

Personal Assessment of State of Wellbeing on the Date of the Survey^a

	Grouped Populations		
	Males	Females	Total
Really well	06	17	23
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	13.28%	14.56%
Quite well	13	40	53
Expressed as percentage	43.33%	31.25%	33.54%
As usual	06	46	52
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	35.94%	32.91%
Poorly	04	16	20
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	12.50%	12.66%
Quite unwell	01	07	08
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	05.47%	05.06%
No answer	00	02	02
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	01.56%	01.26%
Total number considered	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.00%	99.99%

^aIn response to question 3.

How are you feeling today?

Table 7
Personal Assessment of General State of Health^a

	Grouped Populations		
	Males	Females	Total
Good	18	59	77
Expressed as percentage	60.00%	46.09%	48.73%
A little better	06	32	38
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	25.00%	24.05%
Not so good	06	30	36
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	23.44%	22.78%
Quite poor	00	04	04
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	03.13%	02.53%
Fair	00	01	01
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	00.78%	00.63%
No answer	00	02	02
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	01.56%	01.27%
Total number considered	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	99.99%

^aIn response to question 4.

On the whole, how is your health?

Table 8
Sexual Categorization of Distribution of Responses^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
Carleton Lodge	06	20	26
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	15.63%	16.46%
Island Lodge	14	78	92
Expressed as percentage	46.67%	60.94%	58.23%
St. Lawrence Lodge	10	30	40
Expressed as percentage	33.33%	23.43%	25.32%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.01%

^aIn response to question 5.

Are you male or female?

Table 9
Assessment of Desire to Read^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	003	03	03
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	02.34%	01.90%
Does not like to read	06	17	23
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	13.28%	14.56%
Does like to read	24	108	132
Expressed as percentage	80.00%	84.38%	83.54%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 6.

Do you like to read?

Table 10
 Assessment of Participation in Reading^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	03	03
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	02.34%	01.90%
Does not read a lot	16	65	81
Expressed as percentage	53.33%	50.78%	51.27%
Does like to read	14	60	74
Expressed as percentage	46.67%	46.88%	46.84%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.01%

^aIn response to question 7.

Do you read a lot?

Table 11
Exercises Choice in Book Selection^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	03	03
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	02.34%	01.90%
Chooses sometimes	04	12	16
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	09.38%	10.13%
Does not choose books	05	26	31
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	20.31%	19.62%
Does choose own books	21	87	108
Expressed as percentage	70.00%	67.97%	68.35%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 8.

Do you choose your own books?

Table 12
Satisfaction with Choice of Books Available^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	07	08
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	05.47%	05.06%
Choice is inadequate	04	23	27
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	17.97%	17.09%
Choice is adequate	25	98	123
Expressed as percentage	83.33%	76.56%	77.85%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 9.

Is an adequate choice of books of your favourite type available to you?

Table 13
Former Occupational Status^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	06	07
As percentage of group	03.33%	04.69%	04.43%
Respondents	29	122	151
As percentage of group	96.67%	95.31%	95.57%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Was mostly an employee	21	55	76
Percentage of responses ^b	65.63%	36.18%	41.30%
Was mostly self employed	08	12	20
Percentage of responses	25.00%	07.89%	10.86%
Was a homemaker	03	85	88
Percentage of responses	09.38%	55.92%	47.83%
Totals	32	152	184
Expressed as percentage ^b	100.01%	99.99%	99.99%

^a Responses to question 10. During your life were you for the most part ...?

^b Candidates could elect more than one choice; totals exceed candidates.

Table 14
Major Factors upon which Life's Work Depended^a

	Population Groups					
	Males		Females		Total	
No answer and percentage	00	00.00%	12	09.37%	12	07.59%
Respondents, percentage	30	100.00%	116	90.63%	146	92.41%
Total and percentage	30	100.00%	128	100.00%	158	100.00%
Factor Experience	09		33		42	
Percentage of responses ^b		26.47%		24.63%		25.00%
Factor formal education	04		34		38	
Percentage of responses		11.76%		25.37%		22.62%
Factor own initiative	16		53		69	
Percentage of responses		47.06%		39.55%		41.07%
Factor other	05		14		19	
Percentage of responses		14.71%		10.45%		11.31%
Total and percentage	34	100.00%	134	100.00%	168	100.00%

^a In response to question 11. Upon what did the choosing of your life's work mostly depend? experience, formal education, initiative, other.

