

(1974) and journalists at private radio stations in British Columbia (1976), finding relatively high levels of professionalism but fairly low levels of job satisfaction.

George Pollard followed Wright's interest in professionalism and job satisfaction with several national mail surveys (Pollard 1985, 1988/1989, 1994/1995a, 1995b). Although Pollard focused mostly on radio journalists, two of his surveys which included journalists at daily newspapers and television stations as well as radio journalists (1985, 1994/1995a). The 1985 survey, which focused only on English-language journalists, revealed higher levels of professionalism among broadcast journalists than among those who work at daily newspapers. Pollard also found that "Canadian newswriters were quite satisfied and enthusiastic about their work, confident about their future in newswriting and content with their current jobs" (p. 29).

The results of the 1990 survey (which included francophone as well as anglophone journalists) mirrored those of the 1985 survey in that newspaper journalists had lower levels of professionalism, but higher levels of job satisfaction, than broadcast journalists. Pollard speculated that this counterintuitive finding might not reflect traditional conceptions of job satisfaction, but rather that newspaper journalists were satisfied to have a steady job in difficult economic times. "Newspaper workers may have realigned work-related values and reward expectations to fit newsroom reality as a strategy to remain in the occupation or current job," Pollard wrote (1995a, p. 691; also 1994, p. 203).

The remaining published surveys of Canadian journalists have examined journalists in specific regions, most written in French and most focusing on Quebec.