RESEARCH REPORT

MEASURING RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY OF URBAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

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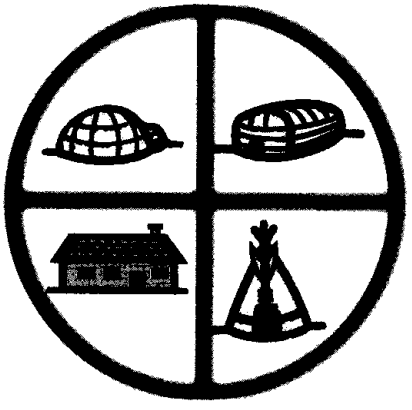

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Measuring Residential Mobility of Urban Aboriginal People

Final Report
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PURPOSE

The 1991 Census and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) conducted by Statistics Canada provide detailed data on residential mobility and migration. The 1991 Census-APS estimate of the proportion of the Aboriginal population who had moved from one community to another (residential migration) in the 1986-1991 period (22 percent) was similar to the 1991 Census estimate for the general population (23.5 percent). Nonetheless, the results of the APS also showed that almost 60 percent of the Aboriginal population reported at least one change of residence during the 1986-1991 period. Most of the moves were within the same community (residential mobility) as opposed to between communities. Proportionally, Aboriginal people were 1.8 times more likely than members of the general population to move within major urban areas during this time period. In the largest 11 urban centres, estimates of the proportions of Aboriginal residents who had moved within the community during the 1986-1991 period ranged from a low of 47 percent in Toronto to a high of 72 percent in Winnipeg.

While the existing data such as the APS and Census provide a great deal of information about many of the factors that affect residential mobility and homelessness, they are not complete or satisfactory with respect to interpreting the underlying causes and relationships among housing circumstances. The context is complex; factors likely include shared accommodation and other living arrangements, linkages to poverty and other social and economic factors, market factors including the availability of low-cost housing, weather and seasonal variations, and preferences and choices among housing alternatives. This research project is aimed at providing a method to redress these gaps in our knowledge.

The preferred method of obtaining detailed data over a period of time is a longitudinal survey. Such an approach can provide large amounts of data at the best quality. However, such surveys also are very costly and, obviously, take a lot of time to complete. This research plan was based on a survey conducted at a single point in time, with historical or time series data provided by respondents during a single interview. The known problems of this approach include the difficulty in recalling events accurately, especially those further in the past. This research is a pilot study to ascertain the limits of this terchnique for the subject matter of residential mobility, and to identify other methodological issues pertaining to urban Aboriginal people.

ABSTRACT

This pilot study provides information about how a survey methodology can be used to identify patterns of residential mobility among urban Aboriginal populations. The objectives of this pilot study were to design and test such a survey methodology, not to support statistically significant inferences for Aboriginal populations in urban centres. A questionnaire was developed and tested with a sample of 144 Aboriginal respondents living in two urban centres -- Toronto (73) and Winnipeg (71). The sample included respondents from First Nations (96), Métis (40), Inuit (4) and other Aboriginal groups (4). Fourteen Aboriginal organizations in the two selected cities identified respondents, the majority of whom were women, and participated in the survey administration. Information was gathered between November, 1999 and January, 2000 using in-person interviews, telephone interviews and self-administered questionnaires.

Substantive issues dealt with general topics such as residential migration and mobility, frequency and duration of homelessness, current and projected housing needs, empirical linkages and diversity (gender, income, employment, education) of the study population. Survey design issues dealt with Aboriginal consultations, representative pre-testing, literacy and survey administration methods. Respondents took an average of 35 minutes to complete the pre-test version of the questionnaire. The section on Moves (Migration and Mobility) provided the greatest recall challenge for respondents.

The pilot study demonstrated that details of past moves can be tracked, within limits. The survey tracked up to three moves within a five year time period based on respondent recall. Field team reports indicate this horizon may be the practical limit of accurate recall. Some data quality problems were associated with questions such as changes in household type and size. The pilot survey explored the reasons and motivations behind the moves of Aboriginal people living in urban areas -- what some experts characterize as "push" and "pull" factors. While very preliminary, the pilot survey results were broadly similar to the results of the 1991 APS which showed that family, employment, housing and education are the major reasons for moving. The pilot survey also successfully identified reasons for moves, using questions or probes to identify different types of housing-related reasons for moves. Reasons differ for in-city (mobility) versus to-city (migration) moves. Housing was a bigger factor for in-city moves while work and education were more important for people moving across city boundaries.

The pilot survey explored in some detail housing-related reasons for moving such as affordability, better quality, and housing that better suits household needs. Cumulatively, these different housing-related factors were identified by almost two-thirds of respondents as underlying their most recent move. This is much higher than the percentage of respondents to the APS who identified housing as a factor in either migration or mobility.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to the following organizations who gave help and advice, especially into the selection of survey respondents.