^b Candidates could elect more than one choice; totals exceed candidates.

Table 15

Personal Interest in assisting with Gardening^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females.	Total
No answer	00	10	10
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	07.81%	06.33%
Not sure,	06	11	17
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	08.59%	10.76%
Not interested	20	86	106
Expressed as percentage	66.67%	67.19%	67.09%
Interested	04	21	25
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	16.41%	15.82%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 12.

Would you be interested in assisting a young homemaker with a garden?

Table 16
 Opportunity to Participate in Gardening^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	12	12
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	09.38%	07.60%
Sometimes	04	06	10
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	04.69%	06.33%
No opportunity	15	72	87
Expressed as percentage	50.00%	56.25%	55.06%
Have opportunity	11	38	49
Expressed as percentage	36.67%	29.69%	31.01%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.01%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 13.

Do you have opportunity to participate in gardening?

Table 17
Preference of Flower Species^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	06	06
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	04.69%	03.80%
No favourite species	13	18	31
Expressed as percentage	14.33%	14.06%	19.62%
Has favourite species	17	104	121
Expressed as percentage	56.67%	81.25%	76.58%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 14.

Do you have favourite flowers?

Table 18

Colour Preference Expressed for Flowers^aAll candidates responded in at least one category.^b

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
Red ^c	15	75	90
Percentage of votes	24.59%	22.20%	22.56%
Blue ^c	08	51	59
Percentage of votes	13.12%	15.09%	14.79%
Yellow ^c	12	55	67
Percentage of votes	19.67%	16.27%	16.79%
Orange ^c	05	30	35
Percentage of votes	08.20%	08.88%	08.77%
Purple ^c	05	36	41
Percentage of votes	08.20%	10.65%	10.28%
Green ^c	04	36	40
Percentage of votes	06.56%	10.65%	10.03%
Black ^c	03	11	14
Percentage of votes	04.92%	03.25%	03.51%
White ^c	09	44	53
Percentage of votes	14.75%	13.02%	13.28%

Table 18 continued on page 96

Table 18 (continued)

Colour Preference Expressed for Flowers

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
Total	61	338	399
Percentage of votes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 15.

What colours are they? (relates to question 14, do you have favourite flowers?)

^bIn so far as all candidates responded in at least one of the categories opportune to them, numbers of nor percentages of non respondents is not applicable to this table.

^cNuances of colour were explained to the respondents. thus 'red' would include tints and shades of red, or popular terms such as 'rose', 'maroon', 'fucia, etc., and purple was meant to include such terms as 'violet' and mauve'. Arbitrary decisions were made upon query of such terms as 'turquoise', 'apricot' etc.

Table 19
 Preference for Painted Walls or Wallpaper^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	06	06
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	04.68%	03.80%
Not sure, no preference	03	12	15
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	09.38%	09.49%
Don't prefer paint	06	24	30
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	18.75%	18.99%
Do prefer paint	21	86	107
Expressed as percentage	70.00%	67.19%	67.72%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 16.

Do you prefer painted walls to wallpaper in most rooms?

Table 20

Personal Approval of Wall Colour in Room Occupied^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	08	08
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	06.25%	05.06%
No opinion or not sure	01	09	10
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.03%	06.33%
Does not approve	02	19	21
Expressed as percentage	06.67%	14.84%	13.29%
Does approve	27	92	119
Expressed as percentage	90.00%	71.88%	75.32%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 17.

Do you like the colours of the walls of your room?

