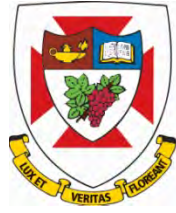


The Demographic Composition and Economic Circumstances of Winnipeg's Native Population

by **Stewart J. Clatworthy**
1980

The Institute of Urban Studies





THE UNIVERSITY OF
WINNIPEG

FOR INFORMATION:

The Institute of Urban Studies

The University of Winnipeg
599 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
phone: 204.982.1140
fax: 204.943.4695
general email: ius@uwinnipeg.ca

Mailing Address:

The Institute of Urban Studies

The University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 2E9

THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF WINNIPEG'S NATIVE POPULATION

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Stewart J. Clatworthy
Institute of Urban Studies
University of Winnipeg

October, 1980

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INTRODUCTION

The past two decades have been characterized by the movement of increasing numbers of native persons from rural areas and reserves to urban centres. Although the phenomenon has occurred in all regions of Canada, it has been especially pronounced in the Western provinces (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 expanding body of research has attempted to document various facets of the native migration process. Major gaps in our understanding, however, remain; especially with regard to the native populations which now reside in urban centres.

This report seeks to fill a part of the gap in our knowledge by providing a statistical description of selected aspects of recent patterns of native migration to Winnipeg and of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the native population residing in Winnipeg's inner city area.

It should be noted at the outset that the analysis is largely 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. Presently an attempt is being made to expand the size of the data base to a level capable of supporting more rigorous

statistical treatment. The results of the present study should provide valuable information for the purpose of designing subsequent formal analysis.

The report has been organized into six sections. Section one outlines very briefly the nature of previous urban native research and identifies several important gaps in our understanding of the native migration process and urban native populations. A second section provides an overview of the study area and a discussion of the relationship of this area to the Winnipeg metropolitan area. A description of the data bases, conceptual constraints and methodological frameworks employed in the study are presented in the third section. Section four presents the results of an analysis of recent native migration into the study area and includes estimates of the size and demographic composition of the migrant population as well as selected socio-economic characteristics of recent migrants. A comparative analysis of the demographic composition and economic circumstances of the native and non-native populations residing in the study area is contained in section five. A brief summary and conclusions follow.

1. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

As noted in the introduction, research concerning the migration of native peoples to urban areas and more generally research focusing on urban native populations is scarce.

Previous work can be grouped into three broad categories:

- a) Studies of the dynamics (i.e. rates, age and sex composition, etc.) of the migration of Status Indians off reserve based primarily on information recorded in the band registries maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (D.I.A.N.D.) (e.g. Siggner - 1979, Svenson - 1979 and D.R.E.E. - 1980);
- b) Studies of the interaction of migrating native peoples with the social, economic, and political institutions of mainstream society (e.g. Breton and Akian - 1978); and
- c) Studies of the demographic structure and socio-economic circumstances of urban native peoples (e.g. Nagler - 1970, Stanbury - 1975 and Denton - 1970).

Research in each of these broad subject areas has progressed very slowly and substantial deficiencies in our knowledge of most aspects of native migration to urban areas continue to persist.

These deficiencies appear to be greatest with respect to the following issues:

- a) the migration patterns of Métis and Non-Status Indians;
- b) the locational distribution of off-reserve Status Indians;
- c) the process of transition of native peoples to urban life and the impact of this transition on native social, cultural, and political institutions; and
- d) the demographic and socio-economic composition of urban native populations.

Notwithstanding the conceptual and theoretical difficulties which arise in most research, the progress of urban native research has been severely hampered by the scarcity of systematically collected data. To date urban native research has been based on three general types of information including:

- a) non-survey information (e.g. personal experiences, expert opinions, and other impressionistic information);
- b) administrative data files maintained by the public sector or social service agencies (e.g. health registration files, social assistance utilization files; and
- c) special purpose surveys.

The bulk of existing research has relied on the first form of information (e.g. Sealey and Kirkness 1974, Lurie 1967, Kerri 1978, and Schaeffer 1978). Although this research has provided some useful and insightful knowledge of the life experiences and socio-economic conditions of urban native migrants, such studies rarely support generalized statements regarding the total urban native population.

In most urban areas including the city of Winnipeg, public and social service data files are inappropriate for the analysis of native issues. Apart from the fact that very few administrative files record native ethnicity (especially for Métis/Non-Status Indians) those which do, generally contain only a narrow range of information. Although the possibility does exist to link various files (and thus expand the range of information) this task is extremely difficult and expensive and has not been undertaken in Canada. Most social service data files present the additional problem of limited representation in that such agencies normally deliver services to only certain segments of the population. Samples drawn from such files are likely to present serious problems of bias.

Most urban native researchers have elected to gather information via special purpose surveys. The major difficulty of this method of information collection concerns the design of sampling procedures. Due to the fact that we possess little information on the parameters of the total population (i.e. size, location within the city, age and sex composition) it is often not possible to obtain representative samples via stratification methods. Alternative sampling methods (such as the one employed in the construction of the data base used in this study) which do not involve rigid assumptions regarding the parameters of the population are less likely to introduce bias. Such procedures, however, are very inefficient in terms of gathering observations and as such are extremely expensive to carry out.

In that the majority of previous studies of urban natives including Stanbury (1975), Denton (1970) and Nagler (1970) have used either stratified sampling or snow ball (multi-source linked respondent) methods the results of these studies are not likely to be representative of the population. This may explain the general lack of consistency in the findings of most previous analyses.

2. THE STUDY AREA

The present study is based on a sample of native households residing in the inner city area of Winnipeg. This area which is illustrated in Figure 1 was defined by the Institute of Urban Studies for use in a recent analysis of housing conditions conducted

for the Winnipeg Development Plan Review. Definition of the area is based on a procedure developed by McLemore et al (1975) for identifying inner city areas in major Canadian urban centres. The criteria underlying the procedure relate to census tract scores on the following variables:

- i) age of the housing stock
- ii) housing condition
- iii) population change
- iv) household income
- v) tenure
- vi) population density
- vii) household density

Based on these criteria the study area possesses several features which make it distinct from most outer ring or suburban areas of Winnipeg. These features are summarized briefly in Appendix A.

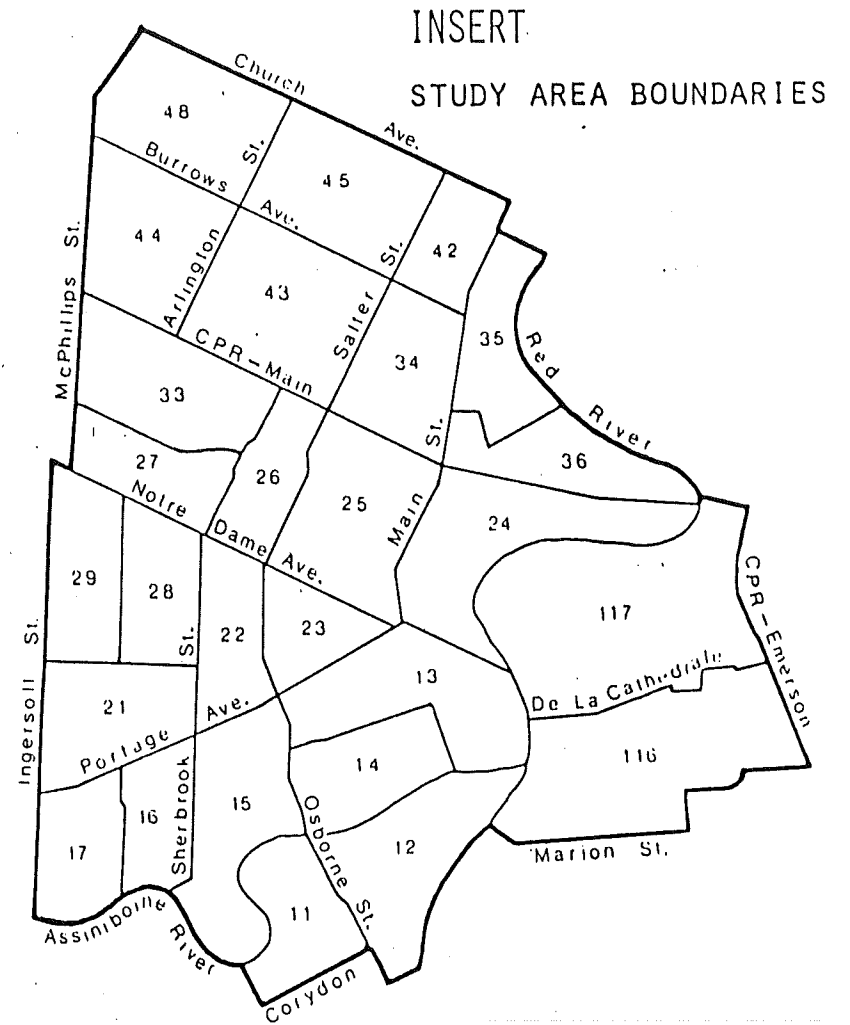
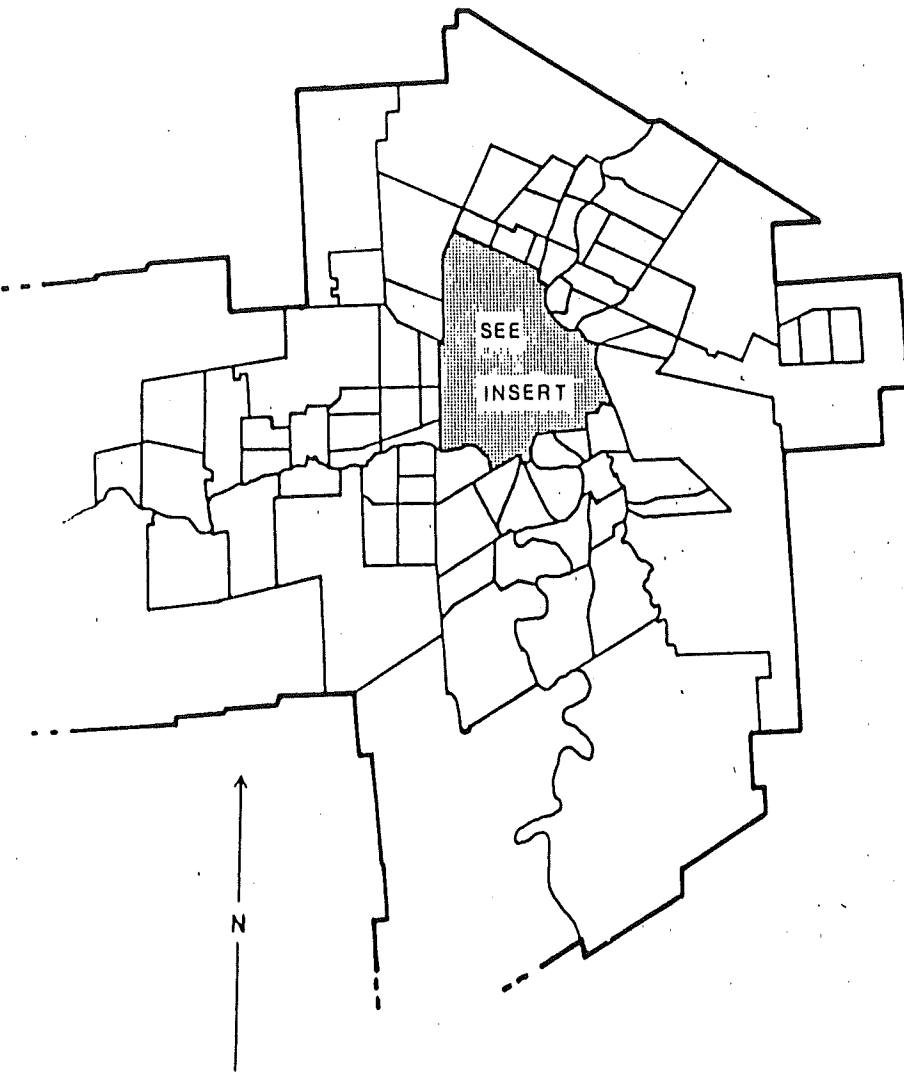
3. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