Toronto
Gabriel Dumont Housing Corporation
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Métis Nation of Ontario
Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation (OFNTSC)

Winnipeg
Kinew Housing Corporation
Aiyawin Housing Corporation
Aboriginal Head Start
Manitoba Métis Federation
Salvation Army
Native Women's Shelter
Indian and Métis Friendship Centre

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objectives and Methodology

The objectives of this pilot project were to design and test a survey methodology for addressing questions about residential mobility and migration among urban Aboriginal peoples. Prior to designing the pilot survey, consultations with CMHC and other researchers and a literature scan were conducted to identify research concepts and methodologies used in this field of study.

A questionnaire was developed and tested with a sample of 144 Aboriginal respondents living in two major urban centres: 73 in Toronto and 71 in Winnipeg. Interviews were conducted by in-person and telephone interviews and with self-administered questionnaires. The sample included respondents among First Nations (96), Métis, (40) Inuit (4) and other Aboriginal groups (4). The study data do not support statistically significant inferences to the populations of Aboriginal people living in Toronto and Winnipeg or other urban centres. Respondents were identified and interviewed with the assistance of 14 local Aboriginal organizations in the two cities. Interviews were conducted between November, 1999 and January, 2000.

The pilot survey was designed to support research that could address four main questions.

Research Question #1: What are the patterns of residential mobility of urban Aboriginal households, including episodes of homelessness?

This pilot study provides a successful test of a survey methodology that can be used to identify patterns of residential mobility in urban Aboriginal populations. The research demonstrated that details of past moves can be tracked within limits.

Tracking details about past moves - The survey tracked up to three moves within a maximum five year time period. The results show that most respondents have a reasonable level of recall of the main characteristics of the moves of their household within this time period. Field team reports indicate however, that the three move/five year horizons may be the practical limits to accurate recall. Response burden also becomes a problem as respondents are asked about events further back in time.

Research concepts and question wording - There are some data quality problems associated with questions linked to past moves: for example, changes in the household type and size. Because of the questions about research concepts and the potential for reliability problems with key concepts, the pilot survey collected qualitative data to complement closed-category responses. This approach was very useful for understanding the responses that were intended by survey respondents (i.e. letting respondents use their own words to describe situations and events). Following are the most important concepts that respondents interpreted in different ways.

Household – The concept of the household, as well as derived concepts such as household type and size, were subject to wide variations in interpretation by respondents. These variations were usually related to the inclusion or exclusion of family members in extended households. Simple counts worked best to characterise households quantitatively (e.g. two adults rather than a couple). The roles of individuals and the relationships among household members were defined qualitatively by respondents.

Single family home – The incidence of residence in single family homes is over-reported in the pilot survey. Some respondents interpreted this term as meaning that only a single household (i.e. their household) lived in the dwelling. The question on dwelling type should refer to the structure (e.g. single detached home).

Sharing a residence – The wide variation in the types of shared arrangements, which included stable, full-time living arrangements with family members as well as short-term stays by friends or family members, indicated that the shared designation alone does not capture the living arrangement very well. The concept of a shared residence is linked to the concept of the household; a respondent who considers an extended family to be a single household does not think that the residence is shared with another household.

Place to stay – The results of the survey pretest conducted prior to the full pilot survey indicated that the phrase "without a regular place to stay" was the best one to use to identify episodes of homelessness. Subsequent interviews demonstrated that this term was not sufficient to identify homelessness or adequate shelter. Some respondents considered that someone else's residence, a temporary shelter, and even a regular spot outdoors qualified as a regular place to stay.

Diversity and sampling - There is broad diversity within the urban Aboriginal population and this diversity must be considered in the design of methodologies for future surveys. This diversity includes wide variations in the socio-economic status of Aboriginal people as well as the many different Aboriginal groups. The sample design of any future survey should match the survey objectives, with sample sizes being adequate to support inferences to different segments of the urban Aboriginal population.

Homelessness - Homelessness is a distinct research subject that requires further work and a separate approach from the one used in this pilot survey. Although this methodology can identify episodes of homelessness, it is not appropriate for surveying people for whom homelessness is more chronic. Preliminary findings from this research indicate that respondents who have had episodes of homelessness are willing to talk about their housing situation and problems in structured interviews.

Research Question #2: What are the determinants of mobility – the "push" and "pull" factors – with a focus on housing-related determinants?

The pilot survey explored the reasons and motivations behind the moves of Aboriginal people living in urban areas - what some experts in the field have characterised as the push and pull factors that influence movements. While very preliminary, the pilot survey results were broadly similar to the results of the 1991 APS which showed that family, employment, housing and education are the major reasons for moving.

The pilot survey explored housing-related reasons for moving in some detail, probing separately for reasons related to affordability, better quality housing, and housing that better suits the needs of the household. Cumulatively, these different housing-related reasons were identified by almost two-thirds of the respondents as factors underlying their most recent move. This is much higher than the percentage of respondents to the APS who identified housing as a factor in either migration or mobility.

The pilot survey was successful at identifying reasons for moves. The pilot also demonstrated the advantage of using questions or probes to identify different types of housing-related reasons that influence the decision to move. Reasons differ for moving within a city (mobility) and to a city from outside (migration). Housing was a bigger factor in moves within the city and work and education were more important for people moving across city boundaries. Although the pilot survey results do not permit us to draw statistically significant conclusions about the relative influence of push and pull factors underlying moves, we expect a larger sample would permit a more rigorous analysis of these dynamics.

