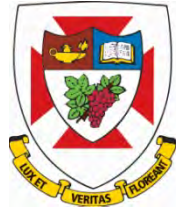


Inner City Housing Study: Interim Report

1978

The Institute of Urban Studies





THE UNIVERSITY OF
WINNIPEG

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INNER CITY HOUSING STUDY: INTERIM REPORT

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Note: The cover page and this information page are new replacements, 2016.

The Institute of Urban Studies is an independent research arm of the University of Winnipeg. Since 1969, the IUS has been both an academic and an applied research centre, committed to examining urban development issues in a broad, non-partisan manner. The Institute examines inner city, environmental, Aboriginal and community development issues. In addition to its ongoing involvement in research, IUS brings in visiting scholars, hosts workshops, seminars and conferences, and acts in partnership with other organizations in the community to effect positive change.

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Greater Winnipeg Development Plan Review

INNER CITY HOUSING STUDY
Interim Report

August 18, 1978, Institute of Urban Studies

Study Team

Lloyd Axworthy - Project Director
Christine McKee - Project Manager
Jackie DeRoo
Sybil Frenette
Barbara Hanks

In association with
Frank W. Fedoruk
Public Interfaces Ltd.



THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, CANADA

R3B 2E9

INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES

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August 18, 1978

Mr. Jim Cassidy
Sector Manager, Housing Review
171 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1M4

Dear Jim:

I am very pleased to submit to you a copy of our Inner City Housing Review, Interim Report. An additional twelve copies will be delivered early next week for distribution to the other board members.

The interim report contains our rationale for the inner city boundary definition, a demographic profile of the inner city, a housing stock analysis and a preliminary report on public sector interventions. This first report is principally a descriptive presentation, as it is more a demonstration of the research conducted to date. It is our hope that the data base provided will be a helpful resource to the other Study Team members and to the City in general.

The work submitted does not include any information from the survey conducted by the Social Planning Council, the MHAP program data, or indices of need provided by MHRC waiting lists. Input from these sources simply could not be obtained in time for inclusion in this document.

Secondly, we have had considerable difficulty obtaining migration statistics, information on Winnipeg's Native population, recent income statistics and housing price and resale figures. We will be pursuing these areas of inquiry in the second phase of analysis. Furthermore, the second phase will include specific neighbourhood profiles, a review of the housing market situation, a vacant land inventory and a survey of rehabilitation activity in the inner city.

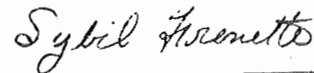
As a final note, you may be aware of some statistical differences between the data presented in Section III and Section IV concerning Public Housing units. Section IV has included future commitments whereas Section III has only looked at existing units built. Such discrepancies will be clarified in our later work.

I trust you will find everything in order.

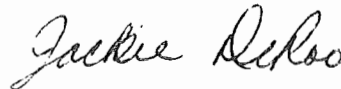
Yours truly,



Lloyd Axworthy,
Director.



Sybil Frenette,
Research Officer.



Jackie DeRoo,
Research Officer.

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INNER CITY PROFILE SUMMARY

DEMOGRAPHIC

THE INNER CITY HAS BEEN STEADILY LOSING POPULATION SINCE 1941 AND THIS LOSS HAS RECENTLY SHOWN AN ACCELERATED RATE - 2.3% LOSS FROM 1966 to 1971
- 15% LOSS FROM 1971 to 1976

POPULATION LOSS IS DUE PARTLY TO A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE INNER CITY

- LOSS OF FAMILIES FROM 1966 to 1971 - 5.5%
- LOSS OF FAMILIES FROM 1971 to 1976 - 16.5%

HOUSEHOLD NUMBERS HOWEVER SHOW A DIFFERENT PATTERN. HOUSEHOLDS INCREASED FROM 1966 - 1971 BY 11%. HOWEVER THIS TREND APPEARS TO HAVE 'PEAKED OUT' WITH 1971 - 1976 SHOWING A LOSS OF 2.5% IN HOUSEHOLDS. THE HOUSEHOLD SITUATION IS A COMBINATION OF TWO FACTORS; THE NATIONAL TREND TOWARDS SMALLER HOUSEHOLDS COMBINED WITH LOSS OF FAMILY HOUSING IN THE INNER CITY AND THE INFLUX OF SINGLE PERSONS.

THERE ARE 63% MORE PERSONS AND 109% MORE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN AN INNER CITY RESIDENTIAL ACRE THAN ON AN OUTER CITY RESIDENTIAL ACRE.

THE INNER CITY HAS A SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER PROPORTION OF CHILDREN (17%) COMPARED TO THE OUTER CITY (25%).

THE INNER CITY HAS A SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER PROPORTION OF ELDERLY (17%) COMPARED TO THE PROPORTION IN THE OUTER CITY (8%).

INNER CITY AND OUTER CITY PROFILES HAVE AGED SIMILARLY FROM 1971 to 1976.

- FEWER CHILDREN
- TEENS AND JUNIORS ABOUT THE SAME
- MORE YOUNG ADULTS
- MIDDLE AGE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME
- MORE ELDERLY

1971 to 1976 SHOWS A HIGH PROPORTION OF SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED PEOPLE IN THE INNER CITY. FROM 27% to 30%. (HOWEVER ABSOLUTE NUMBERS SHOW AN OVERALL CITY-WIDE DECREASE). IN ADDITION, THE INNER CITY SHOWS A HIGH PROPORTION OF LONE-PARENT FAMILIES RELATIVE TO THE OUTER CITY.

THERE IS A HIGHER PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANT FAMILIES IN THE INNER CITY (28% in 1971) COMPARED TO THE OUTER CITY (17%).

THE INNER CITY HAS A LARGE PROPORTION OF ETHNIC GROUP CONCENTRATIONS WITH FRENCH, UKRAINIAN, POLISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN GROUPS ACCOUNTING FOR 53% OF THE INNER CITY POPULATION IN 1971. ALL ETHNIC GROUPS EXHIBIT DISTINCT SPATIAL PATTERNS WITH MOST INNER CITY AREAS CLEARLY SHOWING CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHNIC MINORITIES.

INTRA CITY MIGRATION IS LOWER IN THE INNER CITY (6%) THAN IN THE OUTER CITY (19%). AS THERE IS A HIGHER PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE INNER CITY, A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF THESE MIGRANTS ARE NOT PREVIOUS WINNIPEG RESIDENTS.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1976 WERE HIGHER IN THE INNER CITY THAN IN THE OUTER CITY WITH THE GREATEST SPREAD SHOWING IN THE MALE LABOUR FORCE.

1971 INCOME DATA SHOWS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN THE INNER CITY. MORE THAN 18% OF INNER CITY FAMILIES WERE BELOW THE STATISTICS CANADA 1971 POVERTY LINE (4% IN THE OUTER CITY).

HOUSING

69% OF THE HOUSING STOCK IN THE INNER CITY WAS CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO 1946.

23% OF THE EXISTING INNER CITY HOUSING STOCK IS IN POOR OR VERY POOR CONDITION.

THE PERCENTAGE OF TENANT OCCUPIED DWELLINGS HAS INCREASED BY 8% IN THE INNER CITY SINCE 1966 WHILE THE PERCENTAGE OF OWNER OCCUPIED DWELLINGS HAS DROPPED BY 5%.

THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY FOR INNER CITY RESIDENTS IS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY SHORTER THAN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG AVERAGE.

APARTMENT UNITS COMPOSE THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF INNER CITY HOUSING STOCK AT 53.3%.

THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ATTACHED UNITS IN THE INNER CITY. ATTACHED UNITS NOW FORM 15.2% OF THE INNER CITY HOUSING STOCK.

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN THE INNER CITY HAS BEEN PREDOMINATELY APARTMENT CONSTRUCTION, (91%), THIS HOUSING FORM IS CLEARLY NOT FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN.

CAPITAL INTENSIVE, SUBSIDIZED HOUSING HAS FORMED THE LARGEST QUANTITY OF NEW CONSTRUCTION IN THE INNER CITY:

60%	PUBLIC HOUSING
24%	NON PROFIT HOUSING
84%	PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING

FOR A TOTAL OF

PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING COMPOSES ONLY 15.4% OF THE TOTAL INNER CITY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1972.

DESPITE MHRC'S COMMITMENT TO CONCENTRATE ON FAMILY PUBLIC HOUSING IN THE INNER CITY, ONLY 28% OF FAMILY PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS CONSTRUCTED IN WINNIPEG WERE BUILT IN THE INNER CITY.

THERE HAS BEEN A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN FAMILY HOUSING STOCK THROUGH DEMOLITION, CLEARANCE, AND REDEVELOPMENT IN THE ORDER OF 1,781 UNITS IN 10 YEARS.

DEMOLITION OF FAMILY HOUSING HAS BEEN GREATER THAN THE REPLACEMENT OF FAMILY HOUSING. FOR EVERY TWO UNITS OF FAMILY HOUSING LOST, ONLY ONE UNIT OF FAMILY HOUSING HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

VACANCIES IN APARTMENT BUILDINGS IN THE INNER CITY ARE CRITICALLY LOW. FOR THOSE BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO 1970 IN THE INNER CITY, THE VACANCY RATE IS A LOW 0.7% WHEREAS THE OVERALL VACANCY RATE FOR THE CITY IS 1.8% (WHICH IS IN ITSELF VERY LOW).

THE ONLY INNER CITY HOUSING FOR WHICH SUBSTANTIAL VACANCY RATES EXIST ARE IN RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED UNITS. THESE NEW, NON SUBSIDIZED UNITS ARE NOT AFFORDABLE TO PERSONS ON A LOW OR MODERATE INCOME.

SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC FUNDS HAVE BEEN INVESTED FOR HOUSING AND RELATED PURPOSES IN THE INNER CITY - IN EXCESS OF \$100 MILLION BETWEEN 1954 and 1977.

ONLY \$2.7 MILLION OF THE \$100 MILLION HAS BEEN EARMARKED FOR HOUSING REHABILITATION THROUGH RRAP. MANITOBA AND WINNIPEG ARE NOT RECEIVING AN EQUITABLE PER CAPITA ALLOCATION OF FUNDS THROUGH RRAP. RRAP TAKE-UP IN MANITOBA FOR 1977 REPRESENTED APPROXIMATELY 1% OF THE TOTAL RRAP TAKE-UP FOR CANADA WHEREAS MANITOBA HAS APPROXIMATELY 5% OF THE CANADIAN POPULATION.

SECTION I - DEFINITION OF INNER CITY

Many different approaches have been taken to define the terms "inner city" and "inner city type areas." In the Institute of Urban Studies' submission for the Inner City Housing Study, the need for a dynamic approach to the definition of Winnipeg's inner city was stressed; an approach which would avoid heavy reliance on rigid, geographical constraints.

As it is generally the first area of a city to be developed, the inner city presumably has the oldest housing stock. Consequently there is a greater incidence of housing in poor condition. The physical configuration of older neighbourhoods, the existence of mixed use buildings, a greater proportion of multi storey residential buildings all create a higher population and/or household density in the inner city. Socio-economic features such as lower incomes per capita and a higher frequency of tenant occupancy are also expected. With this conceptual framework in mind, the Institute has chosen to define the inner city based on criteria which accurately reflect the heterogeneity, and constantly changing nature of the diverse, multifunctional inner city.

With the use of 1971 and 1976 Census data the following dynamic criteria have been selected and developed into indices in order to operationalize the definition of inner city and allow the delimitation of the actual inner city areas:

1. Age of housing stock (pre 1901)
2. Housing condition (greater than 30% of the housing stock in poor condition)
3. Population change (population loss of 15% or greater)
4. Income 1971 (25 - 50% of the families at or below the poverty line)
5. High tenant occupancy (61 to 100% of the residential units tenant occupied)
6. Population density (more than 40 persons per residential acre)
7. Household density 1976 (more than 15 households per residential acre)

Using a mapping technique previously tested in a report produced by Reg McLemore et. al. for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs¹ the inner city has been distinguished from the outer city or suburban type neighbourhood. For each selected

1. Reg McLemore, Carl Aass and Peter Keilhofer, The Changing Canadian Inner City, Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, June, 1975, pp. 5-9.

criteria a map was produced which plotted those census tracts showing the highest incidence of the particular phenomenon being mapped. For each map, a cluster of census tracts emerged around the central business district. A boundary line was drawn around the perimeter of the clustered census tracts keeping in mind two guidelines:

1. the tracts had to be contiguous, meaning a single tract removed spatially from the cluster of tracts was not included in the boundary; and
2. any tracts which did not emerge but were surrounded by other census tracts which had emerged were included.

The product of this exercise was a series of seven maps which delineate the boundaries of the seven inner city type criteria, ie. areas with the highest household density or areas with the highest incidence of tenant occupancy. (See Figures 1-1 to 1-7) Next, the boundary line from each map was redrawn on an acetate sheet. By overlaying the seven acetate sheets it was possible to determine which census tracts satisfied two or more of the inner city type census variables. Those satisfying only one criterion were visited by the study team and a field decision was made as to whether or not to include the census tract on the basis of a windshield survey.

Map 8 illustrates the amalgam of the physical, demographic and sociological criteria mapped using the overlay technique. Marginal areas which fulfilled only one criteria and which after the field inspection were felt not to reflect the physical character of inner city neighbourhoods were excluded from the final inner city boundary.

As one last check of the thoroughness of the mapping technique, a matrix was constructed using the initial seven criteria and including six additional inner city indicators (See Figure 1-10). From the matrix it was found that the additional criteria settled into the same census tracts as already established through the mapping procedure therefore further substantiating the location of the boundary.

The final inner city boundary derived for the Inner City Housing Review is illustrated on Figure 1-9. As it is used in this report, the term, "inner city" refers to the central core of the City of Winnipeg and the residential and mixed uses around the core. The central business district is located in this spatial area although our terms of reference exclude the non residential component of the CBD.

The Institute would have preferred to have worked with the Winnipeg Area Characterizations

established by the District Plans Branch of the Department of Environmental Planning.² Although the I.U.S. team strongly favoured the use of "neighbourhood" as the most appropriate unit of analysis for future inner city housing programs, it recognized the practical difficulties in using such an intuitive approach to formulate an inner city definition.

These difficulties included:

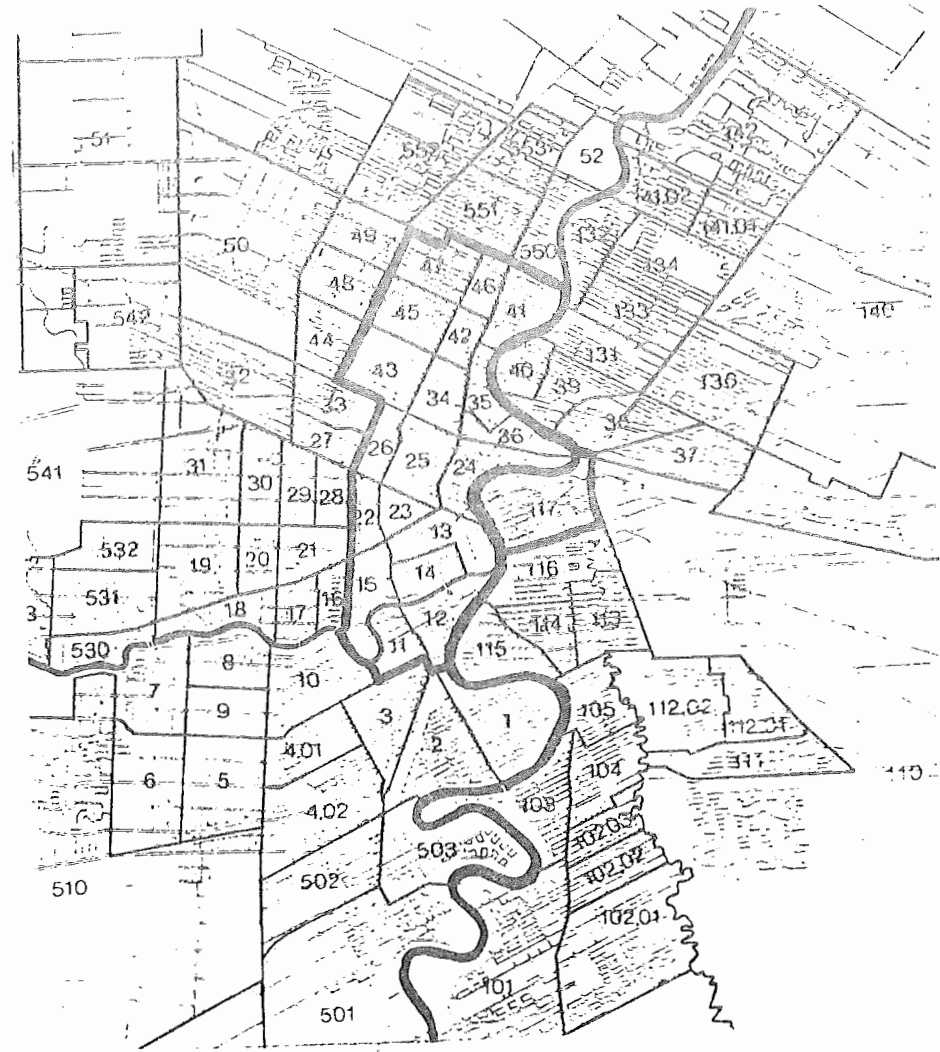
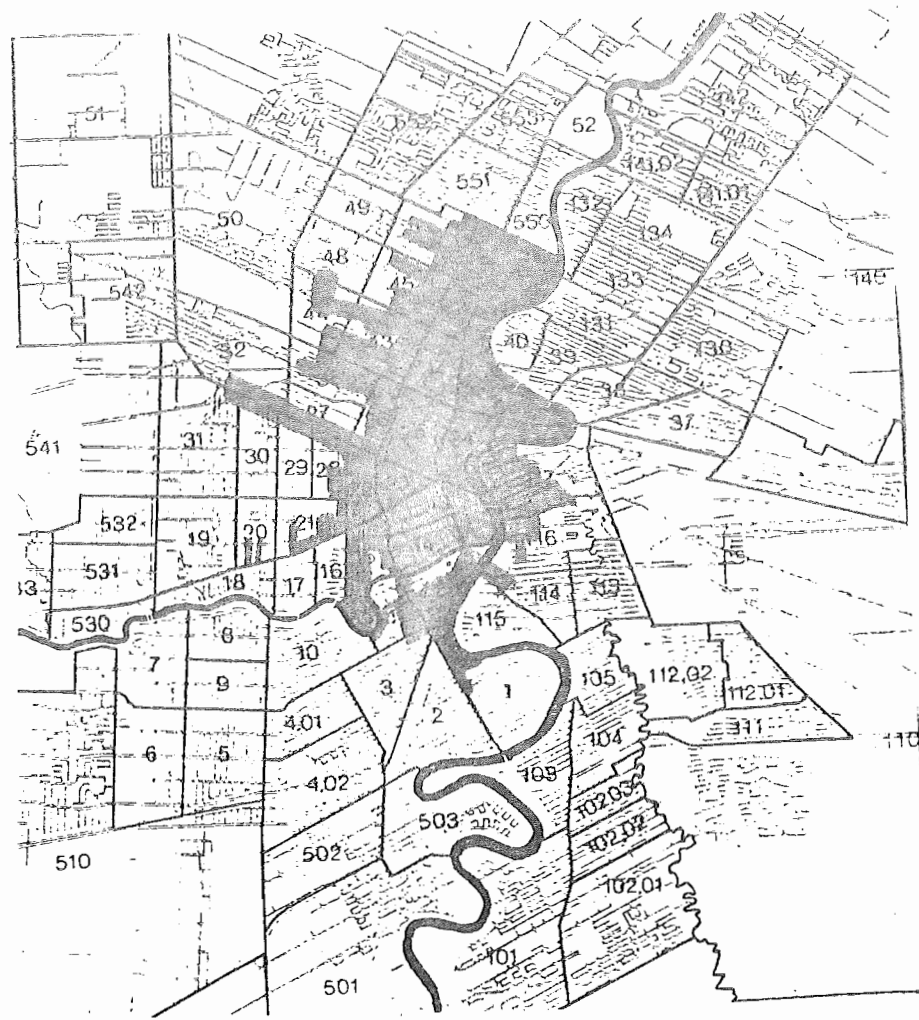
- Lack of comparability with other Development Plan Review work which use census tracts as the unit of analysis;
- Access to data by neighbourhood boundaries not possible within the time constraints;
- Difficulty in comparing trends over time; and
- "Neighbourhood" as a tool for area characterization has not received Council approval.

As a result, the Institute of Urban Studies has established the aforementioned inner city boundary for Winnipeg using census tracts as the spatial common denominator. Although census tracts form a static and somewhat arbitrary boundary, the criteria used to select

2. Department of Environmental Planning, Winnipeg Area Characterization Study, District Plans Branch, July, 1978.

those particular census tracts has been based upon dynamic factors. In the establishment of any boundary definition it is necessary to make such compromises in the eventual boundary delimitation. Thus the boundary used throughout the Inner City Housing Review document will be as follows: the northern boundary, Church Avenue; the southern boundary, Corydon Avenue, the Red River and Marion Avenue; the eastern boundary, Archibald Street; and the western boundary, Ingersoll and McPhillip's Street.

Figure 1-1. AGE OF HOUSING STOCK



Age of Housing Stock by Census Tract

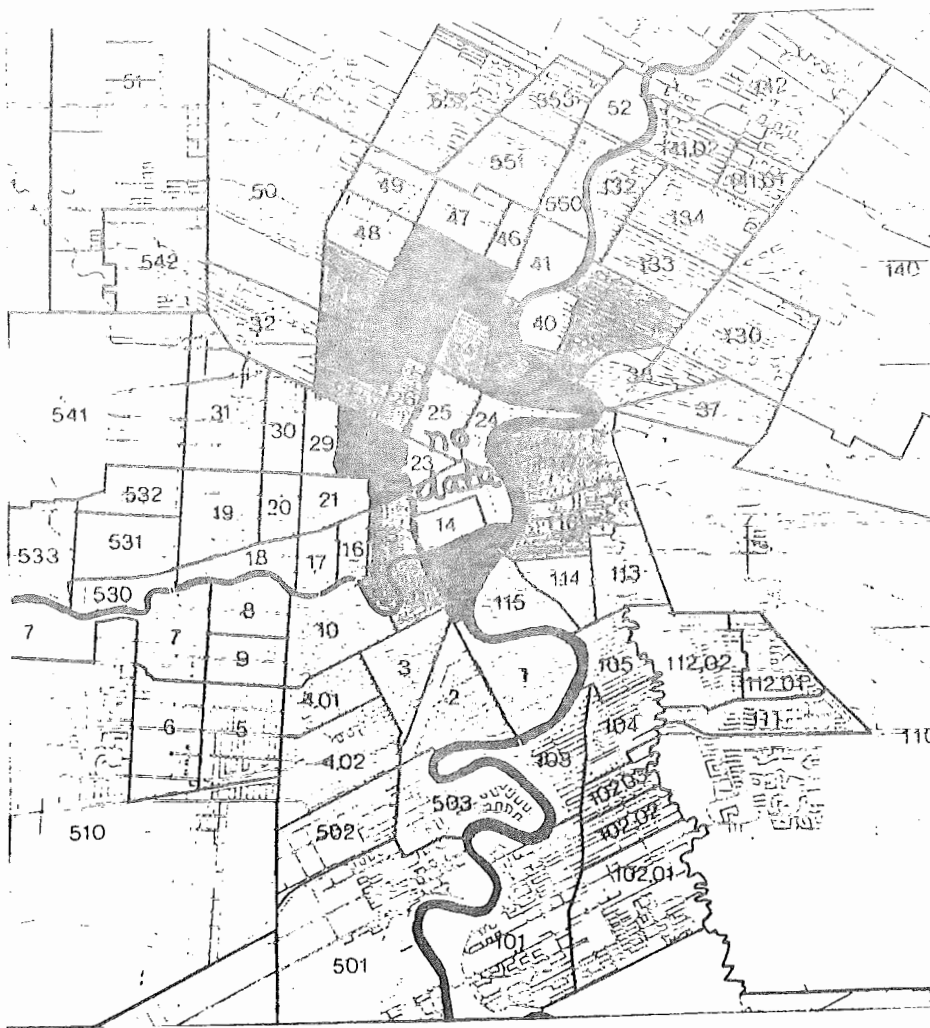
Boundary Delimitation

■ Built pre-1901



— Built pre-1901

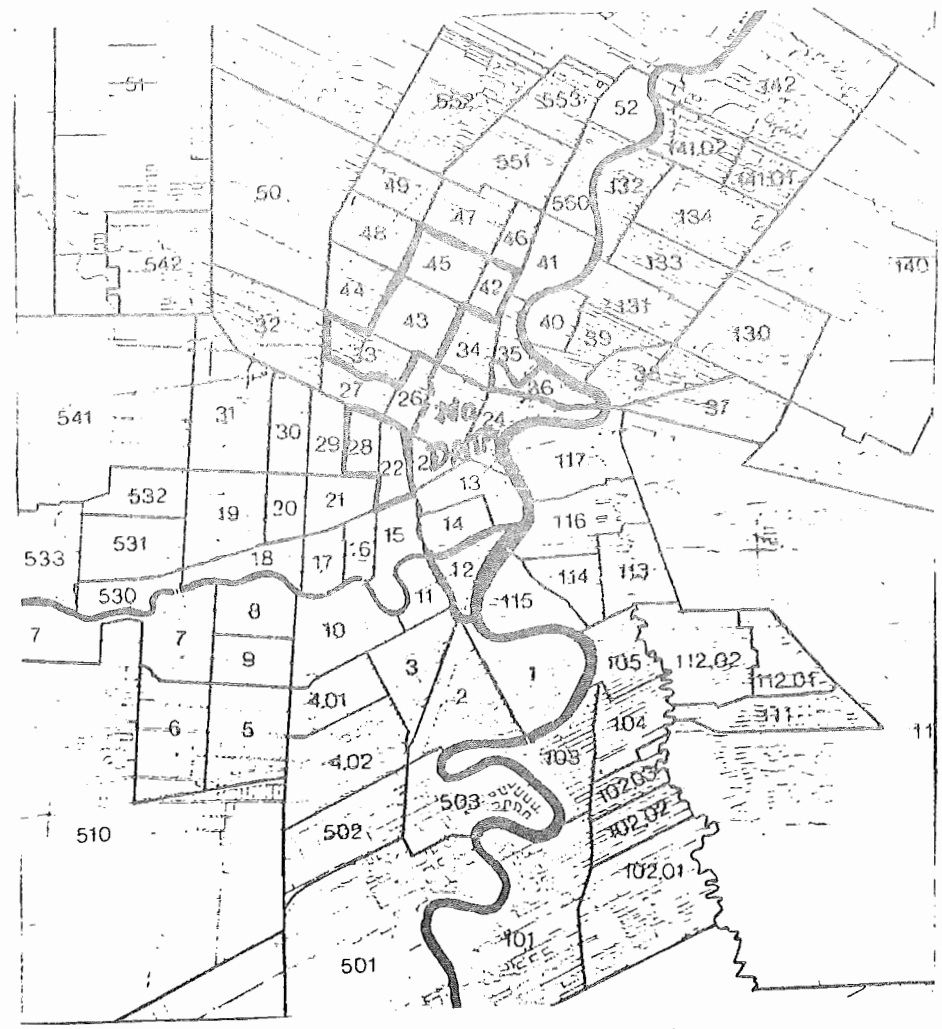
Source: ATLAS OF WINNIPEG, T.R. Weir, editor, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press), 1978
Map Source Title: Evolution of the Built-up Area 1872-1974 (p. 7).

