First Nations/Métis/Inuit Mobility Study

Interim Report One:
Final Draft

Coordinated by the
Institute of Urban Studies

In Collaboration with
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs
Manitoba Métis Federation

INSTITUTE OF
URBAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

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Interim Report One:
Final Draft

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A Caution to the Reader

The material contained in this ***Draft Interim Report*** represents a
summary of the first survey. Therefore, the findings, datasets and
other materials highlighted in this ***Draft Interim Report*** are subject to
change as the project proceeds into subsequent surveys. A final report
will be submitted.

The Institute of Urban Studies has made every attempt to ensure that
the data reported are accurate and reflective of the survey material.
However, there may be changes and modifications as this project
proceeds. The final report will note changes and/or corrections.

Executive Summary

The results contained in the following document are based on the preliminary analysis of the first round of surveys for the *First Nation, Métis and Inuit Mobility Study*. This report will form the basis from which subsequent surveys are to be compared in order to assess changes in the circumstances of respondents over an extended period of time. Ultimately, the surveys will portray a picture of the mobility characteristics, service usage and needs of First Nation, Métis and Inuit persons moving into the city of Winnipeg. The findings in this interim report are based on the completion and analysis of 525 surveys.

The findings in this report can be grouped into three areas: 1) a comprehensive picture of the characteristics of the movers; 2) the specific issues surrounding the access and provision of services for Aboriginal persons who have recently arrived in Winnipeg; and 3) based on the findings, there are several areas which must be considered in order to improve the experience of Aboriginal persons when arriving in Winnipeg.

Characteristics of Movers

- The mobility process has two important and distinct aspects – the initial movement into the city from other locations and the subsequent internal pattern of mobility within the city. Both were found to be occurring with considerable frequency.

- The primary reasons for moving to Winnipeg included family, employment and education.

- The average mover was a single person between the ages of 20-39 with more than 70% earning less than $15,000 per year.

- Although just under 15% of the sample indicated they were students, approximately 60% of respondents indicated they were currently unemployed.

- The majority of persons moved into the city without a formal housing arrangement. As a result just over half of respondents indicated they were currently living temporarily with friends and family.

- Generally there was a high level of dissatisfaction with present housing circumstances and neighbourhoods. This was most likely related to housing affordability and neighbourhood safety issues.

- Approximately one quarter of renters were living in subsidized housing with the majority being in Manitoba Housing. However, 13% of renters were in subsidized Aboriginal housing units.

- 80% of subsidized renters were on a waiting list with half waiting between 2-6 months to get a place to stay.

The Access and Provision of Services

- In total, respondents listed 850 services.

- The services most likely to be accessed include social services, employment, medical and education (see section 3.7).

- Of the specific service providers listed, Social Assistance, Human Resources (support for job search), general upgrading of education and accessing medical services (clinics and hospitals) were some of the most frequently cited.

- The majority of services were accessed by word of mouth or referrals. For the most part, pamphlets, media and directories appeared to be ineffective in connecting the people in the sample to services.

- A large proportion of the respondents indicated that they were aware of the location of medical, legal and school/daycare services and accessed these services by dropping in.

- The services which respondents were most satisfied with include transportation, recreation, school and daycare.

- The highest level of dissatisfaction were with services relating to housing, legal and social services. (See section 3.11 for a profile of a Social Assistance recipients)

- The majority of respondents indicated that perhaps services could be better provided by Aboriginal agencies. Further to this, many also suggested that current non-Aboriginal service providers could benefit by employing additional Aboriginal workers.

Areas for Consideration:

- It appears that there is a lack of information in the communities from which respondents moved. This is especially true for housing services.

- It appears that there is a need to increase services to facilitate the mobility process. This must include a "package" of services to meet diverse needs. Most specifically, transitional housing has been identified as one of the most important areas for consideration.

- A potential model for improving mobility assistance is the delivery structure for assisting newly arrived immigrants. This type of support structure helps in all aspects of living in the city from finding housing to locating needed furniture. Such a model would have to be modified to accommodate the needs of Aboriginal persons.

- The mobility process needs further examination to better understand ways to facilitate the process (streamline). As an example, persons moving into the city without housing arranged (and seeking to access public housing) can apply for a subsidized unit prior to their arrival in the city. Ensuring that this is widely known is a simple but effective means of ensuring that persons arriving in need of housing assistance, can be better accommodated and avoid being placed on a lengthy waiting list.

- There is a high number of respondents dissatisfied within current neighbourhoods. This is contributing to increased levels of intra-city movement. Addressing neighbourhood concerns is important in contributing to stability.

- One of the most effective means of improving the situation of persons arriving is to continue to improve the flow of information between providers of services and the users. If a respondent is on a waiting list for housing but cannot be reached by phone within a reasonable period of time, do they remain longer than necessary on a wait list?

- A key area of concern by respondents was in the delivery of Social Assistance. A significant number of persons raised issues which must be examined to this program is respectful, efficient and accessible as possible.

The greater presence of more Aboriginal agencies and workers in non-Aboriginal agencies appears to be a significant concern and should be examined within the key service areas of housing and Social Assistance.

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1.0   Report Structure

The material contained in ***Interim Report One*** is based on the accumulation of data obtained in the first round of surveys (n=525). These data resulted in the coding and analysis of key themes ranging from housing characteristics to service access in the City of Winnipeg. Overall, the initial findings suggest there is a need to direct additional resources into improving the quality of life for aboriginal persons moving into the city.

The report commences with a residential history of persons moving into the city and the primary reason(s) for their decision to relocate. This is followed by a discussion of the general household characteristics of the respondents with a focus on key housing and neighbourhood indicators. The report concludes with a detailed discussion of service use and access issues raised by respondents.

It should be noted that the findings in ***Interim Report One*** form part of a larger analysis to be undertaken over multiple surveys. Therefore, the findings and policy considerations noted herein reflect only the initial perceptions of respondents moving into the city and having had resided in the city for a period of twelve months or less. Therefore, it is expected that the situation of the respondents as described in the findings of the first survey will change in subsequent surveys as respondents adjust to living in Winnipeg.

1.1   Introduction

The Aboriginal population of Manitoba appears quite mobile with a high number of persons relocating to Winnipeg. The pattern of mobility is characterized by the movement of persons into the City of Winnipeg from outlying rural communities, reserves and other urban centres. Geographically, the movement of the Aboriginal population is dispersed throughout the province. In fact, the first survey captured respondents from over 125 locations (both intra and inter provincially). With such high mobility numbers, government and service providers require better information on Aboriginal people who move to Winnipeg, particularly in terms of whether their needs are being met effectively.

Much of the data and reports available on mobility amongst Aboriginal persons, in terms of changing residence between rural communities and urban centres, discuss general demographic factors and the primary reasons for moving. This kind of information is invaluable in determining the broad issues that have to be addressed through the development and implementation of generic programs. To be more effective, program delivery must be responsive to local issues, needs and opportunities. This includes understanding household characteristics and the specific services these households need but are not able to access. There is also a need for better information on what services Aboriginal people currently use and whether these services adequately address their needs.

In order to better understand the mobility characteristics of the Aboriginal population, this study outlines five objectives including:

1. Developing a better appreciation of the circumstances, expectations and experiences of Aboriginal people who move to Winnipeg and in so doing develop a better understanding of their service needs and the extent to which those needs are being met;

2. Developing a sound basis for policy development and informed decision-making in order to better provide for Aboriginal people in Winnipeg. The current process lacks the comprehensive and detailed information the study is designed to collect;

3. Developing a working relationship between governments and the Aboriginal community in assessing and responding to urban service delivery needs;

4. By using the instruments and building on the experience of this study, developing long-term capacity in both government and the Aboriginal community to maintain communications with Aboriginal people relocating to Winnipeg in order to assess the accessibility of services; and

5. Developing the capacity within the Aboriginal community to continue to monitor the situation and use the instruments developed during the study.

In order to accomplish these objectives, this study was developed to monitor the experiences of Aboriginal persons who have recently moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba. The study includes a series of four surveys to be conducted during the span of one year. The first interview or wave of the study has recently been completed. Interim Report One describes the methodology used for the first survey including the survey design and data collection procedures. This is followed by an overview of the information collected in the interview. The second section outlines various elements including the socio-demographic characteristics of the sample, the residential history of the respondents, neighbourhood, housing and tenancy characteristics, as well as information regarding the services accessed by the respondents upon arrival in Winnipeg.

A component of the final report will include a review of the salient literature. This process remains ongoing but an initial scan of the literature has been completed and the accompanying bibliography can be found in the appendices.

2.0   Methodology

In this section, the survey design and data collection procedures are discussed. The objectives and components of the survey are first described. This is followed by an account of interview selection and training. In addition, the process of respondent selection is explained. Finally, an overview is provided of the procedures used to conduct the interviews and analyze the survey.

2.1   Survey Design

The first survey was designed to measure the initial reactions of persons moving into the city (based on those respondents who met eligibility criteria). The survey measured aspects of mobility, adjustment to the city and service access. The objectives of this survey included:

1. Representing the major geographic areas of the province and the characteristics of particular types of communities from which Aboriginal people move;
2. Collecting the basic locational data;
3. Measuring the socioeconomic characteristics of the individuals and households that move, including household composition, age, educational characteristics, economic characteristics, health characteristics and other information that may have a bearing on needs and expectations;
4. Determining the primary reasons why people moved to Winnipeg – for educational purposes (elementary, secondary, university, technical), health, family support, employment (already hired or seeking work), better housing, etc.;
5. Identifying the formal and informal support structures that families and individuals utilize;
6. Identifying the services that Aboriginal people are using in Winnipeg, their satisfaction with these services, needs that are not being met and service gaps that exist;
7. Determining if people's expectations are being realized, and if not, why not;
8. Identifying problems and concerns, levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, associated with residence in Winnipeg;
9. Determining people's housing and neighbourhood circumstances, as housing conditions and neighbourhood characteristics can be important features in determining needs, expectations, associated problems and levels of satisfaction;
10. Being sensitive to Aboriginal cultural/community and determining the circumstances associated with previous residential location (reserve, off reserve, Métis community, etc); and
11. Ensuring the confidentiality of respondents during the interview process and tabulation/analysis of the data.

The survey process was enhanced by the consultation process used to ensure the above noted criteria were adequately addressed by the stakeholders. This included meeting with representatives from various service providers, Aboriginal agencies and professional survey design consultants. The most important step in the survey design process was to

meet with representatives from the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs (AMC) and the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF). This process involved the creation of sub-committees and open meetings to discuss the concerns of both the MMF and AMC. Ultimately, it was their questions, comments and concerns that led to the creation of the final survey template. This step was essential to ensure that the question content contained the format necessary for these organizations to obtain as much information as possible.