Research Question #3: What are the housing circumstances at each stage of the mobility itinerary?

The pilot survey was successful in collecting data from respondents about their household and dwelling characteristics at different stages of their mobility itinerary (within the three move and five year limits). Data quality problems were related to different understandings of key concepts such as household, single family home, and sharing of the residence.

Housing circumstances were profiled with data from questions about the dwelling characteristics (e.g. type of dwelling, tenure, need for repair) and household characteristics (e.g. size and type of household, change in household, sharing). To the extent possible, standardised questions, question wording and response categories used in previous CMHC surveys of both general and specialised study populations were used in the questionnaire. The relatively small number of validity and reliability problems apparent in the data confirm the benefits of this approach. It is very important to note however, that the open-ended questions provided qualitative data that were a very valuable complement to the quantitative data from close-ended questions.

Responses to some questions may indicate recall problems with the questions or reliability problems with the concepts associated with them. For example, respondents were much more likely to report changes in their household before their third most recent move (77%) than before their most recent move (49%). It may be that respondents are considering changes between the third most recent move and the present rather than just at the time of the third move. Another example of a potential reliability problem is the difference in the incidence of sharing of the

residence; it was 48% prior to the third most recent move and 25% prior to the most recent move. Addressing these data quality issues will require further research with larger samples.

Research Question #4: How do Aboriginal individuals and families find accommodation at each transition?

The survey asked a single question for each of the three moves about how respondents found their new residence. Respondent recall for this question was very good, with the number of respondents to each iteration of the question being almost equal to the number respondents who reported a move.

The pilot survey results indicated some differences in the patterns of how accommodation is found by Aboriginal individuals and families. Aboriginal organizations were more important for finding the residence in the most recent move (21%) than for moves more distant in time (5% - 6%). Family members and newspapers decreased in importance as a source of information with the more recent moves. Three moves ago, 26% found their residence through a family member compared to 15% for their most recent move. For newspapers, 23% found their residence through a newspaper three moves ago compared to 15% for their most recent move. Friends were identified as an important source of information for finding a new residence for each of the three moves reviewed (21% - 30%).

Résumé

Objectifs et méthode

Les objectifs de ce projet pilote consistaient à concevoir et à mettre à l'essai une méthode de sondage qui aborde les questions de mobilité résidentielle et de migration chez les Autochtones vivant en milieu urbain. Avant de concevoir le sondage pilote, on a consulté la SCHL ainsi que d'autres chercheurs et procédé à un survol de la documentation afin de connaître les concepts ainsi que les méthodes employés dans ce domaine d'étude.

Un questionnaire a été élaboré et mis à l'essai auprès d'un échantillon de 144 répondants autochtones vivant dans deux grands centres urbains : 73 répondants situés à Toronto et 71 à Winnipeg. On a procédé à des entrevues en personne et à des entrevues téléphoniques, et l'on a distribué des questionnaires à remplir soi-même. L'échantillon se composait ainsi : 96 répondants des Premières nations, 40 Métis, 4 Inuit et 4 d'autres groupes autochtones. Les données de l'étude ne soutiennent pas d'inférences importantes sur le plan statistique relativement aux populations autochtones vivant à Toronto, Winnipeg ou dans d'autres centres urbains. L'établissement de la liste de répondants et l'organisation des entrevues ont été effectués avec l'aide de 14 organismes autochtones locaux des deux villes. Les entrevues ont eu lieu entre novembre 1999 et janvier 2000.

Le sondage pilote a été conçu pour étayer la recherche sur quatre grandes questions.

1. Quels sont les profils de mobilité résidentielle des ménages autochtones urbains, notamment pendant les épisodes d'itinérance?

Cette étude pilote comporte un essai réussi d'une méthode de sondage qui détermine les profils de mobilité résidentielle chez les populations autochtones urbaines. Dans une certaine limite, la recherche a démontré qu'il était possible de relever des informations sur les déménagements précédents.

Relevé d'informations sur les déménagements précédents - Le sondage a relevé des informations sur au plus trois déménagements pendant une période maximale de cinq ans. Les résultats démontrent que la plupart des répondants se souviennent assez bien des principaux détails sur les déménagements effectués par leur ménage pendant cette période. Les rapports sur le terrain préparés par l'équipe indiquent cependant que l'horizon constitué de trois déménagements sur cinq ans constitue les limites pratiques de ce dont les répondants peuvent se rappeler avec précision. Plus les événements sur lesquels les répondants doivent fournir des renseignements sont éloignés et plus le fardeau de réponse devient un problème.

Concepts de recherche et formulation des questions - Certains problèmes de qualité des données sont associés aux questions liées aux déménagements précédents : par exemple, la modification du type et de la taille du ménage. À cause des questions sur les concepts de recherche et des problèmes de fiabilité potentiels reliés aux concepts clés, le sondage pilote a recueilli des données qualitatives pour accompagner les réponses de catégorie fermée. Cette

méthode a été très utile pour la compréhension des réponses prévues par les répondants du sondage (c.-à-d. laisser les répondants utiliser leurs propres mots pour décrire les situations et les événements). On trouvera ci-après les plus importants concepts à avoir été interprétés différemment par les répondants.

