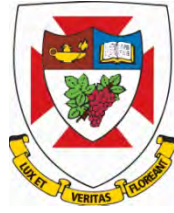


The Indian-Métis Urban Probe

**by The Indian and Métis Friendship Centre & The Institute of Urban Studies
1971**

The Institute of Urban Studies





THE UNIVERSITY OF
WINNIPEG

FOR INFORMATION:

The Institute of Urban Studies

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

Mailing Address:

The Institute of Urban Studies

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

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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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INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG
515 PORTAGE AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B 2E9

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THE INDIAN-METIS URBAN PROBE

A Study by

authored by The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre

and

The Institute of Urban Studies

January 1971

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INTRODUCTION

Much is heard these days about the problems faced by Indian and Metis people moving to and settling in the urban centers of Canada. Unfortunately efforts to meet these problems are not nearly as plentiful as the words of comment or concern about the problem.

The Indian-Metis Friendship Centre of Winnipeg and the Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Winnipeg developed a project designed to search for answers to the problem. The purpose of the Indian-Metis Urban Probe was not just to study the difficulties faced by native people in adjusting to urban life, but to explore ways of easing that adjustment and creating means of self help in meeting the difficulties. The idea was not to arrive at a finely documented but unusable study, but to initiate a process of self-development by Indian and Metis people in the city and then examine the progress of that experiment. Thus, this project must be looked upon simply as a starting point in an effort to explore and experiment with practical solutions to real problems.

The evaluation prepared by David Vincent covers only the first phase of the project. It is important to have such an evaluation as it shows some of the difficulties in putting such a project together, provides some useful information and data gathered by the fieldworkers, and raises a number of important questions on how an urban community must begin organizing its resources and services in a different manner in order to meet the serious needs of many Indian and Metis people who are attempting to make the city their home, but find it a very hostile environment.

Out of this first phase, arose the setting up of the Kinew Corporation - an experimental non-profit corporation to provide housing for native people in the city. This is a longer term activity and one of some significance. It could point to a new way that Indian and Metis people can acquire the capacity to determine their own welfare. It is an institutional form that could be used for more purposes than housing. It could be the proto-type of a vehicle to manage a number of disadvantaged people in our cities. The activity of the Kinew Corporation is being continually monitored and evaluated, so that reports on its progress will

be forthcoming. In a sense, therefore, this report should be considered only as a prelude to future assessments on the work of the Kinew Corporation. But, even in these restricted terms, this preliminary evaluation provides both useful information and some insights on the problems faced by Indian and Metis people in the city and possible ways of working towards their solution.

Co-ordinating Committee

Marian Meadmore, Chairman
Indian and Metis Friendship Center

George Munro, Executive Director
Indian and Metis Friendship Center

Lloyd Axworthy, Director
Institute of Urban Studies

An Evaluation of the Indian-Metis Urban Probe:

A Study by the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre
and The Institute of Urban Studies

University of Winnipeg

May - August 1970

November 19, 1970

David B. Vincent

An Evaluation of the Indian-Metis Urban Probe

I. Introduction

The Institute of Urban Studies has a simple mandate to aid in the solution of various kinds of urban problems. In the winter of 1969-70, the Institute was aware that the problem of the native people trying to cope with the urban environment was one that deserved documentation through systematic research and analysis. Since the Institute's policy also called for it to assist the existing organizations in the community develop programmes or new sources of action by using the Institute's staff and experience, the study idea was initially proposed to representatives of the native organizations. The proposal was to put the Institute's resources to work through these organizations to see if effective means could be developed for helping Indian-Metis people from rural areas make a good adjustment to city living.

The ensuing discussions between the Institute and the native organizations demonstrated that the native people were tired of being studied by universities and professional research organizations, particularly when they themselves found it almost impossible to secure funds to pressure their own research interests. The discussions not only demonstrated the general distrust of yet another study by whites, but also the lack of working relationships between the various native organizations. Despite these initial setbacks the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre responded with a study proposal, which was subsequently modified through further discussions to become 'The Indian-Metis Urban Probe' (Appendix I). The study thus became a joint undertaking between the various Indian organizations and the Institute, wherein the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre undertook the responsibility for the recruitment of personnel and the Institute provided the resources and research skills. The Indian-Metis Urban Probe was viewed, therefore, as not just another study, but to serve as the means by which Indian and Metis people in the urban area and the organizations that represent them can undertake constructive action.

II. Purpose, Organization and Design of the Study

The detailed study proposal is given in Appendix I. The purpose of the study was "to initiate a combined process of research, investigation and citizen organization amongst the Indian-Metis people of Winnipeg". The project was designed to:

- " 1. assess and survey present conditions and needs of the Indian-Metis urban residents, and identify the capacity of existing services to meet those needs;
2. explore ways by which Indian and Metis people in Winnipeg might acquire an awareness of their individual and community needs and aspirations; and
3. examine the possibility of organizing the Indian and Metis people as a means of channeling their interests and concerns in a productive way. This process would occur through the existing Indian and Metis agencies and organizations."

The Indian-Metis Urban Probe was planned along the lines of an action-research model: that is, a set of goals was established for the research project and the strategies for investigation were chosen to be modified where necessary as the study proceeded. Action-research also calls for the entire process to be recorded and evaluated. The goals of the study called for the identification of specific problems encountered by Indian-Metis people attempting to adjust to the urban environment, the exploration by the study team of possible means of solutions to these problems, as well as the involvement of people from the Indian-Metis community in the discussion, planning and implementation of possible courses of action. The study design involved the preparation of lists of names and locations of Indian and Metis people throughout the city, and of the selection of a sample from these lists to be interviewed concerning their attitudes, conditions and problems encountered in meeting the demands of urban living.

The first phase of the study, therefore, involved the fieldworkers in determining a sample population, and conducting interviews to assess not only the dimensions of the problems of adjustment to urban living, but also the potential for organizational development within the Indian and Metis community, focussing on possible ways of dealing with problem situations.

The project was managed by a co-ordinating committee made up of representatives of the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre and the Institute of Urban Studies. A project coordinator was appointed to be responsible to the coordinating committee for the operation of the project, and five native field-workers were hired to comprise the research team. The first phase of the operation was financed by the Institute of Urban Studies, while the Centre provided facilities and staff assistance.

III. What the Study Accomplished

1. Data Collection and Analysis: the earliest study proposals from both the Centre and the Institute stressed the importance to the native organizations of the evidence of present conditions and needs of the Indian-Metis urban residents that could be accumulated through a research undertaking. The systematic collection of information on a sample of the urban native population was therefore an important aspect of the study. While it was recognized that the general problems encountered in the city by many Indian-Metis people were known, it was also recognized that a precise documentation of these facts would aid in the negotiations with agencies and organization for more and better services.

In this regard, therefore, the study endeavoured to collect accurate and precise information on a sample of urban residents. The sample was originally to be chosen from membership lists of the various native organizations and from the Department of Indian Affairs. However, due to a combination of factors, including the inaccuracy of some of the lists, the field work team pursued a somewhat ad hoc method of contacting people. The lists provided the names and addresses of part of the sample, and from those interviewed in this manner, a network of friends, referrals and informal contacts made up the sample population. Some people were interviewed at the Centre, others in their own homes. Originally, the interviews were to be as informal and unstructured as possible, with the information written up after the interview. After an initial beginning in this manner, the fieldwork team decided to use a more structured questionnaire in the interview (see Appendix 2). A total of 184 interviews were recorded, and the results of the interviewing are given in Appendix 3. This is a rather small sample for five fieldworkers in a three-month period. However, the team made contact with some 500-600 individuals and felt that this 'reaching-out' process to the Indian-Metis people was of greater importance to the overall research process than the collection of interviews. A further point should be clarified with regard to the interview data. The results of the interviews in Appendix 3 show that in many questions sizeable proportions of the respondents gave no answer. Thus, for example, in the Recreation opportunities in their neighbourhood 34.2% and 60.8% respectively gave no answer. The inexperience of the interviewers in research interview techniques could be cited as the major reason for these unanswered questions. A brief training session for the fieldwork team was held at the beginning of the project, but some of the team felt that this training was of greater benefit to their organization skills than it was to the problems encountered in interview situations.

