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THE COMMUNITY CONTEXT OF RETIREE MIGRATION INTENTIONS

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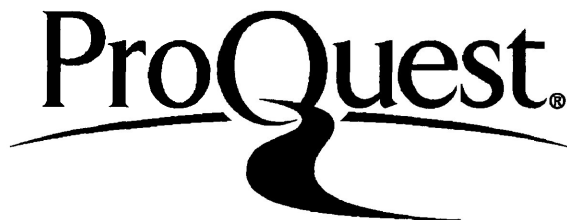
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## ABSTRACT

Current research into retiree migration has focused on identifying geographical patterns of migration and on analysing the personal characteristics of retirees. Very few studies have investigated the community context of retiree migration. This research explores associations between community characteristics and retiree migration intentions through a study centered on small towns located in Northwestern Ontario. It makes a contribution to existing retiree migration literature through the development and application of a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration, based on Rose's concept of an aging subculture and Breton's concept of institutional completeness. Findings indicate that there is a strong association between community characteristics and retiree migration intentions. Retirees appear to intend staying in those communities which have a complex set of community characteristics. Conversely, retirees appear to intend leaving communities which are less developed.

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

In 1980, Golant reviewed some of the principal features of current research into elderly migration and identified those areas in which further research was required. In particular, he noted a need for additional research into the community context of elderly migration, that is, a need for research classifying the communities of origin and destination of elderly migrants according to social, physical and economic characteristics (Golant, 1980: 272).

The present research examines relationships between retirees' migration intentions and structural characteristics of the communities in which retirees resided at the time of their retirement. This research problem was developed from further analysis of data collected in a survey of retirees' migration intentions conducted by Stafford during the years 1979 and 1981, throughout small towns located in Northwestern Ontario (1982). Findings from this survey indicated that retirement migration intentions appeared to be associated with the traditional economic base of the communities

studied, which influenced both the occupational status of retirees and their socialization process within the community (Stafford, 1982: 3-5).

Further examination of survey data, however, suggested that other community characteristics might be influencing retiree migration intentions. To establish the feasibility of exploring this research problem, a preliminary analysis of data was undertaken to examine the significance of a possible relationship between migration intentions and one aspect of community structure, namely, the proportion of elderly to the total community population, as evidenced by the percentage of the community population of retirement age or older.

When information on the proportion of total community populations over retirement age was compared to retiree out-migration intentions, there appeared to be a significant direct relationship between the proportion of elderly within the community and the intentions of retirees to remain in their community after retirement. Those communities which had the highest proportion of residents of retirement age had the highest proportion of residents intending to remain in the community after retirement and, conversely, those communities which had the lowest proportion of residents of retirement age had the lowest proportion of retirees intending to stay in the community. This preliminary



analysis suggested that there might be a relationship between community contextual features and retirees' migration intentions. (See Chapter Three - Methodology for a further discussion of the origins of the research problem and a description of the preliminary data analysis.)

Rose suggested that a distinctive subculture of the aging was developing in society. He indicated that this development allowed increasing interaction among elderly persons and resulted from the increased proportion of elderly in the total population (Rose, 1965a: 3-5). Rose proposed that this subculture of the aging would likely be particularly visible in those communities which were most age segregated (1965a: 7). His theoretical perspective was applied by Cleland in her case study of retiree migration in a small North Dakota community. Her analysis suggested that communities with differing proportions of elderly within the population would have distinct community characteristics, including various kinds of facilities and social supports for the elderly (Cleland, 1965). As a survey of literature indicated that there had been no further development of Rose's concept and Cleland's application, the present study has developed a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration based on Rose's aging subculture concept and Breton's concept of institutional completeness.

Breton developed the concept of institutional completeness to explain observed differences in the ability of ethnic communities to attract and retain immigrants (Breton, 1964). This concept, which evaluates the complexity of community structures, was applied by Gerber in her analysis of relationships between community characteristics and outmigration from Indian reserves (Gerber, 1979; 1984). When Gerber operationalized the concept of institutional completeness as a scale evaluating community development, she found that those communities with the highest levels of institutional completeness also had the lowest rates of outmigration. This suggested that there was a direct association between institutional completeness and a community's ability to retain its residents.

From these examples of research into the concepts of an aging subculture and institutional completeness, the present research has developed a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration. This perspective introduces three new concepts: (1) the concept of a community retiree migration type, (2) the concept of community institutional completeness, and (3) the concept of aging subculture institutional completeness. Each concept was designed to evaluate a particular aspect of the relationship between community retiree migration intentions and community characteristics.

(See Chapter Two - Theory and Literature for a more complete discussion of this perspective.)

The methodology operationalized these three new retiree migration concepts. It defined a community retiree migration typology to identify community patterns of retirement residence and migration intentions and established scales to evaluate community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness. While no models were available for developing the community retiree migration typology, the community institutional completeness scale and the aging subculture institutional completeness scale were modelled on Gerber's operationalization of institutional completeness. (See Chapter Three - Methodology for details of the operationalization of these concepts.)

Results of the data analysis indicated that community characteristics are strongly associated with community retiree migration intentions. The three types of retiree migration communities included in the study each have distinct levels of community and aging subculture institutional completeness. Those communities which have a higher degree of institutional completeness, both in terms of general community characteristics and of aging subculture characteristics, are those communities in which retirees intend to stay. Conversely, those communities with a lower degree of institutional

completeness, both in terms of community development and aging subculture development, are those communities from which retirees intend to migrate. (See Chapter Four - Data Analysis, for a further discussion of results.)

This research makes a contribution to existing retiree migration literature by presenting a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration based on Rose's concept of an aging subculture and Breton's concept of institutional completeness and introduces three new concepts to the study of community retiree migration. As findings indicated that there was a strong association between community retiree migration intentions and community contextual features, this research should be valuable not only to individuals engaged in the study of retiree migration at the community level but to those involved in the planning and delivery of health and social services to elderly residents of small communities.

## CHAPTER TWO

### THEORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 CURRENT RESEARCH INTO COMMUNITY RETIREE MIGRATION

In reviewing current literature into retiree and elderly migration, it became apparent that there was a need for more reserach into some aspects of this field, particularly into community contextual influences. Several authors have stressed the lack of comprehensive research into the communities from which retirees migrate and the communities to which they move. For example, in 1980, Golant reviewed some of the principal features of current research on elderly migration and identified those areas in which further research was needed. Among other weaknesses, notably a lack of theoretical orientations, he identified a need for more precise descriptions of those communities from which migrants moved and those communities which were their destinations (Golant, 1980). Similarly, Cribier made an assessment of research on aged migration and concluded that there was a need for retirement migration studies which investigated not only the individual characteristics of retiree migrants, but explored the

communities and regions which were the origins and destinations of migrants (Cribier, 1980).

Other surveys of recent retiree migration literature have commented on theoretical and methodological problems. Some have noted the lack of theoretical perspective in most studies of elderly and retiree migration (Bowles, 1980; Wai and Beaujot, 1981; Wiseman, 1980), while others have noted that most elderly and retiree migration research suffers from methodological difficulties associated with integrating data from past census tract information with present items from surveys of retired individuals (Rives, 1980).

As a consequence of these theoretical and methodological difficulties, current research into retiree and elderly migration has tended to concentrate on a limited number of research topics, such as identifying geographical patterns of migration, comparing elderly migrants to younger migrants, or investigating demographic characteristics of elderly migrants and nonmigrants. Many of these studies have compared the influences of noneconomic or quality of life factors upon the migration of the elderly. In addition, a limited number of studies have been conducted on communities and elderly migration.

Research examining the geographical patterns of elderly migration has focused on interstate and intra-

state migration patterns (Barsby and Cox, 1975; Longino, 1982b) or on the characteristic searches of retirees seeking a new residential location (Law and Warnes, 1982). Similar research has investigated variations in the location of retiree origins and destinations for elderly and younger migrants (Longino, 1982b; Fuguitt and Tordella, 1980). Associated studies have explored the impact of elderly relocation on particular regions or states (Biggar et al., 1980), while others have evaluated the impact of retiree and elderly migration on health and social services into those areas in which retirees have relocated, on health care delivery (Anne Lee, 1980) and into the planning and policy implications of such migration (Coward, 1979; Patrick, 1980).

Most retiree migration research, however, has concentrated on analysing personal characteristics and attitudes of elderly migrants, through comparing them with younger migrants, or by comparing them with elderly nonmigrants. Comparisons of elderly migrants with younger migrants have been made (Cowgill, 1965; Flynn, 1980; Fuguitt and Tordella, 1980; Marshall, 1965; Miller, 1966), while comparisons of elderly migrants with elderly nonmigrants have been usually centered on examining economic or noneconomic characteristics. Economic studies have compared the effects of labour force status and income (Barsby and Cox, 1965; Biggar,

1980b; Miller, 1965), home ownership (Prasad and Johnson, 1964; Speare, 1970), or preretirement occupational status (Cribier, 1982; Stafford, 1982).

Research into non-economic migration factors has investigated retirees' health (Anne Lee, 1980; Patrick, 1980), and social and kinship networks (Bultena and Wood, 1969b; Cebula, 1979; Chapman, 1983; Chevan and Fischer, 1979; Heaton and Fuguitt, 1980; Prasad and Johnson, 1964; Stafford, 1982; Uhlenberg, 1973). Studies analysing both economic and noneconomic characteristics have concluded that elderly migration appears to be a type of migration in which noneconomic factors, rather than economic factors, play a determining role in migration decisions (Chapman, 1983; Heaton and Fuguitt, 1980; Wai and Beaujot, 1981).