Figure 1-2. HOUSING CONDITIONS




Housing Condition by Census Tract

-  Greater than 30% Poor + Very Poor
-  15 - 30% Poor + Very Poor

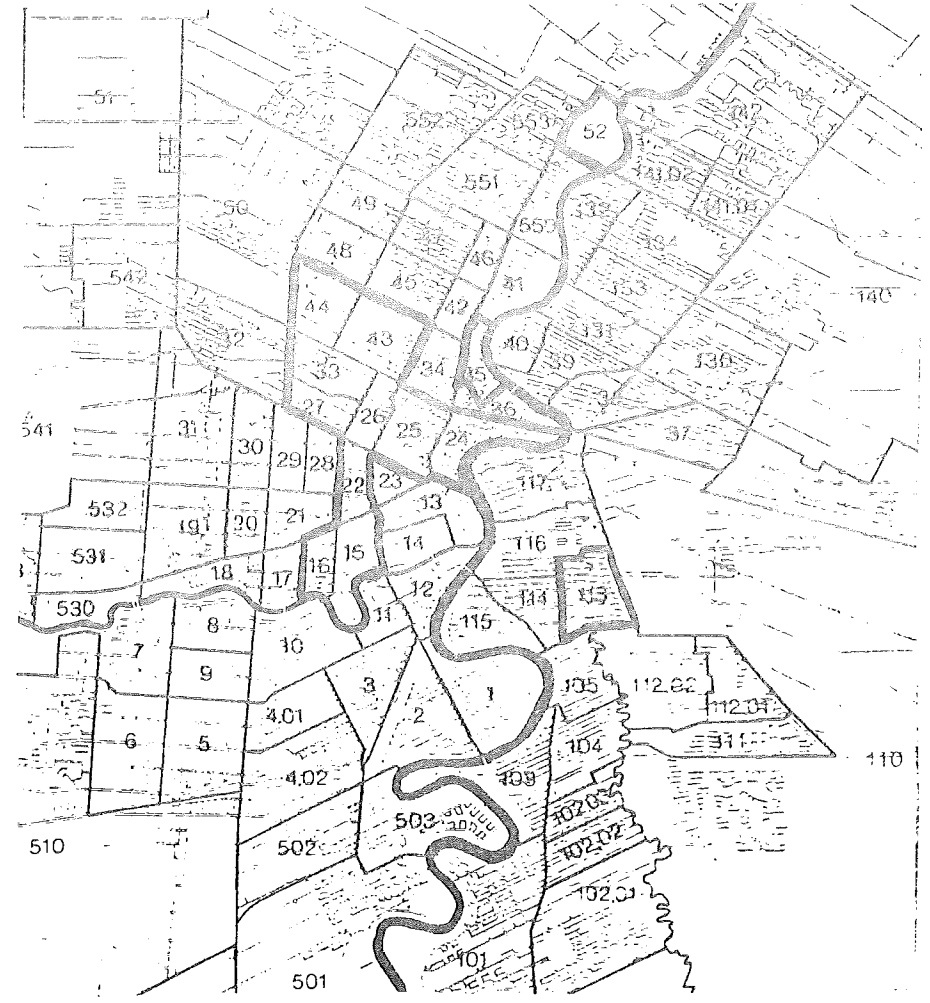
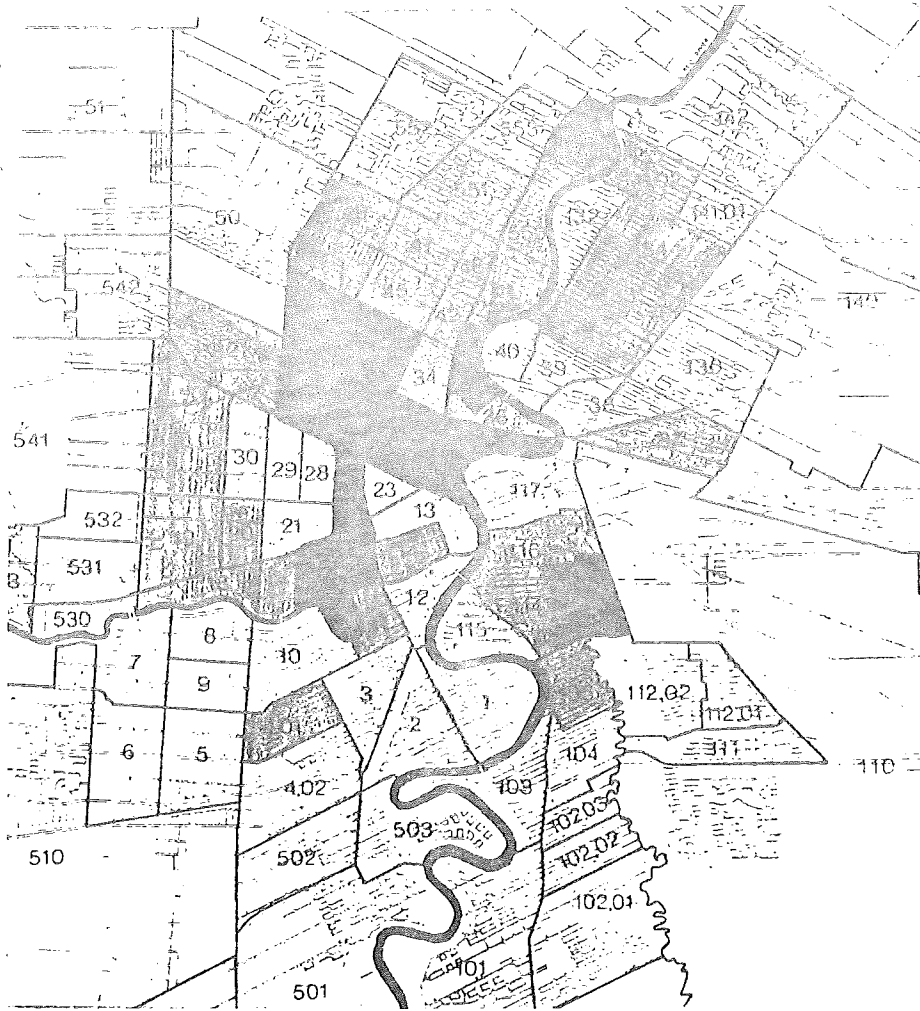


Boundary Delimitation

-  Greater than 30% Poor + Very Poor

Source: City of Winnipeg, Neighbourhood Characterization Field Maps, 1978.
 District Planning Division, Housing Condition Survey Field Sheets, February, 1978

Figure 1-3. POPULATION CHANGE 1971 - 1976



Population Change 1971 - 1976 by Census Tract

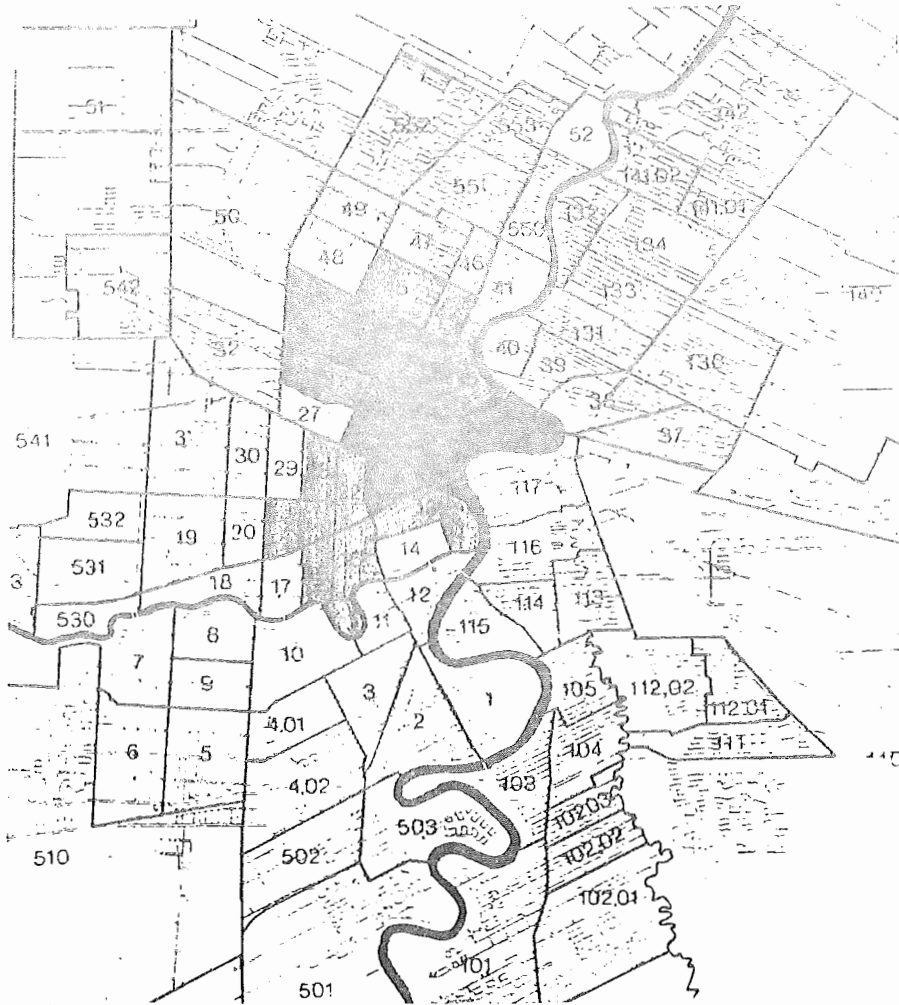
Boundary Delimitation

- Population Loss of 15% or Greater
- Population Loss of 10 - 15%



- Population Loss of 15% or Greater

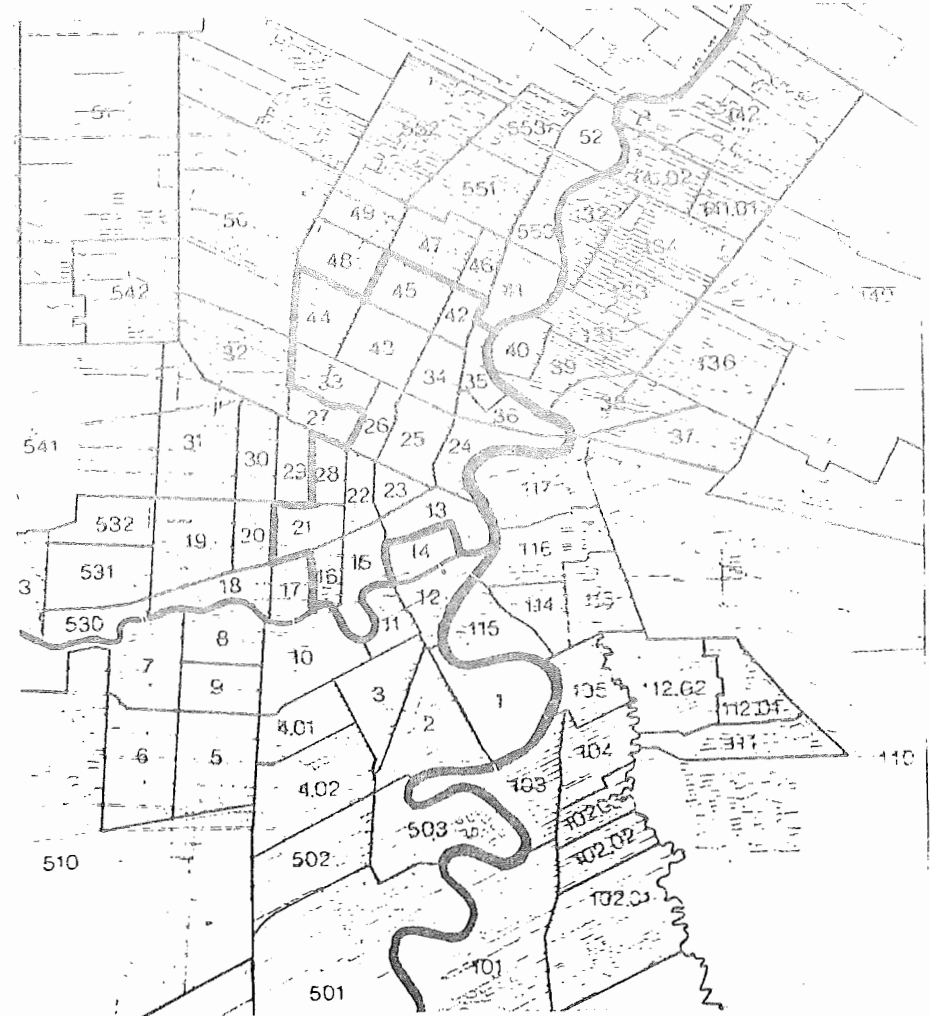
Source: "1976 Census Population Results-Winnipeg" (Winnipeg: Department of Environmental Planning, Research Branch), July, 1977.

Figure 1-4. INCOME - 1971




Income 1971 by Census Tract

-  35 - 50% Low Income Families
-  225 - 34% Low Income Families

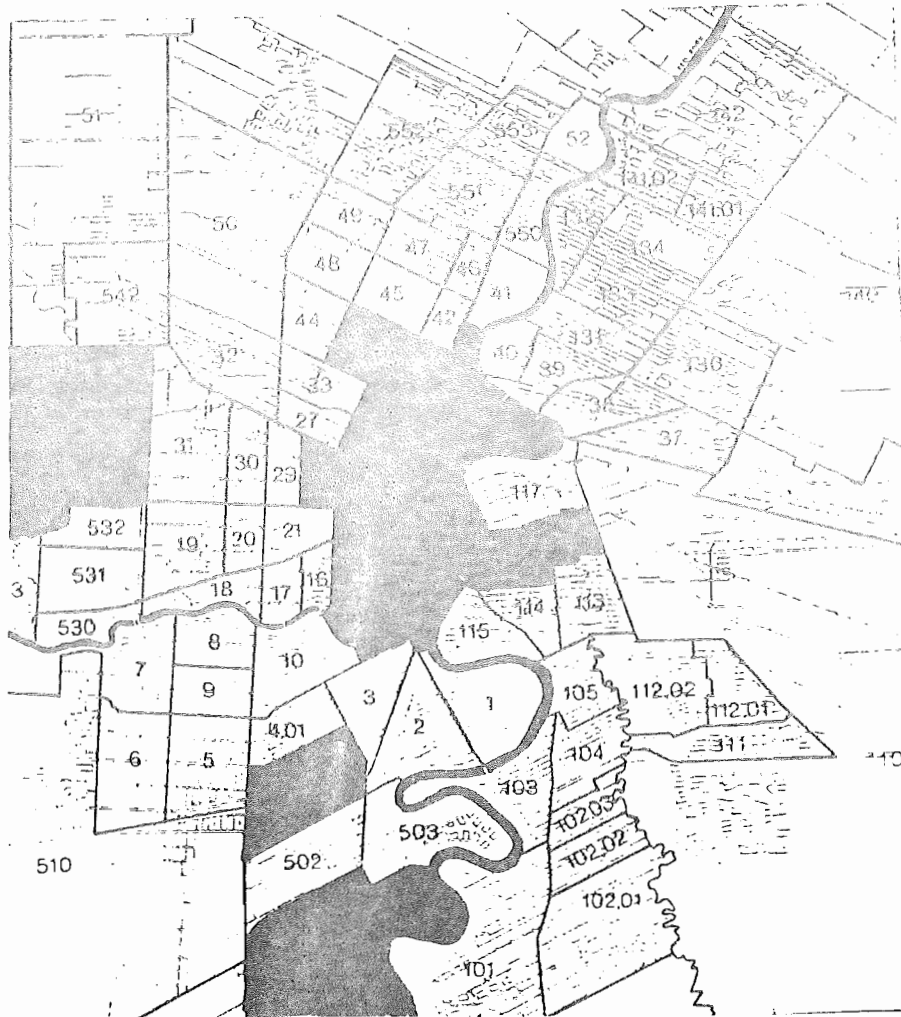


Boundary Delimitation

-  25 - 50% Low Income Families

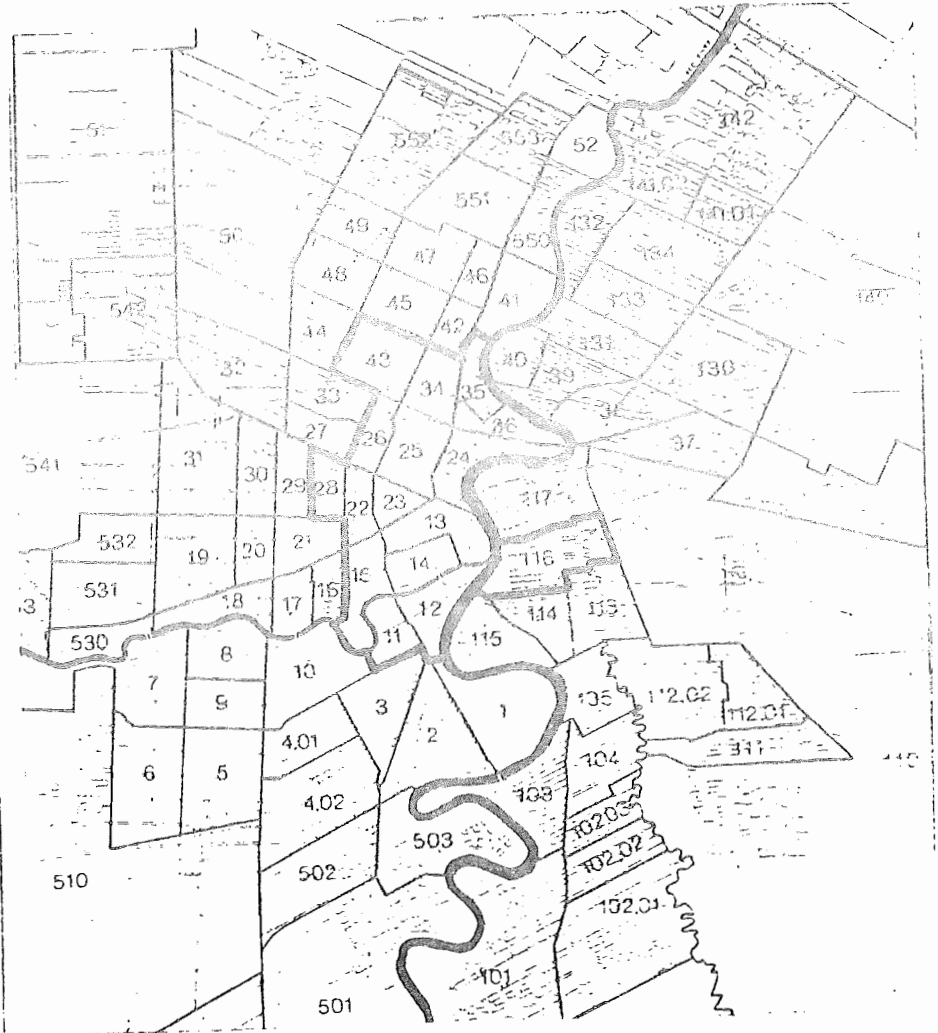
Source: Atlas of Winnipeg, Op. Cit.
 Percentage of Families at or below the poverty line (p. 49).

Figure 1-5. TENURE - 1976



Tenure - 1976 by Census Tract

■ 61 - 100% Tenant Occupied



Boundary Delimitation

— 61 - 100% Tenant Occupied

Source: I.U.S. Calculations from 1976 Census Data

Figure 1-6. POPULATION DENSITY - 1976



Population Density - 1976 by Census Tract

More than 40 Persons Per Residential Acre

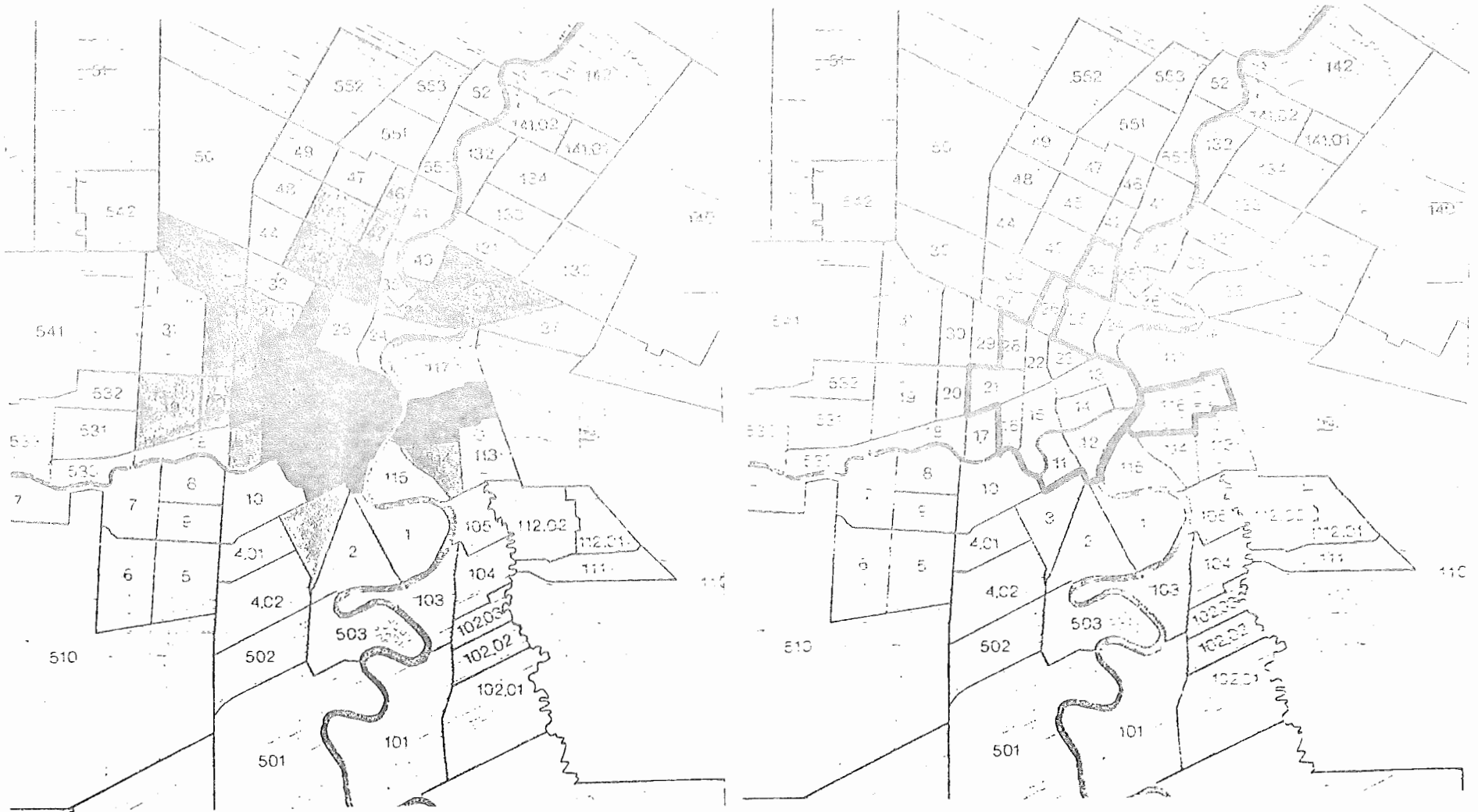
35 - 40 Persons Per Residential Acre

Boundary Delimitation

More than 35 Persons Per Residential Acre



Source: 1976 Census Population
 City of Winnipeg - Residential Acreage by Census Tract, 1971. Density - I.U.S. Calculation.


Figure 1-7. HOUSEHOLD DENSITY - 1976



Household Density - 1976

Boundary Delimitation

-  More than 15 Households Per Residential Acre
-  10 - 15 Households Per Residential Acre

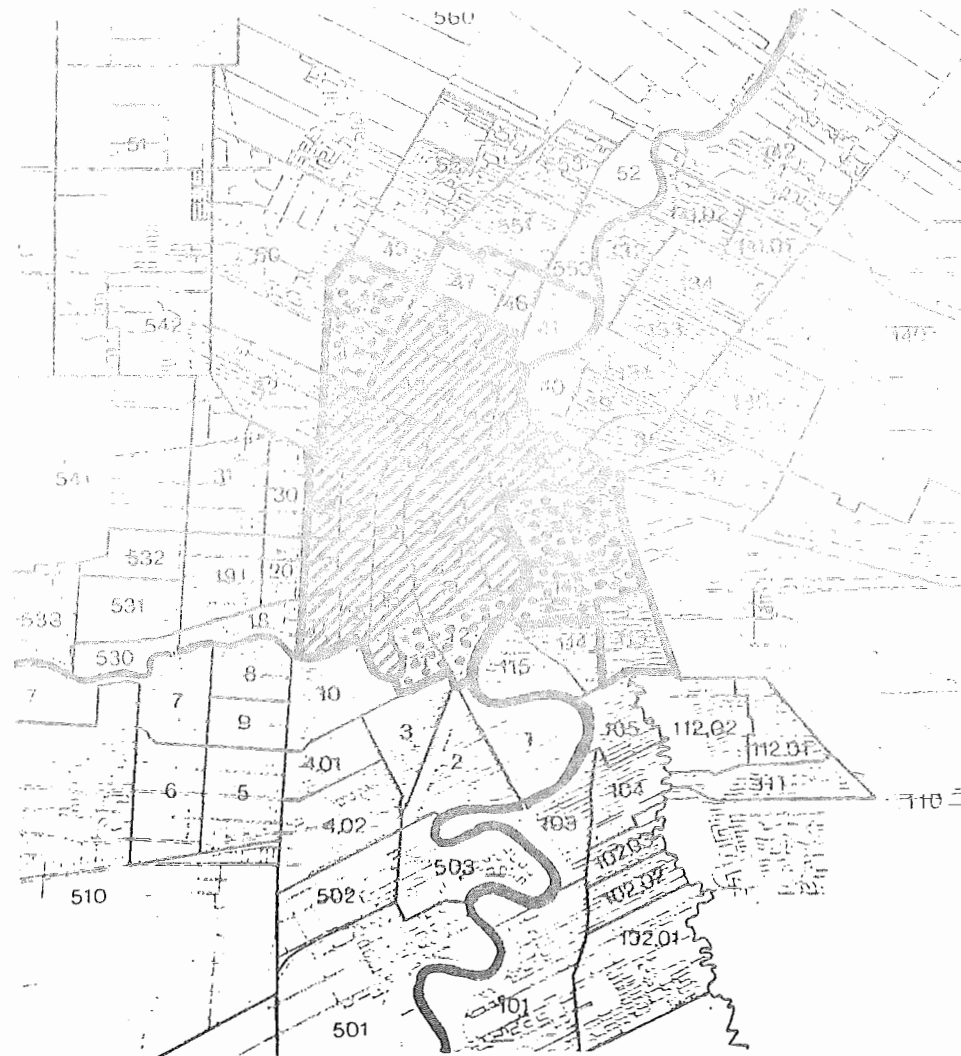
-  More than 15 Households Per Residential Acre

Source: 1976 Census Household

City of Winnipeg - Residential Acreage by Census Tract, 1971.

Density - I.U.S. Calculation.

Figure 1-8. SUMMARY MAP






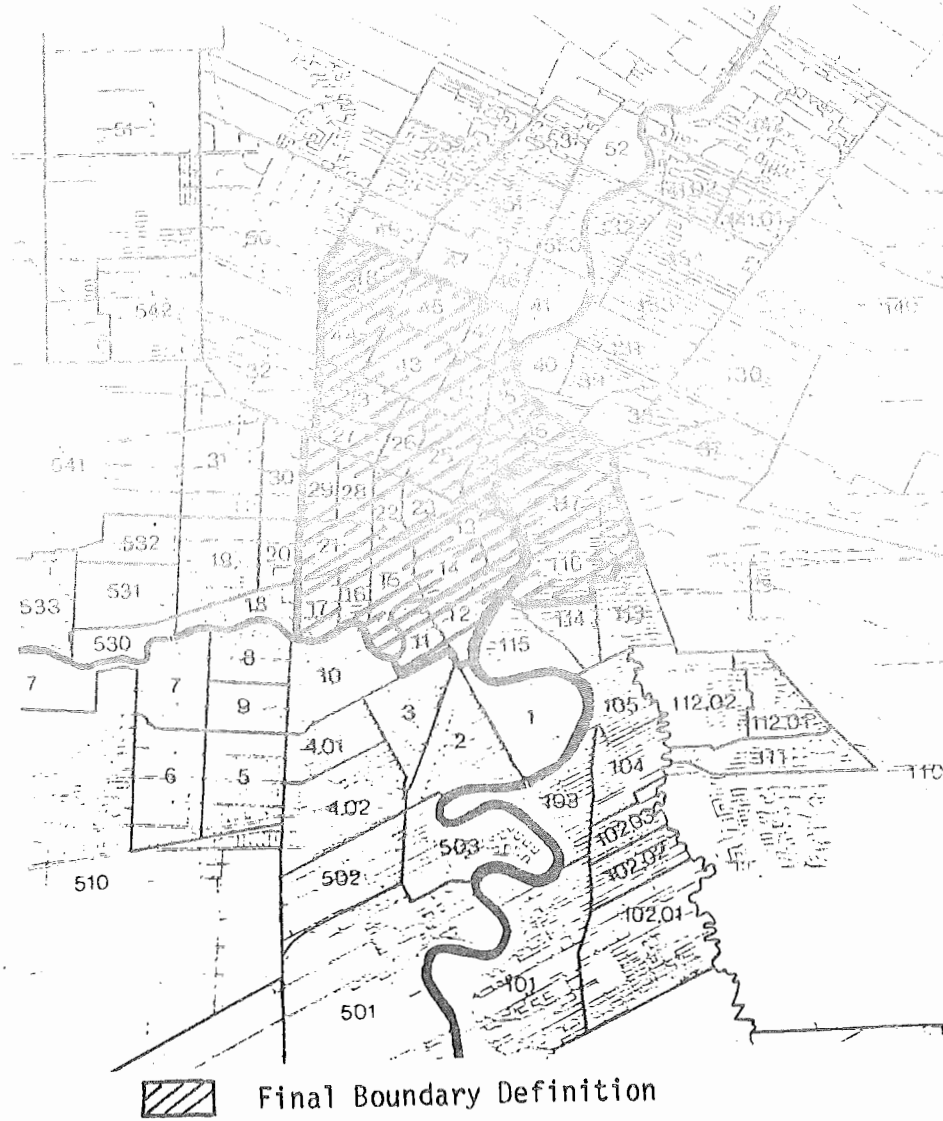
-  Original Boundary from Submission
-  Additional Areas included as i) fulfilling two or more criteria or ii) based on field check
-  Marginal areas fulfilling one only criterion.
Removed after field check final boundary definition.