2.2   Survey Description

The survey instrument consisted of 45 questions contained within seven specific sections. The intent of each section was to obtain a clear understanding of the mobility process by capturing data on a number of areas including:

- where the household moved from;
- household characteristics;
- demographic characteristics;
- other socioeconomic characteristics;
- support structures and relationships;
- services required;
- services accessed;
- satisfaction with services;
- service gaps;
- realization of expectations;
- problems and concerns associated with the transition to Winnipeg; and
- general satisfaction levels with the outcomes resulting from the move.

The overall design of the survey was based on an extensive review and consultation process in which representatives from both the MMF and AMC met with the Institute of Urban Studies (IUS) to discuss and design questions that were not only critical in better understanding the mobility process, but were sensitive and respectful of those being interviewed. Furthermore, the draft survey templates were also discussed with numerous service providers and government departments. This design process resulted in the refinement of questions and the inclusion of new areas of investigation. To ensure the survey template was functional, it was field tested by interviewers who conducted both mock interviews with each other and also tested it on a pool of participants.

The final question format consisted of open and closed-ended questions. This ensured that data collection offered both a qualitative and quantitative perspective. The open-ended questions allowed respondents to supply as much material as they felt comfortable providing while also giving interviewers the latitude to probe issues in greater detail. This worked well in complimenting the closed-ended questions. The format of the closed-ended questions was twofold: providing respondents with a selection menu (which of the following best describes….) or having respondents rate their satisfaction either on a numeric scale or asking whether they agreed or strongly agreed with a statement being read.

2.3   Interviewer Selection

Interviewers hired for the Aboriginal Mobility study were of an Aboriginal background. This was a critical consideration as interviewers would be familiar with the cultural and life experiences of Aboriginal people. Interviewers were recruited through postings at various Aboriginal educational and training agencies, as well as postings at the Aboriginal Centres at the University of Winnipeg and the University of Manitoba. Furthermore, the use of Aboriginal interviewers ensured that there was the ability to conduct interviews in languages other than English.

A total of six Aboriginal interviewers were hired, three men and three women.

2.4   Interviewer Training

The Institute of Urban Studies provided the interviewers with the necessary training. Training was completed over three evening sessions and included an extensive review of the survey instrument with a detailed explanation for each question. Interviewers also participated in supervised mock interviews in which they were given feedback and encouragement. Interviewers were also trained on how to probe respondents without leading them. Finally interviewers gave their input regarding the survey and where they anticipated problems in obtaining answers from respondents. This input proved invaluable in contributing to the early redrafting of questions and the addition of new questions.

Upon the completion of the training session, interviewers were given a detailed **IUS Training Manual** which consisted of interview methods (question asking/probing, leading etc.) and safety tips for conducting interviews in respondents homes and public space. In the development of the manual, IUS consulted numerous Aboriginal agencies for support and information relating to conducting in-home interviews.

2.5   Respondent Selection

Respondents were selected based on eligibility criteria that were developed by the Institute of Urban Studies in accordance with the research proposal. In order to be eligible to participate in the study, the respondent had to be: (1) of an Aboriginal background, and (2) living in Winnipeg for less than 12 months. Aboriginal adults and teenagers were both eligible to participate; however, only one spouse per household was interviewed because it was the belief of IUS that spouses living together would have similar life experiences.

Some respondents were referred to the study by Aboriginal organizations, but for the most part it was the Aboriginal interviewers who located the majority of the eligible respondents. As a result, in some cases, the sample may be over-represented with individuals from the same areas or bands as the Aboriginal interviewers. The interviewers were also paid a $10 finder's fee for every respondent they were able to identify to participate in the interview.

Due to the longitudinal nature of this study and the need to have respondents participate in three to four surveys it was decided that respondents would be paid $30 per survey they completed. Additionally, interviewers were given business cards to pass on to the respondents that would indicate the approximate date of their next interview. These business cards included a telephone number where respondents could leave messages for the interviewers.

2.6   Conducting the Interviews

The following parameters were followed with respect to carrying out the interviews:

- All interviews were conducted in-person. The interviewer first described the questions included in the survey and assured the respondent that all answers provided would be kept confidential. A consent form was then signed by the respondent.
- A personal identification sheet was completed prior to commencing the interview. The name, address and contact information of the respondent were included so that he or she could be contacted for subsequent surveys.
- Interviews were held at a time and location that was convenient for the respondent.
- In some situations two interviewers (or one interviewer and a security person) attended the interview. This was done to guarantee the safety of the interviewer.
- Interviewers were instructed to discontinue the interview if the respondent became upset or uncooperative.
- Language preferences were respected as much as possible given the language proficiencies of the interviewers.

Each interview took approximately 30 to 45 minutes to complete. The majority of the surveys were conducted in the home of the respondent. However, some respondents preferred to meet at a place outside the home environment, and, as a result, some interviews were conducted in local coffee shops, on the premises of IUS, or at other suitable locations.

A total of 525 surveys were conducted with Aboriginal people who had recently moved to Winnipeg. The interviews were completed between May and October of 2002, by six interviewers in addition to an Aboriginal translator who assisted with three respondents who spoke Dene. It should be noted that a further ten surveys were completed and subsequently removed from the sample because in some cases surveys had been completed by married couples, while in other cases the respondents had lived in Winnipeg for more than one year or completed the survey on two occasions.

2.6.1   Quality Assurance

Ensuring quality data was collected and recorded was essential to achieving a successful and accurate outcome. This was accomplished by examining each survey for consistency and conducting debriefing sessions with interviewers on a timely basis. This allowed for questions to be reformatted and for interviewers to raise concerns with the survey template or with any aspect of conducting the survey (safety concerns or tips on questions). In the second phase of the survey random checks are to be made with participants to examine the first survey and to ensure that they completed the survey and that there were no issues. This will allow IUS to inquire as to whether the remuneration was adequate and if the survey experience was acceptable to participants.

2.7   Survey Analysis

Upon their completion, surveys were returned to the Institute of Urban Studies office and logged into a database. In order to maintain the confidentiality of the respondent, the personal identification sheet was removed from each survey and filed separately so that the only identifier remaining on the survey was the respondent's identification number.

The 525 surveys were then carefully analyzed and coded to facilitate entry into SPSS. The survey contained both close-ended and open-ended questions. For questions that included categorical responses, the coding was based on the predetermined categories. In the case of some open-ended questions, similar responses were grouped together and assigned categories that formed the basis for the coding process. For other open-ended questions the actual responses were recorded and used in the report to exemplify the findings of the analysis thereby providing a more complete overview of the data collected. This aspect also ensures that the voices of the respondents are recorded.

Once coded the survey results were then entered into SPSS Version 11.0 and the data analysis for Survey 1 was conducted. This report presents primarily descriptive data from the survey including frequency distributions and cross-tabulations of relevant variables. The results that follow in this report are based on valid percentages. This is due to the fact that respondents were not obligated to respond to every question in the interview. Therefore, the percentages are based only on the number of respondents who answered the particular question.

3.0 The First Wave of the Study: An Overview

This section presents an overview of the information collected in the survey for the first wave of the *First Nations, Métis and Inuit Mobility Study*. Data related to the respondents are outlined based on the following categories:

- Socio-demographic characteristics
- Residential mobility
- Housing and tenancy characteristics
- Housing and neighbourhood satisfaction
- Access and utilization of services in Winnipeg
- Overall satisfaction

As previously noted, the material described below is presented using primary data obtained from both questions containing categorical responses, as well as open-ended answers. Consequently, the results of the data analysis are presented along with quotations from respondents in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the circumstances of Aboriginal people who move to Winnipeg.

The following sections examine the survey results. Where possible, larger data are tabled in the accompanying appendices.

3.1 Demographic/Cultural Composition

The sample was made up of a slightly larger proportion of females (55.0%) than males (45.0%). The highest proportion (61.7%) of the sample was between the ages of 20 and 39. The majority of respondents indicated they were of First Nations status (90.7%) followed by Métis (8.7%). Those identifying as First Nations non-status and Inuit represented approximately 0.6% of the sample. For a detailed overview of the demographic structure of the sample refer to the accompanying appendix (Appendix A).

Overall it appears that younger cohorts are moving into the City of Winnipeg. These cohorts are generally accessing services such as education and training and or employment. The use of services and access is discussed in pending sections.

With respect to family structure[1], the majority of respondents (87.6%) were identified as being single, with married and common-law next at 11%. When examining family structure, 17.7% of respondents were identified as single parents with the majority being single parent women (see profile below). The student population of the sample was just over 15%. Of these students 68% were single, while 19% were listed as single parents (see profile below).

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[1] Marital status was determined by the respondent's reporting of the household make-up. "Married" and "common-law" were categorized by anyone who reported living with a spouse or partner. "Single" was defined as anyone who did not report a spouse or partner in the household. It was possible to determine those who were widowed by the reporting of survivor pensions as income sources. However, as no direct question was posed regarding marital status, the status of "divorced or separated" could not be established.

A Profile of Single Parents

The single parent population faces many challenges when arriving into the City of Winnipeg and as such it is important to highlight some of the pertinent characteristics of this population. As noted below a great number of single parents are women between the ages of 20-29. Overall, slightly more than 35% of the single parents surveyed indicated they had 3+ children. Furthermore, just over 10% indicated they had no income. The single parent population is a critical area to consider for program evaluation (i.e. are these persons gaining access to adequate services for themselves and their children?).

- A total of 91 respondents (17.3%) were categorized as single parents.
- Almost all single parents in the sample were female (91.2%).
- The age breakdown of single parents was as follows:

    - 20-29 years   43.8%
    - 30-39 years   31.5%
    - 40-49 years   16.9%

- The majority of single parents had one (29.7%) or two (35.2%) children living with them, with the remainder having three (17.6%), or four or more (17.6%).
- In terms of the employment status of single parents, 75.8% were unemployed, while 8.8% were employed and 15.4% were students.
- The income and income sources of single parents are listed in Table 20.
- 11.9% of single parents reported that they received no income. In addition, 63.1% received $15,000 or less annually.
- 63.2% of single parents in the sample were receiving social assistance benefits.

    What single moms told us…

"I need help with my two young children and I get depressed when I can't cope with the crying and demands on my time and attention." (Female, 20-29 years of age, single parent)

"More Aboriginal programs and organizations to better our children's future." (Female, 30-39 years of age, single parent)

"Neighbourhood/area unsafe, some girls attempted to assault me in front of my building. I want a bigger suite because I'm pregnant. The current apartment has stairs only and I live on the top floor (4th floor) and I get tired of carrying my son and groceries up." (Female, 20-29 years of age, single parent)

A *Profile of Aboriginal Students*

A total of 15% of respondents indicated they were students with a slightly larger proportion being female (53.8%). The majority of students were single (68%) with just under 20% being single parents.