While the above topics have been central themes of current elderly and retiree migration research, many studies have, in a peripheral sense, examined the community aspects of this type of migration. Such research has studied perceived community satisfactions of the elderly with urban and rural communities (Hynson, 1975), or differences in community satisfactions and preferences of retirees resident in ordinary communities and retirement communities (Chapman, 1982; Cribier, 1980; Cribier, 1982; Karn, 1980; Longino, 1982a, Stafford, 1982).



Other research has analysed demographic and economic characteristics, such as population increases, patterns of immigration and outmigration and average incomes of those regions or communities which are the destinations of retirees (Biggar, 1980a; Cribier, 1980; Cribier, 1982; Everett Lee, 1980; Stahura and Stahl, 1980). Most research into the community context of retiree migration, however, has tended to compare the personal social adjustment, life satisfaction and morale of those retirees who reside in retirement communities or in other communities (Bultena, 1974; Bultena and Wood, 1969; Martin, 1973; Messer, 1967; Pihlblad and McNamara, 1965).

As mentioned earlier, there is as yet no definitive body of theory and methodology in the fields of demography or social gerontology which can explain observed patterns of retiree and elderly migration, including community contextual influences. As a result of this situation, the present research has developed a theoretical perspective and an associated methodology to investigate the community context of retiree migration in a study of small towns located in Northwestern Ontario.

This perspective has been created as an adaptation of two concepts which have been used in social gerontology and ethnic relations research: one, the

concept of an aging subculture, proposed by Rose in his writings on social gerontology (1962, 1964, 1965a, 1965b, 1965c) and the other, the concept of institutional completeness, developed by Breton in his ethnic relations studies (1964). These approaches were selected primarily for their demonstrated usefulness in analysing the relationships between community structural characteristics and migration, as shown in the community retiree migration research conducted by Cleland using Rose's aging subculture concept (1965) and in ethnic community migration research undertaken by Gerber employing Breton's concept of institutional completeness (1984).

## 2.2 THE AGING SUBCULTURE CONCEPT

The concept of "an aging subculture" was developed by Rose in five papers published during the early 1960s. In these publications, Rose stated that research into social gerontology, like research in any other emerging field, had progressed without benefit of distinct theories. He employed a symbolic-interactionist approach to analyse the aging process within society (Rose, 1964: 46-49).

Rose suggested that a distinctive aging subculture arose within American society when elderly persons, either involuntarily or voluntarily, began to

interact within that age group rather than with individuals in other age groups (1965a: 359). He indicated that American society was developing an aging subculture because the aged had "a positive affinity for each other" and were, simultaneously, "excluded from interaction with other groups in the population to some significant extent" (Rose, 1965c: 3). This affinity, he stated, was based on common interests and characteristics found among many elderly persons (Rose, 1962: 123). He believed that there was a greater tendency for an aging subculture to develop among the elderly within American society than with other societies, simply because American society accorded low status to those individuals, like the elderly and retired, who were not active members of the workforce (Rose, 1965c: 4).

Rose identified eight trends in American society which he believed were conducive to the formation and continued existence of an aging subculture: (1) the increasing proportion of the population who live beyond the age of sixty-five; (2) the generally better health of those individuals over the age of sixty-five; (3) the increasing need of medical care for the elderly, many of whom were suffering from chronic diseases; (4) demographic trends of migration and non-migration among the elderly which contribute to increased age segregation; (5) decreasing opportunities for employment of the

elderly, because compulsory retirement and voluntary retirement occur more frequently and because there are fewer opportunities for self-employment; (6) the fact that individuals now over the age of sixty-five often have the necessary time, money and ability to engage in "constructive" activities; (7) the creation of social services for the elderly, including segregated living accommodations, which provided increased opportunities for the interaction of the elderly within their age group; and (8) housing and migration trends among younger age groups, which have reduced the amount of interaction between the elderly and their adult children (Rose, 1965c: 4-5).

Rose indicated that community characteristics, particularly the proportion of elderly to the total community population, as reflected in a sizeable number of elderly persons within the community, would provide a demographic basis for the development of an aging subculture. He suggested that the elderly would become involved in the aging subculture to different degrees, dependent not only on individual socioeconomic characteristics which permit the aged to retain varying amounts of interaction with the larger society, but on the community setting in which the elderly have chosen to reside, particularly in the proportion of elderly within specific communities. Those communities which

had the highest proportion of elderly would also be those which had the greatest possibility of developing an aging subculture. He indicated that evidence for an aging subculture would be more evident in small communities, not only through the visibility of social organizations or services for the elderly, but in the ability of the elderly to dominate the economic, political, social and cultural institutions within the smaller community, such as businesses, recreational facilities or the media (Rose, 1965c: 7).

Although Rose did not employ the aging subculture concept in an empirical analysis of elderly migration, Cleland used this theoretical perspective as a basis for examining the retirement migration mobility of the elderly. Cleland suggested several benefits which might accrue from using the aging subculture concept as a framework for investigating community retiree migration patterns. She indicated that this orientation enabled the researcher to move beyond the examination of individual attributes of the elderly to investigating those patterns of community structure and group activity which might indicate the presence of an aging subculture within a community. In other words, she suggested that studying retiree migration from an aging subculture perspective rather than from an individual perspective might provide valuable insights into the relationships between community characteristics and retiree migration (Cleland, 1965: 328).

Cleland's case study of the community of Northwood identified those features of the community, such as a medical, residential and hospital facility for the elderly, which would provide structural supports for an aging subculture within the community. She suggested that the existence of such institutions for the elderly within a community not only provided evidence of an aging subculture within the community but offered an explanation of the community's ability to retain and attract retired residents. She also proposed that the potential of certain communities to retain and attract elderly residents might be assessed through developing a typology of communities based on their ability to support an aging subculture. She indicated that such studies would serve not only to explore the implications of community contexts for the geographic mobility of the elderly but would provide a basis for developing further the theoretical concept of an aging subculture (Cleland, 1965: 329-338).

### 2.3 THE CONCEPT OF INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS

Breton first introduced this concept of institutional completeness in articles describing research into the social relations of immigrants and their participation in formal organizations identified with the ethnic community (Breton, 1964). Breton focused his

research on social organizations within ethnic communities, as he believed that the existence of such organizations facilitated and largely determined the levels of participation of immigrants within the ethnic community. He suggested that ethnic social organizations enabled individuals to form personal relationships within the ethnic community, as opposed to relationships with individuals in the larger society (Breton, 1964: 199).

Breton proposed that the degree of development of formal organizations, including those providing services for members of the ethnic community was a valid indicator of the strength of social relationships among members of the ethnic community. He suggested that the degree of ethnic community development, which he termed "institutional completeness", was associated with the ability of each ethnic community to retain and attract immigrants. He suggested that ethnic communities with a high degree of institutional completeness, as reflected in a relatively large number of formal organizations, would be more capable of attracting and retaining new immigrants than those ethnic communities with fewer formal organizations (Breton, 1964: 194-202).

Breton's concept of institutional completeness was employed by Gerber in her research on community characteristics and outmigration patterns of Canadian

Indian reserves (Gerber, 1979; Gerber, 1984). She developed a typology of communities based upon their community characteristics, including institutional completeness, and used this typology to analyse the relationship between community characteristics of reserves and outmigration. Results from her research indicated that the greater the institutional completeness of a reserve, or, in other words, the greater the complexity of community organizational structure, in social, economic and administrative terms, the lower the rate of outmigration (Gerber, 1984: 258-259).

#### 2.4 A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON COMMUNITY RETIREE MIGRATION

The present research into the community context of retiree migration intentions is based on a theoretical framework developed from a synthesis of aging subculture and institutional completeness concepts.

This perspective introduces three new concepts to explain the community context of retiree migration:

- (1) the concept of a community retiree migration type;
- (2) the concept of community institutional completeness;
- and (3) the concept of aging subculture institutional completeness.

##### Concept of a Community Retiree Migration Type

The concept of a community retiree migration type was developed to explain variations in historical



patterns of retirement residence and present patterns of retiree migration intentions. This concept was developed to expand Rose's idea that communities with differing proportions of elderly would have differing abilities to support an aging subculture. Rose suggested that those communities which had the highest proportion of elderly would be the communities which had greatest potential for developing an aging subculture. Cleland also suggested that those communities with a high proportion of elderly were potentially communities with an aging subculture. She indicated that these communities would be more likely to retain, or even attract, retiree residents than those communities which lacked this potential for an aging subculture.

From this, it could be supposed that communities would likely display consistent patterns of retirement residence, having either a consistently high proportion of elderly or a consistently low proportion of elderly, over time. Under such circumstances, there would likely be a tendency for retirees to stay in communities which had a low proportion of elderly. Present retiree migration intentions, such as those revealed by data from the retiree survey, could either conform to the historical pattern of retirement residence or deviate from it.

Under these conditions, four community retiree migration types could be distinguished, each with a characteristic pattern of historical retirement residence and present retiree migration intentions:

#### Type I Communities

Type I - Communities which have a historical pattern of a high proportion of elderly and tendency for retirees to have remained in community, associated with present tendency for retirees to intend staying.