Figure 1-9
INNER-CITY BOUNDARY



- Final Boundary Definition
- Census Tracts (27 total)
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
33, 34, 35, 36
42, 43, 44, 45, 48
116, 117

Figure 1-10 BOUNDARY DEFINITION MATRIX

Census Tract

123 122 121 119 118 113 47 46 41 30 117 116 48 45 44 43 42 36 35 34 33 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

Census Tract	123	122	121	119	118	113	47	46	41	30	117	116	48	45	44	43	42	36	35	34	33	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	17	16	15	14	13	12	11						
1. Age of Housing Stock (pre 1931)							●	●	●		●			●		●	●		●	●					●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
2. Building Condition (more than 30% poor and very poor)														●		●	●	●	●			●		●		●	●		●								●						
3. Population Change '71-'76 (pop. loss 15% or more)		●				●									●	●			●						●	●	●	●					●	●									
4. Income - 1971 (25-59, low income families)														●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●						
5. Tenure - 1976 (61-100% tenant occupied dwellings)												●		●	●	●				●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		
6. Population Density-1976 (more than 35 persons per residential acre)																					●			●		●	●		●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
7. Household Density-1976 (more than 15 households per residential acre)												●									●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
8. Household Density-1971 (more than 15 households per residential acre)																				●			●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. Age Under 5 years (over 50% less than Winnipeg average)																															●					●	●	●					
10. Age 5 - 14 years (over 50% less than Winnipeg average)																															●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11. Age 20 - 24 years (over 50% more than Winnipeg average)												●													●						●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12. Age 65+ over (over 50% more than Winnipeg average)												●			●				●	●	●					●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13. Native Population (2-10.5% as percentage of total native pop. in Winnipeg)																	●				●		●		●	●				●			●	●			●					●	●

SECTION II - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Population Change

The inner city area, as defined for this study, has been steadily losing population since as early as 1941. The 1976 Census shows 109,500 people, or 19% of the total population in Winnipeg, living in the study area. (See Figure 2-1) This is a loss 13% over the five years from 1971 when 125,800 people, or 25% of Winnipeg's population lived in the area. In 1971 it appeared that this steady inner city population decline was slowing down when a loss only 2.5% from 1966 was shown in the census figures. However, the loss has in fact accelerated dramatically since 1971. (See Figures 2-2 and 2-3.)

In contrast, the outer areas of Winnipeg have been showing a steady increase in population. Continued new housing construction on Winnipeg's periphery has resulted in a population change of greater than 200% over the period from 1941. In more recent years the increases have been 14.5%, 9% and 10% for each five-year interval over the fifteen years between 1961 and 1976. The net effects of this inner city loss and outer city gain show modest population increases for the City as a whole of 7%, 6% and 5% over the same period. The City is growing, but at a declining rate.

Within the inner city there are several census tracts showing repeated significant losses as illustrated in Figure 2-4. Census tracts in the C.P.R. Notre Dame District which showed a loss of greater than 15% from 1966 to 1971 (C.T.'s 24, 25, 27) again show a loss greater than 15% from 71 to 76. Additionally, new contiguous C.T.'s showing large population losses appear in 1976 to the north and in a band south to the Assiniboine River (C.T.'s 15, 16, 22, 26, 33, 34, 35, 43, 44) Even the downtown census tracts which showed an increase in population from '66 to '71 (C.T. 11, 12, 14) due to new apartment construction show population losses from 1971 to 1976. Only downtown C.T. 13 shows an increase related specifically to MHRC and exclusive high rise residential developments.

Figure 2-1
POPULATION 1941 TO 1976

Year	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Winnipeg C.M.A.	%
1941	153,700	51%	146,300	49%	300,000	100%
1951	147,700	42%	206,400	58%	354,100	100%
1961	143,500	30%	332,500	70%	476,000	100%
1966	128,500	25%	380,300	75%	508,800	100%
1971	125,600	23%	414,700	77%	540,300	100%
1976	109,500	19%	457,300	81%	566,800	100%

Source: 1941-76 Census
See also Appendix 2-1

Figure 2-2
POPULATION CHANGE 1941 TO 1976

Year	Inner City % Change	Outer City % Change	Winnipeg C.M.A. % Change
1941-1951	- 4.0%	+18.0%	+41.0%
1951-1961	- 3.0%	+34.5%	+61.0%
1961-1971	-12.5%	+24.5%	+13.5%
1966-1976	-15.0%	+20.5%	+11.5%
1961-1966	-10.5%	+14.5%	+ 7.0%
1966-1971	- 2.5%	+ 9.0%	+ 6.0%
1971-1976	-13.0%	+10.0%	+ 5.0%
1941-1976	-29.0%	+213 %	+89.0%

Source: 1941-76 Census
See also Appendix 2-2

FIGURE 2-3
POPULATION CHANGE 1961 to 1976

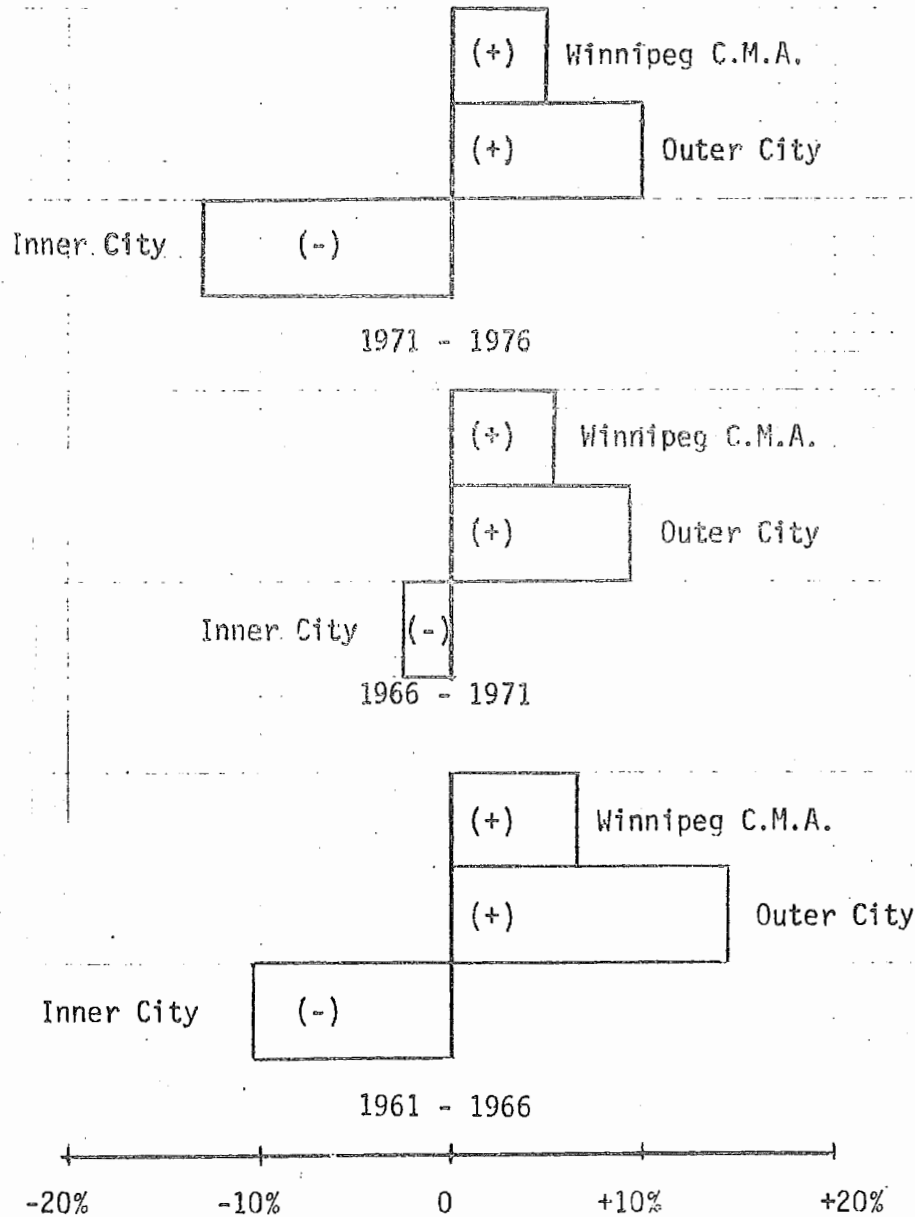
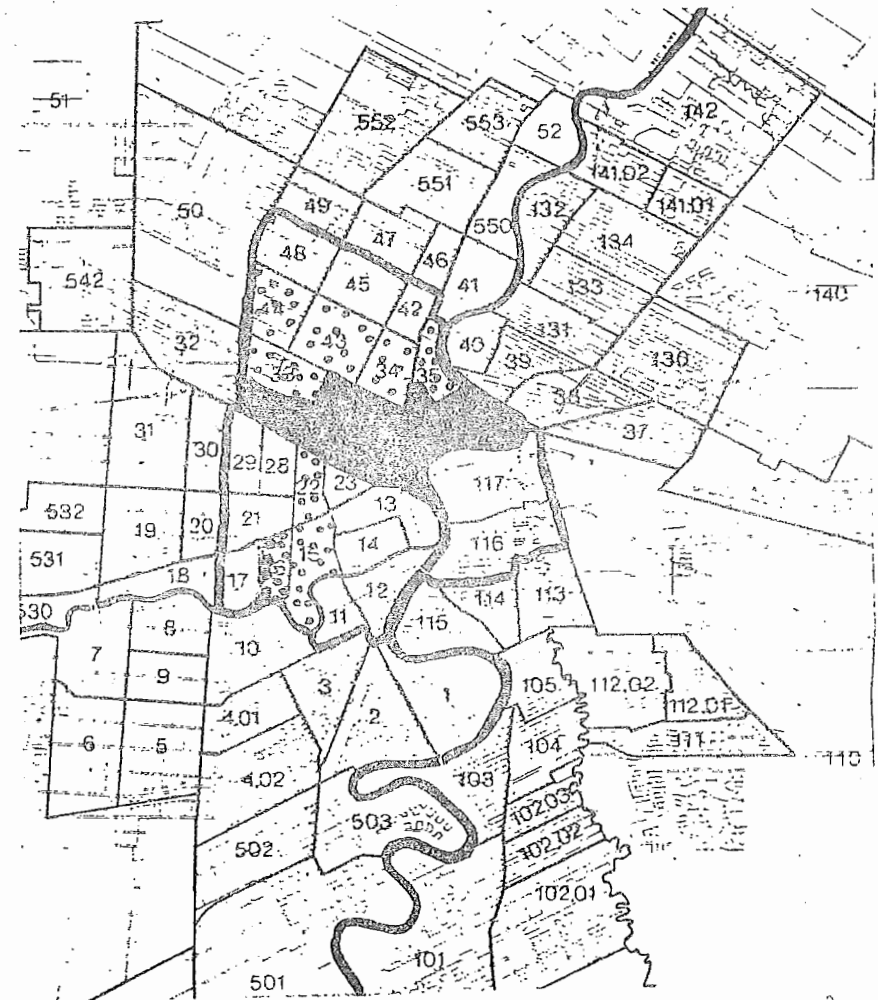





FIGURE 2-4
POPULATION LOSS - INNER CITY



-  Greater than 15% loss in population from 1966 to 1971.
-  Greater than 15% loss in population from 1971 to 1976.
-  Greater than 15% loss in population from 1966 to 1976.

2. Family and Household Formation - 1966 to 1976

Concurrent with the population changes, changes in households and family numbers have also been dramatic in the inner city over the last ten years. The inner city's share of the total families in Winnipeg has dropped from 21%, or 27,900 families in 1971 to 16%, or 23,300 families in 1976 (See Figure 2-5). Besides a decreasing share of the total families in Winnipeg, family numbers are decreasing at an accelerating rate in absolute terms - 5.5% loss from 1966 to 1971 and 16.5% loss from 1971 to 1976.

As might be expected, this out-migration of families has been most severe in areas showing the greatest population losses. (See Figure 2-11). Also, the pattern of serious family out-migration evident around the Main Street core area in 1971 (C.T.'s 24, 25, 36) has spread in 1976 to include 16 additional census tracts: West along the C.P.R. lines, north along the Red River, and south and west along the Assiniboine River.

Figure 2-5
FAMILY FORMATION - 1966 TO 1976

Year	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Winnipeg C.M.A.	%
1966	29,500	24%	92,900	76%	122,400	100%
1971	27,900	21%	105,000	79%	132,900	100%
1976	23,300	16%	119,100	84%	143,300	100%

Source: 1966-1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-3

Figure 2-6
FAMILY CHANGE 1966 TO 1976

Year	Inner City % Change	Outer City % Change	Winnipeg C.M.A. % Change
1966-1976	-21.0%	+28.2%	+17.1%
1966-1971	- 5.5%	+13.0%	+ 8.6%
1971-1976	-16.5%	+13.5%	+ 7.8%

Source: 1966-1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-3

The patterns with respect to households in Winnipeg are very closely related to population and family changes. The total number of households in the inner city in 1971 was 46,500 or 28% of the total households in Winnipeg. This share dropped to 23% of the total in 1976 for a total of 45,400 inner city households. (Refer to Figure 2-7) In real terms, however, the household numbers show a pattern different from the population and family patterns. The inner city experienced an overall increase of 11.2% in household numbers in the period from 1966 to 1971. (Refer to Figure 2-8) This increase was dramatic in view of the declining population at the same time. Smaller non-family households were beginning to emerge in the inner city with important implications for housing demand both in quantity and type. 1976 data on households show that the situation of increasing numbers may have peaked out.

1971-1976 showed a small loss in households of 2.4% in the inner city. A situation which seems reasonable in view of the significant family loss of 16.5% for the same period.

Patterns of household change within the inner city are shown in Figure 2-12. Household increases from 1966 to 1976 are concentrated predominately in the southern half of the study area. (C.T.'s 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and C.T.'s 35 and 116) This pattern relates closely to concentrations of single persons over 15 (See Figure 2-18) suggesting the replacement of lost family households as previously mentioned. Figure 2-9 clearly shows a decrease in the average size of both families and households, both in the inner city and in the outer city.

Figure 2-7
HOUSEHOLD FORMATION 1966 TO 1976

Year	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Winnipeg C.M.A.	%
1966	41,800	29%	101,900	71%	143,700	100%
1971	46,500	28%	120,200	72%	166,700	100%
1976	45,400	23%	148,800	77%	194,200	100%

Source: 1961-1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-4

Figure 2-8
HOUSEHOLD CHANGE 1966 TO 1976

Year	Inner City % Change	Outer City % Change	Winnipeg C.M.A. % Change
1966-1976	+ 8.6%	46.0%	+35.1%
1966-1971	+11.2%	+17.9%	+16.0%
1971-1976	- 2.4%	+23.8%	+16.5%

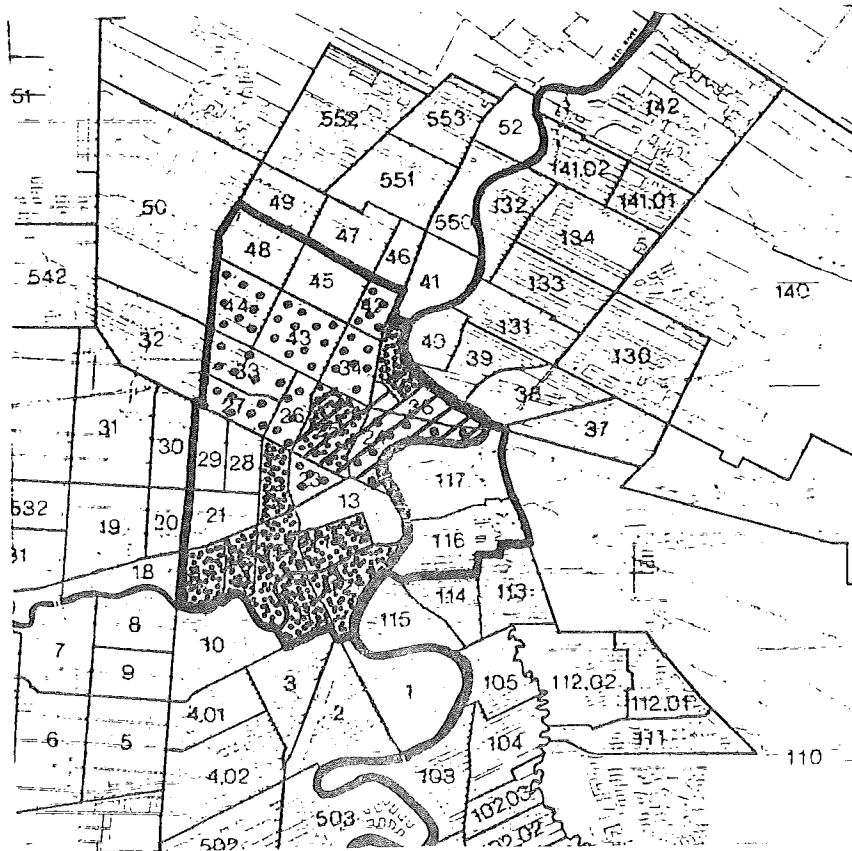
Source: 1966-1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-4.






Figure 2-9
AVERAGE FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE 1966 TO 1976

	Inner City	Outer City	Winnipeg C.M.A.
Average Household Size			
1966	2.9 persons/household	4.0 persons/household	3.5 persons/household
1971	2.7	3.4	3.2
1976	2.3	3.2	3.0
Average Family Size			
1966	3.3 persons/family	3.7 persons/family	3.6 persons/family
1971	3.1	3.6	3.5
1976	-not yet available-		

Source: 1966-1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-5

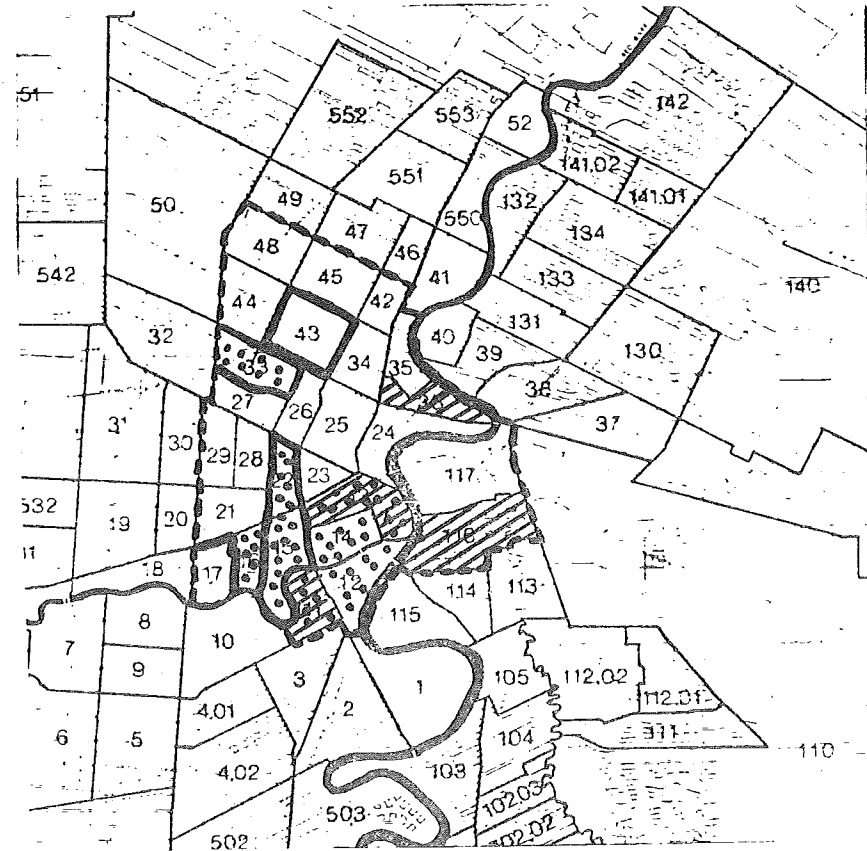
FIGURE 2-10
FAMILY LOSS - INNER CITY








-  A. Significant loss in families - 1966 to 1971.
-  B. Significant loss in families - 1971 to 1976.
-  C. Combination A and B.
-  D. Highest loss in families - 1971 to 1976.
-  E. Combination A and D.

Source: Appendix 2-3.

FIGURE 2-11
HOUSEHOLD CHANGE - INNER CITY



-  A. Significant loss in households - 1971 to 1976.
-  B. Significant increase in households - 1966 to 1971.
-  C. Significant increase in households - 1971 to 1976.
-  D. Combination A and B.
-  E. Combination B and C.

Source: Appendix 2-4.

3. Population and Household Density

The inner city situation with respect to population and household density is summarized in Figure 2-12. Density has been calculated on the basis of residential acres, rather than total acres, thereby getting a better indicator of people in relation to the land area used specifically for housing the population. As might be expected, inner city densities are significantly higher than outer city, with 19% of Winnipeg's 1976 population utilizing approximately 13% of the residential acres in the City.

There are approximately 63% more persons to the acre in the inner city than in the city and outer 100% more households to the acre in the inner city. This fact reflects the smaller household size in the inner city. The highest densities occur in the downtown area (C.T.'s 12, 13, 14, 22 and 23) with a gradual gradient outwards to the west and north (C.T.'s 11, 21, 25, 26, 28).

Figure 2-12
POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DENSITY

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Residential Acres 1971	2,790	13%	19,000	87%	21,790	100%
Population 1976	109,500	19%	457,300	81%	566,800	100%
Population Density	39.3 persons/acre		24.1 persons/acre		26 persons/acre	
Population Density Ratio		1.63 : 1				
Households 1976	45,400	23%	148,800	77%	194,200	100%
Household Density	16.3 households/acre		7.8 households/acre		8.9 households/acre	
Household Density Ratio		2.09 : 1				

Source: 1976 Census, City of Winnipeg Planning Dept., I.U.S. Calculation.
See also Appendix 2-6

4. Population Composition

The age and sex composition of the inner city population is very different from the outer city. (Refer to Figures 2-13,14,15). The inner city has a significantly smaller proportion of children (0-14), 17.1% of the inner city population falls into this age bracket compared to 24.9% of the outer city population, a difference of 7.8 percentage points. The inner city has a slightly smaller proportion of teens and juniors (15-24), 19.4% and 21.2% respectively, a difference of only 1.8 percentage points. The inner city has a smaller proportion of

young adults (25-44), 24.7% and 27% respectively for a difference of 2.6 percentage points. The proportions of middle age adults (45-64) are about the same for the inner and outer city, while the inner city shows a significantly higher proportion of elderly (65+), 16.7% compared to 8.6%.

The aging of the population structure from 1971 to 1976 is clearly shown in Figure 2-15 for both the inner and outer city. Even though the inner city lost population and the outer city gained they both experienced a similar aging pattern. Children showed smaller proportions, teens and juniors about the same, a jump in young adults, middle age about the same and an increase in elderly.

Some census tracts exhibit significant anomalies from the average inner city profile, both above and below this average. For example, the downtown area shows significant concentrations of elderly persons (C.T.'s 11, 13, 14, 23, 35, 36).

Some census tracts exhibit significant anomalies from the average inner city profile, ranging widely both above and below. For example, concentrations of elderly persons are found downtown, in Point Douglas, and in St. Boniface, (C.T.'s 11, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36 and 116), while ages 15-25 are found in Ft. Rouge and Wolseley areas along the Assiniboine

River (C.T.'s 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 116). More detailed analysis of each census tract profile is required to more fully understand all the implications of the wide variations exhibited.

Figure 2-13
POPULATION COMPOSITION 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	125,600	23%	414,700	77%	540,300	100%
Male	59,600	23%	204,200	77%	263,800	100%
Female	66,000	24%	210,500	76%	276,500	100%
Under 15	24,500	17%	118,500	83%	143,000	100%
% of total pop.	20%	-	29%	-	27%	-
15-24	27,200	26%	76,700	74%	103,900	100%
% of total pop.	22%	-	19%	-	19%	-
25-44	28,200	21%	104,400	79%	132,600	100%
% of total pop.	22%	-	25%	-	25%	-
45-64	26,700	24%	82,900	76%	109,600	100%
% of total pop.	21%	-	20%	-	20%	-
65+	19,100	37%	32,200	63%	51,300	100%
% of total pop.	15%	-	8%	-	10%	-

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-7

Figure 2-14
POPULATION COMPOSITION 1976

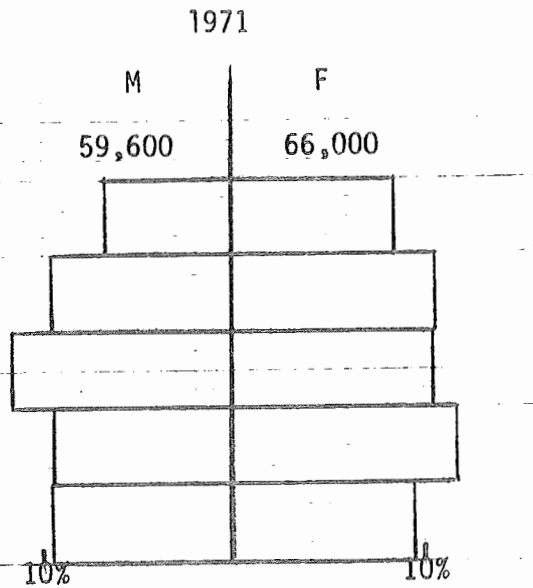
	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	109,500	19%	457,300	81%	566,800	100%
Male	51,600	19%	223,400	81%	275,000	100%
Female	57,900	20%	233,900	80%	291,800	100%
Under 15	18,700	14%	113,800	86%	132,500	100%
% of total pop.	17.1%	-	24.9%	-	23.4%	-
15-24	23,200	21%	88,800	79%	112,000	100%
% of total pop.	21.2%	-	19.4%	-	19.8%	-
25-44	26,800	18%	123,500	82%	150,200	100%
% of total pop.	24.4%	-	27.0%	-	26.5%	-
45-64	22,500	20%	91,700	80%	114,300	100%
% of total pop.	20.6%	-	20.1%	-	20.2%	-
65+	18,300	32%	39,500	68%	57,800	100%
% of total	16.7%	-	8.6%	-	10.2%	-

Source: 1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-8

4. Marital Status

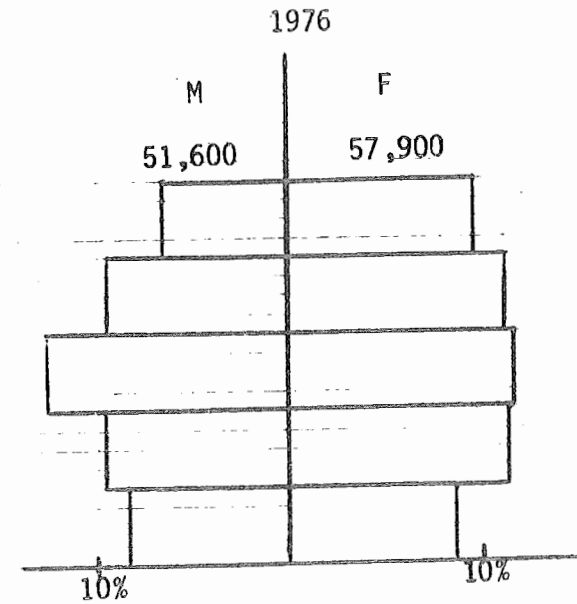
The inner city has a much higher proportion of single people over the age of 15 than that of the outer city. 1976 showed 30% of the entire inner city population to be in this category. This compares to 19% for the outer city. Additionally, this proportion has shown an increase from a 1971 proportion of 27%. In absolute numbers, however, this

Figure 2-15
POPULATION PYRAMIDS BY AGE and SEX - 1971 and 1976

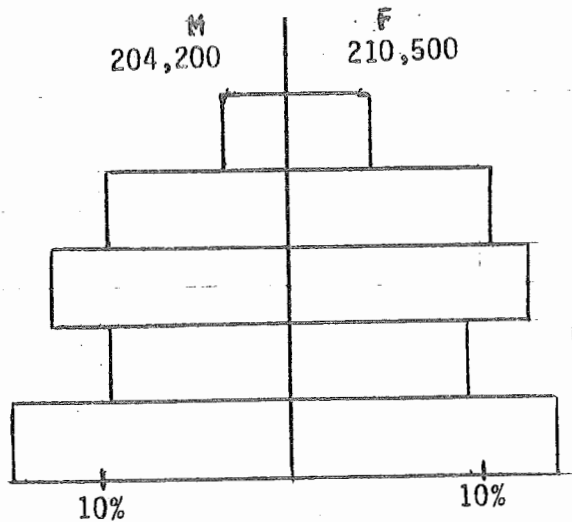


INNER CITY
125,600

T	Age Group	T
15%	65+	17%
21%	45-64	21%
22%	25-44	24%
22%	15-24	21%
20%	0-14	17%

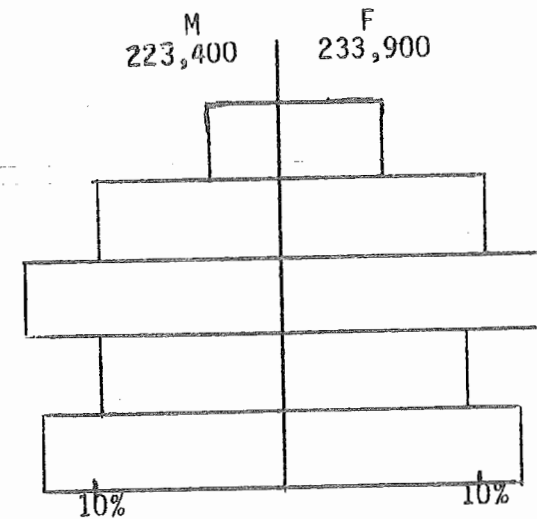


INNER CITY
109,500



OUTER CITY
414,700

T	Age Group	T
8%	65+	9%
20%	45-64	20%
25%	25-44	27%
19%	15-24	19%
29%	0-14	25%



OUTER CITY
457,300

Source: Appendices
2-7 and 2-8.

category shows a drop of 5% in the inner city while the outer city shows an increase of 20%. Figures 2-16 and 2-17 illustrate these patterns.