Table 21

Assessment of Desire to Change Environmental Colour^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	10	11
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.81%	06.96%
No opinion, not sure	08	11	19
Expressed as percentage	26.67	08.59%	12.03%
Would not change colour	05	46	51
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	35.94%	32.28%
Would change colour	16	61	77
Expressed as percentage	53.33%	47.66%	48.73%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 18.

If money were not a factor, and you could redecorate your room, would you choose the same colours as you have now?

Table 22

Preference of Pastel to Strong Colours for Wall Decor^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	03	12	15
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	09.38%	09.49%
No opinion, not sure	06	09	15
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	07.03%	09.49%
Wouldn't choose pastels	03	05	08
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	03.91%	05.06%
Would choose pastels	18	102	120
Expressed as percentage	60.00%	79.69%	75.95%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.01%	99.99%

^aIn response to question 19.

For the purpose of painting walls of a living room, would you choose pastel colours as opposed to strong colours?

Table 23

Former Participation with Interior Decoration^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	02	08	10
Expressed as percentage	06.67%	06.25%	06.33%
Did not participate	07	25	32
Expressed as percentage	23.33%	19.53%	20.25%
Did participate	21	95	116
Expressed as percentage	70.00%	74.22%	73.42%

^aIn response to question 20.

During your adult life prior to moving here, did you ever decorate or assist with the decorating of your home?

Table 24
Expressed Interest in Assisting with Interior Decorating^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	08	08
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	06.25%	05.06%
No opinion or not sure	05	10	15
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	07.81%	09.49%
Not interested	20	70	90
Expressed as percentage	66.67%	54.69%	56.96%
Interested	05	40	45
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	31.25%	28.48%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.01%	100.00%	99.99%

^a In response to question 21.

Would you be interested in assisting a young homemaker to decide upon such things as selecting wallpaper, the colours of paint, or the furnishings for their home?

Table 25

Expressed Preference for Colour of Environmental Furnishings^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	11	12
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	08.59%	07.59%
No opinion or not sure	00	16	16
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	12.50%	10.13%
No preference	16	30	46
Expressed as percentage	53.33%	23.44%	29.11%
Preference expressed	13	71	84
Expressed as percentage	43.33%	55.47%	53.16%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.00%	99.99%

^a In response to question 22.

Do you have a favourite colour for such items as rugs or curtains?

Table 26

Preference to Choose Colour of Own Room^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	09	09
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	07.03%	05.67%
No opinion or not sure	04	10	14
Expressed as percentage	13.33%	07.81%	08.86%
Prefers not to choose	12	28	40
Expressed as percentage	40.00%	21.88%	25.32%
Prefers to choose	14	81	95
Expressed as percentage	46.67%	63.28%	60.13%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.01%

^a In response to question 23.

Would you prefer to choose the colours of your room?

Table 27

Requests for Assistance when Deciding Colours of Purchases^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	09	09
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	07.03%	05.70%
Sometimes	07	25	32
Expressed as percentage	23.33%	19.53%	20.25%
No assistance requested	17	65	82
Expressed as percentage	56.67%	50.78%	51.90%
Assistance requested	06	29	35
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	22.66%	22.15%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 24.

Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?

Table 28

Chose Colour of Apparel Presently Worn^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	06	07
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	04.69%	04.43%
Did not make choice	09	32	41
Expressed as percentage	30.00%	25.00%	25.95%
Did make the choice	20	90	110
Expressed as percentage	66.67%	70.31%	69.62%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 25.

Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?

Table 29

Preference for Colour Change in New Apparel^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	02	13	15
Expressed as percentage	6.67%	10.16%	9.49%
No opinion or not sure	06	14	20
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	10.94%	12.66%
Prefer same colour	10	23	33
Expressed as percentage	33.33%	17.97%	20.89%
Prefer different colour	12	78	90
Expressed as percentage	40.00%	60.94%	56.96%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.01%	100.00%

^a In response to question 26.

Would you like your next dress or shirt to be a different colour from the one you now wear most frequently?