Of the 6% of students who indicated they worked, most were employed on a casual/part-time basis. The majority of students (56%) received band sponsorship, while 18.5% depended on social assistance and 7.4% received a student bursary or loan. The majority of students (57%) had an income of less then $10,000.

Higher proportions of students were renters (60.3%) compared to boarding or living in temporary accommodations (39.7%).

Over half of the students (55.1%) planned on moving within the next year. Of those students moving, 86% of them would be moving to a different location within Winnipeg. Many stated that they planned on moving because of housing issues such as affordability.

With regards to housing affordability, 55% found it very or somewhat difficult to make their housing payments, while 45% had no trouble. Overall, two thirds of students were either somewhat or very satisfied with the housing, while 23% were unsatisfied.

Students used a total of 139 services in Winnipeg. The most common services were educational services at 31.7%, social services at 15.1% and medical services at 12.9%.

The following are some comments made by students:

> *"Education, was very weak [on the reserve], also sports programs. As I got older my friends were getting into drugs, alcohol, and quitting sports, the sports programs and our education system was getting, weak, so I wanted a change. The city looked attractive, more opportunities so I moved. I was also tired of the gossip, alcohol abuse, and my family moved away too, so I did."* (Female, 20-29 years of age)

> *"I think there should be more help and support offered from Bands with housing and students leaving home."* (Female, 20-29 years of age)

> *"There should be more information on reserves about city resources that the people can access before they move to the cities, to better prepare them for the moves."* (Female, 30-39 years of age, single parent)

3.2   Residential Mobility and Potential for Remaining in the City

One of the most critical aspects of the survey was to examine the reasons why people moved into the city and to get a better sense of their residential history. Therefore, the residential mobility portion of the report focuses on the last community in which the respondents lived, their total number of moves, the number of times they had lived in Winnipeg, their reasons for moving to Winnipeg, and whether they plan to move within the next year.

Overall, the findings suggest that there is a high level of mobility amongst Aboriginal persons. This is highlighted by a high level of mobility intra-provincially and also within the city. In fact, the majority of respondents (who planned to stay in Winnipeg) indicated they planned to move within the year. A possible explanation of the intra-city mobility can be partially explained by the high percentage of persons living temporarily with friends and family.

➢ *Last Community Prior to Moving to Winnipeg*

The survey captured respondents moving in from over 125 communities, reserves and locations within Manitoba, Canada and to a lesser extent the United States. The distribution of persons was widely dispersed and captured a broad cross-section of locations. For the most part, a higher percentage of movers were from locations in close proximity to Winnipeg and/or had access along major highways. The percentage decreases as distance and remoteness increases. The major regions will be mapped to graphically illustrate the representation of locations by larger geographic areas. However, the actual percentages from individual communities have been suppressed to protect the confidentiality of respondents as many communities had only one or two respondents.

➢ *Number of Moves*

Respondents were asked to provide information on the number of moves they had made throughout their residential history. The question of how many times a person moves is important because it helps establish a better understanding of the frequency of residential mobility. However, it must be acknowledged that this information was difficult to code as many respondents could not accurately recall the times they had moved or remember dates. These issues are common in any attempt to ascertain a residential history as asking respondents to recall dates and places within an extended period of time is often difficult and confusing. Based on the information provided the following is an approximation of those reporting their residential history:

- 1 move   32.8%
- 2 moves   24.0%
- 3 moves   19.8%
- 4 or more moves   23.4%

Overall, more than 50% of the sample indicated that they had not moved more than 2 times. This is contrasted by 43% who indicated they moved 3+ times. Generally, these percentages are not excessively high in comparison to other measures of mobility.

A second component of the residential history was to examine the frequency to which respondents moved to Winnipeg. The great majority of the sample (87.8%) stated that they had never moved to Winnipeg while 8.2% of the sample had moved only on one previous occasion while 4.1% indicated they moved 2+ times. These numbers indicate that relatively few persons in the sample had repeated moves into the City of Winnipeg. In terms of the gender differences, a slightly higher proportion of men indicated they moved into the city on more than one occasion.

It should be noted that moves into Winnipeg measured "permanent moves" or those occasions in which persons lived on a permanent basis in the city. It became apparent that there was some confusion as to what constituted a visit or move in terms of the time stayed in either location (i.e. was six weeks a move or a visit?).

What Constitutes a Permanent Move?

In debriefing sessions with interviewers, it was felt that a number of respondents moved back and forth between locations i.e. from Winnipeg to a reserve or community and then back again. This type of mobility was not captured in the survey but may provide a critical area to examine as there appeared to be a high percentage of short moves with respondents staying a few weeks or months. Respondents listed these types of mobility as moves, but in many instances interviewers felt they were perhaps short term visits.

➢ *__Reasons for Moving__*

Although the frequency of movement into the city was relatively low (for multiple moves) the reasons for moving into Winnipeg (most recently) were diverse and captured a sense of the complexity of issues facing persons as they make the decision to relocate.

Respondents were asked to detail reasons for moving in the past and reasons for moving to Winnipeg (the most recent occurrence). The broad categories are listed in Table 1. Table 1 clearly demonstrates that family issues were the predominant reason for moves undertaken throughout a respondent's residential history.

Many respondents indicated "family reasons" which reflected that many of the moves reported by the respondents were made when they were children and moving with their family. As a result, when the move to Winnipeg is considered, family was reported less often as a reason for moving. Additionally, in comparison to reasons for moves throughout a respondent's residential history, a greater proportion of the sample reported moving to Winnipeg for employment, education, housing, health and disability reasons.

Table 1: Reasons for Moving Percentage		
Reasons for Moving	**Moves Throughout Residential History**	**Move to Winnipeg**
Family Reasons	42.8	31.6
Employment	23.5	25.3
Education Opportunities	13.9	21.7
Health	3.5	8.2
Housing Issues	2.1	6.7
Socio-Political	1.5	1.6
Justice/Correction Issues	4.1	2.1
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	1.3	0.3
Disability Issues	0.1	0.8
Foster Placement	4.1	0
Residential School	1.3	0
Children Taken by CFS	0	1.6
Other	1.8	0.3

Column sums equal 100%, however respondents supplied multiple responses.

Reasons for leaving their prior community and moving to Winnipeg.

One male respondent (30-39 years of age) came to Winnipeg in search of employment. He also left his prior community because he is ineligible to work there without treaty status. He has applied for treaty status and should be approved within 3 to 4 months.

This respondent had very little choice of where to take up residence after being released from corrections. "I was released from custody from Milner Ridge Correctional Centre and I was given a bus ticket to Winnipeg." (Male, 30-39 years of age)

Others have left to escape abuse. "My husband is abusive and I left him after he beat me (I ran away from him)." (Female, 40-49 years of age)

This mother decided to leave the harsh realities of life on the reserve. "Housing in [my prior community] was unfit, poor conditions with contaminated, rusty water. Safe water [is] available in town stores which I could not access without transportation assistance which I could not always get (I don't have my own vehicle." (Single mother, 20-29 years of age)

This respondent and her family all left for health and safety reasons. "I have HIV, my band gave me $1,000 to move out of the community. My family was told by a spiritual advisor to move out for our safety and well-being." (Female, 20-29 years of age)

In general, a higher proportion of males (20.8%) than females (16.4%) came to Winnipeg for employment reasons. In addition, women in the sample were more likely to come to Winnipeg for reasons related to family, health, education and housing issues. For those between the ages of 14 and 19, the primary reasons for moving to Winnipeg were family and education. For those in the 20-49 age groups, the main reasons for moving were employment, family and education. For those 50 years of age and over, family was the primary reason for moving to Winnipeg.

3.3   Potential for Remaining in the City

A core component of the survey was to examine the expectations of respondents in terms of their desire to remain in the city for an extended period of time. Given that many respondents had been living in Winnipeg for upwards of one year, it was important to assess whether they planned on remaining in the city and also their internal mobility plans (i.e. moving intra-city).

Overall, there was great uncertainty in the responses given and in fact, more than half of respondents indicated they were not sure as to their future status and whether they would remain. Just over one fifth (22.5%) of respondents planned on remaining in the city permanently, while 20.7% felt they would stay one year or less. This uncertainty is important to note as it appears that many persons arriving in the city are unsure as to their future status.

➢ *Plans to move in the next year*

Nearly three-quarters (74.7%) of respondents reported that they were likely to move within the next year. Of those who reported that they would move, almost three-quarters (71.9%) indicated that they would move within the city, while 18.9% planned to move outside of Winnipeg but within Manitoba, and 9.2% specified that they planned to move out-of-province.

The reasons for planning to move in the next year are provided in Table 2. As noted, the primary reasons given by respondents for planning to move in the next year were related to family, housing, employment and safety. In many cases, these reasons refer to a desire by respondents to obtain improved housing for themselves and their families.

It is also important to note that a higher proportion of women reported they planned to move in the next year because of issues related to housing, family and safety. Men were more likely to report employment as a reason for planning to move. In many cases, they indicated that they would prefer to be closer to work.

Table 2: Reasons for Planning to Move in the Next Year by Gender Percentage			
Reasons for Moving	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
Health	3.8	2.0	5.8
Employment	13.5	8.2	21.7
Family	13.0	16.8	29.8
Housing	21.7	30.1	51.8
Education	3.6	3.3	6.9
Safety	5.1	13.3	18.4
Other	0.5	0.8	1.3

Column sums do not equal 100% because respondents were allowed to give multiple responses.

Internal Movement and the Link with Housing Shortages.

The shelter arrangement of respondents reveals a significant number of persons sharing accommodations. To this point, more than half (51%) of the sample indicated they were living temporarily with friends and families, while 48.7% indicated they were renting (the ownership percentage was less than 1%). Of these totals, 81.3% of those living temporarily planned to move within the next year. Furthermore, a high percentage of those currently renting (67.5%) also planned to move from their current accommodation. This points to a significant level of mobility for both groups.

Table 3: Housing Status by Planning to Move in the Next Year as a Percentage			
Housing Status (Sharing Residence)	**Planning to Move %**	**Not Moving %**	**Total for each group %**
Renting	67.5	32.5	100
Living Temporary	81.3	18.7	100

Why respondents wanted to move to a different location within Winnipeg…

One 40-49 year old female planned to move into a Manitoba Housing unit, stating that it "is an improvement over my current housing."