#### Type II Communities

Type II - Communities which have a historical pattern of a low proportion of elderly and tendency for retirees to have left community, associated with present tendency for retirees to intend leaving.

#### Type III Communities

Type III - Communities which have a historical pattern of a low proportion of elderly and tendency for retirees to have left community, associated with present tendency for retirees to intend staying.

#### Type IV Communities

Type IV - Communities which have a historical pattern of a high proportion of elderly and tendency for retirees to have remained in community, associated with present tendency for retirees to intend leaving.

Within this context, the concept of "a community retiree migration type" would refer to one of the four characteristic community patterns of historical retirement residence and retiree migration intentions. Each community retiree migration type would have a characteristic proportion of elderly, associated with past retiree migration, and present migration intentions which would either conform or deviate from the historical pattern of retirement residence characteristically associated with a community.

#### Community Institutional Completeness Concept

The concept of community institutional completeness was introduced to reflect levels of community development, to distinguish it from Breton's concept of institutional completeness, which referred specifically to ethnic community development. Breton suggested that ethnic communities which exhibited a high level of institutional completeness would be more likely to retain residents. In a similar manner, Cleland suggested that those communities which had a greater ability to support an aging subculture, that is, which had a high proportion of elderly, would also have differing characteristics from those communities which did not have the demographic basis required for an aging subculture. Furthermore, Cleland indicated that commu-

nities which had the potential for an aging subculture would be more likely to retain retirees than those communities which lacked this potential.

Given the similarity of these assumptions about the relationship of community characteristics and migration, it could be proposed that retiree migration intentions would be related to the complexity of community characteristics. In other words, the level of community institutional completeness would be related to community retiree migration patterns and intentions. When this perspective would be applied to the idea of community retiree migration types, it would follow that each community retiree migration type would have a distinct level of community institutional completeness. Those communities which had a high proportion of elderly and a historical tendency for retirees to have remained in the community (Community Retiree Migration Types I and IV) would be likely to have a high level of community institutional completeness, while those communities which had a low proportion of elderly and a historical tendency for retirees to have left the community (Community Retiree Migration Types II and III) would be likely to have a lower level of community institutional completeness.

Within this context, "community institutional completeness" could be defined as the complexity of

community economic, social and cultural structures within a community. Levels of community institutional completeness would be associated with community retiree migration type, with those communities which had high proportions of elderly being more likely to have a high level of institutional completeness compared to those communities which had a low proportion of elderly.

#### Aging Subculture Institutional Completeness Concept

In a similar manner, the concept of aging subculture institutional completeness was created to identify variations in the development of those community structures which would support an aging subculture. While Breton's term "institutional completeness" refers specifically to the complexity of ethnic community structures, the term "aging subculture institutional completeness" was developed to evaluate the complexity of community structural supports for an aging subculture within a community. This new concept provided a basis for analysing the relationship between community characteristics supporting an aging subculture and retiree migration patterns and intentions within the community.

In his discussion of the aging subculture concept, Rose indicated that communities would have varying characteristics according to their demographic potential

for an aging subculture. Those communities which had a high potential for an aging subculture, as reflected in a high proportion of elderly, would have different characteristics than those communities which had a low potential for an aging subculture, as evidenced by a low proportion of elderly.

This idea was discussed by Cleland, in her application of the aging subculture concept to the community of Northwood. She suggested that a further evaluation of the aging subculture concept might be inferred from those community characteristics, specifically facilities and services, which were used primarily by the elderly. Differing types of retiree communities would have differing levels of support for an aging subculture and differing abilities to retain or attract retiree residents.

Using these assumptions about relationships between aging subculture characteristics and retiree migration, it could be supposed that each community retiree migration type would have specific levels of support for an aging subculture. In other words, the level of aging subculture institutional completeness would differ according to community retiree migration type. Those communities which had a high proportion of elderly and a historical tendency for retirees to have remained in the community (Community Retiree Migration

Types I and IV) would also have a correspondingly higher level of aging subculture institutional completeness than those communities which had a low proportion of elderly and a historical tendency for retirees to have left the community (Community Retiree Migration Types II and III).

Within this perspective, the term "aging subculture institutional completeness" could be understood as an evaluation of those community characteristics, specifically facilities and services, which would support an aging subculture within a community. By implication, aging subculture institutional completeness could be associated with community retiree migration types, with those community types which had high proportions of elderly being more likely to retain retirees than those communities which had a low proportion of elderly.

#### Community Retiree Migration Hypotheses

Three major hypotheses were developed from the community retiree migration perspective outlined above:

Hypothesis #1 - there would be a historically consistent pattern of retirement residence displayed for each community type;

Hypothesis #2 - there would be a direct relationship between community retiree migration types and levels of community institutional completeness;

Hypothesis #3 - there would be a direct relationship between community retiree migration types and levels of aging subculture institutional completeness.

## 2.5 SUMMARY

In the absence of a definitive theory of community retiree migration, the present research has developed a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration, through adaptations of Rose's aging subculture concept and Breton's concept of institutional completeness. Three new concepts (the concept of a community retiree migration type, the concept of community institutional completeness, and the concept of aging subculture institutional completeness) were introduced to explain relationships between community contextual characteristics and community retiree migration patterns.

The concept of a community retiree migration type was developed to analyse community retiree migration patterns, while the concepts of community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness were offered as a means of exploring community contextual influences. The concept of community



institutional completeness was created to investigate relationships between community retiree migration types and general community characteristics, while the concept of aging subculture institutional completeness was developed as a means of identifying those community characteristics, such as facilities and services, which were designed specifically for the elderly. Three sets of data indicators were constructed to operationalize these concepts and to analyse the relationship between community retiree migration intentions and community contextual features: (1) data indicators representing community retiree migration patterns (the community retiree migration typology), (2) those indicators representing community structural characteristics (the community institutional completeness scale), and (3) those representing aging subculture structural characteristics (the aging subculture institutional completeness scale).

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 ORIGINS OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The communities included in the present study were originally selected as the setting for a retiree migration survey conducted by Stafford in Northwestern Ontario during the years 1979 and 1981. The survey was designed to provide a body of information on retiree migration intentions from retirees and potential retirees in these small communities, which had populations ranging from approximately 1000 to 4000 at the time of the initial interviews (Stafford, 1982).

All persons in these communities who had retired in the preceding twelve months or who were expected to retire in the twelve months following the date of the interview were included in the survey sample. Contacts with major employers and use of community social networks produced a total sample of 451 retirees, which was representative of the total population of retirees and potential retirees in the communities surveyed. Of this total sample, 72 of the 112 contacted through the mail did not respond, 12 refused interviews and 5 could not

be contacted. The remaining 364 respondents were either interviewed personally or completed questionnaires which were dropped off and picked up. These procedures resulted in a response rate of 81% (Stafford, 1982).

Analysis of data from the retiree migration survey indicated that retirees' migration intentions appeared to be associated with the industrial base of specific communities, which largely determined the occupational status and socialization of retirees (Stafford, 1982). Detailed examination of these initial findings, however, revealed that significant migration differentials existed between communities of the same industrial type.

For example, seven communities had mining as their traditional economic activity. The rates of intended migration for mining communities were higher than those for communities with traditional economic bases in agriculture, pulp or railway transportation. Considerable variation existed in the rates of intended migration for specific communities, with the percentage of retirees choosing to remain in the community after retirement ranging from a low of 50% to a high of almost 93% (See Appendix "A" - Percentage of Retirees Staying in Community By Town and Type of Industrial Base). These findings suggested that community characteristics, other than the industrial base, might be

related to retirees' migration intentions.

### 3.2 PRELIMINARY DATA ANALYSIS

After examining literature on retiree migration and, specifically, research on the aging subculture concept and retiree migration, a preliminary assessment of data was conducted to assess the feasibility of applying this theoretical perspective to the present research. This preliminary analysis examined associations between the demographic basis for an aging subculture, as shown by the proportion of the community population which consisted of residents of retirement age, and the tendency for retirees to intend staying in their community after retirement. "Retirement age" was operationally defined as age 55. Using information from Statistics Canada 1981 Census publications, the eighteen communities included in the survey were grouped into four categories, each representing the proportion of residents of retirement age within a community: (1) 20 percent or more; (2) 15 percent or more but less than 20 percent; (3) 10 percent or more but less than 15 percent; (4) less than 10 percent. As was suggested by the aging subculture literature, results showed a direct relationship between the percentage of the community population of retirement age or over and the tendency for retirees to stay in their community. Those

communities which had higher proportions of retired residents had a higher percentage of retirees intending to stay in the community, as compared to those communities which had lower proportions of retired residents. (See Appendix "B" - Comparison of Community Categories - Proportions of Residents of Retirement Age With Retirement Migration Intentions.)