The majority of data employed in the study are contained in two data bases; the Urban Native Housing Data Base compiled by the Institute of Urban Studies during the summer of 1979 (and expanded during the winter of 1980), 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 basic locational, demographic, socio-economic, and housing unit information for a sample of 450 native households residing in the study area. The sample was obtained through a survey of approximately 20 percent of all inner city Winnipeg housing units. In all more than 9,500 households were contacted during the course of the survey. Information was recorded only for those households that indicated the presence of at least one household member of native ancestry.

FIGURE 1

LOCATION OF INNER CITY STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO WINNIPEG CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA



Numbers refer to census tract identifiers

The survey was designed to provide uniform spatial coverage of the study area. Interviewers were instructed to contact households residing at every fifth residential address recorded on postal carrier route lists. Three areas within the study area were excluded from the survey including:

- i) the eastern half of census tract 25 (Main Street Area) containing approximately 650 households;
- ii) census tract 13 (the census business district) containing approximately 1,400 households; and
- iii) a small upper income residential area located in the extreme southern section of census tract 15 containing approximately 40 households.

In addition, approximately 3,800 units of non-profit or public senior citizen housing were not included in the survey.

The exclusion of area i) above could have some impact on the representativeness of the sample. Although the area contained less than one percent of the city's total native population according to the 1971 Census and the 1977 Manitoba Health Services Commission data files, the area's population is known to be highly transient. As such the characteristics of the area's native population could well differ substantially from the population residing in the remainder of the study area. The reader should bear this in mind when reviewing the study's findings.

The majority of data (employed in this study) relating to the non-native population is drawn from the S.P.C. data file. This file includes observations of 554 households residing in the study area. A carefully designed stratified sampling framework

permits unbiased population estimates to be generated for the study area. Appendix B describes the range and nature of information included in both the I.U.S. and S.P.C. data files.

Existing research concentrating on the composition and migration patterns of urban native peoples exhibits several important conceptual and methodological weaknesses. First, there has been no attempt to date to systematically analyze 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 stage or family development status (e.g. Rogers - 1962) the failure to include some notion of household type in previous research represents a serious shortcoming.

Secondly, few studies have attempted to compare the demographic structure and migration patterns of Status Indians to Métis and Non-Status Indians or to compare attributes of the native population to those of the non-native 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 non-native 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.¹ The present theoretical base of behavioral research, especially that segment of behavioral theory related to migration, does not support the use of such rigid assumptions.

The present study attempts to some extent to overcome the deficiencies of earlier work outlined above. Where possible the analysis has been carried out in a comparative fashion, providing similar information 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, the study also distinguishes 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 1 have been used where possible as control variables in the ensuing analysis. 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 mainstream society. The

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

conceptual relevance of this scheme to household composition within within a native population is largely unexplored. Although a limited amount of experimentation using different typologies, (e.g. the inclusion of concepts of extended and multi-generation 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 system.² A substantial amount of additional work concerning native household structures is warranted.

For the most part statistical manipulation of the data is restricted to percentage distributions and ratios. Formal comparative analyses conducted in the study employ contingency table analysis (χ^2 statistics).³ Very simply, the χ^2 test determines the significance of differences between two independent groups (see Siegel, 1956).

2. The reader might be interested to learn that detailed work on urban native household composition is currently being carried out by a graduate student at Queen's University. (Those individuals interested in this work may contact Ms. Evelyn Baril of the Department of Geography at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.)

3. Should full expansion of the data base proceed as planned the author intends to re-investigate several of the issues addressed in this study more formally using multi-dimension contingency table techniques. This technique overcomes many of the difficulties of regression analysis, however, data demands are substantially larger.

Table 1

HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY

<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Household Type</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>		
<u>(i) 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	
<u>(ii) 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)

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

4. POPULATION SIZE AND MIGRATION PATTERNS

Several attempts have been made during the past decade 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 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 base, the native population of the study area in 1979/80 is estimated to be roughly 8,300, comprising about 3,100 Status Indians and 5,200 Métis/Non-Status Indians. According to 1971 Census and 1977 Manitoba Health Services Commission data (for Status Indians only) the study area contained approximately 60-65 percent of the city's total native population. Assuming that the inner/outer city distribution of the population has remained relatively stable, we estimate the city's total native population to be in the range of 14,000 - 16,000 including about 5,500 - 6,500 Status Indians and about 8,500 - 9,500 Non-Status Indians and Métis.

The city wide population estimates reported above should be viewed with some caution. The assumption concerning the inner/outer city distribution of the native population (although based on the best data currently available) lacks precise statistical support. Moreover, recent activities in the housing market

(e.g. the net loss of more than 1200 low rent inner city housing units and the development of large volumes of family public housing in outer city areas) are likely to have resulted in a considerable flow of native households to outer city areas.

Recently work by D.I.A.N.D. (Siggner 1977) and D.R.E.E. (D.R.E.E. 1980) has analyzed several dimensions of the process of off-reserve migration. Although restricted in scope to the province's Status Indian population, these studies have identified several important parameters of recent migration trends.

D.R.E.E. (1980) for example, has identified clearly the age and sex composition of the off-reserve population, as well as off-reserve migration trends in several provincial sub-regions defined according to degree of remoteness. Major findings of the study are summarized below:

- i) 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.
- ii) There were significantly more women than men living off-reserve, particularly among the 15 - 29 age cohort.
- iii) Growth in the off-reserve population increased in all sub-regions of the province. Movement off-reserve was largest for bands located in the southern regions and forest fringe regions.

Siggner's (1977, 1979) work identifies some additional features of the migration process including the existence of substantial hypermobility (i.e. the tendency to move frequently back and forth from reserve to off-reserve areas) and a recent slow-down in off-reserve movement. Results of analysis of the I.U.S. data base are consistent with the findings of both of these studies.

For example, comparison of the age composition of the inner city Status Indian population with that of the province's total off-reserve population, as identified by D.R.E.E. (1980), reveals marked similarity (Table 2). Forty-five percent of the inner city Status Indian population was less than 15 years of age and 87 percent was less than 45 years of age. In addition the population is also characterized by larger concentrations of females, particularly among the 15 - 24 year age cohort (shown in Table 11).

Table 2

AGE COMPOSITION OF OFF-RESERVE STATUS
INDIANS AND STATUS INDIAN RESIDING IN
INNER CITY WINNIPEG

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Age Cohort</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>≥65</u>	
Manitoba Off-Reserve Indians (1977)	5,055 (46.3)	2,266 (20.7)	2,634 (24.1)	736 (6.7)	230 (2.1)	10,921 -
Inner City Winnipeg Indians (1979/80)	1,415 (45.5)	612 (19.7)	697 (22.4)	297 (9.6)	86 (2.8)	3,107 -

Table 3, which illustrates the age, sex and native group composition of recent migrants⁴ to the study area highlights some additional dimensions of recent migration patterns. The size of the population of recent migrants was 1930.⁵ Although the data do not permit an accurate estimate to be made concerning net migration, (i.e. in-migrants minus out-migrants) the number of recent migrants to the study area is much lower than that expected on the basis of earlier studies, such as that by Schaeffer (1978). Our reasoning is based on the fact that the study area has been identified as the principal destination area for new native migrants to Winnipeg. Based on the size of the recent migrant population captured in the I.U.S. survey it seems highly unlikely that Schaeffer's 1971 city wide net migration estimates of 1200/year are accurate for the 1979/80 period.

The relatively small number of new migrants to the study area may reflect the reduced levels of off-reserve movement noted in Siggner's (1979) work. The table also reveals that the majority (59.3 percent) of the recent migrants were Status Indians. This contrasts sharply with the structure of the total inner city native population, in which only 37 percent were identified as

4. For the purposes of our exploratory analysis, recent migrants have been defined as those individuals moving to the city during the previous 35 months.

5. Table A3 presents similar information for that subgroup of migrants who arrived in the city during the previous 11 months.

Table 3

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF RECENT MIGRANTS
TO WINNIPEG'S INNER CITY,
BY INDIAN GROUP, 1979

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age Cohort</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>≥45</u>		
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	216	55	85	108	464	(40.5)*
Females	<u>335</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>(59.5)</u>
Total	551 (48.1)	183 (16.0)	257 (22.4)	154 (13.4)	1,145 (99.9)	(100.0)
<u>Métis/Non-Status</u>						
Males	171	51	103	38	363	(46.2)
Females	<u>167</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>(53.8)</u>
Total	338 (43.1)	181 (23.1)	202 (25.7)	64 (8.2)	785 (100.1)	(100.0)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	387	106	188	146	827	(42.8)
Females	<u>502</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,103</u>	<u>(57.2)</u>
Total	889 (46.1)	364 (18.9)	459 (23.8)	218 (11.3)	1,930 (100.1)	(100.0)

* Numbers in parentheses refer to percentages of subgroup totals.

Status Indians. The sex composition of recent migrants is biased towards females and generally similar for both native sub-groups.

Table 4 presents an alternative view of the demographic structure of recent migrants by identifying the distribution over household sub-groups. The majority of recent migrants were young or mature families, especially single parent families. The dominance of family households among the migrant population is not surprising in light of the D.R.E.E. findings regarding the age structure of the off-reserve population.