The sample population interviewed by the fieldworkers is basically a youthful one, with 50% of the respondents under 30 years of age, and a further 30% between the ages of 30 and 50. Sixty percent of the sample is married, 29% are single and 8.6% are single parent families. The size of household varies from 11% of the population, single-person households to 1% with a household of 12. However, 43% of the sample had 3 and under as their household size, and the mean household size was 3.5, just slightly larger than the average for the city as a whole. Thirty-seven percent of the sample population was treaty as opposed to fifty-eight percent non-treaty. Seventy-seven percent noted English as the language most used in the home, although most of those interviewed spoke a native language as well. Question II shows that an almost equal number of those interviewed have spent one year or less in the city and eight years and more in the urban area. The data on total family income shows that thirty-five percent of the sample population earned below the poverty line of \$3,000. When the line is drawn at \$4,000 the percentage increases markedly to almost 50%. This financial situation is not helped by the sizeable proportion of the sample presently unemployed (17.3%) and the percentage on welfare (12%).

With this introduction to the sample population and the limitations of both sample composition and interview data kept in mind, helpful data on the Indian-Metis population in Winnipeg is available in the following areas:-

- a. Housing: more than any other problem discussed by the respondents, the problem of housing for people coming into the city from Metis communities or reserves was perhaps the most crucial. The interview data shows that even for those Indian-Metis residents who had found good housing, the larger question of the housing problem facing their native people was invariably mentioned. It is an accepted fact in Metropolitan Winnipeg that Indian and Metis people, particularly on their first arrival in the city, and for many of them even considerably larger, often have to live in the worst housing. It is not always known, however, what some of the crucial dimensions of this housing problem are. The data from the interviews reveal the following points:

- (1) some Indian and Metis families enjoy good housing, at fair rents and in neighbourhoods with amenities such as shopping, library, schools and school-yards;

(ii) the majority experience considerable difficulty in locating houses that are in good condition at rents they can afford. Some of the interviews stated that people used the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre and the Bosco Centre for information on housing;

(iii) the Indian-Metis limited purchasing power often condemns them to the worst housing - old, cold in winter time, thus costing a lot for heat, in areas where the social conditions are often as bad as the physical conditions of the neighbourhood;

(iv) in many of these poor houses, despite the high rents, it is often difficult to get the landlords to make repairs when needed - and this even at times when the health inspectors have demanded repairs;

(v) families with children face particular difficulties not only in finding homes which are both large enough and reasonable enough to rent, but also in being refused homes or apartments because of the children;

(vi) the previous point concerning housing for families with children is just a small part of the overall discrimination faced by Indian and Metis in the housing situation in Winnipeg.

In summary, the question of adequate shelter is one that is faced by any person moving into a new community for any length of time. For the native people, the question of housing poses additional problems, some of which are outlined above, and some of which are peculiar to themselves. Lack of information, both on what housing is available at what rents, and also on how to cope with problems encountered in housing, seems to be a major problem. Questions 18-23 inclusive in Appendix 3 deal with the housing situation.

b. Employment: in a different context many of the remarks made with regard to the housing situation apply to that of employment for the Indian-Metis people.

(i) In a situation where the provincial and national economies are facing serious unemployment, it is likely that those in the labour force least

able to compete will find not only difficulty in finding jobs, but also retaining marginal occupations. The data from the interviews would seem to bear out this contention.

(ii) A proportion of the sample population had skilled or semi-skilled jobs and earned \$5,000 and over (22.6%).

(iii) A large proportion of those interviewed were in the 'Labouring' category, including factory and construction work of various kinds. Some of these men had just been laid off work, and were not looking forward to the winter without work.

(iv) In general, respondents found work hard to get: some of the reasons given for this included poor education, language deficiency, lack of job experience and training and also the knowledge of how to go about finding and applying for jobs.

(v) Question 13 shows that the search for employment opportunities was by far the most important reason (43%) why people left their reserve or Metis community.

(vi) Questions 33 and 34 also show the various ways by which respondents found jobs: an interesting comment here concerns the role of Manpower in assisting some 15% of those find their first job, but only 4% of those with subsequent jobs. Again large numbers of respondents gave no answer to this question, and the data thus becomes difficult to analyze with any confidence. Question 35, despite a 30% 'No Answer' bears out the unstable employment situation of the urban Indian and Metis.

(vii) Some respondents mentioned the importance of the trade unions in assisting their members find work, and since most Indian-Metis did not belong to the unions, they found themselves at a considerable disadvantage. One respondent did belong to a union and he confirmed this argument by finding employment with much less difficulty.

(viii) As in housing the charge of discrimination was also laid and although Question 37 shows only 8.1% in this category the questionnaires claimed job discrimination in many instances.

In summary, the sample population shows a small proportion with steady jobs and reasonable incomes, and the majority of respondents in a variable and unstable employment situation. For the most part, the Indian-Metis do not arrive in the city equipped to compete for jobs on an equal basis with the urban resident. Behind in education, job training and job experience, the difficulty of adjusting to the urban environment is compounded by an unsatisfactory employment situation.

- c. Welfare: the average urban resident stereotypes the Indian-Metis in the city as content to be part of a welfare maintenance program. The data from the interviews throws some interesting light on this perspective.

(i) As the section on employment pointed out, some half of those interviewed left the reserve or Metis community for employment opportunities which hopefully existed in the urban area, while a further 11% left for educational reasons. Unfortunately over half of the respondents gave no answer to Question 15, which dealt with negative comments about their former reserve or community. Of those that answered, lack of employment and housing were the major problems.

(ii) Question 6 shows that 11.9% of those responding to the question of occupation gave welfare for their source of income. A much more meaningful statistic on welfare however is given in Question 39b, where 41.3% of those who have some contact with a social agency, indicate City Welfare as the agency. Smaller percentages involve People's Opportunity Services and two other provincial agencies. Once again a sizeable proportion of the respondents (35%) do not answer the question.

(iii) The data is not too precise at this point, but a number of respondents indicated that they had gone on welfare following a lay-off from work. This finding concurs with the statements from the Director of the City's Welfare Department that the welfare rolls have increased substantially over last year due to rising unemployment.

(iv) Also in this regard is a number of households who have had to go on welfare for short periods of time, as well as those who receive supplementary assistance from the City while the husband is working.

(v) As in the general population of welfare recipients, a proportion of those receiving social assistance are deserted mothers with families. The comments in this regard are similar to those in the non-Indian welfare groups, that the first preference is to be able to support the family through work rather than the necessity of welfare.

(vi) Whatever the reason for going on and staying on welfare, the respondents all indicated that it was a real struggle with the cost of living, particularly for food and clothes.

(vii) The data on Question 44 shows that 16.3% of the respondents who answered the question felt that they did not receive sufficient assistance. A sizeable 23% had no complaints, and those who did comment had really more feeling about the whole concept of welfare and their resulting less of dignity and independence than the actual amounts received.

In summary, therefore, the Indian and Metis parallel the experience of any disadvantaged group in an urban society when the disadvantage is primarily in the area of competition for jobs and income. However, their disadvantage is often further weakened by the discrimination they encounter in the city. Caught in the squeeze of a shrinking job market and the rapidly increasing cost of living, many urban Indian-Metis are forced to depend on welfare maintenance.

- d. Adjustment to Urban Living: perhaps the three problem areas discussed so far and the remainder of the data presented in Appendix 3 can be summarized under this heading. This is really the overall theme of the investigation. It is therefore helpful to conclude this section on the data analysis with some comments on the nature of the adjustment being made by the Indian-Metis people interviewed to the urban area (Question 47).

(i) It is interesting to note from the individual questionnaires the relationship between the condition on the reserve or Metis community and the reasons given by the respondents for moving to the city (Questions 13-15).

Besides the lack of good housing, employment opportunities, the need for better health and educational facilities, a number of respondents indicated a sense of impatience with the apathy and the lack of interest in some reserves and communities upgrading or developing their environment. At the same time respondents expressed as reasons for moving the hope of finding better homes, jobs, better schooling for their children and a hope that the larger urban area offered more opportunities for individual advancement. Except in very few instances, the interviews do not explore this area in depth.

(ii) The data on housing and employment gives some indication about positive adjustment for those Indian-Metis who have well-paying jobs. Their remarks on the questionnaires reflect the ability of the urbanite to look for other qualities in urban living over and above income and job, such as the amenities in the neighbourhood, the availability of recreational facilities and the nature of the community. This is a minority position from the point of view of the native population of the city. The comments under housing seems more typical of this group.