This father stated that housing and safety reasons have influenced his desire to move his family. He is hoping to move his family into safer housing and a better neighbourhood environment. He cannot dress his son in the latest fashions or he will be jumped for his clothes. This father has decided that he would rather move to a safer neighbourhood, than jeopardize his son's safety. (Common-law father, 30-39 years of age)

Other reasons for moving listed are based on a desire for an improved quality of life. This respondent expects to move in the next year because "there seems to be more cultural activities, cultural centres in the North End of Winnipeg [than where she is presently living]." (Female, 30-39 years of age)

3.4 Housing Characteristics

Perhaps one of the most important areas identified by participants was related to their current housing situation. It appeared that housing and neighbourhood conditions were considered somewhat of a flashpoint for many persons who could not access suitable housing, lived in poor conditions or in what they perceived to be bad neighbourhoods. The housing characteristics segment of the report includes information on the availability of housing in Winnipeg, housing types, subsidy programs and accessibility issues. Neighbourhood characteristics were also examined by having respondents rate local amenities and provide interpretive comments relating to their current situation.

➢ *Source of Housing Information*

Housing is a necessity of life; however, approximately 88% of the respondents received no information in their previous community regarding housing options/availability in Winnipeg. This meant many arrived in the city without predetermined housing arrangements. Most respondents stated they had to live temporarily with friends or family upon first arriving in the city. This is a critical issue as not making such arrangements prior to arrival presents a number of challenges in terms of finding suitable, affordable safe and desirable places to live.

Once in Winnipeg, respondents reported that they found their initial housing through the following sources:

▪ Stayed with friends/family	52.0%
▪ Word-of-mouth	24.2%
▪ Newspaper/Rental Guide	13.8%
▪ Service Agency	4.0%
▪ Sign in Window	3.3%
▪ Other	2.7%

It is important to note that the 52% of respondents who stayed with friends and family may include those who were discouraged in the search for housing and simply had no other alternative. Certainly this is exacerbated by the fact that the majority of respondents had no arrangements for housing prior to arriving in the city. Word-of-mouth referred to the suggestions of friends and family who knew of a vacancy in some location. Surprisingly, for most respondents, the use of agencies or service providers played no significant role in the procurement of housing.

Potential Area of Interest in the Housing Search

There appears to be a gap in the provision of services for locating shelter for those arriving in the city. Given that only 4% of respondents accessed housing through an agency bodes well for exploring the potential for additional supports within this context. This would need to include the ability of persons to contact someone prior to arriving in the city – such as a 1-800 number which could connect individuals with a housing agency.

Type of Housing and Living Arrangements

The type of shelter, the amenities within the unit and the living arrangements of persons and families are important to the overall health of respondents. The majority of respondents indicated they lived in an apartment:

- Apartment   51.4%
- Single-Detached Home   17.9%
- Duplex   11.2%
- Row/Townhouse   10.4%
- Rooming House   7.1%
- Other   1.7%
- Condominium   0.2%

The housing arrangement of respondents (i.e. the number of persons per bedroom) offers an important indicator of overall crowding. As noted within the table below, just over 50% of the sample had household sizes of 3+ persons and in fact, the highest proportion of household types was 4+ persons (31.3%). The table further points to the potential for crowding to become an issue. This is represented by the fact that nearly 20% of the sample (with households of 3+ persons) lived in accommodations of two bedrooms or less. The result of these types of arrangements can lead to crowding and the sharing of rooms by multiple children and/or adults.

Table 4: Number of Bedrooms by Total Number of Persons Living in Household Percentage					
Number of Bedrooms	1 Person %	2 Persons %	3 Persons %	4+ Persons %	Entire Sample %
0	7.5	2.2	3.1	0.3	13.1
1	11.3	11.0	6.0	3.1	31.4
2	1.3	9.1	8.2	7.2	25.8
3	0.9	1.9	3.1	13.2	19.1
4-5	0.3	1.6	1.3	7.5	10.7
Total	21.3	25.8	21.7	31.3	100.0

In Table 5, the total number of adults in the household, based on the family status of the respondent, are outlined. It is noteworthy that only 1.6% of all single persons in the sample lived alone, while 90.3% lived with one or two other adults. Additionally, 62.3% of the sample were single parents living with only their children and no other adults. An additional 60.7% of married people with no children and 72.2% of married people with children, were living in a traditional setting with only their spouse or partner (and no other adults).

Table 5: Total Number of Adults in Household by Family Status Percentage					
# Adults Household	Single %	Single Parent %	Married w/ no Children %	Married w/ Children %	Entire Sample %
0	1.6	62.3	0.0	0.0	14.9
1	66.9	27.8	60.7	72.2	58.2
2	23.4	7.6	27.9	19.0	19.8
3	7.1	2.2	8.2	6.3	5.9
4 or more	1.1	0.0	3.3	2.5	1.2

Column sums equal 100%

Table 6 compares the overall number of children living in households by the family status of the respondent. Almost half (48.3%) of the entire sample were not living with any children. Children were included in the households of the remainder of the sample regardless of family status. Therefore, in some instances respondents were living both with their own children, as well as the children of other adults living in the household. In addition, just over 32% of the total sample lived with either one or two children.

Table 6: Total Number of Children in Household by Family Status Percentage					
# Children Household	Single* %	Single Parent %	Married w/ no Children %	Married w/ Children %	Entire Sample %
0	68.1	0.0	84.7	0.0	48.3
1	14.2	24.9	8.5	32.1	17.4
2	9.0	31.7	3.4	28.2	15.2
3	3.9	20.4	3.4	19.2	8.7
4 or more	4.9	23.1	0.0	20.5	9.8

Column sums equal 100%
* Single persons may include children of other household members currently residing in the home.

➢ *Shelter Costs and Subsidy Programs*

Of those who reported renting accommodations, 22.4% received support from a rent subsidy program. The following is a list of housing subsidy programs identified by respondents:

- Manitoba Housing Authority   70.4%
- Winnipeg Rehab Housing Corp.   13.0%
- Kinew Housing   9.3%
- DOTC Housing   3.7%
- SAM Management   1.9%
- SAFER   1.9%

- A total of 79.2% of the sample who received subsidized rent reported being on a waiting list prior to moving into subsidized housing. The waiting period ranged from:

▪ 1 month	26.8%
▪ 2-5 months	29.2%
▪ 6 months	19.5%
▪ 7-12 months	24.2%

The Potential Link between Waiting Lists and Communication Problems

Of those who provided data on having access to a phone, 56% stated they did not currently have access to a phone in their home. This may make it difficult for respondents to be contacted while waiting for a subsidized unit. It is not clear how long a unit would be held for a person who cannot be contacted.

A second point is that those persons looking for subsidized housing can prearrange a unit with Manitoba Housing from any location in Manitoba by submitting an application form. When the unit becomes available they will be contacted regardless of person's location. Perhaps better information on this program would help persons arriving into the city only to find a long waiting list for Manitoba Housing projects.

➢ *Rental Agreement*

Of those who rented accommodations, most reported that their lease agreement was month-to-month (66.7%), while a smaller group specified they had signed a one-year lease (29.7%). The high number of renters reporting month-to-month lease agreements certainly helps explain the significant internal movement of persons arriving into the city. Respondents were also asked to report the amount of rent that was paid for the accommodation. The amount of rent is highlighted in Table 7 along with the number of persons living in the household. Over one-half of households included in the sample paid rents ranging from $200 to $399 per month. In addition, there were between one and four persons in these households.

Table 7: Rent by Total Number of Persons in Household Percentage				
Rent	**1-2 Persons %**	**3-4 Persons %**	**5 + Persons %**	**Entire Sample %**
< $200	3.6	2.4	1.2	7.2
$200-299	25.1	8.4	1.6	35.1
$300-399	12.4	10.4	2.0	24.7
$400-499	4.8	8.4	2.8	15.9
$500-599	4.0	4.4	5.6	13.9
$600-699	2.0	0.8	0.4	3.2
Total	51.9	34.8	13.6	100.0

CMHC's 2002 Rental Market Report.

Nearly 83% of respondents indicated they paid less than $500 per month in rent. This is under the Winnipeg average of $537 and the core area average of $505, according to CMHC's 2002 Rental Market Report. However, the same report also indicated that the vacancy rate for the core area (where the majority of respondents indicated they lived) was 1.9%. This represents a tight rental market and one in which choice becomes difficult. The vacancy rate for two and three bedroom units were even lower at 1.3% and 1.5% respectively. This points to the problems facing larger families as they attempt to secure housing that is affordable and suitable.

The following table provides some average payment amounts allocated to Social Assistance recipients for shelter costs. What is interesting to note is that the average rent for a three bedroom apartment in the core area is $724, which is approximately 50% higher than the $471 allocated by shelter allowance. It should be clarified that the CMHC rental numbers are based on market rents but nevertheless, this may point to some of the difficulties individuals have in securing shelter.

Table 8: Shelter Assistance Rates for Families		
Family Size	**Basic Rent**	**Rent + Fuel and Utilities**
2 People	$285.00	$387.00
3 People	$310.00	$430.00
4 People	$351.00	$471.00

Those person living temporarily…

As has been noted, more than half of respondents in the sample were living temporarily with family or friends while the remaining either rented or owned their accommodations:

- Living Temporarily 51.3%, Rent 48.1%, Own 0.6% .

- 58.4% of those living in temporary accommodations indicated that they were looking for their own place.

- Most respondents living in temporary accommodations reported incomes of less than $10,000 (40.8%) as compared to 29.2% renters earning this amount.

- For those with incomes greater than $10,000, only 8.5% were living temporarily with friends or family.

- A greater proportion of single persons (84.6%) in the sample were living in temporary accommodations.

- In addition, most single parents and married persons were renting.

Table 9: Marital Status by Tenancy Status Percentage		
Marital Status	**Rent %**	**Temporary %**
Single	56.8	84.6
Single Parent	26.5	9.5
Married	16.6	5.9
Total	100	100

People living temporarily with friends or family

"I want my own place, and I have applied for three housing projects, where I am on a waiting list since January 2002 (5 months). I feel that this is too long a wait." (Male, 20-29 years of age)

One respondent stated in his interview that he was "basically being put up in good faith by his cousin, which is a typical aboriginal mode of accommodation." (Male, 40-49 years of age)

This respondent plans on moving into Manitoba Housing because their current accommodations in which they board are overcrowded. (Female, 20-29 years of age, single parent)

This respondent is currently living with her mother; however, she plans on moving to the west coast in search of education and employment. (Female, under 20 years of age, single parent).

This respondent is currently staying temporarily with his relatives, but hopes to move and reunite with his children. (Male, 30-39 years of age, single)

3.5   Housing Satisfaction

Respondents were asked how they felt about their current housing situation. This included the general condition of their housing, their ability to pay monthly housing costs, their perception of crowding and their general satisfaction.

➢ *General Housing Condition*

Overall, respondents seemed to rate their general housing as adequate with about 16% stating they felt their current housing was poor.