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 education opportunities and the desire to escape problems experienced on the reserve. The reasons offered by respondents to the I.U.S. survey for the most part are consistent with results of previous work (see Table 5). In general the desire for employment was the dominant reason cited for migrating. Our analysis, however, suggests that primary reasons for migration vary by sex and migrant status. Female respondents, for example, were more likely to cite problems on the reserve or in their previous home community and family ties in the city as reasons underlying migration to the city. Recent migrants tended to place more emphasis on the desire for employment, and the use of medical services. The pattern of responses do not differ significantly by native sub-group suggesting

Table 4

RECENT NATIVE MIGRANTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80*

<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Migrants</u>
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	80	14.5
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	82	14.8
<u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>			
(8-10)	All Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	80	14.5
(11-13)	All Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	76	13.7
(14-16)	All Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>22</u>	<u>4.0</u>
(8-16)	ALL TWO PARENT FAMILIES	178	32.2
<u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u>			
(17-19)	All Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	49	8.9
(20-22)	All Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	143	26.9
(23-25)	All Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>21</u>	<u>3.8</u>
(17-25)	ALL SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	<u>213</u>	<u>38.5</u>
(1-25)	ALL HOUSEHOLDS	<u>553</u>	<u>100.00</u>

* Recent Migrants defined according to length of time in city of household head (i.e. <36 months since last move to city).

Table 5

REASONS FOR MIGRATION TO WINNIPEG,
INNER CITY NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, 1979

Population Subgroup	Percent of Total Subgroup Responses							Total Responses
	Employment	Education	Medical	Housing	Family	Problems at Old Home	Other	
Status Indians	32.9	9.4	6.8	6.6	21.5	15.0	7.9	1,065
Métis/Non-Status	30.0	10.1	7.2	6.5	18.5	16.8	10.8	1,548
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Recent Migrants	36.9	8.5	10.5	5.8	14.6	15.4	8.3	721
Residual (Non-Migrants)	29.0	10.4	5.7	6.8	21.7	16.3	10.1	1,892
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Males	40.0	9.7	8.1	7.2	16.8	9.6	8.6	1,411
Females	20.9	10.0	5.8	5.7	23.2	23.7	10.7	1,202
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Household Heads	31.2	9.8	7.0	6.5	19.7	16.1	9.6	2,613

Tests for Independence

Subgroups	χ^2_6 d.f.	Sig.
Status versus Non-Status/Métis	2.21	n.s.
Recent Migrants versus Residual	11.12	$\alpha = .05$
Males versus Females	35.77	$\alpha = .005$

that both sub-groups are subjected to the same types of conditions and pressures which induce stress and migration.

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 6) confirms the existence of this dimension of the migration process among both sub-groups of the native population, although the size of the 'hyper-mobile' population (i.e. those individuals who have lived in the city 3 or more times) appears somewhat smaller than expected on the basis of Siggner's study (1977) of migration patterns during the 1966-71 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.

Strong patterns of return migration appear to exist over age and sex. Table 7, for example, reveals that the majority of migrants returning to the city were female and between the ages of 25 and 44. Among this age cohort more than 28 percent of the migrants indicated that they had lived in the city on at least one prior occasion.

Table 6

NUMBER OF TIMES A RESIDENT OF WINNIPEG,
NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS,
BY NATIVE GROUP AND MIGRANT STATUS, 1979/80

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Number of Times a Resident</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>	
<u>Recent Migrants</u>				
Status Indians	178 (58.9)	68 (22.5)	56 (18.5)	302 (99.9)
Metis/Non-Status Indian	132 (52.6)	61 (24.3)	58 (23.1)	251 (100.0)
Total	310 (56.1)	129 (23.3)	114 (20.6)	553 (100.0)
<u>Total Native Household Heads</u>				
Status Indians	568 (70.5)	156 (19.4)	82 (10.2)	806 (100.1)
Metis/Non-Status Indian	989 (71.1)	267 (19.2)	135 (9.7)	1,391 (100.0)
Total	1,557 (70.9)	423 (19.3)	217 (9.9)	2,197 (100.1)

Table 7

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF RECENT RETURN
MIGRANTS TO WINNIPEG, 1979

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age Group</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	<u><25</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>≥65</u>		
Males	7	26	11	0	44	(38.6)
Females	11	59	0	0	70	(61.4)
Total	18 (15.8)	85 (74.6)	11 (9.6)	0 (-)	114 (100.0)	(100.0)
return migrants as a percent of all recent migrants	12.6	28.1	12.0	0.0	20.6	

Tables 8 and 9 identify the education levels and employment status of recent migrants and the residual native population (i.e. the non-recent migrants). The tables reveal that although recent migrants to the city generally possess more years of formal education, their level of success in terms of acquiring employment does not differ significantly from the residual population. Although inconclusive, this finding suggests that the relationship between level of education and success in the labour market is weak among recent migrants. Further investigation regarding this issue is warranted.

Table 10 documents the migration intentions of select sub-groups of the study area's native population. The table indicates that only a small portion of the population (10.7 percent) planned to leave the city during the coming year, suggesting that most of the population regard themselves to be permanent residents of the city.

Length of time in the city does appear to exert an effect on migration intentions but only for Status Indians. Among recent Status Indian migrants the proportion of household heads indicating a desire to leave the city is nearly twice that of the residual Status Indian population. The desire of recent migrants to leave the city may reflect the difficulties experienced by migrants in obtaining stable employment and in adjusting to urban life. The findings however, are also consistent with the notion that a sub-group of native population moves to the

Table 8

EDUCATION LEVELS OF NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS
BY SEX AND MIGRATION STATUS, INNER CITY
WINNIPEG, 1979/80

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Educational Level</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>≤GR. 7</u>	<u>GR. 8-11</u>	<u>GR. 12 or Vocational School</u>	<u>Some University</u>	
<u>Recent Migrants</u>					
Males	79	135	60	16	290
Females	<u>60</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>263</u>
Total	139 (25.1)*	276 (49.9)	96 (17.4)	42 (7.6)	553 (100.0)
<u>Residual Household Heads</u>					
Males	341	329	95	77	842
Females	<u>328</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>802</u>
Total	669 (40.7)	730 (44.4)	151 (9.2)	94 (5.7)	1,644 (100.0)

TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE

	χ^2 3 d.f.	Sig. $\alpha = .005$
Migrants versus Residual	13.59	

* Numbers in parentheses refer to percentage of subgroup total.

Table 9

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS
BY SEX AND MIGRANT STATUS, INNER
CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

Employment Status	<u>Recent Migrants</u>			<u>Residual Heads</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Employed	152	79	231	472	125	597
Unemployed	44	29	73	126	61	187
Not seeking work	94	155	249	244	616	860
Total	290	263	553	842	802	1644
Participation Rate	67.7	41.1	55.0	71.0	23.2	47.7
Unemployment Rate	22.4	26.9	24.0	21.1	32.8	23.9

TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE

	χ^2	d.f.	Sig.
Migrants versus Residual	2.03		Not sig.

Table 10

MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF NATIVE HOUSEHOLD
HEADS, BY NATIVE GROUP AND LENGTH
OF TIME IN CITY, INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Migration Intentions</u>		
	<u>Stay</u>	<u>Leave</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Recent Migrants</u>			
Status	238 (78.8)	64 (21.2)	302 (100.0)
Métis/Non- Status	228 (90.8)	23 (9.2)	251 (100.0)
Total	466 (84.3)	87 (15.7)	553 (100.0)
<u>Residual Population</u>			
Status	488 (88.9)	56 (11.1)	504 (100.0)
Métis/Non- Status	1,046 (91.8)	93 (8.2)	1,140 (100.0)
Total	1,495 (90.9)	149 (9.1)	1,644 (100.0)
<u>All Household Heads</u>	1,961 (89.3)	236 (10.7)	2,197 (100.0)

TESTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Subgroups	χ^2 1 d.f.	Sig.
Recent Migrants versus Residual	5.07	$\alpha = .025$
Status versus Métis/ Non-Status	5.61	$\alpha = .025$
Recent versus Residual (Status Only)	3.89	$\alpha = .05$
Recent versus Residual (Métis Non-Status Only)	0.14	Not Significant

* Numbers in parentheses refer to percentages of subgroup totals.

city with clearly established intentions of returning to the reserve after a short period of time ("urban users").

5. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:
A COMPARISON OF THE NATIVE TO TOTAL INNER CITY POPULATION

Section 2 of the report noted that previous studies have rarely provided comparative analysis of Status Indians and Métis/ Non-Status Indians or comparative analysis of the native and non-native populations. This section of the report draws together information from the I.U.S. survey and the Social Planning Council survey to provide a set of indicators comparing (where possible) the demographic composition and socio-economic characteristics of the Status, Métis/Non-Status and total population of the study area.

5.1 Age Structures

Table 11 illustrates the age and sex distribution of the Status, Métis/ Non-Status, and total inner city populations. The table reveals that although there exist some small differences in the age structures of the Status as opposed to Métis/Non-Status sub-groups, both sub-groups are characterized by large concentrations of children (0-14 year age cohort), and very small numbers of elderly. With few exceptions females dominate all age cohorts among both native sub-groups. The age structure of the native population contrasts sharply with that of the total study area population which includes fewer children and substantially larger concentrations of older age

Table 11

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION
BY NATIVE GROUP, INNER CITY WINNIPEG

Population Subgroup	Age Cohort (years)					Total	
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	≥65		
<u>STATUS INDIANS</u>							
Males	586	241	219	160	21	1,227	(39.5)*
Females	829	371	478	137	65	1,880	(60.5)
Total	1,415 (45.5)	612 (19.7)	697 (22.4)	297 (9.6)	86 (2.8)	3,107 (100.0)	(100.0)

<u>MÉTIS/NON-STATUS INDIAN</u>							
Males	1,179	411	458	285	68	2,401	(46.3)
Females	1,097	654	632	349	62	2,794	(53.7)
Total	2,276 (43.8)	1,065 (20.5)	1,090 (21.0)	634 (12.2)	130 (2.5)	5,195 (100.0)	(100.0)

<u>TOTAL NATIVE</u>							
Males	1,765	652	677	445	89	3,628	(43.7)
Females	1,926	1,025	1,110	486	127	4,674	(56.3)
Total	3,691 (44.5)	1,677 (20.2)	1,787 (21.5)	931 (11.2)	216 (2.6)	8,302 (100.0)	(100.0)

<u>TOTAL STUDY AREA POPULATION</u>							
Males	9,530	10,610	13,745	10,325	7,390	51,600	(47.1)
Females	9,180	12,610	13,040	12,205	10,885	57,920	(52.9)
Total	18,710 (17.1)	23,220 (21.2)	26,785 (24.5)	22,530 (20.6)	18,275 (16.7)	109,520 (100.0)	(100.0)

* Numbers in parenthesis are percentage of subgroup totals.