(iii) Many of those interviewed about the problems faced by Indian and Metis people in the urban areas felt that the most serious handicap faced by their people was a lack of preparation for urban living. This lack of preparation involved not only the acquisition of skills for securing satisfactory employment, but also the need orientation to the urban society. Such preparation could include home and job finding, budgeting and use of credit and the range of family life skills, demanded by the highly organized and competitive urban scene.

(iv) In this particular situation, many newcomers to the city turn to friends and relatives for assistance (Questions 16 and 17). Almost 30% of those interviewed acknowledged help from this source. In most cases this help was in the form of temporary lodging or advice, and only seldom in the form of financial assistance and while this communication system may have some temporary benefits, it does not appear to be facilitating urban adjustment, because in many cases the friends or relatives used are often no more adjusted than the individual seeking assistance.

(v) The native organizations appeared to be known to almost all of those questioned (Questions 26 & 27), but few, if any, belonged. With regard to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood it should be recognized that all Indians in Manitoba are 'members' by virtue of their being Treaty Indians. The question implies more of being involved with the native organizations than in simply being a member. Almost a quarter of those interviewed had some contact with the organizations. Question 48 shows that a large proportion of those interviewed would be willing to join an organization involving Indian and Metis people. These questions raise the larger question of the extent to which the native organizations are really in touch with their constituencies. Some respondents commented very forcefully about the need for action and involvement of the native people in tackling their own problems. At the same time several respondents stressed that they had appreciated the visit and would like to see this process continued so that they could both meet more Indian-Metis people and also learn more about the nature of their situation in Metropolitan Winnipeg.

(vi) The questionnaires also reflect a need on the part of many newcomers to the city to have information on the agencies and organizations that might be able to assist them in easing the transition experience from rural to urban living. This is not a problem faced only by the Indian and Metis people, but also by many urban residents in their attempt to cope with the highly organized urban society.

(vii) The interview data does not really give us sufficient information on the position of those who are unable to adapt to the city. Many return at frequent intervals to the reserve and community; from the comments on some of the questionnaires it would appear that the Indian-Metis people perceive the informal social patterns of Main Street as a symptom of the mobility of some of their people to adapt to the urban area. The many contacts made by the fieldwork team have probably added to our knowledge in this area.

(viii) The majority of the interviews, however, describe the Indian and Metis urban population as attempting to cope with the demands of the city despite the constraints placed upon them in the resources with which they meet urban life.

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2. The Housing Corporation

In the initiation of this study it was stressed by the sponsoring organizations that the Indian-Metis Urban Probe was not just another study, but that it could also serve as the means by which Indian-Metis people in the urban area and the organizations that represent them can undertake constructive action. In this regard the study held true in that a result of the contacts with native people and the interest shown by many of them in tackling some of their most serious problems gave impetus to the development of a non-profit corporation in the housing field. The study had consistently shown housing as perhaps the most urgent problem facing Indian-Metis people in the city. Some work had already been initiated to consider the feasibility of a housing company to be managed by Indian-Metis community encouraged the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre and the Metis Federation to seriously consider this possibility with the Institute of Urban Studies.

The result of this investigation was the formation of the Kinew Corporation - a non-profit housing corporation managed and directed by a Board of Directors from the Indian-Metis community, and operating with a loan from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Kinew Corporation will purchase homes, renovate where necessary and rent to Indian and Metis families, some of whom have already been contacted as a result of the interview data. The Corporation is also concerned about the need for student housing in the Winnipeg area, and it has been proposed that one of the homes be used for this purpose.

The significance of the housing company by a group of Indian and Metis is three-fold:

- (i) it marks the decision by a group of people experiencing a serious problem situation to deal with this problem on their own initiative, utilizing the technical skills and resources of community organizations where necessary;

- (ii) in securing funds from the federal department responsible for housing on a direct loan basis as an aid to tackling a community problem by the people most affected, the Indian and Metis people may have established an important precedent in community problem-solving. Roland Warren has pointed out that in the United States many service agencies and social planning councils would become increasingly irrelevant as community change-agents as the population groups most affected by social problems developed their own organizations for correcting the situation, using grants supplied directly by the federal government.
- (iii) a significant beginning has been made by the Indian and Metis people in providing needed resources and leadership to meet what they have identified as perhaps one of the most urgent problems affecting their adjustment to urban living.

The Housing Corporation also plans supportive services to the housing program. These include a complete orientation program to facilitate the tenants' adjustment to the urban scene. Community agencies which already provide these services will be contacted for an extension of their services to these families. Through participation in the Corporation the administrative and leadership skills of native people will be further developed, thus facilitating the process of self-government and self-determination. Evaluation techniques will be incorporated into the project from the very beginning, so that the Corporation can plan its services more effectively.

3. Development of Leadership and Organizational Skills

The Indian-Metis Urban Probe combined a process of research, investigation and citizen organization among the Indian-Metis people of Winnipeg. The evaluation report has already pointed out that after a brief training session sponsored by the Institute the fieldwork team engaged both in direct interviewing and in making numerous informal contacts with Indian-Metis people throughout the community. Part of the aim in establishing such contacts was to estimate the potential for concerted action by the native people in identifying and helping to solve some of their most serious problems.

4. Communication Between the Native Organizations and the University

In the Introduction to this report it was pointed out that both the Institute and the native organizations experienced initial setbacks in trying to get this project off the ground. One of the major reasons for this difficulty was one of attempting to establish a meaningful relationship between the university and its assumed superior stance and the organizations representing certain population groups at the community level. Both parties acknowledged the difficulty of communication but attempted to find some solutions through the initiation of the study. Despite some serious constraints in two areas, the Institute and the Centre feel that the basis has been established for a helpful relationship. The two problem areas occurred in the process of: -

- (i) data collection and
- (ii) supervision of the project.

The evaluation has already commented on the quality and quantity of the interview data. This caused some problems during the course of the study, a result mainly of different approaches to the investigation process. The fieldwork team saw their responsibilities as involving simply more than an interviewing process, but rather as a reaching-out and contacting as many Indian-Metis as possible in the community, to talk about some of the problems they are facing and some possible action for solving them. This is a different measure of productivity and success from that of the normal university - oriented research projects with its more rigorous sampling and quality control techniques.

The second area of difficulty involved the responsibility of the coordinating committee. This committee was composed of representatives from the Institute and the Centre, and after some meetings in the early stages of the project, the committees' activities diminished to the detriment particularly of the fieldworkers who, with their limited experience, were experiencing problem-situations they couldn't handle. The performance of the coordinating committee, therefore, no doubt affected the conduct of the study.

The overall results, however, of this joint undertaking would seem to point to the development of a relationship between the native organizations and the Institute where the native organizations have the ability to conduct their own research, with the opportunity to call on the technical resources and skills of the universities when needed.

Summary

The three major purposes of the study provide the basis of this summary evaluation.

1. "To assess and survey present conditions and needs of the Indian-Metis urban residents, and identify the capacity of existing services to meet those needs."

The first part of this goal received serious investigation from the study: the data in the Appendix gives the summary analysis of the interview sessions and the informal discussions conducted by the fieldwork team should round out the information on problem-areas faced by the Indian-Metis people in Winnipeg. Apart from some negative comments in the interview data concerning agencies, it is doubtful to what extent the second half of the above purpose was dealt with.

2. "To explore ways by which Indian and Metis people in Winnipeg might acquire an awareness of their individual and community needs and aspirations."

Both the structured interview and the informal contacts made by the fieldwork team furthered this group awareness and potential for concerted action.

3. "To examine the possibility of organizing the Indian and Metis people as a means of channeling their interests and concerns in a productive way. This process would occur through the existing Indian and Metis agencies and organizations."

The formation of the housing company is perhaps the most direct evidence of the organization resulting from the study. The existing organizations have been given an enlarged area of contact with Indian and Metis people in the community, the emergence of a group of concerned citizens and the development of a team of young, enthusiastic community organizers.

The Indian-Metis Urban Probe in these four aspects, therefore, has set in motion a process of research, investigation and citizen organization among the Indian-Metis people of Winnipeg that at this point in time is really more important than the facts documented through the study. It would appear that the most profitable continuation of the study process could occur under the auspices of either the Indian-Metis Friendship Centre or the Kinew Corporation, with the opportunity of utilizing the research skills and resources of the Institute of Urban Studies if required.