- Good   42.1%
- Fair   42.1%
- Poor   15.9%

> *This respondent lives in a rooming house in which he rates the condition of it as being poor and states that there are no cable outlets or telephone jacks. (Male, 50-59 years of age)*
>
> *Another respondent living in a rooming house commented that he is "planning to move in the next month, [he] heard the place gets cold in the winter." (Male, 30-39 years of age)*

When asked about affordability, crowding and overall satisfaction, some problem areas were noted. This included just over 50% of the sample indicating they had some level of difficulty in affording their shelter. A further 31% indicated that their residence was either somewhat or very crowded. When asked about overall satisfaction, nearly one quarter of respondents were unsatisfied with their current housing.

➢ *Affordability of Housing Costs*

- No Trouble   49.8%
- Some Difficulty   38.0%
- Very Difficult   12.2%

➢ *Crowding in Residence*

- Not Crowded   68.4%
- Somewhat Crowded   21.7%
- Very Crowded   9.9%

➢ *Housing Satisfaction*

- Very Satisfied — 21.1%
- Somewhat Satisfied — 54.5%
- Unsatisfied — 24.4%

Housing Indicators.

The four housing indicators noted above point to a high percentage of persons currently unsatisfied with their housing. This includes issues related primarily to affordability and crowding in the units.

➢ *General Housing Situation*

Respondents were given an opportunity to express their concerns with their present housing situation. A total of 12.1% of respondents reported that their apartment and building were in need of repairs and that they had encountered difficulties getting the landlord to make those repairs.

For example this single mother said that she is "planning to move very soon because the apartment is unsuitable for [her] children. It needs extensive repairs – the landlord doesn't respond to requests for repairs." (Single mother of six children, 30-39 years of age)

"My apartment needs repairs – leaking ceiling, leaking taps. I am planning to move to better housing with Manitoba Housing." (Female, 40-49 years of age)

- Some concerns of the respondents related to the lack of housing.

"I cannot find decent housing with the amount of financial assistance from social assistance for a single person, so I am forced to stay with family." (Male, 30-39 years of age)

Another respondent wants to improve his housing situation but at the same time must leave his family in an unsafe environment. "I'd like to move soon (but my aunt and cousin want me to stay for awhile because they are worried over their safety)." (Male, 40-49 years of age)

3.6   Neighbourhood Characteristics

With regards to neighbourhood characteristics respondents were asked to rate particular elements of the neighbourhood. A second component of this section was to ask respondents to provide some comments relating to what they felt were the most positive and negative aspects of the neighbourhood.

➤ *Neighbourhood Rating*

Respondents were asked their opinion regarding various aspects of their neighbourhood. Responses were based on a four-point rating system ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" (Table 10). A majority of respondents either somewhat or strongly agreed that their neighbourhood was close to schools, parks and medical facilities, and that it provided good access to public transportation, as well as to shopping and laundry facilities.

There was greater variation in response to queries about the provision of grocery stores and daycare facilities, as well as recreational services and programming for cultural, spiritual, and social needs. The variation from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" suggests that the respondents have had varying experiences with regard to encountering these services and facilities in their neighbourhoods.

There were also differing responses concerning the proximity of family and friends possibly suggesting respondents had varying levels of social support in Winnipeg. Responses to questions about neighbourhood and home safety also varied which is indicative that experiences and perceptions of the respondents with regard to safety were diverse.

Table 10: Neighbourhood Characteristics Percentage				
Neighbourhood Characteristics	**Strongly Agree %**	**Somewhat Agree %**	**Somewhat Disagree %**	**Strongly Disagree %**
Safe Neighbourhood	20.4	37.7	26.3	15.5
Close to Schools	45.1	31.9	13.0	10.1
Good Public Transit	74.1	18.2	6.2	1.5
Near Family/Friends	35.9	29.1	19.9	15.1
Adequate Shopping	40.3	38.2	15.5	6.0
Large Grocery Store	38.5	28.9	18.2	14.3
Adequate Daycare	25.5	26.6	23.1	24.8
Close to Medical Care	45.0	33.6	14.9	6.6
Access to Laundry	50.2	30.8	10.5	8.5
Parks Nearby	52.9	33.5	8.3	5.3
Safe Home	37.5	33.9	17.8	10.8
Recreation Nearby	35.7	36.3	17.4	10.6
Cultural/Spiritual Needs	16.8	28.7	30.3	24.2
Like the Neighbourhood	31.0	36.8	18.3	13.9

Row sums equal 100%

A closer look at the ratings.

- 42% of respondents indicated they felt the neighbourhood was not very safe.
- 48% of respondents indicated there was poor access to daycare nearby.
- Nearly 55% of respondents felt their cultural/spiritual needs were not being met.

➢ *Positive and Negative Aspects of the neighbourhood*

Respondents were also asked to comment on the positive and negative aspects of their neighbourhood. This question was open-ended and allowed interviewers the ability to probe for relevant issues relating to how respondents felt about the neighbourhood.

- Some of the positive comments related to the safety of the neighbourhood. A total of 14.6% stated they found the neighbourhood safe, quiet, clean, and had good lighting. While 2.9% felt the neighbourhood was quiet and safe only during the day.

- With regard to positive features of the neighbourhood, the overwhelming majority (68.6%) spoke about features that were in close proximity:

  - Close to services   30.7%
  - Close to good bus service   16.6%
  - Close to recreation   12.3%
  - Close to family and friends   10.6%

- Respondents also spoke about other features of the community that were positive.

  - Friendly community   9.1%
  - Security patrols   2.0%
  - Many aboriginal people   1.3%

- A small number of respondents (2.3%) indicated that their neighbourhood offered safe and affordable housing.

➤ *Negative Aspects of the Neighbourhood*

- There were several aspects that the respondents identified to be negative about their neighbourhoods:

    - Unsafe: crime, prostitution, gangs   30.2%
    - Substance abuse   21.8%
    - Noise   10.7%
    - Traffic   8.0%
    - Unsupervised/neglected children   5.1%
    - Neighbourhood neglected/dirty   4.2%
    - Lack of community trust   3.0%
    - Poor street lighting   1.7%

- Respondents also spoke about the lack of services and support in their neighbourhoods:

    - Inaccessible to services/downtown   6.0%
    - Far from friends and family   2.8%
    - Lack of facilities for Aboriginals   1.8%
    - Lack of recreation facilities   1.3%
    - Poor police service   1.0%
    - Far from bus routes   0.4%

➤ *Accessibility*

- Of the respondents interviewed 9.8% indicated that their household included someone with a disability or who required assistance.

- Accessibility was considered from two different angles: disability and childcare.

- With regards to accessibility based on disability the following comments were made.

    One single mother with an autistic child commented that "a lot of places have no wheelchair access and other disability accessories. I need lots of help in finding a residence to accommodate disability needs. Personally very difficult to find this type of residence." (Single mother with one child, 20-29 years of age)

    This respondent not only had a difficult time finding a place to accommodate his disability needs, but also had a hard time being accepted. He "looked hard to find a place as no one will accept people with severe illness, due to no one wanting to cover you for insurance." (Male, 30-39 years of age)

- Accessibility was also evaluated from the perspective of childcare. Many respondents indicated that they had children living with them that required assistance (i.e. childcare). However, some parents were living in accommodations that added to the difficulty of raising children.

  This single mother of three children lives in a Manitoba Housing unit with only two bedrooms. To add to the somewhat crowded accommodations she states that "I live on the top floor, which is the sixth floor, and there is no elevator, and door buzzer, with the main entrance door locked all the time." (Single mother of three children, 30-39 years of age)

  Another single mother made similar comments. This mother of two children under the age of 18 months and living in a Manitoba Housing unit commented that she wanted to be transferred to another unit because she has two babies that she must carry up to the third floor, since there is no elevator. (Single mother of two children, 20-29 years of age)

- A small number of respondents (2.0%) also reported that the housing in their neighbourhood was of poor quality.

Overall housing remains a critical consideration for those moving into the city. It appears from the first survey, that the initial search for housing commences upon arrival into the city. This contributes to two important problems (1) the lack of adequate housing options to be found in short notice (2) and this may result in increased numbers of persons having to share residences. However, the great majority of those living temporarily also reported low incomes, which may further restrict the choice of housing. With the high numbers of respondents living with friends and family, it is expected that the intra-city movement will be evident in subsequent surveys. Perhaps there is an initial adjustment period required to help alleviate the pent up pressure (in the housing market) created from being on long waiting lists.

3.7   Services Accessed in Winnipeg

This section examines the different services accessed by the respondents while living in Winnipeg. This examination provides a description of the overall use of services, as well as the specific types of services used. In addition, features of the services are considered including the information source, satisfaction levels, if needs are met, as well as whether the respondent encountered discrimination while accessing the service.

➢ *Service Availability*

Respondents were asked to provide details concerning the services they accessed since arriving in Winnipeg. The following list contains the broad categories of the services accessed and the percentage of the sample using them:

- Social Services   30.1%
- Employment Services   20.7%
- Medical Services   13.6%
- Education Services   11.9%
- Support Services   5.7%
- Housing Services   5.1%
- Aboriginal Services   5.1%
- Transportation   2.7%
- Legal Services   1.8%
- Education for children   1.8%
- Recreation   1.2%
- Church   0.5%

As noted above, nearly three quarters of respondents listed they were currently accessing services in four primary areas (social services, employment, medical and education).

When comparing the type of services accessed by female and male respondents, the services accessed most frequently by women included social services, education for both adults and children, and housing. Men in the sample were more likely to use services related to employment, legal matters, recreation, as well as Aboriginal services.

In Table 11, the use of services is compared with the age of the respondent. The age distribution of those in the sample who accessed social services is similar to the age distribution of the sample as a whole. A higher proportion of younger respondents accessed services for employment, education, Aboriginal programs, legal matters and support. While respondents in the older age categories were more likely to access medical and housing services.

Table 11: Service Type by Age Percentage					
Service Type	14-19 %	20-29 %	30-39 %	40-49 %	50+ %
Social Services	2.8	29.0	34.5	23.8	9.9
Employment	10.3	36.0	26.3	18.9	8.6
Medical	3.6	33.6	30.9	19.1	12.7
Education	19.0	37.0	25.0	13.0	6.0
Support	8.7	28.3	37.0	26.1	0
Housing	2.4	33.3	35.7	11.9	16.7
Aboriginal	11.6	37.2	30.2	16.3	4.7
Transportation*	18.2	45.5	9.1	18.2	9.1
Legal*	14.3	57.1	28.6	0	0
School/Daycare*	0	76.9	23.1	0	0
Recreation*	0	25.0	37.5	37.5	0
Church*	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

Row sums equal 100% -- *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.

➤ *Service Types*

In the above discussion, services were classified based on general categories. The following is a breakdown of these categories into specific service types. The percentages are based on the number of respondents who accessed the service type.