### 3.3 SOURCES OF DATA

Main sources of data for the investigation of community retiree migration intentions and community contextual factors were Stafford's retiree migration survey and published government documents relating to the study communities. Although the retiree survey produced a wide range of data on retiree migration intentions and individual retiree's perceptions and attitudes, the present research employs only those survey results pertaining to retiree migration intentions, aggregated at the community level, as other survey data were irrelevant. Data on community characteristics were compiled from government publications. Information on community profiles was obtained from the 1978 Northern Ontario Directory provided by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Affairs. These profiles were revised using information from 1979 through 1981 municipal profiles compiled by the Ministry of Industry and

Tourism. Demographic information on the communities was gathered from 1961 through 1981 Census of Canada publications, information on community services and facilities for the elderly was provided by a 1981 statistical profile on the elderly in Northern Ontario published by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Affairs, while information on community histories was obtained from a compilation of community histories. (See Appendix "C" - Data Sources for a more complete listing of sources.)

#### 3.4 DATA INDICATORS

While communities have traditionally been used as settings and samples for a wide variety of social research, the major criticisms of community analysis stem not from the research methods employed but from the community itself as a setting and as a sample for social research (Arensburg, 1961: 245-247). Similarly, Poplin has stated that once a community has been identified as being a representative locale for a particular type of study, the limitations imposed by the choice of methodology are relatively unimportant and largely relate to the expediency and efficiency of using a particular method in obtaining specific types of data (Poplin, 1979: 291-313).

While the information on retiree migration intentions can be considered representative of community retiree migration intentions at the time of the survey, the principal limitations on the present research result from the small number of communities surveyed. This factor limited the range of statistical procedures which could be employed in the construction of data indicators and in the data analysis. As a consequence, the analysis produced tentative rather than definitive findings on the relationships between community contextual features and retiree migration intentions.

The development of data indicators was largely an exploratory process, given the small number of communities studied and the difficulties inherent in operationalizing new concepts. Three instruments were constructed to operationalize the concepts of a community retiree migration typology, community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness:

- (1) A community retiree migration typology was developed to identify community retiree migration types. This instrument was based on data reflecting community historical patterns of retirement residence and present retiree migration intentions. No model was available for the operationalization of this typology.

(2) A community institutional completeness scale was developed to evaluate the general degree of development in a community. This instrument was developed using data on community economic, social and cultural organizations. This scale was modelled after Gerber's scale of institutional completeness.

(3) A community aging subculture institutional completeness scale was constructed to measure the development of community supports for an aging subculture. This instrument employed data on facilities and services for the elderly and was also modelled on Gerber's operationalization of the concept of institutional completeness.

#### Community Retiree Migration Typology

The community retiree migration intention typology was established to provide an assessment of community retiree migration patterns, through an examination of historical patterns of community retirement residence and present retiree migration intentions. Historical evidence of community retirement residence patterns was derived from census information for the years 1961 through 1981, while information on present retiree migration intentions were developed from the retiree survey data.



Communities were designated as having a "high" proportion of elderly and a corresponding tendency for retirees to have "remained" in the community if the communities had a greater than average proportion of residents aged 65 or over during the years 1961 through 1981. Conversely, communities were categorized as having a "low" proportion of elderly and a corresponding tendency for retirees to have "left" the communities if the communities had a lower than average proportion of residents aged 65 or over during these years. As this study was confined to small northern communities and was not intended for generalization to provincial or national populations, it used a standard of 5 percent, which represents the average proportion of elderly in these communities for the period 1961 through 1981.

Retiree migration intentions were classified in a like manner. Present retiree migration intentions were defined as indicating a tendency to "stay" in the community if a greater than average percentage of retirees surveyed indicated that they intended to stay in the community after retirement. Similarly, retiree migration intentions were classified as indicating a tendency to "leave" the community if a lower than average percentage of retirees surveyed indicated that they intended to stay in the community. For the commu-

nities studied, the average percentage of retirees indicating that they intended to remain was 52 percent. Using these sets of operational definitions, the four community retiree migration types were classified as follows:

Type I: These are communities which have historically had a high proportion of elderly and have had a tendency to retain their retired residents. The communities now appear to have a tendency for retirees to intend staying in the community after retirement. (Average percentage of residents aged 65 or over was greater or equal to 5 percent; average percentage of retirees intending to stay is greater or equal to 52 percent.)

Type II: These communities have historically had a low proportion of elderly and have not retained their retired residents. The communities now appear to have a tendency for retirees to intend leaving the community after retirement. (Average percentage of residents aged 65 or over was less than 5 percent. Average percentage of retirees intending to remain in community is less than 52 percent.)

Type III: These are communities which have historically had a low proportion of elderly and have

not retained their retired residents. The communities now have a tendency for retirees to intend staying in the community after retirement. (Average percentage of residents aged 65 or over was less than 5 percent. Average percentage of retirees intending to stay in the community is equal to or greater than 52 percent.)

Type IV: These communities have historically had a high proportion of elderly and have retained their retired residents. The communities now appear to have a tendency for retirees to intend leaving the community after retirement. (Average percentage of residents aged 65 or over was equal to or greater than 5 percent. Average percentage of retirees intending to remain in the community is less than 52 percent.)

#### Community Institutional Completeness Scale

A community institutional completeness scale was constructed to provide an assessment of the complexity of community organizational structures. This operationalization of community institutional completeness was adapted from the methodology used by Gerber in her study of the relationships between out-migration and community characteristics of Indian reserves (Gerber, 1979; 1984).

Gerber operationalized Breton's concept of institutional completeness by constructing two scales

evaluating eleven community characteristics: (1) on-reserve employment, (2) full-time on reserve employment, (3) Indian-owned enterprises, (4) band council, (5) a school committee, (6) self-government, (7) band administrators, (8) farming, (9) residents employed in professional, managerial or technical positions, (10) a federal school and (11) residents involved in adult education classes (Gerber, 1979: 407-408).

One version of Gerber's institutional completeness scale evaluated community characteristics on a "no/yes" basis, giving a rating of either (0) or (1) to each characteristic, and combining component ratings to form a simple, additive scale. The other version of her institutional completeness scale evaluated community characteristics on the basis of the complexity of each characteristic, giving ratings ranging from (1) for "least complex" to (4) for "most complex." The institutional completeness score for this version was created using factor analysis. Gerber's analyses indicated that both operationalizations of institutional completeness appeared to be valid indicators of community complexity. Her findings suggested that those communities which had the highest degree of institutional completeness, that is, which had the most complex organizational structure, appeared to have the lowest rates of out-migration (Gerber, 1979: 415; 1984: 159).

As the communities included in the present research had structures which were generally more complex than those included in Gerber's research, it was necessary to expand and modify her operationalization of community institutional completeness. The community institutional completeness scale used in this research assesses the complexity of thirteen community structural characteristics: (1) local government type, (2) educational facilities, (3) main industrial type, (4) government agencies and facilities, (5) health care facilities, (6) retail establishments, (7) recreational facilities, (8) religious organizations, (9) community groups, (10) housing, (11) community history, (12) communications, and (13) population.

Each component of the community institutional completeness scale was rated on a four-point basis, ranging from a value of (1) least complex to (4) most complex, with each component representing a separate community characteristic. Ratings of individual components were added to form community institutional completeness scores. It is suggested that the resulting measure of community institutional completeness provided a general assessment of the complexity of community characteristics. While it would have been preferable to validate this scale by factor analysis, using techniques similar to those employed by Gerber or those

developed in other evaluations of community resources (Havens, 1984), such validation was not possible with the small number of communities studied. (See Appendix "D" - Community Institutional Completeness Scale for a description of the ratings assigned to each component.)

#### Aging Subculture Institutional Completeness Scale

The aging subculture institutional completeness scale was designed to evaluate the level of development of potential aging subcultures within each community through an assessment of community structural supports for the aging subculture. This scale was developed using scaling techniques which were similar to those employed in constructing the community institutional completeness scale. The aging subculture scale evaluated seven community structural supports for the aging subculture: (1) chronic home care, (2) homemaker nurses, (3) home support (transportation, meals on wheels, and friendly visiting), (4) home for the aged (residential care), (5) extended care facility, (6) chronic care beds, and (7) senior citizens' housing.

While components of the community institutional completeness scale rated the complexity of community characteristics on a four-point scale, components of the aging subculture scale assessed the complexity of community aging subculture characteristics on a two-

point scale. This adjustment in rating components was made to reflect the fact that aging subculture characteristics within the communities were considerably less complex than the community characteristics assessed through the community institutional completeness scale. Supports for the aging subculture were limited in some communities, in others were non-existent, and in others, although theoretically available, were located in other communities at so great a distance as to render access to the facilities or services almost impossible for community residents.

Components of the aging subculture scale were assigned a value of (1), if the service or facility was available within the community or from another community located 125 kilometers or less away, which would represent a travel time of one and a half hours or less. If the service or institution was not available within the community, or was available in a community located more than 125 kilometers away, the characteristic was given a value of (0), as being virtually non-accessible for most elderly residents of the community. Ratings of each component were added to form an aging subculture institutional completeness score. The resulting measure of aging subculture institutional completeness provided a general indication of the complexity of community supports for an aging subculture and also evaluated the

potential development of an aging subculture within the community. Like the community institutional completeness scale, this scale could not be validated by factor analysis because the number of communities studied was small. (See Appendix "E" - Aging Subculture Institutional Completeness Scale for a description of component ratings.)

### 3.5 SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to investigate the community context of retiree migration intentions operationalized three concepts introduced in the theoretical perspective on community retiree migration. A community migration typology was designed to define community retiree migration types, a community institutional completeness scale was constructed to evaluate community institutional completeness, and an aging subculture institutional completeness scale was designed to measure aging subculture institutional completeness. Although the scaling procedures were simple, it is felt that this methodology provided an adequate basis for an exploratory study of associations between community retiree migration intentions and community contextual characteristics.