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A REPORT ON THE "KINNEW HOUSING INCORPORATED" EXPERIMENT

(Time Period: June to December 1970)

In late 1969, the Institute of Urban Studies of the University of Winnipeg in conjunction with Indian-Metis Friendship Centre initiated what is referred to as the Indian Metis Probe. The purpose of the probe was to initiate a combined process of research, investigation and citizen organization amongst the Indian and Metis people of Winnipeg. Among other things, the study called for finding means of solutions to the problems identified through the involvement of people from the Indian-Metis community.

The preliminary findings of the probe revealed that housing was one of the most critical problems faced by native people moving into the city from rural communities. This is recorded in more detail in the November 19, 1970 Evaluation of the Indian-Metis Urban Probe prepared by David Vincent.

It was in late June 1970 that a number of the concerned and interested individuals in the Indian-Metis community began to work with the staff of the Institute of Urban Studies in exploring ways and means of equipping people of native ancestry to acquire housing for lease to families in the Metro community. On July 14, 1970 a report was prepared for the Manitoba Metis Federation and the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre by the Institute setting forth in some detail the concept of a special purpose housing company.

The discussions with various individuals in the Indian and Metis community during and following presentation of the above-noted report, resulted in a decision by a group of Indian and Metis to learn more about incorporation as a private company, potential resources both in organization and funds, and the problem which might be inherent in attempting to create a privately

operated housing company.

A succession of meetings were held with the Institute and with other resource people present when requested. The Institute applied its practice of enlisting the voluntary services of professionals and individuals in the community with specific expertise to assist those prepared to help themselves, but lacking access to competent and sympathetic advice.

The result was a conscious decision by some 10 - 12 individuals in the Indian and Metis community to incorporate as a non-profit company, having exposed themselves to the process of learning the mechanics, implications and responsibilities which would be involved.

Perhaps it is important to record here that during the process of study and learning, the group spent many hours thrashing out a Memorandum of Agreement which would ultimately become the basis for the by-laws of the housing company. This time was well spent for prior to application being made for Letters Patent with respect to incorporation of a Private Company, the group, many of whom were potential members and directors of the company, had defined their basic objectives, established the basis for operation and control of the company, and identified the various areas of activity and responsibility which would ultimately have to be handled by individual directors or future employees of the Company.

Application for Letters Patent was filed with the appropriate department of the Provincial Government. This occurred only two months after first discussions about the possibility of the Indians and Metis forming their own housing company, and only one month after receiving the Institute report of ways and means of implementing a housing program under

the private company concept.

The fact that this group of Indian and Metis working with volunteered services of the Institute and others enlisted for this project could apply for, and receive, Letters Patent establishing a private, non-profit company before the end of August 1970, is looked upon as an achievement in itself. Their advisers were pleasantly surprised that these individuals with little or no experience and knowledge, with respect to the creation of a private company were able to organize and draft a basic set of objectives and operational procedure for a corporation, within a time span one would expect individuals of more experience and predetermined-common-objective to require. Armed with incorporation and an agreed-upon Memorandum of Agreement, this group plunged right into the next important phase, namely to determine how operating funds might be acquired.

The organizing group had determined that it should set as an immediate goal, the acquisition of some twenty (20) older homes located in proximity to school, park recreation and other community facilities. They anticipated having to rehabilitate such structures, and secure any means possible to keep rents in line with the resources of those who would be selected to rent these homes. In order to be secure in the knowledge that the objectives of the Company might have a possibility of being realized, the Corporation made application to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for a loan under the relevant or applicable sections of the National Housing Act. The initial draft of that application included provision for funds for acquisition of twenty single-family units, rehabilitation of same, legal expenses, and the salary of a manager.

It is interesting to note that at this early stage of its thinking and planning, the organizers of the Kinew Housing Incorporated were consistent and adamant with respect to three of its objectives, namely:

- (1) To build, construct, buy, sell, lease or own building units, multiple or single for residential or commercial use.
- (2) To help develop administrative and leadership skills of native people through participation in the Corporation.
- (3) To plan and provide a complete orientation program which will facilitate the tenants adjustment to the urban scene.

Kinew Housing Incorporated was resolved that providing housing was not enough in itself. The community in which any housing unit was situated had to be stable and capable of supplying the resources to assist families of Indian and Metis Ancestry to integrate into a healthy, active living environment. As recorded in the evaluation of the Indian-Metis Probe, native people have been limited to poor housing in equally poor living situations. Also, the potential directors of the company were aware of the absolute necessity of engaging an individual of Indian ancestry as a Manager, for they as individuals could allocate only limited time from other responsibilities to direct the affairs of the Company. Managing the day-to-day affairs of the Company was not to be the responsibility of volunteers able to offer part time services. The early discussion with the various advisers had alerted the organizers to the need for a manager when the process of acquiring rehabilitation and leasing houses was initiated.

The application submitted to C.M.H.C., however, excluded reference to monies needed for managerial services. The acquisition of such services,

as well as those of an orientation officer were considered important enough to be the subject of a separate application for a grant under Part V of the National Housing Act. This application will be referred to later in this report.

At this point, it should be recorded that, an important element in any measure of success of Kinew's efforts to gain support and financial resources, for its intended program was the role played by certain officials and advisers to C.M.H.C.

The organizers of Kinew had been indeed fortunate in that they found C.M.H.C. officials to be willing to meet with them on numerous occasions, in a refreshing atmosphere of sympathetic understanding, willing to assist, inclined to find ways and means not normally employed to initiate an experimental program within the intent of the National Housing Act, and above all, a conscious effort to reach out into the community and be of service to those requiring a helping hand. The members of Kinew and its advisory personnel could not help but be encouraged and confident that their proposed experiment was worthwhile attempting.

Kinew was fortunate to receive an undertaking from C.M.H.C. that the loan applied for would be forthcoming. The exact arrangements and conditions was agreed to be the subject of a further discussion after the inaugural meeting of the Company and after further progress with respect to the actual steps taken to acquire specific properties.

During the early weeks of September 1970, the organizing group again spent many hours on their own and with Institute staff, in determining the areas of activity which would have to be of concern to the Directors.

While developing a committee structure and the duties which would be assigned each committee, consideration was also given to which individuals might best be assigned to direct such activities. This resulted in a clear understanding of what the duties of directors might be and which individuals were best qualified to handle specific functions.

Another meeting in late September 1970 with IUS personnel resulted in the potential members and directors being prepared for the inaugural meeting. This included review of the agenda and agreement of the use of IUS and volunteer legal services in the conduct of the first meeting of the Company scheduled for October 15, 1970.

In the remaining two-week interval prior to the first meeting, it must be noted that the organizing committee and potential directors and members of the Company did not relax in their efforts to organize and prepare for initiation of the official work of the Company.

During this interval, an application to C.M.H.C. for a grant to provide the Company with managerial, counselling and evaluation services was discussed and drafts proposed for future action by the Directors.

On October 15, 1970, four (4) months after first suggestions that the private non-profit company approach be emphasized by Indian and Metis people having little or no equity other than their will to work hard in organizing and directing a housing company, the Kinew Housing Incorporated held its first meeting.

The first meeting was an experience for all concerned, for it was a clear demonstration of the capacity of these people to participate in the

affairs of a private company of their own. As was the practice in the months of study, discussion and decision-making prior to that meeting, the technical advisers made a special effort to assure that the discussion, decision-making and organization work would be participated in fully by the Indian-Metis organizing group, with resource people being there to answer questions and offer advice when requested. This was demonstrated by the fact that the fourteen individuals went through a two hour dry run with the Solicitor advising as to correct legal procedure and explaining why certain things were required to be dealt with and how the chairman and members of the Company might participate in the meeting in the correct way. The actual inaugural meeting of the Company resulted in the adopting of the previously drafted by-laws by the three directors created upon incorporation of the Company, the naming of fifteen members of the Company, and the election of 10 directors, a president and other officers. The formal creation of committees and the assignment of duties also followed as did the appointment of a solicitor-general. During the official meeting, the advisers acted in an advisory capacity only when questions were directed to them by the Chairman.