- **Social Services**

  - Social Assistance   72.9%
  - Temporary Social Assistance   13.3%
  - Food banks   5.1%
  - Shelters   2.7%
  - Social Assistance from a band   2.4%
  - Child and Family Services   1.6%
  - Disability Services   1.6%
  - Social Services (general)   0.4%

- **Employment Services**

  - Human Resources (support for job search)   40.6%
  - Temporary Employment Services   17.1%
  - Employment   16.6%
  - Aboriginal Centre (Human Resources)   10.8%
  - Training   4.6%
  - Individual Job Search (Newspaper, Internet)   4.0%
  - Aboriginal Centre (training)   2.9%
  - Aboriginal Training Program   1.7%
  - Employment Services (general)   1.7%

- **Medical Services**

  - Clinic   38.3%
  - Medical Services (general)   32.2%
  - Hospital   22.6%
  - Health Canada   2.6%
  - Envoy   2.6%
  - Home care   0.9%
  - Pharmacy   0.9%

- **Education Services**

  - Unspecified Education Program   28.7%
  - Upgrading   21.8%
  - Red River Community College   16.8%
  - Financial Aid   11.9%
  - Aboriginal Centre (Education, Upgrading)   7.9%
  - High School (Children)   4.0%
  - Aboriginal high school   3.0%
  - Private college   2.0%
  - University   2.0%
  - Yellow Quill College   2.0%

- **Support Services**

  - Aboriginal well-being program   50.0%
  - Transitional housing for women   14.6%
  - Addictions   10.4%
  - Support Group   10.4%
  - Counseling   8.3%
  - Support Services (general)   6.3%

- **Housing Services**

  - Manitoba Housing Authority   39.5%
  - Housing Services (general)   37.2%
  - Kinew Housing   9.3%
  - Aboriginal   4.7%
  - Winnipeg Rehabilitation Housing   4.7%
  - SAFER   2.3%
  - Sam Management   2.3%

- **Aboriginal Services**

  - Spiritual/Cultural   46.5%
  - Aboriginal Centre   30.2%
  - Friendship Centre   11.6%
  - Representative Organizations (MMF, etc.)   11.6%

- **Transportation**

  - Transit   69.6%
  - Taxi   21.7%
  - Aboriginal Transport   4.3%
  - Transportation (general)   4.3%

- **Legal Services**

  - Winnipeg Police Department   46.7%
  - Corrections   26.6%
  - Lawyer   13.3%
  - Legal Services (general)   13.3%

- **Education Services for Children**

  - Daycare   66.7%
  - School   33.3%

- The recreation and church categories did not have any sub-categories; therefore, they are not listed.

➢ *Information Source*

The information sources for services accessed by the respondents are highlighted in Table 12. In the case of most service types, information was accessed about the service mainly through word-of-mouth and referral. Respondents also found information through pamphlets particularly for education and Aboriginal services.

The use of a directory was important for respondents in accessing information about recreation and educational services for children. Furthermore, transportation, education services for children, as well as legal and medical services were found when the respondent walked-by or was familiar with the service's location in the neighbourhood.

Table 12: Service Type by Information Source Percentage						
Service Type	**Pamphlet**	**Word-of-Mouth**	**Referral**	**Directory**	**Media**	**Walk-By**	**Other**
Social Services	2.0	74.6	16.7	1.6	0	1.6	3.6
Employment	6.4	61.0	20.3	0	8.7	3.5	0
Medical	4.5	40.5	27.0	4.5	0	17.1	6.3
Education	18.8	51.0	19.8	1.0	8.3	1.0	0
Support	4.2	62.5	22.9	2.1	0	4.2	4.2
Housing	0	75.6	12.2	4.9	0	0	7.3
Aboriginal	9.3	67.4	20.9	0	2.3	0	0
Transportation*	0	21.7	0	4.3	4.3	69.6	0
Legal*	6.7	26.7	26.7	0	0	26.7	13.3
School/Daycare*	0	6.7	20.0	13.3	13.3	33.3	13.3
Recreation*	0	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	0	0
Church*	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0

Row sums equal 100% *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.

➢ *Satisfaction with Services*

Table 13 provides the satisfaction levels of the respondents for the services accessed in Winnipeg. Of particular note, a high proportion of the sample were unsatisfied with their housing, legal services and social services.

In the case of nine service types, approximately three-quarters of the respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the service. These services included: recreation, Aboriginal programs, medical, support, education, employment, education for children, church and transportation.

Table 13: Service Type by Satisfaction Level Percentage			
Service Type	**Very Satisfied %**	**Satisfied %**	**Not Satisfied %**
Social Services	9.8	42.4	47.8
Employment	24.6	48.0	27.5
Medical	45.0	38.7	16.2
Education	32.7	43.9	23.5
Support	39.6	39.6	20.8
Housing	22.0	26.8	51.2
Aboriginal	32.6	51.2	16.3
Transportation*	60.9	17.4	21.7
Legal*	6.7	13.3	80.0
School/Daycare*	60.0	13.3	26.7
Recreation*	60.0	30.0	10.0
Church*	25.0	50.0	25.0

Row sums equal 100% *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.

➢ *Needs Met*

In Table 14, the degree to which the needs of the respondents were met by the services is illustrated. Well over three-quarters of the sample specified that the following services met their needs: medical, Aboriginal programs, educational resources for both adults and children, support, transportation, recreation and church.

Table 14: Service Type by Needs Met Percentage			
Service Type	**Yes %**	**Somewhat %**	**No %**
Social Services	50.4	44.5	5.1
Employment	67.3	31.5	1.2
Medical	89.3	9.8	0.9
Education	80.4	18.6	1.0
Support	83.3	14.6	2.1
Housing	50.0	45.0	5.0
Aboriginal	83.7	14.0	2.3
Transportation*	78.5	8.7	13.0
Legal*	21.4	71.4	7.1
School/Daycare*	80.0	20.0	0
Recreation*	90.0	10.0	0
Church*	100.0	0	0

Row sums equal 100% *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.

➢ *Discrimination*

In Table 15, the experience of discrimination is revealed in relation to the services accessed by the respondents. Respondents reported that they experienced discrimination particularly in the legal and social services.

Most respondents did not report experiencing discrimination for services related to education (for both adults and children), support, Aboriginal programs, medical, employment and recreation. It should be noted that this question was scaled by asking respondents to state yes or no as to whether they felt they were discriminated against in accessing or using various services. There were no follow-up questions or probing to qualify what was implied by the use of the term discrimination.

Table 15: Service Type by Experience of Discrimination Percentage			
Service Type	**Yes %**	**Unsure %**	**No %**
Social Services	43.3	0.4	56.3
Employment	11.9	1.8	86.3
Medical	13.4	0.9	85.7
Education	9.2	0	90.8
Support	4.2	0	95.8
Housing	29.3	4.9	65.9
Aboriginal	9.5	0	90.5
Transportation*	34.8	0	65.2
Legal*	66.7	0	33.3
School/Daycare*	0	0	100.0
Recreation*	0	0	100.0
Church*	25.0	0	75.0

Row sums equal 100% *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.

3.8   Services better provided by First Nations

Respondents were asked if any of the services accessed in Winnipeg could have been better provided by a Aboriginal agency or organization. The findings are discussed below.

Provision of Services by First Nations Providers…

A high percentage of respondents (71.9%) felt services could be better provided by a First Nations service agency.

An additional 8.0% of respondents felt that, in order to facilitate better provision of services, it was necessary to employ more Aboriginal workers in the mainstream service agencies in Winnipeg.

The respondents specified that the following services could be better provided by First Nations:

- Social Services   32.4%
- Police/Justice   12.3%
- Health Services   10.9%
- Housing   9.6%
- Employment Services   9.3%
- Education   8.8%
- Youth Services   3.6%
- Retail/Businesses   2.7%
- Emergency Housing   2.4%
- Transportation   1.7%
- Cultural/Spiritual   1.7%
- Recreation   1.1%
- Off-Reserve Issues   0.3%
- All services   3.1%

The following are comments made by respondents with regards to services that they felt would be better provided by First Nations agencies or organizations.

"In housing, if there were house or apartment finders (like home-finders) or temporary shelters for new arrivals to Winnipeg." (Female, 20-29 years of age)

"Advocacy services for Aboriginal newcomers so they understand the system. [They] should be doing their own social assistance services." (Male, 20-29 years of age)

"Lodging for health related trips into Winnipeg." (Female, 30-39 years of age)

3.9   Services/Support provided by family/friends

This section considers whether respondents received support from family and friends in Winnipeg.

- 65.4% of the sample indicated that they received services or support from friends and family.
- Of those who received support, 60.1% were female.
- The age distribution of those who received support from friends and family are as follows:

▪ 14-19 years	11.1%
▪ 20-29 years	33.1%
▪ 30-39 years	28.3%
▪ 40-49 years	16.9%
▪ 50+ years	10.5%

- The marital/family status of those receiving support from friends and family was: 69.2% were single; 21.2% were single parents; and 9.6% were married.

- The respondents reported that they received the following types of support from their friends and family:

▪ Housing	50.9%
▪ Child care	20.1%
▪ Financial	12.0%
▪ Emotional	8.5%
▪ Elder/Disabled care	3.9%
▪ Transportation	2.5%
▪ Food	2.1%

3.10   Overall Satisfaction

Respondents were asked to rate their overall satisfaction levels at the time of the interview, their expected satisfaction level in six months, as well as their satisfaction with the city.

- Table 16 provides an overview of the satisfaction levels for the three categories described above.
- Over half of the sample was either satisfied or very satisfied with their present overall situation.
- The respondents tend to be even more optimistic concerning their projections of satisfaction in six months time as 91.0% expected to be satisfied or very satisfied.
- In addition, a large majority of the sample is satisfied with the city.

	Table 16: General Satisfaction Percentage		
	Overall Satisfaction %	Satisfaction in Six Months %	Satisfaction with City %
Very Satisfied	6.3	19.3	8.9
Satisfied	45.6	71.7	65.8
Unsatisfied	37.5	5.7	21.6
Very Unsatisfied	10.6	3.3	3.7

Column sums equal 100%

3.11 Profile of Social Assistance Recipients

When the study was conducted 240 respondents (47.6%) were receiving social assistance. In addition, 31.4% of the sample were either employed or a student and 6.7% reported another source of income. Of those remaining, 2.9% had applied and been denied social assistance, while 11.8% had made no attempt to apply. This profile reports on the experiences of both those respondents receiving social assistance benefits and those who had attempted to apply. Amongst those who were receiving or had applied for social assistance benefits, the following is an overview of their experiences of applying:

- A total of 35.1% reported having a positive experience.

