

Patterns of Native Employment in the Winnipeg Labour Market

**by Stewart J. Clatworthy
1981**

The Institute of Urban Studies





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Stewart J. Clatworthy

January 12th, 1981

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Stewart J. Clatworthy

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INTRODUCTION

The past two decades have witnessed the movement of increasing numbers of native persons from rural areas and reservations to urban centres. Although this phenomenon has occurred in all regions of Canada, it has been especially pronounced in Canada's western provinces (e.g. Siggner 1979 and D.R.E.E., 1980) and has led to the very rapid growth of native populations in major prairie cities. A small, but rapidly growing, body of research has attempted to document various aspects of the native migration process. Major gaps in our understanding however, remain; especially with regard to the characteristics of and circumstances experienced by the native populations which now reside in urban centres.

This report highlights some of the principal findings of an on-going research program investigating the demographic composition and economic circumstances of Winnipeg's native population. Of particular concern in this study are issues related to patterns of employment and labour force activity among the city's native population.

It should be noted at the outset that the analysis is largely descriptive and exploratory in nature. We have taken this approach since the theoretical foundation of urban native research is poorly developed and since the data set upon which the study is based is relatively small (in terms of sample size), thus constraining the level of detail which can be accommodated in formal statistical analysis.

The report is organized into six sections. Section one outlines briefly the nature of previous urban native research with special emphasis on the employment patterns of urban native peoples. A second section provides an overview of the study area and a

discussion of the data bases, conceptual constraints and methodological frameworks employed in the study. Section three presents the results of an analysis of recent native migration into the city and provides estimates and projections of the size and demographic composition of the city's native population. Section four presents a series of indicators of native labour force activity and employment patterns including unemployment and labour force participation rates, occupational classifications, employment stability and occupational mobility. Analysis of native incomes, income adequacy, sources of incomes, and transfer payment dependency are included in section five. A brief summary and discussion of the implications of the study's findings for labour market policy follow.

1. RECENT NATIVE RESEARCH: THE MANITOBA CONTEXT

As noted in the introduction, research concerning the migration of native peoples to urban areas and more generally, research focussing on the characteristics and circumstances of urban native populations is scarce. Previous research can be classified according to three broad subject areas. First, a number of studies examine various facets of the migration process itself including such elements as frequency counts of migrants, duration of migration, destination, reasons for migration, and so on. A second theme addresses the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of urban native peoples. For the most part this research has been descriptive in nature and, at least implicitly, has intended to compare urban natives to non-natives and/or rural natives. "Institutional" analysis constitutes the third major theme of urban native research. Such studies in general attempt examination of the growth and functioning of native institutions in urban settings and examination of the institutional interaction between native and non-native society. Underlying many of these studies is concern regarding urban native cultural and socio-political activities.

Existing research can also be grouped on methodological grounds. The bulk of existing work has relied on non-survey information (e.g. personal experiences, expert opinions and other impressionistic information). Although research of this type has provided some useful and insightful knowledge of the life experiences and socio-economic conditions of urban native people, such studies rarely support generalized statements regarding the total urban native population.

The second category of research, which can be described as quantitative, involves the use of survey/questionnaire techniques to establish data bases-capable of supporting statistical analysis. Survey based research presently comprises a very small portion of the available literature on urban native populations. Moreover, most existing survey based studies suffer from methodological and conceptual inadequacies.

1-1 Recent Patterns of Migration in Manitoba

Research addressing the migration of native peoples to urban centres has been severely hampered by the lack of systematic collected data. The majority of existing research has been based on data contained in the D.I.A.N.D. band registries. This research (e.g. Siggner 1977,1979; Siggner and Locatelli 1980; D.R.E.E., 1980) has provided generally reliable estimates of the rate of movement of Status Indians off-reserves. In Manitoba for example, a recent D.R.E.E. (1980) study has revealed that approximately 25 percent (11,000) of the provincial Status Indian population resides off-reserve. The study also identifies several important parameters of recent migration patterns summarized below:

- a) In 1977, 46 percent of the off-reserve population was less than 14 years of age and 45 percent was between the ages of 15 and 44.

- b) There were significantly more women than men residing off-reserve, particularly among the 15-29 year age cohorts.
- c) Growth in the off-reserve population increased in all sub-regions of the province. Movement off-reserve was largest among bands located in southern regions of the province.

Although the D.I.A.N.D. band registries provide a useful starting point for investigation of native migration patterns, they do not contain information on the location of off-reserve residents and as such are of little use in addressing a number of very important questions regarding migration patterns.

Research concerning migration patterns of Métis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) in Manitoba is virtually non-existent. Most studies to date which comment on MNSI migration have explicitly or implicitly assumed that the composition and size of the MNSI migrant population are similar (or in some fixed proportion) to the migrant Status Indian population. There are no available data to substantiate this assumption.

One of the most commonly addressed questions in existing research has been that of motivation or reasons for migration. The results which have emerged from several studies in this regard are generally consistent and point to the importance of economic and employment factors as the dominant reasons underlying migration. A Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (MIB, 1970) survey based on a sample of 846 Status Indians, found that 40.2 percent migrated for economic reasons. The Indian-Metis Urban Probe (I.U.S./IMFC, 1971) similarly found that 42.9 percent of natives interviewed cited economic reasons. These results are substantiated by several Winnipeg and Manitoba based case studies (e.g. Sealey and Kirkness, 1974; Lurie, 1967; Kerri, 1978; Schaeffer, 1978; CRDC, 1978) as well as by research in national perspective (e.g. Gerber, 1977).

Studies of reserve/rural community economic conditions would bear out the contentions of migration research. Not surprisingly such research finds high unemployment, low income, and high welfare dependency rates on reserves (see D.R.E.E. cited in CEIC, 1979: 3; Kerri, 1977; NCC/CEIC, 1977; IRSC, 1976). In addition to these descriptive works, analyses by Deprez and Sigurdson (1969: 9-10); Lithman (1973) and Kerri (1978) have led to the recommendation that reserves require economic development programmes not simply employment creation. These prescriptions are supported by Deprez's (1973) conclusion that educational upgrading is ineffective in the absence of economic development.

1-2 Native Economic Conditions and Employment

Few systematic studies of the economic conditions and employment patterns of Winnipeg's native population have been carried out. In addition, available research suffers from an inadequate disaggregation of the native population. Labour force activity and incomes, for example, have not been examined across various population characteristics such as household type, age, sex, education and native sub-group. Moreover, several very important issues related to native employment patterns have not been critically examined within the Winnipeg context, including occupational distributions, employment stability and occupational mobility. Studies in other provinces and those national in scope have touched upon these issues. Dosman (1972: 47-67) for example argued that there is little or no occupational mobility within the group he studied. Similarly, Stanbury (1975: 334, 101, 383, 180-192) and Nagler (1970: 56-60) found urban natives worked in 'low-skill', low-paying jobs and were often periodically unemployed and Mooney (1976: 401) found urban natives to be unemployed for longer periods and more often than non-natives in similar occupations. McCaskill (1970: 221-230), Atwell (1969: 30-31), and Stanbury

(1975: 376-377) have also argued that variables such as education level and length of time in the city did not significantly affect native employment and income.

A joint study by the Native Council of Canada and Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (1977) is the most comprehensive regarding Métis and Non-Status Indians. This national survey found that MNSI unemployment averaged 33 percent (p. 16), average weekly earnings were 16 percent below the Canadian average (p. 22), and only 31.3 percent were employed on a full-year basis (p. 24). Natives were also found to be highly over-represented in low-skill, low-pay, low-entry level occupations (p. 40, 44).

Although the NCC/CEIC study and the others mentioned earlier do not utilize the notion of a dual labour market, (see for example, Smith, 1976), their results seem to indicate the validity of the concept. The vast majority of urban and rural natives appear to be 'stuck' in a secondary labour market; that is, occupations which are low-paying, have low skill requirements, and present little opportunity for advancement. Although inconclusive, existing research suggests that there is very little movement into the primary labour market (occupations of higher skill level, high pay, and opportunities for advancement) either from the secondary market or through obtaining entry-level primary market occupations. The importance of this issue to employment policy and program development related to native peoples implies a need for more formal critical examination of the dual labour market construct.

2. THE STUDY AREA, DATA BASES AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

2-1 Employment Trends in Winnipeg

Since patterns of employment and labour force activity among a population are conditioned to a large extent by the size and nature of the demand for labour services it is useful to outline briefly some of the major trends in recent employment and economic growth in the Winnipeg study area. Although few formal analyses of the city's employment and economic base structure exist, it is possible with available statistics to identify major shifts in aggregate and sectoral employment growth.¹ Our review and synthesis of statistics leads to the following general observations:

- a) In contrast with other major urban centers in western Canada, recent employment and economic growth in Winnipeg has been sluggish.
- b) The rate of employment growth in the city has declined since 1971 relative to the nation and is now less than one half that of the Canadian economy (see Table 1).
- c) In spite of slow growth, the city has constantly experienced much lower rates of unemployment than the nation as a whole (see Table 2).
- d) Recent employment growth has tended to be concentrated in service industries and other non-goods producing sectors (e.g. public administration, financial and commercial services) (see Table 3).
- e) Manufacturing remains the largest employment sector in the city economy but has displayed relatively slow growth since 1971, (Table 3) and generally higher levels of labour surplus.

1. This section of the report is not intended as a detailed analysis of employment patterns in Winnipeg. It has been included to provide the reader with some general background information about recent employment growth in the city. Such information should serve as the general context within which the study's findings concerning native employment and labour force activity should be interpreted.

TABLE 1

Employment Growth, Winnipeg and Canada

	<u>A</u> <u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>B</u> <u>Canada</u>	Ratio A/B
1957-71	29.2%	43.1%	.68
1971-76	11.3%	17.2%	.66
1976-80	9.8%	20.6%	.48

TABLE 2

TREND IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
1966 - 1976
(Average Annual)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u> (%)	<u>Winnipeg</u> (%)	<u>Winnipeg as %</u> <u>of Canada</u>
1966	3.6	2.8	77.8
1967	4.1	2.7	65.9
1968	4.8	3.7	77.1
1969	4.7	2.8	59.6
1970	5.9	4.8	81.4
1971	6.4	5.2	81.3
1972	6.3	4.8	76.2
1973	5.6	4.0	71.4
1974	5.4	3.2	59.3
1975	6.9	4.0	60.0
1976	7.1	4.9	69.0
March 1980	8.3	6.2	75.0

* Sources: NHA, 1978: 56
Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-001

TABLE 3
EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY SECTOR, 1957-1976¹

Sector	Winnipeg					Canada				
	1957	1961	1966	1971	1976	1957	1961	1966	1971	1976
Primary	2.0 ² (1.1) ³	1.9 (1.0)	1.8 (0.9)	1.7 (0.7)	1.6 (0.6)	926 ⁴ (15.8)	1,088 (17.9)	1,068 (14.7)	1,160 (14.3)	1,499 (15.8)
Manufacturing	38.4 (21.7)	26.5 (20.0)	41.3 (19.5)	41.9 (18.2)	45.2 (17.7)	1,383 (23.6)	1,311 (21.5)	1,618 (22.3)	1,594 (19.6)	1,677 (17.6)
Construction	9.6 (5.4)	11.3 (6.2)	12.3 (5.8)	11.1 (4.9)	10.9 (4.3)	525 (8.9)	420 (6.9)	541 (7.5)	484 (6.0)	478 (5.0)
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	31.0 (17.5)	26.2 (14.4)	26.6 (12.5)	26.3 (11.5)	26.4 (10.3)	593 (10.1)	557 (9.1)	599 (8.3)	638 (7.9)	717 (7.5)
Trade	37.7 (21.2)	36.8 (20.2)	43.6 (20.6)	45.7 (19.9)	50.3 (10.3)	866 (14.8)	905 (14.9)	1,104 (15.2)	1,269 (15.6)	1,558 (16.4)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	9.2 (5.2)	10.0 (5.5)	10.9 (5.1)	12.4 (5.4)	14.8 (5.8)	213 (3.6)	236 (3.9)	309 (3.9)	349 (4.2)	417 (4.6)
Commercial Services	13.3 (7.5)	18.9 (10.3)	23.0 (10.8)	26.4 (11.5)	33.8 (13.2)	413 (7.0)	450 (7.4)	625 (8.6)	838 (10.3)	1,092 (11.5)
Non-Commercial Services	16.2 (9.1)	19.8 (10.9)	25.1 (11.9)	33.1 (14.4)	36.7 (14.3)	494 (8.4)	626 (10.3)	824 (11.4)	1,098 (13.5)	1,230 (12.9)
Public Administration, Defence	14.7 (8.3)	15.6 (8.6)	18.5 (8.7)	20.7 (9.0)	25.4 (9.9)	458 (7.8)	497 (8.2)	586 (8.1)	693 (9.0)	829 (9.9)
Undefined	5.4 (3.0)	5.5 (3.0)	9.0 (4.3)	10.4 (4.5)	10.7 (4.2)	—	—	—	—	—

1. Source: NHA, 1978: 180, 182.
2. Actual number in 000's.
3. % of total employed labor force.
4. Includes undefined.

- f) Since 1976, an absolute decline in employment has occurred in the construction sector.
- g) During the past decade there has been a steady shift in employment opportunities away from the central city to suburban areas. This spatial shift has been most pronounced with respect to low-skill - low entry level jobs.

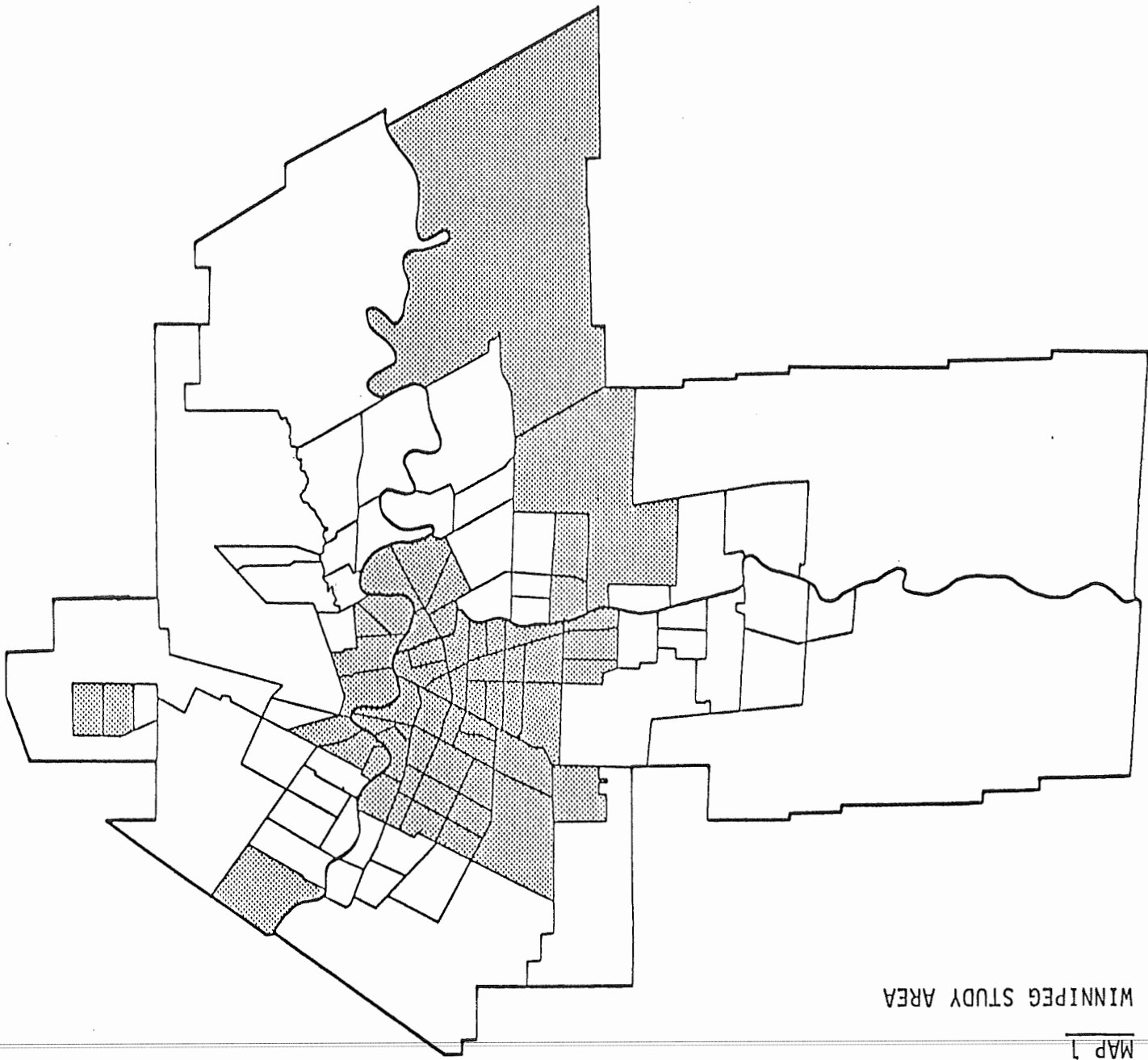
2-2 Date Bases

The majority of data employed in the study are contained in two data bases; the Urban Native Housing Data Base initiated by the Institute of Urban Studies (I.U.S.) in July 1979, and the Social Planning Council (S.P.C.) of Winnipeg Survey of Households and Housing Units compiled in 1977.

The I.U.S. urban native housing data base contains locational, demographic, socio-economic and housing unit information for a sample of native households residing in the Winnipeg metropolitan area. Statistics presented in this report are based on observations contained in the data base as of September 15, 1980. At that time the survey coverage included all of the central city area and approximately one half of the outer city and developed suburban areas. Census tracts covered by the survey are illustrated in Map 1.

Observations on 614 native households and 2,303 native individuals were available for the study. This sample was obtained through interviewer contacts with more than 18,000 households. Interviewers were instructed to contact households residing at every fifth (tenth) inner city (outer city) residential address recorded on postal carrier route lists. Information was recorded only for those households indicating the presence of at least one household member of native ancestry.