The Company was now officially established and operational. During the next two months, the Committee Chairmen proceeded to fulfill the assignments given them by the members and directors.

Discussions were held with resource personnel at the Institute, C.M.H.C. officials, and volunteer expertise was also involved. Five important steps were taken during this period.

1. An application to C.M.H.C. for a grant to enable the company to engage the services of a manager, a manager trainee, an orientation counsellor and evaluation services of the Institute. The original draft was careful

reviewed and a final submission was filed with C.M.H.C. in mid-December of 1970.

2. The Property Acquisition Committee and the Finance Chairman of the Company entered into discussions with C.M.H.C. mortgage officials and a volunteer real property appraiser in order to determine the basis for acquiring a few dwellings as soon as possible, the final lending terms to be the subject of approval by C.M.H.C. at a later date.
Through the offices of C.M.H.C., four homes in the \$12-14,000 range were acquired in a stable residential area of the city - a fifth home was optioned for purchase in late January 1971.
3. The Orientation or Counselling Committee Chairman prepared several documents to be employed in selecting tenants, appraising property to be acquired, and supervising the orientation of the tenant into the community. At a mid-December 1970 meeting, the Solicitor-General undertook to prepare a lease agreement for use by the Company, the standard lease documents being obsolete in light of a new Landlord and Tenant Act in Manitoba.
4. An application was filed with the Winnipeg Foundation for assistance in providing appliances and furniture in the homes acquired by the Company. The Foundation undertook to support the Company by providing basic appliances as homes were acquired.
5. Tenants were selected to occupy the first 3 - 4 homes and occupancy began in December 1970.

It must be recorded that the advisers to the original organizing group and the Directors of Kinew have been pleasantly surprised and

enthusiastic about the way in which these people, all laymen in the field of housing and corporate affairs, have worked diligently and accomplished so much in a six (6) month period. It was an experience to see volunteers respond to requests for advice, meetings and the undertaking of technical assignments, that response being directly related to the sincerity and enthusiasm of the people with whom they worked. The success to date is worth the efforts made by all concerned. Much has been learned in the process, both by the directors of Kinew and by the volunteers. There have been problems and there are potential hurdles to the ultimate success of the experiment and they will be noted here. However, the experiment to date has demonstrated several things:

- 1) A group of Indian-Metis people with varying backgrounds and little monetary resource, has the means to act as a single entity, enlist the moral support of others, and to gain access to financial resources, namely through the creation of a new corporate body with specific objectives and a sound legal basis for its activities.
- 2) People of limited skills and resources provided with access to knowledge and experience of conscientious and dedicated professionals in the community, can begin to experience and accomplish much, when prepared to participate and be responsible for their actions.
- 3) The problems of a group of people in working on a project of this kind are the same, regardless of their background. That is, there are those who do a lion's share of the work while others slacken up - there are personality clashes and differences in points-of-view, there are the dedicated and the not so dedicated.

4) A self-help group of this nature can be inspired to carry on and reach its goals when an element of success or accomplishment is realized at various stages and the results of effort can be expressed in a tangible and satisfying way. In this case they were:

- a) Incorporation as a private, non-profit company
- b) Agreements as to by-laws and objectives
- c) Approval in principle to financing of the project
- d) A successful first organizational meeting
- e) Acquisition of the first 4 or 5 homes
- f) Placement of the first 3 families
- g) Support of the Winnipeg Foundation
- h) Completion of a satisfactory application for a grant to cover hiring of a manager, counsellor and support facilities
- i) Development of a continuing and harmonious relationship with advisers not of the Indian-Metis Community.

The problems were many but there are specific areas of concern which have developed which must be resolved and dealt with if the momentum is to be maintained and the overall goals achieved:

- 1) The directorship of the Company is now in the process of consolidation and re-evaluation. Certain members have found the demands on time to be too much and will likely ask to be replaced by the Directors or at a special meeting of the members.
- 2) The majority of the Directors feel the need for the services of a full-time manager if the day-to-day affairs of the Company are to be handled efficiently and smoothly. The sooner the Directors can establish a situation in which they meet from time to time to set policy and direct

affairs in the area of activity for which each is responsible, the greater opportunity there will be for expansion of the program. The application for a grant for services of staff is in the hands of C.M.H.C. and a reply by late January is expected. In the interim, the Company has agreed it will be wise to consolidate at five homes occupied and leased. Any extension of the efforts of the company without staff resources could break the Company leadership although several are personally prepared to put in the effort required.

- 3) The Company is awaiting advice as to the loan arrangement which hopefully will provide a new mechanism for subsidy and in effect, approach the 100% loan. With this determined, hopefully in the next few days, the rent structure can be revised and lowered. At present the first 4 houses are rented on the basis of \$145.00 per month rent and to families with this resource, be it from personal income or welfare receipts. The people whom the Company expects to accommodate in the next 16 units will not be able to afford this amount and the real assignment will be for all concerned to find ways and means to reduce the rent appreciably and enter into new lease arrangements now being developed by the Company's solicitor.
- 4) The Company placed three families at the \$145.00 rent level in order to occupy and cover the charges on the first homes acquired. It could be argued that the acquisition of homes should have been delayed until exact rental scales, lease arrangements and a more thorough tenant selection system was developed. However, the experience with the first 3-4 homes was invaluable and demonstrated to both the Directors and advisers the kinds of problems which will develop and the type of mistakes which should not

be repeated. Although the tenant selection judgements made to date may be considered questionable, they may still be recognized and corrected in time.

- 5) The Company entered the landlord role at perhaps a most difficult time when new provincial statutes heavily favour the tenant and maintenance responsibilities and costs will likely contribute to increased rentals.
- 6) In addition to the preceding factor, the Directors are now discussing the validity of offering homes for rental on an option-to-purchase basis. The feeling had developed since incorporation that the greatest need was to provide assistance to individuals with limited resources but with potential for self-support and to provide orientation into the urban situation in order that they may ultimately own their own home. A number of Directors believe that the recently announced Provincial Housing Program proposed for 1971 will believe the problem faced by Metis and Indians of low-income with respect to acquisition of rental housing. The "incentive" aspect of the possibility of ownership after successful performance will likely influence the Company's actions with respect to a certain percentage of dwellings to be acquired. Discussions as to how this approach will alter loan and grant arrangements will probably take place during the next meetings of the Directors.
- 7) The Company found that the process of acquiring housing on the open market by a private company is less complicated and less frustrating than when individuals in the Indian and Metis community attempt to act on their own. However, the unpreparedness of the community in which they select a home to accommodate an Indian or Metis family has already presented itself. The community in which the first three tenants of Kineu were

located reacted with some concern for rumors circulated to the effect that a large concentration of Indian or Metis families was about to locate in the area. Directors of the Company and others met with Community spokesmen to explain the objectives and character of Kinew. As a result, some understanding has developed and the need for integration of these families to be a two-way affair was brought out. Kinew indicated it hoped to provide counsellors and orientation services for its tenants and such an officer would work hopefully with the co-operation of the community. The need for co-ordination of all orientation services and a counsellor under the direction of Kinew has been demonstrated, the need being generated not only by the needs of the tenant, but also the need to assist the community to accept these families as they would any other family with particular needs and problems.

The first six months brought success which is worthy of recognition in itself, regardless of the future success or failures of the Company. It would appear that the next few weeks should be one of consolidation, self-evaluation and improvement on past efforts. The need for a manager and counsellor is very evident and by one means or another, this must be resolved if the Company is to expand its efforts and build up a greater housing stock and achieve success in the area of integration of families into established communities.

David G. Henderson, M. Arch., (cp)
Research Associate,
Institute of Urban Studies.

January 7, 1971.

APPENDIX I

Purpose: The purpose of this joint undertaking by the Indian and Metis Friendship Center and the Institute of Urban Studies, in co-operation with other Indian and Metis organizations is to initiate a combined process of research, investigation and citizen organization amongst the Indian-Metis people of Winnipeg.

The Programme is designed to:

- 1) assess and survey present conditions and needs of the Indian and Metis urban residents.
- 2) explore ways in which the Indian and Metis people in the urban area might become involved in the planning of their own solutions to these needs.

Method: The procedures to be followed in this project are built upon the operating principles of action research. That is, a set of goals are established, preliminary methods of working are set up, subject to continuing assessment and alteration, and the entire process is recorded and evaluated.