A review of the distribution of these singles within the inner city shows a very close relationship to the areas of household increase and greatest family loss discussed earlier, suggesting a replacement of families with smaller single's households. (Refer to Figures 2-10, 11 and 18). Areas with highest 1976 concentrations of singles occur along the Assiniboine in Wolseley and Fort Rouge (C.T.'s 12, 14, 15 and 16) with a slightly lower concentration occurring in adjacent areas.

Figure 2-16
MARITAL STATUS 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	125,600	23%	414,700	77%	540,300	100%
Single Males over 15	17,600	31%	39,800	69%	57,400	100%
Single Females over 15	16,800	33%	34,100	67%	50,900	100%
Total Singles over 15	34,400	32%	73,900	68%	108,300	100%
% of total pop.	27%	-	18%	-	20%	-

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-9

Figure 2-17
MARITAL STATUS 1976

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	109,600	19%	457,200	81%	566,800	100%
Single Males over 15	16,100	26%	47,000	74%	63,100	100%
Single Females over 15	16,600	29%	41,100	71%	57,700	100%
Total Singles over 15	32,700	27%	88,100	73%	120,800	100%
% of total pop.	30%	-	19%	-	21%	-

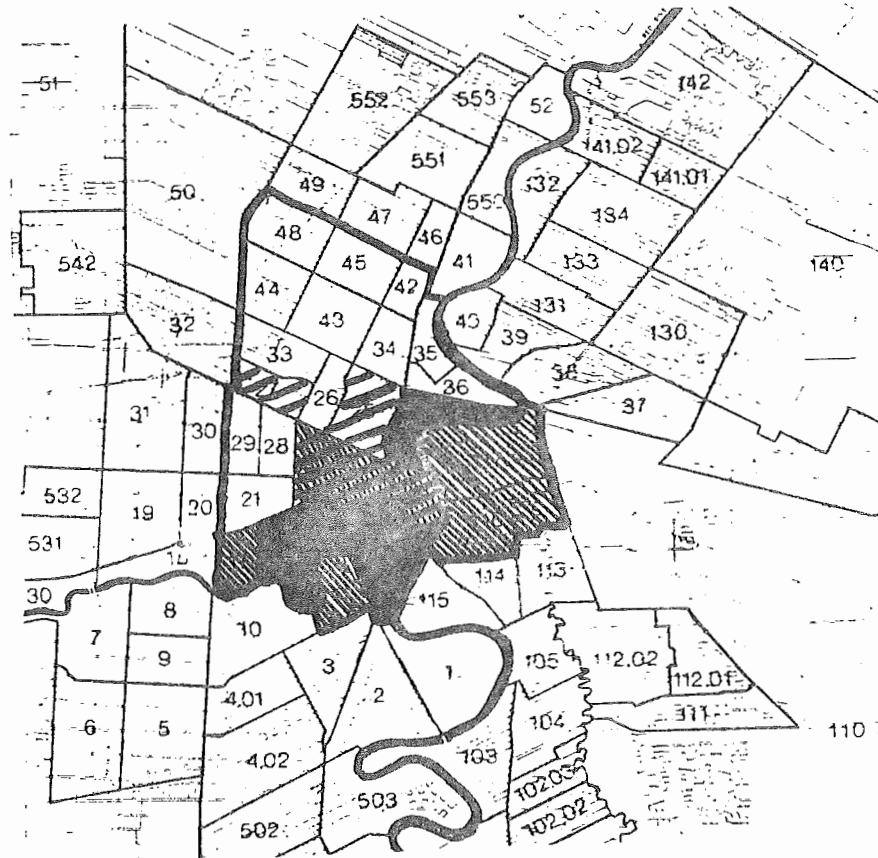
Source: 1976 Census, See also Appendix 2-10.





6. Lone Parent Families

In 1976, approximately 18% of the 23,275 families in the inner city were families having only one parent at home. This represents a much higher proportion of inner city families than the comparable outer city proportion of 10%. (See Figure 2-19). Concurrent with the drop in overall family numbers from 1971 to 1976, there also appears to have been a drop in numbers of single parent families, however this is based on a preliminary look at incomplete data for 1971. The overall proportions of lone-parent families in the inner city seem to have remained relatively unchanged.

Within the inner city, the highest concentrations of single parents can be found east of Main and north of Notre Dame (C.T.'s 25,34, 43) with these areas also showing a net percentage increase in proportion from 1971 to 1976. Net percentage decreases

FIGURE 2-18
SINGLES OVER 15 YEARS- INNER CITY



-  Greater than 30% proportion of inner city population - 1971.
-  Greater than 30% proportion of inner city population - 1976.
-  Greater than 30% proportion of inner city population - 1971,1976.
-  Greater than 40% proportion of inner city population - 1976.

Source: Appendices 2-9 and 2-10.

in proportions have occurred in the census tracts surrounding this area, while net percentage increases are found predominately south of Notre Dame and west of downtown.

Figure 2-19
LONE PARENT FAMILIES 1976

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Families	23,275	16%	120,025	84%	143,300	100%
Lone Parent Families	4,250	26%	11,860	74%	16,110	100%
% of total families	18%	-	10%	-	11%	-

Source: 1976 Census
See also Appendix 2-12

7. Immigration and Ethnicity

Unfortunately, 1971 census data is the most recent source of census tract information available on most of the migration, ethnicity and economic variables. The present discussion reviews these somewhat dated statistics and comments on possible alternate data sources.

With respect to immigration into Canada, 28% of the inner city population was born outside of the country. This compares with 17% of the outer city population. (See Figure 2-20).

The highest concentrations of these immigrants are located north and south of Notre Dame and east of Main St. (C.T.'s 22, 24, 25, 28, 35). This high incidence of immigrants is consequently related to a significant variety of ethnic groups and concentrations in the inner city. Figures 2-21 and 2-22 illustrate the relative importance of various ethnic groups and mother tongues in the inner city: French, Ukrainian, German, Polish and Italian ethnic groups account for 53% of the inner city population, while the same groups account for 40% of the outer city population. The higher incidence of British in the outer city almost inversely matches this situation with only 51% of the outer city being British and 38% of the inner city. The remaining 10% in both areas includes a large number of smaller groups. All of the groups exhibit a certain affinity for particular locations in the city and patterns of concentration are very evident in the inner city. Most notably, the entire study area north of C.P.R. yards shows high concentrations of Ukrainian and Polish people (C.T.'s 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48). These two groups together account for more than 30% of the population in this area. As expected, The French cultural group account for an average of 72% of the population in the two St. Boniface census tracts (C.T.'s 116 and 117). The Italians are concentrated between Notre Dame and Portage, (C.T.'s 21, 22, 28, 29, and 26) while the Asian population is highly concentrated

east of Main St. C.T. 25.

Mother Tongue was the 1976 census replacement for the 1971 ethnicity census questions. Due to the large number of mother tongue categories (22 in total) the numbers are very dispersed and difficult to interpret. Basically the same cultural groups emerge as predominant with one very important addition: Native Indian. Although this mother tongue question touches on the native indian population question, it is in no way a satisfactory indicator of numbers. It is know that the inner city has a large and concentrated native indian population. Reliable estimates are unavailable, however special needs associated with this cultural group are acute in the inner city. A special government/Indian Brotherhood study¹ of the native situation in Winnipeg is currently in progress with results of an extensive survey expected by fall. An overview of this special population will be undertaken at that time.

Figure 2-20
BIRTHPLACE AND IMMIGRATION 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	125,600	23%	414,700	77%	540,300	100%
Born in Canada	90,400	21%	342,400	79%	432,800	100%
% of total pop.	72%	-	83%	-	80%	-
Born outside Canada	35,100	33%	72,300	67%	107,400	100%
% of total pop.	28%	-	17%	-	20%	-
Immigrated after 1945	21,250	33%	43,250	67%	64,500	100%

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-13

1. Survey of Winnipeg's Native population being conducted by Manitoba Dept. of Finance, Federal-Provincial Relations and Research Division and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood 1978.

Figure 2-21
ETHNIC GROUPS 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Population	125,600	23%	414,700	77%	540,300	100%
British	40,700	18%	191,400	82%	232,100	100%
%	38%		51%		48%	
✓ Ukrainian	18,200	28%	46,100	72%	64,300	100%
%	17%		12%		13%	
✓ French	15,200	33%	31,000	67%	46,200	100%
%	14%		9%		10%	
German	11,800	19%	50,200	81%	62,000	100%
%	11%		13%		13%	
✓ Polish	8,100	31%	17,800	69%	25,900	100%
%	7.5%		4.7%		5.3%	
Scandinavian	3,400	19%	14,100	81%	17,500	100%
%	3.1%		3.7%		3.6%	
Netherlands	2,100	14%	12,900	86%	15,000	100%
%	1.9%		3.4%		3.1%	
✓ Italian	3,900	41%	5,500	59%	9,400	100%
%	3.6%		1.4%		1.9%	
✓ Asian	3,300	45%	4,000	55%	7,300	100%
%	1.3%		1.1%		1.5%	
✓ Hungarian	1,200	31%	2,700	70%	3,900	100%
%	1.1%		.7%		.8%	
Russian	600	29%	1,500	71%	2,100	100%
%	.6%		.4%		.4%	

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-14

Figure 2-22
MOTHER TONGUE 1976

	Inner City		Outer City		Wpg. C.M.A.	
Total Mother Tongue	109,500	100%	457,300	100%	566,800	100%
English	65,600	60%	353,100	77%	418,700	74%
French	9,100	8.3%	19,700	4.3%	28,000	5.1%
Ukrainian	8,700	8%	22,300	4.9%	31,000	5.5%
German	4,600	4.2%	24,700	5.4%	19,300	5.2%
Portuguese	3,700	3.4%	1,400	0.3%	5,100	0.9%
Polish	2,400	2.2%	4,600	1.0%	7,000	1.2%
Italian	1,700	1.5%	3,900	0.9%	5,600	1.0%
Chinese/Japanese	1,200	1.1%	1,500	0.5%	3,700	0.6%
Native Indian	1,025	1.0%	620	0.1%	1,645	0.3%
Plus 13 other categories exhibiting less than 1%						

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-15.

32,125

18,700

8. Migration

A higher proportion of the inner city population in the 1971 census was classified as migrant compared to the outer city (25% compared to 20%). While these overall proportions are not extremely different, the place of origin of the inner city migrants varies significantly as Figure 2-23 shows. 64% of all migrants located in the inner city are equally from rural Manitoba or outside Canada. A very small 6% proportion of the migrants are from within Winnipeg itself. The outer city is quite different - 57% of it's migrants are from within Canada, with an additional 19% from within Winnipeg. In other words, for every migrant that is located in the inner city, having moved there from elsewhere in Winnipeg, there are 8.6 in the outer city. The numbers suggest a pattern of rural Manitobans and new Canadians first locating in the inner city. However, it is not possible to read into the data an accurate picture of inner city/outer city migration patterns. Whether the numerous intra-city (ie. within Winnipeg) migrants located in the suburbs came from within the inner city or from elsewhere in the suburbs cannot be answered from this data.

A better understanding of intra-city migration patterns should result from Social Planning Council's² recent housing needs survey. Special analysis of the place of previous residence questions will compliment the census information.

2. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, Survey of Housing Needs, 1978. (in progress)

Figure 2-23
MIGRATION - 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Migrants	28,600	27%	77,000	73%	105,600	100%
% of total pop.	25%	-	20%	-	21%	-
From within C.M.A.	1,800	11%	14,500	89%	16,300	100%
% of total migrants	6%	-	19%	-	16%	-
From rural Manitoba	9,100	34%	17,300	66%	26,400	100%
% of total migrants	32%	-	23%	-	25%	-
From another Prov.	6,600	20%	26,200	80%	32,800	100%
% of total migrants	23%	-	34%	-	31%	-
From outside Canada	9,200	39%	14,600	61%	23,800	100%
% of total migrants	32%	-	19%	-	23%	-
Total Non-Migrants	88,000	23%	302,000	77%	390,000	100%
	75%		80%		79%	

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-16.

9. Education

In 1971, the population in the inner city showed, on the average, a lower education level than in the outer city. More significantly, two very definite spatial patterns emerge which tend to cancel each other out in the averaging. Notre Dame Ave. divides the study area in two along education attainment lines. In the north half of the study area more than 52% of the population over five years have less than grade 9 educations. (C.T.'s 24, 25, 26,

33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48). This compares with the outer city proportion of 28% in this low education category. By contrast, the south half of the study area shows the other extreme, a higher than the outer city average level of education. The areas south of Portage including Fort Rouge show that more than 13% of their populations have a university education, compared to an average of 11.7% in the outer city. This striking pattern co-relates closely with employment, occupation and income statistics.

Figure 2-24
EDUCATION LEVELS 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Population over 5 years	117,000	24%	380,100	76%	497,100	100%
Less than grade 9	53,200	27%	144,400	73%	197,600	100%
% of pop. > 5 yrs.	45%	-	38%	-	40%	-
9-13 no other training	39,000	22%	141,600	78%	180,600	100%
%	33%	-	37%	-	36%	-
9-13 with other training	13,900	22%	49,600	78%	63,500	100%
%	12%	-	13%	-	13%	-
University	11,200	20%	44,300	80%	55,500	100%
%	10%	-	12%	-	11%	-

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-17

10. Employment

A review of 1971 and 1976 labour force and employment data shows inner city/outer city differences as well as differences along sex lines. In both years, inner city unemployment rates and participation rates were higher for men and lower for women than were outer city rates. (Refer to Figures 2-25 and 2-26.) Male unemployment was 7.7% in the inner city, while it was only 4.0% in the outer city. Additionally, the 1976 male participation rate was only 67.2% compared to 77.5% in the outer city. In the study area, a higher proportion of men over 15 were not in the labour force at all (33.8% vs. 23.5%), and of those that were in the labour force, a higher percentage were unemployed.

Although the overall participation rate for women is much lower than for men, the inner city/outer city employment patterns were somewhat different. Unlike the male pattern in the inner city in 1976, female participation rates were higher when compared to the outer city. Like the men, they also experienced higher unemployment, although these differences were much smaller.

Within the study area concentrations of unemployed males occurred in the north of Notre Dame and either side of Main St. In some instances rates were triple the outer city average. (C.T.'s 24, 25, 26, 34 and 43) Incidences of high female unemployment were more dispersed,

occurring concurrently with male unemployment north of Portage, but also showing high in the census tracts along the Assiniboine River to the south. (C.T.'s 24, 35, 36, 43 and 12, 15, 16.)

Figure 2-25
LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1971

	Inner City	Outer City	Wpg. C.M.A.
Female Participation rate (ie. labour force)	50.4% of females over 15 years	45.3%	46.6%
Female Unemployment	8.1% labour force	8.3%	8.2%
Male labour force	72.8%	81.7%	79.5%
Male unemployment	10.8%	5.8%	6.9%

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendices 2-18 and 2-19.

Figure 2-26
LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT 1976

	Inner City	Outer City	Wpg. C.M.A.
Female Labour Force	47.8% of females over 15 years	42.5%	47.7%
Female Unemployment	5.8% labour force	5.2%	5.3%
Male labour force	67.2%	77.5%	75.3%
Male Unemployment	7.7%	4.0%	4.6%

Source: 1976 Census
See also Appendices 2-20 and 2-21

11. Occupations

1971 occupation patterns show inner/outer city differences and male/female differences. 55% of the inner city female labour force are employed in clerical, sales and service occupations, compared to 29% of the males. In contrast, the employed males occupations are spread over a wide range. (See Figures 2-27 and 2-28). Interestingly, there are more women employed in managerial/professional jobs living in the inner city than men employed at the same level. (5,100 compared to 4,600) however there are twice as many male professionals in the suburbs for an average Winnipeg pattern of 5.8% more males employed as professionals.

Internal Occupation patterns within the inner city show distinct spatial differences, with managerial men and women concentrating in the southern parts of the study area - coincident with higher education levels and, it will be shown, with higher income levels.

Figure 2-27
FEMALE OCCUPATIONS - 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Occupations	26,600	28%	67,000	72%	93,600	100%
Managerial/Prof.	51,00	29%	12,800	71%	17,900	100%
% of total occup.	19%	-	19%	-	19%	-

Figure 2-27
FEMALE OCCUPATIONS 1971 (CONTINUED)

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Clerical/Sales/ Service	14,600	25%	42,700	75%	57,300	100%
% of total occup.	55%	-	64%	-	61%	-
Labour/Manuf./ Transportation	3,500	47%	4,000	53%	7,500	100%
%	13%	-	5%	-	8%	-

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-23.

Figure 2-28
MALE OCCUPATIONS 1971

	Inner City	%	Outer City	%	Wpg. C.M.A.	%
Total Occupations	33,700	22%	116,500	78%	150,200	100%
Managerial/Prof.	4,600	16%	23,600	84%	28,200	100%
% of total occup.	14%	-	20%	-	19%	-
Clerical/Sales/ Service	9,800	20%	39,800	80%	49,600	100%
%	29%	-	34%	-	33%	-
Labour/Manuf./ Transportation	13,200	25%	38,700	75%	51,900	100%
%	39%	-	33%	-	35%	-

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 2-23

12. Income

Out of date income data is very problematic and 1971 census data is simply not adequate. A very simplistic method of updating the income figures was employed, as summarized in Figure 2-29. The 1971 averages were simply multiplied by a factor, almost double, which was based on an estimated Winnipeg share of the actual Prairie Provinces census family average income for 1976.³ This method assumes no changes between Prairie cities or in inner city census tracts relative to each other and to the outer city. This is one possible occurrence that, in fact, needs to be determined. 1951 and 1971 income trends, analysed in the I.U.S. Core Area Study, showed a trend towards increasing income disparities between the inner and outer city area.⁴ It is likely this pattern has continued. The Social Planning Council survey information on income will be useful for examining this relative situation for possible changes. In the meantime, 1971 patterns show lower average family income levels in the inner city (\$7,267 inner city compared to \$10,980 outer city) with concentrations of the lowest levels in the core area, north and south of Notre Dame. (C.T.'s 2^A, 25, 26, 34, 36).

3. Statistics Canada Annual Report #13-208, 1976 - Family Incomes. See Appendix 2-25.

4. I.U.S. Core Area Study, 1975 Table 14.

A look beyond averages to proportions of families earning in the lowest income categories shows a serious inner city situation. The 1971 and 1976 Statistics Canada poverty lines for families of different sizes are shown in Figure 2-31. The average 1971 inner city family size of 3.1 suggests that inner city families with incomes below \$4,026 were below the poverty line. Figure 2-29 shows that in 1971, fully 18% of all inner city families fell below this level by more than \$1,000 (only 4% in the outer city). Furthermore, the incidence of family poverty shows high areas of concentration, again along Notre Dame and Main St. where more than 25% of the families are in this category. (C.T.'s 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 36, 43.) A closer analysis of the incidence of poverty in the inner city will be a useful output from the Social Planning Council survey.

Figure 2-29
INCOME LEVELS FOR FAMILIES AND WAGE EARNERS - 1970

	Inner City	Outer City	Winnipeg C.M.A.
% of total families earning less than \$3,000	18%	4%	8%
% of total labour force earning less than \$3,000			
females	53%	52%	52%
males	28%	19%	22%
% of total labour force earning more than \$7,000			
females	4%	6%	5%
males	22%	49%	41%

Source: 1971 Census
See also Appendix 24

Figure 2-30
AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME 1970 AND 1976

	Inner City	Outer City	Winnipeg C.M.A.
1971 (in 1970 \$'s)	\$ 7,267	\$10,982	\$ 9,989
1976 (estimated in 1976 \$)	\$14,517	\$21,938	\$19,955

Source: 1971 Census, 1976 Annual Report 13-208
See also Appendix 25

Figure 2-31
LOW INCOME CUT-OFFS OF FAMILY UNITS

Size of Family Unit	1971 cutoff levels all areas of residence	1976 cutoff levels areas of residence 500,000 persons and over
1 person	\$2,013	\$4,117
2 person	3,355	5,966
3 person	4,026	7,613
4 person	4,697	9,054
5 person	5,368	10,121
6 person		11,111
7 persons or more		12,184

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Income Report # 13-207, 1976

A summary of the key inner city demographic characteristics is presented at the beginning of this report.

SECTION III - HOUSING STOCK ANALYSIS

A preliminary review of the existing data sources concerning the status of the inner city housing stock provides indication that the residential component of the city's core area has suffered from the more serious effects of an aging housing environment: an erosion of family housing accommodation, an influx of public sector housing and little interest from the private sector to revitalize the inner city housing stock through new construction activity.

1. Existing Housing Stock

Based on the most current material provided by CMHC, MHRC, the City of Winnipeg assessment rolls and Census Canada, it has been determined that there is an approximate total of 44,280 dwelling units within the confines of the inner city study area. Apartment blocks including privately-owned apartment buildings, public housing and non profit buildings compose 23,623 units or 53.3% of this total housing stock. Single detached, single attached, row dwellings and duplex dwellings make up the remaining 20,657 units. A more detailed breakdown of the inner city housing stock by type of unit may be found on the following page. (Figure 3-1)

2. Age of Housing Stock

The inner city boundary includes the oldest settled area of Winnipeg and consequently 69%

Figure 3-1
INNER CITY HOUSING STOCK 1977

<u>Inner City Housing Stock Summary</u>		<u>Total Inner City Unit Stock (1978)</u>	
Total Apt. Buildings (over 5 units)	861	Apts.	19,915
-total no. of units	19,915	Public	3,017
Total Public Housing Units (41 projects)	3,017	Non Profit	1,213
-EPH	2,495	Single	13,090
-FPH	522	Semi	<u>7,045</u>
Total Non Profit Units (11 projects)	1,213		<u>44,280</u>
-senior citizen	644	<u>Total Inner City Rental Stock (1978)</u>	
-hostel	178	Apts.	19,915
-beds	391	Public	3,017
Total Single Detached	13,090	Non Profit	1,213
Total Semi, Row, Duplex, Attached	7,045	Single	2,790
		Semi	<u>4,945</u>
			<u>31,880</u>
		<u>% Rental Stock of Total Stock 72%</u>	

Sources: C.M.H.C. Housing Inventory Map
City of Winnipeg Apartment Inventory 1977
Statistics Canada, Occupied Private Dwellings by Tenure and Structural Type, 1976 -
CTDHHA 11

of the housing stock was constructed prior to 1946. Only 14% of the existing housing stock was built after 1960.

3. Housing Condition

As a result of the age of the housing stock, there exists a significant number of deteriorated dwellings and a high rate of substandard housing. Twenty-three percent of the total inner city housing stock is in poor condition.

Figure 3-2
HOUSING CONDITION IN THE INNER CITY 1978

Good		Fair		Poor		Very Poor	
%		%		%		%	
5,049	28.2	8,610	48.2	3,836	21.5	346	1.9

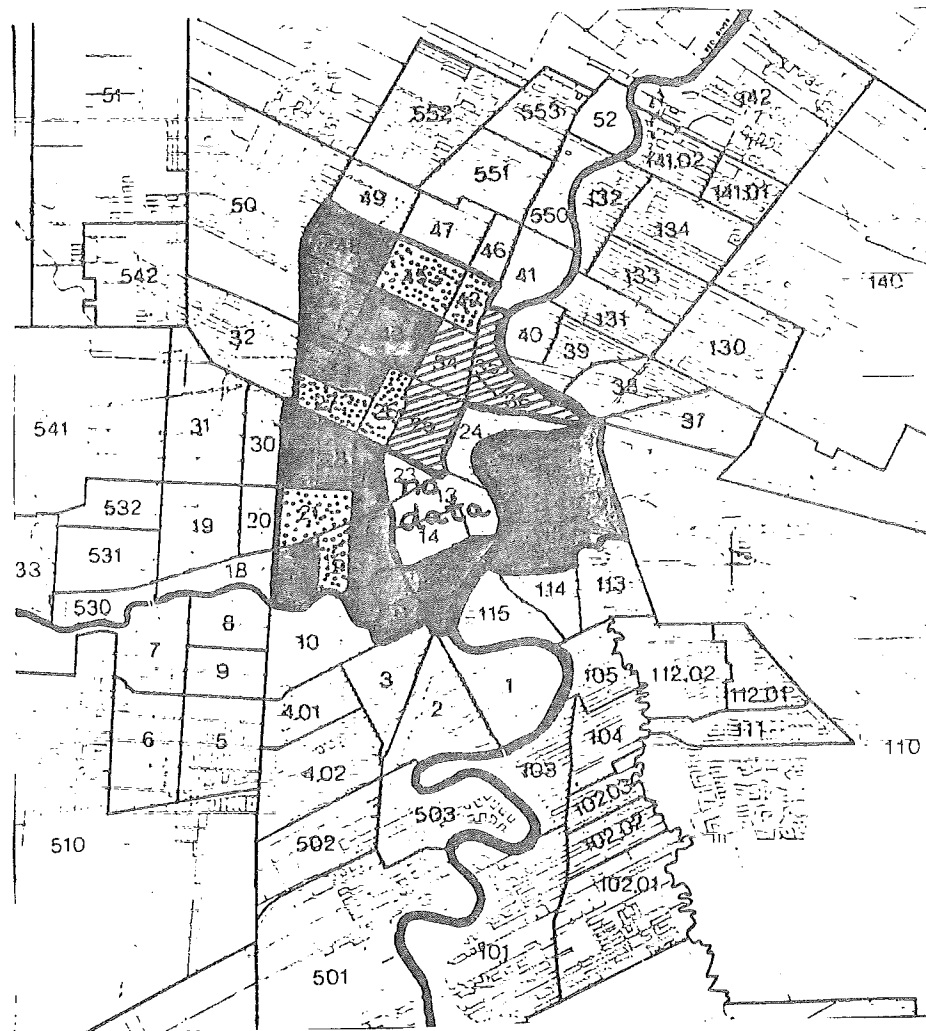
Source: District Planning Division, City of Winnipeg Planning Department, Field Survey Notes, Feb. 1978
See also Appendices 3-1 and 3-2





Spatially, the area north of Portage Avenue, particularly those tracts bordering the C.P.R. yards show the greatest number of buildings in poor condition. The River Osborne area (census tract 12) is the only southern tract with a large number (33%) of the housing stock rated in poor condition. The Neighbourhood Improvement Area of North

Point Douglas (census tract 36) has the greatest percentage of buildings in very poor condition with 15% of the total stock in that census tract providing unsafe and inadequate shelter. At the extreme northern boundary of the study area, both census tracts 42 and 45 show pockets of badly deteriorated housing with 49% and 42% of their total stock in poor or very poor condition. (for further reference see Figure 2-1)

With the assistance of Winnipeg's Core Area Study it is possible to compare building condition changes in certain census tracts over time as building condition in 15 of the 27 census tracts in the newly established inner city boundary were graded in the earlier study. Although the assessors are not the same and the total number of units per census tract have changed over the years trends in building condition are distinguishable without setting a precise index. Census tracts 36, 35, 34 and 25 have shown slight improvement, possibly due to the activities of the NIP and RRAP programs in tracts 36 and 25 and the efforts of MHRC in the provision of infill public housing. Census tracts which show evidence of decline in building condition are tracts 17, 22, 28, 33, and 43. These areas show no particular clustering pattern although they are all more peripheral to the central core area, perhaps an indication that decline in building condition is spreading away from the city centre as the housing stock succumbs to the aging process. (see figure 3-3).

Figure 3-3
CHANGE IN HOUSING CONDITION BY CENSUS TRACT



-  Those census tracts with marked improvement of housing condition.
-  Those census tracts which contain housing in further deteriorating condition.
-  Those census tracts with no significant change.
-  Those census tracts which were not surveyed for Winnipeg's Core Area 1975 Report.

Source: City of Winnipeg, District Planning Division, Housing Condition Survey Field Sheets, February 1978.

I.U.S., Winnipeg's Core Area 1975, Appendix C-17.

4. Housing Occupancy

Figure 3-4
TENANT/OWNER OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

1966

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan Winnipeg	
	%		%		%	
Occupied Dwellings	41,506		102,204		143,710	
Owner-Occupied	14,412	34.7	76,595	74.9	91,007	63.3
Tenant-Occupied	27,095	65.2	25,608	25.0	52,703	36.6

1971

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan	
	%		%		%	
Occupied Dwellings	46,432		120,048		166,480	
Owner-Occupied	13,955	30.0	84,420	70.3	98,375	59.1
Tenant-Occupied	32,485	70.0	35,620	29.6	68,105	40.9

1976

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan	
	%		%		%	
Occupied Dwellings	45,370		148,055		193,425	
Owner-Occupied	13,480	29.7	99,390	67.1	112,870	58.3
Tenant-Occupied	31,900	70.3	48,595	32.8	80,495	41.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1966, 1971, and 1976
See also appendices 3-4, 3-5, 3-6

The rate of absentee-ownership is often equated with the degree of neighbourhood stability; those neighbourhoods with a high incidence of rental occupancy are considered to be more prone to negligent maintenance and overall degeneration in the housing stock. In the inner city, for every owner-occupied dwelling there are 2½ tenant-occupied units. The rate of tenancy exceeds the outer city by 40%. The percentage of tenant-occupied dwellings has steadily increased from 65.2% in 1966 to 73.3% in 1976. During this same time the percentage of owner-occupied dwellings has dropped by 5%. It is interesting to note that the trend towards rental accommodation is not an occurrence specific to the inner city as the outer city has also shown an increase of 7.8% in tenant-occupied dwellings. However, in absolute figures, the number of owner-occupied dwellings has decreased in the inner city by slightly less than 1,000 units. The situation in the outer city shows a continuing increase in owner-occupied units from 76,595 in 1966 to 99,390 in 1976.