CENSUS TRACTS INCLUDED IN I.U.S. NATIVE DATA BASE SURVEY TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1980



MINNIEPEG STUDY AREA

MAP 1

The majority of data (employed in this study) relating to the general population of the city is drawn from the S.P.C. data file. This data file includes observations on 1,444 households residing in the metropolitan area. Appendix A describes the range and nature of information included in both the I.U.S. and S.P.C. data files.

Most of the statistics presented in this report are population estimates generated from the sample data. With respect to the native population, estimates for the total city have been generated only for the purpose of projecting the size of the labour force. All other segments of the study present estimates for the native populations residing in the area covered by the survey (i.e. the shaded areas on Map 1).² The general procedure for estimation is outlined briefly in Appendix B.

2-3 Conceptual and Methodological Issues

Several important conceptual and methodological weaknesses are present in much of the existing research on urban native populations. First, there has been no attempt to date to systematically analyse the demographic structure of the urban native population according to household sub-groups. In that employment patterns, incomes, economic needs and levels of consumption are closely associated with life cycle stages or

2. Although estimates for the survey area are unbiased, incomplete survey coverage in the outer city area does not permit unbiased estimates to be generated for the total city at this time. In generating city wide estimates for projecting labour force growth, we have assumed that the outer city areas covered by the survey are representative of the total outer city area. It is our belief that this assumption will lead to somewhat higher than actual estimates. The reader should bear this in mind when reviewing the projections.

family development status (e.g. Rogers, 1962), the failure to include some notion of household type in previous research represents a serious deficiency.

Second, few studies have attempted to compare directly the demographic composition and employment patterns of Status Indians to Métis and Non-Status Indians or to compare directly the attributes of the native population to those of the non-native or "general" population residing in the same urban area. As such many of the findings of earlier research lack a well defined reference point for determining structural differences between the native and general populations.

Third, the majority of formal statistical analyses of the urban native population have employed unwarranted assumptions concerning the nature of structural relationships which purport to explain behavior patterns.³ The present theoretical bases of behavioral research rarely support the use of such rigid assumptions.

The present study attempts to some extent to overcome the deficiencies of earlier work outlined above. Whenever possible the analyses have been conducted in comparative fashion, providing similar statistical indicators for two major sub-groups of the urban native population (i.e. Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians) and for the total population of the study area. In addition, some segments of the analyses also distinguish

3. Stanbury's (1975) use of multiple regression procedure for example, presupposes the linearity and additivity of variable effects on migration behavior and employment.

between recent native migrants and the residual native population thus permitting more detailed examination of patterns of recent migration behavior.

Secondly, demographic information in conjunction with recent work on life cycle and family development stages (e.g. Glick and Parke, 1965; Rogers, 1962; and Strazheim, 1975) has been used to construct a set of 25 household sub-groups. These sub-groups, which appear in Table 4, have been used where possible as control variables in the ensuing analyses. A note of caution is appropriate in this regard. The classification scheme used in this study relies heavily on notions of family development put forth to account for household patterns in general society. The conceptual relevance of this scheme to household composition within a native population is largely unexplored. Although a limited amount of experimentation with alternative typologies (e.g. the inclusion of concepts of extended and multi-generational families) has been undertaken by the author, the relatively small size of the data base places severe constraints on the level of detail which can be incorporated into any classification scheme. A substantial amount of additional work on this important issue is required.

The concepts of employment, unemployment and labour force participation used in this study are those used in the labour force survey. Analyses relating to native occupational structure make use of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) major employment group (i.e. first 2 digits of the CCDO) concept and the Blishen-McRoberts index of socio-economic status (S.E.S.). Appendix C provides a brief discussion of these concepts as they relate to analysis in this study.

Table 4

HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY

Household Type	
<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>	
1	Single Males <65 yr.
2	Single Females <65 yr.
3	Single Persons ≥65 yr.
4	Other Non-Families
(1-4)	All Non-Families
<u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>	
(i) <u>Childless Married Couples</u>	
5	Childless Married Couples
6	Childless Married Couples (extended)
7	Childless Married Couples with lodgers
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples
(ii) <u>Two-Parent Families</u>	
8	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)
9	Young (extended or multi-generational)
10	Young (with lodgers)
(8-10)	All Young Two-Parent Families
11	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)
12	Mature (extended or multi-generational)
13	Mature (with lodgers)
(11-13)	All Mature Two-Parent Families
14	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)
15	Older (extended or multi-generational)
16	Older (with lodgers)
(14-16)	All Older Two Parent Families
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families

(continued)

(Table 4 cont'd)

Household Type

<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
(iii)	<u>Single Parent Families</u>
17	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)
18	Young (extended or multi-generational)
19	Young (with lodgers)
(17-19)	All Young Single Parent Families
20	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)
21	Mature (extended or multi-generational)
22	Mature (with lodgers)
(20-22)	All Mature Single Parent Families
23	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)
24	Older (extended or multi-generational)
25	Older (with lodgers)
(23-25)	All Older Single Parent Families
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families
(1-25)	All Households

Statistical manipulation of the data is restricted for the most part to percentage distributions and ratios. Where formal comparative analyses have been undertaken contingency table analysis (χ^2 statistics) have been employed.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND PATTERNS OF RECENT MIGRATION

3-1 Population Size

During the past decade several attempts have been made to estimate the size of Winnipeg's native population. For the most part these estimates have been based on highly questionable procedures (e.g. so called expert opinions, records of social service utilization, etc.). Johnston (1979) has recently reviewed and collated much of the existing work in this regard and has noted that present estimates range from as low as 12,000 to as high as 80,000 individuals.

Based on the I.U.S. data, the native population of the survey area (i.e. shaded area in Map 1) is estimated to be roughly 13,100, comprising about 5,000 Status Indians, and 8,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians. Assuming that the outer city areas covered by the survey are representative of the total outer city area, we estimate the city's total native population to be approximately 23,000 including about 7,900 Status Indians and about 15,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.

3-2 Recent Migration Patterns

Very little is currently known about the growth rate of Winnipeg's native population. Schaeffer (1978) has suggested that the net migration of Status Indians to the city is about 1,000 per year, however, no methodology is presented to support

the figure. Although it is not possible to estimate the net migration rate directly from the I.U.S. data, it is possible to obtain approximations of the rate, as well as the demographic composition of the migrant population. These approximations, which appear in Table 5, obtain from the averaging of population frequencies for that sub-group of migrants who moved to the city more than 12 but less than 61 months prior to the survey date. The estimation procedure is contained in Appendix B.

The table reconfirms several previously identified dimensions of native migration patterns in Manitoba. For example, the age and sex composition of Status Indian migrants mirrors that of the Manitoba off-reserve population noted in D.R.E.E. (1980). Fifty percent of the Status Indian migrants are less than 15 years of age and more than 90 percent are less than 45 years of age. The migrant population also includes larger concentrations of females (noted in D.R.E.E. 1980). The Métis/Non-Status Indian migrant population does not differ significantly from the Status Indian population with respect to age and sex composition.

The estimated rate of net migration (474 Status Indians/year and 676 MNSI/year) is much smaller than that suggested by Schaeffer (1978) and more recently by Krotz (1980). The I.U.S. data although not conclusive suggests that annual net migration to the city is in the range of 1000-1200; about one half the rate implied by Schaeffer (1978).⁴

4. The net migration figures for Status Indians appearing in Table 5 compare favourably with recent off-reserve growth figures estimated from the D.I.A.N.D. band registries. Since 1976 growth in the off-reserve Status Indian population has approximated 800/year. Our analysis suggests that roughly 60-65 percent of the off-reserve movement is to Winnipeg. This is roughly equivalent to the proportion of the total off-reserve population residing in Winnipeg.

Table 5

ESTIMATED ANNUAL NET MIGRATION TO WINNIPEG BY AGE GROUP, SEX
AND NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG 1980*

<u>Group</u>	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>									<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>										
Males	22	31	21	15	29	23	1	7	3	152
Females	<u>94</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>322</u>
TOTAL	116	84	39	54	44	90	3	18	26	474
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>										
Males	17	14	33	38	22	117	0	33	1	275
Females	<u>73</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>401</u>
TOTAL	90	69	102	61	80	191	24	56	3	676

* Population living in city for >12 months and ≤60 months/4

Table 6 presents an alternative view of the demographic structure of migrants by identifying the distribution among household sub-groups. Young and mature families and single parent families represent the most common household types among the migrant populations of both native sub-groups. The dominance of families among the migrant population is not surprising in light of earlier findings regarding the youthful age structure of the migrant population.

3-3 Migrant Origin Areas

Table 7 documents the distribution amongst five origin regions of Winnipeg's native household heads. The four origin regions within the province (see Map 2), have been defined by D.R.E.E. (1980) to reflect regional variations in economic base structure, as well as proximity to the major urban areas in the southern portion of the province. The table reveals that although most Status Indians migrated from bands located in the southern regions of the province, significant numbers have also moved from the more remote forest fringe and northern regions. In part the patterns appearing in the table reflect variations in the absolute size of the Indian populations of the origin regions. Table 8 which controls for these size variations suggests that relative to base populations, migration to the city has been greatest among members of bands located in the forest fringe and southern regions. In general, these bands are located closer to the city.

Migration to the city from out-of province has also been significant (12.3 percent of Status Indian household heads). Closer examination of this migrant sub-group reveals that the majority of out-of-province migrants moved from bands located in Saskatchewan and north-western Ontario suggesting that Winnipeg's attraction as a destination centre for native migration extends well beyond the provincial boundaries.

Table 6
RECENT MIGRANTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND NATIVE GROUP
WINNIPEG, 1980*

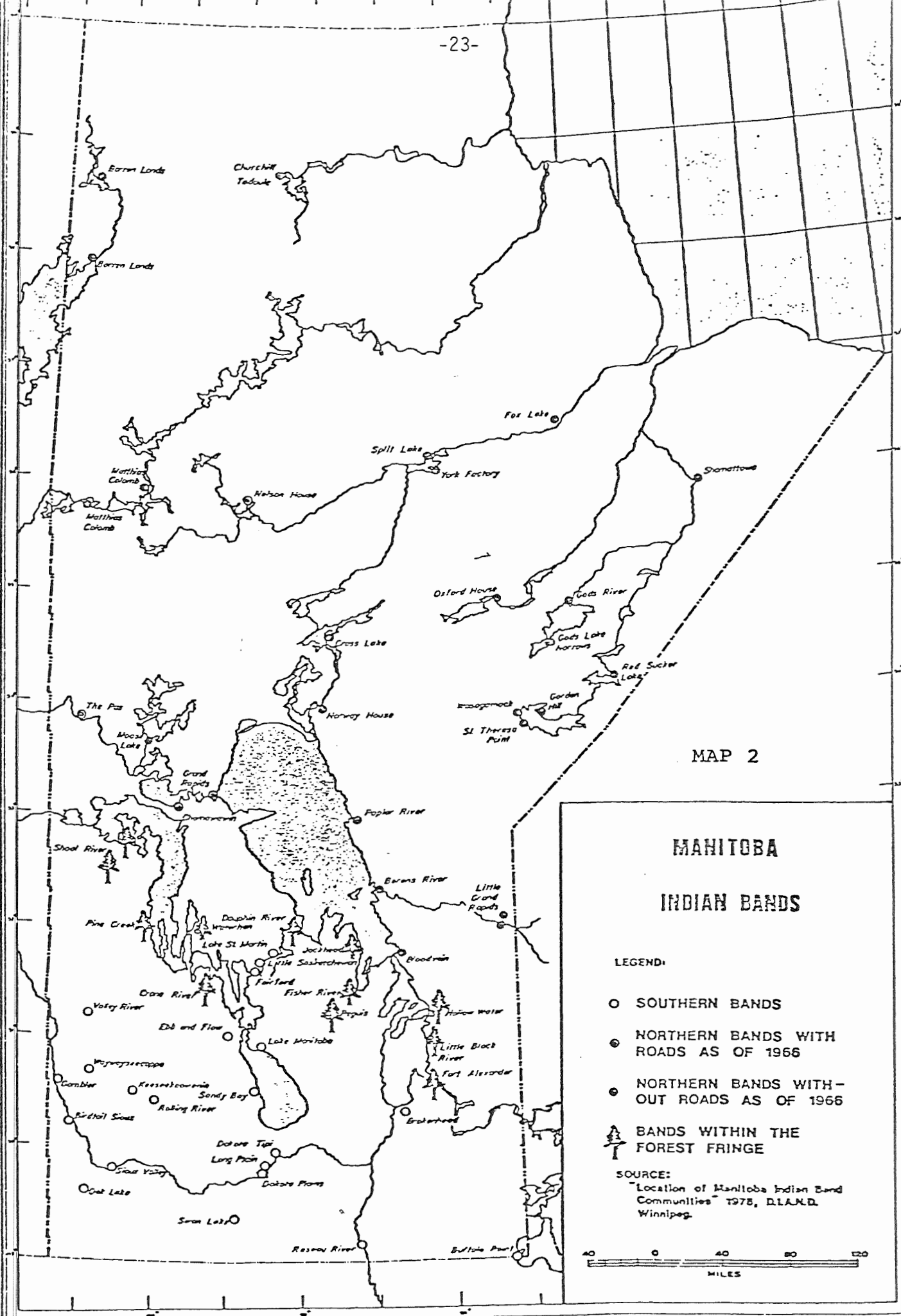
<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Native Group</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
				<u>Métis Non-Status</u>	<u>%</u>		
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	34	(7.2)	39	(11.2)	73	(8.9)
(5-7)	All Childless Couples	50	(10.6)	59	(17.0)	109	(13.3)
<u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>							
(8-10)	All Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	79	(16.8)	34	(9.8)	113	(13.8)
(11-13)	All Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	92	(19.6)	88	(25.4)	180	(22.0)
(14-16)	All Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>24</u>	<u>(5.1)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>(5.8)</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>(5.4)</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	195	(41.5)	142	(40.9)	337	(41.2)
<u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u>							
(17-19)	All Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	57	(12.1)	17	(4.9)	74	(9.1)
(20-22)	All Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	100	(21.3)	72	(20.7)	172	(21.0)
(23-25)	All Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>34</u>	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>(6.4)</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	191	(40.6)	107	(30.8)	298	(36.5)
(1-25)	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	470	(99.9)	347	(99.9)	817	(99.9)

* Recent migrant population defined as those individuals who moved to the city during the previous 35 month period.

Table 7

ORIGIN REGIONS OF NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY
NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG NATIVE POPULATION 1980

<u>Region</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Métis/ Non-Status</u>	<u>%</u>
Southern	423	(34.6)	873	(42.3)
Forest Fringe	343	(28.0)	264	(12.8)
Northern	295	(24.1)	244	(11.8)
Winnipeg	11	(0.9)	392	(19.0)
Outside Province	<u>151</u>	<u>(12.3)</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>(14.1)</u>
TOTAL	1,223	(99.9)	2,064	(100.0)



MAP 2

**MANITOBA
INDIAN BANDS**

LEGEND:

- SOUTHERN BANDS
- NORTHERN BANDS WITH ROADS AS OF 1966
- NORTHERN BANDS WITH-OUT ROADS AS OF 1966
- 🌲 BANDS WITHIN THE FOREST FRINGE

SOURCE:

"Location of Manitoba Indian Band Communities" 1978, D.I.A.N.D. Winnipeg.

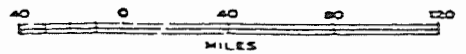


Table 8

ORIGIN OF STATUS INDIANS BY
BAND LOCATION AND MIGRANT STATUS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Band Region</u>	<u>Migrants</u>	Winnipeg		Provincial Total		Odds Ratio	
		<u>% (A)</u>	<u>Residual</u>	<u>% (B)</u>	<u>% (C)</u>	<u>A/C</u>	<u>B/C</u>
Southern	201	(54.9)	222	(31.9)	(28.0)	1.96	1.14
Forest Fringe	64	(17.5)	279	(40.1)	(22.0)	0.80	1.83
Northern	<u>101</u>	<u>(27.6)</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>(27.9)</u>	<u>(50.0)</u>	0.55	0.56
TOTAL	366	(100.0)	695	(99.9)	(100.0)		

The greater degree of interaction of Métis and Non-Status Indians with the city and the more urbanized southern region of the province is also reflected in Table 7. Nineteen percent of Métis/Non-Status Indian household heads identified Winnipeg as their community of origin. Moreover, an additional 42 percent moved to the city from communities or settlements located in the province's southern region.

3-4 Reasons for Migration

As noted in Section 1, several recent studies have attempted to identify the reasons underlying native migration to the city. The findings of these studies are generally consistent and point to the importance of the desire for better employment and educational opportunities and the desire to escape problems experienced on the reserve. The reasons cited by respondents to the I.U.S. survey for the most part are consistent with the results of previous work (see Table 9). In general the desire for employment was the dominant reason cited for migration. Our analysis, however, reveals that reasons for migration differ between sex groups (see Table A-1 in Appendix D). Female respondents were more likely to cite problems on the reserve or in their previous home community and family ties in the city as reasons for migration to the city. The patterns of response do not differ significantly by native sub-group suggesting that both sub-groups are subjected to the same types of conditions and pressures which induce stress and migration.