In specific terms, a field team of five workers has been engaged and will follow a working methods which will seek in the first phase of operation:

- 1) to accumulate names and locations of Indian and Metis people throughout the city. These will be plotted to determine the pattern of location, and a central index of names kept on record.
- 2) to undertake visits and contact with samples of Indian-Metis people to assess attitudes, conditions and problems encountered in meeting demands of urban living.
- 3) to identify and isolate specific problems and explore possible means of solutions.
- 4) and to prepare the groundwork for the involvement of people from the Indian-Metis community in the discussion, planning and implementation of possible courses of action.

Succeeding phases of this project would rest upon evaluation made of the findings of this first three-month phase. Research results from this first phase of operation upon which evaluations can be based are:

- a) locational pattern of Indian-Metis urban residents drawn from a central index of names, plus an assessment of mobility patterns, and analysis of effects of migration on residential areas of Winnipeg.

b) assessment of basic needs in adjustment to urban life add capacity of existing network of services to meet such needs.

d) exploration of possible solutions to problems.

The results of this first phase will be distributed to the Indian-Metis community in the city for purposes of discussion and possible incentive for further action.

It will also be available to interested agencies, government organizations or other community groups.

The field work team is responsible to a co-ordinating committee, made up of members of the Friendship Center, the Institute and other individuals with interest and experience in the Indian-Metis community.

Resources: In this first phase of operation, costs for the project are being borne by the Institute of Urban Studies, as well, certain research and consulting services are also provided. The Center is providing facilities and staff assistance. There is also staff participation from the Manitoba Metis Federation and the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

New resources for the continuation and expansion of the project will be a responsibility of the co-ordinating committee.

Time: First phase - May to August, 1970.

APPENDIX II

POPULATION STATISTICS:

1. Sex of respondent:

- 1. Male 2. Female

2. Marital Status:

- 1. Single 2. Married 3. Single-parent family

3. Number of people in household:

4. Number of children living at home:

5. Age of respondent:

If married, age of partner:

6. Occupation of household head:

7. Total family income:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. under \$2,000. | 5. \$5,000 - \$5,999 |
| 2. \$2,000 - \$2,999 | 6. \$6,000 - \$6,999 |
| 3. \$3,000 - \$3,999 | 7. \$7,000 and over |
| 4. \$4,000 - \$4,999 | |

8. Treaty or non-treaty:

9. Languages spoken other than English:

10. Language most spoken at home:

11. Length of time living in city:

12. Community of origin:

13. Major reasons for moving:

14. Activities involved in on the Reserve or Metis Community.
(be specific)

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____ DATE OF INTERVIEW _____ INTERVIEWER'S INITIAL _____ I.D.# _____ WILLINGNESS TO ORGANIZE _____

15. Conditions on the Reserve or Metis Community:

16. Relatives and friends in the city:

1. yes

2. no

17. Assistance from relatives or friends:

1. yes

2. no

Type of assistance (if answer yes):

HOUSING:

18. Area in city first lived in (street if possible)

19. Length of time spent at present address:

20. Number of places lived in city during the last two years:

21. Why did respondent move to present address:

22. Condition of present house lived in:

23. Grievances related to housing:
(e.g. difficulty in finding a place, discrimination, landlord, area, rents, conditions of house, etc.)

RECREATION:

24. Positive things about the area:

Negative attitudes to the area:

25. Leisure time activities of respondent:
(e.g. list activities and how often - bingo, beer parlor, watch T.V., church, school, play pool, bowling, club meetings, sports activities, etc.)

ORGANIZATIONAL ATTENDANCE:

26. Has respondent heard of M.I.B., M.M.F. or I.M.F.C.:

1. yes

2. no

Which one _____

27. Does respondent belong to above organizations:

1. yes

2. no

28. Does respondent belong to any other organizations:

1. yes

2. no

List:

29. Did respondent vote in last provincial election:
(June 25, 1969)

1. yes

2. no

EDUCATION:

30. Children attending school: (how many)

1. yes

2. no

If yes, what school:

31. Amount of education believed necessary to get a good
job today:

32. Respondent's education:

EMPLOYMENT:

33. How respondent (or household head) got present job:

34. How did respondent (or household head) obtain first job in city:

35. How many jobs has respondent (or household head) had in city:

36. Number of household members presently with job:

37. Grievances related to employment situation:

HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE:

38. Where family goes to get medical help:

39. Has household had any contact with any social service agency:

1. yes

2. no

If yes, which one(s) _____

How often in the past year: _____

40. Does household receive any social assistance:

1. yes

2. no

41. Nature of social assistance: (how much) _____

42. Number of people assistance supports: _____

43. Does respondent receive enough to live on:

1. yes

2. no

44. Experience or grievances related to health and social assistance:

COMMUNICATIONS:

45. Which of the following does the respondent use and in what frequency (rate 1-5)

telephone

radio

television

car

newspapers (read regularly)

46. Do any members of household ever return to the reserve or Metis community:

1. yes

2. no

What reserve or Metis Community:

How often have they gone in the past year?

Reasons for returning to reserve or Metis Community:

Respondent's attitude towards problems faced by Indian and Metis people coming to the city:

Respondent's willingness to join an organization involving Indian and Metis people:

APPENDIX IIIINDIAN - METIS URBAN PROBE - SURVEY RESULTS

Sample Size = 184

1. Sex:

Males =	93	50.5%
Females =	90	48.9%
N.A. =	1	.5%

2. Marital Status

1) Single	54	29.3%
2) Married	110	59.7%
3) Single-parent family	16	8.6%
4) N.A.	4	2.1%

3. Number of people in household:

1) 1 only - 20	10.87%	10) 10 - 4	2.17%
2) 2 - 25	13.59%	11) 11 - 2	1.09%
3) 3 - 36	19.57%	12) 12 - 1	.54%
3.5 mean		13) 13 - 0	
4) 4 - 23	12.50%	14) more than 14	- 0
5) 5 - 21	11.41%	N.A. = 12	6.52%
6) 6 - 13	7.07%		
7) 7 - 10	5.43%		
8) 8 - 12	6.52%		
9) 9 - 5	2.72%		

4. Number of Children living at home:

1 only - 33	17.9%	6 - 9	4.8%
2 - 32	17.3%	7 - 5	2.7%
3 - 16	8.6%	8 - 3	1.6%
4 - 13	7.0%	9 - 3	1.6%
5 - 10	5.4%	N.A. 60 - 32.6%	

5. a) Age of Respondent:

1) 15 - 20 yrs.	- 25	13.5%
2) 21 - 25	- 46	25.0%
3) 26 - 30	- 29	15.7%
4) 31 - 35	- 16	8.6%
5) 36 - 40	- 14	7.6%
6) 41 - 50	- 20	10.8%

7) 51 - 60	- 8	4.3%
8) 60 +	- 6	3.2%
N.A.	20	10.8%

b) Age of spouse:

1) 15 - 20	7	3.8%
2) 21 - 25	27	14.6%
3) 26 - 30	20	10.8%
4) 31 - 35	7	3.8%
5) 36 - 40	11	5.9%
6) 41 - 50	10	5.4%
7) 51 - 60	5	2.7%
8) 60 +	5	2.7%
N.A.	92	50.0%

6. Occupation:

1) unemployed	32	17.3%
2) professional	3	1.6%
3) semi - prof.	17	9.2%
4) self-employed	5	2.7%
5) skilled	20	10.8%
6) semi-skilled	20	10.8%
7) unskilled	49	26.6%
8) welfare	22	11.9%
N.A.	14	7.6%

7. Total Family Income:

1) under \$2,000	45	24.4%
2) \$2,000 - \$2,999	20	10.8%
3) \$3,000 - 3,999	24	13.0%
4) \$4,000 - 4,999	28	15.2%
5) \$5,000 - 5,999	18	9.7%
6) \$6,000 - 6,999	11	5.9%
7) \$7,000 and over	13	7.0%
N.A. or D.K.	25	13.5%

8. 1) Treaty	68	36.9%
2) Non-treaty	107	58.1%
N.A.	9	4.8%

9. Languages spoken other than English:

1) Saulteaux	59	32%
2) Cree	21	11.4%
3) Sioux	2	1.0%
4) Objibway	6	3.2%
5) Others	3	1.6%
6) Sault and Cree	43	23.3%
7) Cree & Sioux	0	0
8) Saut & Sioux	0	0
9) French	15	8.1%
N.A.	35	19.0%