> *"Was very easy as I was on parole – didn't have to go through their orientation and job searches. Was put on disability right away." (Male, 30-39 years of age)*

- While, 25.9% had a negative experience because they felt embarrassed or nervous.

> *"The process took long, like 10 days before I got any financial assistance. I am (still am) embarrassed to answer their questions, (very personal) because I feel like [the workers]are judging me negatively." (Female, 40-49 years of age)*

- For 25.5%, they felt the experience was negative because the process was lengthy and a long period elapsed before receiving assistance.

> *"Very long process and a lot of waiting to see [a] case worker. A high turnover of case workers, and I never see them personally, just phone contact. Once, one case worker came personally to my home and demanded my friends come to the office and show their I.D.'s to her before she released my cheque." (Female, 30-39 years of age)*
>
> *"At first I got a rough time. Now it's getting harder and harder – they put me off until I saw a particular worker who sees ex-offenders." (Male, age unknown)*

- The other 13.5% found the members of the staff they encountered were uncooperative.

> *"A lot of red tape, obstacles and waiting. Workers (white) very bitter, i.e. 'this is our money' they say these kinds of things. Their attitude is very belittling and demanding to me and other clients." (Female, 20-29 years of age)*
>
> *"I had a very difficult time applying. Case worker's attitudes very prejudiced – really not believing information I supplied – whether personal or professional reports." (Male, 60+ years of age)*

Over half (57.4%) of those who applied for social assistance reported that they had been treated with respect during the application process. Only 37.8% felt that social assistance presented barriers for an individual to improve his or her situation. Of those who felt that being on social assistance presented barriers, here are some of their comments.

> *"Their demands are unreasonably high, they expect me to find work immediately and can't or won't understand our problems as Aboriginal people; they refuse to listen to any explanations of our difficulties." (Female, 40-49 years of age)*
>
> *"I wanted to complete my MBA, but was informed I would be denied any benefits if I did that." (Male, 60+ years of age)*
>
> *"They tell you what to do – they don't listen to what you want to do with your life – they TELL you what to do." (Female, 30-39 years of age)*

The following is a demographic breakdown of those respondents who reported receiving social assistance. High proportions (63.8%) of social assistance recipients in the sample were female. Additionally, the age distribution of the sub-sample was similar to that of the entire sample.

- 14-19 years   4.6%
- 20-29 years   32.5%
- 30-39 years   35.0%
- 40-49 years   19.4%
- 50+ years   8.4%

The marital/family status of the social assistance recipients was as follows:

- Single   65.1%
- Single Parents   25.1%
- Married with children   5.5%
- Married with no children   4.3%

Three-quarters (75.6%) of the sub-sample reported incomes of less than $10,000 per year. A total of 59.4% of those receiving social assistance benefits were renting accommodations, and 40.6% were temporarily staying with friends or family.

Accessing services remains an area of concern and one in which respondents cited as problematic in many instances. Respondents raised such issues as the need to have more Aboriginal providers and workers. Two critical areas for concern are housing and Social Assistance. These two services are vital to a person moving into the city but they have been singled out as issues to further examine.

An important component of subsequent surveys will be to monitor the satisfaction levels of respondents to determine if these issues are short term and related more to the initial mobility process (i.e. people moving into the city without arranged housing and such). If this is the case, one would reasonably expect that satisfaction would improve as persons become more stabilized and are able to access housing and other services as needed.

4.0   Conclusion

The material contained in this report has been based on the discussions with 525 Aboriginal persons who had recently arrived in the City of Winnipeg. This report provided a profile of respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, residential mobility, housing tenancy and characteristics, housing and neighbourhood satisfaction, service utilization, as well as overall satisfaction.

As this report is only the first in a series, it remains unclear as to what changes will occur as this study progresses. It is hoped that respondents become more stabilized in Winnipeg and are better able to access those services which they require most urgently. However, the initial findings suggest that there is dissatisfaction in a number of critical areas. Most importantly, housing and Social Assistance were specifically raised as areas of concern. For those persons most in need of these services, every effort must be made to better understand their concerns so as to ensure that access is readily available and that communication systems are in place to connect people with providers.

Additional data related to these issues will continue to be collected and carefully monitored in subsequent surveys. It is anticipated that these forthcoming surveys will provide a comprehensive representation of the circumstances and issues faced by Aboriginal people who move to Winnipeg and become established (in terms of housing and service procurement). As the project progresses, the changing circumstances of these individuals who come to the city will unfold, as will the adjustments these persons make over an extended period of time.

Because this is an interim report that forms only the first component of a number of subsequent surveys, it is important to understand that some of the issues raised may increase or decrease in importance as participants' circumstances change. This does not diminish the importance of these issues or the findings of this Interim Report. It is hoped that as this project progresses, its findings can contribute to a better understanding of service needs and service provisions, and thus to the quality of life of participants.

Appendix A
Socio-Demographic Profile

This section illustrates the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. It will overview their education and employment status, as well as their income.

Education and Employment

In general, education and employment levels tend to be interrelated, for example, the higher the level of education, the better the chance of securing employment. The following table demonstrates that over half (54.3%) of the respondents reported that they had received education between grades 9 and 12, but did not receive a high school diploma. In addition, 6.3% reported undertaking some form of upgrading.

Table 17: Education Level by Gender Percentage			
Education Level	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
< Grade 4	2.9	1.8	2.3
Grades 5-9	10.7	17.8	14.5
Grade 9-12 (no certificate)	59.2	50.2	54.3
High School Certificate	7.6	8.7	8.2
Basic Literacy/Upgrading	5.1	7.2	6.3
Trade Certificate	2.9	1.4	2.1
Non-University Diploma	5.1	5.3	5.2
Some University	4.7	6.5	5.7
University Degree	1.8	1.1	1.3

Column sums equal 100%

With regards to employment, the largest segment of the population was unemployed.

- Unemployed   62.7%
- Student   14.3%
- Part-Time/Casual   11.9%
- Full-time   9.4%
- Retired or other   2.0%

- For the remainder of this profile, the following categories will be used: unemployed (including "retired or other") (64.7%), student (14.3%) and employed (including both full- and part-time/casual employment) (21.3%).

There were more women (37.7%) than men (24.4%) in the sample were who unemployed. While a slightly higher proportion of males (13.1%) than females (8.2%) were employed. With regards to those furthering their education, there were equal proportions of female (8.0%) and male (6.9%) students.

The age distribution was similar for employed and unemployed respondents. In both categories, the highest proportion (over 80%) of respondents were between the ages of 20 and 49. Students were the exception with the age of respondents ranging from 14 to 49.

Table 18 outlines the education level of the respondents based on employment status. Of those respondents who were unemployed, 78.3% of them did not have a high school diploma. In addition, 68.7% of employed respondents and 53.6% of students also did not have a high school certificate. However, 16.8% of all students interviewed had some form of university education.

Table 18: Education Level by Employment Status Percentage				
Education Level	**Unemployed %**	**Employed %**	**Student %**	**Entire Sample %**
Less than Gr. 9	21.3	10.9	16.7	16.8
Gr. 9-12 (no cert.)	57.0	57.8	36.9	54.3
High School Cert.	5.6	10.9	15.4	8.2
Upgrading	5.6	3.8	12.8	6.3
Diploma	5.0	10.9	11.4	7.3
University	5.5	5.7	16.8	7.0

Column sums equal 100%

Income

As reported in the table below the overwhelming majority (70.0%) of the sample reported either no income or an income of less than $10,000. Additionally, a higher proportion of men than women reported either no income or an income of under $10,000.

Table 19: Income Level by Gender Percentage			
Income Level	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
No Income	12.5	11.6	12.0
< $10,000	59.6	56.6	58.0
$10,000-15,000	12.9	17.4	15.3
$15,001-20,000	10.5	7.6	8.9
$20,001-25,000	2.5	5.2	4.0
> $25,000	2.0	1.6	1.8

Column sums equal 100%

There were 53 (10.1%) respondents who reported that they received no income. Of those who reported no income, over half were female. The largest proportion of those reporting no income (34.6%) were in their twenties. While, over 90% were single, and all but 4% of them lived with another person.

Although reporting no income, 13 of the 53 were receiving some form of income. Two reported casual employment, 1 person reported receiving Employment Insurance and 10

reported receiving social assistance benefits. Apart from these, another 7 had applied but been denied social assistance, while the remaining 33 had made no attempt to apply for social assistance.

Circumstances linked with moving to Winnipeg may have contributed to why some respondents had no income. Some of the reasons stated for no income include: living with or receiving money from family; enrolled in school (student); unemployed; in the process of applying for social assistance; receiving band sponsorship for studies; seeking employment; temporary or no band support while in Winnipeg; given temporary social assistance or denied social assistance; just arrived in Winnipeg; ex-offender/just out of incarceration; or in a substance abuse program/shelter.

While some received no income, the majority of others received very low levels of income.

Table 20: Income by Income Source for Single Parents Percentage					
Income Level	**Employed %**	**Social Assistance %**	**Other Source %**	**No Income %**	**Entire Sample %**
No Income	14.3	1.9	5.9	100	11.9
<$10,000	28.6	41.6	40.9	0	36.9
$10,001-15,000	28.6	28.3	29.6	0	26.2
$15,001-20,000	0.0	22.6	5.9	0	15.5
$20,001-25,000	28.6	5.7	17.7	0	9.5

Column sums equal 100%

> Relying on social assistance benefits for survival is a reality for many single parents. The following is a profile of one single mother who participated in the study.
>
> · *The respondent is a 24-year-old single-mother. She is dependent on social assistance to support her and her five children. With annual social assistance payments totaling only $20,000 to $25,000 there is very little money to go around. Her highest level of education is grade 8 at best, so it is hard to determine if she would be able to earn a higher income through employment. However, employment may not even be an option for her as her children range in age from infancy to 10 years old. Childcare would be hard to find and expensive.*

The majority (58.2%) of respondents earned less than $10,000 per year. As a result, the greatest proportion of respondents in each employment status category reported this to be their income level.

Table 21: Annual Income by Employment Status Percentage				
Annual Income	**Unemployed %**	**Employed %**	**Student %**	**Entire Sample %**
No income	16.2	1.7	7.1	11.7
< $10,000	62.4	46.7	53.2	58.2
$10,000-$15,000	13.0	20.5	15.6	15.3
$15,001-$20,000	5.7	15.7	11.7	9.0
$20,001-$25,000	2.1	9.6	2.6	3.9
>$25,000	0.6	5.7	9.7	3.2

Column sums equal 100%

Table 22 provides a description of the sources of income for those who were either unemployed or a student and reported an income. Most (86.6%) of those who are unemployed received social assistance benefits. In the case of students, the majority (59.7%) received band student sponsorship.