cohorts. These differences are illustrated graphically in Figure 2 in the form of odds-ratios.⁶ Several well documented demographic processes underlie these disparities including higher native fertility and birth rates, and the substantially longer average life span of the non-native population. Moreover, recent activities within the Winnipeg housing market have also promoted a burgeoning non-native elderly population in the inner city.⁷

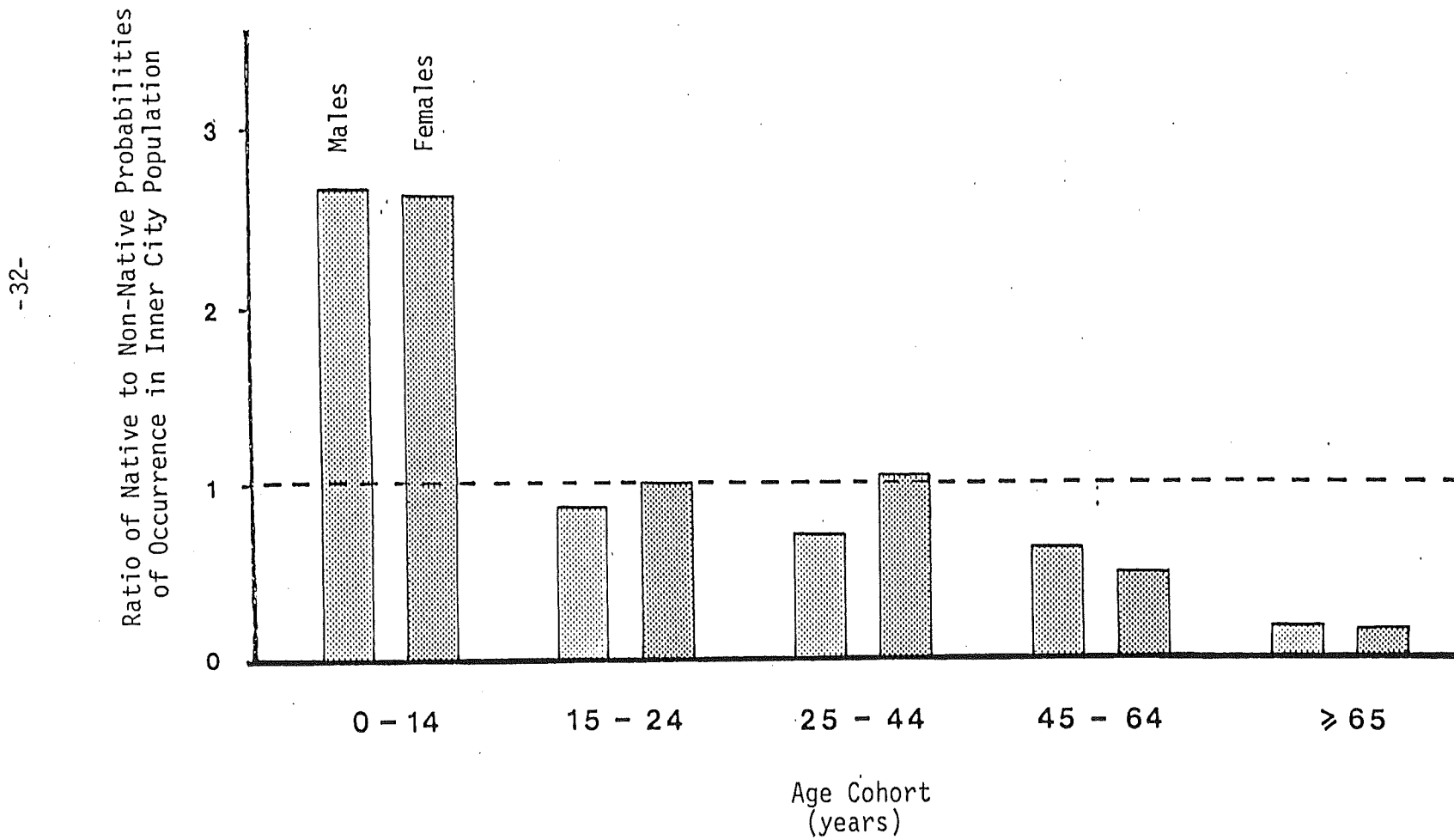
Table 11 also reveals that the native population accounts for approximately 7.6 percent of the study area population. Among the 0-14 year age cohort, however, natives account for in excess of 19 percent of the study area population. This finding has important implications for present and future policy development. For example, presently about 1 in 5 inner city school children are of native ancestry. Should native fertility and birth rates remain higher than those of non-native society this ratio is likely to increase substantially, even in the short run. Moreover, as this segment of the population ages, natives will account for increasingly larger proportions of potential entrants into the inner city labour force.

6. 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.

7. Since 1971 more than 3,500 subsidized elderly units have been added to the inner city housing stock. This has tended to polarize the age structures of inner and outer city Winnipeg.

Figure 2

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND
TOTAL INNER CITY AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION,
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979



5.2 Household Composition

Like age composition, household composition among the two major sub-groups of the native population is quite similar (Table 12). Both sub-group populations (i.e. Status and Métis/Non-Status) are characterized by large concentrations of family households, particularly single parent families. This latter group accounts for approximately 43 percent of all native households.

Extended families account for a relatively small portion (14.2 percent) of native families and tend to be most common among single parent families, particularly those in the later stages of family development (household types 21, 24). 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 3 provides a comparison of the household composition of the native population with that of the total study area population. The figure indicates that the native population is characterized by larger relative concentrations of families and much smaller concentrations of childless households, particularly single person households. Especially important are differences in the occurrence of single parent families. These household types are approximately five (5) times more common to the native as opposed to total population.