## CHAPTER FOUR

## DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 COMMUNITY RETIREE MIGRATION TYPES

The first part of the data analysis reviewed historical patterns of community retirement residence and present retiree migration intentions to determine the particular community retiree migration type associated with each community.

As would be expected from the aging of the general population, nearly all communities had larger proportions of population aged 65 years or over in 1981 than in 1961. Most communities exhibited a pattern of gradual increase in the proportion of their population comprised of retired residents. Only one community, Ignace, showed a slight decline in the percentage of elderly residents. On page 44, Table 1 shows historical patterns of retirement residence within the communities, as indicated by the percentage of community residents aged 65 years or over during the period 1961 to 1981.

Patterns of retirement residence are generally very stable in the communities studied. This finding tends to confirm Hypothesis #1, which states that there

TABLE 1

## Historical Patterns of Retirement Residence 1961-1981

Community	% of Community Residents Aged 65 Years or Over During Census Years				
	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
Geraldton	3	5	7	7	9
Longlac	1	1	2	2	2
Manitouwadge	0	1	1	1	2
Marathon	1	1	2	2	2
Nipigon	5	6	7	8	9
Red Rock	1	2	3	4	4
Schreiber	6	5	6	6	8
Terrace Bay	1	1	2	4	4
Atikokan	2	3	3	4	7
Emo	11	11	13	13	16
Rainy River	11	12	13	17	21
Balmertown	2	2	2	4	5
Ear Falls	na	na	2	2	3
Ignace	4	4	4	2	2
Jaffrey-Melick	5	3	3	4	5
Machin	6	6	9	9	9
Red Lake	2	3	4	5	7
Sioux Lookout	7	7	8	8	7

Note: na - information not available.

## Sources:

1982 Statistics Canada. 1981 Census of Canada.  
Population, Specified Age Groups and Sex.

1978 Statistics Canada. 1976 Census of Canada.  
Population, Supplementary Bulletins: Geographic  
and Demographic, Specified Age Groups and Sex.

1973 Statistics Canada. 1971 Census of Canada.  
Population, Specified Age Groups and Sex.

1968 Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1966 Census  
of Canada, Population: Specified Age Groups  
and Sex.

1963 Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1961 Census of  
Canada, Population: Specified Age Groups and Sex.

would likely be a historically consistent pattern of retirement residence displayed for each community type.

In the majority of communities, historical patterns of retirement residence are reflected in survey data on retiree migration intentions. Most communities which have had a low proportion of residents aged 65 years or over have a low percentage of retirees surveyed who intended to stay in the community after retirement. Conversely, those communities which have had a high proportion of population aged 65 years or over also have a high percentage of retirees who intended to remain in the community after retirement. Only a few communities exhibited discrepancies between historical patterns of retirement residence and retiree migration intentions. These communities had a history of having a low proportion of retired residents and now having a high percentage of retirees who intend remaining in the community. Table 2, on page 46, outlines community retirement residence patterns and retiree migration intentions.

When this information was used to classify communities according to the migration intention typology, only three types were found in the present study sample. Seven communities were classified as Type I, seven communities were Type II, four communities were Type III, and no examples were found of Type IV.

TABLE 2

Community Retirement Residence Patterns  
and Retiree Migration Intentions

Community	Retirement Residence Pattern	Retiree Migration Intentions
Geraldton	stay	stay
Longlac	leave	stay
Manitouwadge	leave	leave
Marathon	leave	leave
Nipigon	stay	stay
Red Rock	leave	leave
Schreiber	stay	stay
Terrace Bay	leave	leave
Atikokan	leave	stay
Emo	stay	stay
Rainy River	stay	stay
Balmertown	leave	leave
Ear Falls	leave	stay
Ignace	leave	leave
Jaffrey-Melick	leave	stay
Machin	stay	stay
Red Lake	leave	leave
Sioux Lookout	stay	stay

Note: communities were classified as having a historical pattern of retirees staying in the community if an average of 5% or more of the total population were 65 years or over and a pattern of leaving, if an average of less than 5% of the total population were 65 years or over during the period 1961 to 1981.

Similarly, retiree migration intentions were categorized as a tendency to stay if 52% or more of the retirees surveyed intended to stay in the community after retirement and a tendency to leave if less than 52% of the retirees surveyed intended to stay in the community after retirement.

### Type I Communities

The communities of Geraldton, Nipigon, Schreiber, Emo, Rainy River, Machin and Sioux Lookout were identified as Type I communities. All had a historical pattern of having a high proportion of their population aged 65 years or over and also had a high percentage of retirees intending to stay in the community after retirement. These communities represent some of the region's pioneer communities, with a number of these communities being founded at the time of the construction of transcontinental railways during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

(1) Geraldton, originally established about fifty years ago as a gold mining community, is now supported by lumbering and tourism. In addition, it provides services to surrounding communities.

(2) Nipigon, once a post for the Canadian fur trade, was developed as a lumbering community during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The community now depends on forestry, tourism and local business services.

(3) Schreiber, also settled during the construction of the transcontinental railway, continues to serve primarily as a railway center.

(4) Emo, established during the settlement of the Rainy River agricultural region, remains a small

service center for the area. It is situated about 24 kilometers from the larger community of Fort Frances.

(5) Rainy River, settled during the lumbering boom of the last century, later became a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway. In recent years, lumbering, tourism and agriculture have been the main activities of the community.

(6) Machin, located about 25 kilometers west of the larger community of Dryden, is a center for tourism in the area, with its main community, Vermilion Bay, being situated at the junction of the Trans-Canada Highway and Highway 105, which provides access to the Red Lake tourist area.

(7) Sioux Lookout, first established as a railway divisional point during the construction of the northern transcontinental railway, has continued to be an important railway center, although it now also acts as a center for tourism and provides air transportation and government services for far northern communities.

(Source: Mikea, 1977: 671; 1981: 109-110, 592; 1983: 50-51, 274, 366, 401-402).

### Type II Communities

Type II communities include Manitouwadge, Marathon, Red Rock, Terrace Bay, Balmertown, Ignace, and Red Lake. This group of communities has historically

retained a low proportion of their population aged 65 years or over and now appear to have a low percentage of retirees intending to stay in the community after retirement. These communities represent some of the younger settlements within the region, many of which were established as centers for the extraction and processing of natural resources:

(1) Manitowadge, located north of Lake Superior, was established as a base-metals mining community about thirty years ago. It recently has also become a lumbering center for the area.

(2) Marathon, situated on the northern shore of Lake Superior, was developed as a planned community about forty years ago, with the establishment of a pulp mill.

(3) Red Rock, settled about seventy years ago as a logging community, now is mainly supported by a pulp and paper mill.

(4) Terrace Bay, also located on the north shore of Lake Superior, was developed about forty years ago with the establishment of a pulp mill.

(5) Balmertown, located near the community of Red Lake, was established about fifty years ago as a gold mining center. In recent years, tourism has expanded in the area.

(6) Ignace, first settled about a hundred years ago as a railway divisional point, has now become a center for forestry and tourism. In recent years, the community has expanded rapidly with the development of a nearby base-metals mine.

(7) Red Lake, located north of the Canadian National Railway's transcontinental line, has been a gold mining center over the past fifty years, although the tourist industry has also become important during recent years.

(Source: Mika, 1977: 126-127; 1981: 336-337, 608-609, 612-613; 1983: 286-287, 494).

#### Type III Communities

This group of communities was distinguished by having a low proportion of retired residents in the past and having a high percentage of present retirees who intended staying in the community. The four communities included in this type, Longlac, Atikokan, Ear Falls, and Jaffrey-Melick, are communities in transition, which have generally experienced significant growth or decline in recent years:

(1) Longlac, located on the Canadian National Railway's northern transcontinental line, was settled as a pulpwood logging center about fifty years ago. During the 1960s and 1970s, forestry in the area has



expanded with the establishment of plywood and chip-board plants and tourism has developed.

(2) Atikokan, originally settled about the turn of the century as a railway divisional point, expanded considerably when iron ore mining began about thirty years ago. With the demise of iron ore mining during the late 1970s, lumbering and tourism have become more important to the area.

(3) Ear Falls, originally a transportation point for the Red Lake gold mining area, did not become a permanent community until forestry operations were established about thirty years ago. The community grew considerably with the development of an iron ore mine nearby during the late 1960s.

(4) Jaffrey-Melick, situated near the town of Kenora, has recently become a residential area for persons employed in Kenora, although some forestry operations are located near the community.

(Source: Mika, 1977: 103-104, 612-613; 1981: 369, 567-568).

#### 4.2 COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS

After the community retiree migration intentions typology was established, the next stage of analysis was the investigation of relationships between community types and community characteristics, using the concept

of community institutional completeness. Community retiree migration types were first assessed to determine possible differences in community institutional completeness and then were evaluated on the complexity of specific community characteristics.