Ménage. Le concept de ménage de même que les concepts dérivés de type et de taille du ménage ont fait l'objet d'interprétations très variées de la part des répondants. Ces variations portaient habituellement sur l'inclusion ou l'exclusion de membres de la famille dans les ménages élargis. Un dénombrement simple permettait le mieux de décrire les ménages sur le plan quantitatif (p. ex. deux adultes au lieu d'un couple). Les rôles des personnes et les rapports entre les membres du ménage étaient définis qualitativement par les répondants.

Maison unifamiliale. L'incidence de résidence en maisons individuelles est surdéclarée dans le sondage pilote. Selon l'interprétation de certains répondants, ce terme signifiait qu'un seul ménage (c.-à-d. leur ménage) vivait dans l'habitation. La question sur le type d'habitation devrait se rapporter à la structure (p. ex. maison individuelle).

Partage d'une résidence. La grande variation entre les types de partage, qui incluaient la cohabitation stable et à plein temps avec les membres de la famille ainsi que les séjours à court terme par des amis ou des membres de la famille, a révélé que la désignation « partagé » à elle seule ne saisissait pas très bien les modalités de vie. Le concept de résidence partagée est lié au concept de ménage; un répondant qui considère une famille élargie comme un ménage individuel ne pense pas que la résidence est partagée avec un autre ménage.

Domicile fixe. Les résultats des essais préalables du sondage effectués avant de procéder au sondage pilote intégral ont indiqué que le terme « sans domicile fixe » décrivait le mieux les épisodes d'itinérance. Des entrevues ultérieures ont démontré que ce terme ne suffisait pas à distinguer l'itinérance de la possession d'un logement adéquat. Certains répondants considéraient que la résidence d'une autre personne, un logement temporaire et même un emplacement extérieur occupé régulièrement constituaient un domicile fixe.

Diversité et échantillonnage - La population autochtone urbaine est très diversifiée cette diversité doit entrer dans la conception des méthodes des prochains sondages. Cette diversité comprend de grandes variations de la situation socio-économique des Autochtones ainsi que d'un bon nombre de groupes autochtones. La conception de l'échantillon des prochains sondages doit correspondre aux objectifs de sondage, et les tailles des échantillons doivent soutenir les inférences sur différents segments de la population autochtone urbaine.

Itinérance - L'itinérance est un sujet de recherche distinct qui nécessite des travaux additionnels et une méthode distincte de celle qui a été employée pour ce sondage pilote. Bien que cette méthode permette de déterminer les épisodes d'itinérance, elle ne convient pas aux sondages sur

des sans-abri chroniques. Les résultats préliminaires de cette recherche indiquent que les répondants ayant connu des épisodes d'itinérance sont disposés à parler de leurs conditions de logement et des problèmes afférents dans le cadre d'entrevues structurées.

2. Quels sont les déterminants de la mobilité, c'est-à-dire les facteurs de pression et d'attraction qui focalisent sur les déterminants reliés au logement?

Le sondage pilote a exploré les raisons et les motifs des déménagements des Autochtones vivant en milieu urbain -- ce que certains experts dans le domaine ont décrit comme étant les facteurs de pression et d'attraction qui influencent les déménagements. Malgré leur caractère très préliminaire, les résultats du sondage pilote correspondaient énormément à ceux de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones de 1991 qui indiquaient que la famille, l'emploi, le logement et l'éducation constituaient les principales raisons de déménager.

Le sondage pilote a exploré avec une certaine précision les raisons de déménager reliées au logement en abordant distinctement celles qui s'apparentaient à l'abordabilité, à l'amélioration de la qualité du logement et à l'obtention d'un logement mieux adapté aux besoins du ménage. De manière cumulative, pratiquement les deux tiers des répondants ont affirmé que ces différentes raisons reliées au logement avaient servi de facteur sous-jacent pour leur dernier déménagement. Il s'agit d'un pourcentage beaucoup plus élevé que celui des répondants de l'Enquête auprès des peuples autochtones où l'on déterminait que le logement constituait soit un facteur de migration, soit un facteur de mobilité.

Le sondage pilote a permis de trouver les raisons des déménagements. Il a aussi démontré les avantages d'utiliser des questions (supplémentaires ou non) pour déterminer les différents types de raisons reliées au logement et qui influent sur la décision de déménager. Les raisons diffèrent, qu'il s'agisse de déménager à l'intérieur d'une ville (mobilité) ou de déménager dans une nouvelle ville (migration). Le logement constituait un facteur plus important dans le cas des déménagements à l'intérieur d'une ville. Par contre, le travail et l'éducation étaient plus importants pour les personnes déménageant dans une nouvelle ville. Bien que les résultats du projet pilote ne nous autorisent pas à tirer des conclusions importantes sur le plan statistique quant à l'influence relative des facteurs de pression et d'attraction qui sous-tendent les déménagements, nous pensons qu'un élargissement de l'échantillon permettrait une analyse plus rigoureuse de cette dynamique.