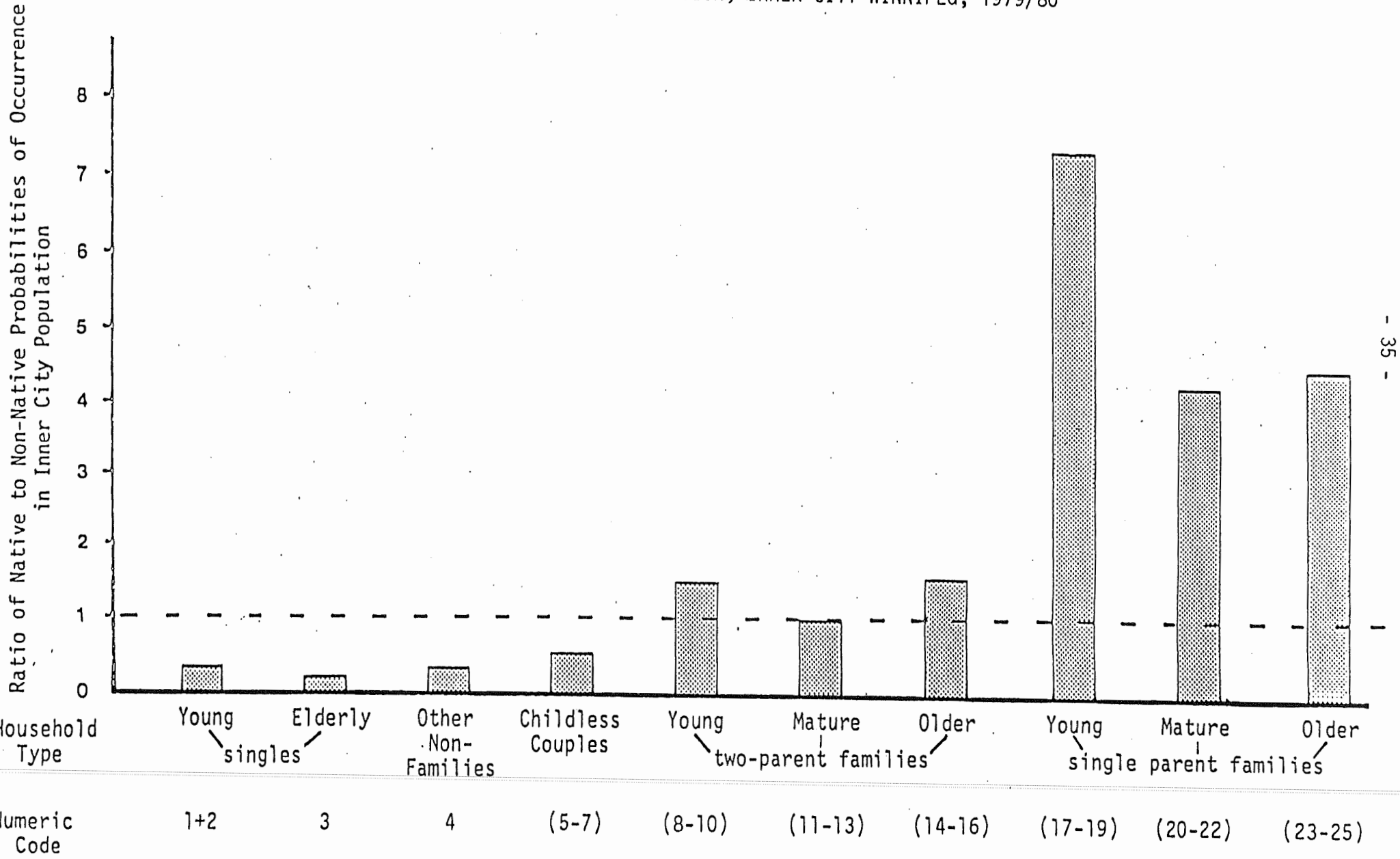
Table 12

ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979

Numeric Code	Description	Status	(%)	Non-Status/ Métis	(%)	Total Native	(%)	Inner City Total	(%)
<u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>									
1	Single Males <65 yr.	28	(3.5)	63	(4.5)	91	(4.1)	5,666	(12.5)
2	Single Females <65 yr.	32	(4.0)	47	(3.4)	79	(3.6)	5,104	(11.2)
3	Elderly Singles ≥65 yr.	0	-	17	(1.2)	17	(0.8)	3,377	(7.4)
4	Other Non-Families	53	(6.6)	23	(1.7)	76	(3.5)	5,079	(11.2)
(1-4)	All Non-Families	113	(14.0)	150	(10.8)	263	(12.0)	19,226	(42.4)
<u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>									
<u>(i) Childless-Married Couples</u>									
5	Married Couples	56	(6.9)	154	(11.1)	210	(9.6)	-	-
6	Married Couples (extended)	19	(2.4)	15	(1.1)	34	(1.5)	-	-
7	Married Couples (plus lodgers)	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	75	(9.3)	169	(12.2)	244	(11.1)	9,282	(20.5)
<u>(ii) Two Parent Families</u>									
8	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	88	(10.9)	76	(5.5)	164	(7.5)	-	-
9	Young (extended or multi-generation)	12	(1.5)	16	(1.2)	28	(1.3)	-	-
10	Young (with lodgers)	6	(0.7)	4	(0.3)	10	(0.5)	-	-
(8-10)	All Young Two Parent Families	106	(13.1)	96	(7.0)	202	(9.2)	2,798	(6.2)
11	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	98	(12.2)	225	(16.2)	323	(14.7)	-	-
12	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	4	(0.5)	5	(0.4)	9	(0.4)	-	-
13	Mature (with lodgers)	0	-	17	(1.2)	17	(0.8)	-	-
(11-13)	All Mature Two-Parent Families	102	(12.7)	247	(17.8)	349	(15.9)	7,321	(16.1)
14	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs.)	25	(3.1)	127	(9.1)	152	(6.9)	-	-
15	Older (extended or multi-generation)	8	(1.0)	18	(1.3)	26	(1.2)	-	-
16	Older (with lodgers)	0	-	8	(0.6)	8	(0.4)	-	-
(14-16)	All Older Two Parent Families	33	(4.1)	153	(11.0)	186	(8.5)	2,493	(5.5)
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	241	(29.9)	496	(35.6)	737	(33.5)	12,612	(27.8)
<u>(iii) Single Parent Families</u>									
17	Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	43	(5.3)	106	(7.6)	149	(6.8)	-	-
18	Young (extended or multi-generation)	11	(1.4)	17	(1.2)	28	(1.3)	-	-
19	Young (with lodgers)	0	-	3	(0.2)	3	(0.1)	-	-
(17-19)	All Young Single Parent Families	54	(6.7)	126	(9.1)	180	(8.2)	509	(1.1)
20	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	184	(22.8)	280	(20.1)	464	(21.1)	-	-
21	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	35	(4.3)	32	(2.3)	67	(3.0)	-	-
22	Mature (with lodgers)	5	(0.6)	12	(0.9)	17	(0.8)	-	-
(20-22)	All Mature Single Parent Families	224	(27.8)	324	(23.3)	548	(24.9)	2,677	(5.9)
23	Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	62	(7.7)	98	(7.0)	160	(7.3)	-	-
24	Older (extended or multi-generation)	37	(4.6)	28	(2.0)	65	(3.0)	-	-
25	Older (with lodgers)	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
(23-25)	All Older Single Parent Families	99	(12.3)	126	(9.1)	225	(10.2)	1,064	(2.3)
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	377	(46.8)	576	(41.4)	953	(43.4)	4,250	(9.4)
(1-25)	All Households	806	(100.0)	1,391	(100.0)	2,197	(100.0)	45,370	(100.0)

Figure 3

STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND TOTAL
INNER CITY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80



The results of the study regarding native household composition have very important implications for policy and program development. For example, several employment generation programs (e.g. L.E.A.P.) which attempt to train native peoples for eventual employment in traditional work environments are likely to be inaccessible to a large portion of native households, namely single parent families. The ability of single parents, regardless of their ethnic status, to adapt to or cope effectively with the rigorous demands (especially time demands) of most jobs may be much less than that of other household groups. The desirability (possible social consequences) of attempting to employ single parents, especially those with young children, in traditional work environments should be considered carefully.

5.3 Family Composition and Size

The dominance of family households among the native population suggests the need for more detailed analysis of family composition. Table 13 provides a breakdown of native families according to type and number of children. The majority of families are young (i.e. preschoolers only) or mature (preschoolers and/or school aged children). The average number of children/family is 2.64 for two parent families and

Table 13

NATIVE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND NUMBER
OF CHILDREN, INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6+</u>		
<u>Two Parent Families</u>								
Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	140	57	5	0	0	0	202	1.33
Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	27	91	112	82	13	24	349	3.10
Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>53</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>3.18</u>
Total	220 (29.9)	159 (21.6)	160 (21.7)	113 (15.3)	38 (5.2)	47 (6.4)	737 (100.1)	2.64
<u>Single Parent Families</u>								
Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	105	70	0	5	0	0	180	1.47
Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	143	140	142	66	29	28	548	2.60
Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>32</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>3.16</u>
Total	280 (29.4)	253 (26.5)	180 (18.9)	157 (16.5)	51 (5.4)	32 (3.4)	953 (100.1)	2.52
<u>All Families</u>	<u>500</u> (29.5)	<u>412</u> (24.4)	<u>340</u> (20.1)	<u>270</u> (16.0)	<u>89</u> (5.3)	<u>79</u> (4.7)	<u>1,690</u> (100.0)	<u>2.57</u>

2.52 for single parent families.

Table 14, which provides a comparison of the average number of children present in native and total study area families, reveals some interesting differences with respect to the pattern of change in family size over family development (or life cycle) stages. The well documented tendency in "mainstream society" for a reduction in family size in later stages of family development (which results from children leaving home) does not appear to occur as readily among native families. The continued expansion of family sizes in later stages of native family development (although consistent with the higher fertility rates and longer child bearing periods characteristic of native women), may reflect the economic difficulties experienced by young native adults which constrain their ability to form new households.

5.4 Economic Conditions and Indicators

Dependency Ratios

The preceding sections of the report have highlighted the nature and extent of differences in the demographic composition of the native and total study area populations. Although a complex issue, the demographic structure of a population defines to a large extent the population's economic needs and the economic burden

Table 14

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE,
NATIVE AND TOTAL INNER CITY FAMILIES,
WINNIPEG, 1979

<u>Family Type</u>	<u>Average Number of Children Residing in Household</u>		
	<u>Native (A)</u>	<u>Total (B)</u>	<u>Difference (A-B)</u>
<u>Two Parent Families</u>			
Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	1.33	1.22	0.11
Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	3.10	2.69	0.41
Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>3.18</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>1.78</u>
Total	2.64	2.11	0.53
<u>Single Parent Families</u>			
Young (oldest child <5 yr.)	1.47	1.26	0.21
Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)	2.60	2.36	0.24
Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)	<u>3.16</u>	<u>1.38</u>	<u>1.78</u>
Total	2.52	1.98	0.54
<u>All Families</u>	<u>2.57</u>	<u>2.08</u>	<u>0.49</u>

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 and individuals over 64 years to the labour force age group, 15 - 64 years). Estimates of these ratios for major sub-groups of the native and total study area population are provided in Table 15.

As expected on the basis of our earlier findings regarding demographic dissimilarity, the dependency ratios of both native sub-groups are substantially larger than that of the total study area population. Although one cannot make detailed inferences, these ratios clearly indicate that the economic needs confronting the native labor force greatly exceed those facing the non-native labour force. In addition, the findings also imply that for the native population to achieve similar levels of self-sufficiency and economic well-being, the potential native labour force would have to be utilized at levels which are higher than that currently characteristic of the total study area labour force.

Labour Force Participation 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 data available for this study do not permit consideration of all of

Table 15

ESTIMATED DEPENDENCY RATIO, NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

<u>Population Sub-group</u>	<u>Dependency Ratio (x 100)</u>
Status Indian	93.4
Metis/Non-Status Indian	86.3
Total Native	88.9
Inner City Total	51.0

the potentially important factors, employment and labour force indicators have been estimated for population sub-groups defined according to age, sex, native group, and education level.

Figures 4 and 5 present estimates of participation rates and unemployment rates for several sub-groups of the study area's native population.⁸ The figures reveal that strong patterns of participation and unemployment over age groups exist for males and females in both native groups. In general, lower participation rates and high unemployment rates occur among the younger and older age cohorts. For younger natives this may reflect employment trends in broader society (i.e. the increasing difficulty experienced by new entrants to the labour force) although the unemployment rate among young natives is much higher than that experienced by the total population. Higher levels of unemployment among the older age cohort may reflect the generally lower levels of formal education and marketable job skills associated with the older segments of the native population.⁹

In addition to strong age effects, labour force activity also varies by sex. Although variable over native sub-groups, participation (unemployment) rates are lower (higher) among native

8. Labour force participation and unemployment rates presented in this paper are based on employment, unemployment and labour force participation concepts which are used in the Labour Force Survey.

9. Although we possess very little information on job skills, our analysis of education levels indicates that the younger elements of the native population possess higher levels of formal education. Although better education may not translate directly into success in the labour force it can have the effect of reducing institutional barriers (such as education requirements).

Figure 4

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, SEX AND NATIVE GROUP
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