3-5 Return Migration and Hyper-Mobility

One of the findings of several previous native migration studies is the phenomenon of what Siggner has termed 'hyper-mobility'; the tendency for substantial back and forth movement to and from reserves or home communities and the city. The I.U.S. data (Table 10) confirms the existence of this dimension of the migration process among both sub-groups of the native population, although the size

Table 9

REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO WINNIPEG BY MIGRANT STATUS
SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS
WINNIPEG, 1980

		Percent of Total Subgroup Responses							
A.	<u>Population Subgroup</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Problems at Old Home</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Responses</u>
	<u>i) Status Indians</u>								
	Males	45.2	14.2	8.9	7.8	7.4	13.8	2.6	372
	Females	<u>13.2</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>246</u>
	Total	32.7	15.0	9.7	9.4	12.6	16.3	4.2	618
	<u>ii) Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>								
	Males	54.8	14.6	1.5	14.7	7.9	5.1	1.5	208
	Females	<u>15.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>41.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>168</u>
	Total	37.2	13.6	3.5	9.8	13.0	21.3	1.6	376
	<u>B. Residual Households</u>								
	<u>i) Status Indians</u>								
	Males	42.3	11.7	9.7	8.2	15.2	3.0	9.8	398
	Females	<u>15.1</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>547</u>
	Total	26.6	11.3	7.1	6.5	20.7	19.6	8.1	945
	<u>ii) Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>								
	Males	52.1	10.6	8.9	6.3	13.8	4.8	3.6	763
	Females	<u>16.8</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>804</u>
	Total	34.0	9.9	7.8	5.4	26.4	12.4	4.1	1,567

Table 10

NUMBER OF TIMES A RESIDENT OF WINNIPEG, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS
BY NATIVE GROUP AND MIGRANT STATUS, WINNIPEG 1980

<u>Group</u>	Number of Times a Resident			<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>	
<u>Recent Migrants</u>				
Status Indians	254 (54.3)	136 (29.1)	78 (16.7)	468 (100.1)
Métis/Non-Status Indians	178 (51.4)	98 (28.3)	70 (20.2)	346 (99.9)
Total	432 (53.1)	234 (28.7)	148 (18.2)	814 (100.0)
<u>Total Native Household Heads</u>				
Status Indians	836 (68.4)	253 (20.7)	134 (11.0)	1,223 (100.1)
Métis/Non-Status Indians	1,472 (71.4)	477 (23.1)	114 (5.5)	2,063 (100.0)
Total	2,308 (70.2)	730 (22.2)	248 (7.5)	3,286 (99.9)

of the hyper-mobile population (i.e. those individuals who have lived in the city 3 or more times) appears somewhat smaller than that expected on the basis of Siggner's study (1977) of migration patterns during the 1966-1971 period. It should be noted however, that the I.U.S. data may underestimate the size of the 'hyper-mobile' population in that the bulk of the survey was carried out during the summer months, a period during which many migrants are believed to have returned to reserves and rural areas.

Although 'hyper-mobility' may be less common among Manitoba's native population than Siggner's (1977) work on Canadian Status Indians suggests, return migration to the city is quite common among both native sub-groups. Nearly one half of recent migrant household heads indicated that they had lived in the city on at least one prior occasion.

3-6 Migration Intentions

Tables 11 and 12 document the migration intentions of select sub-groups of the city's native population. The tables indicate that only a small portion of the population (7.4 percent of Status Indians and 3.0 percent of Métis/Non-Status Indians) planned to move away from the city during the coming year. Clearly most of the population regard themselves to be permanent city residents. The desire to leave the city is greatest among young (15-24 year old) Status Indians, particularly males. This may reflect the greater difficulties experienced by these sub-groups in the urban labour market. The findings however, are also consistent with the notion that a segment of the native population moves to the city with clearly established intentions of returning to the reserve after a short period of time (i.e. "urban users").

Table 11

MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Migration Intentions				<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Stay in City</u>		<u>Leave City</u>			
<u>Males</u>						
< 25 years	76	(79.2)	20	(20.8)	96	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>431</u>	<u>(93.1)</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(6.9)</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	507	(90.7)	52	(9.3)	559	(100.0)
<u>Females</u>						
< 25 years	123	(87.2)	18	(12.8)	141	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>502</u>	<u>(96.0)</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>(4.0)</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	625	(94.1)	39	(5.9)	664	(100.0)
<u>Total Status</u>						
< 25 years	199	(84.0)	38	(16.0)	237	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>933</u>	<u>(94.6)</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>(5.4)</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	1,132	(92.6)	91	(7.4)	1,223	(100.0)

Table 12

MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF MÉTIS/NON-STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Migration Intentions</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Stay in City</u>		<u>Leave City</u>			
<u>Males</u>						
<25 years	152	(95.6)	7	(4.4)	159	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>919</u>	<u>(97.7)</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>(2.3)</u>	<u>941</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	1,071	(97.4)	29	(2.6)	1,100	(100.0)
<u>Females</u>						
<25 years	206	(95.4)	10	(4.6)	216	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>725</u>	<u>(96.9)</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>(3.1)</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	931	(96.6)	33	(3.4)	964	(100.0)
<u>Total Métis/Non-Status</u>						
<25 years	358	(95.5)	17	(4.5)	375	(100.0)
25+ years	<u>1,644</u>	<u>(97.3)</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>(2.7)</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>(100.0)</u>
Total	2,002	(97.0)	62	(3.0)	2,064	(100.0)

3-7 Demographic Composition: Native and Total City Population

The age and sex composition of the city's total native population (i.e. recent migrants and the residual population) is generally similar to that of the recent migrant population identified earlier in this section of the report. Table 13 reveals that although there exist some differences in the age structure between native groups, both groups are characterized by large concentrations of children and very small numbers of elderly. With few exceptions, females dominate all age cohorts among both native groups. The age structure of the native population contrasts sharply with that of the general city population which includes fewer children and substantially larger concentrations of older age groups. These differences are illustrated graphically in Figure 1 in the form of odds-ratios.⁵ Several well-documented demographic processes underlie these structural differences including much higher native fertility rates and the substantially longer average life span of the non-native population.

Like age composition household composition among the two native groups is quite similar (Table 14). Both segments of the native population are characterized by large concentrations of family households, particularly single parent families. This latter group (type 17-25), accounts for approximately 43 percent of all native households.

5. The odds-ratio relates the probability of occurrence in a specific-age cohort among the native population to the probability of membership in the same age cohort among the total study area population. An odds-ratio greater (less) than one indicates a higher (lower) relative concentration among the native population.

Table 13

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF NATIVE POPULATION
BY NATIVE SUBGROUP, WINNIPEG 1980

POPULATION SUBGROUP	AGE COHORT (YEARS)					TOTAL	
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+		
<u>Status Indians</u>							
Males	937	370	336	168	30	1,841	(37.1)
Females	<u>1,533</u>	<u>601</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>3,119</u>	<u>(62.9)</u>
Total	2,470 (49.8)	971 (19.6)	1,034 (20.8)	367 (7.4)	118 (2.4)	4,960 (100.0)	
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>							
Males	1,581	733	770	418	71	3,573	(44.0)
Females	<u>1,787</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>4,549</u>	<u>(56.0)</u>
Total	3,368 (41.5)	1,961 (24.1)	1,758 (21.6)	912 (11.2)	123 (1.5)	8,122 (99.9)	(100.0)
<u>Total Native</u>							
Males	2,518	403	1,106	586	101	5,414	(41.4)
Females	<u>3,320</u>	<u>1,829</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>7,668</u>	<u>(58.6)</u>
Total	5,838 (44.6)	2,932 (22.4)	2,792 (21.3)	1,279 (9.8)	241 (1.8)	13,082 (99.9)	(100.0)

Figure 1

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY POPULATION
AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION, WINNIPEG, 1980

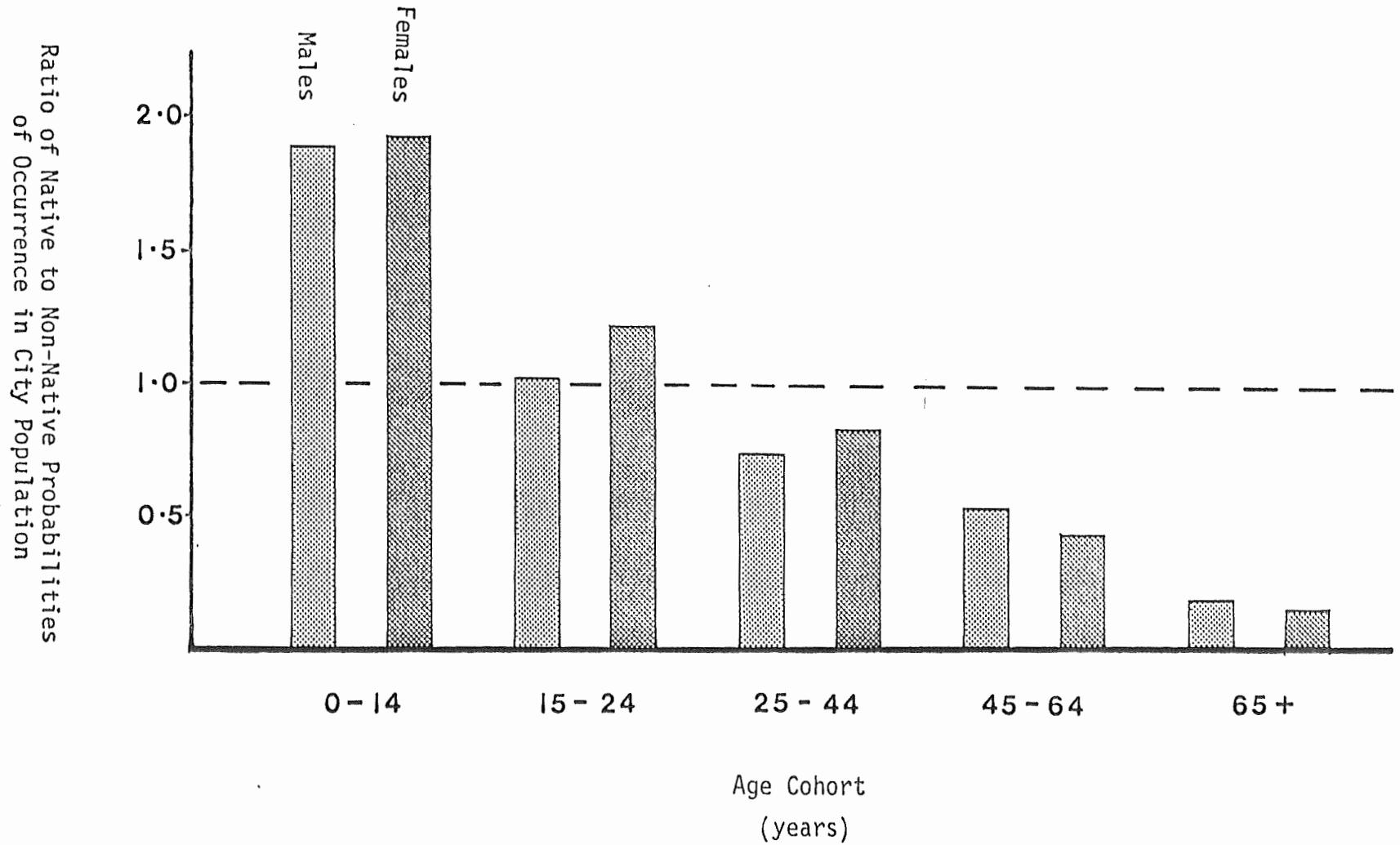


Table 14

ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION
WINNIPEG, 1980

Numeric Code	Description	Status	(%)	Métis/ Non-Status	(%)	Total Native	(%)	Total City	(%)
<u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>									
1	Single Males <65 yr.	21	(1.7)	55	(2.7)	76	(2.3)	10,933	(5.6)
2	Single Females <65 yr.	30	(2.5)	53	(2.6)	86	(2.5)	14,509	(7.5)
3	Elderly Singles ≥65 yr.	8	(0.7)	21	(1.0)	29	(0.9)	16,779	(8.6)
4	Other Non-Families	31	(2.5)	26	(1.3)	57	(1.7)	16,211	(8.3)
(1-4)	All Non-Families	90	(7.4)	155	(7.5)	245	(7.5)	58,432	(30.0)
<u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>									
<u>(i) Childless-Married Couples</u>									
5	Married Couples	88	(7.2)	256	(12.4)	344	(10.5)	-	-
6	Married Couples (extended)	8	(0.6)	12	(0.6)	20	(0.6)	-	-
7	Married Couples (with lodgers)	0	(-)	0	(-)	0	(-)	-	-
(5-7)	All Married Couples	96	(7.8)	268	(13.0)	364	(11.1)	46,223	(23.8)
<u>(ii) Two Parent Families</u>									
8	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	171	(14.0)	137	(6.6)	308	(9.4)	-	-
9	Young (extended or multi-generation)	18	(1.5)	24	(1.2)	42	(1.3)	-	-
10	Young (with lodgers)	8	(0.7)	0	(-)	8	(0.2)	-	-
(8-10)	All Young Two Parent Families	197	(16.1)	161	(7.8)	358	(10.9)	12,618	(6.5)
11	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	170	(14.0)	411	(19.9)	581	(17.7)	-	-
12	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	46	(3.7)	13	(0.6)	59	(1.8)	-	-
13	Mature (with lodgers)	0	(-)	6	(0.3)	6	(0.2)	-	-
(11-13)	All Mature Two Parent Families	216	(17.7)	430	(20.8)	646	(19.7)	30,158	(15.5)
14	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	46	(3.8)	178	(8.6)	224	(6.8)	-	-
15	Older (extended or multi-generation)	11	(0.9)	14	(0.7)	25	(0.8)	-	-
16	Older (with lodgers)	0	(-)	3	(0.1)	3	(0.1)	-	-
(14-16)	All Older Two Parent Families	57	(4.7)	195	(9.4)	252	(7.8)	30,634	(15.8)
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	470	(38.4)	786	(38.1)	1,256	(38.2)	73,410	(37.8)
<u>(iii) Single Parent Families</u>									
17	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	78	(6.4)	130	(6.3)	208	(6.3)	-	-
18	Young (extended or multi-generation)	11	(0.9)	19	(0.9)	30	(0.9)	-	-
19	Young (with lodgers)	6	(0.5)	0	(-)	6	(0.2)	-	-
(17-19)	All Young Single Parent Families	95	(7.8)	149	(7.2)	244	(7.4)	2,387	(1.2)
20	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	256	(20.9)	396	(19.2)	652	(19.8)	-	-
21	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	46	(3.8)	31	(1.5)	77	(2.3)	-	-
22	Mature (with lodgers)	0	(-)	14	(0.7)	14	(0.4)	-	-
(20-22)	All Mature Single Parent Families	302	(24.7)	441	(21.4)	743	(22.6)	4,955	(2.6)
23	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	98	(8.0)	225	(10.9)	323	(9.8)	-	-
24	Older (extended or multi-generation)	72	(5.9)	36	(1.7)	108	(3.3)	-	-
25	Older (with lodgers)	0	(-)	4	(0.2)	4	(0.1)	-	-
(23-25)	All Older Single Parent Families	170	(13.9)	265	(12.8)	435	(13.2)	8,768	(4.5)
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	567	(46.4)	855	(41.4)	1,422	(43.3)	16,110	(8.3)
(1-25)	All Households	1,223	(100.0)	2,064	(100.0)	3,287	(100.1)	194,175	(99.9)

Extended families account for a relatively small portion (12.7 percent) of native families and tend to be most common among the Status Indian population and among single parent families, particularly those in the later stages of family development. More detailed examination of the composition of these households reveals that the majority of extended single parent families are multi-generational and typically include a single female parent, a single daughter and the daughter's children.

Figure 2 provides a comparison of the household structure of the native population with that of the city's general population. The figure indicates that the native population is characterized by larger relative concentrations of young and mature families, and single parent families. Especially pronounced are differences in the occurrence of single parent families. These household types are approximately five times more common to the native as opposed to general city population.

4. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

4-1 Growth in the Native Labour Force

The study's results concerning recent native migration to the city and the present age structure of the urban native population imply the strong likelihood of substantial growth in the size of the potential native labour force in the near future. Estimates of labour force growth have been obtained by projecting the size and age composition of the city's native population to 1985. The technique employed is a variant of the cohort survival projection model.⁶

6. The assumptions underlying the projection procedure are outlined briefly in Appendix B.

Figure 2
 STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION,
 WINNIPEG, 1980

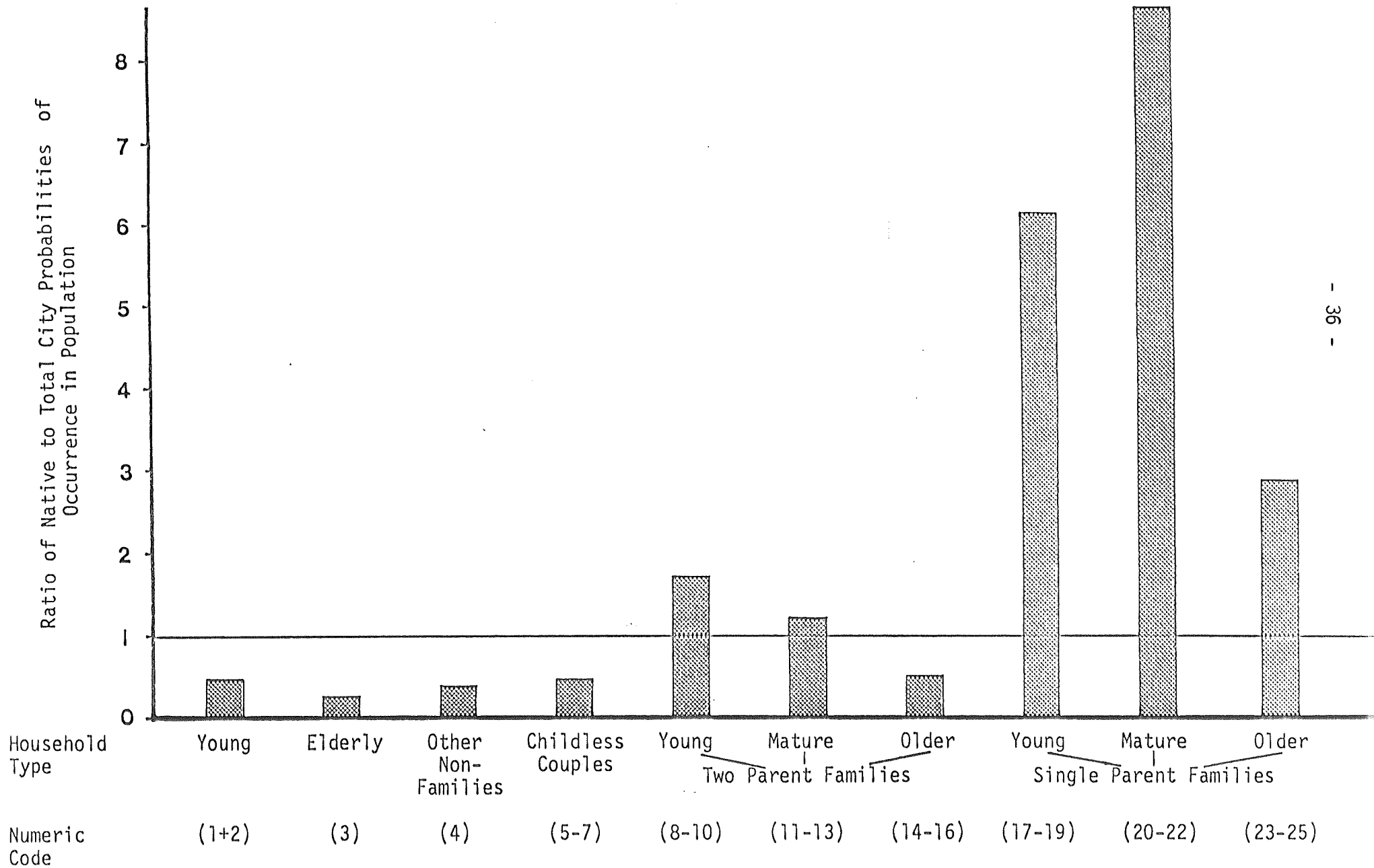


Table 15 documents the current and projected size of the labour force age group (i.e. 15+ years) by sex and native sub-group.⁷ Growth among this age group is expected to be very rapid for both native sub-groups. In absolute terms an additional 5,500 (2,000 Status Indians and 3,500 MNSI) native individuals are expected to be of age to enter the labour force by 1985. Assuming that new entrants to this age group exhibit the same patterns of labour force participation as the current native population, an additional 2,600 (1,604 and 916 females) natives will enter the city's labour force during the 1980-1985 period.