Table 30

Subjective Assessment of Colour Variety of Daily Wardrobe^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	08	09
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	06.25%	05.70%
Not sure, or no opinion	02	02	04
Expressed as percentage	06.67%	01.56%	02.53%
Not same general colour	17	75	92
Expressed as percentage	56.67%	58.59%	58.23%
Of same general colour	10	43	53
Expressed as percentage	33.33%	33.59%	33.54%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	99.99%	100.00%

^a In response to question 27.

Are most of your dresses or shirts of the same general colour?

Table 31

Recollection of Compliments Regarding Colour Choice^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	02	06	08
Expressed as percentage	06.67%	04.69%	05.06%
Frequently complimented	03	47	50
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	36.72%	31.65%
Complimented on occasion	18	64	82
Expressed as percentage	60.00%	50.00%	51.90%
Never complimented	07	11	18
Expressed as percentage	23.33%	08.59%	11.39%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 28.

Have you ever been told you have good taste with regard to the choosing of the colour of things?

Table 32

Awareness of Aversion to Environmental Colour^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	09	10
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.03%	06.33%
Not aware of aversion	24	102	126
Expressed as percentage	80.00%	79.69%	79.75%
Aware of aversion	05	17	22
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	13.28%	13.92%
Total	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 29.

Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?

Table 33

Choosing Colours of Clothing related to How One Feels^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	10	11
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.81%	06.96%
Not sure or no opinion	06	19	25
Expressed as percentage	20.00%	14.84%	15.82%
Would not have affect	20	74	94
Expressed as percentage	66.67%	57.81%	59.49%
Would have an affect	03	25	28
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	19.53%	17.72%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	99.99%	99.99%

^a In response to question 30.

If you are feeling poorly, would that affect the colours you choose to wear?

Table 34

Awareness of Impact of Frequently Experienced Environmental Colour^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	09	09
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	07.03%	05.70%
Not sure or no opinion	05	07	12
Expressed as percentage	16.67%	05.47%	07.59%
No awareness of effect	22	92	114
Expressed as percentage	73.33%	71.92%	72.15%
Aware of an effect	03	20	23
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	15.63%	14.56%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.01%	100.00%

^a In response to question 31.

Do the colours of the room in which you live affect the way you feel?

Table 35

Awareness of Wish to Rearrange Environmental Furnishings^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	09	10
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.03%	06.33%
Never experienced this	22	57	79
Expressed as percentage	73.33%	44.53%	50.00%
Wished for rearrangement	07	62	69
Expressed as percentage	23.33%	48.44%	43.67%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 32.

Have you ever walked into a room, and wished you could rearrange the furniture and or the pictures?

Table 36

Awareness of General Response to environmental Colour^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	07	08
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	05.47%	05.06%
Not aware	22	82	104
Expressed as percentage	73.33%	64.06%	65.82%
Aware of an effect	07	39	46
Expressed as percentage	23.33%	30.47%	29.11%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.00%	99.99%

^a In response to question 33.

Have you ever been aware that the colours around you affect how you feel?

Table 37

Consciousness to Aversion of Confronted Colours^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	01	09	10
Expressed as percentage	03.33%	07.03%	06.33%
No awareness of this	18	47	65
Expressed as percentage	60.00%	36.72%	41.14%
Awareness experienced	11	72	83
Expressed as percentage	36.67%	56.25%	52.53%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 34.

Have you ever walked into a room and immediately disliked the colour of something, such as the rugs or curtains?

Table 38.

Subjective Assessment of Increase of Environmental Colour Awareness^a

	Population Groups		
	Males	Females	Total
No answer	00	08	08
Expressed as percentage	00.00%	06.25%	05.06%
On occasion more concern	02	24	26
Expressed as percentage	06.67%	18.75%	16.46%
Not more concerned	25	69	94
Expressed as percentage	83.33%	53.91%	59.49%
More concerned	03	27	30
Expressed as percentage	10.00%	21.09%	18.99%
Totals	30	128	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 35.

Are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?