5. Length of Occupancy

The core area of all large cities is often characterized as the immigrant reception district having a highly transient and mobile population. A review of the length of occupancy statistics provided by the 1971 census shows that residents of the inner city do follow the pattern of shorter occupancy terms although it is not a largely pronounced feature of our

inner city population relative to the length of occupancy of outer city inhabitants. There appears to be both a relatively high proportion of short term and long term residents. As can be seen from Figure 3-4, the length of tenure in the inner city is generally shorter than for Metropolitan Winnipeg although the difference is not significant (less than 5% in most cases.)

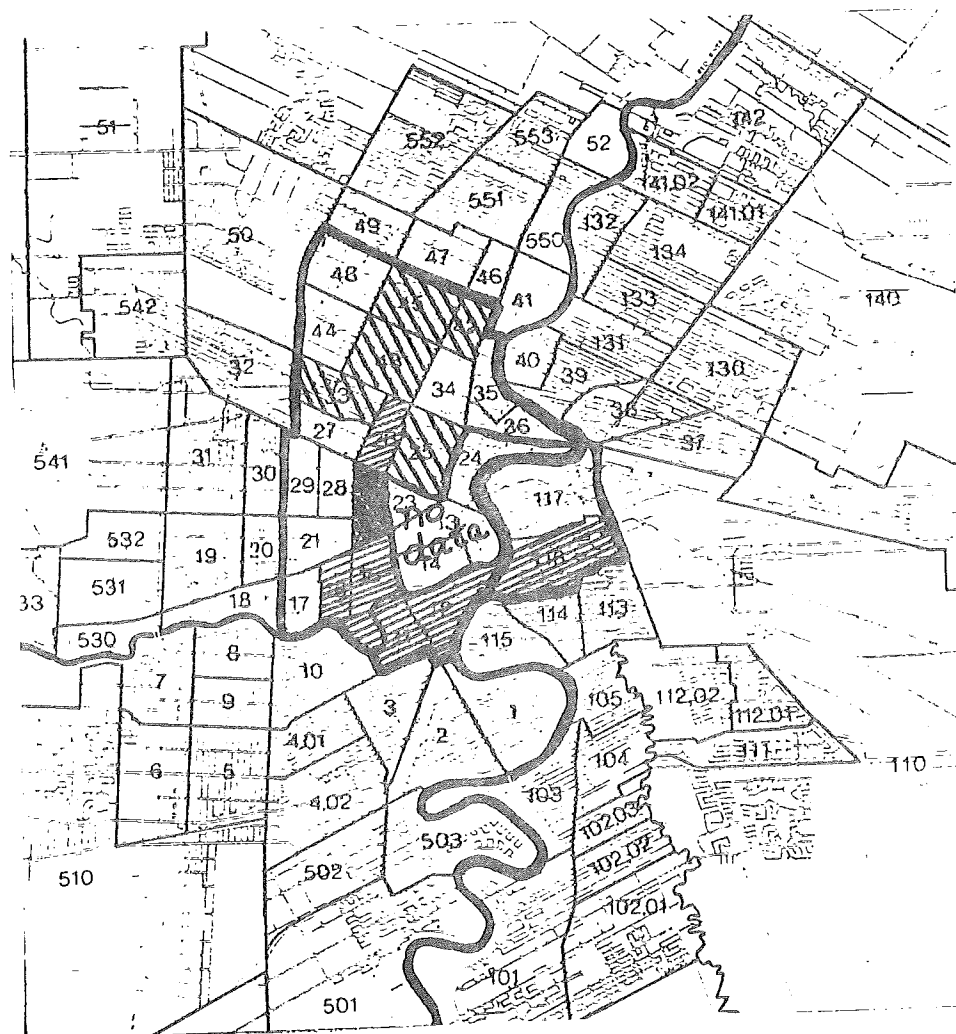
Figure 3-5
LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY - 1971




	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan	
		%		%		%
Less than 1 year	12,385	26.8	21,250	17.6	33,635	20.2
1-2 years	8,235	17.8	18,480	15.3	26,715	16.1
3-5 years	6,325	13.7	18,780	15.6	25,105	15.1
6-10 years	5,905	12.7	19,780	16.4	25,685	15.5
More than 10 years	13,295	28.8	41,785	34.7	55,080	33.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1971
See also Appendix 3-6

On further inspection of the length of occupancy in the inner city aggregated by census tracts, a more accurate picture emerges. There are several census tracts which emerge as having a greater than average short term of occupancy. These tracts (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 26 and 116) form one third of the inner city area. (see Figure 3-6) They furthermore

Figure 3-6
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LENGTH OF RESIDENCY AND HOUSING CONDITION



- A.  Those census tracts with greater than 35% population with length of residency less than 1 year.
- B.  Those census tracts with greater than 30% housing stock in poor and very poor condition.
- C.  Combination A and B.

Source: City of Winnipeg, District Planning Division, Housing Condition Survey Field Sheets, February 1978.
1971 Census Household

show an interesting clustering in the southern area of the study area taking in the River/Osborne area, the CBD, downtown St. Boniface and the Wolseley area. These are the tracts in the inner city which have the highest ratio of apartment units therefore the pattern of short occupancy may be partially explained by the nature of the housing stock. It is interesting to observe that contrary to the popular belief that high transiency leads to neighbourhood instability and deterioration of the housing stock, those neighbourhoods which score high on the short term occupancy scale are not the same neighbourhoods which have been noted as being in the poorest condition. In effect, the inverse is true. Those neighbourhoods with the longer terms of occupancy appear to be in the poorest condition. The same correlation appears between owner-occupied units and poor building condition. Such a contradiction of accepted theory will be pursued at greater length when income data, ethnicity and demographic information has been carefully examined in a more detailed manner.

6. Housing Trends

Looking at the changes in housing stock by dwelling type reveals some important trends from 1966 to 1976. While there has been a steady increase in single family dwellings in the city as a whole, a trend to be expected with the availability of land for such development, there has been a substantial loss of single family dwellings in the inner city amounting to 1,781

Figure 3-7
CHANGES IN DWELLING STOCK

1966

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan Winnipeg	
		%		%		%
Single Detached	14,976	36.0	82,199	80.4	97,175	67.6
Single Attached	2,470	5.9	3,431	3.3	5,901	4.1
Apartment	24,010	57.8	16,432	16.0	40,442	28.1

1971

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan Winnipeg	
		%		%		%
Single Detached	15,770	33.9	89,795	74.7	105,565	63.5
Single Attached	2,410	5.1	5,690	4.7	8,100	4.9
Apartment	28,170	60.6	24,295	20.2	52,465	31.6

1976

	Inner City		Outer City		Metropolitan Winnipeg	
		%		%		%
Single Detached	13,195	29.0	99,918	67.4	113,113	58.4
Single Attached	6,900	15.2	12,130	8.1	19,030	9.8
Apartment	26,535	58.4	34,725	23.4	61,260	31.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census 1966, 1971, 1976.
See also Appendices 3-3, 3-4, 3-5

13355
5435
26535

in the last 10 years. With a substantial increase in the construction of attached dwellings (semi detached, duplexes, triplexes and row housing) throughout the entire city, their presence is now visible in the inner city with 15.2% of the housing stock composed of medium density housing. As already stated, apartment units make up the largest form of housing in the inner city, 53.3%¹.

A more updated picture of dwelling stock may be gathered from the records of CMHC, MHRC and the City Apartment Inventory taken January, 1977 from the City assessment rolls.

The Apartment Inventory which records only privately constructed apartment units shows that 81% of the existing apartment buildings were constructed prior to 1970.

Since 1970, 7667 apartment units have been constructed in the inner city 44.8% of which have been public housing and 15.8% of which have been non profit apartment buildings. Looking at the inventory with reference to apartment size, it appears that a greater emphasis has been placed upon smaller, bachelor and one bedroom units, particularly one bedroom suites. Bachelor and one bedroom units make up 62% of the total apartment units available to City of Winnipeg tenants. In 9 census tracts in the inner city, the bachelor and one bedroom units make up greater than 80% of the apartment units provided.

(see Figure 3-8)

1 This value, 53.3%, differs from the value noted on Figure 3-7 as being the percentage of Apartment units in the inner city. The values on Figure 3-7 have been taken from the census printouts for 1976 and are not as accurate as our other apartment figures taken from the assessment rolls, CMHC, and MHRC.

Figure 3-8
 BACHELOR AND ONE BEDROOM UNITS AS A
 PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNITS PER CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract	Total Units	Bachelor & 1 Bedroom	%
11	2,909	1,596	54
12	2,438	1,717	70 *
13	1,343	1,147	85 *
14	2,525	2,009	79 *
15	2,322	1,814	78 *
16	330	231	70 *
17	375	260	69 *
21	676	541	80 *
22	1,098	866	79 *
23	1,296	1,017	78 *
24	23	23	100 *
25	674	604	89 *
26	196	149	76 *
27	110	62	56
28	974	716	74 *
29	220	178	81 *
33	No apts.		-
34	252	220	87 *
35	61	43	70 *
36	80	75	93 *
42	249	154	62 *
43	154	125	81 *
44	71	51	72 *
45	190	126	66 *
48	16	13	81 *
116	1,037	703	68 *
117	200	148	74 *

* Those census tracts which have a greater percentage bachelor and one bedroom units than the city average of 62%

Source: Apartment Inventory, January 1, 1977

Development activity in the inner city may be established through an examination of building permits. Although not an absolute record of building starts, building permits shed some light on the types of new construction most favoured by persons building in the inner city. Since 1972 there have been applications to build only 79 single family dwellings and 346 attached dwellings. The greatest amount of construction has been for apartment buildings with permits issued to build 4,528 rental units.

Figure 3-9
INNER CITY BUILDING PERMIT STARTS 1972 - PRESENT

Year	Single Family Dwellings	Apartment Units	Duplex, Triplex Fourplex
1972	12	1,322	16
1973	5	740	12
1974	14	261	8
1975	11	96	22
1976	21	432	158
1977	8	987	102
1978	8	690	28
Total	79	4,528	346

Source: Permits Branch, City of Winnipeg, Yearly Summary Sheets

In actual starts since 1972, MHRC has been responsible for 2,783 new units within the inner city boundary, 2,267 of which have been elderly person housing and 516 of which have been family housing. Non-profit units are responsible for another 1,213 units composed of 644 senior citizen units, 178 hostel units and 391 beds. Therefore, the total public housing starts for the inner city between 1972 and 1978 equal 3,996 units. Total building permits issued for the same period of time equal 4,953. Thus, only 957 housing starts or 19% of all housing starts in the inner city in the last 6 years have been privately constructed, non subsidized housing. Furthermore, the 957 figure may be an overstatement of actual starts as the number is taken from building permit records which are not reliable accounts of construction starts.

7. Housing Demolitions

A review of demolition permit records show that there has been considerable demolition activity in the inner city area since 1972. There has been a total of 3,011 units lost through demolition.

Figure 3-10
INNER CITY HOUSING DEMOLITIONS, 1972 TO PRESENT

Year	Single Family Dwellings	Apartment Buildings	Units	Duplex, Triplex Fourplex
1972	77	1	6	33
1973	88	3	29	95
1974	59	7	123	42
1975	79	7	58	73
1976	119	7	284	133
1977	111	15	257	93
1978	69	4	59	54
Total	603	44	816	523

Source: Permits Branch, City of Winnipeg, Yearly Summary Sheets

Demolitions have increased over the last few years. The accelerated demolition activity may be partially attributed to the negative consequences of the City's strict Apartment Upgrading By-law enforcement and land clearance for public housing projects.

In absolute terms, there has been a high proportion of family units lost; 603 single family units and 523 attached units for a total of 1,126 family units. MHRC, the chief builder of inner city housing has provided only 516 units of family public housing, making up for less than one-half the total number of family units lost.

The picture is even more disconcerting when it is understood that whereas building permits provide an overstatement of units constructed, demolition permits are an understatement of units lost. Four additional criteria may be added to account for potentially lost units:

- 1) those apartment blocks which have been closed due to non compliance with the Apartment Upgrading By-law and other Code Enforcement By-laws;
- 2) buildings which are recorded as single family dwellings on the demolition permit and which are in effect boarding houses and containing 5-20 bedroom units;
- 3) residences designated by the building condition survey as being in very poor condition and not worthy of rehabilitation; and
- 4) residential buildings converted from a residential use to a commercial use ie. an apartment block to boutiques.

Taking into account these potentially lost units, the total number of lost units increases substantially.

1)	Buildings in very poor condition	346
2)	Units closed due to code enforcement	662 ²
3)	Rooming House Units	178 ³
4)	Commercial conversions	no data available

Total 1,186 units

-
2. City of Winnipeg Department of Environmental Planning and The Institute of Urban Studies, Apartment Loss Study, July 1978. p. 30.
 3. op. cit. p. 30

When the potential units lost are added to the total actual demolitions, the figure rises to 4,197, a considerable loss of inner city housing stock. Not only is the inner city losing more housing than is officially recorded but the kinds of units, family units, are not being replaced at the same rate.

8. Vacancy Rate

A final hardship to the tenant seeking housing in the inner city is the tight housing market which is best expressed through the vacancy rate. The city-wide vacancy rate is markedly low at 1.8%. The following table will show that the vacancy rate for older apartment blocks in the inner city is critically lower.

Figure 3-11
CURRENT VACANCY RATES IN WINNIPEG INNER CITY
APARTMENT BLOCKS

Year of Construction	Number of Units	Vacancy Rate
1880-1900	34	.8
1901-1910	1,382	2.1
1911-1920	3,153	1.7
1921-1930	1,836	.2
1931-1940	594	.5
1941-1950	557	.7
1951-1960	2,373	.8
1961-1970	4,581	.4
1971-1975	3,437	5.7

Source: Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Semi Annual Vacancy Survey, Oct. 1977.

Excluding public sector housing, 81% of the existing apartment units in the inner city were constructed prior to 1970. The CMHC vacancy rate survey indicates that the vacancy rate is far worse for older apartment blocks. It must also be remembered that the older units within the inner city study area are virtually synonymous with low-income units. Using a weighted mean technique for apartment blocks constructed prior to 1970, the vacancy rate for the study area is an extremely low .72%. Therefore, 81% of the existing apartment units in the inner city have a vacancy rate of .7%.

In summary, by comparing the most recent census figures and construction data to information made available in 1966 and 1971, it can be seen that the inner city continues to stand quite separate from the remainder of the city in terms of housing stock. The inner city is losing elements of its stability. It is deteriorating due to its age, building condition and lack of interest in rehabilitation or reconstruction. Replacement of the housing stock must be reassessed in light of the overall state of health in the inner city environment.

SECTION IV - MAJOR PUBLIC HOUSING ACTIVITY

1. The Magnitude of the Intervention

A review of urban renewal, neighbourhood improvement, RRAP and Section 43 public housing expenditures shows that an estimated \$100 Million¹ has been invested in the inner city for housing and related purposes (See Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1

PUBLIC INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE INNER CITY OF WINNIPEG

<u>Program</u>	<u>Years Considered</u>	<u>Nature and Level of Activity</u>	<u>\$ (000)</u>
Urban Renewal	1954-1977	Includes 314 units of F/P public housing at Lord Selkirk Park	17,250
NIP	1973-1978	North Pt. Douglas, Centennial, North St. Boniface, Brooklands, Wm. White, West Alexander	22,624
RRAP	1975-1977	265 homeowners 382 rental units	2,743
Section 43 Public Housing	1970-1978	650 f.p.h. 2676 f.p.h.	<u>57,919</u>
		TOTAL	100,536

1. The figures are cumulative and have not been adjusted for inflation. These are preliminary figures and may be subject to minor revisions.

In spite of this significant public investment, the problems of the inner city mount. The population in the area continues to decline and the loss of housing through fires, abandonments, placarding and demolitions exceeds new construction. The condition of the stock remains poor. The condition of the stock remains poor, in part, because only \$2.7 Million of the \$100 Million invested in the inner city has been earmarked for housing rehabilitation.

2. Urban Renewal and Neighbourhood Improvement

Significant sums have been expended since 1954 within the inner city for urban renewal. Between 1954 and 1977, the Federal Government invested some \$9.8 Million for urban renewal in Winnipeg, i.e. preparatory schemes, urban renewal studies, land acquisition, and slum clearance. An additional \$5 Million was committed for 314 units of public housing at Lord Selkirk Park. Including the provincial and municipal contributions, some \$17.25 Million was spent on urban renewal in the inner city.²

Urban renewal was eventually discarded as a solution to the problems of the inner city in Canada. Neighbourhood Improvement replaced the Urban Renewal Program. NIP represented the antithesis to Urban Renewal with an emphasis on neighbourhood preservation, community participation and the conservation of the housing stock.

2. Does not include monies committed for 254 units of public housing at Burrows-Keewatin.

In Winnipeg, the City has implemented a vigorous and effective Neighbourhood Improvement Program. NIP staff have developed model NIP areas for Canada, e.g. North Pt. Douglas. Some \$22.6 Million of a total \$29.8 Million in NIP monies allocated for Manitoba have been designated for Winnipeg, some 75.8% of total NIP monies committed for Manitoba.

In terms of Federal Government financial commitments, Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg have been receiving a reasonable amount of federal dollars when reviewed from a per capita perspective. To the end of 1977, the Federal Government has allocated \$89.8 Million for NIP Loans and Grants throughout Canada. In the North Pt. Douglas, Centennial and North St. Boniface NIP areas, the Federal Government had set aside \$4.72 Million in loans and grants. This amount represents slightly in excess of 5% of total Federal Government allocations for Neighbourhood Improvement for Canada. Manitoba has approximately 5% of the total Canadian population and Winnipeg has slightly less than 3% of the population.

3. RRAP in the Inner City

An inhouse evaluation of the RRAP Program for Canada by CMHC Ottawa staff concludes that "(t)here are good indications that on the whole RRAP objectives are being met."³ The indications include that RRAP appears to be meeting its objective of prevention of area

3. CMHC, Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program, Ottawa: August, 1977, p. iv.

deterioration; municipalities are adopting Maintenance and Occupancy By-Laws; RRAP funds are reaching the intended target population, i.e. 63% of RRAP homeowners have low incomes; and RRAP grants are sufficient incentive for homeowners and landlords to take advantage of the program. The increase in urban RRAP take-up is cited as testimony to the sufficiency of the RRAP incentive for rehabilitation.

In Canada, some 5500 units were approved for assistance in 1975 at a cost of \$14.9 Million. This figure increased to 15,600 units in 1976 at a cost of \$61.1 Million. The 1977 allocation for Canada was \$107.2 Million.⁴ Between 1975 and 1976, the allocation increased by 310%. The increase between 1976 and 1977 was a relatively modest 75%. Between 1975 and 1977, RRAP take-up increased by some 720%.

In the NIP areas of the inner city, total RRAP allocations increased from \$.8 Million in 1975 to \$1.5 Million in 1976, a \$.7 Million or 85% increase. In 1977, RRAP take-up in the inner city decreased from \$1.5 Million to .5 Million; a 67% decrease on RRAP commitments. Whereas RRAP take-up has been increasing progressively throughout Canada, RRAP take-up in the inner city has fallen seriously behind even the 1975 level of funding (See Figure 4-2).

4. Ibid., p. 6.

Figure 4-2
RRAP IN THE INNER CITY

	<u>Homeowners</u>		<u>Landlords</u>	
	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Loan Amount (\$000)</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Loan Amount (\$000)</u>
	1975			
North Pt. Douglas	92	274.9	116*	400.4*
Centennial	<u>40</u>	<u>124.0</u>		
Sub-Total	132	398.9	116	400.4
	1976			
North Pt. Douglas	37	153.9	132	817.2
Centennial	19	77.3	36	312.0
St. Boniface	<u>23</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Sub-Total	79	314.4	172	1152.8
	1977			
North Pt. Douglas	13	53.8	32	175.7
Centennial	8	33.1	10	54.9
St. Boniface	<u>33</u>	<u>136.5</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Sub-Total	54	223.4	84	253.7
TOTAL	<u>265</u>	<u>936.7</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1806.9</u>

Source: CMHC Neighbourhood and Residential Improvement Division

*Figures represent total commitments for the inner city only. Figures are not broken down by NIP area.

To present a better idea of the insufficient take-up of RRAP funds in Manitoba and particularly the inner city of Winnipeg, one notes that Manitoba received \$714,000 in funding for the rehabilitation of 145 housing units in 1977. This represents approximately 1% of the Canadian total. Manitoba has 5% of the Canadian population. Saskatchewan, in 1977, received \$5.4 Million for 1,666 units -- some 7.6% of the total RRAP budget and 11.3% of housing units benefitting from RRAP in Canada. Saskatchewan has less than 5% of the Canadian population. P.E.I. with less than 1% of the Canadian population received \$3.6 Million in RRAP funds for 1977 for 883 houses.

4. Inner City Housing Action -- The Government of Manitoba

Between 1970 and 1977, the MHRC built in excess of 11,000 housing units in Manitoba for senior citizens, the handicapped and families with low incomes. Of this amount, the MHRC concentrated 7,638 housing units in the City of Winnipeg. This represents well over two-thirds of the MHRC's public housing activity and involved a total public investment of \$139.4 Million (See Figure 4-3).

Some 4,683 of the units were developed as senior citizens' housing at an estimated cost of \$70.4 Million. The balance or some 2,955 units were developed as housing for low income families and persons with special needs. The costs of these units were close to \$69 Million.

Figure 4-3

SECTION 43 PUBLIC HOUSING ACTIVITY IN WINNIPEG INITIATED BY THE
MANITOBA HOUSING AND RENEWAL CORPORATION FOR 1970-1977

	Public Housing Developed in the Inner City of Winnipeg		Inner City Housing as % of total		Total Public Housing Developed in the City of Winnipeg	
	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>\$ (000)</u>
Family Public Housing	650	19,313	21.99%	28.01%	2,955	68,942
Senior Citizens' Housing	2,676	38,606	57.14%	54.79%	4,683	70,459
TOTAL	3,326	57,919	43.54%	41.54%	7,638	139,401

Source: MHRC

In excess of 40% of the total MHRC investment in the City of Winnipeg was committed for housing within the boundaries of the inner city of Winnipeg as defined by the I.U.S. The actual dollar investment was \$57.9 Million for 3,326 housing units -- a significant dollar investment in a declining area.

Of this total, a large portion of MHRC inner city housing was built for senior citizens. Thus, 2,676 units were developed for senior citizens at estimated costs of \$38.6 Million. According to the Manager of the Winnipeg Regional Housing Authority, senior citizens display a marked preference for public rental housing in downtown Winnipeg.

In spite of the Provincial Government's policy commitment to develop family public housing in the inner city, only 650 family public housing units have been committed there during the period under review. These 650 units cost the Province \$19.3 Million and represent only 28% of family public housing monies committed by the Province for the City of Winnipeg.

Most FPH projects have been developed at the periphery of the City. Larger projects may be developed at the periphery and land costs tend to be lower there relative to the inner city. These factors lead to lower construction, land and total project costs at the

periphery relative to the inner city. To the user of public housing, there are important financial disadvantages related to locating in a suburban project however.

A study recently completed for the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs assessed the costs and benefits of project locations in certain Canadian cities, including Winnipeg, from the standpoint of transportation and housing interrelationships.⁵ The study showed, for example, that persons with incomes between \$4,000 and \$12,000 who were residing at the MHRC project at Pembina Hwy. and the Perimeter Hwy. experienced an annual rental cost reduction in the amount of \$153 per annum upon moving into the project. Conversely, the transportation costs for these individuals increased by \$575 per annum which significantly negated rental savings. Persons with incomes less than \$4,000 experienced an average \$143 per annum rental reduction upon entry into the project but experienced an average \$172 increase in transportation costs, a net increase of \$29 per annum for rental and transportation costs.

5. N.D. Lea & Associates Ltd., Transportation/Housing Interrelationships - Pilot Study, Ottawa: Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, July, 1978.

For persons earning between \$4,000 and \$12,000 and residing at the MHRC project at Selkirk and Battery in the frame of the inner city, rents increased by \$158 per annum and transportation costs increased by \$109 or a \$267 net increase in rent and transportation costs. For persons with less than \$4,000 incomes, the rental savings of \$271 offset increased transportation costs of \$117 per annum by \$154. These figures intimate that transportation costs which include auto ownership costs, auto operating costs, taxi costs, and public transit costs appear to increase more significantly for users in projects at the periphery relative to projects within the inner city.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES TO SECTION 2

Appendix 2-1
POPULATION - 1941 to 1976

1941-66 CENSUS TRACT NO. S	1971-76 CENSUS TRACT NO. S	1941	1951	1961	1966	1971 ²	1976 ²
42	11	3,591	3,963	4,459	5,286	6,728	6,046
38	12	4,831	4,537	5,669	5,459	5,465	5,187
36	13	4,451	3,245	1,576	1,316	1,274	2,171
37	14	4,659	5,414	4,447	3,960	4,322	3,734
35	15	10,286	9,564	8,664	8,012	7,468	5,975
34	16	4,574	4,512	4,613	4,228	3,797	2,945
33	17	5,624	5,713	5,981	5,857	5,169	4,642
32	21	9,121	8,269	8,308	8,350	8,035	7,332
21	22	9,097	7,649	7,490	6,930	6,397	5,152
20	23	6,327	5,402	3,925	3,829	3,781	3,422
18	24	3,210	2,738	1,554	1,355	828	683
19	25	7,896	6,666	5,927	5,051	4,212	3,443
22	26	5,475	4,715	4,576	3,861	3,440	2,860
24	27	3,908	4,009	4,215	3,712	3,055	2,384
25)	28	13,490	12,553	13,147	6,400	5,966	5,603
25)	29	-	-	-	5,927	5,540	5,237
23	33	2,249	2,163	2,145	1,930	1,790	1,362
10	34	6,531	6,010	5,796	3,700	4,058	3,447
12	35	4,230	3,931	3,857	3,299	3,075	2,508
11	36	2,319	2,169	1,688	1,439	1,134	1,021
9	42	4,075	3,962	4,218	3,933	3,774	3,316
5	43 -	9,926	8,972	8,904	7,859	7,355	5,731
4	44 -	3,481	3,699	3,495	3,168	3,170	2,660
6	45 -	9,764	9,364	9,200	8,551	8,022	6,961
3	48 -	4,914	7,004	7,399	7,013	6,316	5,446
50	116	4,486	7,454	7,812	7,966	7,854	7,012
49	117	3,054	4,048	4,415	4,003	3,547	3,250
INNER CITY		153,669	147,725	143,480	128,491	125,572	109,530
OUTER CITY		146,268	206,341	332,509	380,268	414,693	457,283
WPG C.M.A.		299,937 ¹	354,069	475,989	508,759	540,265	566,813 ³

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-1; 1941-1976 Census;

1. Population equivalent to 1951 Winnipeg C.M.A.
2. City of Winnipeg, Dept. of Environmental Planning
3. Population equivalent to 1966 and 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-2
POPULATION CHANGE-1941 to 1976

1941-66 CENSUS TRACTS	1971-76 CENSUS TRACTS	% CHANGE 1941-51	% CHANGE 1951-61	% CHANGE 1961-66	% CHANGE 1966-71	% CHANGE 1971-76	% CHANGE 1941-76
42	11	+10.0	+12.5	+18.5	+27.3	-10	+68.4
38	12	- 6.1	+25.0	- 3.7	NC	- 5	+ 7.4
36	13	-27.1	-51.4	-16.5	- 3.1	+70	-51.2
37	14	- 4.3	-17.9	- 2.9	+ 9.1	-14	-34.0
35	15	- 7.0	- 9.4	- 7.5	- 6.8	-20	-41.9
34	16	- 1.4	- 2.2	- 8.3	-10.2	-22	-35.6
33	17	+ 1.6	+ 4.7	- 2.1	-11.8	-10	-17.5
32	21	- 9.3	+ .5	+ 0.5	- 3.8	- 9	-19.6
21	22	-15.9	- 2.1	- 7.5	- 7.6	-19	-43.4
20	23	-14.6	-27.3	- 2.4	- 1.3	- 9	-45.9
18	24	-14.7	-43.2	-12.8	-39.1	-18	-78.7
19	25	-15.6	-11.1	-14.8	-16.6	-18	-56.4
22	26	-13.9	- 2.9	-15.6	-10.9	-17	-47.8
24	27	+ 2.9	+ 5.1	-11.9	-17.7	-22	-39.0
25)	28	- 6.9	+ 4.7	- 6.2	- 6.7	- 6	-19.6
25)	29			- 6.2	- 6.5	- 5	
23	33	- 3.8	- .8	-10.0	- 7.3	-24	-39.4
10	34	- 8.0	- 3.6	-36.2	+ 9.7	-15	-47.2
12	35	- 7.1	- 1.9	-14.5	- 6.8	-18	-40.7
11	36	- 6.5	-22.2	-14.8	-21.1	-10	-56.0
9	42	- 2.8	+ 6.5	- 6.8	- 4.0	-12	-18.6
5	43	- 9.6	- 0.8	-11.7	- 6.4	-22	-42.3
4	44	+ 6.3	- 5.5	- 9.4	NC	-16	-23.6
3	48	+42.5	+ 5.6	- 5.2	- 9.9	-14	+10.8
50	116	+33.4	+ 4.8	+ 2.0	- 1.4	-11	+25.5
49	117	+32.5	+ 9.1	- 9.3	-11.4	- 8	+ 6.4
INNER CITY		- 3.9	- 2.9	-10.4	- 2.3	-13%	-28.7
OUTER CITY		+41.1	+61.1	+14.4	+ 9.1	+10%	213 %
WINNIPEG C.M.A		+18.0	+34.4	+ 6.9	+ 6.2	+ 5%	+89.0

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-1; 1941-1976 Census; IUS Calculations.