3. Quelles sont les conditions de logement à chaque étape de la mobilité?

Le sondage pilote a permis de recueillir des données de la part des répondants sur leur ménage et leur logement à différentes étapes de leur mobilité (à l'intérieur de la limite des trois déménagements et de la période de cinq ans). Les problèmes de qualité des données étaient reliés aux différences de compréhension des concepts clés comme le ménage, la maison unifamiliale et le partage d'une résidence.

Les conditions de logement étaient décrites à l'aide de données tirées de questions sur les caractéristiques du logement (p. ex. le type d'habitation, le mode d'occupation et les réparations

nécessaires) et les caractéristiques du ménage (p. ex. la taille et le type de ménage, l'évolution du ménage, le partage). Dans la mesure du possible, on a utilisé dans le questionnaire des questions normalisées, des formulations de questions et des catégories de réponse tirées de sondages précédents effectués par la SCHL dans le cadre d'études démographiques générales et spécialisées. Le nombre relativement faible de problèmes de validité et de fiabilité des données confirme les avantages de cette méthode. Cependant, il est très important de noter que les questions ouvertes ont fourni des données qualitatives très utiles comme complément des données quantitatives tirées des questions fermées.

Les réponses obtenues dans certains cas peuvent indiquer des problèmes de mémoire par rapport aux questions ou des problèmes de fiabilité avec les concepts connexes. Par exemple, les répondants étaient beaucoup plus susceptibles de rapporter des changements dans leur ménage avant leur troisième déménagement le plus récent (77 %) qu'avant leur déménagement le plus récent (49 %). Il est possible que les répondants considèrent les changements survenus entre leur troisième déménagement le plus récent et le présent plutôt que les changements survenus au moment du troisième déménagement. La différence d'incidence de partage de résidence constitue un autre exemple de problème potentiel de fiabilité; le taux était de 48 % avant le troisième déménagement le plus récent et de 25 % avant le déménagement le plus récent. L'élimination de ces problèmes de qualité des données nécessitera d'autres recherches et des échantillons plus grands.

4. Comment les Autochtones (personnes seules et familles) trouvent-ils un logement à chaque transition?

Le sondage contenait, pour chacun des trois déménagements, une seule question sur la façon dont les répondants avaient trouvé leur nouvelle résidence. La mémoire des répondants pour cette question était très bonne, le nombre de répondants pour chaque itération de la question était presque égal au nombre de répondants ayant rapporté un déménagement.

Les résultats du sondage pilote ont montré une certaine différence entre les profils d'obtention d'un logement par les Autochtones (personnes seules et familles). Les organismes autochtones avaient joué un rôle plus important pour l'obtention du logement lors du déménagement le plus récent (21 %) que pour les déménagements les plus anciens (de 5 % à 6 %). Plus le déménagement était récent et moins les membres de la famille ainsi que les journaux constituaient une source d'information importante. Lors du troisième déménagement le plus ancien, 26 % ont trouvé leur résidence par l'entremise d'un membre de la famille comparativement à 15 % pour ce qui est du déménagement le plus récent. Dans le cas des journaux, 23 % y ont trouvé leur résidence lors du troisième déménagement le plus ancien contre 15 % pour ce qui est du déménagement le plus récent. Les amis ont constitué une importante source d'information pour ce qui est de trouver une nouvelle résidence à chacun des déménagements relevés (de 21 % à 30 %).

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Migration to urban areas, residential mobility, and homelessness are very important issues for Aboriginal people in Canada. It is well-known that poverty and other socio-economic problems are related to a variety of housing problems faced by Aboriginal people. Over the last decade and more, increases in population of urban areas have exacerbated some of these problems. Furthermore, the higher profile of housing problems for Aboriginal people living in urban areas have increased public attention on the situation.

The data on rates of homelessness among the Aboriginal and general population are incomplete, although the available data indicates that the rate of homelessness is higher among the Aboriginal population. The 1991 Census and 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) conducted by Statistics Canada provide detailed data on residential mobility and migration. The results of the APS demonstrated that almost 60 percent of the Aboriginal population reported at least one change of residence during the 1986-1991 period. Most of the moves were within the same community.

The 1991 Census-APS estimate of the proportion of the Aboriginal population who had migrated from one community to another in the 1986-1991 period (22 percent) was similar to the 1991 Census estimate for the general population (23.5 percent). Proportionally however, Aboriginal people were 1.8 times more likely than members of the general population to move within major urban areas (residential mobility) during this time period. In the largest 11 urban centres, estimates of the proportions of Aboriginal residents who had moved within the community during the 1986-1991 period ranged from a low of 47 percent in Toronto to a high of 72 percent in Winnipeg.

The context is complex and there are a large number of factors that affect residential mobility and homelessness. These factors include shared accommodation and other living arrangements, linkages to poverty and other social and economic factors, market factors including the availability of low-cost housing, weather and seasonal variations, and preferences and choices among housing alternatives. While the existing data such as the APS and Census provide a great deal of information about many of these issues, they are not complete or satisfactory with respect to interpreting the underlying causes and relationships among housing circumstances, residential mobility and homelessness. This research project will assist in providing a method to redress these gaps in our knowledge of these important issues.