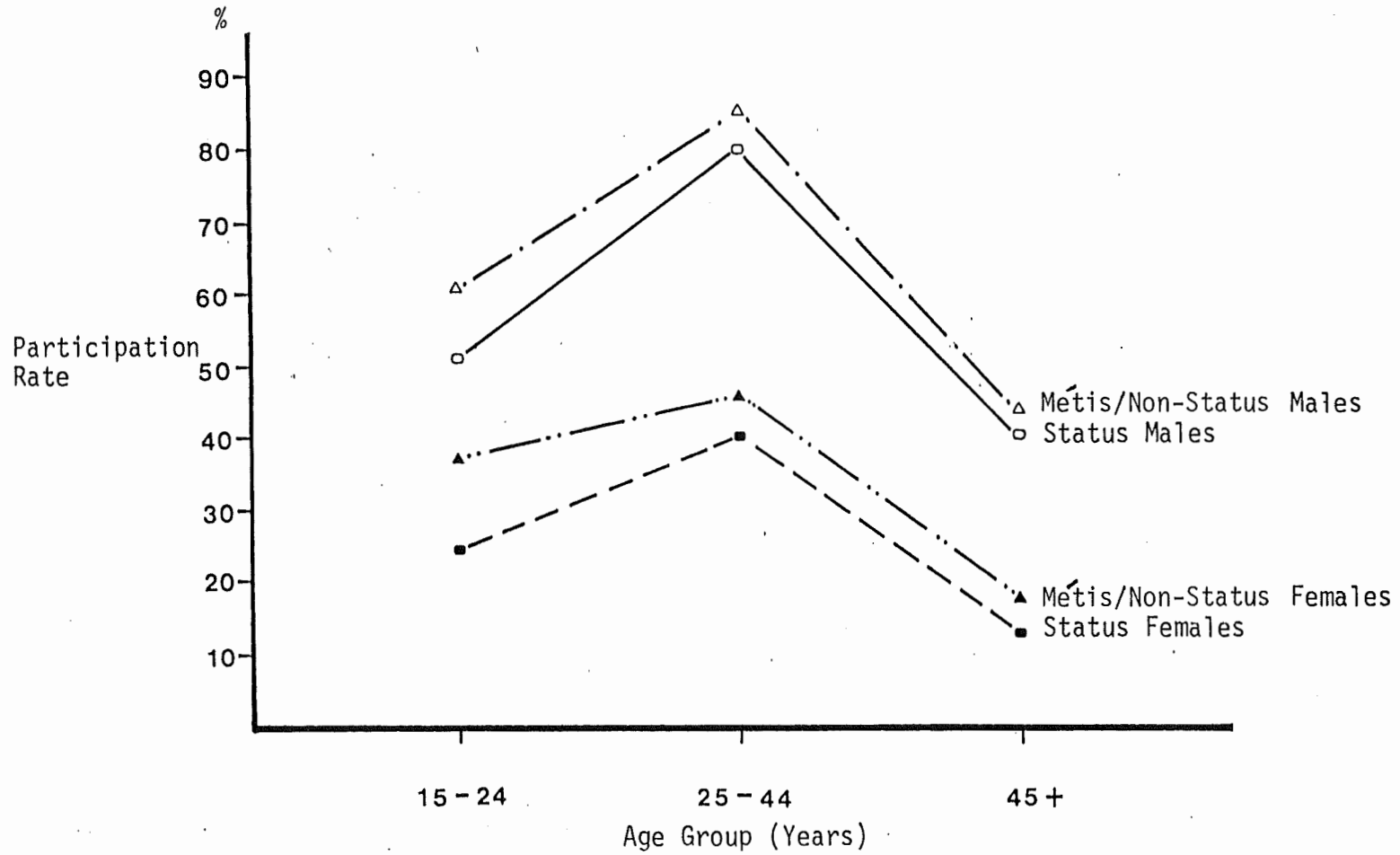
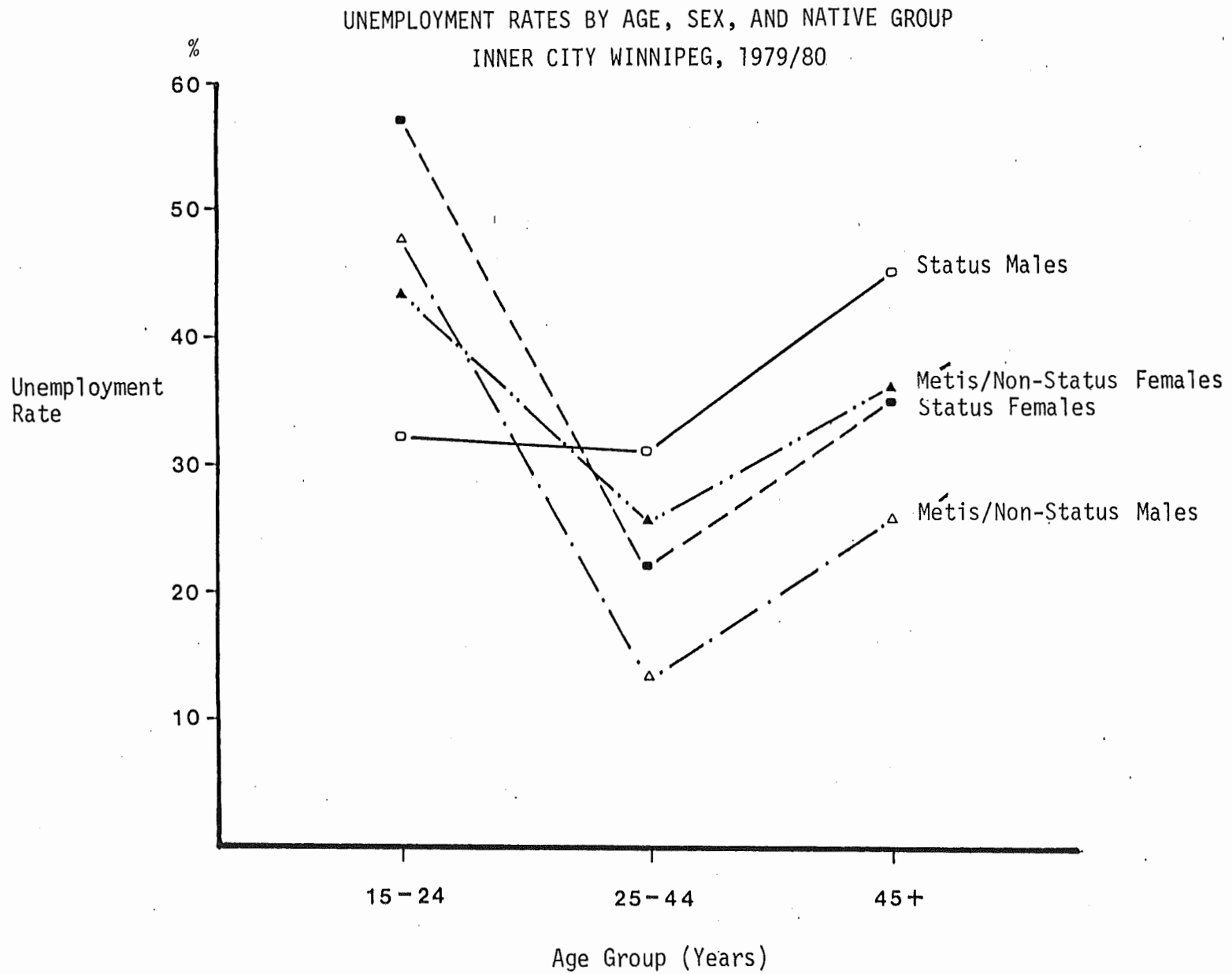


Figure 5



females than males: these differences in labour force activity reflect to a large degree the high incidence of female single parents which characterize both the Status and Métis/Non-Status components of the native population.

Figures 6 and 7 which present labour force indicators by education group for males and females, respectively, indicate clearly the positive effects which higher levels of formal education exert on native labour force performance. Better educated males and females in both native sub-groups exhibit higher rates of labour force participation and substantially 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 are complex and vary to some extent over sex, age, education and native sub-group, comparisons of native and non-native labour force activity reveal substantial disparities. Table 16 which documents these differences indicates that the rate of native unemployment is roughly 3.8 times that experienced by the total study area population.¹⁰ Although sizable among males, disparity is greatest

10. It should be noted that employment data related to the total study area population are from the 1976 Census and therefore are somewhat dated. Between 1976 and the summer of 1979 (i.e. the time of the I.U.S. survey) unemployment rates for the City of Winnipeg climbed from approximately 4.3 percent to 5.6 percent. As such, unemployment rates presented for the study area population may be slightly lower than the actual 1979 figures.

Figure 6

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY BY NATIVE GROUP AND EDUCATION LEVEL
NATIVE MALES, INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

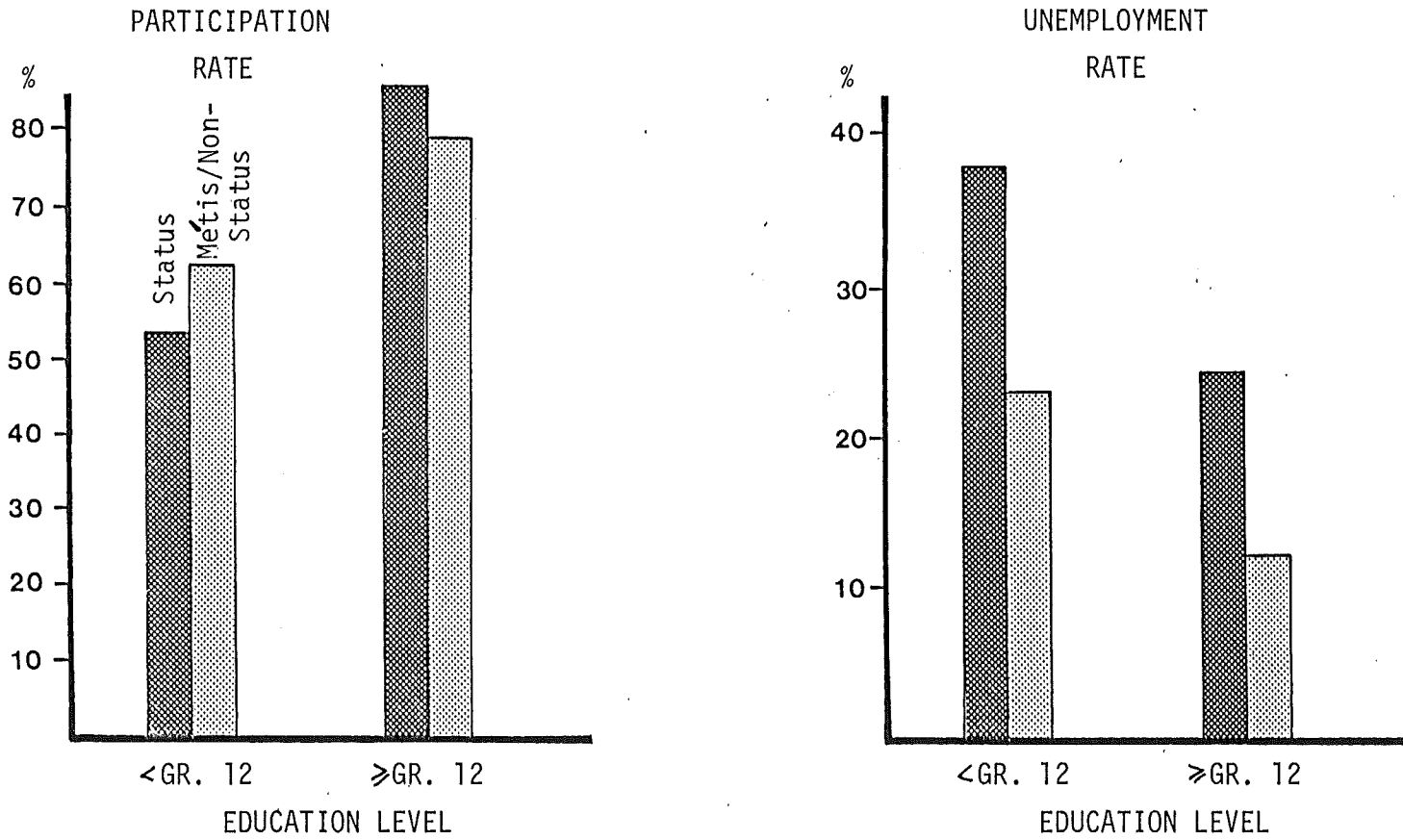


Figure 7

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY BY NATIVE GROUP AND EDUCATION LEVEL
NATIVE FEMALES, INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