The importance of the native population to future growth in the city's labour force is suggested by Table 16, which documents the projected growth of the labour force age group for the native and total city populations. The table reveals that during the period the native population is expected to account for approximately 23 percent of the total growth in the city's labour force age group. Moreover, should current levels of native migration to the city continue, the native contribution to labour force growth will increase markedly throughout the decade.⁸

7. Appendix D documents the full results of the projections.

8. It should also be noted that the native population will account for a large portion of growth in the city's 15+ year age cohort during the decade even in the absence of migration. During the 1980-1985 time period for example, natural aging of the native population will result in an increase of close to 2,000 individuals in the 15+ year age cohort.

Table 15

PROJECTED CHANGE IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE
BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG 1980 - 1985

Sex	Status Indians				Métis/Non-Status Indians				Total Native			
	1980	1985	Change Absolute	Percent	1980	1985	Change Absolute	Percent	1980	1985	Change Absolute	Percent
Males	1,347	2,091	+744	+55.2	3,821	5,548	+1,727	+45.2	5,168	7,639	+2,471	+47.8
Females	2,482	3,773	+1,291	+52.0	5,233	6,982	+1,749	+33.4	7,715	10,755	+3,040	+39.4
TOTAL	3,829	5,864	+2,035	+53.1	9,054	12,530	+3,476	+38.4	12,883	18,394	+5,511	+42.8

Table 16

PROJECTED GROWTH IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE,
NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY POPULATION 1980-1985, WINNIPEG

<u>Population Group</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Change 1980-85</u>
Native (A)	12,883	18,394	5,511
Total City* (B)	465,546	489,627	24,081
A/B (%)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(22.9)

* Source: City of Winnipeg, Environmental Planning Department, 1980

4-2 Dependency Ratios

Although a complex issue, the demographic structure of a population defines to a large extent the population's economic needs, and the economic burden which is faced by the working age segments of the population. One crude measure of the size of this burden is the dependency ratio (i.e. the ratio of children under 15 years of age and individuals over 64 years of age to the labour force age group 15-64 years). Current and projected estimates of these ratios for major sub-groups of the native and total city population are provided in Table 17.

As expected, the dependency ratios of both native groups are presently substantially larger than that of the general city population, implying that the economic needs confronting the native labour force greatly exceed those facing the general population. Although general aging of the native population is expected to result in some reduction in the dependency ratio during the coming decade, the ratios for the native (especially Status Indian) population will remain significantly higher than

Table 17

CURRENT AND PROJECTED DEPENDENCY
RATIOS NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION
WINNIPEG, 1980 - 1985

<u>Population</u> <u>Subgroup</u>	Dependency Ratio (x100)	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
Status Indians	121.4	102.2
Métis/Non-Status Indians	69.1	56.5
Total City*	46.9	47.0

* City of Winnipeg Department of Environmental
Planning, Unpublished.

that of the general population. This finding implies that in order for the native population to achieve similar levels of self-sufficiency and economic well being, the present and future native labour force will have to be utilized at levels which are much higher than that currently characteristic of the general population.

4-3 Current Labour Force Activity and Unemployment

Theory, as well as previous empirical research, suggests that employment and labour force activity are patterned over various demographic and socio-economic groups. Although the data available for this study do not permit consideration of all of the potentially important factors, employment and labour force indicators have been estimated for several population sub-groups defined according to age, sex, education level, and native sub-group.

Table 18 presents estimates of labour force participation and unemployment rates for select age, sex and native sub-groups. The table reveals that strong patterns of unemployment and labour force participation exist over age groups for males and females of both native sub-groups; in general lower rates of participation and much higher rates of unemployment are experienced by the 15-24 year old age cohort. This pattern over age groups reflects employment trends in broader society (i.e. the increasing difficulty experienced by new entrants to the labour force) although the unemployment rates among young natives, especially Status Indians, are much higher than that experienced by the general population.

In addition to marked age effects, labour force participation is also patterned over sex groups. Although variable over native sub-groups, participation rates are substantially lower among females than males (Table 18). Statistically significant

Table 18

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY NATIVE GROUP, SEX, AND AGE GROUP,
WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Age Group</u>			
	<u>UR*</u>	<u>15-24 years</u> <u>LFPR**</u>	<u>UR</u>	<u>25+ years</u> <u>LFPR</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>				
Males	59.2 ± 16.3	53.0 ± 12.1	33.9 ± 11.3	70.9 ± 9.1
Females	52.6 ± 20.0	22.8 ± 8.0	35.7 ± 14.5	24.9 ± 6.5
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>				
Males	31.8 ± 10.3	60.4 ± 8.4	14.7 ± 5.4	75.8 ± 5.6
Females	46.7 ± 11.4	34.1 ± 6.3	30.5 ± 9.4	33.9 ± 5.6

* Unemployment Rate

** Labour Force Participation Rate

differences in unemployment rates between sex groups were identified only among the Métis/Non-Status Indian population.

Table 19 which presents labour force indicators by education group for males and females respectively, suggests the positive effects which higher levels of formal education exert on native labour force performance. Better educated males and females exhibit significantly higher rates of participation and significantly lower rates of unemployment. The implications of these findings for policy and program development are clearly important and will be discussed briefly at the conclusion of the report.

Although patterns of labour force activity among the city's native population are complex and highly variable over age, sex, education and native sub-groups, comparisons with the general labour force of the city reveal substantial disparities. Table 20 documents these differences for select age, sex, and native sub-groups in the form of odds-ratios. In general, levels of disparity in unemployment between the native and general population are greater among the Status Indian population (especially males) and among the older age groups. For example, the unemployment rate among Status Indian males in the 25+ year age group is more than 14 times that of the city's population of 25+ year old males.

Differences between the native and general population with respect to rates of labour force participation are also substantial. In general the differentials are larger among females than males and among the younger age groups.

Table 19

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY SEX AND LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION,
NATIVES AGED 15+ YEARS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Education Level			
	≤11 years		≥12 years	
	<u>UR</u> *	<u>LFPR</u> **	<u>UR</u>	<u>LFPR</u>
Males	30.0 ± 5.3	65.6 ± 4.5	11.9 ± 8.1	81.7 ± 8.6
Females	45.3 ± 7.5	26.2 ± 3.4	21.1 ± 10.2	55.9 ± 5.3
TOTAL	35.7 ± 4.4	42.0 ± 2.9	16.4 ± 6.5	65.6 ± 6.7

* Unemployment Rate

** Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 20

COMPARISON OF THE NATIVE TO THE GENERAL POPULATION
UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION
WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Odds Ratio			
	15-24 years		25+ years	
	<u>UR*</u>	<u>LFPR**</u>	<u>UR*</u>	<u>LFPR**</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>				
Males	7.13	0.67	14.74	0.88
Females	6.66	0.33	7.60	0.54
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>				
Males	3.83	0.76	6.39	0.94
Females	5.91	0.50	6.49	0.73

* Unemployment Rate

** Labour Force Participation Rate

4-4 Employment Stability

The traditional labour force indicators outlined above present only a partial picture of the difficulties experienced by the native population in the labour market. Table 21 documents the distribution of the current native labour force among five categories reflecting variations in the nature of employment experiences during the previous 12 month period. The table indicates that with the exception of Métis/Non-Status Indian males, the native population is employed for the most part on an irregular or periodic basis. In addition, periods of time between employment tend to be quite substantial for both males and females (Table 22).

4-5 Levels of Education, Occupational Patterns and Mobility

Levels of formal education or training clearly have a strong bearing on patterns of employment, occupation and occupational mobility. Table 23 documents the levels of educational attainment for the native and general populations of the city. The table indicates that although some differences in education levels exist between native sub-groups (i.e. the MNSI group tends to possess more formal education), both sub-groups exhibit distributions which, in comparison with the general population, are markedly biased towards the lower educational categories.

The generally low levels of native educational attainment are reflected in the distribution of native occupations. Table 24 which illustrates the distribution of the native labour force among nine major occupational groups reveals clearly the concentration of the native labour force in generally low skill/low-entry employment sectors. Among native males employment is concentrated in construction, manufacturing and processing and service occupations. Employment among native females tends to be concentrated among service and manufacturing and processing occupations.

Table 21

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP
NATIVES IN THE LABOUR FORCE, WINNIPEG, 1979/80

Employment Category	Percent of Labour Force					
	Status Indians			Métis/Non-Status		Indians
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1 Regular Full-Time	21.4	31.9	25.7	62.1	27.6	48.7
2 Regular Part-Time	*	*	*	0.6	3.9	1.9
3 Irregular Full-Time	54.6	28.1	43.8	30.0	16.6	24.2
4 Irregular Part-Time	7.1	9.1	7.9	4.1	16.6	9.0
5 Did Not Work Last Year	16.9	30.8	22.6	4.2	35.3	16.3
N	(379)	(263)	(642)	(928)	(590)	(1518)

Definitions

- Group 1 worked more than 44 weeks and more than 34 hours/week
- Group 2 worked more than 44 weeks but less than 35 hours/week
- Group 3 worked less than 45 weeks and more than 34 hours/week
- Group 4 worked less than 45 weeks and less than 35 hours/week

Table 22

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,
NATIVES AGED 15+ YEARS AND SEEKING WORK,
WINNIPEG, 1980

Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	Subgroup											
	Status Indians			Total			Métis/Non-Status Indians			Total		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females				
< 5	15	(7.4)*	3	(1.2)	18	(3.9)	33	(11.0)	10	(2.0)	43	(5.3)
5 - 14	38	(18.7)	26	(10.2)	64	(14.0)	61	(20.3)	44	(8.7)	105	(13.0)
15 - 29	67	(33.0)	40	(15.7)	107	(23.4)	89	(29.6)	92	(18.1)	181	(22.4)
≥ 30	83	(41.0)	185	(72.8)	268	(58.6)	118	(39.2)	361	(71.2)	479	(59.3)
TOTAL	203	(100.1)	254	(99.9)	457	(99.9)	301	(100.1)	507	(100.0)	808	(100.0)

* Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals.

Table 23
LEVELS OF FORMAL EDUCATION BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, NATIVE AND
TOTAL CITY POPULATION, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Level of Education						<u>Total</u>
	<u>≤ 5</u>	<u>Grades Completed 6 - 10</u>		<u>11 - 13</u>		<u>Post Secondary*</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>							
Males	117 (13.0)	592 (65.6)	118 (13.1)	75 (8.3)		902	
Females	<u>296 (18.7)</u>	<u>980 (61.8)</u>	<u>213 (13.4)</u>	<u>96 (6.1)</u>		<u>1,585</u>	
Total	413 (16.6)	1,572 (63.2)	331 (13.3)	171 (6.9)		2,487	
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>							
Males	202 (10.1)	1,141 (57.3)	466 (23.4)	182 (9.1)		1,991	
Females	<u>333 (12.1)</u>	<u>1,571 (56.9)</u>	<u>678 (24.6)</u>	<u>179 (6.5)</u>		<u>2,761</u>	
Total	535 (11.3)	2,712 (57.1)	1,144 (24.1)	361 (7.6)		4,752	
<u>Total Native</u>							
Males	319 (11.0)	1,733 (59.9)	584 (20.2)	257 (8.9)		2,893	
Females	<u>629 (14.5)</u>	<u>2,551 (58.7)</u>	<u>891 (20.5)</u>	<u>275 (6.3)</u>		<u>4,346</u>	
Total	948 (13.1)	4,284 (59.2)	1,475 (20.4)	532 (7.3)		7,239	
<u>Total City**</u>							
Males	8,375 (4.4)	67,830 (36.0)	46,230 (24.5)	66,210 (35.1)		188,645	
Females	<u>10,805 (5.1)</u>	<u>78,105 (36.9)</u>	<u>58,735 (27.8)</u>	<u>63,790 (30.2)</u>		<u>211,435</u>	
Total	19,180 (4.8)	145,935 (36.5)	104,965 (26.2)	130,000 (32.5)		400,080	

* Includes post secondary, university and non-university education.

** Source: 1976 Census, Cat. No. 95-831, p. 3.

Table 24

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX AND NATIVE GROUP
WINNIPEG, 1980

Employment Group	SUBGROUP					
	Status		Métis/Non-Status		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Managerial, Administrative	0 (-)	0 (-)	5 (0.5)	8 (0.8)	5 (0.3)	8 (0.6)
2. Occupations in Natural or Biological Sciences	3 (0.7)	23 (5.0)	3 (0.3)	156 (16.3)	6 (0.4)	179 (12.6)
3. Occupations in Social Sciences	15 (3.7)	12 (2.6)	44 (4.0)	55 (5.8)	59 (3.9)	67 (4.7)
4. Occupations in Arts, Sports or other fields of entertainment	0 (-)	6 (1.3)	51 (4.6)	6 (0.6)	51 (3.4)	12 (0.8)
5. Sales, Services and Clerical Occupations	79 (19.4)	270 (58.3)	149 (13.4)	439 (46.0)	228 (15.0)	709 (50.0)
6. Occupations in Primary Economic Activities	26 (6.4)	5 (1.1)	42 (3.8)	7 (0.7)	68 (4.5)	12 (0.8)
7. Occupations in Manufacturing and Processing	124 (30.4)	123 (26.6)	283 (25.5)	242 (25.3)	407 (26.8)	365 (25.7)
8. Construction Occupations	123 (30.1)	0 (-)	417 (37.6)	0 (-)	540 (35.6)	0 (-)
9. Transportation, Communications, and Materials Handling Occupations	38 (9.3)	24 (5.2)	114 (10.3)	42 (4.4)	152 (10.0)	66 (4.7)
TOTAL CLASSIFIED (1-9)	408 (100.0) (45.4)	463 (100.1) (29.7)	1,108 (100.0) (55.5)	955 (99.9) (34.6)	1,516 (99.9) (52.4)	1,418 (99.9) (32.8)
10. Not Classifiable	335 (37.3)	388 (24.9)	720 (36.1)	808 (29.2)	1,055 (36.5)	1,196 (27.7)
11. Never Employed	155 (17.3)	709 (45.4)	167 (8.4)	1,001 (36.2)	322 (11.1)	1,710 (39.5)
TOTAL (1-11)	898 (100.0)	1,560 (100.0)	1,995 (100.0)	2,764 (100.0)	2,893 (100.0)	4,324 (100.0)

Additional analysis of native occupations clearly indicates that the native labour force is for the most part employed among the city's lowest skill/lowest wage occupations. Average scores on the Blishen-McRoberts occupational rank index,⁹ for example, range between 351 and 407 and do not differ significantly by sex or native sub-group (Table 25). Moreover, Table 26 which documents the distribution of native occupations over quintiles of the occupational rank scale reveals that more than one half of the native labour force is employed in occupations which comprise the lowest skill/lowest wage quintile of the scale.

One of the more important questions concerning urban native employment patterns relates to the issue of occupational mobility. Although our investigation of this issue remains in the preliminary stage, results to date strongly suggest that on average, upward occupational mobility is either non-existent or very slow among both native sub-groups. Estimates of the average annual change in the Blishen-McRoberts socio-economic index of occupations are presented for select sub-groups of the city's native population in Table 27. The table indicates that general upward movements in the index occurs only among the Métis/Non-Status Indian sub-groups: occupational mobility among Status Indians, especially males, appears to be generally downward. Standard errors associated with all of the sub-group means are very large (about twice the size of the mean) and formal statistical tests reveal that none of the means appearing in the table are significantly

9. The rank index ranges from 1 to 500, highest to lowest. Discussion of the Blishen-McRoberts construct is provided in Appendix C.

Table 25

AVERAGE RANK OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEX (S.E.I.)
 BY AGE, SEX AND NATIVE SUBGROUP
 WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Average Rank of Socio-Economic Index</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>		
Males (15-24 years)	381	(102.0)*
Males (25+ years)	393	(81.5)
Total Males	390	(86.9)

Females (15-24 years)	407	(90.1)
Females (25+ years)	383	(114.8)
Total Females	389	(109.1)

<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>		
Males (15-24 years)	377	(89.8)
Males (25+ years)	351	(107.1)
Total Males	357	(104.0)

Females (15-24 years)	375	(100.0)
Females (25+ years)	362	(124.0)
Total Females	366	(117.0)

* Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

Table 26
 DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL
 RANK, BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,
 WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Quintile of Occupational Rank Scale (%)					
	<u>1</u> <u>1-99</u>	<u>2</u> <u>100-199</u>	<u>3</u> <u>200-299</u>	<u>4</u> <u>300-399</u>	<u>5</u> <u>400-500</u>	
<u>Status</u>						
Males	0.8	5.1	6.4	33.0	54.7	(100.0)
Females	0.8	10.5	11.7	9.9	67.1	(100.0)
Total	0.8	7.9	9.1	21.3	60.9	(100.0)
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	2.5	5.7	22.2	18.5	51.1	(100.0)
Females	5.2	5.3	14.0	21.5	54.0	(100.0)
Total	3.7	5.5	18.6	19.8	52.4	(100.0)
TOTAL NATIVE	2.8	6.2	15.7	20.3	55.0	(100.0)

Table 27

AVERAGE CHANGE PER ANNUM IN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
BY SEX, NATIVE GROUP AND TIME IN LABOUR
FORCE, WINNIPEG 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Average		
	Change Per Annum In Blishen-McRoberts S.E.S.		
	Time in Labour Force (Years)		
	<u><5</u>	<u>≥5</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>			
Males	-1.32	-3.29	-1.99
Females	-2.17	+0.14	-0.99
Total	-1.68	-1.22	-1.48
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>			
Males	-0.24	+1.22	+0.79
Females	+1.48	+0.11	+0.66
Total	+0.68	+0.77	+0.74
<u>Total Native</u>			
Males	-0.65	+0.72	+0.22
Females	+0.46	+0.12	+0.26
Males	-0.10	+0.45	+0.24

different from zero.¹⁰ The analysis, therefore, cannot confirm the existence of significant upward occupational mobility for any general sub-group of the city's native population.¹¹

5. INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME.

The enormous disparity between the native and general city populations with respect to labour force activity and unemployment suggest that equally sizable disparities exist with regard to income. Table 28 documents average earned, transfer, total and per capita incomes for major household types among the two native sub-groups. Indicators comparing native household incomes to household incomes among the general population are presented in Table 29 .