From the outset of this research, the research plan was based on a survey conducted at a single point in time, with historical or time series data provided by respondents during a single interview. While some alternative approaches, specifically longitudinal survey designs, were recognized for the greater quantity and better quality of data that could be collected over time, they were not considered practical for this preliminary research project, mainly because of the much higher cost and longer study time period required. However, longitudinal research designs

may prove to be useful in follow-ups to this project. Recently CMHC research and evaluation personnel have been exploring methods for tracking sequences of events (e.g. moves) over time and analyzing the relationships between event sequences or "trajectories" and specified outcomes. Their findings confirm that sequence analysis of life courses is a rapidly developing area of research and that this approach could make a significant contribution to an understanding of the trajectories of housing migration and mobility.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of this research was to design and test a survey methodology that will allow CMHC to answer a series of important questions about patterns of residential mobility among urban Aboriginal peoples. Four key questions were identified and were considered in designing the questionnaire and developing the survey methodology:

Questions:

a. What are the patterns of residential mobility of urban Aboriginal households, including episodes of homelessness?
b. What are the determinants of this mobility - the "push" and "pull" factors - with a focus on housing-related determinants?
c. What are the housing circumstances at each stage of the mobility itinerary?
d. How do Aboriginal individuals and families find accommodation at each transition?

1.3 Issues

There were two distinct sets of issues that were addressed in the research: 1) the substantive issues dealing with the general topics of interest including Aboriginal housing circumstances, residential mobility, and homelessness; and 2) the methodological issues related to the development and testing of a survey instrument and methodology. Highlights of the issues are as follows:

Substantive Issues

Residential mobility - The issues of residential mobility and migration (mobility typically refers to movements within the same community and migration refers to movements between communities).

Homelessness - The frequency of episodes of homelessness, the duration of homeless episodes, the permanence or transitional nature of homelessness, and seasonality.

Current and projected housing situation and needs - The current housing situation and the housing needs related to a number of factors including household formation, living arrangements, socio-economic variables, and market conditions.

Linkages between mobility and homelessness and core housing need issues - The need to establish empirical linkages between the key core housing need issues and residential mobility and homelessness.

Diversity of the study population - The need to take into account the variations among different Aboriginal groups, demographic groups (e.g. by gender, household type, income, employment status, literacy) and housing market area.

Survey Design Issues

Include representative respondents for pretesting - Conduct the test with representatives of the urban Aboriginal population at large including a variety of Aboriginal groups and across all socio-demographic levels.

Consult with representatives of Aboriginal organizations - Solicit the views of Aboriginal organizations, such as those involved with housing issues, in the review of the conceptual design and the draft survey instrument.

Use different methods of survey administration - Test the survey instrument using three different methods; in-person interviews, telephone interviews and self-administered instruments.

Consider literacy levels of respondents - Consider the varying levels of literacy among the population of respondents for survey administration planning and testing.

2. Survey Design

The methodology employed to design the survey involved several steps including a scan of literature and existing research in the field, consultations with experts and other researchers, development of a conceptual framework to guide the instrument design, the design and pretesting of a draft questionnaire, and consultations with CMHC to finalize the survey instrument. The main steps in this process are discussed in this section.

2.1 Literature Scan

The principal objective of the literature scan conducted for this research was to gain a better understanding of the available research and existing knowledge that could be used to design and test the survey instrument. We have not attempted to conduct a substantive review of the literature in the diverse fields pertaining to this research that include Aboriginal housing conditions, mobility and migration, household formation and living arrangements, community characteristics, homelessness, and demographics. Instead, we have looked to the literature to gain insights about what should be included in the questionnaire.

The review included key federal sources such as Statistics Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Health Canada, and the reports of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP). It also included a review of literature from other levels of government, Aboriginal organizations, academics, and non-governmental organizations. The review was assisted by the advice offered by some of the experts consulted about relevant sources and reports.

This section discusses key sources of information identified during the literature scan. The results of the scan are also summarized in an appendix to this report.

Current Housing Situation

The principal sources of information related to the current housing situation of Aboriginal people are various CMHC surveys and evaluations, the Statistics Canada 1991 *Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (a post-census survey), and various reports prepared by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada from Census data. *Urban Native Social and Housing Conditions: An Annotated Bibliography* (P. Archer, CMHC, 1991) also identifies a number of valuable sources of information.

The *On-Reserve Housing Program Evaluation* (Ekos Research Associates, 1985) and the *Rural and Native Housing Program Evaluation Client Survey* (Ekos Research Associates, 1989) conducted by CMHC are based on surveys of Aboriginal people that included a variety of questions on dwelling characteristics including dwelling type, age, size and physical condition. These surveys also included questions on shelter costs. CMHC's *National Housing Survey* (1987), conducted with a national sample of the general population, also included a detailed set of questions on dwelling characteristics similar to the ones in the two surveys of Aboriginal

populations. The *Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (1991) conducted by Statistics Canada includes a number of questions about household amenities and services such sources of water, electricity and heat and service delivery.