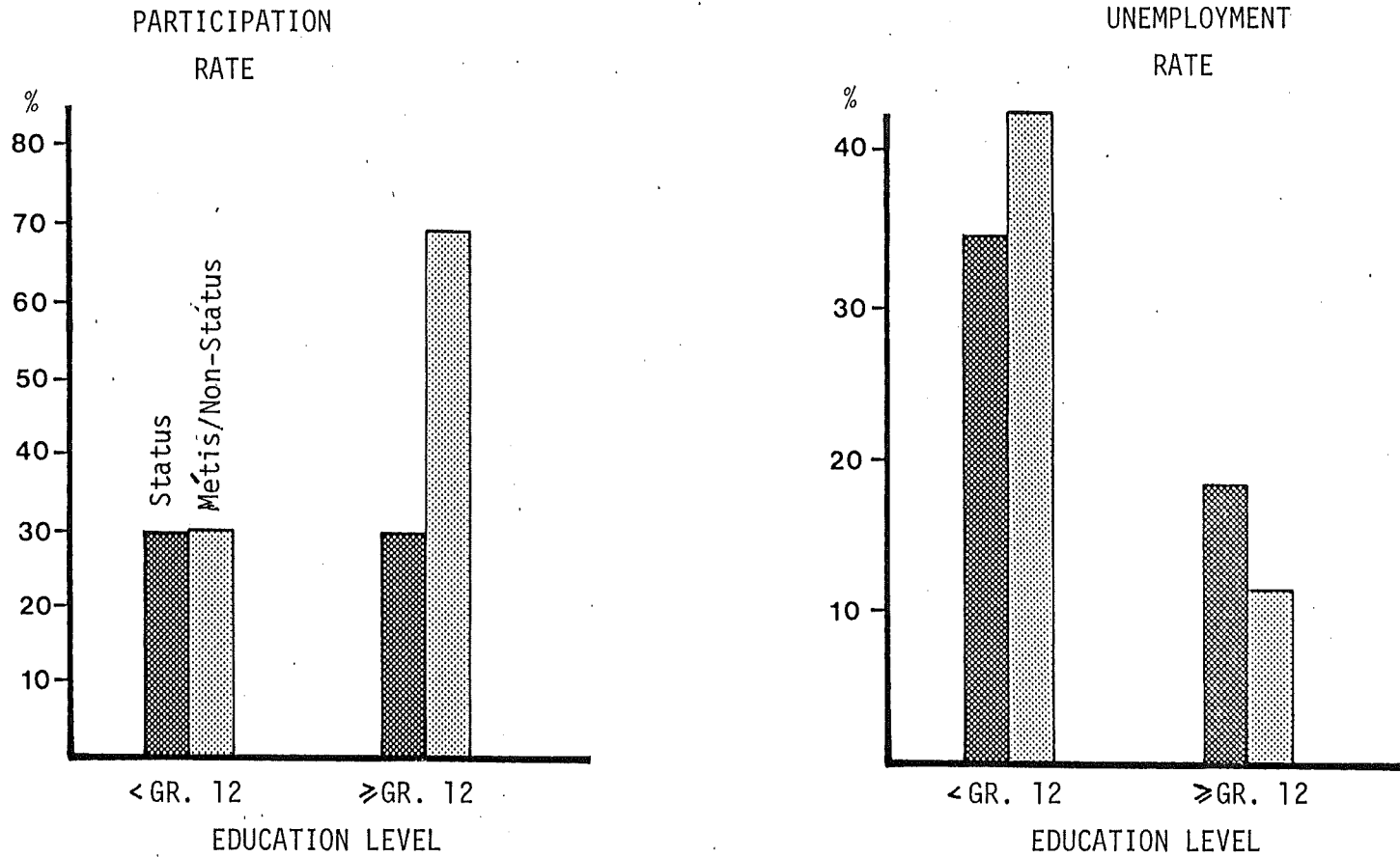


Table 16

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS BY SEX,
NATIVE AND TOTAL STUDY AREA POPULATION
INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979/80

<u>Labour Force Indicator</u>	<u>Status</u>	NATIVE <u>Métis/Non- Status</u>	A <u>Total</u>	B Inner City <u>Total*</u>	<u>A / B</u>
<u>Males</u>					
Participation Rate (%)	58.2	65.5	63.0	66.7	.94
Unemployment Rate (%)	34.9	20.6	25.1	8.4	2.99

<u>Females</u>					
Participation Rate (%)	29.6	35.8	33.4	32.0	1.04
Unemployment Rate (%)	33.8	34.0	33.9	7.1	4.77

<u>Total</u>					
Participation Rate (%)	40.4	48.2	43.6	57.3	.76
Unemployment Rate (%)	34.4	26.4	30.1	7.8	3.86

*Source: 1976 Census microfiche.

among females; the unemployment rate among native females is about 4.8 times higher than that of all study area females.

In concluding this section of the study it should also be noted that the employment indicators outlined above present only a partial picture of the difficulties encountered by the native population in the job market. Although analysis is not complete, information gathered by I.U.S. concerning native employment stability and duration of unemployment seems to indicate that a substantial portion of native employment is of a short term and periodic nature and that periods of time between employment are quite long.¹¹

5.5 Household Incomes and Sources of Income¹²

The enormous disparities between the native and total study area population with respect to labour force activity suggest that equally sizable disparities exist with regard to income. Our analysis of household incomes confirms the existence of such disparities. Table 17 outlines the size and nature of income

11. Information concerning employment stability and duration of unemployment has been collected for approximately 50 percent of the households who responded to the 1979 survey. This information was gathered via a follow-up survey conducted by Ms. Evelyn Baril of Queen's University. The results of analysis should be available by mid-fall, 1980.

12. Section 5.5 of the analysis is based on observations obtained in the summer survey of 1979 only. Income and sources of income data were collected in the 1980 expansion of the data base but are not yet available for analysis.

Table 17
 AVERAGE INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME, NATIVE AND TOTAL STUDY
 AREA POPULATIONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 1979

Numeric Code	Household Category	Average Income (\$/annum)							Earned Income As a Percent of Total Income	
		Earned		Transfer		Total		Ratio (B/A)	Native	Total
		Native	Total	Native	Total	Native (A)	Total (B)			
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	3,109	8,306	2,641	2,467	5,740	10,773	(1.87)	(54.2)	(77.7)
(5-7)	Childless Couples	5,385	10,039	2,105	2,636	7,490	12,675	(1.69)	(71.9)	(79.2)
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	8,539	17,256	3,407	1,416	11,946	18,672	(1.56)	(71.5)	(92.4)
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	719	8,482	5,539	3,526	6,258	12,013	(1.92)	(11.5)	(70.6)
(1-25)	All Households	3,953	11,165	4,075	2,309	8,028	13,474	(1.68)	(49.2)	(82.9)

disparities for select household categories among the native and total study area populations. On average, household income among the total study area population was approximately 1.7 times larger than the average native household income in 1979.

Income disparity is most acute among non-family and single parent family household groups: among these household groups average incomes for all study area households are nearly twice those of similar native households. The two right most columns of the table, which relate earned income to total income, indicate clearly the effects of higher levels of unemployment among the native population. Only in the case of childless couples and two parent families does the proportion of total income derived from employment approach that of the total population. Transfer payment dependency is particularly acute among native single parents. The substantially lower proportions of income derived from employment by native single parents reflect differences in life cycle stage. In comparison with the total population, the native population of single parent families includes a much larger proportion of young and mature households with preschoolers. These household groups exhibit much higher rates of transfer payment dependency than older single parents. For example, transfer payment dependency among all young single parent families in the study area approaches 100 percent.

Although the above data reveals quite clearly the existence of quite large income disparities between the native and total study area populations they do, in fact, tend to underestimate the actual level of disparity in terms of income adequacy. Among most household categories the minimum income needs of native households are larger than those of the non-native population due to the larger size of native households. A more accurate picture of disparity is provided by Table 18 which presents average incomes per household member. Per capita income of the native population is approximately 40 percent of that of the study area population.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study has attempted to fill some gaps in our understanding of the migration of native peoples to Winnipeg and the demographic composition of the city's native population. Although largely exploratory in nature the analysis has produced several findings which should bear on future urban native research as well as on the development of policies and programs related to the urban native population of the city. Principal findings of the study are summarized below:

- i) the present native population of the study area is estimated to be approximately 8,300 comprising about 3,100 Status Indians and 5,200 Métis/Non-Status Indians)
- ii) based on the survey results and previously identified spatial patterns of the native population within the city, the total native population of the City of Winnipeg is estimated to be approximately 14,000 - 16,000, including about 5,500 - 6,500 Status Indians and about 8,500 - 9,500 Métis/Non-Status Indians.

Table 18
 ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, INCOME, AND PER CAPITA INCOME
 BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, NATIVE AND TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
 INNER CITY WINNIPEG, 1979

Numeric Code	Household Category	Size		Average Income (\$/annum)		Income Per Household Member (\$/annum)		Ratio A/B
		Native	Total	Native***	Total**	Native (A)	Total (B)	
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	1.41	1.39	5,740	10,773	4,071	7,640	.53
(5-7)	Childless Couples*	2.20	2.00	7,490	12,675	3,405	6,338	.54
(8-16)	Two Parent Families	4.88	4.20	11,946	18,672	2,448	4,446	.55
(17-25)	Single Parent Families	4.01	3.13	6,258	12,013	1,561	3,838	.41
(1-25)	Total Households	3.68	2.46	8,028	13,474	2,182	5,477	.40

- * Includes childless couples with additional household members.
- ** Estimated from Social Planning Council data for 1977 and inflated by 8 percent per annum to 1979.
- *** Estimated from I.U.S. Urban Native Housing Data Base, 1979.

- iii) the number of recent migrants to the study area is somewhat smaller than that expected on the basis of previous work suggesting that migration to the city has slowed substantially.
- iv) economic issues tend to dominate reasons for migration to the city (especially among recent migrants) although family ties in the city and problems on the reserve or in home communities are important reasons underlying the migration of females.
- v) several aspects of the migration patterns of Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status people are quite similar including such elements as age and sex composition, reasons for moving and prior residency in the city. These similarities suggest that the circumstances leading to migration may be quite similar among both sub-groups of the native population.
- vi) both sub-groups of the urban native population are characterized by young population structures; family households, especially single parent families, represent the dominant household types among recent migrants and among the residual population.
- vii) native families tend to be larger than non-native families at all stages of the family life cycle. Differences in family size between native and non-native families are greatest during the later stages of family development.
- viii) severe socio-economic disparities exist between the native and non-native populations. The native population is characterized by unemployment rates which are about four times higher than those experienced by the total population. Native household incomes are about half as large as those of the total population.

Although the study does not provide sufficient information for the design of appropriate program responses, several of the results should have a bearing on the policy and program development process. In general the economic disparities identified in this study are sufficiently large to warrant the consideration of special policies and programs which address specifically the problems and needs of urban native peoples. The need for special consideration

appears particularly great at the point of program design in that the native population is characterized by radically different demography, education levels and employment experiences. These characteristics of the population translate directly into different types of needs and different capacities to function within traditional employment settings. Of particular concern in this regard, are native single parent families, which account for nearly half of the native population residing in the study area.