Table 39
 Distribution for Males Comparing Good Taste
 and Assistance for Colour Decision Making

Told of Having Good Taste ^a	Request Assistance Colour Decision ^b				Totals
	Yes	No	Sometimes	No answer	
Males, Never	01	04	02	00	07
As a percentage	03.33%	13.33%	06.67%	00.00%	23.33%
Males, occasionally	04	09	05	00	18
As a percentage	13.33%	30.00%	16.67%	00.00%	60.00%
Males, frequently	01	02	00	00	03
As a percentage	03.33%	06.67%	00.00%	00.00%	10.00%
Males, no answer	00	02	00	00	02
As a percentage	00.00%	06.67%	00.00%	00.00%	06.67%
Totals	06	17	07	00	30
As a percentage	19.99%	56.67%	23.34%	00.00%	100.00%

^a In response to question 28.

Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?

^b In response to question 24.

Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?

Table 40

Distribution for Females Comparing Good Taste
and Assistance for Colour Decision Making

Told of Having Good Taste ^a	Request Assistance Colour Decision ^b				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	No Answer	Totals
Females, Never	03	06	02	00	11
As a percentage	02.34%	04.69%	01.56%	00.00%	08.59%
Females occasionally	15	36	12	01	64
As a percentage	11.72%	28.13%	09.38%	00.78%	50.00%
Females, frequently	09	22	11	05	47
As a percentage	07.03%	17.19%	08.59%	03.91%	36.72%
Females no answer	02	01	00	03	06
As a percentage	01.56%	00.78%	00.00%	02.34%	04.69%
Totals	29	65	25	09	128
As a percentage	22.66%	50.79%	19.53%	07.03%	100.00%

^a In response to question 28.

Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?

^b In response to question 24.

Do you ask others to help you choose the colours of the things you buy?

Table 41

Distribution for Males Comparing Good Taste
and Concern for the Colour of Things

Told of Having Good Taste ^a	Increased Concern for Colour of Things ^b				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	No answer	Totals
Males, Never	00	07	00	00	07
As a percentage	00.00%	23.33%	00.00%	00.00%	23.33%
Males Occasionally	02	14	02	00	18
As a percentage	06.67%	46.67%	06.67%	00.00%	60.00%
Males frequently	01	02	00	00	03
As a percentage	03.33%	06.67%	00.00%	00.00%	10.00%
Males, No answer	00	02	00	00	02
As a percentage	00.00%	06.67%	00.00%	00.00%	06.67%
Totals	03	25	02	00	30
As a percentage	10.00%	83.33%	06.67%	00.00%	100.00%

^aIn response to question 28.

Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?

^bIn response to question 35.

Are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?

Table 42

Distribution for Females Comparing Good Taste
and Concern for the Colour of Things

Told of Having Good Taste ^a	Increased Concern for the Colour of Things ^b				Totals
	Yes	No	Sometimes	No answer	
Females, Never	03	06	02	00	11
As a percentage	02.34%	04.69%	01.56%	00.00%	08.59%
Females on occasion	12	38	14	00	64
As a percentage	09.38%	29.69%	10.94%	00.00%	50.00%
Females frequently	12	23	09	03	47
As a percentage	09.38%	17.97%	07.03%	02.34%	36.72%
Females no answer	00	01	00	05	06
As a percentage	00.00%	00.78%	00.00%	03.91%	04.69%
Totals	27	68	25	08	128
As a percentage	21.09%	53.13%	19.53%	06.25%	100.00%

^a In response to question 28.

Have you been told you have "good taste" with regard to choosing the colour of things?

^b In response to question 35.

Are you more concerned about the colours of things around you than you used to be?

Table 43

Responses of Will, Preference, and Fact Related to Personal Health

	Issues of Will, Preference, and Fact		
	Like to Read ^a	Favourite Flower ^b	Choice of Colour ^c
Males			
Percentage Positive Response	80.00%	56.67%	66.67%
Percentage feeling poorly ^{e,f}	08.00%	11.76%	10.00%
Percentage Negative Response	20.00%	43.33%	33.33%
Percentage feeling poorly	50.00%	27.27%	30.00%
Females			
Percentage Positive Response	84.38%	81.25%	70.31%
Percentage feeling poorly	13.77%	16.35%	13.33%
Percentage Negative Response	15.62%	18.75%	29.79%
Percentage feeling poorly	43.75%	22.22%	47.06%

^aWillingness, Response to question 6.