10. Language most spoken at home

1) English	142	77.1%
2) French	7	3.8%
3) Saulteaux	16	8.6%
4) Cree	3	1.6%
5) Sioux	0	0
6) Objibway	2	1.0%
7) Other	4	2.1%
N.A.	10	5.4%

11. Length of time living in city:

1) 1 yr or less	52	28.2%
2) 1 - 2	5	2.7%
3) 2 - 3	11	5.9%
4) 3 - 4	15	8.1%
5) 4 - 5	22	11.9%
6) 5 - 6	10	5.4%
7) 6 - 7	10	5.4%
8) 7 - 8	4	2.1%
9) 8 +	53	28.8%
N.A.	2	1.0%

12. Community of Origin:

1) Winnipeg	4	2.1%
2) Eastern	33	17.9%
3) Inter-lake	24	13.0%
4) West	16	8.6%
5) North	70	38.0%
6) Southern	4	2.1%
7) Other	29	15.7%
N.A.	4	2.1%

13. Reasons for Moving:

1) Employment	79	42.9%
2) Family troubles	6	3.2%
3) Housing	5	2.7%
4) Medical	14	7.6%
5) Education	21	11.4%
6) Isolation	3	1.6%
7) Forced transfer	3	1.6%
8) Social Problems	11	5.9%
9) Other	31	16.8%
N.A.	11	5.9%

14. Activities involved in an reserve:

1) Youth groups	8	4.3%
2) education	38	20.6%
3) employment	34	18.4%
4) religious affiliation	2	1.0%
5) recreation	12	6.5%
6) Administration	4	2.1%
N.A'	86	46.7%

15. Conditions on Reserve or METis Community:

A. Negative

1) Unemployment	51	27.7%
2) Lack of Housing	14	7.6%
3) Welfare	11	5.9%
4) No recreation facilities	2	1.0%
5) Seasonal work	3	1.6%
6) no organization	8	4.3%

7) high cost of living	2	1.0%
N.A.	93	50.5%

B. Positive:

1) Commercial Fishing	6	3.2%
2) Housing	17	9.2%
3) High School	11	.5%
4) Form Work	5	2.7%
5) Communications ⁷	1	.5%
6) Sports	5	2.7%
N. A.	149	80.9%

16. Relatives / or friends in city:

1) yes	166	90.2%
2) no	14	7.6%
N.A.	4	2.1%

17. Assistance from friends / or relatives

1) Yes	54	29.3%
2) No	116	63.0%
N.A.	14	7.6%

18. Area city first lived:

1. St. James - Assin.	5	2.78%	9. East Kild.	1	.56%
2. Ft. Gary	2	1.11%	10. West Kild.	0	
3. Ft. Rouge	3	1.67%	11. North Kild.	0	
4. Central	86	47.78%	12. St. Bon.	0	
5. West End	12	6.67%	13. St. Vital	1	.56%
6. North End	46	25.56%	14. Transcona	1	.56%
7. Pt. Douglas	6	3.33%	15. Charleswood	1	.56%
8. Elm Wood	1	.56%	16. Tuxedo & River Hts.	1	.56%
N. A.	14	7.78%			

19. Length of time spent at present address:

1) 1 - 3 months	52	28.2%	6) 6 - 9 yrs.	3	1.67
2) 3 - 6 months	14	7.6%	7) 9 + yrs.	3	1.67
3) 6 -12 months	30	16.3%	N.A.	11	5.9%
4) 1 - 3 yrs.	54	29.3%			
5) 3- 6 yrs	17	9.2%			

20. No. of places lived in city:

1 place	71	38.5%	6 places	2	1.0%
2 places	43	23.3%	7 places	1	.5%
3 "	24	13.0%	8 "	0	0
4 "	13	7.0%	9 "	5	2.7%
5 "	8	4.3%	N.A.	17	9.2%

21. Reasons for moving to present address:

1) Economic	24	13.0%
2) Housing	43	23.3%
3) Evicted	10	5.4%
4) Environment	21	11.4%
5) Health	3	1.6%
6) Discrimination	1	.5%
7) Purchased home	6	3.2%
8) Family Problems	10	5.4%
9) All there was available	23	12.5%
N.A.	43	23.3%

22. Condition of present house:

1) Excellent	6	3.2%
2) Good	80	43.4%
3) Fair	34	18.4%
4) Poor	34	18.4%
N.A.	30	16.3%

23. Grievances related to housing:

1) Discrimination	28	15.2%
2) High rents	12	6.5%
3) friction in neighbourhood	7	3.8%
4) no children allowed	17	9.2%
5) poor housing	28	15.2%
6) overcrowding	0	0
7) lack of welfare funds for rent	3	1.6%
8) None	2	1.0%
N.A.	62	34.2%
9) ?	25	13.5%

24.	A) Recreation: Positive		
	1) recreational facilities	59	32.0%
	2) shopping centres close by	17	9.2%
	3) schools close by	4	2.1%
	4) none	34	18.4%
	5) facilities close by	7	3.8%
	N.A.	63	34.2%
	B) Recreation: Negative		
	1) no parks close by	31	16.8%
	2) discrimination	1	.5%
	3) no privacy	6	3.2%
	4) no supervision	2	1.0%
	5) heavy traffic & noisy	5	2.7%
	6) too many kids	10	5.4%
	7) children play on streets	6	3.2%
	8) drinking problems	9	4.8%
	9) nothing for older people	2	1.0%
	N.A.	112	60.8%
25.	Respondent's leisure time activities		
	a) Bingo:		
	1) Yes	75	40.7%
	2) No	10	5.4%
	N.A. or D.K.	99	53.8%
	b) Pub		
	1) Yes	84	45.6%
	2) No	11	5.9%
	N.A. or D.K.	89	48.3%
	c) T.V.		
	1) Yes	102	55.4%
	2) No	14	7.6%
	N.A. or D.K.	68	36.9%
	d) Other activities:		
	1) Bowling	4	2.17%
	2) billiards	8	4.35%

3) organizational activity	21	11.41%
4) sports activity	28	15.22%
5) needlework	5	2.72%
6) cards	2	1.09%
7) music	4	2.17%
8) movies:	11	5.98%
9) gardening	1	.54%
10) radio	2	1.09%
11) reading & writing	7	3.80%
12) ?	2	1.09%
13) dray racing	0	0
14) photography	1	.54%
15) walks	5	2.72%
16) visiting	13	7.07%
N.A.	70	38.04%

26. a) Has respondent heard of M.I.B., M.M.F. or I.M.F.C.:

1) Yes:	159	86.4%
2) No	18	9.7%
N.A.	7	3.8%

b) Which one:

1) MIB	9	4.8%
2) MMF	5	2.7%
3) IMFC	21	11.4%
4) Boxco	4	2.1%
5) All	82	44.5%
6) MIB - MMF	1	.5%
7) MIB - IMFC	21	11.4%
8) MMF - IMFC	7	3.8%
9) Bosco - IMFC	1	.5%
N.A.	33	17.9%

27. Does respondent belong to any of the above:

1) Yes	43	23.3%
2) No	129	70.1%
N.A.	12	6.5%

28. a) Does respondent belong to any other organization?