Core housing need is one of CMHC's most important housing concepts and the survey will address the main aspects of core need including physical condition (adequacy), suitability (crowding), affordability, and special needs. For Aboriginal people, these concepts are discussed in *The Housing Conditions of Aboriginal People in Canada* (CMHC, 1996). The Census includes a three-category need for repair question (i.e. requires major repairs, minor repairs, and maintenance only). The Census version of this question is different from the need for repair question used by CMHC in several surveys (including the 1985 ORHP Evaluation and 1989 RNH Evaluation) in that it reverses the order of the categories and uses shorter lists of examples. INAC's Basic Departmental Data (1998) includes statistics on the numbers of "adequate" dwelling units based on adjusted census estimates of the numbers of units that do not require major repair or replacement. *Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres - Report on the Round Table on Aboriginal Urban Issues* (1993) of the RCAP identifies particular problems of poor quality housing among Aboriginal elders, transients, people in crisis and students.

Basic elements related to dwelling occupancy such as tenure and length of time in the dwelling are covered in many CMHC surveys as well as the Statistics Canada Census and 1991 APS. Home ownership has not been a focus of urban Aboriginal research. Denton has identified home ownership as a strong deterrent to out-migration from Indian reserves (T. Denton, "*Migration from a Canadian Indian Reserve*", 1970, Journal of Canadian Studies).

Little information was available on use of the home for work. The Statistics Canada 1991 APS included questions on the location of work in the Work and Related Activities section.

Characteristics of the Household / Living Arrangements

The basic elements that define household characteristics such as number of adults and children and the relationships among household members are included in many CMHC housing surveys as well as the Statistics Canada Census and 1991 APS. The latest information for Aboriginal peoples is included in *Housing Conditions of Aboriginal People in Canada* (CMHC, 1996).

For this survey, the issue of household composition is more complex than the number of people and the descriptive relationships among household members. For example, the survey pretest showed that there are reliability problems with Aboriginal respondents for concepts used frequently in housing surveys such as the use of couple to describe two people. A source of information on this issue is "*Indians in Regina and Saskatoon: Some Strategies of Household Organization*" (E.J.Peters, 1982, Queen's University doctoral dissertation).

The issue of special needs includes disability and health issues. The main source of information for these issues is the Statistics Canada Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a post-census survey of the general Canadian population. The 1986 and 1991 census questionnaires

also basic information about individual disability. The HALS survey employs a large number of questions to address the complex issue of disability. For Aboriginal peoples the main source of information on disability is the APS which devotes a section of questions to this issue.

The disability questions in the APS are taken directly from the HALS. INAC makes use of these data in its Basic Departmental Data reports. For example, Aboriginal disability statistics from the 1986 census and 1991 census are presented in *Highlights of Aboriginal Conditions, 1991, 1986 - Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics* (INAC, 1995).

The special needs of seniors are identified frequently in the RCAP reports. The incidence of seniors in specific Aboriginal sub-populations (as well as other age categories) is presented in various reports based on Census data: for example, *Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1981 - 1991* (CMHC, 1996, prepared for RCAP), *Projections of the Population with Aboriginal Identity, 1991 - 2016* (CMHC, 1996, prepared for RCAP), and *1996 Census: Aboriginal Data* (Statistics Canada, 1998).

Sharing of dwellings by different households was identified as an important issue during consultations for this research. Both short-term and long-term sharing were considered to be useful issues to explore. One of the reasons sharing was considered important is because there is no standard, reliable definition of "household" that is expected to be widely-recognized by the study population. There should be provision for respondents to define the household and household formation (e.g. to determine sharing of a dwelling by different households).

Household changes and the changes in household formation over time as they relate to moves is a key research issue for CMHC. The 1991 APS does not track household changes with the few questions that it includes about the sequence of moves. Clatworthy and Gunn have discussed the prevalence of youth and young families - who are the most likely to have dynamic households - among households who move (S. Clatworthy and J. Gunn "*Economic Circumstances of Native People in Selected Metropolitan Centres in Western Canada*", 1982, Winnipeg, Institute of Urban Studies). Peters discusses the high incidence of female migration from reserves and relationships between economic opportunities, marital status, discrimination and migration (E.J.Peters, "*Native Women's Adaptive Strategies in an Urban Milieux*", 1992, Queen's University).

Characteristics of the Community and Neighbourhood

Statistics Canada summarizes census data to provide factual characteristics about different geographic aggregations based on standardized geographic classifications. These data include characteristics of the dwelling types (e.g. multiples/singles) and tenure (owners/renters).

CMHC Market Analysis Centre (MAC) reports on a number of characteristics of housing markets. For example, market-level reports from the Rental Market Survey present average market rents and vacancy rates. Other CMHC MAC reports present house prices by dwelling type and for new and resale homes and house purchase affordability indices. Local Real Estate Boards and the Canadian Real Estate Board (CREA) also produce resale house prices surveys.

A listing of urban support services for Aboriginal people in three major Canadian centres is presented in "*Urban Aboriginal Organizations: Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg*" (Four Directions Consulting Group, 1994, for INAC).

Quality of life issues in for Aboriginal people living in urban areas are discussed in some length in "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*" (1993, RCAP).