Do you like to read?

^bPreference, Response to question 14.

Do you have favourite flowers?

Table 43 (continued)

Responses of Will, Preference, and Fact related to Personal Health

Footnotes, continued.

^c Factual, Response to question 25.

Did you select the colour of the dress or shirt you are now wearing?

^d Positive responses are as reported, negative response totals include the no answer response, since these people had opportunity to report otherwise.

^e From computer programme to examine only those in relevant categories, from responses to question 3, "How are you feeling today?"

^f Percentage is of the persons listed as having responded to the particular preceding category.

Table 44

Tenure Related to Responses
Factual, Preferential, and Will-oriented Demands

	Response to Component Question		
	Fact ^a	Preference ^b	Will-desire ^c
<hr/>			
Tenure -- 3 years or less ^d			
Positive response	57	40	14
Expressed as percentage ^e	36.08%	25.32%	08.86%
Negative Response	17	35	60
Expressed as percentage ^e	10.76%	22.15%	37.97%
No answer	04	03	04
Expressed as percentage ^e	02.53%	01.90%	02.53%
<hr/>			
Tenure more than 3 years ^d			
Positive Response	59	43	08
Expressed as percentage ^e	37.34%	27.22%	05.06%
Negative Response	15	30	66
Expressed as percentage ^e	09.49%	18.99%	41.77%
No answer	06	07	06
Expressed as percentage ^e	03.79%	04.43%	03.80%
<hr/>			
Total number of respondents	158	158	158
Expressed as percentage	99.99%	100.01%	99.99%

Table 44 (continued)

Tenure Related to Responses

Factual, Preferential, and Will-oriented Demands

Footnotes

^a In response to question 20.

During your adult life prior to moving here did you ever decorate or assist with the decorating of your home?

^b In response to question 34.

Have you ever walked into a room and immediately disliked the colour of something, such as the rugs or curtains?

^c In Response to question 29.

Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?

^d Examination of Table 5, revealed that approximately half the persons responded to question 2, by indicating that they had been institutionalized 2 to 3 years or less. This served to break the population into two groups, which were roughly equal. One included the category '2-3 years' or less and more than this category.

^e Percentage is that of total persons, male and female, polled.

Table 45

Age Related to Response to Environmental Colour^a and Preference^b

	Population Age Groups ^c		
	0 - 74 years	75+, years	Totals
Reaction to Environmental Colour			
Has experienced reaction	06	16	22
Expressed as percentage	14.63% ^d	13.68% ^d	13.92% ^e
No reaction experienced	32	94	126
Expressed as percentage	78.05%	80.34%	79.75%
No answer	03	07	10
Expressed as percentage	07.32%	05.98%	06.33%
Totals	41	117	158
Expressed as percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Preference for Painted Walls to Wallpaper			
Preference for paint	31	76	107
Expressed as percentage	75.61% ^d	64.96% ^d	67.72% ^e
Do not prefer paint	05	25	30
Expressed as percentage	12.20%	21.37%	18.99%
Not sure of preference	03	12	15
Expressed as percentage	07.32%	10.26%	09.49%
No answer	02	04	06
Expressed as percentage	04.88%	03.42%	03.80%

Table 45 (continued)

Age Related to Response to Environmental Colour^a and Preference^b

	Population Age Groups ^c		
	0 - 74 years	75+ years	Totals
Totals	41	117	158
Expressed as percentage	100.01%	100.01%	100.00%

^a As-evidenced from responses to question 29.

Have you ever wished to leave the room because the colours bothered you?

^b As evidenced from responses to question 16.

Do you prefer painted walls to wallpaper in most rooms?

^c Sex differences proved negligible in the responses to the particular questions.

^d Expressed as a percentage of particular population group, i.e. of those from 0 - 74 years of age.

^e Expressed as a percentage of total population polled.