1) Yes	41	22.2%
2) No	127	69.0%
N.A.	16	8.6%

b) Other Organizations:

1) A.A.	4	2.19%
2) Logan House	1	.55%
3) N. A.N. Y	4	2.19%
4) Man. Society of Criminology	2	1.09%
5) Home Welfare Society	0	-
6) North Area Council	0	-
7) Fortune Society	1	.55%
8) Tenant's Assoc.	1	.55%
9) Coalition for Develop.	0	-
10) Pow - Wow group	0	-
11) Man. Ind. and Metis Sports council	2	1.09%
12) Other	7	3.83%
13) Steering Comm. Urban Renewal Area #2	0	-
14) Y.M.C.H.	1	.55%
15) U. of Wpg. Students Assoc.	0	-
16) Man Young Liberals	0	-
17) Community Welfare Planning Council	0	-
18) Selkirk Friendship Centre	1	.55%
19) C.I.A.	1	.55%
20) Children's Aid Society	1	.55%
21) N.W. Indian Culture Society, B.C.	0	-
22) Youth Opp. Unlimited	2	1.09%
23) Labor Union	1	.55%

24) P. O. S.	2	1.09%						
25) International Toastmaster	1	.55%						
26) Lake Wpg. Society	1	.55%						
27) A.G.W. Selkirk	0	-						
N.A.	150	81.97%						
29. Did Respondent vote in last provincial election:								
1) Yes	60	32.6%						
2) No	109	59.2%						
N.A.	15	8.1%						
30. Children attending school:								
a) 1) Yes	70	38.0%						
2) No	75	40.7%						
3) N.A.	39	21.1%						
b) How many?								
1	18	9.7%	4	11	5.9%	7	1	.5%
2	16	8.6%	5	9	4.8%	8	-	
3	5	2.7%	6	6	3.2%	9+	-	
31. Amount of education necessary to get a good job:								
1) High School grad.	56	30.4%						
2) 10 - 12	46	25.0%						
3) University grad.	27	14.6%						
4) Trade school	3	1.6%						
5) Business school	0	-						
6) No comment	3	1.6%						
7) less than 10	1	.5%						
N.A. or D.K.	48	26.0%						
32. Respondent's education"								
1) none	3	1.6%						
2) 1 - 3	5	2.7%						
3) 3 - 6	30	16.3%						
4) 6 - 10	67	36.4%						
5) 10 - 12	53	28.8%						
6) University	6	3.2%						
7) Trade school	2	1.0%						
8) Business School	2	1.0%						
N.A. or D.K.	16	8.6%						

33. How respondent got present job:

1) Manpower	7	3.8%
2) Social Agencies	10	5.4%
3) Newspaper	4	2.1%
4) T.V.	0	-
5) radio	0	-
6) relatives and friends	28	15.2%
7) canvassing	37	20.1%
8) Church organizations	1	.5%
9) counselling services	3	1.6%
N.A.	94	51.0%

34. How respondent got first job.

1) Manpower	27	14.6%
2) Social Agencies	9	4.8%
3) newspaper	4	2.1%
4) T.V.	0	-
5) radio	0	-
6) relatives and friends	24	13.0%
7) canvassing	47	25.5%
8) Church organizations	0	-
9) counselling services	4	2.1%
N.A.	69	37.5%

35. No. of jobs respondent has had in city:

1) 1 - 3	67	36.4%
2) 3 - 6	35	19.0%
3) 6 - 9	11	5.9%
4) 9 - 12	6	3.2%
5) 12 +	9	4.8%
N.A. or D.K.	54	29.3%

36. No. of household members presently with job.

1) ?	63	34.2%
2) ?	36	19.5%
3) ?	2	1.0%
4) ?	2	1.0%
5) ?	1	.5%
6) ?	0	-

Coding deficiency

7) ?	0	-
8) ?	0	-
9) ?	46	26.0%
N.A.	34	18.4%

37. Grievances related to employment situation:

1) No. Comment	6	3.2%
2) No grievances	59	32.0%
3) Low wages	14	7.6%
4) Manpower doesn't help	4	2.1%
5) discrimination	15	8.1%
6) jobs hard to find	25	13.5%
7) no education	7	3.8%
N.A.	54	29.3%

38. Where family goes to get medical help?

1) Hospitals	62	33.6%
2) Free clinics	13	7.0%
3) private clinics	8	4.3%
4) private doctors	34	18.4%
5) out-patient dept.	39	21.1%
6) medicare	2	1.0%
7) Other	1	.5%
N.A.	25	13.5

39. a) Household's contact with any social agency:

1) Yes	128	69.5%
2) No	43	23.3%
N. A.	13	7.0%

b) If yes, which one:

1) P.O.S.	9	4.89%
2) Health & Soc. Services	5	2.72%
3) Welfare	76	41.3%
4) Comm. Dev. Service	7	3.8%
5) Children's Aid Soc.	2	1.09%
6) I.M.F.C.	4	2.17%
7) Boxco	0	-
8) Indian Affairs	10	5.43%

9) Mt. Carmel	0	-
10) Family Bureau	0	0
11) Unemployment dis.	2	1.09%
12) Y.M.C.A.	0	-
13) John Howard & E. Fry Soc.	1	.54%
14) Salvation Army	2	1.09%
15) All	1	.54%
N.A.	65	35.3%

40. Does Household receive social assistance.

1) Yes	69	37.5%
2) No	82	44.5%
N.A.	33	17.9%

41. Nature of Assistance:

1) Nursing help	1	.5%
2) Complete Assistance	51	27.1%
3) supplementary allowance	8	4.3%
4) clothing	2	1.0%
5) temporary assistance	6	3.2%
N.A.	116	63.0%

42. Number of people supported:

1) one person	11	5.9%
2) 2 - 3	16	8.6%
3) 4 - 5	10	5.4%
4) 6 - 7	13	7.0%
5) 8 - 9	7	3.8%
6) 10 - 11	8	4.3%
7) 12 - 13	1	.5%
8) 14 - 15	2	1.0%
N.A.	116	63%

43. Does respondent receive enough assistance to live on:

1) Yes	35	19.0%
2) no	33	17.9%
3) barely	15	8.1%
N.A.	101	54.8%

44. Grievances related to health and social assistance

1) No complaints	43	23.3%
2) difficult to get assistance	15	8.1%
3) poor attitude by public service	8	4.3%
4) insufficient assistance	30	16.3%
5) structure of soc. service agencies	6	3.2%
6) discrimination	7	.5%
7) degrading to morale	3	1.6%
N.A.	78	42.3%

45. A) Use of telephone and frequency

1) No	43	23.3%
2) daily	123	66.8%
3) once	0	-
4) twice	0	-
5) three times	0	-
6) four times	0	-
7) five times	0	-
8) six or more	0	-
N.A.	18	9.7%

B) Radio use:

1) No	20	10.8%
2) daily	144	78.2
3) once	0	-
4) twice	0	-
5) three times	0	-
6) four times	0	-
7) five times	0	-
8) six or more	0	-
N.A.	20	10.8%

C) Television use:

1) no	25	13.5%
2) daily	138	75%
3) one	0	-
4) two	0	-
5) three	0	-

	6) four	0	
	7) five	0	-
	8) six or more	0	-
	N.A.	21	11.4%
D)	Use of Car:		
	1) no	119	64.6%
	2) daily	36	19.5%
	3) one	0	-
	4) two	0	-
	5) three	0	-
	6) four	0	-
	7) five	0	-
	8) six or more	0	-
	N.A.	29	15.7%
E)	Newspaper use:		
	1) No	35	19.0%
	2) daily	121	65.7%
	3) one	4	2.1%
	4) two	3	1.6%
	5) three	1	.5%
	6) four	0	-
	7) five	0	-
	8) six or more	0	-
	N.A.	20	10.8
46.	a) Do any members of household return to reserve or Metis community.		
	1) Yes	95	51.6%
	2) No	60	32.6%
	N.A.	29	15.7%
	b) Frequency in past year:		
	1) Once	25	14.1%
	2) 2 - 3 times	22	11.9%
	3) 4 - 5 times	8	4.3%
	4) 6 - 7 times	4	2.1%
	5) 8 - 9 times	0	-
	6) 10 or more	10	5.4%
	7) none	16	8.6%
	N.A.	98	53.2%

c) Reasons for returning to reserve or Metis community:

1) to visit friends and relatives	79	42.9%
2) keep up with community affairs	1	.5%
3) special occasions	1	.5%
4) personal and recreational purposes	2	1.0%
5) illness (personal & family)	2	1.0%
6) economic reasons	5	2.7%
N.A.	94	51.0%

47. Attitude towards problems faced by Indian and Metis people coming to city:

1) Lack of housing	15	8.15%
2) lack of employment	20	10.87%
3) discrimination	18	9.78%
4) no orientation	28	15.22%
5) lack of education	2	1.09%
6) communication breakdown	6	3.26%
7) lack of motivation	3	1.63%
8) social - economic problem	12	6.52%
9) alcohol	5	2.72%
10) agencies give people run-around	7	3.80%
N.A.	68	36.96%

48. Respondent's willingness to join an organization involving Indian and Metis people:

1) Yes	120	65.2%
2) No	15	8.17%
N.A.	49	26.63%