Analysis of the relationships between community institutional completeness and community retiree types would appear to support Hypothesis #2, which indicated that there would likely be a direct relationship between community retiree migration types and levels of community institutional completeness. Results of the data analysis indicated that community institutional completeness levels for Type I communities tended to be higher than Type II, while Type II were higher than Type III. Levels for individual communities within Types I and II were within a close range, but levels for communities within Type III included both the highest and lowest institutional completeness scores among all the communities studied. When community institutional completeness scores were rated on a four-point scale, average institutional completeness scores for Type I communities were 3.1, for Type II communities were 2.4, and for Type III communities were 2.3.

This initial finding suggested that there were probably distinct differences in characteristics between Type I and Type II communities, with Type I communities

having much more complex characteristics than Type II communities. Type III communities appeared to represent transitional settlements which were possibly more like Type II communities than Type I communities.

#### Community Characteristics - Type I Communities

Type I communities, which retain a large proportion of their retired residents, generally had the highest levels of institutional completeness among all communities studied and appeared to have community characteristics which showed a higher degree of complexity in their organization. Table 3, on page 54, identifies the complexity of specific community characteristics for Type I communities.

Type I communities are well-established settlements. They are characterized by relatively complex community structures, particularly in the areas of local government, industrial activity, government facilities, retail establishments and housing. With the exception of Geraldton, which was settled just prior to World War II, all of the Type I communities were incorporated before 1920, with several being settled around the turn of the century. Three communities, Geraldton, Rainy River and Sioux Lookout, are towns, while the rest are townships. These communities are supported mainly by service industries, although Nipigon depends on

TABLE 3

## Community Characteristics of Type I Communities

Complexity of Community Characteristics							
Community	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Geraldton	4	4	4	4	3	4	2
Nipigon	3	2	2	2	3	4	2
Schreiber	3	3	3	1	1	2	2
Emo	3	1	4	3	2	2	1
Rainy River	4	2	4	3	2	3	2
Machin	3	1	4	2	1	4	1
Sioux Lookout	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
Average	3.4	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.9
Community	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	
Geraldton	3	2	3	3	2	2	
Nipigon	3	2	3	4	3	2	
Schreiber	2	2	3	4	2	1	
Emo	2	1	3	4	3	1	
Rainy River	2	1	3	4	4	1	
Machin	2	1	3	4	1	1	
Sioux Lookout	3	1	2	4	2	3	
Average	2.4	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	

(Values: (1) least complex .... to (4) most complex.)

## Community Characteristic Key:

- #1 - local government type
- #2 - educational facilities
- #3 - main industrial type
- #4 - government agencies and facilities
- #5 - health care facilities
- #6 - retail establishments
- #7 - recreational facilities
- #8 - religious organizations
- #9 - community groups
- #10 - housing
- #11 - community history
- #12 - communications
- #13 - population

manufacturing and Schreiber depends on transportation as principal industrial activities.

These communities generally appear to have a wide variety of facilities and services for their residents, most of whom own their homes. Over half of the communities have five or more government facilities in the community. Similarly, the majority of these communities have fifteen or more retail establishments, which supply goods and services not only to the communities but often to smaller settlements or adjacent rural areas. For example, the communities of Emo and Rainy River supply services to an adjacent agricultural area, while both Geraldton and Sioux Lookout act as distribution and service centers for nearby communities and far northern reserves and settlements.

Type I communities are comparatively small in size, with most communities in this group having populations between 1,000 and 2,000 residents. As might be expected in communities of this size and age, they have relatively few types of recreational facilities and few community groups, but a number of religious organizations. All of the Type I communities have access to basic services, including education, health care and communications, although considerable differences exist in the complexity of these services among communities.

### Community Characteristics - Type II Communities

In comparison to Type I communities, Type II communities appear to have a slightly lower level of institutional completeness and a generally less complex set of community characteristics. Table 4, on page 57, shows the complexity of community characteristics for Type II communities, which tend to retain a very small proportion of their retirees.

While Type I communities had relatively well developed local government, industry, government facilities, retail establishments, and a homeowner-oriented housing supply, Type II communities were less developed in these characteristics. Most of the Type II communities are either improvement districts or townships and depend on primary and manufacturing industries. They were established during the period 1940 to 1960 and, in comparison to Type I communities, have few government facilities and retail establishments, in spite of having larger populations than many of the communities included in Type I.

Type II communities, however, appear to have more complex educational and recreational facilities than Type I communities. This feature of Type II communities may result largely from the fact that several of the communities were planned and settled as "company" towns. For example, the towns of Manitowadge, Marathon

TABLE 4

## Community Characteristics for Type II Communities

Complexity of Community Characteristics							
Community	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Manitouwadge	3	3	1	2	3	2	4
Marathon	3	4	2	2	3	2	4
Red Rock	2	4	2	2	1	2	2
Terrace Bay	3	3	2	2	3	2	4
Balmertown	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Ignace	3	2	1	2	1	2	2
Red Lake	3	3	1	3	3	3	2
Average	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.9
Community	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	
Manitouwadge	3	3	1	2	3	3	
Marathon	2	4	3	2	3	2	
Red Rock	2	1	3	2	3	1	
Terrace Bay	1	2	3	2	3	2	
Balmertown	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Ignace	2	2	2	4	2	2	
Red Lake	3	1	2	2	1	2	
Average	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	

(Values: (1) least complex .... to (4) most complex.)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - local government type
- #2 - educational facilities
- #3 - main industrial type
- #4 - government agencies and facilities
- #5 - health care facilities
- #6 - retail establishments
- #7 - recreational facilities
- #8 - religious organizations
- #9 - community groups
- #10 - housing
- #11 - community history
- #12 - communications
- #13 - population

and Terrace Bay, which developed in this manner, have complex recreation and education facilities, while other Type II communities have facilities comparable to those found among many Type I communities.

The relatively short history of Type II communities and the influence of corporation-sponsored development may also explain why these communities have more community groups than Type I communities, but fewer religious organizations and largely rental housing supply. Levels of health care facilities and communications in Type II communities display the same patterns of variation found among Type I communities, although all communities have access to basic services and facilities.

#### Community Characteristics - Type III Communities

Type III communities are distinguished from Type I and Type II communities by the fact that they have historically had a tendency for retirees to leave the community, but now appear to have a high percentage of retirees who indicate that they will stay in the community after retirement. These communities have the largest populations among the study sample, ranging from 2,000 residents to over 4,000. Although this group of communities would seem to have a level of institutional completeness which is lower than either Type I



or Type II communities, closer examination of community characteristics data suggests that Type III communities may represent transitional communities which are variations of Type I or Type II communities. Table 5, on page 60, shows the complexity of community characteristics for Type III communities. Findings indicate that two communities, Atikokan and Jaffrey-Melick, share many of the distinguishing characteristics of Type I communities, while the other two communities, Longlac and Ear Falls, are closer to Type II communities.

When individual characteristics of Type III communities are considered, it becomes apparent that Atikokan shares the complexity of local government, government facilities, service-oriented industry, retail establishments and owner-occupied housing supply which are characteristic of Type I communities. On the other hand, it also has the complex educational and recreational facilities found in many Type II communities. This pattern of community characteristics may result from Atikokan's history, which included a period of development as a company-sponsored community. Since the termination of mining operations in the community in the late 1970s, however, the community has remained economically viable through the expansion of business and tourism.

TABLE 5

## Community Characteristics of Type III Communities

Community	Complexity of Community Characteristics						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Longlac	3	2	2	2	1	3	1
Atikokan	3	3	4	3	3	3	4
Ear Falls	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
Jaffrey-Melick	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
Average	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.8
Community	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	
Longlac	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Atikokan	4	1	3	2	3	4	
Ear Falls	2	1	2	1	1	2	
Jaffrey-Melick	1	1	4	4	1	3	
Average	2.0	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	

(Values: (1) least complex .... to (4) most complex.)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - local government type
- #2 - educational facilities
- #3 - main industrial type
- #4 - government agencies and facilities
- #5 - health care facilities
- #6 - retail establishments
- #7 - recreational facilities
- #8 - religious organizations
- #9 - community groups
- #10 - housing
- #11 - community history
- #12 - communications
- #13 - population

In comparison, Jaffrey-Melick, while it lacks the range of services and facilities characteristic of many Type I communities, does have a service-oriented industrial base, a high proportion of home ownership and a long community history, which are characteristics associated with Type I communities. It should also be noted that its lack of some community facilities, particularly government agencies and retail establishments, would appear to be compensated by the community's proximity to the town of Kenora. Recent information suggests that Jaffrey-Melick now exists primarily as a residential community for individuals who are employed in Kenora.

In contrast to the town of Atikokan and the township of Jaffrey-Melick, the communities of Longlac and Ear Falls both show the generally less complex community characteristics of Type II communities. Longlac and Ear Falls are dependent on primary and manufacturing industries, tend to have only very basic services in the community and have a largely rental housing supply. These communities have recently grown in size largely as the result of development of local forestry in the Longlac area and mining in Ear Falls.

#### Community Characteristics - Summary

Considerable variation appears to exist in the levels of institutional completeness and the complexity

of community characteristics found among the three types of retiree communities. Table 6, on page 63, summarizes levels of institutional completeness and community characteristics for these three community types.

Type I communities, which have the highest levels of community institutional completeness, are distinguished by having complex community structures, particularly in the areas of local government, industrial activity, government facilities and retail establishments. This type of community appears to be generally stable, having a long history of community development.

In comparison, Type II communities have lower levels of institutional completeness and a less-complex range of community characteristics, although educational and recreational facilities are well developed. These communities are larger and tend to be settled more recently than Type I communities.