Within the native population incomes and per capita incomes are highly variable over household types and between native sub-groups. These differentials appear to be largely attributable to variations in earned as opposed to transfer income. In general, incomes among Métis/Non-Status Indian households are approximately 20 percent higher than those of similar Status Indian households. These differentials, which are most pronounced among mature and older two parent families reflect differences between native sub-groups (particularly males) in terms of labour force activity and employment stability identified in the previous section.

10. The hypotheses tests were performed at the 95 confidence level.

11. Clearly the large size of the standard errors imply that many native individuals have experienced substantial upward mobility in the urban labour market. Our analysis suggests however, that upward movement is not characteristic of a large segment of the native population.

Table 28

INCOMES AND SOURCE OF INCOMES, NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND NATIVE GROUP
WINNIPEG, 1980

Numeric Code	Description	Status Indians Average Household Income (\$/annum)				Métis/Non-Status Indians Average Household Income (\$/annum)			
		Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita	Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	1,650	3,076	4,726	3,645	3,503	2,592	6,455	5,140
(5-7)	All Childless Couples	6,615	2,538	9,153	4,401	6,557	2,951	9,508	4,622
<u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	6,160	3,335	9,495	2,652	7,302	2,491	9,793	2,797
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	7,057	3,125	10,182	2,086	9,292	2,845	12,137	2,797
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>6,450</u>	<u>5,111</u>	<u>11,561</u>	<u>2,023</u>	<u>13,242</u>	<u>3,808</u>	<u>17,050</u>	<u>3,560</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	6,604	3,454	10,058	2,317	9,850	3,008	12,858	2,913
<u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	161	5,468	5,629	2,244	1,049	4,709	5,758	2,355
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	1,157	5,794	6,951	1,998	1,965	6,120	8,085	2,983
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>736</u>	<u>7,671</u>	<u>8,407</u>	<u>1,976</u>	<u>1,979</u>	<u>6,813</u>	<u>8,792</u>	<u>2,032</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	866	6,285	7,151	2,033	1,810	6,087	7,897	2,581
(1-25)	All Households	<u>3,578</u>	<u>4,665</u>	<u>8,243</u>	<u>2,448</u>	<u>5,600</u>	<u>4,275</u>	<u>9,875</u>	<u>3,167</u>

Table 29

DIFFERENCES IN EARNED, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME, NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS
BY TYPE, WINNIPEG, 1980

Numeric Code	Description	Earned as a Proportion to Total Household Income		Ratio of Native to Total City Households Per Capita Income	
		Native	Total City	Incomes	Income
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	48.5	84.6	.53	.58
(5-7)	All Childless Couples	69.8	78.3	.57	.55
<u>Two Parent Families</u>					
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	69.3	92.4	.47	.44
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	77.4	92.2	.58	.43
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>74.0</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>.58</u>	<u>.46</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	74.8	92.4	.52	.42
<u>Single Parent Families</u>					
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	12.3	45.5	.85	.78
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	21.5	60.2	.80	.70
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>17.4</u>	<u>75.8</u>	<u>.51</u>	<u>.51</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	18.9	64.7	.70	.67
(1-25)	All Households	<u>53.8</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>.51</u>	<u>.37</u>

Substantial income disparity between the native and general city population exists over all household categories (Table 29). On average, household income among the native population is about one half that of households in the general population (column 3 of Table 29). The effects of much higher levels of unemployment among the native population are also apparent in the table. Only in the case of two parent families and childless couples does the proportion of total income derived from employment approach that of similar households in the general population. Disparity in average and per capita incomes, however, tends to be largest among these same household groups indicating (not surprisingly) that substantial wage and salary differentials exist between the native and general populations.

Disparity in terms of income adequacy is generally more pronounced than differentials in average household income due to the larger size of native households. Per capita income of the native population is less than 40 percent of that received by the general population.

Tables 30 and 31 provide a more detailed examination of the nature and extent of transfer payment dependency among the Status Indian and Métis/Non-Status Indian populations, respectively. Among both native sub-groups the majority of households are receiving some form of transfer payment, most commonly social assistance. Although common to all household categories reliance upon transfer payments is, as expected, especially pronounced among single parent families.

Although unemployment insurance benefits constitute a significant source of income to both population sub-groups; the actual number of beneficiaries is much smaller than the currently unemployed populations (about 37 percent of unemployed

Table 30

SOURCES OF TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, WINNIPEG, 1980

Numeric Code	Description	Number	Percent Receiving Transfer	Source of Transfer (percent)					Percent Multi-Source
				Social Assistance	U.I.C.	Pension	Ed/Training Allowance	Other	
(1-4)	All Non-Families	90	83.3	80.0	9.3	22.7	5.3	*	16.0
(5-7)	All Childless Couples	96	52.1	42.1	34.0	30.0	12.0	*	15.3
<u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	197	56.3	52.3	35.1	*	22.5	*	9.0
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	216	63.0	61.8	47.8	14.7	16.9	5.9	46.3
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>57</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>70.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>5.0</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	470	61.1	59.2	38.7	9.4	16.7	2.8	26.5
<u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	95	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	*	0.0
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	302	92.4	91.4	2.9	4.3	12.9	*	8.2
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>170</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>90.7</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4.3</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	567	94.5	92.7	2.2	4.3	7.8	*	7.3
(1-25)	All Households	<u>1,223</u>	<u>77.5</u>	<u>78.9</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>14.3</u>

Table 31

SOURCES OF TRANSFER INCOME TO MÉTIS/NON-STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS,
WINNIPEG, 1980

Numeric Code	Description	Number	Percent Receiving Transfer	Source of Transfer (percent)					Percent Multi-Source
				Social Assistance	U.I.C.	Pension	Ed/Training Allowance	Other	
(1-4)	All Non-Families	155	69.0	52.3	26.2	22.4	2.8	*	2.7
(5-7)	All Childless Couples	268	62.3	34.7	49.7	22.2	*	*	7.2
<u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	161	59.6	51.0	44.8	6.3	8.3	*	10.4
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	430	48.4	33.2	31.7	19.7	19.7	1.9	7.8
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>195</u>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>23.4</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	786	52.3	40.1	34.1	19.5	17.0	9.1	11.7
<u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	149	92.6	100.0	*	*	2.9	*	2.1
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	441	90.5	90.2	3.8	6.5	1.8	2.0	4.3
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>265</u>	<u>96.6</u>	<u>90.2</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>5.5</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	855	92.7	91.9	3.9	4.5	1.4	2.5	4.3
(1-25)	All Households	<u>2,064</u>	<u>71.6</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>

Status Indians and 44 percent of unemployed MNSI). This finding is not surprising in light of earlier results regarding the instability and periodic nature of native employment. Either a substantial portion of the native labour force is not employed for sufficiently long periods of time to qualify for benefits under the existing program or periods of unemployment tend to exceed benefit payment periods.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study has attempted to fill some of the gaps in our understanding of the migration of native peoples to Winnipeg and the employment patterns of the city's native population. Although largely exploratory and descriptive in nature the analyses have produced several findings which should have a bearing on the development of policies and programs related to the current and future role of the native population in the urban labour market. Principal findings of the study are listed below:

- a) the present native population of the survey area (map 1) is estimated to be approximately 13,100 comprising about 5,000 Status Indians and 8,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.
- b) assuming that the survey area is representative of the total city, the total native population of Winnipeg is estimated to be 23,000 including about 7,900 Status Indians and 15,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.
- c) Recent migration to the city appears to be somewhat smaller than that expected on the basis of previous work suggesting the possibility that migration to the city has slowed. Present levels of migration, however, remain substantial and should contribute to continued rapid growth in the city's native population.
- d) Economic issues (particularly the desire for better employment opportunities) tend to dominate reasons stated for migration to the city although family ties in the city or problems on the reserve or in home communities were identified as more important reasons underlying the migration of females.

- e) several aspects of the migration patterns of Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians are quite similar including such elements as age, sex and household composition, reasons for moving, and return migration. (These similarities suggest that the circumstances leading to migration may be quite similar among both sub-groups of the native population).
- f) the present urban native population is characterized by a very young population structure; families especially single parent families, represent the dominant household types among recent migrants as well as the total native population.
- g) very rapid growth in the native labour force is expected to occur during the decade. Nearly one quarter of the increase in the labour force age group (i.e. 15 + years) to 1985 is expected to be of native ancestry.
- h) demographic events, in particular the aging of the native population are likely to result in a reduction in the economic burden confronting the native labour force during the decade. The burden facing the native labour force, however, will continue to exceed that of the general city labour force by a substantial amount.
- i) both sub-groups of the native population experience a great degree of difficulty in the urban labour market. In general, problems appear to be most acute among young Status Indian males, and females from both sub-groups.
- j) the unemployment rate of the native population currently exceeds 30 percent of the labour force, more than 5 times that of the general city population. Levels of disparity between the native and general population are greater among Status Indians and among older age groups.
- k) with the exception of Métis/Non-Status males the majority of native employment is irregular or periodic in nature. Moreover, average lengths of time between employment tend to be quite long (in excess of 7 months).
- l) quite substantial differences between the native and general population also exist with respect to labour force participation. Participation among males (females) is approximately 25 (40) percent lower among the native, as opposed to general population.

- m) Native employment is heavily concentrated in a few sectors of the urban economy. Among males, employment is focussed in construction, manufacturing and processing, and service occupations. Service and manufacturing and processing occupations are most common among native females (see Table A-10).
- n) The native labour force is for the most part employed in the city's lowest skill/lowest wage occupations. In addition, occupational mobility among both native sub-groups appears to be largely non-existent or very slow (see Table A-11 and A-12).
- o) Substantial income disparity between the native and general population exists over all household categories. On average, native household income is approximately one half that of the general city population (see Tables A-13 and A-14).
- p) Among both native sub-groups the majority of households are dependent on some form of transfer payment, most commonly social assistance. Although common to all household groups reliance upon transfer payments is, as expected, especially pronounced among single parent families (see Tables A-15 and A-16).

In general, the employment and income disparities identified in this report are sufficiently large to warrant the consideration of special policies and programs to address the needs and problems of the urban native population. The need for special attention appears particularly great at the point of program design in that the native population is characterized by radically different demographic composition, education and skill levels, and employment experiences. These characteristics of the population translate directly into different types of needs and different capacities to function within traditional employment environments. Of particular concern in this regard are native single parents, a group which accounts for nearly one half of all native household heads.

The study has also identified clearly the positive effects of education on labour force performance among the urban native population. This finding clearly suggests the need to consider the creation of new (and the expansion of existing) programs designed to improve education and skills among the native population. In all likelihood, however, the benefits of strategies promoting improved formal education relate to the long run. Given current levels of employment disparity between the native and general population, there exists a great and immediate need for the development and improvement of remedial programs which address the high levels of native unemployment, employment instability, and transfer payment dependency. In light of the dominance of single parents among the population substantial social support mechanisms (e.g. day care) will undoubtedly be required.

The movement of native single parents into the urban labour force (if desirable) presents a serious dilemma. Due to the large size of most native single parent families payments under the current social assistance plan exceed employment earnings at the minimum wage level. For employment to be a viable economic alternative for native single parents wages earned will have to be substantially larger than currently legislated minimums. This dilemma could be overcome by removing the employment earning disincentives which currently exist in social assistance legislation.

The study's findings also appear to have implications for the establishment of priorities concerning target groups. Unemployment, for example, was found to be most severe among

young adults, especially females and Status Indian males. Existing and future employment programs could easily be tailored to reach those segments of the population more effectively.

At a more general level, the study's results lead to the conclusion that the native labour force is by and large locked into low skill/low entry level/low wage occupations (i.e. the secondary labour market). If improvement to the aggregate economic well-being of the population is to be achieved, labour market policy and programs must be designed to break this pattern. Some very aggressive forms of affirmative action programming may be required.

Presently the majority of employment and social support programs available to native migrants have been designed to address the needs of general (non-native) society. Although no systematic research appears to exist which compares directly the needs or adjustment experiences of natives as opposed to non-native migrants to the city, research undertaken in this study suggests very strongly that past and current programming efforts are not leading to the successful adjustment of native peoples to urban life. Clearly the issue of special, comprehensive programming designed solely to meet the needs of native migrants should be given careful consideration.

In closing, it should be emphasized that the study by itself does not provide a sufficiently rich base of knowledge for the formulation of appropriate policies and programs to deal with the problems confronting the native labour force. The major objective was to clarify somewhat the characteristics of the population and to identify the nature, magnitude, and parameters of the population's difficulties in the urban labour market. It is hoped that the information contained in the paper will at least serve to focus discussion and to provide some direction for subsequent, more detailed research which can be translated into more direct forms of action.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A
Data Bases Employed
in the Study

I.U.S. Native Housing Data Base

1.1 Individual Sub-File

<u>INFORMATION BIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>
1	census tract I.D.	I3
2	age	I2
3	sex	I1
4	education level	I2
5	current employment status	I1
6	indian group	I1
7	weeks worked last year	I2
8	length of time in city	I3
9	present job S.E.S.	I4
10	present job rank of S.E.S.	I3
11	present job occupation I.D. #	I4
12	present job length of employment	I3
13	present job hours per week	I2
14	time unemployed between current and previous job	I3
15	previous job S.E.S.	I4
16	previous job rank of S.E.S.	I3
17	previous job occupation I.D. #	I4
18	previous job length of employment	I3
19	previous job hours per week	I2
20	time unemployed between previous and 2nd previous job	I3
21	2nd previous job S.E.S.	I4
22	2nd previous job rank of S.E.S.	I3
23	2nd previous job occupation I.D. #	I4
24	2nd previous job length of employment	I3
25	2nd previous job hours per week	I2
26	time unemployed between 2nd and 3rd previous jobs	I3
27	3rd previous job S.E.S.	I4
28	3rd previous job rank of S.E.S.	I3
29	3rd previous job occupation I.D. #	I4
30	3rd previous job length of employment	I3
31	3rd previous job hours per week	I2
32	1st job in city S.E.S.	I4
33	1st job in city rank of S.E.S.	I3
34	1st job in city occupation I.D. #	I4
35	1st job in city length of employment	I3
36	1st job in city hours per week	I2
37	buffer	<u>I10</u>
	TOTAL length	I114

I.U.S. Native Housing Data Base

1.2 Household Sub-File

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATA FORMAT</u>
1	Sampling Area	I2
2	Sex of Household Head (H.H.)	I1
3	Age of Household Head (H.H.)	I2
4	Education Level of H.H.	I2
5	Employment Status of H.H.	I1
6	Native Group of H.H.	I1
7	Household Type	I2
8	Household Size	I2
9	# of Children aged < 5 years	I1
10	# of Children aged 5-16 years	I1
11	# of Children aged ≥ 17 years	I1
12	# of Household members employed	I1
13	Total Household Income	I5
14	Transfer Income	I5
15	Recipient of Social Assistance	I1
16	U.I. recipient	I1
17	Pension recipient	I1
18	Ed/Training Allowance recipient	I1
19	Other transfer recipient	I1
20	Months since moving to city	I3
21	# of times a resident of Winnipeg	I1
	Reasons for Moving to Winnipeg:	
22	Employment	I1
23	Education	I1
24	Medical	I1
25	Housing	I1
26	Family in city	I1
27	Problems on reserve	I1
28	Other	I1
29	Community of Origin (or reserve)	I1
30	Migration Intentions	I1
31	# of Household members in labour force	I1
32	# of Major housing unit defects	I1
33	C.M.H.C. housing condition code	I1
34	Structure type	I1
35	# of rooms	I2
36	# of rooms used as bedrooms	I2
37	Tenure	I1
38	Value of owner occupied units	I6
39	Annual shelter cost	I4
40	Buffer	I11
	TOTAL Length	I75

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Housing Units, 1977

DATA DICTIONARY

1. Household
 1.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of household
 1.1.1 Member Information
 1.1.1.1 Member Information - Head of Household

<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>	<u>INTERVIEW SCHED. QUESTION NUMBER</u>
Age of household head	VAR 007	A.2
Marital status of household head	VAR 016	A.3
*Ethnicity of household head	VAR 034	A.5
*Mother tongue of household head	VAR 035	A.6
Automobile ownership - head of household	VAR 167	C.1
Current work status - head of household	VAR 168	C.2
Distance travelled to work (<,= or >1 mile) - head of household	VAR 169	C.3
Distance travelled to work (no. of miles > 1) - head of household	VAR 170	C.3
Total employment income - head of household	VAR 203	D.2
Social assistance status - head of household	VAR 212	D.2
*Total transfer and other income - head of household	VAR 214	D.2
Sex of household head	VAR 312	created
*Total income (1977) - head of household	VAR 321	created

1.1.1.2 Member Information - Other than Head of Household

Age of spouse	VAR 008	A.2
Ages of members 3-9	VAR 009-015	A.2
Marital status of members 3-9	VAR 018-024	A.3
*Members 3-9 relationship to head	VAR 027-033	A.4
*Spouses total income	VAR 354	created
*Total income for members 3-9	SUMINC 3-9	created