NC - No Change

Appendix 2-3
FAMILY FORMATION-1966 to 1976

CENSUS TRACTS		NO. OF FAMILIES 1966	CHANGE 1966-71		NO. OF FAMILIES 1971	CHANGE 1971-76		NO. OF FAMILIES 1976
1966	1971 1976		TOTAL	%		TOTAL	%	
42	11	1,330	+ 370	+28%	1,700	- 350	-21	1,350
38	12	1,207	- 127	-11	1,080	- 230	-21	850
36	13	203	- 13	- 6	190	+ 100	+53	290
37	14	772	+ 28	+ 4	800	- 215	-27	585
35	15	1,541	- 181	-12	1,360	- 310	-23	1,050
34	16	828	- 88	-11	740	- 185	-25	555
33	17	1,355	- 135	-10	1,220	- 270	-22	950
32	21	2,013	- 128	- 6	1,885	- 220	-12	1,665
21	22	1,492	- 167	-11	1,325	- 300	-23	1,025
20	23	662	- 72	-11	590	- 115	-19	475
18	24	164	- 49	-30	115	- 20	-17	95
19	25	840	- 140	-17	700	- 150	-21	550
22	26	813	- 98	-12	715	- 125	-17	590
24	27	783	- 93	-12	690	- 125	-18	565
25)	28	3,099	- 229	- 7	1,445	- 145	-10	1,300
25)	29				1,425	- 145	-10	1,280
23	33	443	- 33	- 7	410	- 80	-20	330
10	34	789	+ 76	+10	865	- 125	-15	740
12	35	666	- 61	- 9	605	- 165	-27	440
11	36	312	- 77	-25	235	- 20	- 9	215
9	42	1,035	- 35	- 3	1,000	- 200	-20	800
5	43	1,798	- 153	- 9	1,645	- 325	-20	1,320
4	44	848	- 13	- 2	835	- 130	-16	705
6	45	2,251	- 186	- 8	2,065	- 280	-14	1,785
3	48	2,788	- 73	- 4	1,715	- 180	-11	1,535
50	116	1,633	+ 107	+ 7	1,740	- 200	-12	1,540
49	117	869	- 69	- 8	800	- 110	-14	690
<hr/>								
INNER CITY		29,534	- 1,639	- 5.5%	27,895	- 4,620	-16.5%	23,275
OUTER CITY		92,888	+12,077	+13.0%	104,965	+14,175	+13.5%	119,140
WPG. C.M.A.		122,422	+10,438	+ 8.5%	132,860	+10,415	+ 7.8%	143,275 ¹

Source: 1966-1976 Census, 1976 Microfiche CTFAMA 11, IUS Calculations.

1. Total adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-4
HOUSEHOLD FORMATION-1966 to 1976

CENSUS TRACTS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS		CHANGE 1966-71		NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS		CHANGE 1971-76		NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
	1966	1971	TOTAL	%	1971	TOTAL	%		
42	11	2,228	+ 1,072	+48%	3,300	+ 135	+41	3,435	
38	12	2,149	+ 366	+17	2,515	+ 265	+11	2,780	
36	13	507	+ 103	+20	610	+ 800	+131	1,410	
37	14	2,064	+ 466	+22	2,510	+ 20	NC	2,530	
35	15	3,051	+ 604	+20	3,655	- 470	-13	3,185	
34	16	1,163	+ 272	+23	1,435	- 140	-10	1,295	
33	17	1,783	+ 182	+10	1,965	- 235	-12	1,730	
32	21	2,649	+ 181	+ 7	2,830	- 155	- 6	2,675	
21	22	2,117	+ 638	+30	2,755	- 755	-27	2,000	
20	23	1,775	- 25	NC	1,750	+ 160	+ 9	1,910	
18	24	214	+ 1	NC	215	+ 5	+ 2	220	
19	25	1,068	+ 122	+11	1,190	- 60	- 5	1,130	
22	26	996	- 31	- 3	965	+ 125	+13	1,090	
24	27	962	+ 18	+ 2	980	- 75	- 8	905	
25	28	3,746	+ 399	+11	2,265	- 210	- 9	2,055	
25	29				1,880	- 35	- 2	1,845	
23	33	480	+ 70	+15	550	- 185	-34	365	
10	34	1,183	+ 102	+ 9	1,285	- 5	NC	1,280	
12	35	871	- 11	-13	860	- 220	-26	640	
11	36	420	- 85	-20	335	+ 55	+16	390	
9	42	1,356	- 46	- 3	1,310	- 125	-10	1,185	
5	43	2,228	+ 2	NC	2,230	- 260	-12	1,970	
4	44	1,006	+ 54	+ 5	1,060	- 45	- 4	1,015	
6	45	2,681	- 71	- 3	1,610	- 160	- 6	2,450	
3	48	1,937	- 12	NC	1,925	- 25	- 2	1,900	
50	116	2,091	+ 359	+17	2,450	+ 420	+17	2,870	
49	117	1,091	- 26	- 2	1,065	+ 55	+ 5	1,120	
<hr/>									
INNER CITY		41,819	+ 4,681	+11.2%	46,500	- 1,130	- 2.4%	45,370	
OUTER CITY		101,891	+18,280	+17.9%	120,170	+28,595	+23.8%	148,765 ¹	
WPG. C.M.A.		143,710	+22,960	+16.0%	166,670	+27,495	+16.5%	194,165 ¹	

Source: 1966-1976 Census, 1976 Microfiche CTDHHA21, IUS Calculations.

NC - No Change

1. Total adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-5
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE - 1960 to 1976

Census Tract	Average Household Size 1966	Average Household Size 1971	Average Household Size 1976	Average Family Size 1966	Average Family Size 1971	Average Family Size 1976
11	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.5	
12	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.6	
13	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.7	2.4	
14	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.2	
15	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.7	
16	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.0	
17	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.0	
21	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	
22	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	
23	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.5	
24	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.4	3.2	
25	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.7	3.6	
26	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.6	
27	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.0	
28)		2.6	2.7		3.1	
29)	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	
33	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	
34	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	
35	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	
36	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.6	
42	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	
43	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	
44	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.2	
45	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.3	
48	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.4	
116	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.7	3.4	
117	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.4	
	78.6	72.2	63.2	88.8	84.5	
INNER CITY	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.1	
OUTER CITY	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	
WPG. C.M.A.	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.5	

- not yet available -

Source: 1977, 1971 Census, 1976 Census Microfiche CTOHHA16B.

Appendix 2-6
POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD DENSITY-1976

	1971 ¹ Residential Acres	1976 Population	1976 Persons/acre	1976 Households	1976 Households/acre
11	127.8	6,046	47.3	3,435	26.9
12	83.2	5,187	62.4	2,780	32.5
13	11.2	2,171	194.4	1,410	126.2
14	42.4	3,734	88.2	2,530	66.8
15	172.4	5,975	34.7	3,185	18.5
16	81.0	2,945	36.4	1,290	16.0
17	120.0	4,642	38.7	1,730	14.4
21	158.9	7,332	46.2	2,675	16.8
22	96.9	5,152	53.2	2,000	20.6
23	33.3	3,422	102.7	1,910	57.3
24	23.6	683	28.95	220	9.3
25	77.7	3,443	44.3	1,130	14.6
26	63.0	2,860	45.4	1,090	17.3
27	66.6	2,384	35.8	905	13.6
28	95.6	5,603	58.6	2,055	21.6
29	147.4	5,237	35.5	1,845	12.5
33	37.4	1,362	36.4	365	9.8
34	75.0	3,447	46.0	1,280	17.1
35	67.0	2,508	37.5	640	9.6
36	34.3	1,021	29.8	390	11.4
42	92.7	3,316	35.8	1,185	12.8
43	173.1	5,731	33.1	1,970	11.4
44	104.4	2,660	25.5	1,015	9.7
45	219.1	6,961	31.8	2,450	11.2
48	234.1	5,446	23.3	1,900	8.1
116	178.5	7,012	39.3	2,870	16.1
117	171.1	3,250	19.0	1,120	6.6
<hr/>					
INNER CITY	2,790	109,530	39.3	45,370	16.3
OUTER CITY	19,000	457,283	24.1	148,765	7.8
WINNIPEG C.M.A. ²	21,790	566,813	26.0	194,165	8.9

Source: City of Winnipeg, 1976 Census, IUS Calculations.

1. from City of Winnipeg Department of Environmental Planning

2. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-7
POPULATION COMPOSITION-1971

CENSUS TRACT	- AGE GROUP -										Total
	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	
11 T	605	9.0	1,690	25.2	1,780	26.5	1,540	22.9	1,100	16.4	6,725
M	315	4.7	725	10.8	940	14.0	610	9.1	355	5.3	
F	290	4.3	965	14.4	840	12.5	930	13.8	745	11.1	
12 T	570	9.9	1,880	34.4	1,220	21.2	850	14.7	945	16.4	5,465
M	295	5.1	820	15.0	660	11.5	325	5.6	285	4.9	
F	275	4.8	1,060	19.4	560	9.7	525	9.1	660	11.5	
13 T	75	5.9	205	16.0	255	19.9	405	31.6	340	26.6	1,275
M	40	3.1	95	7.4	165	12.9	195	15.2	150	11.7	
F	35	2.7	110	8.6	90	7.0	210	16.4	190	14.8	
14 T	160	3.7	1,165	26.9	1,020	23.9	1,025	23.7	955	22.1	4,320
M	80	1.8	480	11.1	555	12.8	385	8.9	330	7.6	
F	80	1.8	685	15.8	465	10.8	640	14.8	625	14.5	
15 T	720	9.6	1,905	25.5	1,690	22.6	1,690	22.6	1,475	19.7	7,470
M	355	4.7	820	11.0	920	12.3	690	9.2	485	6.5	
F	365	4.9	1,085	14.5	770	10.3	1,000	13.4	990	13.2	
16 T	580	15.3	1,075	28.3	940	24.7	705	18.5	495	13.0	3,795
M	275	7.2	410	10.8	485	12.7	280	7.3	160	4.2	
F	305	8.1	665	17.5	455	12.0	425	11.2	335	8.8	
17 T	985	19.1	1,335	25.8	1,250	24.2	975	18.9	620	12.0	5,165
M	455	8.8	570	11.1	620	12.0	390	7.6	220	4.3	
F	530	10.3	765	14.7	630	12.2	585	11.3	400	7.7	
21 T	1,680	20.9	1,655	20.6	1,790	22.3	1,565	19.5	1,350	16.8	8,035
M	875	10.9	775	9.7	955	11.9	675	8.4	555	6.9	
F	805	10.0	880	10.9	835	10.4	890	11.1	795	9.9	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION -1971 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS TRACT	- AGE GROUP -										Total
	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	
22 T	1,205	18.8	1,460	22.7	1,680	26.2	1,260	19.6	800	12.5	6,400
M	595	9.3	685	10.6	915	14.3	570	8.9	360	5.6	
F	610	9.5	775	12.1	765	11.9	690	10.7	440	6.9	
23 T	255	6.7	665	17.6	850	22.5	1,030	27.2	975	25.8	3,780
M	125	3.3	295	7.8	500	13.2	490	12.9	385	10.2	
F	130	3.4	370	9.8	350	9.3	540	14.3	590	15.6	
24 T	105	12.8	105	12.8	170	20.7	240	29.3	200	24.3	825
M	55	6.7	65	7.9	115	14.0	185	22.6	165	20.1	
F	50	6.1	40	4.9	55	6.7	55	6.7	35	4.2	
25 T	910	21.6	620	14.7	875	20.8	1,035	24.6	770	18.3	4,215
M	450	10.7	305	7.2	495	11.8	670	15.9	610	14.5	
F	460	10.9	315	7.5	380	9.0	365	8.7	160	3.8	
26 T	935	27.4	610	17.7	810	23.4	685	19.8	405	11.7	3,440
M	460	13.6	275	8.0	405	11.7	350	10.1	210	6.1	
F	475	13.8	335	9.7	405	11.7	335	9.7	195	5.6	
27 T	560	18.3	810	26.5	870	28.6	570	18.7	255	8.4	3,055
M	280	9.1	230	7.5	430	14.1	250	8.2	115	3.8	
F	280	9.1	580	19.0	440	14.5	320	10.5	140	4.6	
28 T	1,305	21.9	1,215	20.4	1,480	24.8	1,205	20.2	760	12.7	5,970
M	655	11.0	515	8.6	730	12.2	500	8.4	295	4.9	
F	650	10.9	700	11.7	750	12.6	705	11.8	465	7.8	
29 T	1,290	23.3	1,030	18.6	1,225	22.2	1,250	22.6	735	13.3	5,540
M	650	11.7	520	9.4	610	11.1	540	9.8	305	5.5	
F	640	11.6	510	9.2	615	11.1	710	12.8	430	7.8	
33 T	565	31.8	340	19.2	415	23.4	320	18.0	135	7.6	1,790
M	280	15.8	170	9.6	230	13.0	155	8.7	70	3.9	
F	285	16.0	170	9.6	185	10.4	165	9.3	65	3.7	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION - 1971 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS TRACT	- AGE GROUP -										Total
	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	
34 T	1,205	29.6	670	16.4	805	19.8	795	19.5	595	14.6	4,060
M	625	15.4	335	8.2	385	9.5	385	9.5	330	8.1	
F	580	14.2	335	8.2	420	10.3	410	10.0	265	6.5	
35 T	665	21.6	430	14.0	570	18.5	625	20.3	780	25.4	3,075
M	330	10.7	220	7.2	295	9.6	325	10.6	395	12.9	
F	335	10.9	210	6.8	275	8.9	300	9.7	385	12.5	
36 T	285	25.3	165	14.7	245	21.8	265	23.6	165	14.7	1,135
M	140	12.4	90	8.0	115	10.2	130	11.6	95	8.4	
F	145	12.9	75	6.7	130	11.6	135	12.0	70	6.3	
42 T	1,000	26.5	705	18.7	855	22.7	715	19.0	495	13.1	3,775
M	495	13.1	330	8.8	420	11.1	320	8.5	220	5.8	
F	505	13.4	375	9.9	435	11.6	395	10.5	275	7.3	
43 T	2,195	29.8	1,280	17.4	1,480	20.1	1,460	19.8	955	13.0	7,355
M	1,095	14.9	635	8.6	770	10.4	700	9.5	470	6.4	
F	1,100	14.9	645	8.8	710	9.6	760	10.3	485	6.6	
44 T	695	21.9	605	19.1	655	20.6	740	23.3	475	15.0	3,170
M	345	10.9	275	8.7	335	10.5	345	10.9	220	6.9	
F	350	11.0	330	10.4	320	10.1	395	12.4	255	8.1	
45 T	2,030	25.3	1,495	18.6	1,695	21.1	1,695	21.1	1,090	13.6	8,020
M	1,055	13.1	765	9.5	875	10.9	765	9.5	510	6.4	
F	975	12.2	730	9.1	820	10.2	930	11.6	580	7.2	
48 T	1,505	23.9	1,200	19.0	1,210	19.2	1,690	26.8	705	11.1	6,315
M	770	12.2	620	9.8	575	9.1	815	12.9	325	5.1	
F	735	11.7	580	9.2	635	10.1	875	13.9	380	6.0	
116 T	1,595	20.3	1,060	26.2	1,645	20.9	1,545	19.7	1,010	12.9	7,850
M	795	10.1	895	11.4	835	10.6	665	8.5	445	5.7	
	800	10.2	1,165	14.8	810	10.3	880	11.2	565	7.2	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION - 1971 (CONTINUED)

- AGE GROUP -

CENSUS TRACT		0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	Total	
117	T	785	22.0	785	22.0	700	19.6	795	22.3	500	14.0	3,550	
	M	395	11.1	370	10.4	345	9.7	335	9.4	190	5.3		
	F	390	10.9	415	11.6	355	9.9	460	12.9	310	8.7		
Inner City	T	24,465	19.5	27,160	21.6	28,180	22.4	26,675	21.2	19,085	15.2	125,570	
	M	12,285	9.8	12,290	9.7	14,680	11.7	12,045	9.6	8,255	6.6	59,555	47%
	F	12,180	9.7	14,870	11.8	13,500	10.7	14,630	11.6	10,830	8.6	66,010	53%
Outer City	T	118,535	28.6	76,745	18.5	104,370	25.2	82,905	20.0	32,165	7.8	414,695	
	M	60,465	14.6	38,625	9.3	51,630	12.5	39,725	9.6	13,760	3.3	204,205	49%
	F	58,070	14.0	38,120	9.2	52,740	12.7	43,180	10.4	18,405	4.5	210,515	51%
Winnipeg C.M.A.	T	143,000	26.5	103,905	19.2	132,550	24.5	109,580	20.3	51,250	9.5	540,265	
	M	72,750	13.5	50,915	9.4	66,310	12.3	51,770	9.6	22,015	4.1	263,760	49%
	F	70,250	13.0	52,990	9.8	66,240	12.3	57,810	10.7	29,235	5.4	276,525	51%

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-2; 1971 Census. (Allow discrepancies due to rounding.)

Appendix 2-8
POPULATION COMPOSITION - 1976

Census Tract	-Age Groups-										
	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	Total
11 T	375	6.2	1,405	23.2	1,700	28.1	1,265	20.9	1,305	21.6	6,050
M	175	2.9	525	8.7	905	15.0	555	9.2	430	7.1	
F	200	3.3	880	14.5	795	13.1	710	11.7	875	14.5	
12 T	415	8.0	1,760	33.9	1,465	28.2	715	13.8	840	16.2	5,195
M	200	3.8	790	15.2	815	15.7	290	5.6	200	3.8	
F	215	4.1	970	18.7	650	12.5	425	8.2	640	12.3	
13 T	40	1.8	290	13.3	530	23.3	530	24.1	755	34.6	2,145
M	20	.9	110	5.1	330	15.1	245	11.1	265	12.2	
F	20	.9	180	8.2	200	8.2	285	13.0	490	22.4	
14 T	110	3.0	915	24.6	1,060	28.5	845	22.7	790	21.2	3,720
M	55	1.5	330	8.9	565	15.2	325	8.7	230	6.2	
F	55	1.5	585	15.7	495	13.3	520	14.0	560	15.1	
15 T	540	9.0	1,495	25.0	1,580	26.4	1,270	21.2	1,100	18.6	5,985
M	265	4.4	675	11.3	895	14.9	545	9.1	380	6.4	
F	275	4.6	820	13.7	685	11.5	725	12.1	720	12.2	
16 T	430	14.6	830	28.4	800	27.1	545	18.3	335	11.3	2,940
M	225	7.6	370	12.9	435	14.8	225	7.6	110	3.7	
F	205	7.0	460	15.5	365	12.3	320	10.7	225	7.6	
17 T	855	18.4	1,150	24.7	1,310	28.2	765	16.3	555	11.9	4,635
M	430	9.3	530	11.4	695	15.0	335	7.1	240	5.1	
F	425	9.1	620	13.3	615	13.2	430	9.2	315	6.8	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION - 1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	Total
21 T	1,565	21.3	1,495	20.3	1,800	24.5	1,300	17.7	1,195	16.2	7,355
M	770	10.5	710	9.7	890	12.1	565	7.7	490	6.7	
F	795	10.8	785	10.7	910	12.4	735	10.0	705	9.6	
22 T	885	17.1	1,170	22.8	1,550	30.0	940	18.0	585	11.4	5,130
M	445	8.6	545	10.6	785	15.2	470	9.0	265	5.1	
F	440	8.5	625	12.2	765	14.8	470	9.0	320	6.3	
23 T	195	5.7	585	17.0	865	25.2	780	22.9	1,000	29.2	3,425
M	110	3.2	245	7.1	455	13.2	350	10.3	360	10.5	
F	85	2.5	340	9.9	410	12.0	430	12.6	640	18.7	
24 T	110	15.7	95	13.6	155	22.1	205	29.3	135	19.3	700
M	60	8.6	50	7.1	95	13.6	155	22.1	105	15.0	
F	50	7.1	45	6.4	60	8.6	50	7.1	30	4.3	
25 T	650	19.0	480	14.0	790	23.0	855	45.8	670	19.5	3,450
M	330	9.6	245	7.1	405	11.8	560	16.3	460	13.4	
F	320	9.4	235	6.9	385	11.2	295	29.5	210	6.1	
26 T	640	22.4	550	19.7	805	28.3	550	19.5	335	11.8	2,880
M	325	11.4	275	9.7	375	13.2	285	10.1	195	6.5	
F	315	11.0	285	10.0	430	15.1	265	9.4	150	5.3	
27 T	455	18.9	485	20.2	740	30.8	465	19.3	260	10.8	2,405
M	240	10.0	210	8.7	375	15.6	195	8.1	120	5.0	
F	215	8.9	275	11.4	365	15.2	270	11.2	140	5.8	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION - 1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	Total
28 T	1,250	22.4	1,195	21.4	1,595	28.6	1,000	17.9	540	9.7	5,580
M	635	11.4	540	9.7	760	13.6	430	7.7	230	4.1	
F	615	11.0	655	11.7	835	15.0	570	10.2	310	5.6	
29 T	1,085	20.8	990	19.0	1,320	25.3	1,025	19.6	800	15.3	5,220
M	575	11.0	450	8.6	665	12.7	445	8.5	285	5.5	
F	510	9.7	540	10.3	655	12.5	580	11.1	515	9.9	
33 T	450	33.5	220	16.4	315	23.4	240	17.8	120	8.9	1,345
M	245	18.2	105	7.8	165	12.3	115	8.6	50	3.7	
F	205	15.2	115	8.6	150	11.2	125	9.3	70	5.2	
34 T	900	26.0	560	16.2	665	19.2	660	19.1	670	19.4	3,455
M	470	13.6	285	8.2	300	8.7	325	9.4	310	9.0	
F	430	12.4	275	8.0	365	10.6	335	9.7	360	10.4	
35 T	405	16.2	345	13.8	445	17.8	550	22.0	780	31.2	2,525
M	200	8.0	165	6.6	220	8.8	285	11.4	325	13.0	
F	205	8.2	180	7.2	225	9.0	265	10.6	455	18.2	
36 T	225	22.2	145	14.4	175	17.3	240	23.8	225	22.3	1,010
M	105	10.4	80	7.9	95	9.4	125	12.4	130	12.9	
F	120	11.9	65	6.4	80	7.9	115	11.4	95	9.4	
42 T	825	24.9	660	19.8	810	24.4	620	18.9	390	12.0	3,305
M	395	11.9	320	9.6	395	11.9	275	8.4	180	5.6	
F	430	13.0	340	10.2	415	12.5	350	10.5	210	7.4	
43 T	1,415	24.7	1,020	17.9	1,175	20.5	1,245	21.8	865	15.1	5,720
M	745	13.0	495	8.7	580	10.2	620	10.9	430	7.5	
F	670	11.7	525	9.2	595	10.3	625	10.9	435	7.6	

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POPULATION COMPOSITION -1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	0-14	%	15-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	Total	
44 T	540	20.3	500	18.8	510	19.2	660	24.7	445	16.7	2,660	
M	290	10.9	250	9.4	265	10.0	280	10.5	205	7.7		
F	255	9.6	250	9.4	245	9.2	380	14.3	240	9.0		
45 T	1,600	23.0	1,405	20.2	1,570	22.6	1,435	20.6	950	13.6	6,960	
M	820	11.8	680	9.8	760	10.9	650	9.3	430	6.2		
F	780	11.2	725	10.4	810	11.6	785	11.3	520	7.5		
48 T	1,060	19.5	965	17.8	1,100	20.2	1,580	29.1	730	13.4	5,435	
M	530	9.8	480	8.8	560	10.3	740	13.6	320	5.9		
F	530	9.8	485	8.9	540	9.9	840	15.5	410	7.5		
116 T	1,090	15.5	1,740	24.7	1,305	18.6	1,545	22.0	1,330	19.0	7,010	
M	560	8.0	785	11.2	635	9.1	630	9.0	475	6.8		
F	530	7.6	955	13.6	670	9.6	915	13.1	855	12.2		
117 T	595	18.2	760	23.2	650	19.9	695	21.3	580	17.4	3,270	
M	310	9.5	365	11.2	325	9.9	305	9.3	180	5.5		
F	285	8.7	395	12.1	325	9.9	390	11.9	390	11.9		
Inner City T	18,710	17.1	23,220	21.2	26,785	24.4	22,525	20.6	18,275	16.7	109,510	100%
M	9,530	8.7	10,610	9.7	13,745	12.6	10,325	9.4	7,390	6.7	51,600	47%
F	9,180	8.4	12,610	11.5	13,040	11.9	12,205	11.1	10,885	9.9	57,920	53%
Outer City T	113,820	24.9	88,775	19.4	123,460	27.0	91,745	20.1	39,535	8.6	457,335	100%
M	58,360	12.8	44,285	9.7	61,000	13.3	43,370	9.5	16,420	9.9	223,435	49%
F	55,475	12.1	44,490	9.7	62,480	13.7	48,365	10.6	23,150	5.1	233,960	51%
Winnipeg T ¹	132,530	23.4	111,995	19.8	150,245	26.5	114,270	20.2	57,810	10.2	566,820	100%
C.M.A M	67,890	24.7	54,895	20.0	74,745	27.2	53,695	19.5	23,810	8.7	274,975	49%
F	64,655	22.2	57,100	19.6	75,520	25.9	60,570	20.8	34,035	11.7	291,830	51%

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTDEMA 11, IUS Calculations.

Note: errors are due to cumulative errors in aggregation from the 1976 microfiche.

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-9
MARITAL STATUS-1971

CENSUS TRACT	TOTAL POPULATION 1971	SINGLE MALES OVER 15	%	SINGLE FEMALES OVER 15	%	TOTAL SINGLES OVER 15	%
11	6,725	840	12.5	1,125	16.7	1,965	29.1
12	5,465	930	17.0	1,125	20.6	2,055	37.6
13	1,275	270	21.2	200	15.7	470	36.9
14	4,320	680	15.7	1,045	24.2	1,725	39.9
15	7,470	1,265	16.9	1,520	20.3	2,785	37.3
16	3,795	565	14.9	820	21.6	1,385	36.5
17	5,165	615	11.9	830	16.1	1,445	27.9
21	8,035	950	11.8	850	10.6	1,800	22.4
22	6,400	1,055	16.5	905	14.1	1,960	30.6
23	3,780	790	20.9	635	16.8	1,425	37.7
24	825	305	37.0	15	1.8	320	38.8
25	4,215	1,070	25.4	350	8.3	1,420	33.7
26	3,440	490	14.2	380	11.0	870	25.3
27	3,055	345	11.3	620	20.3	965	31.6
28	5,970	615	11.1	810	14.6	1,425	25.7
29	5,540	615	11.1	545	9.8	1,160	20.9
33	1,790	225	12.6	140	7.8	365	20.4
34	4,060	600	14.8	330	8.1	930	22.9
35	3,075	405	13.2	255	8.3	660	21.5
36	1,135	175	15.4	125	11.0	300	26.4
42	3,775	400	10.6	295	7.8	695	18.4
43	7,355	935	12.7	610	8.3	1,545	21.0
44	3,170	345	10.9	275	8.7	620	19.6
45	8,020	910	11.3	635	7.9	1,545	19.3
48	6,315	730	11.6	530	8.4	1,260	19.9
116	7,850	1,025	13.1	1,280	16.3	2,305	29.3
117	3,550	415	11.7	585	16.5	1,000	28.2
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INNER CITY	125,570	17,565	14.0%	16,835	13.4%	34,400	27.4%
OUTER CITY	414,695	39,835	9.6%	34,085	8.2%	73,920	17.8%
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	540,265	57,400	10.6%	50,920	9.4%	108,320	20.0%

Source: I.U.S. Core Area Study, Appendix C-3; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-10
MARITAL-STATUS - 1976

CENSUS TRACT	TOTAL POPULATION 1976		SINGLE MALES OVER 15		SINGLE FEMALES OVER 15		TOTAL SINGLES OVER 15	
				%		%		%
11	6,050		900	14.9	1,205	19.9	2,105	34.8
12	5,185		1,085	20.9	1,220	23.5	2,305	44.5
13	2,190		380	17.4	335	15.3	715	32.6
14	3,745		670	17.9	1,080	28.8	1,750	46.7
15	5,990		1,175	19.6	1,365	22.8	2,540	42.4
16	2,955		615	20.8	585	19.8	1,200	40.6
17	4,645		815	17.5	825	17.8	1,640	35.3
21	7,315		905	12.4	950	13.0	1,850	25.3
22	5,155		880	17.1	825	16.0	1,710	33.2
23	3,425		635	18.5	690	20.0	1,330	38.8
24	675		215	31.9	50	7.4	270	40.0
25	3,440		435	12.6	440	12.7	870	25.3
26	2,855		400	14.0	405	14.2	810	28.4
27	2,385		310	13.0	325	13.6	635	26.6
28	5,600		665	11.9	790	14.1	1,460	26.1
29	5,240		575	11.0	660	12.6	1,235	23.6
33	1,365		125	9.2	120	8.8	245	17.9
34	3,475		485	14.0	320	9.2	805	23.2
35	2,510		345	13.7	220	8.8	565	22.5
36	1,025		145	14.1	55	5.4	195	19.0
42	3,315		395	11.9	365	11.0	760	22.9
43	5,725		780	13.6	555	9.7	1,335	23.3
44	2,675		300	11.2	235	8.8	535	20.0
45	7,965		810	11.6	730	10.5	1,540	22.1
48	5,450		595	10.9	450	8.3	1,040	19.1
116	7,010		985	14.1	1,170	16.7	2,150	30.7
117	3,245		435	13.4	625	19.2	1,055	32.5
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INNER CITY	109,610		16,060	14.7%	16,595	15.1%	32,650	29.8%
OUTER CITY	457,205		47,020	10.3%	41,080	9.0%	88,100	19.3%
WINNIPEG C.M.A. ¹	566,815		63,080	11.1%	57,675	10.2%	120,750	21.3%

Source: 1976 Census Microfiche CTECOB42, IUS Calculations.