On the other hand, Type III communities, which have a low level of institutional completeness, appear to share either the typical characteristics of Type I or Type II communities. Although these communities have the largest average populations, they have recently experienced significant growth or decline and could be classified as transitional communities which may eventually conform to the characteristics associated

TABLE 6

## Summary - Community Characteristics

Community	Average Complexity of Community Characteristics						
Type	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
I	3.4	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.9
II	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.9
III	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.8

Community	Average Complexity of Community Characteristics					
Type	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13
I	2.4	1.3	2.9	3.9	2.4	1.6
II	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.0
III	2.0	1.0	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.8

(Values: (1) least complex .... to (4) most complex.)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - local government type
- #2 - educational facilities
- #3 - main industrial type
- #4 - government agencies and facilities
- #5 - health care facilities
- #6 - retail establishments
- #7 - recreational facilities
- #8 - religious organizations
- #9 - community groups
- #10 - housing
- #11 - community history
- #12 - communications
- #13 - population

with Type I or Type II communities.

#### 4.3 AGING SUBCULTURE INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS

Following the examination of relationships between community retiree migration types and community institutional completeness, the analysis explored relationships between community types and the institutional completeness of community aging subcultures. As outlined in the Methodology chapter, the institutional completeness of community aging subcultures was evaluated using an aging subculture institutional completeness scale. This scale provided an assessment of the general complexity of community characteristics, primarily services and facilities, which would support the development of an aging subculture within a community.

When levels of aging subculture institutional completeness were compared for the three types of communities, on a four-point scale, Type I communities had the highest average level of institutional completeness, 2.6; Type II communities had a lower level, 2.3; and Type III communities had the lowest level, 2.0. These results tended to support Hypothesis #3 which stated that there would likely be a direct relationship between community retiree migration types and levels of aging subculture institutional completeness.

### Aging Subculture Characteristics - Type I Communities

Most of the Type I communities had aging subculture characteristics which would lend support to elderly residents. With the exception of two communities, all communities in this group had senior citizens' housing, three had chronic home-care services, and one had home-support programmes. All communities in this group had access to chronic care beds and most were within 125 kilometers of a residential home for the aged or an extended care facility. Table 7, on page 66, shows aging subculture characteristics of Type I communities.

Analysis of these aging subculture characteristics for Type I communities suggests that almost all of these communities have adequate access to homes for the aged, extended care facilities, chronic care beds and senior citizens' housing. This would suggest that Type I communities can provide a relatively complex level of support for elderly residents, particularly in the three communities of Nipigon, Emo and Rainy River, which have chronic home care, homemaker-nurses or home-support programmes.

### Aging Subculture Characteristics - Type II Communities

The comparatively low level of aging subculture institutional completeness in Type II communities

TABLE 7

## Aging Subculture Characteristics of Type I Communities

Community	Complexity of Aging Subculture Characteristics						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Geraldton	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nipigon	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Schreiber	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Emo	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rainy River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machin	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Sioux Lookout	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Average	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7

(Values: (0) not available within community or only available to community residents from community located more than 125 kilometers away

(1) available within community or available to community residents from community located 125 kilometers or less away)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - chronic home care
- #2 - homemaker-nurses
- #3 - home support
- #4 - residential home for the aged
- #5 - extended care facility
- #6 - chronic care beds (in general hospital)
- #7 - senior citizens' housing



results from a relative lack of both services and facilities which would support the elderly in their community. Table 8, on page 68, outlines the patterns of aging subculture characteristics in Type II communities. With the exception of chronic care, which is found in all communities, and residential homes for the aged, which are accessible to all but one community, Manitowadge, Type II communities have very few supports for an aging subculture. The communities have no home care services and no home-support programmes, while home-maker services are found in only two communities, Manitowadge and Red Lake, chronic care nursing in one community, Red Rock, and senior citizen's housing in only Marathon and Red Lake.

#### Aging Subculture Characteristics - Type III Communities

Although the overall level of aging subculture institutional completeness for Type III communities is only slightly higher than that for Type II communities, Type III communities appear to share aging subculture characteristics of both Type I and Type II communities. For example, while all Type III communities have access to residential homes for the aged, two have senior citizens' housing, only one has access to extended care facilities, one has home-support programmes, and one has chronic home-care. None of the Type III communities

TABLE 8

## Aging Subculture Characteristics of Type II Communities

Community	Complexity of Aging Subculture Characteristics						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Manitouwadge	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Marathon	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Red Rock	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Terrace Bay	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Balmertown	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Ignace	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Red Lake	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Average	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3

(Values: (0) not available within community or only available to community residents from community located more than 125 kilometers away

(1) available within community or available to community residents from community located 125 kilometers or less away)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - chronic home care
- #2 - homemaker-nurses
- #3 - home support
- #4 - residential home for the aged
- #5 - extended care facility
- #6 - chronic care beds (in general hospital)
- #7 - senior citizens' housing

have homemaker services. Table 9, on page 70, outlines the distribution of these services and facilities among Type III communities.

#### Aging Subculture Characteristics - Summary

Although supports for aging subcultures are not well established in most of the study communities, some differences in characteristics are found among the three community types. Table 10, on page 71, summarizes the differences in aging subculture characteristics for the three community types.

Type I communities appear to have a slightly higher level of support for an aging subculture than either Type II or Type III communities. Both Type I and Type II towns have relatively easy access to residential homes for the aged and extended care facilities, while Type III communities have some difficulties of access. Greater variations are particularly apparent in the areas of senior citizens' housing, home care and home-support programmes, which are accessible in many of the Type I communities, but in few of the other towns. Although the differences are slight, it could be possible that the availability of services, particularly those allowing residents in frail health to remain in their community, might to some extent allow certain retirees to stay in their community after retirement.

TABLE 9

## Aging Subculture Characteristics of Type III Communities

Community	Complexity of Aging Subculture Characteristics						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Longlac	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Atikokan	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Ear Falls	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Jaffrey-Melick	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Average	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5

(Values: (0) not available within community or only available to community residents from community located more than 125 kilometers away

(1) available within community or available to community residents from community located 125 kilometers or less away)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - chronic home care
- #2 - homemaker-nurses
- #3 - home support
- #4 - residential home for the aged
- #5 - extended care facility
- #6 - chronic care beds (in general hospital)
- #7 - senior citizens' housing

TABLE 10

## Aging Subculture Characteristics - Summary

Community Type	Average Complexity of Characteristics						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
I	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7
II	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3
III	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5

(Values: (0) not available within community or only available to community residents from community located more than 125 kilometers away

(1) available within community or available to community residents from community located 125 kilometers or less away)

## Community Characteristics Key:

- #1 - chronic home care
- #2 - homemaker-nurses
- #3 - home support
- #4 - residential home for the aged
- #5 - extended care facility
- #6 - chronic care beds (in general hospital)
- #7 - senior citizens' housing

#### 4.4 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis tended to provide support for the three hypotheses developed from the theoretical perspective on community retiree migration, as results suggest that each community type has a certain level of community and aging subculture institutional completeness and is distinguished by noticeable differences in the complexity of certain community and aging subculture characteristics.

Results show that Type I communities, which retain a large proportion of their retired residents and have present retirees who intend remaining in the community after retirement, appear to have a relatively high level of community and aging subculture institutional completeness and a complex set of community characteristics. These communities are distinguished by a long history of community development, a complex type of local government, a service-oriented industrial base, large numbers of government facilities and retail establishments, and an owner-occupied housing supply. These communities also appear to have adequate educational, recreational, health care and communications facilities, as well as a number of religious organizations and community groups. In addition to these general community characteristics, the majority of Type I communities not only have some type of home-support

services for the elderly and senior citizen's housing, but are within easy access to residential homes for the aged and extended care facilities.

On the other hand, Type II communities, which have not retained their retired residents and now have retirees who intend leaving the community after retirement, exhibit a lower level of community and aging subculture institutional completeness and have a less complex set of community characteristics. In comparison to Type I communities, Type II communities do not have the complexity of local government, are dependent on primary and manufacturing industries, have fewer government agencies, fewer retail establishments, have a rental housing supply and a short history of community development. While health care and communication facilities in Type II communities are limited, in comparison to Type I communities, Type II communities have a more complex set of educational and recreational facilities and a correspondingly high number of community groups. With respect to aging subculture characteristics, Type II communities, although having access to chronic-care beds and residential homes for the aged, are generally lacking in senior citizen's housing and the types of home support services found in Type I communities.

While the analysis showed that Type I and Type II communities displayed distinct levels of community and aging subculture institutional completeness, Type III communities, as a group, did not appear to have consistent levels of community or aging subculture institutional completeness. These communities seemed to represent transitional communities, which shared characteristics of both Type I and Type II communities and which were in some respects close to either Type I or Type II communities.



## CHAPTER FIVE

## CONCLUSION

Results tended to support the three hypotheses developed from the theoretical perspective on community retiree migration. Findings indicated that historical patterns of retirement residence were consistent and direct relationships appeared to exist between community retiree migration types, levels of community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness.