1.1.2 Household Information

*Household type by Household Size	VAR 306	created
*Household type (family/non-family)	VAR 307	created
*Family type	VAR 308	created
Number of members in household	VAR 309	created
Number of members under 18	VAR 310	created
Number of members over 18	VAR 311	created
Number of members with income	VAR 313	created
Number of children under 5 in household	KIDAGE < 5	created
Number of children 5-16 years in household	VAR 346	created
Total household employment income	VAR 314	created
Total household other income	VAR 315	created
Total household income	VAR 316	created
*Household size index	VAR 317	created
*Household size adjusted total household income	VAR 318	created
*MHRC adjusted total household income	VAR 326	created
Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (renters)	VAR 330	created
Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (owners)	VAR 331	created
Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (all)	VAR 332	created
Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (renters)	VAR 333	created
Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (owners)	VAR 334	created
Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (all)	VAR 335	created
Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (renters)	VAR 336	created
Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (owners)	VAR 337	created
Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (all)	VAR 338	created

Location of last residence by census tract	VAR 176	C.7
Location of last residence by enumeration area	VAR 177	C.7
Distance moved to current residence	VAR 178	C.7
Location of 2nd last residence by CT	VAR 180	C.7
Location of 2nd last residence by EA	VAR 181	C.7
Distance moved to last residence	VAR 182	C.7
Number of moves since January,1975	VAR 186	C.8
Number of units considered before selecting current residence	VAR 191	C.11
Means of locating current residence	VAR 192	C.12
Number of years at current residence	VAR 355	created
Number of years at last residence	VAR 356	created
Number of years at 2nd last residence	VAR 357	created
Number of years at 3rd last residence	VAR 358	created
Number of years at 4th last residence	VAR 359	created
*Adjusted current stay	VAR 360	created
Number of moves since 1973	VAR 361	created
Average years of stay (past 1973)	VAR 362	created
Last to current residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 363	created
2nd last to current residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 364	created
2nd last to last residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 365	created
*Current residence by neighbourhood type	NEIGHBRD	created
Current residence by ward	VAR 370	created
Last residence by neighbourhood type	VAR 371	created
Last residence by ward	VAR 372	created
2nd last residence by neighbourhood type	VAR 373	created
2nd last residence by ward	VAR 374	created
*Last to current residence move in relation to inner city, suburb, city or non city locations	VAR 388	created

Percentage of gross income spent on rent	VAR 339	created
Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on rent	VAR 340	created
Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on rent	VAR 341	created
*Income shortfall for 25% Shelter Cost Ratio - (renters)	VAR 375	created
Income shortfall for 25% Shelter Cost Ratio - (owners)	VAR 376	created
Income shortfall for 25% Shelter Cost Ratio - (all)	VAR 377	created
Income shortfall for 30% SCR (renters)	VAR 378	created
Income shortfall for 30% SCR (owners)	VAR 379	created
Income shortfall for 30% SCR (all)	VAR 380	created
Income shortfall for 35% SCR (renters)	VAR 381	created
Income shortfall for 35% SCR (owners)	VAR 382	created
Income shortfall for 35% SCR (all)	VAR 383	created
Gross shelter cost ratio per habitable room	VAR 332A	created
Household-size adjusted shelter cost ratio per room	VAR 335A	created
MHRC - adjusted shelter cost ratio per room	VAR 338A	created

1.2 Migration Characteristics

Current residence by census tract	VAR 002	A.1
Current residence by enumeration area	VAR 003	A.1
*Numeric listing of current residence by survey sample areas (corresponding to CT/EA location)	SMPLESTE	created
Move since January 1975	VAR 173	C.6
Years of stay where no move since January 1975	VAR 174	C.6

Location of last residence by census tract	VAR 176	C.7
Location of last residence by enumeration area	VAR 177	C.7
Distance moved to current residence	VAR 178	C.7
Location of 2nd last residence by CT	VAR 180	C.7
Location of 2nd last residence by EA	VAR 181	C.7
Distance moved to last residence	VAR 182	C.7
Number of moves since January,1975	VAR 186	C.8
Number of units considered before selecting current residence	VAR 191	C.11
Means of locating current residence	VAR 192	C.12
Number of years at current residence	VAR 355	created
Number of years at last residence	VAR 356	created
Number of years at 2nd last residence	VAR 357	created
Number of years at 3rd last residence	VAR 358	created
Number of years at 4th last residence	VAR 359	created
*Adjusted current stay	VAR 360	created
Number of moves since 1973	VAR 361	created
Average years of stay (past 1973)	VAR 362	created
Last to current residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 363	created
2nd last to current residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 364	created
2nd last to last residence move in relation to census tracts	VAR 365	created
*Current residence by neighbourhood type	NEIGHBRD	created
Current residence by ward	VAR 370	created
Last residence by neighbourhood type	VAR 371	created
Last residence by ward	VAR 372	created
2nd last residence by neighbourhood type	VAR 373	created
2nd last residence by ward	VAR 374	created
*Last to current residence move in relation to inner city, suburb, city or non city locations	VAR 388	created

2nd last to current residence move in relation to inner- city, suburb, city or non- city locations	VAR 389	created
2nd last to last residence move in relation to inner-city, suburb, city or non-city locations	VAR 390	created

1.3 Attitudes and Perceptions

1.3.1 Neighbourhood and Dwelling Safety

Occurrence of theft from dwelling	VAR 070	B.18
Occurrence of assault or robber to member of household within neighbourhood area	VAR 071	B.18
Reporting of above occurrences	VAR 072	B.19
General perception of safety or danger in the neighbourhood	VAR 073	B.20
Degree of danger perceived	VAR 074	B.20
Occurrence of fire in dwelling unit during residence	VAR 075	B.21
Reporting of fire to fire dept.	VAR 076	B.22

1.3.2 Condition of, and Satisfaction with Dwelling Units

Perceived condition of dwelling unit	VAR 155	B.46
Extent which dwelling meets needs	VAR 156	B.47
Expectation of those needs being satisfied within next few years	VAR 157	B.48
*Reasons why needs are not likely to be satisfied in this time frame	VAR 158-159	B.49
*Perceived condition and cost of dwelling unit	COSTREPR	created

1.3.3 Migration

Probability of moving in next 3 years	VAR 172	C.5
*Reasons for moving from last residence	VAR 187	C.9
	VAR 188	C.9
*Reasons for selecting current residence	VAR 189	C.10
	VAR 190	C.10

1.3.4 Cost/Value

Estimated fair market value for building owned by landlord - renters	VAR 085	B.29
Perceived fair market value for dwelling unit owned by land- lord - renters	VAR 300	created
Perceived fair rent for current dwelling unit - renters	VAR 305	created
Expected selling price for owned dwelling (building) - owners	VAR 086	B.30
Expected selling price for owned dwelling (unit) - owners	VAR 367	created
Estimated fair market rent for owned dwelling unit - owners	VAR 119	B.39
Fairness of price, paid or paying, for current dwelling	VAR 160	B.50
Reasonableness of cost of housing in Winnipeg	VAR 163	B.52
Estimated fair or reasonable rent for household in light of that household's present financial situation	VAR 164	B.53
Estimated fair or reasonable mortgage payments for the kind of housing required by household	VAR 165	B.54
*Perceived fair percentage of gross income for shelter	VAR 342	created
*Perceived fair percentage of household size adjusted income for shelter	VAR 343	created
*Perceived fair percentage of MHRC adjusted income for shelter	VAR 344	created

2. Dwelling Unit

2.1 Physical Characteristics of Dwelling Unit

Number of rooms in dwelling unit	VAR 038	B.2
Rooms used for business only	VAR 039	B.3
Number of rooms used for business purposes only	VAR 040	B.3
Number of rooms for personal use only	VAR 273	created
Number of bedrooms	VAR 041	B.4
Number of sq.ft. of living space	VAR 042	B.5
Number of sq.ft. per person	VAR 327	created

2.2 Physical Characteristics of the Building

Date of construction	VAR 037	B.1
*Structural type	VAR 259	F.2
*Construction type	VAR 260	F.3
Number of floors in multiple dwelling	VAR 261	F.4
Number of units in building	VAR 272	created
Age of building	BLDGAGE	created

2.3 Physical Conditions and Amenities of Dwelling Unit

Number of rooms without windows or skylights	VAR 056	B.14.1
Number of rooms without electrical outlets	VAR 057	B.14.2
Number of rooms without operating light fixtures	VAR 058	B.14.3
Presence of pests or vermine	VAR 063	B.17
Number of people per room	VAR 328	created
Number of people per bedroom	VAR 329	created
*Number of interior defects	VAR 366	created

2.4 Physical Conditions and Amenities of the Building

Household's use of kitchen facility (exclusive or shared)	VAR 043	B.6
Use of refrigerator	VAR 044	B.7
Use of stove	VAR 045	B.7
Use of sink with hot and cold water	VAR 046	B.7
Use of kitchen shelving and storage space	VAR 047	B.7
Use of electrical outlets in kitchen	VAR 048	B.7
Use of kitchen counter space	VAR 049	B.7
Household use of flush toilet (exclusive or shared)	VAR 050	B.8
Number of non-household members sharing toilet	VAR 051	B.9
Household use of bath or shower (exclusive or shared)	VAR 052	B.10
Number of non-household members sharing bath or shower	VAR 053	B.11
*Largest number of non-household members sharing both toilet and bath facilities	VAR 274	created
*Presence of central heating	VAR 054	B.12
Presence of off-street parking facility	VAR 055	B.13
Household use of washing machine	VAR 059	B.15
Household use of indoor clothes drying facility	VAR 060	B.15
Household use of outdoor space for clothes drying	VAR 061	B.15
Household use of telephone	VAR 062	B.15
*Number of above amenities not available to household	VAR 281	created
Presence of outside fire escape (for multiple dwelling only)	VAR 263	F.4
Presence of two separate stairwells to ground floor and outside doors (multiple dwelling only)	VAR 264	F.4
Presence of fire doors in hallways (multiple dwelling only)	VAR 265	F.4
Presence of fire alarms in hallways (multiple dwelling only)	VAR 266	F.4

Presence of smoke or heat detectors in stairwells (multiple dwelling only)	VAR 267	F.4
Presence of fire extinguishers in hallways (multiple dwelling only)	VAR 268	F.4
*Presence of alternative egress from building	VAR 280	created
*Number of major structural defects of building	VAR 284	created
*Number of minor interior defects of building	VAR 285	created
*Exterior condition of the building (CMHC rating)	VAR 286	created
*Number of fire prevention items missing	VAR 287	created
*State of repair of building - interior and exterior	FACTOR1	created
*Absence of amenities in building	FACTOR2	created

2.5 Neighbourhood Characteristics and Amenities

*Distance (Number of blocks) to regular bus service access point	VAR 064	B.17
Distance (same) to supermarket	VAR 065	B.17
Distance (same) to convenience store	VAR 066	B.17
Distance (same) to drug store	VAR 067	B.17
Distance (same) to school	VAR 068	B.17
Distance (same) to park	VAR 069	B.17
*Weighted household access to neighbourhood services	VAR 275	created
Land use of property opposite building	VAR 269	F.5
Land use of property to one side	VAR 270	F.5
Land use of property to other side	VAR 271	F.5
Conforming land use on one side	VAR 277	created
Conforming land use on other side	VAR 278	created
Conforming land use on opposite	VAR 279	created
*Neighbourhood type	NEIGHBRD	created

2.6 Economic Characteristics of Dwelling Unit

*Presence and nature of housing payment reduction for dwelling unit	VAR 077	B.23
Amount by which housing payment is reduced each month	VAR 078	B.23
Nature of tenure for dwelling unit	VAR 079	B.24

RENTERS

Amount of regular rent payment	VAR 080	B.25
Inclusion or exclusion of furnishing in rental agreement	VAR 081	B.25
Frequency of rent payment	VAR 082	B.26
Inclusion or exclusion in/from payment of the value of rooms used solely for business purposes	VAR 083	B.27
Value in rent for rooms used solely for business purposes	VAR 084	B.28
*Actual cash rent paid	VAR 289	created
*Total regular rent paid in 1977	VAR 290	created
*Actual total rent paid in 1977	VAR 291	created

OWNERS

Number of mortgages on dwelling	VAR 090	B.32
Regular mortgage payment - 1st mortgage	VAR 091	B.33
Regular mortgage payment - 2nd mortgage	VAR 092	B.33
Regular mortgage payment - 3rd mortgage	VAR 093	B.33
Frequency of mortgage payment - 1st mortgage	VAR 094	B.34
Frequency of mortgage payment - 2nd mortgage	VAR 095	B.34
Frequency of mortgage payment - 3rd mortgage	VAR 096	B.34

Charges included in mortgage payment (principle, interest, taxes) - 1st mortgage	VAR 097-100	B.35
Charges included in mortgage payment. (principle, interest, taxes) - 2nd mortgage	VAR 101-104	B.35
Charges included in mortgage payment (principle, interest, taxes) - 3rd mortgage	VAR 105-108	B.35
Number of dwelling units included in mortgage - 1st mortgage	VAR 109-110	B.36
Number of dwelling units included in mortgage - 2nd mortgage	VAR 111-112	B.36
Number of dwelling units included in mortgage - 3rd mortgage	VAR 113-114	B.36
Total mortgage payments on the dwelling unit for 1977	VAR 301	created
Total yearly taxes paid where this amount is not included in mortgage payment	VAR 115	B.37
Number of dwelling units to which above tax figure applies	VAR 117-118	B.38
Total taxes on dwelling unit,1977	VAR 302	created
Total water bill per unit, 1977	VAR 292	created
Total electricity bill per unit 1977	VAR 293	created
Total gas bill per unit, 1977	VAR 294	created
Total oil/coal bill per unit,1977	VAR 295	created
Total parking bill per unit,1977	VAR 296	created
Total other services bill per unit, 1977	VAR 297	created
Total utility bill per unit,1977	VAR 298	created
Total cost of repairs and maintenance for dwelling unit in 1977	VAR 304	created
*Total shelter cost for renters,1977	VAR 299	created
Total shelter cost for owners,1977	VAR 303	created
Total 1977 shelter cost for all respondents	VAR 368	created

APPENDIX B

Estimation and
Projection Procedures

Assumption 1 - General Fertility Rates*

Source: Estimated from birth data contained on I.U.S. Urban Native Data Base.

a) Status Indians

205 births/1980 females aged 15-44 years
= 103.5 births/1000 females 15-44 years

b) Métis/Non-Status Indians

235 births/4382 females 15-44 years
= 53.6 births/1000 females 15-44 years

c) Sex distribution of births assumed to be 50/50 male/female.

Assumption 2 - Mortality Rates

Source: A. Siggner (1979) regarding 1973-1976 averages for Canadian Indians

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Deaths/1000 Population</u>
4 weeks-1 year	14.0/1000
1-4 years	3.1/1000
5-19 years	1.9/1000
20-44 years	6.0/1000
45-64 years	15.7/1000
65+ years	57.0/1000

* Includes births to women migrating to the city during previous 12 month period.

Assumption 3 - Annual Net Migration Rates

Source: Estimated from duration of residence data available on the I.U.S. Urban Native Data Base.

$$\hat{NMR}_{jk1} = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \hat{X}_{ijk1} / 4 \text{ (years)}$$

where X_{ijk1} = population estimate of individuals duration of residence category i (in months since arriving in city), age group j, sex category k, and native subgroup 1.

Population Estimate

$$\hat{X}_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} * \frac{1}{y_j}$$

where $\hat{X}_{.j}$ = the estimate of the size of the population in the j^{th} category of variable X

X_{ij} = actual number of observations in sampling area i and in the j^{th} category of variable X

and y_i = proportion of the population in sampling area i contacted via the survey (i.e. the sampling level)

APPENDIX C

Occupational Categories
and the Blishen/McRoberts
Index

Construction of the Blishen/McRoberts Scale

The Blishen/McRoberts (B/M) socio-economic index of occupations is based upon the results of a regression analysis employing occupational prestige as the dependent variable and education level and income as independent variables.

The relationship may be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Status (Y)} = B_1 \text{ Income (X}_1\text{)} + B_2 \text{ Education (X}_2\text{)} + C$$

The scaled occupations are taken from those listed in the 1971 Canadian occupational manual (Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1974). The scale is a revision of the same type of analysis employed by Blishen's (1967) original index.

The data for the scale are taken from the 1971 Canadian census and "are based on those persons in the male labour force who worked in 1970 and for whom occupation refers to the job held in the week preceding the 1971 census enumeration or the job of longest duration since 1 January, 1970 if they were not employed that week" (Blishen and McRoberts, 1976: 71).

The income variable was defined as follows: "the income level ... is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and whose 1970 employment income was \$6500 or over" (p. 71). Income data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The education variable "is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and who had attended at least grade 12 if the province of schooling was Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, or outside Canada, or who had attended at least Grade 11 if their

schooling had been undertaken in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta" (p. 72). Again, data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The dependent variable, occupational prestige, was defined as the Pineo-Porter (1966) prestige score for occupations. Prestige scores for 102 occupations which corresponded to the 1971 census occupational classification were utilized. "The unstandardized regression weights resulting from the regression analysis were .2640 for income and .3619 for education. The intercept was 13.985" (p. 72). Occupations were ranked according to a 10-digit socio-economic index score produced in the regression analysis.

Table C-1 provides an alphabetical listing of CCDO occupations by socio-economic index and the rank of the index.