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-11
SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES - 1971

Information on Order

Appendix 2-12
LONE-PARENT FAMILIES - 1976

CENSUS TRACT	TOTAL FAMILIES	LONE PARENT FEMALE FAMILIES	%	LONE PARENT MALE FAMILIES	%	TOTAL LONE PARENT FAMILIES	%
11	1,350	160	11.9	25	1.9	180	13.3
12	850	130	15.3	15	1.8	145	17.0
13	290	20	6.9	5	1.7	30	10.3
14	585	75	12.8	10	1.7	85	14.5
15	1,050	175	16.7	30	2.9	200	19.0
16	555	100	18.0	10	1.8	110	19.8
17	950	145	15.3	25	2.6	170	17.9
21	1,665	230	13.8	40	2.4	270	16.2
22	1,025	140	13.7	25	2.4	165	16.1
23	475	55	11.6	5	1.1	70	14.7
24	95	20	21.0	5	5.3	20	21.0
25	550	125	22.7	25	4.5	145	26.3
26	590	110	18.6	15	2.5	125	21.2
27	565	55	9.7	10	1.8	65	11.5
28	1,300	195	15.0	35	2.7	230	17.7
29	1,280	150	11.7	35	2.7	180	14.1
33	330	65	19.7	10	3.0	75	22.7
34	740	215	29.0	35	4.8	255	34.4
35	440	80	18.2	10	2.3	85	19.3
36	215	40	18.6	10	4.7	50	2.3
42	800	160	20.0	15	1.9	175	21.9
43	1,320	295	22.3	55	4.2	355	26.9
44	705	100	14.2	25	3.5	125	17.7
45	1,785	320	17.9	50	2.8	370	20.7
48	1,535	180	11.7	35	2.3	215	14.0
116	1,540	240	15.6	15	1.0	255	16.7
117	690	90	13.0	5	-	100	14.5
INNER CITY	23,275	3,670	15.8%	570	2.4%	4,250	18.3%
OUTER CITY	120,025	10,280	9.9	1,590	1.3	11,860	9.9
WINNIPEG C.M.A. ¹	143,300	13,950	9.7	2,160	1.5	16,110	11.3

Source: 1976 Census microfiche CTFAMA 11, IUS Calculations.

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-13
BIRTHPLACE AND IMMIGRATION - 1971

CENSUS TRACT	BORN IN CANADA	% OF TOTAL POP.	BORN OUTSIDE CANADA	%	IMMIGRATED AFTER 1945	%
11	5,050	75.1	1,680	25.0	1,035	15.4
12	4,260	78.0	1,225	22.4	755	13.8
13	915	72.6	340	27.0	140	11.1
14	3,355	77.4	980	22.6	415	9.6
15	5,515	73.9	1,945	26.1	1,045	14.0
16	2,765	73.1	1,020	27.0	720	19.0
17	3,795	73.5	1,360	26.4	950	18.4
21	5,355	66.7	2,670	33.3	1,720	21.4
22	4,095	64.0	2,305	36.0	1,725	27.0
23	2,575	67.6	1,225	32.2	615	16.1
24	510	63.4	290	36.0	80	9.9
25	2,735	65.0	1,485	35.0	840	19.9
26	2,355	62.4	1,085	31.5	800	23.2
27	2,045	70.6	850	29.4	625	21.6
28	3,885	65.1	2,080	34.9	1,565	26.2
29	3,755	67.8	1,785	32.2	1,240	22.4
33	1,310	67.9	615	31.9	510	26.4
34	2,650	65.4	1,400	34.5	775	19.1
35	1,885	59.9	1,255	39.9	615	19.6
36	795	71.3	315	28.3	135	12.1
42	2,540	67.3	1,240	32.8	715	18.9
43	5,455	74.2	1,900	25.8	1,040	14.1
44	2,345	74.0	825	26.0	390	12.3
45	5,630	70.2	2,400	29.9	1,340	16.7
48	4,755	75.3	1,555	24.6	735	11.6
116	6,905	88.0	950	12.1	540	6.9
117	3,205	90.3	365	10.3	180	5.1
INNER CITY	90,440	72.0	35,145	28.0	21,245	16.9
OUTER CITY	342,395	82.6	72,280	17.4	43,245	10.4
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	432,835	80.1	107,425	19.9	64,490	11.9

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-6; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-14
ETHNIC GROUPS-1971

CENSUS TRACT	ASIAN	%	BRITISH	%	FRENCH	%	GERMAN	%	HUNGARIAN	%	ITALIAN	%
11	140	2.5	3,335	59.1	340	6.0	525	9.3	50	.9	280	5.0
12	180	3.7	2,560	53.2	465	9.7	465	9.7	30	.6	125	2.6
13	30	2.6	570	50.0	180	15.8	105	9.2	-	-	5	.4
14	60	1.5	2,420	60.7	270	6.8	345	8.7	35	0.9	25	.6
15	260	3.9	3,550	53.2	490	7.3	600	9.0	100	1.5	160	2.4
16	145	4.1	1,410	40.9	210	6.0	575	16.4	45	1.3	70	2.0
17	140	2.9	2,080	43.4	275	5.7	835	17.4	70	1.5	120	2.5
21	200	2.8	3,385	48.1	395	5.6	1,095	15.6	70	1.0	630	9.0
22	320	6.2	2,070	40.1	480	9.3	575	11.1	50	1.0	535	10.4
23	140	4.3	1,860	57.5	360	11.3	240	7.4	30	.9	30	.9
24	30	4.4	175	25.5	95	13.9	30	4.4	10	1.5	25	3.6
25	540	17.0	1,085	34.2	375	11.8	235	7.4	85	2.7	135	4.3
26	75	3.0	940	37.5	425	16.9	185	7.4	65	2.6	180	7.2
27	185	7.5	1,065	43.0	150	6.1	360	14.5	20	.8	105	4.2
28	280	5.8	1,895	39.0	350	7.2	710	14.6	60	1.2	355	7.3
29	70	1.4	2,200	43.1	290	5.7	1,100	21.6	25	.5	390	7.6
33	25	2.0	475	37.3	220	17.3	240	18.8	5	.4	10	.8
34	25	.8	965	29.2	475	14.4	180	5.5	50	1.5	80	2.4
35	40	1.6	490	19.5	185	7.4	170	6.8	35	1.4	85	3.4
36	35	3.6	245	25.3	105	10.8	65	6.7	10	1.0	5	.5
42	40	1.4	800	28.5	130	4.6	375	13.3	35	1.2	60	2.1
43	60	1.0	1,560	25.7	730	12.0	430	7.1	125	2.1	40	.7
44	5	.2	705	23.6	155	5.2	220	7.4	5	.2	95	3.2
45	60	.8	1,635	23.0	440	6.2	1,100	15.4	90	1.3	190	2.7
48	10	.2	1,510	25.0	265	4.4	620	10.3	65	1.1	75	1.2
116	145	2.0	1,340	18.3	4,825	66.0	320	4.4	30	.4	115	1.6
117	20	.6	390	11.9	2,555	78.0	65	2.0	5	.2	-	-
INNER CITY	3,260	1.3%	40,715	37.5%	15,235	14.0%	11,765	10.8%	1,200	1.1%	3,925	3.6%
OUTER CITY	4,045	1.1%	191,410	50.7%	30,970	8.7%	50,235	13.3%	2,660	.7%	5,470	1.4%
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	7,305	1.5%	232,125	47.8%	46,205	9.5%	62,000	12.8%	3,860	.8%	9,395	1.9%

-continued-

Source: I.U.S. Core Area Study, Appendix C-7; 1971 Census (CT-23B)

ETHNIC GROUPS-1971 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS TRACT	NETHERLANDS		POLISH		RUSSIAN		SCANDINAVIAN		UKRAINIAN		
		%		%		%		%		%	
11	125	2.2	275	4.8	15	.3	190	3.4	370	6.6	
12	120	2.3	180	3.7	5	.1	200	4.2	485	10.1	
13	40	3.5	70	6.1	5	.4	40	3.5	95	8.3	
14	100	2.5	140	3.5	25	.9	205	5.1	360	9.0	
15	180	2.7	285	4.3	20	.3	260	3.7	765	11.5	
16	115	3.4	250	7.1	30	.9	165	4.7	485	13.9	
17	105	2.2	225	4.7	20	.4	170	3.5	750	15.7	
21	130	1.8	230	3.3	30	.4	270	3.8	600	8.5	
22	85	1.6	215	4.2	40	.8	225	4.4	570	11.0	
23	65	2.0	120	3.7	40	1.2	95	2.9	255	7.9	
24	5	.7	50	7.3	5	.7	25	3.6	235	34.3	
25	30	.9	175	5.5	10	.3	125	3.9	375	11.8	
26	10	.4	215	8.6	20	.8	95	3.8	300	12.0	
27	70	2.8	150	6.1	20	.8	95	3.8	255	10.3	
28	125	2.6	255	5.2	25	.5	315	6.5	495	10.2	
29	115	2.3	270	5.3	15	.3	225	4.4	400	7.8	
33	25	2.0	85	6.7	-	-	25	2.0	165	12.9	
34	65	2.0	655	19.8	15	.5	45	1.4	745	22.6	
35	20	.8	430	17.1	20	.8	50	2.0	990	39.4	
36	10	1.0	120	12.4	10	1.0	20	2.1	345	35.6	
42	40	1.4	415	14.8	40	1.4	55	2.0	820	29.2	
43	100	1.6	925	15.2	40	.7	75	1.2	1,995	32.8	
44	80	2.7	475	15.9	10	.3	75	2.5	1,155	39.0	
45	85	1.2	980	13.8	50	.7	140	2.0	2,350	33.0	
48	95	1.6	690	11.4	70	1.2	105	1.7	2,540	42.0	
116	110	1.5	115	1.6	10	.1	85	1.2	220	3.0	
117	40	1.2	90	2.7	15	.5	15	.5	85	2.6	
INNER CITY	2,090	1.9%	8,085	7.5%	605	.6%	3,390	3.1%	18,205	16.8%	108,475
OUTER CITY	12,930	3.4%	17,825	4.7%	1,500	.4%	14,140	3.7%	46,100	12.2%	377,285
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	15,020	3.1%	25,910	5.3%	2,105	.4%	17,530	3.6%	64,305	13.2%	485,760

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Appendix 2-15
MOTHER TONGUE - 1976

Census Tract	English	%	French	%	Baltic Languages	%	Celtic Languages	%	Chinese & Japanese	%	Croatian Serbian etc.	%
11	4,865	80.5	200	3.3	10	.2	-	-	80	1.3	5	.1
12	3,935	75.9	230	4.4	-	-	5	.1	105	2.0	15	.3
13	1,585	73.1	130	6.0	5	.2	5	.2	10	.5	5	.2
14	2,905	77.8	145	3.9	5	.1	10	.3	25	.7	10	.3
15	4,440	74.3	195	3.3	20	.3	10	.2	65	1.1	15	.3
16	2,055	69.8	75	2.5	15	.5	5	.5	25	.8	-	-
17	3,110	67.0	90	1.9	15	.3	5	.1	60	1.3	25	.5
21	4,515	61.2	140	1.9	5	.1	5	.1	75	1.2	20	.3
22	3,170	61.2	170	3.3	5	.1	5	.1	80	1.6	15	.3
23	2,205	64.5	160	4.7	15	.4	5	.2	40	1.2	15	.4
24	370	54.4	35	5.1	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	-	-
25	1,730	50.2	170	4.9	10	.3	5	.1	310	9.0	30	.9
26	1,450	50.6	160	5.6	5	.2	5	.2	40	1.4	35	1.2
27	1,295	54.4	60	2.5	5	.2	5	.2	60	2.5	10	.4
28	3,225	57.5	135	2.4	5	.1	5	.1	45	.8	25	.5
29	2,935	56.1	95	1.8	-	-	5	.1	70	1.3	10	.2
33	705	51.6	65	4.8	-	-	-	-	5	.4	-	-
34	1,955	56.7	105	3.0	-	-	-	-	10	.3	55	1.6
35	990	39.4	75	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1.8
36	530	51.9	70	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2.5
42	1,955	58.9	80	2.4	-	-	10	.3	5	.2	65	2.0
43	3,390	59.1	175	3.1	-	-	5	.1	5	.1	60	1.0
44	1,560	58.6	80	3.0	-	-	5	.2	5	.2	20	.8
45	4,060	58.3	125	1.8	-	-	-	-	15	.2	95	1.4
48	3,340	61.3	75	1.4	-	-	10	.2	5	.1	25	.5
116	2,360	33.6	3,920	55.9	5	.1	-	-	15	.2	5	.1
117	940	28.9	2,100	64.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inner city	65,575	60.0	9,060	8.3	125	.1	110	.1	1,165	1.1	630	.6
Outer City	353,080	77.2	19,680	4.3	350	.1	325	.1	1,505	.5	1,220	.3
Wpg. C.M.A. ¹	418,655	73.9	28,740	5.1	475	.1	435	.1	3,670	.6	1,850	.3

-continued-

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTDEMA41

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

MOTHER TONGUE - 1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	Czech & Slovak	%	German	%	Greek	%	Indo-Pakistani	%	Inuit	%	Italian	%
11	10	.2	160	2.6	15	.2	15	.2	-	-	75	1.2
12	10	.2	190	3.7	5	.1	15	.3	-	-	25	.5
13	10	.5	70	3.2	5	.2	-	-	-	-	5	.2
14	5	.1	130	3.5	20	.5	-	-	-	-	5	.1
15	20	.3	210	3.5	50	.8	25	.4	-	-	45	.8
16	5	.2	210	7.1	35	1.2	35	1.2	-	-	45	1.5
17	5	.1	330	7.1	50	1.1	30	.6	-	-	70	1.5
21	10	.2	440	6.0	85	1.2	85	1.2	-	-	425	5.8
22	5	.1	170	3.3	45	.9	55	1.2	-	-	140	2.7
23	10	.3	120	3.5	20	.6	15	.4	-	-	5	.2
24	-	-	5	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.5
25	15	.4	85	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	1.0
26	-	-	85	3.0	5	.2	10	.3	-	-	50	1.7
27	5	.2	175	7.3	5	.2	15	.6	5	.2	50	2.1
28	5	.1	255	4.5	75	1.3	70	1.2	-	-	150	2.7
29	-	-	645	12.3	30	.6	70	1.3	-	-	260	5.0
33	-	-	55	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1.2
34	10	.3	70	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	.3
35	15	.6	55	2.2	10	.4	-	-	-	-	25	1.0
36	-	-	25	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1.0
42	15	.5	125	3.8	10	.3	5	.2	-	-	30	.9
43	20	.3	120	2.1	-	-	5	.1	-	-	30	.5
44	-	-	80	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	.9
45	25	.4	460	6.6	-	-	10	.1	5	.1	65	.9
48	20	.4	220	4.0	5	.1	5	.1	-	-	25	.5
116	5	.1	110	1.6	10	.1	10	.1	-	-	45	.6
117	-	-	20	.6	-	-	5	.2	-	-	5	.2
Inner City	225	.2	4,620	4.2	480	.4	480	.4	10	.01	1,680	1.5
Outer City	985	.2	24,735	5.4	715	.2	865	.2	15	.003	3,930	.9
Wpg. C.M.A.	1,210	.2	19,355	5.2	1,195	.2	1,345	.2	25	.004	5,610	1.0

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MOTHER TONGUE - 1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	Nagyar (Hungarian)	%	Native Indian	%	Netherlandic Flemish	%	Polish	%	Portuguese	%	Russian	%
11	20	.3	15	.2	25	.4	55	.9	5	.1	20	.2
12	25	.5	35	.7	20	.4	35	.7	5	.1	10	.2
13	15	.7	5	.2	10	.5	25	1.2	-	-	5	.2
14	25	.7	5	.1	20	.5	20	.5	-	-	5	.1
15	30	.5	50	.8	30	.5	60	1.0	25	.4	5	.1
16	25	.8	15	.5	10	.3	40	1.3	15	.5	5	.2
17	10	.2	45	1.0	15	.3	75	1.6	10	.2	5	.1
21	10	.1	30	.4	25	.3	30	.4	430	5.9	5	.1
22	20	.4	30	.5	10	.2	40	.8	450	8.7	5	.1
23	10	.3	50	1.5	25	.7	25	.7	10	.3	10	.3
24	-	-	25	3.7	10	1.5	25	3.7	-	-	-	-
25	30	.9	125	3.6	10	.3	55	1.6	190	5.5	-	-
26	30	1.0	80	2.8	5	.2	35	1.2	485	16.9	15	.5
27	10	.4	15	.6	5	.2	35	1.5	365	15.3	5	.2
28	25	.5	35	.6	5	.1	45	.8	735	13.1	5	.1
29	10	.2	25	.5	10	.2	35	.7	425	8.2	5	.1
33	5	.4	35	2.6	5	.4	15	1.1	390	28.6	-	-
34	20	.6	65	1.9	5	.1	310	8.9	20	.6	20	.6
35	15	.6	25	1.0	5	.2	150	6.0	30	1.2	5	.2
36	5	.5	30	2.9	-	-	35	2.9	-	-	5	.5
42	5	.2	45	1.4	10	.3	210	6.2	-	-	30	.9
43	30	.5	105	1.8	5	.1	270	4.7	50	.9	15	.3
44	5	.2	25	.9	10	.4	125	4.7	25	.9	5	.2
45	40	.6	75	1.1	15	.2	335	4.8	25	.4	25	.4
48	10	.2	20	.4	10	.2	225	4.1	40	.7	-	-
116	5	.1	10	.1	70	1.0	35	.5	-	-	10	.1
117	10	.3	5	.2	60	1.8	20	.6	5	.2	-	-
Inner City	445	.4	1,025	1.0	430	.4	2,365	2.2	3,735	3.4	210	.2
Outer City	1,300	.3	620	.1	2,955	.6	4,590	1.0	1,350	.3	465	.01
Wpg. C.M.A.	1,745	.3	1,645	.3	3,385	.6	6,955	1.2	5,085	.9	675	.1

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MOTHER TONGUE - 1976 (CONTINUED)

Census Tract	Scandinavian	%	Spanish	%	Ukrainian	%	Yiddish	%	Other and not stated	%	Total Mother Tongue
11	35	.6	5	.1	160	2.6	125	2.1	155	2.6	6,045
12	25	.5	40	.8	205	3.9	35	.7	210	4.1	5,185
13	30	1.4	-	-	80	3.7	20	.9	160	7.3	2,170
14	30	.8	25	.7	140	3.7	10	.3	190	5.1	3,735
15	50	.8	15	.3	250	4.2	10	.2	360	6.0	5,975
16	15	.5	5	.2	150	5.1	5	.2	155	5.3	2,945
17	45	1.0	10	.2	275	5.9	-	-	350	7.5	4,645
21	55	.8	25	.3	185	2.5	5	.1	725	9.9	7,330
22	25	.5	20	.4	185	3.4	5	.1	505	9.8	5,150
23	45	1.3	20	.6	150	4.4	20	.6	460	13.5	3,420
24	5	.7	-	-	100	14.7	-	-	90	13.2	680
25	35	1.0	-	-	210	6.1	5	.1	390	11.3	3,445
26	15	.5	-	-	130	4.5	-	-	215	7.5	2,860
27	5	.2	5	.2	120	5.0	-	-	140	5.9	2,380
28	50	.9	25	.4	145	2.6	5	.1	525	9.3	5,605
29	50	1.0	5	.1	205	3.9	5	.1	325	6.2	5,235
33	5	.4	-	-	55	4.0	-	-	25	1.8	1,365
34	10	.3	20	.6	480	13.9	30	.9	245	7.1	3,445
35	5	.2	-	-	730	29.1	210	8.4	105	4.2	2,510
36	-	-	-	-	205	20.0	5	.5	80	7.8	1,020
42	-	-	25	.8	380	11.5	60	1.8	245	7.4	3,315
43	15	.3	10	2.0	1,010	17.6	35	.6	390	6.8	5,735
44	10	.4	-	-	610	22.9	10	.4	80	3.0	2,660
45	10	.1	40	.6	1,110	15.9	55	.8	365	5.2	6,960
48	20	.4	-	-	1,300	23.9	5	.1	85	1.6	5,445
116	20	.3	40	.6	125	1.8	5	.1	205	2.9	7,015
117	5	.2	5	.2	25	.8	-	-	50	1.5	3,250
Inner City	615	.6	340	.3	8,720	8.0	665	.6	6,830	6.2	109,525
Outer City	1,815	.4	680	.1	22,305	4.9	2,270	.5	16,440	2.3	457,290
Wpg. C.M.A.	2,430	.4	1,020	.2	31,025	5.5	2,935	.5	17,270	3.0	566,815

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTDEMA41.

Appendix 2-16
MIGRATION-1971

CENSUS TRACT	TOTAL NON-MIGRANTS		NON-MIGRANTS FROM DIFFERENT DWELLING		TOTAL MIGRANTS	
		% ¹		%		% ¹
11	4,380	68.0	2,890	66.0	2,060	32.0
12	3,140	60.6	1,760	56.1	2,045	39.4
13	855	68.9	395	46.2	385	46.2
14	2,775	66.3	1,590	57.3	1,410	33.7
15	4,955	69.7	2,260	45.6	2,155	30.3
16	2,305	64.5	1,055	45.8	1,270	35.5
17	3,440	72.4	1,435	41.7	1,310	27.6
21	5,720	76.8	2,365	41.3	1,725	23.2
22	3,795	64.8	1,805	47.6	2,065	35.2
23	2,500	68.2	1,330	53.2	1,165	31.8
24	675	86.0	305	45.2	110	14.0
25	3,060	78.8	1,235	40.4	825	21.2
26	2,425	78.1	1,115	46.0	680	21.9
27	1,840	68.7	755	41.0	840	31.3
28	3,980	72.8	1,570	39.4	1,490	27.2
29	4,135	80.6	1,415	34.2	995	19.4
33	1,255	72.5	350	27.9	475	27.5
34	3,090	83.6	1,810	58.6	605	16.4
35	2,290	79.8	1,065	46.5	580	20.2
36	900	90.5	280	31.1	95	9.5
42	2,835	83.0	1,350	47.6	580	17.0
43	5,550	91.4	2,530	45.6	1,020	16.8
44	2,570	86.8	965	37.5	390	13.2
45	6,205	84.8	2,205	35.5	1,110	15.2
48	5,440	92.3	1,395	25.6	455	7.7
116	5,320	72.4	2,170	40.8	2,025	27.9
117	2,570	77.8	845	32.9	735	22.2
<hr/>						
INNER CITY	88,005	75.0%	38,245	43.5%	28,600	25.0%
OUTER CITY	301,955	80.0%	102,895	34.1%	77,020	20.0%
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	389,960	78.7%	141,140	36.2%	105,620	21.3%

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Source: I.U.S. Core Area Study, Appendix C-8; 1971 Census.

1. % Split non-migrant: migrant.

MIGRATION-1971 (CONTINUED)

	FROM WITHIN WINNIPEG C.M.A. % TOTAL MIGRANTS	FROM RURAL MANITOBA (ie. NON-WPG.) %	FROM ANOTHER PROVINCE IN CANADA %	FROM OUTSIDE CANADA %				
	160	7.8	565	27.4	700	34.0	535	26.0
	110	5.4	825	40.3	560	27.4	435	21.3
	20	5.2	80	20.1	125	32.5	95	24.7
	120	8.5	415	29.4	450	31.9	255	18.1
	150	6.6	750	34.8	590	27.4	555	25.8
	50	3.9	505	39.8	265	20.9	365	28.7
	60	4.5	540	41.2	355	27.1	290	22.2
	55	3.2	495	28.7	270	15.7	840	48.7
	60	2.9	560	27.1	345	16.7	1,010	48.9
	55	4.7	275	23.6	290	24.9	400	34.3
	5	4.5	10	9.1	40	36.4	35	31.8
	15	1.8	215	26.0	145	17.6	380	46.0
	15	2.2	105	15.4	95	14.0	360	52.9
	25	3.0	265	31.5	215	25.6	300	35.7
	80	5.4	340	22.8	290	19.5	765	51.3
	55	5.5	220	22.1	280	28.1	385	38.7
	-	-	155	32.6	25	5.3	250	52.6
	15	32.6	195	32.6	130	21.5	235	38.8
	30	5.2	150	25.9	125	21.5	230	39.7
	5	5.3	40	42.1	15	15.8	10	10.5
	25	4.3	200	34.5	145	25.0	200	34.5
	55	5.4	385	37.7	200	19.6	315	30.9
	25	6.4	130	33.3	115	29.5	95	24.4
	20	1.8	280	25.2	275	24.8	470	42.3
	50	11.0	100	22.0	125	27.5	115	25.3
	420	20.7	925	45.7	360	17.8	205	10.1
	170	23.1	320	43.5	100	13.6	80	10.9
	1,850	6.5%	9,045	31.6%	6,630	23.2%	9,210	32.2%
	14,475	18.8%	17,310	22.5%	26,210	34.0%	14,570	19.0%
	16,325	15.5%	26,355	25.0%	32,840	31.1%	23,780	22.5%

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Appendix 2-17
EDUCATION LEVELS-1971

CENSUS TRACT	POPULATION		LESS THAN GRADE 9		9-13 WITH NO OTHER TRAINING		9-13 WITH OTHER TRAINING		UNIVERSITY	
	5 YEARS & OLDER	%		%		%		%		%
11	6,435	95.6	1,155	17.9	2,355	36.7	1,055	16.3	1,860	28.9
12	5,185	94.6	1,295	23.2	1,920	37.0	845	16.3	830	16.0
13	1,240	97.3	405	32.7	560	45.2	140	11.3	135	10.9
14	4,250	98.4	855	20.1	1,830	43.1	830	19.5	725	17.1
15	7,170	96.0	2,245	31.3	2,775	38.7	990	13.8	1,160	16.2
16	3,570	94.1	1,260	35.3	1,275	35.7	560	15.7	475	13.3
21	7,460	92.8	3,620	48.5	2,615	35.1	780	10.5	450	12.3
22	5,910	92.3	2,900	49.1	1,925	32.6	645	10.9	430	7.3
23	3,670	97.1	1,430	39.0	1,375	37.5	480	13.1	375	10.2
24	780	94.5	480	61.5	235	30.1	35	4.5	35	4.5
25	3,885	92.2	2,650	68.2	940	24.2	165	4.2	125	3.2
26	3,105	90.2	1,910	61.5	885	28.5	215	6.9	90	2.9
27	2,695	93.1	945	35.1	750	27.8	565	21.0	435	16.1
28	5,475	98.8	2,550	46.6	1,900	34.7	640	11.7	390	7.1
29	5,150	92.9	2,455	47.6	1,795	34.9	590	11.4	300	5.8
33	1,730	96.6	1,205	69.7	390	22.5	80	4.6	65	3.8
34	3,695	91.0	2,410	65.2	920	24.9	240	6.5	125	3.4
35	2,870	93.3	1,935	67.4	755	26.3	115	5.9	55	1.9
36	1,050	92.5	670	63.8	270	25.7	65	6.2	40	3.8
42	3,410	90.3	1,890	55.4	1,080	31.7	255	7.5	185	5.4
43	6,620	90.0	4,245	64.1	1,755	26.5	400	6.0	225	3.4
44	2,965	93.5	1,555	52.4	1,070	36.1	230	7.8	100	3.4
45	7,380	92.0	4,085	55.4	2,330	31.6	610	8.3	355	4.8
48	5,900	93.4	3,085	52.3	1,965	33.3	505	8.5	330	5.6
116	7,345	93.4	2,865	39.0	2,625	35.7	1,010	13.8	845	11.5
117	3,315	92.9	1,460	44.0	1,010	30.5	1,115	33.6	440	13.2
INNER CITY	117,015	93.2	53,155	45.4	39,025	33.3	13,930	11.9	11,165	9.5
OUTER CITY	380,055	91.6	144,375	38.0	141,550	37.2	49,540	13.0	44,325	11.7
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	497,070	92.0	197,530	39.7	180,575	36.3	63,470	12.8	55,490	11.2

Source: I.U.S. Core Area Study, Appendix C-9; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-10
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE - 1971