Over time, proportions of elderly within most communities followed a consistent pattern and present retiree migration intentions usually conformed to these historical patterns of retirement residence. Only a small group of communities tended to have discrepancies between past patterns of retirement residence and present retiree migration intentions. Furthermore, the three community types identified in the community retiree migration typology appeared to have distinct levels of community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness, which were associated with variations in the complexity of community and aging subculture characteristics.

Those communities which retained retirees in the past and retain most of their present retirees, Type I communities, appear to be well established; have relatively complex local government; a service-oriented industrial base; numbers of government agencies and retail establishments; adequate health care, educational, communications and recreational facilities; and possess the institutional supports for an aging subculture. Most of the communities in which retirees intend to stay are pioneer communities, settled before 1920.

Conversely, those communities from which retirees have left in the past and now intend to leave after retirement are less stable and exhibit a less complex set of community characteristics. These communities generally have less well-developed local government; depend on primary and manufacturing industry; have fewer government agencies and retail establishments; good educational and recreational facilities; and adequate health care and communications facilities. They have, however, extremely limited supports for an aging subculture, particularly in those services, such as senior citizens' housing or home-support programmes, which allow elderly to remain in the community. Most of the communities from which retirees intend to migrate

are of relatively recent origin, with most being established after the Second World War.

In contrast to the other two groups of communities, the four communities which have traditionally not retained their retirees but now have retirees who intend to stay, Type III communities, have considerable variations in levels of community institutional completeness and aging subculture institutional completeness. Characteristics of these communities would seem to indicate that these settlements are variations of the other two types of communities, which may in time come to resemble either Type I or Type II communities.

Although it would be tempting to identify individual community characteristics as potential stimuli for retiree migration intentions, such analysis is beyond the scope of the present study. What the present study does suggest, however, is that certain community types have developed those characteristics which inhibit retiree migration and others have developed characteristics which promote retiree migration. In other words, those communities which developed a complex set of economic and social organizations and the supports for an aging subculture, seem to be those communities which are congenial residences for retirees. Such communities appear to retain a larger proportion of their elderly residents than those communities which lack such complex

community characteristics and possess few of the supports for an aging subculture. Although the small size of the sample produced only tentative findings, results do indicate that investigation of the history of community formation in the two main types of retiree communities might provide further insights into the process by which some communities acquire the complex set of community and aging subculture characteristics which appear to make such communities attractive as retiree residences.

This research has made a contribution to existing retiree migration literature in its development of a theoretical perspective on community retiree migration, based on Rose's concept of an aging subculture and Breton's concept of institutional completeness. As results indicated that there appears to be a strong association between community retiree migration intentions and community contextual features, this research should be valuable not only to individuals engaged in the study of retiree migration at the community level but to those involved in the planning and delivery of health and social services to elderly residents of small communities.

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**APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX A

PERCENTAGE OF RETIREES STAYING IN COMMUNITY  
BY TOWN AND TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL BASE

Town Name	Industrial Base	Retirees N	Stayers	
			N	%
Jaffrey-Melick	Agriculture	6	6	100
Machin	Agriculture	8	8	100
Atikokan	Mining	53	49	93
Rainy River	Railway	12	11	92
Sioux Lookout	Railway	33	30	91
Emo	Agriculture	11	10	91
Geraldton	Mining	21	18	86
Red Lake	Mining	6	5	84
Schreiber	Railway	18	14	78
Longlac	Pulp	12	9	75
Nipigon	Pulp	25	18	72
Balmertown- Cochneur	Mining	19	13	68
Marathon	Pulp	19	12	63
Ear Falls	Mining	8	5	63
Red Rock	Pulp	19	11	58
Ignace	Mining	7	4	57
Manitouwadge	Mining	22	11	50
Terrace Bay	Pulp	18	9	50

Source: above data supplied by Dr. J. D. Stafford, based on retiree survey data concerning those retirees who had decided where they would live after retirement. "Stayers" is expressed as percentage of "Retirees" shown.

## APPENDIX B

COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY CATEGORIES  
 PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS OF RETIREMENT AGE  
 AND RETIREMENT MIGRATION INTENTIONS

Community Categories - Proportion of Residents of Retirement Age or Over									
Retiree Migration Intentions	(1) 20% or More		(2) Over 15% Less Than 20%		(3) Over 10% Less Than 15%		(4) Less Than 10%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Stay	21	91.3	155	84.2	39	62.9	29	59.2	
Move	2	8.7	29	15.8	23	37.1	20	40.8	
Total	23	100.0	184	100.0	62	100.0	49	100.0	

Source: Retiree migration intention data from Stafford's survey indicating number of retirees who had decided where they would live after retirement.

Community population data from 1981 Census of Canada Population: Household Characteristics, Ontario. Supplies and Services Canada.



## APPENDIX C

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## APPENDIX D

## COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS SCALE

## Components - Community Characteristics

- (1) local government type
- (2) educational facilities
- (3) main industrial type
- (4) government agencies and facilities
- (5) health care facilities
- (6) retail establishments
- (7) recreational facilities
- (8) religious organizations
- (9) community groups
- (10) housing
- (11) community history
- (12) communications
- (13) population

## Component Ratings

## Component #1 - local government type:

- (1) unorganized community
- (2) improvement district
- (3) township
- (4) town

## Component #2 - educational facilities:

- (1) elementary school (public)
- (2) elementary schools (public and separate)
- (3) elementary and secondary schools
- (4) elementary, secondary and special schools  
(e.g., schools for the mentally retarded)

Component #3 - main industrial type, represented by  
largest segment of total labour force:

- (1) primary industries
- (2) manufacturing industries
- (3) transportation industries
- (4) service industries

Component #4 - government facilities and agencies:

- (1) no government agencies or facilities in  
community but available within 125 kilometers
- (2) less than 5 government agencies or facilities  
in community
- (3) 5 or more but less than 10 government agencies  
or facilities in community
- (4) 10 or more but less than 15 government agencies  
or facilities in community

Component #5 - health care facilities:

- (1) no hospital in community, but available  
within 125 kilometers
- (2) outpost hospital in community - less than  
25 beds
- (3) hospital in community - 25 or more but less  
than 50 beds
- (4) hospital in community - 50 or more beds

Component #6 - retail establishments:

- (1) no retail establishments in community but  
available within 125 kilometers
- (2) less than 20 retail establishments in  
community
- (3) 20 or more but less than 40 retail  
establishments in community
- (4) 40 or more but less than 60 retail  
establishments in community

Component #7 - recreational facilities:

- (1) more than 5 but less than 10 types  
of recreational facilities in community
- (2) more than 10 but less than 15 types of  
recreational facilities in community
- (3) more than 15 but less than 20 types of  
recreational facilities in community
- (4) more than 20 but less than 25 types of  
recreational facilities in community

Component #8 - religious organizations:

- (1) more than 1 but less than 4 churches  
in community
- (2) 4 or more but less than 7 churches  
in community
- (3) 7 or more but less than 10 churches  
in community
- (4) 10 or more but less than 13 churches  
in community

Component #9 - community groups:

- (1) less than 15 community groups
- (2) more than 15 but less than 30  
community groups
- (3) more than 30 but less than 45  
community groups
- (4) more than 45 but less than 60  
community groups

Component #10 - housing supply:

- (1) more than 40% but less than 55%  
owner-occupied housing
- (2) more than 55% but less than 70%  
owner-occupied housing
- (3) more than 70% but less than 85%  
owner-occupied housing
- (4) more than 85% owner-occupied housing

Component #11 - community history, by incorporation:

- (1) between 1960 and 1979
- (2) between 1940 and 1959
- (3) between 1920 and 1939
- (4) before 1920

Component #12 - communications, by number of channels  
(radio, television or newspaper)  
available:

- (1) less than 4
- (2) more than 4 but less than 7
- (3) more than 7 but less than 10
- (4) more than 10 but less than 13

Component #13 - 1981 community population:

- (1) more than 1,000 but less than 2,000
- (2) more than 2,000 but less than 3,000
- (3) more than 3,000 but less than 4,000
- (4) more than 4,000 but less than 5,000

### Community Institutional Completeness Score

A community institutional completeness score for each community was calculated by adding ratings for all components to provide a general assessment of community characteristics.

### Community Institutional Completeness Scale

Community institutional completeness scores were evaluated according to the following scale:

- (1) score 10 or more, but less than 26
- (2) score 26 or more, but less than 31
- (3) score 31 or more, but less than 38
- (4) score 38 or more, but less than 43

## APPENDIX E

## AGING SUBCULTURE INSTITUTIONAL COMPLETENESS SCALE

## Components - Aging Subculture Supports

- (1) chronic home-care services
- (2) homemaker nurses
- (3) home support services (transportation, meals-on-wheels, friendly visiting)
- (4) residential home for the aged
- (5) extended care facility
- (6) chronic care beds
- (7) senior citizens' housing

## Rating of Components

Value (0) - not available within community or only available to community residents from community located more than 125 kilometers away.

Value (1) - available within community or available to community residents from community located 125 kilometers or less away.

## Aging Subculture Institutional Completeness Score

The aging subculture institutional completeness score for each community was calculated by adding ratings for all aging subculture components, to provide a general assessment of community support for an aging subculture.

## Aging Subculture Institutional Completeness Scale

Aging subculture institutional completeness scores for each community were evaluated according to the following scale:

- (1) score of 0 or 1
- (2) score of 2 or 3
- (3) score of 4 or 5
- (4) score of 6 or 7