Table 22: Income Source for Unemployed and Students Percentage		
Income Source	**Unemployed %**	**Student %**
Employment Insurance	6.2	3.0
Social Assistance	86.6	22.4
Pension	5.1	1.5
Workers Compensation	0	1.5
MMF Sponsorship	0	1.5
Band Student Sponsorship	0	59.7
Student Bursary/Loan	0	6.0

Based on the above discussion of income and income source, as well as employment status, the sample of respondents who participated in the study can be categorized as follows:

- Employed   19.6%
- On Social Assistance   47.2%
- Other income source   24.8%
  (includes students, those on pensions, funds received from parents, as well as those not employed and reporting no source of income but reporting annual income)
- No Income   7.9%

Appendix B
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Appendix C -- Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal services: These services tend to be offered by Aboriginal organizations to Aboriginal persons residing in Winnipeg. Types of Aboriginal services include the Aboriginal Centre, Friendship Centres, spiritual and cultural services, and representative organizations (such as AMC and MMF).

Alcohol/Substance abuse (reasons for moving): These reasons consisted of moving to get treatment for their substance abuse problem. Sometimes treatment was a condition of getting custody of their children back.

Children taken by CFS (reasons for moving): This reason for moving relates to parents moving to regain custody of their children or to be closer to their children to visit while they are in the care of Child and Family Services.

Church services: Church services consist of types of services like religious mass, education, and youth groups.

Common-law: Common-law refers to those persons who having been living with their significant other for 6 months or longer, but are not married.

Disability reasons (for moving): Disability reasons include that the respondent has a medical condition that has in some form or another caused them to become disabled. In some cases they have moved for treatment.

Divorced/separated person(s): This term refers to persons who were married at one time or still are, but do not reside in the same residence.

Education for children (services): Education services for children and youth include daycare and school services that are offered in Winnipeg.

Education reasons (for moving): Educational reasons include issues related to moving due to the lack of opportunity to further one's education to the opportunity to gain post-secondary education.

Education services: Educational services include a wide range of services. They include upgrading, high school, college, university, computer training, and financial aid for education.

Employment reasons (for moving): These reasons consist of all issues related to employment, from moving in search of a job to moving due to the lack of employment opportunities in an area, or simply to live closer to work.

Employment services: These services include support for job searches, job training and human resources at the Aboriginal Centre, aboriginal training programs, job searches through newspaper advertisements and the internet, as well as employment and temporary labour agencies.

Family reasons (for moving)**:** These reasons include any issues related to the respondent's family. For example, moved with their family because the respondent is a minor, moved to be closer to family members, moved in search of biological parents or family members, moved to escape abuse, or moved because the respondent is now legal age.

Family structure: Family structure refers to the marital status of those persons 18 years or older. They may be single, a single parent, married, living common-law, divorced/separated, or widowed.

Foster placement (reasons for moving): Reasons for moving related to foster placements tend to be either reasons for past moves during the respondent's childhood, or the respondent is presently a minor and still in the foster care system.

Health reasons (for moving): Health reasons generally consisted of moving to be closer to health care facilities or to move away from unhealthy living conditions.

Housing reasons (for moving): These reasons included the following: moved due to overcrowding, moved because of inadequate housing conditions, moved into a subsidized housing unit, moved to a larger place, or moved to live on their own.

Housing services: Housing services tend to consist of subsidized housing programs, and they include Manitoba Housing Authority, SAFER, Sam Management, Kinew Housing, Winnipeg Rehabilitation Housing, and DOTC Housing.

Housing shortage (reasons for moving): Housing shortage tends to be a common reason for why Aboriginal people have moved to Winnipeg. Their prior community or reserve did not have enough housing, therefore overcrowding was occurring.

Justice/Corrections (reasons for moving): These reasons included being released from corrections, moved to be closer to spouse who is in a correctional facility, moved due to court case, or living in a specific place may be a condition of their parole.

Legal services: Legal services consist of services provided by the Winnipeg Police Department, by a lawyer, or through corrections.

Living temporarily (with friends or family): Respondents who are living temporarily with friends or family are those who do not have a residence of their own, and for the most part are simply staying with friends or family temporarily until they find other accommodations.

Married person(s): This refers to people who possess a marriage certificate and are not separated.

Medical services: Medical services encompass a broad range of services, from the use of hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, home care, Envoy, Public Health Nurses, and Health Canada.

Other (reasons for moving): This category of reasons for moving consists of all other reasons that did not fit into any other category. For example, issues of inaccessibility.

Reasons for moving: Respondents were asked to list their different reasons for moving, whether it was while moving into Winnipeg, to a reserve, or between communities. Also some of these reasons were for moves that occurred recently, while others were reasons for moves they had made in the past.

Recreational services: Recreational services involve any services that respondents may participate in for leisure. This may include such services from sporting programs to bingo.

Residential school (reasons for moving): Reasons for moving related to residential schools tend to be based on past moves which occurred during the respondent's childhood.

Safety reasons (for moving): Safety has been cited as a reason for moving (for example when the respondent feels threatened for one reason or another.)

Services: Services consist of different programs designed to assist people living in Winnipeg. Services are offered through government department, community and church groups, as well as private and non-profit companies. Services can fall under the categories of housing, social, medical, Aboriginal, legal, educational, employment, support, children and youth, transportation, recreational, and church.

Single parent: This is a person who is not currently married or living common-law, but has at least one child in their care.

Single person(s): This refers to persons who are not married and are not living in a common-law situation. However, single persons may include children of other household members currently residing in the home.

Social services: These services include social assistance, shelters, food banks, Child and Family Services, and disability services.

Socio-political reasons (for moving): Socio-political reasons include such issues as wanting a change of scenery, feeling uncomfortable, or favoritism on the reserve or in the community.

Support services: Support services include counseling, support groups, transitional housing for women, Aboriginal well-being programs, and addictions.

Transportation services: The types of services that fall under the transportation category include the use of transit, a taxi, or Aboriginal transport.

Widowed person(s): This term refers to persons who were married at one time, but a spouse has passed away.

Appendix D
Supplemental Data

Table 23: Age by Gender Percentage			
Age Categories (age in years)	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
14-17	3.1	1.8	2.3
18-19	7.8	6.4	7.0
20-29	30.5	33.0	31.9
30-39	30.1	29.4	29.8
40-49	18.9	18.3	18.6
50-59	6.9	8.0	7.5
60+	2.7	3.1	2.9

Column sums equal 100%

Table 24: Marital Status by Gender Percentage			
Marital Status	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
Single	89.3	86.3	87.6
Married	5.1	4.9	5.0
Common-Law	4.7	7.1	6.0
Widowed	0.9	1.8	1.4

Column sums equal 100%

Table 25: Family/Marital Status by Gender Percentage			
Family/Marital Status	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
Single	86.4	58.8	71.3
Single Parent	3.6	29.2	17.7
Married (no child)	3.6	6.0	4.9
Married (with child)	6.5	6.0	6.2

Column sums equal 100%

Table 26: Education Level by Gender Percentage			
Education Level	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
< Grade 4	2.9	1.8	2.3
Grades 5-9	10.7	17.8	14.5
Grade 9-12 (no certificate)	59.2	50.2	54.3
High School Certificate	7.6	8.7	8.2
Basic Literacy/Upgrading	5.1	7.2	6.3
Trade Certificate	2.9	1.4	2.1
Non-University Diploma	5.1	5.3	5.2
Some University	4.7	6.5	5.7
University Degree	1.8	1.1	1.3

Column sums equal 100%

Table 27: Number of Moves To Winnipeg by Gender Percentage			
Number of Moves	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
0	84.2	90.6	87.8
1	9.8	6.9	8.2
2	4.2	1.5	2.7
3	0.9	0.4	0.6
4	0.9	0.8	0.8

Column sums equal 100%

Table 28: Reasons for Moving to Winnipeg by Gender Percentage			
Reasons for Moving to Wpg	**Male %**	**Female %**	**Entire Sample %**
Health	4.8	7.2	12.0
Employment	20.8	16.4	37.2
Family	16.6	29.7	46.3
Housing Issues	1.3	4.0	5.3
Education	12.0	19.8	31.8
Socio-Political	0.8	1.5	2.3
Disability	0.8	0.4	1.2
Justice/Corrections	2.7	0.4	3.1
Addictions	0.2	0.2	0.4
Housing Shortage	1.7	2.9	4.6
Lost Children CFS	0.4	1.9	2.3
Other	0	0.4	0.4

Column sums do not equal 100% because respondents were allowed to give multiple responses.

Table 29: Reasons for Moving to Winnipeg by Age Percentage						
Reasons for Moving to Wpg	**14-19 %**	**20-29 %**	**30-39 %**	**40-49 %**	**50+ %**	**Total %**
Health	0.2	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	12.2
Employment	2.1	11.2	12.6	8.1	3.3	37.3
Family	4.6	14.3	12.2	9.3	6.0	46.4
Housing Issues	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	5.5
Education	4.3	14.5	8.9	3.1	1.2	32.0
Socio-Political	0	1.0	0.2	0.8	0	2.0
Disability	0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0	1.2
Justice/Corrections	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	0	3.2
Addictions	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.4
Housing Shortage	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	4.7
Lost Children CFS	0	0.4	1.2	0.8	0	2.4
Other	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.4

Column sums do not equal 100% because respondents were allowed to give multiple responses.

Table 30: Marital Status by Tenancy Status Percentage			
Marital Status	**Rent %**	**Temporary %**	**Entire Sample %**
Single	56.8	84.6	71.2
Single Parent	26.6	9.5	17.7
Married	16.6	6.0	11.1

Column sums equal 100%

Table 31: Services Accessed Percentage		
Service Name	**Number of Times this Service was Accessed by Respondents**	**Percentage %**
Housing Services	43	5.1
Social Services	255	30.1
Medical Services	115	13.6
Aboriginal Services	43	5.1
Legal Services	15	1.8
Educational Services	101	11.9
Employment Services	175	20.6
Support Services	48	5.7
Services for children/youth	15	1.8
Transportation Services	23	2.7
Recreation Services	10	1.2
Church Services	4	0.5
Political Services	1	0.1
Total	848	100

Table 32: Service Type by Gender Percentage		
Service Type	**Male %**	**Female %**
Social Services	38.8	61.2
Employment	61.1	38.9
Medical	42.6	57.4
Education	46.5	53.5
Support	41.7	58.3
Housing	18.6	81.4
Aboriginal	60.5	39.5
Transportation*	26.1	73.9
Legal*	60.0	40.0
School/Daycare*	6.7	93.3
Recreation*	70.0	30.0
Church*	50.0	50.0

Row sums equal 100% *Indicates that less than 3% of the sample accessed/used these services.