Table C-1

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF OCCUPATIONS BY SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX AND RANK ORDER,
CANADA, 1971

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
8373	abrading & polishing occs: clay, glass & stone, n.e.c.	30.3649	388
1171	accountants, auditors & financial officers	67.4100	37
3335	actors	49.4299	176
3314	ad. & illustrating artists	48.6593	185
4192	adjusters, claim	53.1130	140
1134	administrators, medicine & health	70.4313	20
1133	administrators, teaching & rel. fields	75.2846	1
5174	advertising salesmen	57.2838	105
2155	aeronautical engineers	66.9202	42
2131	agriculturists & rel. scientists	61.1907	78
9119	air transport operating occs. n.e.c.	41.2020	260
9113	air transport operating support occs.	59.1959	91
8515	aircraft fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.	41.7126	253
8582	aircraft mechanics & repairmen	51.5605	153
6169	apparel & furnishings, service occs. n.e.c.	26.7076	443
2165	architect. & engineering technologists & technicians	62.5002	66
2141	architects	71.9520	13
2159	architects & engineers n.e.c.	68.9527	26
3373	athletes	49.2975	177
3375	attendants, sport & recreation	29.9834	394
6147	babysitters	24.5828	466
8213	baking, confectionery making & rel. occs.	28.4424	420
6143	barbers, hairdressers & rel. occs.	25.0670	460
6123	bartenders	26.4920	449
8227	beverage process. occs.	40.7490	268
2133	biologists & rel. scientists	65.7778	50
7715	blasting occs.	33.3923	349
8337	boilermakers, platers & structural metal workers	41.0745	264
8571	bonding & cementing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	33.7494	347
9517	bookbinders & rel. occs.	38.8055	291
4131	bookkeepers & acct'ing clerks	50.7098	160
4139	bookkeeping, account-recording & rel. occs. n.e.c.	50.9450	159
8782	brick & stone masons & tile setters	29.4705	405
9171	bus drivers	32.2318	368
8585	bus. & commerc. machine mechanics & repairmen	50.1433	166
8525	bus. & commerc. machines fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.	50.2132	165
5177	business services salesmen	60.8690	81
5191	buyers, wholesale & retail trade	55.4303	124
8541	cabinet & wood furniture makers	27.0457	436
7311	captains & oth. officers, fishing vessels	29.7920	398
8781	carpenters & rel. occs.	28.0382	422
8251	cellulose pulp preparing occs.	44.2194	233
6133	chambermaids & housemen	27.1178	435
6121	chefs & cooks	26.8068	441
8179	chem. petrol, rubb. plast. & rel. mater. process. occs. n.e.c.	45.6396	214
2142	chemical engineers	70.8910	18
2111	chemists	66.4193	45
2143	civil engineers	69.2593	23
8379	clay, glass & stone & rel. mat. machin. occs. n.e.c.	32.1559	370
8159	clay, glass & stone process, forming & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.1517	371
3370	coaches, trainers, instructors & mgrs: sport & rec.	46.8675	203
8173	coating & calendering occs: chem. & rel. mat.	33.0795	353
4191	collectors	49.7978	171
5133	commercial travellers	57.4109	104
6116	commissioned officers, armed forces	68.1072	34
2791	commun. college & vocational school teachers	66.1264	48
8783	concrete finishing & rel. occs.	29.0537	408
9133	conductors & brakemen, railway	47.8677	194
8733	construction electric. & repairmen	46.8823	202
8171	crushing & grinding occs: chem. & rel. materials	31.4274	378
8111	crushing & grinding occs: mineral ores	37.9576	305
8575	cutting & finishing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	31.8769	374
8371	cutting & shaping occs: clay, glass & stone	28.6463	418
3333	dancers & choreographers	38.2202	302
9155	deck crew, ship	28.9568	411
9151	deck officers	44.8931	222
3157	dental hygienists, assist. & technic.	48.2832	189
3113	dentists	74.6984	3
3152	dieticians & nutritionists	64.4183	59
3154	dispensing opticians	49.7960	172
8165	distil., sublim. & carboniz. occs. chemicals & rel. materials	57.4990	103
2163	draughtsmen	62.0921	69
5193	driver-salesmen	32.8339	357
4143	e.d.p. equip. operators	55.8252	119
2311	economists	69.6355	22
2391	educational & vocational counsellors	71.9267	14
8739	el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erect. i. & r. occs. n.e.c.	48.2167	190
8533	elec. & rel. equip.-i. & r. occs. n.e.c.	43.7960	238
2144	electrical engineers	70.7401	19
8531	electrical equip. fabricat. & assembl. occs.	35.4749	326
8731	electrical power lineman & rel. occs.	48.5124	186
9559	electron. & rel. commun. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	54.0143	135
8535	electronic & rel. equip. install. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	59.7432	87
8534	electronic equip. fabricat. & assembl. occs.	38.5749	294
2731	elem. & kindergarten teachers	65.8531	49
2739	element. & sec. school teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	55.5801	120

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
6193	elevator operating occs.	23.0774	479
9157	engine & boiler room crew, ship	29.8589	396
8511	engine & rel. equip. fabricat. & assemb. occs. n.e.c.	34.5173	339
9153	engineering officers, ship	41.8162	251
8391	engravers, etchers & rel. occs.	38.7543	292
8711	excavating, grading & rel. occs.	29.8278	397
8719	excavating, grading, pavings & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.7188	359
8579	fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod. n.e.c.	31.3242	380
8549	fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: wood products, n.e.c.	24.8377	463
8539	fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs: electric, electron. & rel. equip.	34.8363	334
8569	fabricat. assemb. repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod. n.e.c.	23.2252	477
7197	farm machinery operators & custom operators	26.2011	451
7131	farm management occs.	27.9879	425
7182	farm workers	24.2541	472
7112	farmers	23.0227	480
8393	filig, grinding, buffing, clean. & polish. occs. n.e.c.	32.9927	355
8163	filtering, straining & separating occs: chem. & rel. mater.	42.3316	248
1135	financial management occs.	68.2250	33
2792	fine arts school teachers	55.4545	123
6111	fire fighting occs.	50.9583	157
8217	fish canning, curing & packing occs.	18.2394	499
7313	fishermen: net, trap & line	18.6296	498
7319	fishing, hunting, trapping & rel. occs. n.e.c.	22.7447	482
8211	flour & grain milling occs.	28.9914	410
6129	food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs. n.e.c.	27.5225	428
8229	food, bev. & rel. process. occs. n.e.c.	32.2390	367
9110	foremen: air transport op. occs.	61.7911	72
8160	foremen: chems. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc. occs.	57.0673	108
8370	foremen: clay glass & stone & rel. mater. machining occs.	44.4470	228
8150	foremen: clay glass & stone process. forming & rel. occs.	47.0419	200
8730	foremen: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erec. i. & r. occs.	56.0063	117
9550	foremen: electr. & rel. commun. equip. op. occs. n.e.c.	65.5887	52
8710	foremen: excavating, grading, paving & rel. occs.	38.9193	290
8510	foremen: fabricat. & assemb. occs. metal products, n.e.c.	54.2590	132
8550	foremen: fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod.	42.7460	245
8530	foremen: fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs. el. electron. rel. equip.	55.8867	118
8540	foremen: fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: wood products	41.6081	254
8210	foremen: food, bev. & rel. process. occs.	45.9770	211
7510	foremen: forestry & logging occs.	38.0623	304
9310	foremen: materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.	43.8969	236
8580	foremen: mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical	45.0002	221
8310	foremen: metal machining occs.	52.1729	151
8130	foremen: metal process. & rel. occs.	51.4055	154
8330	foremen: metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining	47.4094	197
8110	foremen: mineral ore treating occs.	53.8963	136
7710	foremen: mining & quarrying incl. oil & gasfield occs.	49.9946	168
9170	foremen: motor transp. operating occs.	40.9698	267
8780	foremen: oth. construction trades occs.	42.4216	247
9590	foremen: oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	59.1308	92
8390	foremen: oth. machining & rel. occs. n.e.c.	46.6586	204
8290	foremen: oth. process. occs.	46.5696	206
9190	foremen: oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs.	54.5601	130
7180	foremen: other farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs.	35.8990	321
9510	foremen: printing & rel. occs.	52.9503	142
8590	foremen: product fabric. assem. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	47.9736	192
8250	foremen: pulp & papermaking & rel. occs.	52.4163	145
9130	foremen: railway transport operating occs.	50.4002	163
9530	foremen: stationary engine & util. equip. operat. & rel. occs.	53.4982	138
8260	foremen: textile process. occs.	44.7037	226
8350	foremen: wood machining occs.	40.2551	276
8230	foremen: wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking	40.2219	277
8570	foremen: fabric. assem. repair. occs. rubb. plas. & oth. rel. prod.	49.0253	182
7519	forestry & logging occs. n.e.c.	19.3280	496
7511	forestry conserv. occs.	31.8739	375
8331	forging occs.	33.8487	346
8155	forming occs: clay, glass & stone	31.2890	381
8221	fruit & veget. canning, preserv. & packag. occs.	26.4676	450
6141	funeral directors embalmers, & rel. occs.	51.3475	155
8151	furnacemen & kilnmen: clay, glass & stone	32.9690	356
8555	furriers	24.9863	461
1130	gen. mgrs. & oth. senior officials	66.6958	44
4197	gen. office clerks	46.4416	208
2112	geologists	69.2159	25
8795	glaziers	31.5716	377
1113	government administrators	68.6724	31
6115	guards & watchmen	28.7070	417
6144	guides	28.2021	421
3119	health diagnosing & treating occs. n.e.c.	57.1236	107
8295	hide & pelt proc. occs.	25.6631	457
9311	hoisting occs. n.e.c.	37.8511	306
6145	hostesses & stewards, exc. food & bev.	41.1612	261
4194	hotel clerks	30.0380	393
7315	hunting, trapping & rel. occs.	14.3963	500
8796	i.t.g. & s. occs., construc., exc. electrical	49.1070	179
8256	i.t.g. & s. occs., pulp & paper-making	55.5257	121
9916	i.t.g. & s. occs. n.e.c.	47.0743	199
8236	i.t.g. & s. occs. wood process. exc. pulp & papermaking	32.5377	362
8376	i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone machining	29.2692	407
8156	i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone process. & forming	39.9696	279
8586	i.t.g. & s. occs: equip. repair exc. electrical	44.5760	227
8526	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. metal prod. n.e.c.	45.5382	216
8546	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabricat. assemb. & repair. wood prod.	19.7729	494

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
8226	i.t.g. & s. occs: food, bev. & rel. process.	39.0159	288
8396	i.t.g. & s. occs: machining n.e.c.	39.8583	280
8316	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal machining	45.1924	219
8146	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal processing	48.3808	188
8336	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal shaping & forming, exc. machining	46.4617	207
8116	i.t.g. & s. occs: mineral ore treating	47.8694	193
8296	i.t.g. & s. occs: processing, n.e.c.	36.9336	315
8596	i.t.g. & s. occs: product fabricat. assemb. & repair, n.e.c.	38.6001	293
8276	i.t.g. & s. occs: textile processing	27.4283	429
8356	i.t.g. & s. occs: wood machining	24.6923	465
8176	i.t.g. & s. occs: chem. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc.	52.4039	146
8536	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. i. & r. el. electron. & rel. equip.	48.8063	183
8736	i.t.g. & s. occs: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erect. i. & r.	59.5654	89
8566	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabr. assem. & rep. textile, fur & leath. prod.	27.6826	426
8576	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. & repair, rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	40.9796	266
8523	ind. farm const. & oth. mech. equi. & mach. fabr. & assem. occs. nec	33.2208	352
8584	indus. farm & construc. machinery mechanics & repairmen	41.4781	256
2145	industrial engineers	67.1195	39
1116	inspectors & regulatory officers govt.	59.7212	88
1176	inspectors & regulatory officers non-govt.	54.2791	131
2797	instructors & training officers n.e.c.	56.3952	116
8786	insulating occs. construction	34.7941	335
5171	insurance salesmen & agents	57.7196	102
4135	insurance, bank & oth. finance clerks	49.6863	173
6191	janitors, charworkers & cleaners	24.9784	462
8591	jewellery & silverware fab. assem. & repair, occs.	32.5292	363
2341	judges & magistrates	72.0631	12
8271	knitting occs.	22.0573	486
9918	labourers, n.e.c.	27.6005	427
9921	labourers, manufacturing	29.0274	409
9926	labourers, other industries	26.8178	440
9925	labourers, public administration & defence	25.6058	459
9924	labourers, service	26.5015	448
9923	labourers, trade	26.7645	442
9922	labourers, transportation & communication	28.6236	419
6162	laundering & dry cleaning occs.	24.2647	471
2343	lawyers & notaries	72.7302	9
2351	librarians & archivists	61.8705	70
4161	library & file clerks	45.5775	215
4169	library, file & corr. clerks & rel. occs. n.e.c.	54.6357	129
2135	life sciences technologists & technic.	55.3551	126
9131	locomotive engineers & firemen	46.3239	209
7517	log hoisting, sorting, moving & rel. occs.	30.3240	390
7516	log inspect. grad. scaling & rel. occs.	39.2284	284
9313	longshoremen, stevedores & freight handlers	32.4366	365
8315	machine tool operating occs.	37.6640	310
8313	machinist & machine tool setting-up occs.	41.9239	250
4173	mail & postal clerks	48.0802	191
4172	mail carriers	41.7737	252
1132	management occs., soc. sciences & rel. fields	66.8855	43
1145	management occs. construc. operations	55.4962	122
1147	management occs. transport & communications operations	60.9983	79
1131	managers, sci. & engineering	74.4373	4
6131	managers: hotel, motel & oth. accom.	39.0288	287
8592	marine craft fabricat. assem. & repair, occs.	33.3758	350
4159	material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs. n.e.c.	39.8265	282
9319	materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.5434	361
9315	materials handling equip. operators n.e.c.	31.9098	373
2181	mathematicians, statisticians & actuaries	66.9806	41
2147	mechanical engineers	67.5427	36
8589	mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical, n.e.c.	37.6721	309
3156	medical lab. technologists & technic.	56.8694	111
8115	melting & roasting occs: mineral cres	42.0305	249
1111	members of legis. bodies	56.8551	112
4177	messengers	30.1310	391
8141	metal extruding & drawing occs.	38.1482	303
8133	metal heat treating occs.	38.9896	289
8319	metal machining occs. n.e.c.	29.3887	406
8149	metal process. & rel. occs. n.e.c.	35.0812	332
8135	metal rolling occs.	41.0819	262
8339	metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining, n.e.c.	36.2515	320
8399	metal shaping & other machining & rel. occ. n.e.c.	40.5645	271
8131	metal smelt, converting & refining furnacemen	39.4135	283
2151	metallurgical engineers	71.6364	16
8334	metalworking-machine operators, n.e.c.	31.6284	376
2114	meteorologists	72.8036	8
8223	milk process. occs.	30.9860	385
8557	milliners, hat & cap makers	20.6313	490
8119	mineral ore treating occs. n.e.c.	42.5039	246
7719	mining & quarrying incl. oil & gas field occs. n.e.c.	40.6229	270
7717	mining & quarrying: cutting, handling & loading occs.	34.3501	341
2153	mining engineers	68.7107	29
2511	ministers of religion	50.4228	162
8161	mixing & blending occs. chemicals & rel. materials	36.6975	317
8113	mixing, separating, filtering & rel. occs. mineral ores	43.8922	237
9557	motion pictures projectionists	43.2204	241
9179	motor transport operating occs. n.e.c.	39.8416	281
8513	motor vehicle fabricat. & assem. occs. n.e.c.	34.7114	336
8581	motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	32.8137	358
9193	motormen & dinkeymen, exc. rail transp.	37.8323	307
8573	moulding occs. rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	31.0887	384
8137	moulding, coremaking & metal casting occs.	32.6249	360
3332	musicians	43.3157	240

Occupational classification number	Occupational classification	Socio- economic index	Rank
5143	newsboys	19.2430	497
2157	nuclear engineers	74.7182	2
2513	nuns & brothers (w) n.o.r.	46.6069	205
7195	nursery & rel. workers	28.0194	423
3133	nurses-in-training	49.8921	170
3131	nurses, grad. exc. supervisors	51.3173	156
3135	nursing aides & orderlies	32.2890	366
3134	nursing assistants	36.5502	318
3139	nursing, therapy & rel. assist. occs. n.e.c.	38.2307	301
3319	occs. in fine & commerc. art. photog. & rel. fields n.e.c.	45.9477	212
8298	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work. oth. process.	25.6716	455
7518	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: forestry & logging	24.8347	464
8278	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: text. process.	20.7319	489
6198	occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: services	26.5539	446
8718	occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: excavat. grading & paving	23.9854	474
9318	occs. in labour. & oth. elemental work. mater. handling	29.9291	395
8258	occs. in labour. & oth. elemental work. pulp & papermaking	36.7853	316
8118	occs. in labouring & oth. element. work. mineral ore treat.	37.7532	308
8148	occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work. metal process.	34.8435	333
9518	occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work. print. & rel. n.e.c.	34.6923	337
2349	occs. in law & jurispru. n.e.c.	52.6475	143
2359	occs. in library, museum & archival sics. n.e.c.	44.7284	225
6139	occs. in logging & oth. accomm. n.e.c.	26.5112	447
2189	occs. in math. stats., systems anal. & rel. fields n.e.c.	57.2225	106
3339	occs. in performing & audio-visual arts. n.e.c.	40.5122	272
2119	occs. in physical sics. n.e.c.	49.0506	181
2519	occs. in religion. n.e.c.	35.7054	323
2339	occs. in soc. work & rel. fields n.e.c.	54.0327	134
2319	occs. in social sciences n.e.c.	60.9556	80
3379	occs. in sport & recreation. n.e.c.	22.2337	484
2333	occs. in welfare & commun. services	49.2108	178
1179	occs. rel. to management & administration n.e.c.	64.7042	56
8798	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work. oth. constr. trades	27.0100	437
8158	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: clay, glass, stone proc. & forming	25.8264	454
8528	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. & assem. metal prod. nec.	27.2044	433
8548	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. assem. & repair. wood prod	22.1647	485
7718	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work. mining & quarry. inc. oil & gas fields	33.2949	351
8178	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: chem. petr. rub. plas. & rel. mat. proc	34.0719	345
8578	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fab. assem. rep. rub. plas. & rel. prod	29.7354	400
8228	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: food, bev. & rel. proc.	25.9034	453
8598	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: prod. fab. assem. & repair. n.e.c.	28.7094	416
8738	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: el. pow: light. & wir. comm. equ. er. i & r	33.0574	354
8538	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. i & r. el. electron. & rel. equi	28.7140	415
8238	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: wood proc. exc. pulp & papermaking	26.0082	452
8568	occs: lab. oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. & rep. text., fur & leath. prod.	21.8708	487
3359	occupations in writing n.e.c.	66.2099	47
4141	office machine operators	44.3225	231
1119	officials & administrators unique to govt.. n.e.c.	58.8662	94
3153	optometrists	74.2831	7
3117	osteopaths & chiropractors	71.2672	17
4199	oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.	48.7367	184
8799	oth. construc. trades occs. n.e.c.	31.3978	379
9599	oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	44.1848	234
8529	oth. fabricat. & assemb. occs. metal products. n.e.c.	34.1891	343
7199	oth. farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs. n.e.c.	29.6735	401
2169	oth. occs. in architec. & engineering. n.e.c.	40.4515	273
3159	oth. occs. in medicine & health n.e.c.	44.7832	224
2399	oth. occs. in soc. scis. & rel. fields n.e.c.	57.9668	100
9919	oth. occs. n.e.c.	34.1703	344
8299	oth. process. occs. n.e.c.	27.4241	430
8599	oth. prod. fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	32.1822	369
6117	oth. ranks, armed forces	43.1314	242
7713	oth. rock & soil-drilling occs.	35.5183	325
6199	oth. service occs. n.e.c.	29.6090	403
2799	oth. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	55.4041	125
9199	oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	26.6524	445
1149	other managers & administrators. n.e.c.	63.9995	62
1154	other managers. construction	58.4063	98
1152	other managers. durable good manufacture	66.3979	46
1151	other managers. mines & oil wells	68.6711	32
1153	other managers. non-durable goods manufacture	64.6404	57
1158	other managers. other industries	65.2116	53
1157	other managers. service	64.8013	55
1156	other managers. trade	58.8655	95
1155	other managers. transportation & communication	64.3958	60
5199	other sales occs. n.e.c.	44.1485	235
9317	packaging occs. n.e.c.	31.1612	382
8785	painters, paperhangers & rel. occs.	28.8448	412
3311	painters, sculptors & rel. artists	39.0343	286
8595	painting & decorating occs. exc. construc.	30.3390	389
8593	paper product fabricat. & assemb. occs.	35.2914	329
8253	papermaking & finishing occs.	46.9033	201
8551	papermaking, marking & cutting occs: text., fur & leath. prod.	27.3972	431
8395	patternmakers & mouldmakers n.e.c.	47.2699	198
8713	paving, surfacing & rel. occs.	25.6197	458
6149	personal service occs. n.e.c.	30.1133	392
1136	personnel & indus. relations mgmnt. occs.	63.1203	63
1174	personnel & rel. officers	65.7001	51
4195	personnel clerks	56.9941	110
2154	petroleum engineers	69.7069	21
3151	pharmacists	72.1743	11
9515	photoengravers & rel. occs.	49.8940	169
3315	photographers & cameramen	49.5214	175