The study has also identified clearly the positive effects of education on labour force performance among the native population. This finding clearly suggests the need to consider the creation of new (and the expansion of existing) programs designed to improve levels of formal education among the native population. In all likelihood, however, the benefits of strategies promoting improved formal education relate to the long run. Given the current levels of economic disparity between the native and non-native population there exists a great and immediate need for the development and expansion of programs of a remedial nature which address the high levels of native unemployment and transfer payment dependency. In this regard the special circumstances of the native single parent should be recognized and incorporated where possible in program designs.

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 acute among young native adults, especially females. Existing employment and job training programs could easily be tailored to reach this segment of the population more effectively.

Study findings relating to native population and household composition raise several questions related to the issues of native family development and the impact of urbanization and urban institutions on native family structures. Of primary interest and importance are issues related to single parent families, the most common and most severely disadvantaged group among the native population.

The study has clearly left a large number of questions unanswered. In the author's opinion major gaps relate to the issues of native job skills, occupational patterns, and employment histories. Such information could provide a valuable input into policy and program development.

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 economic problems confronting the urban native population. The major objective was to clarify somewhat the characteristics of the population and to identify the nature, magnitude, and parameters

of the economic difficulties of the population. It is hoped that the information provided 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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APPENDIX A

A Descriptive Summary of
Demographic and Economic
Trends in Winnipeg's Inner
City Areas

APPENDIX A

A Descriptive Summary of Demographic and Economic Trends
in Winnipeg's Inner City Area

Population Change

The inner city area has been steadily losing population since 1941 and this loss has accelerated dramatically since 1971. Between 1971 and 1976 the population of the area declined by 15 percent. The area's present population is approximately 110,000 (roughly 20 percent of the Winnipeg CMA total).

Household Change

In spite of significant population loss the study area experienced substantial growth in the number of households until 1971. This growth appears to have peaked during the mid 1970's. Quite significant changes have also occurred in the area's household composition. Most important have been the rapid growth of non-family households (especially elderly singles) and sizable losses of family households, particularly two parent families. Presently, approximately 43,000 households reside in the study area.

Age Structure of the Population

The study area contains a much smaller proportion of children under 15 years of age (17% compared to 25% in the outer ring) and a larger concentration of the elderly (17% compared to 9% in the outer ring).

Ethnic Composition

Like many Canadian inner city areas Winnipeg's inner city area is characterized by greater ethnic heterogeneity than the outer ring area. According to 1971 Census figure the study area received about 64 percent of the city's total immigrants. Table 1 outlines the approximate distribution of ethnic sub-groups residing in the study area .

Unemployment

In 1976 the unemployment rate of the inner city residents was approximately 7.8 percent, nearly twice that of the outer ring area residents (4%).

Incomes and Poverty

Data for 1971 indicate a high incidence of poverty in the study area. More than 18 percent of inner city households earned incomes below the Statistics Canada poverty line. By way of contrast the proportion of outer ring households below the poverty line was approximately 4.0 percent. Disparity between household incomes in the inner city and outer city has grown substantially since 1951 (Johnston-1979).

Housing Stock Characteristics

The present housing stock of the study area includes approximately 45,000 dwelling units. About 70 percent of the stock was constructed before 1946 and only 14 percent

Table 1
APPROXIMATE ETHNIC COMPOSITION
OF STUDY AREA IN 1971

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
British	40,715	32.4
Ukrainian	18,205	14.5
French	15,235	12.1
German	11,765	9.4
Polish	8,085	6.4
Native (Status, Non-Status, and Metis)	3,910	3.1
Scandinavian	3,370	2.7
Italian	3,295	2.6
Asian	3,260	2.6
Dutch	2,090	1.7
Others	<u>15,705</u>	<u>12.7</u>
TOTAL	125,635	—

Source: 1971 Census, CAT 95-733 (CT-23B)

constructed after 1960. About 1 in 5 dwelling units within the study area are in poor condition.

The area has experienced very little residential construction recently. The majority of new construction (i.e. since 1971) has been undertaken by the public or third sector (84 percent of all dwelling starts since 1971). The majority of new units produced have been subsidized units for the elderly.

The study area has experienced a net loss of approximately 1,100 units of housing affordable by low income families since 1974 through demolition, closure and abandonment.

Economic Base and Employment Structure

Although there has been no formal analysis of the study area's economic base or employment structure, some insights regarding these issues can be obtained from transportation studies (conducted in 1962, 1971 and 1976) which record patterned work trips. It should be noted that employment figures devised in this fashion are likely to underestimate the true values. Patterned work trip data, however, should be sufficiently accurate to identify large shifts in the spatial structure and composition of the city's employment opportunities. Our analysis of these data lead to the following conclusions:

- i) Since 1972 there has been a rapid decline in employment within the study area, especially in the areas immediately north of the central business district and adjacent to the C.P. rail yards. Overall, employment in the study area declined by

approximately 10 percent since 1962. During the same period employment in the Winnipeg CMA increased by about 48 percent.

- ii) Relative to the metropolitan total, a greater proportion of inner city residents are engaged in sales and services, processing, production, fabrication and machining, and construction occupations. Employment growth in these traditional 'blue collar' occupations lagged considerably behind growth in other sectors of the Winnipeg economy during the 1966-1976 period.
- iii) Employment opportunities within the inner city area is more heavily concentrated in 'white collar' occupations reflecting the predominance of financial, commercial, and governmental services in the central business district. In Winnipeg these sectors of the economy experienced the most rapid growth during the past decade.
- iv) Patterned work trip data for 1966 and 1976 also suggest a trend toward the suburbanization of employment in those occupational categories (manufacturing, construction, transportation, and wholesaling) which most closely match the job skills of many inner city residents.

In summary recent employment trends in Winnipeg appear to have followed closely the patterns observed in several North American urban centres. During the past decade there has been relatively slow growth and suburbanization of those industries which have traditionally been the principal employees of inner city residents. The most rapid expansion of employment opportunities has occurred in white collar occupations which, although concentrated in downtown areas, are not generally accessible to inner city residents.

APPENDIX B

Description of Data
Bases Employed in the
Study

Table 2
DATA FILE DESCRIPTION
 Urban Native Housing Data Base

<u>Data</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable Format</u>	<u>Designation</u>
1.	Census Tract I.D.	I3	1976 Census Tract #
2.	Structure Type	I1	(as per schedule)
3.	Sex of Household Head	I1	(1 male, 2 female)
4.	Age of Household Head	I2	(years)
5.	Education of Household Head	I2	(as per form)
6.	Employment Status of Head	I1	(as per form)
7.	Indian Group of Head	I1	(as per form)
8.	Marital Status of Head	I1	(1 married, 2 other)
9.	Number of Members in Household	I2	(as per form)
10.	Number of Children < 5 years	I1	
11.	Number of Children 5-16 years	I1	
12.	Number of Children ≥ 17 years	I1	
13.	Number of other Relatives	I1	
14.	Number of Non-relatives	I1	
15.	Tenure	I1	(1 own, 2 rent)
16.	Value of Unit	I1	(as per form, 0 if outer)
17.	Shelter Expenditures	I1	(as per form)
18.	Water covered by rent?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
19.	Heat covered by rent?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
20.	Electricity covered by rent?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
21.	Number of Rooms	I2	(as per form)
22.	Number of Bedrooms	I2	(as per form)
23.	Total Household Income	I2	(as per form, 99 no response)
24.	Household Receive Social Assistance?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
25.	Household Receive UIC?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
26.	Household Receive Pension?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
27.	Household Receive Training Allowance?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
28.	Other Transfer Payments?	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
29.	% of Total Household Income Derived through Transfer Payments	I3	(0-100 percent)
30.	Number of Times Lived in Winnipeg	I1	(as per form)
31.	Months since moving to city	I3	(as per form)
32.	Months lived at current address	I3	(as per form)
33.	Number of Moves since last arrived in Winnipeg	I2	(derived)

continued

<u>Data</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable Format</u>	<u>Designation</u>
	Reasons for Moving to Winnipeg:		
34.	Employment	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
35.	Education	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
36.	Medical	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
37.	Housing	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
38.	Family	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
39.	Problems at old Home	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
40.	Other	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
41.	Place of Origin	I1	(1-8, HSD Regions)
42.	Migration Intention	I1	(1 stay, 2 leave)
43.	Number of weeks worked during previous 12 months (head of household)	I2	0-52, 99 (no response)
44.	Rental Payments paid by welfare	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
45.	Rent income during last 12 months (\$/month)	I3	(0-n \$/Month)
46.	Moved within city since arrival	I1	(1 yes, 2 no)
47.	Months Employed at present Job (head of household)	I3	(as per form)
48.	Head of Household present Occupation	I4	(Blishen code)
49.	Months Unemployed (head of household)	I3	(as per form)
50.	Last occupation (if unemployed)	I4	(Blishen code)
51.	Duration of last job (if unemployed)	I3	(as per form)
52.	Number of minor housing unit defects	I2	(as per form)
53.	Number of major housing unit defects	I2	(as per form)
54.	S.P.C. condition index	I1	(1 good, 2 sound, 3 deteriorated, 4 dilapidated)
	Trailing Record		
55.	Sex of Household member #2	I1	(1 male, 2 female)
56.	Age of Household member #2	I2	(as per form)
57.	Relationship to Head of Household of #2	I1	(as per form)

continued

<u>Data</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Variable Format</u>	<u>Designation</u>
58.	Education of member #2	I1	(as per form)
59.	Employment Status of Males #2	I1	(as per form)
60.	Weeks Worked during last 12 months	I2	(as per form)
61.	Indian Group.	I1	(as per form)
62.	Sex of Household member #3	I1	(as per form)
63.	Age of Household member #3 etc.	I2	(as per form)

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 (\leq 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

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 C
Additional Tables

Table A3

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF RECENT MIGRANTS*
TO WINNIPEG'S INNER CITY,
BY INDIAN GROUP, 1979

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age Cohort</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>≥45</u>		
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	103	42	42	71	258	(40.8)**
Females	<u>216</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>(59.2)</u>
Total	319 (50.4)	76 (12.0)	142 (22.4)	96 (15.1)	633 (99.9)	(100.0)
<u>Non-Status/Métis</u>						
Males	61	16	38	20	135	(44.0)
Females	<u>64</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>(56.0)</u>
Total	125 (40.7)	72 (23.5)	80 (26.1)	30 (9.8)	307 (100.1)	(100.0)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	164	58	80	91	393	(41.8)
Females	<u>280</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>(58.2)</u>
Total	444 (47.2)	148 (15.7)	222 (23.6)	126 (13.4)	940 (99.9)	(100.0)

* Recent migrants defined as members of households whose household head moved to the city during the previous 12 months.

** Numbers in parentheses refer to percentage of subgroup totals.