CENSUS TRACT	FEMALES 15 AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE		EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED	
			%		%		%
11	3,480	2,030	58.4	1,910	94.0	120	5.9
12	2,800	1,645	58.7	1,510	91.8	130	7.9
13	570	285	50.3	265	93.0	20	7.0
14	2,440	1,515	62.1	1,435	94.7	75	5.0
15	3,820	2,160	56.6	1,980	91.7	180	8.3
16	1,875	1,025	54.8	935	91.2	85	8.3
17	2,385	1,330	55.9	1,230	92.5	100	7.5
21	3,400	1,595	45.0	1,465	91.8	125	7.8
22	2,655	1,445	54.5	1,355	93.8	90	6.2
23	1,860	895	48.1	820	91.6	75	8.4
24	160	55	33.8	50	90.9	-	-
25	1,195	520	43.6	475	91.3	45	8.7
26	1,260	580	46.2	540	93.1	40	6.9
27	1,450	960	65.9	915	95.3	45	4.7
28	2,635	1,430	54.3	1,315	92.0	115	8.0
29	2,250	1,050	46.8	980	93.3	75	7.1
33	610	275	44.6	245	89.1	25	9.1
34	1,410	560	39.8	455	81.3	110	19.6
35	1,185	405	34.6	365	90.1	40	9.9
36	450	125	28.3	105	84.0	20	16.0
42	1,470	645	43.7	570	88.4	75	11.6
43	2,585	980	37.9	865	88.3	115	11.7
44	1,310	575	43.9	520	90.4	50	8.7
45	3,075	1,300	42.3	1,155	88.8	140	10.8
48	2,450	1,075	43.8	975	90.7	100	9.3
116	3,430	1,775	51.7	1,665	93.8	120	6.8
117	1,535	860	56.3	815	95.8	45	5.2
Inner City	53,745	27,095	50.4	24,915	91.9	2,160	8.1
Outer City	152,240	68,900	45.3	63,180	91.7	5,740	8.3
Winnipeg C.M.A.	205,985	95,995	46.6	88,095	91.8	7,900	8.2

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-11; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-19
MALE LABOUR FORCE - 1971

CENSUS TRACT	MALES 15 AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE	%	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%
11	2,645	2,155	81.6	2,025	94.0	125	5.8
12	2,110	1,625	77.1	1,475	90.8	150	9.2
13	630	430	68.3	375	87.2	55	12.8
14	1,735	1,280	73.7	1,150	89.8	130	10.2
15	2,910	2,170	74.6	1,890	87.1	285	13.1
16	1,325	1,085	81.6	965	88.9	115	10.6
17	1,785	1,435	80.0	1,320	92.0	115	8.0
21	2,965	2,260	76.3	2,070	91.6	195	8.6
22	2,535	1,915	75.5	1,665	86.9	250	13.1
23	1,690	1,205	71.2	1,055	87.6	145	12.0
24	550	290	52.8	260	89.7	35	12.1
25	2,105	1,100	52.2	850	77.3	250	22.7
26	1,245	865	69.5	715	82.7	155	17.9
27	990	775	78.3	700	90.3	75	9.7
28	2,030	1,520	75.1	1,375	90.5	150	9.9
29	2,000	1,520	76.2	1,360	89.5	165	10.1
33	660	500	76.3	455	91.0	50	10.0
34	1,495	930	62.4	780	83.9	150	16.1
35	1,200	675	56.1	610	90.4	65	9.6
36	425	265	62.3	235	88.7	30	11.3
42	1,325	955	72.0	835	87.4	120	12.6
43	2,600	1,780	68.6	1,540	86.5	240	13.5
44	1,170	780	66.8	705	90.4	75	9.6
45	2,930	2,195	74.8	1,975	90.0	210	9.6
48	2,345	1,760	75.2	1,600	90.0	155	8.8
116	2,830	2,115	74.7	1,915	90.5	200	9.5
117	1,255	965	77.4	910	94.3	55	5.7
INNER CITY	47,485	34,550	72.8	30,810	89.2	3,745	10.8
OUTER CITY	143,865	117,510	81.7	110,730	94.2	6,775	5.8
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	191,350	152,060	79.5	141,540	93.1	10,520	6.9

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-10; 1971 Census

Appendix 2-20
FEMALE LABOUR FORCE - 1976

CENSUS TRACT	FEMALES 15 AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE	%	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%
11	3,270	1,795	54.9%	1,715	95.8	75	4.2%
12	3,690	1,505	55.9	1,370	91.0	135	9.0
13	1,120	485	43.3	450	93.8	30	6.2
14	2,205	1,275	57.8	1,205	94.5	70	5.5
15	2,975	1,515	50.9	1,385	91.4	130	8.6
16	1,355	800	59.0	735	91.9	65	8.1
17	1,975	1,055	53.4	990	93.4	70	6.6
21	3,135	1,370	43.7	1,290	94.2	80	5.8
22	2,160	1,155	53.5	1,115	97.0	35	3.0
23	1,835	890	48.5	855	96.1	35	3.9
24	180	60	33.3	55	91.7	5	8.3
25	1,105	465	42.1	450	96.8	15	3.2
26	1,140	580	50.9	555	96.6	20	3.4
27	1,015	560	55.2	535	95.5	25	4.5
28	2,395	1,240	51.8	1,205	97.2	35	2.8
29	2,295	1,095	47.8	1,035	94.5	60	5.5
33	490	205	41.8	180	87.8	25	12.2
34	1,340	410	30.6	380	92.7	30	7.3
35	1,110	310	27.9	290	91.9	25	8.1
36	355	60	16.9	55	83.3	10	16.7
42	1,310	600	45.8	565	94.2	35	5.8
43	2,180	755	34.6	690	91.4	65	8.6
44	1,125	430	38.2	410	95.3	20	4.7
45	2,835	1,195	42.2	1,100	92.0	95	8.0
48	2,275	970	42.6	915	94.8	50	5.2
116	3,360	1,705	50.7	1,630	95.6	75	4.4
117	1,510	825	54.6	780	94.5	45	5.5
INNER CITY	48,140	23,310	47.8%	21,940	94.2%	1,360	5.8%
OUTER CITY	179,050	85,115	42.5%	80,660	94.8%	4,460	5.2%
WPG. C.M.A. ¹	227,190	108,425	47.7%	102,600	94.7%	5,820	5.3%

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTEC0842.

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1971 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-21
MALE LABOUR FORCE 1976

CENSUS TRACT	MALES 15 AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE	%	EMPLOYED	%	UNEMPLOYED	%
11	2,405	1,840	76.5%	1,710	92.9	130	7.1%
12	2,080	1,640	78.8	1,500	91.5	140	8.5
13	970	595	61.3	565	94.1	35	5.9
14	1,440	1,045	72.6	975	93.3	70	6.7
15	2,465	1,740	70.6	1,595	91.7	145	8.3
16	1,170	900	76.9	820	90.6	85	9.4
17	1,810	1,305	72.1	1,210	92.7	95	7.3
21	2,635	1,755	66.6	1,605	91.5	150	8.5
22	2,050	1,410	68.8	1,330	94.0	85	6.0
23	1,430	880	61.5	805	90.9	80	9.1
24	430	255	59.3	215	86.3	35	13.7
25	1,680	780	46.4	680	87.2	100	12.8
26	1,090	675	61.9	580	86.7	90	13.3
27	920	685	74.9	655	94.9	35	5.1
28	1,925	1,455	74.0	1,345	92.4	110	7.6
29	1,850	1,360	73.5	1,295	94.9	70	5.1
33	425	270	63.5	250	92.6	20	7.4
34	1,195	620	51.9	545	87.9	75	12.1
35	1,000	485	48.5	450	93.8	30	6.2
36	415	180	43.4	170	94.4	10	5.6
42	1,180	800	67.8	730	91.9	65	8.1
43	2,135	1,245	58.3	1,110	89.2	135	10.8
44	985	595	60.4	560	94.1	35	5.9
45	2,525	1,640	65.0	1,535	93.6	105	6.4
48	2,110	1,500	71.1	1,405	94.0	90	6.0
116	2,570	1,735	67.5	1,620	93.4	115	6.6
117	1,135	830	73.1	785	94.6	45	5.4
INNER CITY	42,025	28,220	67.2	26,045	92.3	2,180	7.7
OUTER CITY	165,065	127,870	77.5	122,765	96.0	5,100	4.0
WPG. C.M.A. ¹	207,090	156,090	75.3	148,810	95.4	7,280	4.6

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTEC0842

1. Totals adjusted to equal 1976 Winnipeg C.M.A.

Appendix 2-22
FEMALE OCCUPATIONS - 1971
1971

CENSUS TRACT	MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL		CLERICAL/SALES SERVICE		TRANSPORTATION/ MANUFACTURING LABOUR		OTHERS	
		% OF TOTAL OCCUPATIONS		%		%		%
11	670	33.3	1,120	55.6	80	4.0	20	0.1
12	475	29.5	970	60.2	70	4.3	25	2.2
13	35	12.5	185	66.1	25	8.9	5	1.8
14	305	20.3	970	64.5	25	1.7	30	2.0
15	475	22.4	1,290	60.7	130	6.1	60	2.8
16	200	19.8	550	54.5	125	12.4	25	2.5
17	245	18.9	760	58.7	130	10.0	60	4.6
21	235	15.0	905	57.8	255	16.3	60	3.8
22	150	10.5	760	53.3	305	21.4	55	3.9
23	185	21.0	450	51.1	110	12.5	15	1.7
24	5	9.1	25	45.5	10	18.2	15	27.3
25	40	8.0	215	43.0	155	31.0	25	5.0
26	35	6.1	225	39.5	160	28.1	40	7.2
27	545	58.0	220	23.4	160	17.0	40	4.3
28	225	16.3	715	51.8	265	19.2	70	5.1
29	150	14.4	610	58.4	160	15.3	35	3.3
33	15	5.7	95	35.8	110	41.5	20	7.5
34	30	5.6	285	53.3	125	23.4	40	7.5
35	30	7.7	155	39.7	125	32.1	25	6.4
36	5	4.3	70	60.9	15	13.0	5	4.0
42	75	11.8	350	55.1	115	18.1	15	2.4
43	70	7.3	490	51.6	250	26.3	60	6.3
44	50	9.0	345	62.1	90	16.2	30	5.4
45	90	7.1	775	61.0	265	20.9	55	4.3
48	65	6.2	735	70.0	130	12.4	80	7.6
116	530	30.5	920	52.9	95	5.5	35	2.0
117	200	24.0	390	46.8	45	5.4	35	4.2
INNER CITY	5,135	19.3%	14,580	55.0%	3,530	13.3%	990	3.7%
OUTER CITY	12,740	19.0	42,700	63.5	4,015	5.0	1,845	2.7
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	17,875	19.1	57,280	61.1	7,545	8.0	2,835	3.0

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-13; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-24

INCOME LEVELS FOR FAMILIES AND WAGE EARNERS - 1971

CENSUS TRACT	% FAMILIES EARNING LESS THAN \$3,000	% OF MALE LABOUR FORCE EARNING LESS THAN \$3,000	% OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE EARNING LESS THAN \$3,000	% OF MALE LABOUR FORCE EARNING MORE THAN \$7,000	% OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE EARNING MORE THAN \$7,000
11	9.1%	23.5%	36.0%	40.5%	14.2%
12	12.0	31.7	77.0	22.1	8.2
13	21.1	21.3	47.6	16.8	1.6
14	11.8	25.2	37.6	29.2	10.3
15	13.6	33.3	45.5	18.8	4.7
16	15.5	31.2	49.4	16.7	4.9
17	11.5	24.7	48.0	24.3	4.7
21	12.5	23.5	50.4	29.9	3.9
22	20.0	31.8	52.0	14.6	2.2
23	25.4	36.8	46.7	19.4	6.5
24	30.4	37.7	83.3	11.5	-
25	27.9	43.8	56.4	9.4	.9
26	27.3	30.3	23.0	14.9	.8
27	11.6	22.4	51.8	24.2	6.1
28	11.4	25.5	50.0	21.8	1.9
29	10.9	20.5	52.9	28.6	2.1
33	19.5	25.7	67.2	18.1	1.6
34	27.2	33.3	63.0	12.5	.0
35	17.4	23.1	51.0	21.7	2.2
36	31.9	28.1	62.0	21.1	3.4
42	20.0	29.1	51.2	21.8	3.7
43	26.4	31.9	59.5	18.3	1.3
44	16.2	26.5	53.5	24.1	1.6
45	15.5	24.3	54.8	25.4	3.1
48	11.1	21.4	59.8	33.4	2.5
116	7.2	22.7	46.1	30.7	5.8
117	13.1	26.5	46.6	26.5	4.5
INNER CITY	17.7%	28.0%	52.7%	22.1%	3.8%
OUTER CITY	4.2%	19.3%	51.5%	48.7%	5.7%
WINNIPEG C.M.A.	7.8%	21.5%	51.8%	41.2%	5.2%

Source: I.U.S. Core Area Study, Appendix C-16; 1971 Census.

Appendix 2-25
AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME - 1970 AND 1976

	Average Census Family Income (1970 dollars)	Estimated Census Family Income (1976 dollars)
11	\$12,057	\$24,086
12	7,937	15,856
13	6,152	12,289
14	8,844	17,667
15	7,830	15,642
16	6,977	13,938
17	7,982	15,946
21	7,369	14,721
22	6,370	12,725
23	6,167	12,318
24	5,412	10,811
25	5,601	11,189
26	6,030	12,046
27	7,903	15,789
28	7,286	14,555
29	7,948	15,878
33	7,209	14,401
34	5,758	11,503
35	7,045	14,074
36	5,324	10,636
42	6,840	13,664
43	6,096	12,178
44	6,904	13,792
45	7,146	14,276
48	8,247	16,475
116	9,179	18,337
117	8,607	17,194
<hr/>		
Inner City	\$ 7,267	\$14,517
Outer City	\$10,982	\$21,938
Winnipeg C.M.A.	\$ 9,989	\$19,955

1. Method of Estimation - The 1976 Prairie Provinces C.M.A.'s average family income was \$20,263. The equivalent 1971 average was \$10,143. The increase of 99.77324% was added to all 1971 Winnipeg C.T. figures to obtain the estimated 1976 C.T. figures. This method makes two assumptions which are questionable
- i) That the Prairie C.M.A.'s (Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton) have not changed relative to each other with respect to census family incomes. In fact it is likely that Alberta C.M.A.'s have improved relative to the others.
 - ii) That Winnipeg's inner city C.T.'s have not changed relative to each other with respect to census family incomes.

Source: 1971 - Census, 95-723 (CT-23B)

1976 - Family Incomes: 1976 Stats Canada Annual Report # 13-208, Table 3.

APPENDICES TO SECTION 3

Appendix 3-1
INNER CITY HOUSING CONDITION 1978

Census Tract	GOOD		FAIR		POOR		VERY POOR		TOTALS No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
11	126	29	219	50	89	20	2	.5	436
12	77	29	100	38	85	32	3	1	265
15*	163	23	430	61	106	15	2	.3	701
16	135	24	395	70	33	6	0	0	563
17	263	27	633	66	69	7	1	.1	966
21	571	39	738	51	141	10	5	.3	1455
22*	76	10	397	52	278	36	16	2	767
25*	72	16	215	47	130	28	43	9	460
26	98	21	217	47	113	25	19	4	447
27	169	44	125	33	83	22	4	1	381
28	92	9	616	60	300	29	13	1	1021
29	351	27	748	58	173	13	11	.9	1283
33	46	16	126	43	105	36	13	5	290
34	62	50	43	35	17	14	2	2	124
35	215	42	217	42	64	12	22	4	518
36	73	32	81	36	37	16	34	15	225
42	173	25	181	26	338	48	7	1	699
43	211	17	487	38	504	40	64	5	1266
44	258	29	481	55	134	15	5	.6	878
45	256	21	678	55	484	40	24	2	1225
48	985	55	607	34	188	11	4	.2	1784
116	353	28	644	50	258	20	28	2	1283
117	224	38	232	40	107	18	24	4	587

* These census tracts do not include the downtown area
Census tracts 13, 14, 23, 24 are not included in this chart as they are downtown areas and the Housing Condition information was not available.

Source: City of Winnipeg Neighbourhood Characterisation Field Maps (1978)

Appendix 3-2

CHANGE IN BUILDING CONDITION BY CENSUS TRACT

Census Tract	% Good		% Fair		% Poor		% Very Poor	
	1978	Core Study	1978	Core Study	1978	Core Study	1978	Core Study
11	29		50		20		.5	
12	29		38		32		1.0	
15	23		61		15		.3	
16	24 +	7.4	70 -	84.4	6	7.6	0.0	.7
17	27 +	15.2	66 -	81.3	7 +	3.6	.1 +	.0
21	39 +	5.7	51 -	79.1	10	13.3	.3	1.9
22	10 +	4.3	52 -	79.6	36 +	15.7	2.0 +	.4
25	16 +	1.9	47 -	49.1	28	30.2	9.0	18.8
26	21 +	1.7	47 -	65.1	25 +	22.4	4.0	10.8
27	44 +	28.1	33 -	59.9	22 +	15.8	1.0	3.1
28	9 +	5.3	60 -	79.3	29 +	14.7	1.0 +	.7
29	27		58		13		.9	
33	16 +	1.7	43 -	63.5	36 +	30.6	5.0 +	4.2
34	50 +	1.6	35 -	54.5	14	35.2	2.0	8.7
35	42 +	7.1	42 -	68.5	12	16.6	4.0	7.8
36	32 +	1.2	36 -	54.5	16	29.8	15.0 +	14.5
42	25 +	22.8	26 -	52.4	48 +	21.0	1.0	3.8
43	17 +	2.4	38 -	78.1	40 +	17.9	5.0 +	1.6
44	29		55		15		.6	
45	21 +	24.1	55 -	54.5	40 +	18.3	2.0	3.0
48	55		34		11		.2	
116	28		50		20		2.0	
117	38		40		18		4.0	

Source: City of Winnipeg, District Planning Division, Building Condition Survey Field Sheets, Feb, 1978
 I.U.S., Winnipeg's Core Area 1975, Appendix C-17

Appendix 3-3
OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CENSUS TRACT- 1966

Census Tract	Occupied Dwellings	Single Detached		Single Attached		Apartment		Owner		Tenant	
			%		%		%		%		%
11	2,228	183	8.2	27	1.2	2,018	90.5	248	11.1	1,980	88.8
12	2,149	150	6.9	20	0.9	1,979	92.0	168	7.8	1,981	92.1
13	507	25	4.9	14	2.7	468	92.3	14	2.7	493	97.2
14	2,064	22	1.0	38	1.8	2,008	97.2	26	1.2	2,038	98.7
15	3,051	638	20.9	104	3.4	2,309	75.6	416	13.6	2,635	86.3
16	1,163	528	45.3	33	2.8	602	51.7	410	35.2	753	64.7
17	1,786	648	36.2	110	6.1	1,028	57.5	749	41.9	1,037	58.0
21	2,649	1,338	50.5	112	4.2	1,199	45.2	1,275	48.1	1,375	52.0
22	2,117	528	24.9	140	6.6	1,395	65.8	555	26.2	1,562	73.7
23	1,775	41	2.3	34	1.9	1,700	95.7	51	2.8	1,724	97.1
24	214	67	31.3	34	15.8	113	52.8	78	36.4	136	63.5
25	1,068	407	38.1	118	11.0	543	50.8	343	32.1	725	67.8
26	996	333	33.4	112	11.2	551	55.2	303	30.4	693	69.5
27	962	419	43.6	49	5.1	494	51.3	407	42.3	555	57.6
28	3,746	2,085	55.6	114	3.0	1,547	41.2	1,947	51.9	1,799	48.0
29											
33	480	301	62.7	49	10.2	130	27.0	270	56.2	210	43.7
34	1,183	324	27.3	155	13.1	704	59.5	395	33.3	788	66.6
35	871	385	44.2	125	14.3	361	41.4	385	44.2	486	56.0
36	420	185	44.0	85	20.2	150	35.7	157	37.3	263	62.6
42	1,356	361	26.6	30	2.2	965	71.1	544	40.1	812	59.8
43	2,228	908	40.7	500	22.4	820	36.8	941	42.2	1,287	57.7
44	2,885	1,739	60.2	38	1.3	1,108	38.4	1,587	55.0	1,298	44.9
45	1,201	1,188	98.9	2	.0	11	.9	1,120	93.2	81	6.7
48	1,225	762	62.2	182	14.8	281	22.9	618	50.4	607	49.5
116	2,091	810	38.7	149	7.1	1,132	54.1	868	41.5	1,223	58.4
117	1,091	601	55.0	96	8.7	394	36.1	537	49.2	554	50.7
Inner City	41,506	14,976	36.0	2,470	5.9	24,010	57.8	14,412	34.7	27,095	65.2
Outer City	102,204	82,199	80.4	3,431	3.3	16,432	16.0	76,595	74.9	25,608	25.0
City of Winnipeg	143,710	97,175	67.6	5,901	4.1	40,442	28.1	91,007	63.3	52,703	36.6

Source: 1966 Census.

Appendix 3-4

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CENSUS TRACT- 1971

Census Tract	Occupied Dwellings	Single Detached		Single Attached		Apartment		Owner		Tenant	
			%		%		%		%		%
11	3,300	205	6.2	55	1.6	3,035	91.9	225	6.8	3,070	93.0
12	2,515	185	7.3	35	1.3	2,295	91.2	150	5.9	2,360	93.8
13	605	15	2.5	10	1.7	585	96.7	10	1.7	590	97.5
14	2,505	30	1.2	20	.8	2,460	98.2	25	1.0	2,485	99.4
15	3,645	560	15.4	120	3.3	2,970	81.5	395	10.8	3,250	89.2
16	1,432	395	27.5	35	2.4	1,005	70.0	370	25.8	1,065	74.3
17	1,960	580	29.5	15	0.7	1,365	69.6	710	36.2	1,255	64.0
21	2,825	1,370	48.4	80	2.8	1,370	48.4	1,220	43.1	1,610	56.9
22	2,745	605	22.0	85	3.1	2,050	74.7	515	18.8	2,225	81.1
23	1,745	75	4.3	215	12.3	1,460	83.7	50	2.9	1,710	97.4
24	215	75	34.9	35	16.3	105	48.8	75	34.9	140	65.1
25	1,190	430	36.1	130	10.9	625	52.5	315	26.5	875	73.5
26	965	395	40.9	120	12.4	450	46.6	310	32.1	655	67.9
27	980	440	44.8	35	3.5	510	52.0	370	37.7	615	62.7
28	2,270	965	42.5	50	2.2	1,255	55.3	785	34.6	1,485	65.4
29	1,880	1,200	63.8	40	2.1	640	34.0	1,135	60.3	740	39.3
33	550	385	70.0	50	9.1	110	20.0	255	46.4	290	52.7
34	1,285	375	29.2	290	22.6	615	47.9	305	23.7	985	76.7
35	860	400	46.5	160	18.6	300	34.9	365	42.4	495	57.6
36	330	175	53.0	50	15.2	105	31.8	145	43.9	185	56.1
42	1,310	490	37.4	65	5.0	760	58.0	510	38.9	805	61.5
43	2,220	1,025	46.2	350	15.8	845	38.1	845	38.1	1,375	61.9
44	1,060	805	75.9	55	5.1	195	18.3	595	56.1	465	43.8
45	2,595	1,510	58.2	195	7.5	895	34.5	1,420	54.7	1,175	45.3
48	1,930	1,740	90.1	70	3.6	120	6.2	1,530	79.2	395	20.4
116	2,450	800	32.6	85	3.4	1,560	6.3	810	33.0	1,640	66.9
117	1,065	540	50.7	40	3.7	485	45.5	515	48.3	545	51.1
Total Inner City	46,432	15,770	33.9	2,410	5.1	28,170	60.6	13,955	30.0	32,485	70.0
Outer City	120,048	89,795	74.7	5,690	4.7	24,295	20.2	84,420	70.3	35,620	29.6
Winnipeg C.M.A.	166,480	105,565	63.5	8,100	4.9	52,465	31.6	98,375	59.1	68,105	40.9

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-18; 1971 Census.

Appendix 3-5
OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CENSUS TRACT- 1976

Census Tract	Occupied Dwellings	Single Detached		Single Attached		Apartment		Owner		Tenant	
			%		%		%		%		%
11	3,430	150	4.3	205	5.9	3,115	90.8	215	6.2	3,215	93.7
12	2,775	95	3.4	105	3.7	2,595	93.5	115	4.1	2,665	96.0
13	1,410	5	0.3	5	0.3	1,400	99.3	10	0.7	1,400	99.3
14	2,530	5	0.1	15	0.5	2,515	99.4	15	0.5	2,525	99.5
15	3,185	330	10.3	230	7.2	2,670	83.8	370	11.6	2,815	88.3
16	1,290	235	18.2	250	19.3	820	63.5	340	26.3	950	73.6
17	1,730	585	33.8	425	24.5	730	42.1	690	39.8	1,035	59.8
21	2,675	1,255	46.9	415	15.5	1,085	40.5	1,210	45.2	1,465	54.7
22	2,000	530	26.5	200	10.0	1,315	65.7	465	23.2	1,540	77.0
23	1,910	25	1.3	95	4.9	1,830	95.8	25	1.3	1,885	98.7
24	220	55	25.0	45	20.4	145	65.9	60	27.2	165	73.5
25	1,130	295	26.1	245	21.6	670	59.2	265	23.4	860	76.1
26	1,090	190	17.4	190	17.4	735	67.4	265	24.3	830	76.1
27	905	320	35.3	180	19.8	425	46.9	370	40.8	530	58.5
28	2,055	660	32.1	220	10.7	1,120	54.5	770	37.4	1,290	62.7
29	1,850	1,150	62.1	220	11.8	510	27.5	1,130	61.0	715	38.6
33	370	245	66.2	110	29.7	40	10.8	215	58.1	150	40.5
34	1,280	290	22.6	585	45.7	635	49.6	275	21.4	1,005	78.5
35	640	310	48.4	265	41.4	155	24.2	330	51.5	310	48.4
36	390	170	43.5	100	25.6	170	43.5	125	32.5	260	66.6
42	1,185	415	35.0	370	31.2	405	34.1	480	40.5	705	58.4
43	1,975	795	40.2	790	40.0	630	31.8	780	39.4	1,195	60.5
44	1,015	775	76.3	180	17.7	130	12.8	585	57.6	430	42.3
45	2,450	1,380	56.3	780	31.8	390	15.9	1,460	59.5	990	40.4
48	1,900	1,725	90.7	205	10.7	40	2.1	1,580	83.1	320	16.8
116	2,865	720	25.1	430	15.0	1,785	62.3	825	28.7	2,040	71.2
117	1,115	485	43.4	180	6.4	475	42.6	510	45.7	610	54.7
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Total Inner City	45,370	13,195	29.0	6,900	15.2	26,535	58.4	13,480	29.7	31,900	70.3
Outer City	148,918	99,918	67.4	12,130	8.1	34,725	23.4	99,390	67.1	48,595	32.8
Winnipeg C.M.A.	193,425	113,113	58.4	19,030	9.8	61,260	31.6	112,870	58.3	80,495	41.6

Source: 1976 Census, Microfiche CTOHAI1.

Appendix 3-6
LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY
1971

CENSUS TRACT	LESS THAN 1 YEAR		1-2 YEARS		3-5 YEARS		6-10 YEARS		MORE THAN 10 YEARS	
		%		%		%		%		%
11	1,185	35.9	715	21.6	645	19.5	425	12.8	330	1.0
12	965	38.2	570	22.6	320	12.6	335	13.2	330	13.0
13	220	37.0	100	16.8	75	12.6	80	13.4	120	30.2
14	905	36.0	440	17.5	390	15.5	320	12.7	460	18.3
15	1,165	32.0	600	16.5	475	13.0	565	15.5	835	23.0
16	425	29.5	275	19.1	225	15.6	185	12.8	330	22.9
17	525	26.9	325	16.7	265	13.6	285	14.6	550	28.2
21	745	26.4	435	15.4	285	10.1	485	17.2	870	30.9
22	970	35.4	505	18.4	350	12.8	250	9.1	665	24.3
23	480	27.4	400	22.9	295	16.9	245	14.0	330	18.9
24	30	14.6	30	14.6	50	24.4	40	19.5	55	26.8
25	235	19.8	240	20.3	100	8.4	185	15.6	425	35.9
26	295	30.6	165	17.1	110	11.4	140	14.5	255	26.4
27	275	28.4	175	18.0	130	13.4	115	11.9	275	28.4
28	560	24.8	445	19.7	250	11.1	325	14.4	680	30.1
29	355	18.9	250	13.3	250	13.3	260	13.8	760	40.5
33	100	18.2	90	16.4	75	13.6	110	20.0	175	31.8
34	240	18.3	285	21.7	315	24.0	125	9.5	350	26.6
35	170	21.0	180	22.2	90	11.1	75	9.3	295	36.4
36	50	13.7	40	11.0	35	9.6	35	9.6	205	56.2
42	300	23.0	220	16.9	180	13.8	185	14.2	420	32.2
43	470	21.2	405	18.3	285	12.9	290	13.1	765	35.5
44	170	16.0	165	15.5	115	10.8	140	13.2	470	44.3
45	445	17.2	395	15.3	295	11.4	330	12.7	1,125	43.4
48	170	9.9	175	10.2	235	13.7	280	16.3	1,065	62.0
116	745	30.4	430	17.5	340	13.8	235	9.5	700	28.5
117	190	19.3	180	18.3	145	14.7	100	10.2	455	46.4
TOTAL INNER CITY	12,385	26.8	8,235	17.8	6,325	13.7	5,905	12.7	13,295	28.8
OUTER CITY	21,250	17.6	18,480	15.3	18,780	15.6	19,780	16.4	41,785	34.7
WINNIPEG	33,635	20.2	26,715	16.1	25,105	15.1	25,685	15.5	55,080	33.1

Source: IUS Core Area Study, Appendix C-19; 1971 Census.