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9591	photographic process. occs.	44.8545	223
2117	physical scis. technologists & technicians	60.4386	84
3111	physicians & surgeons	74.2246	6
2113	physicists	68.7922	27
3137	physiotherapists. occup. & oth. therapists	53.5215	137
9111	pilots, navigators, & flight engineers	67.8389	35
8791	pipefitting, plumbing & rel. occs.	37.6162	312
8355	planing, turning, shaping & rel. wood machin. occs.	25.6634	456
8784	plasterers & rel. occs.	30.4749	387
8143	plating, metal spraying, & rel. occs.	33.6194	348
8233	plywood making & rel. occs.	32.4753	364
6112	policemen & detectives, govt.	60.1046	85
6113	policemen & investigator, priv.	45.6711	213
2793	post-secondary school teachers. n.e.c.	69.2577	24
1115	postmasters	49.1020	180
9531	power station operators	54.8191	128
8527	precis. instrum. & rel. equip. fabricat. & assem. occs. n.e.c.	38.2462	300
8588	precis. instrument mechanics & repairmen	57.8979	101
6165	pressing occs.	20.5893	491
9514	printers, engravers exc. photoengravers	50.3028	164
9519	printing & rel. occs. n.e.c.	37.0982	314
9512	printing press occs.	41.5833	255
3330	producers & directors, performing & audio-visual arts	67.0394	40
3313	product & interior designers	53.0155	141
4151	production clerks	50.4406	161
1143	production management occs.	62.7272	65
6119	protec. service occs. n.e.c.	41.0713	265
2315	psychologists	62.2645	67
8259	pulp & papermaking & rel. occs. n.e.c.	41.4186	257
1175	purch. officers & buyers, exc. wholesale & retail trade	60.7041	82
1141	purchasing management occs.	61.8599	71
9551	radio & t.v. broadcasting equip. operators	56.5194	115
8537	radio & t.v. service repairmen	43.0365	243
3337	radio & television announcers	58.3342	97
3155	radiological technologists & technicians	58.7227	96
8583	rail transp. equip. mechanics & repairmen	39.0343	285
8715	railway sectionmen & trackmen	24.0700	473
9139	railway transp. operating occs. n.e.c.	30.6828	386
9135	railway transport operating support occs.	44.4045	229
5172	real estate salesmen	50.0692	167
4179	recep., info., mail & message distrib. occs. n.e.c.	42.7816	244
4171	receptionists & info. clerks	40.6897	269
3371	referees & rel. officials	38.5612	295
8167	roasting, cooking & drying occs. chemicals & rel. materials	36.3204	319
8787	roofing, waterproofing & rel. occs.	26.9817	438
7711	rotary welldrilling & rel. occs.	41.0808	263
1137	sales & ad. management occs.	65.1050	54
5137	sales clerks, commodities	38.3541	297
5149	sales occs: commodities, n.e.c.	41.4111	258
5179	sales occs: services, n.e.c.	52.4014	148
5135	salesmen & salespersons commodities, n.e.c.	43.7909	239
5173	salesmen & traders, securities	59.7802	86
8231	sawmill sawyers & rel. occs.	26.9558	439
2733	secondary school teachers	71.7725	15
4111	secretaries & stenos.	52.4455	144
8153	separat., grind., crush. & mixing occs: clay, glass & stone	27.3214	432
5145	service station attendants	29.6593	402
1142	services management occs.	57.9985	99
8563	sewing machine operators, text. & similar mat.	23.2175	478
8333	sheet metal workers	37.6528	311
4153	shipping & receiving clerks	34.4410	340
8561	shoemaking & repair. occs.	19.9182	493
8215	slaughtering & meat cutting, canning, curing & pack. occs.	31.1280	383
6135	sleeping-car & baggage porters, & bellmen	28.8280	413
2331	social workers	61.6410	74
2313	sociologists, anthropologists & rel. soc. scientists	60.5728	83
9555	sound recording & reproduction equip. operators	58.8836	93
9539	stationary engine & util. equip. operating & rel. occs. n.e.c.	41.3749	259
4137	stats. clerks	51.5852	152
9513	stereotypers & electrotypers	45.3223	218
4155	stock clerks & rel. occs.	38.5252	296
5141	street vendors & door-to-door salesmen	32.0964	372
8793	structural metal erectors	35.8482	322
9191	subway & streetrailway operating occs.	44.3000	232
8225	sugar process. & rel. occs.	35.3198	328
9910	supervisors & foremen, n.e.c.	46.2277	210
4140	supervisors office machine & e.d.p. equipment operators	68.6739	30
2160	supervisors, oth. occs. in architecture & engineering	67.1897	38
6160	supervisors: apparel & furnishing service occs.	40.3394	275
4130	supervisors: bookkeeping, acct.-recording & rel. occs.	61.4871	76
6120	supervisors: food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs.	37.2441	313
4160	supervisors: libr., file & corr. clerks & rel. occs.	64.1414	61
4150	supervisors: material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs.	49.6442	174
3130	supervisors: nursing occs.	57.0085	109
2350	supervisors: occs. in libr. museum & archiv. scis.	62.1512	68
6130	supervisors: occs. in lodging & other accom.	35.6811	324
4190	supervisors: oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.	61.3559	77
5190	supervisors: oth. sales occs.	47.4196	196
6190	supervisors: oth. service occs.	38.2848	298
4170	supervisors: recep. info. mail & message distrib. occs.	56.6130	114
5130	supervisors: sales occs., commodities	47.6628	195
5170	supervisors: sales occs., services	61.5618	75
4110	supervisors: stenog. & typing occs.	56.8004	113

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2161	surveyors	54.1410	133
2183	systems analysts & comput. programmers & rel. occs.	68.7215	28
8553	tailors & dressmakers	24.2752	470
9173	taxi drivers & chauffeurs	26.6796	444
2795	teachers of excep. students n.e.c.	53.2098	139
2353	technic. in library, museum & archival scis.	44.4040	230
5131	technical salesmen & rel. advisers	64.4944	58
9553	telegraph operators	50.9492	158
4175	telephone operators	38.2805	299
4133	tellers & cashiers	40.4164	274
8273	textile bleaching & dyeing occs.	24.4136	468
8261	textile fibre prepar. occs.	19.6522	495
8275	textile finishing & calendaring occs.	23.4167	476
8279	textile process. occs.	24.3613	469
8263	textile spinning & twisting occs.	22.5059	483
8267	textile weaving occs.	21.7177	488
8265	textile winding & reeling occs.	24.4378	467
7513	timber cutting & rel. occs.	22.8047	481
8293	tobacco process. occs.	34.2377	342
8311	tool & die making operations	52.4026	147
3355	translators & interpreters	61.6940	73
4193	travel clerks, ticket, station, & freight agents	55.0394	127
9175	truck drivers	29.7365	399
9511	typesetters & compositors	45.0035	220
4113	typists & clerk typists	45.4604	217
2711	univ. teachers	72.2955	10
2719	univ. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	52.2331	150
8562	upholsterers	27.1699	434
3115	veterinarians	73.4877	7
6125	waiters, hostesses & stewards, food & bev.	28.0074	424
8587	watch & clock repairmen	40.0036	278
9159	water transp. operating occs. n.e.c.	35.3916	327
4157	weighers	35.2532	330
8335	welding & flame cutting occs.	35.1540	331
8735	wire commun. & rel. equip. i. & r. occs.	59.3464	90
8359	wood machining occs. n.e.c.	28.8047	414
8351	wood patternmaking occs.	48.4971	187
8239	wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking. n.e.c.	29.5722	404
8357	wood sanding occs.	20.3135	492
8353	wood sawing & rel. occs: exc. sawmill	23.6649	475
8235	wood treating occs.	34.6748	338
3352	writers & editors	62.8184	64
2139	occs. in life sciences. n.e.c.	52.3517	149

CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

This systematic classification of all occupations of the 1971 working population is comprised of: 23 major groups, 81 minor groups, and 498 unit groups. Over 14,300 occupational titles have been classified into this overall structure.

Major groups are the highest level of aggregation representing broad fields of work. Each major group is given a two-digit code (e.g. 61: Service Occupations).

Within each major group are a variable number of minor groups of occupations comprising a second level of aggregation. Minor groups apparently follow aggregation along "industrial" (broadly defined) lines. Each minor group is given a three-digit code which includes the two-digit major group code (e.g. 612: Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations).

Unit groups constitute the third level of aggregation. Unit groups identify major occupations within minor group "industries". A four-digit code is given to each unit group which includes both the major and minor group codes (e.g. 6121: Chefs and Cooks).

The final, and most discrete, level of aggregation is individual occupations. These are "unique" occupational titles within various occupations (unit groups). Individual occupations are given a seven-digit code which includes the four-digit code identifying the above levels of aggregation (e.g. 6121:110: specialist chef).

In addition, the CCDO provides a one paragraph description of the occupational duties for each individual occupation.

Analyses in this study make use of the 23 major occupational groups only. Moreover, due to the numbers of observations available some additional grouping was undertaken. Table C-2 provides a listing of the groups used in the study and their relationship to the CCDO 23 major groups.

TABLE C-2
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS USED IN THE STUDY

<u>Group Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>CCDO Major Groups Number</u>
1	Managerial, Administrative	11
2	Occupations in Natural or Biological Science	21, 31
3	Occupations in Social Service	23, 25, 27
4	Occupations in Arts, Sports or Entertainment Fields	33, 37
5	Sales, Service and Clerical Occupations	41, 51, 61
6	Occupations in Primary Economic Activities	71, 73, 75, 77
7	Occupations in Manufacturing and Processing	81/82, 83, 85
8	Construction Occupations	87
9	Transportation, Communications and Materials Handling Occupations	91, 93, 95
10	Not Classifiable	99

APPENDIX D

Additional Tables

Table A-1

TESTS FOR INDEPENDENCE AMONG RESPONSE PATTERNS
REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO WINNIPEG, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD
HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroups</u>	<u>χ^2 6df</u>	<u>Significance</u>
A) <u>Recent Migrants</u>		
i) <u>Males versus Females</u>		
Status Indians	13.84	$\alpha > .05$
Métis/Non-Status Indians	20.03	$\alpha > .01$
ii) <u>Status versus Métis/ Non-Status Indians</u>		
Males	4.36	ns
Females	4.99	ns
B) <u>Residual Household Heads</u>		
i) <u>Males versus Females</u>		
Status Indians	31.91	$\alpha > .001$
Métis/Non-Status Indians	54.21	$\alpha > .001$
ii) <u>Status versus Métis/ Non-Status Indians</u>		
Males	4.90	ns
Females	11.44	ns
C) <u>Recent Migrants versus Residual</u>		
i) <u>Status Indians</u>		
Males	9.45	ns
Females	7.03	ns
ii) <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>		
Males	5.02	ns
Females	7.39	ns

Table A-2

AGE, SEX, AND NATIVE GROUP COMPOSITION OF RECENT RETURN MIGRANTS
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Group</u>	Age Group (years)			<u>Total</u>	
	<u>< 25</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45+</u>		
<u>Status Indians</u>					
Males	9	69	22	100	(46.7)
Females	19	87	8	114	(53.3)
Total	28 (13.1)	156 (72.9)	30 (14.0)	214 (100.0)	(100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>					
Males	24	55	11	90	(53.6)
Females	14	49	15	78	(46.4)
Total	38 (22.6)	104 (61.9)	26 (15.5)	168 (100.0)	(100.0)

Table A-3

RETURN MIGRANTS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL RECENT MIGRANTS
NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Group</u>	Percentage			<u>Total</u>
	<u><25</u>	Age Group (years)		
		<u>25-44</u>	<u>45+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>				
Males	16.7	43.9	48.9	39.1
Females	<u>25.3</u>	<u>72.5</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>53.8</u>
Total	21.7	56.3	48.4	45.7
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>				
Males	63.2	51.9	23.9	47.4
Females	<u>31.1</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Total	45.8	53.1	38.8	48.6

Table A-4

PRESENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION (TO 1985) OF STATUS INDIANS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Age Group	Population Estimate			Projected			Change 1980-85					
	1980			1985			Absolute			Percent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	937	2,172	3,109	1,065	2,305	3,370	+128	+133	+261	+13.7	+6.1	+8.4
10-14	390	593	983	770	1,196	1,966	+380	+603	+983	+97.4	+101.7	+100.0
15-19	248	424	672	438	729	1,167	+190	+305	+495	+76.6	+71.9	+73.7
20-44	769	1,556	2,325	1,283	2,377	3,660	+514	+821	+1,335	+66.8	+52.8	+57.4
45+	<u>330</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>832</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>1,037</u>	<u>+40</u>	<u>+165</u>	<u>+205</u>	<u>+12.1</u>	<u>+32.9</u>	<u>+24.6</u>
TOTAL	2,674	5,247	7,921	3,926	7,274	11,200	+1,252	+2,027	+3,151	+46.8	+38.6	+39.8

Table A-5

PRESENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION (TO 1985) OF MÉTIS/NON-STATUS
INDIANS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Age Group	Population Estimate			Projected			Change 1980-85					
	Males	1980 Females	Total	Males	1985 Females	Total	Absolute			Percent		
							Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-9	1,726	2,104	3,830	1,470	2,651	4,121	-256	+547	+291	-14.8	+26.0	+7.6
10-14	902	1,316	2,218	1,105	1,572	2,677	+203	+256	+459	+22.5	+19.5	+20.7
15-19	802	1,488	2,290	1,069	1,531	2,600	+267	+43	+310	+33.3	+2.9	+13.5
20-44	2,109	2,895	5,004	3,423	3,923	7,346	+1,314	+1,028	+2,342	+62.3	+35.5	+46.8
45+	<u>910</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,056</u>	<u>1,528</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>+146</u>	<u>+678</u>	<u>+824</u>	<u>+16.0</u>	<u>+79.8</u>	<u>+46.8</u>
TOTAL	6,449	8,653	15,102	8,123	11,205	19,328	+1,674	+2,552	+4,226	+26.0	+29.5	+28.0

Table A-6

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,
WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	Percent	
	<u>UR*</u>	<u>LFPR**</u>
<u>Status</u>		
Males	42.5 ± 9.6	63.6 ± 7.5
Females	41.9 ± 11.9	24.1 ± 5.1
Total	41.0 ± 7.5	38.5 ± 4.6
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>		
Males	20.1 ± 5.0	70.1 ± 4.8
Females	37.7 ± 7.4	34.0 ± 4.2
Total	27.2 ± 4.3	49.1 ± 3.4
TOTAL	31.5 ± 3.8	45.5 ± 2.7

* Unemployment Rate

** Labour Force Participation Rate

Table A-7

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX,
NATIVE GROUP AND MIGRANT STATUS,
NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>UR</u> ¹		<u>LFPR</u> ²	
	<u>Recent</u> ³	<u>Residual</u>	<u>Recent</u>	<u>Residual</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>				
Males	34.0 ± 15.2	34.4 ± 13.7	77.0 ± 11.9	81.5 ± 10.1
Females	43.2 ± 24.3	35.0 ± 21.4	20.8 ± 12.6	22.8 ± 9.0
Total	35.7 ± 14.0	34.6 ± 11.6	51.5 ± 10.5	46.4 ± 8.2
<u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>				
Males	37.5 ± 16.5	17.8 ± 6.4	92.6 ± 8.2	81.4 ± 5.8
Females	55.2 ± 29.4	46.1 ± 16.3	36.9 ± 17.6	23.6 ± 6.8
Total	41.9 ± 14.6	26.9 ± 6.6	67.4 ± 11.4	54.2 ± 5.5

1. Unemployment Rate.
2. Labour Force Participation Rate.
3. Recent Migrants defined according to length of time in city of household head. (i.e. <36 months since last move to city)