Homelessness

We did not identify any satisfactory surveys of homelessness that could provide a template for the questions in this pilot survey that are intended to address the issue of episodes of homelessness within sequences of moves. CMHC has produced a bibliography on homelessness although none of the publications listed deal exclusively with Aboriginal homelessness. Peressini, McDonald and Hulchanski have produced a preliminay background report on measuring homelessness ("*Estimating Homelessness: Toward a Methodology for Measuring the Homeless in Canada: Background Report*" Peressini, T., McDonald, L., and Hulchanski, D.

CMHC, 1996). In a report prepared for CMHC, Aubry, Currie and Pinsent have also looked at the homeless data collection and measurement (C. Aubry, T., Currie, S., and Pinsent, C., "*Development of a Homeless Data Collection and Management System: Phase One*", prepared for the Social and Economic Policy and Research Division, CMHC,1996). These have not yet been implemented. The RCAP also covers the issue of urban Aboriginal homelessness in some detail in "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*" (1993).

Reasons for homelessness are discussed in the 1993 RCAP report on "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*" (1993). Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai have presented an extensive and very useful review of the literature on Aboriginal migration including the reasons for moves (I.,Trovato, F., Romaniuc, A., and Addai,"*On- and Off-Reserve Migration of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: A Review of the Literature*", 1994, prepared for INAC). During discussions with INAC representatives, they indicated that there is a forthcoming report on research into the reasons for Aboriginal mobility and migration that will be available in the first part of 2000.

Migration and Mobility

Residential mobility and migration among Aboriginal people have been covered quite extensively in the literature and the concepts are well defined in the field. Mobility is defined as moves within the same community and migration is defined as moves between communities. Standardized measurement approaches have been available in the field for many years (e.g. *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual IV: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*, United Nations, 1970).

Much of the data used for analyses of Aboriginal mobility and migration is provided by the Statistics Canada Census and the 1991 APS. The Census identifies a respondent's mobility status if their usual place of residence on Census day is different from their usual place of residence either five years or one year earlier (depending on the question). Migrant movers are

those living in a different Census Subdivision (CSD) while non-migrant movers reside in the same CSD.

The APS includes three questions related to each move made within the 12 months prior to the survey. These questions include the timing the move, the reasons for the move (as open-ended questions), and the location moved from (e.g. same neighbourhood, same community, different community in Canada, outside Canada).

The characteristics and patterns of migration and mobility for Aboriginal people are covered in some depth in *Migration and Mobility of Canada's Aboriginal Population* (S. Clatworthy, 1996), a report prepared jointly for CMHC and the RCAP. This report explores various dimensions of the migration, residential mobility and housing consumption patterns of Canada's Aboriginal population in the period from 1986 to 1991. It provides estimates of net migration volumes and rates for different geographic areas and for different Aboriginal sub-populations. The report identifies a net movement of Canada's Aboriginal people to larger urban centres during the 1986 - 1991 period. The report also identifies a net movement to Indian reserves, a finding which is attributed in large part the migration of individuals registered under Bill C-31. Other key results include the finding that Aboriginal migrants were likely to have higher levels of educational attainment and be active in labour market in the new community than the non-migrant population.

This analysis of Aboriginal migration and mobility has been updated and expanded recently by Norris and Beavon in "*Registered Indian Migration and Mobility: An Analysis of 1996 Census Data*" (M.J. Norris and D. Beavon, INAC, paper presented at the 1999 meeting of the Canadian Population Society). This paper provides a detailed analysis of rates and volumes of movements among demographic subgroups of the registered Indian population. Significant different for men and women and for different age cohorts are presented. The 1996 Census data are also used to update the analysis of migration trends from 1986 to 1996.

The analyses of Census data presented in the previously cited reports do not address the issue of the sequence of moves for individual households (with the exception of the factors contributing to moves from one location to another), mainly because the Census data do not support this type of analysis.

Reasons for Moves

Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai have provided a detailed review of the literature dealing with Aboriginal migration on-reserve and off-reserve (F. Trovato, A. Romaniuc and I. Addai,

"*On-and Off-Reserve Migration of Aboriginal People in Canada: A Review of the Literatur*e", 1994, INAC). The authors review over 220 works dealing with the migration of Aboriginal individuals from and to reserves in Canada. The authors also present a conceptual framework for migration that includes a number of variables that interact to "push" and "pull" migrants to and from reserves. The variables are structural (including personal economic and employment factors), cultural (including ethnicity, friendship and kinship factors), and political and legalistic

(including government policies, legislation, land claims, and constitutional changes). The authors' review summarizes the literature in the field that relates to each of these variables and factors.

Norris and Beavon (1999) indicate that the reasons for migration can only be inferred from the Census data because the Census does not include a question on this topic. The authors report that family related issues were the number one reason given as a reason for moving by registered Indians responding to the 1991 APS for three types of moves: i.e. moves to a reserve from an off-reserve location ("off to on"), moves from a reserve to an off-reserve location ("on to off"), and moves from one off-reserve location to another off-reserve location ("off to off"). Young families and young people in general are the most likely to move. Marital status is also an important factor related to the likelihood of moving. After family related issues, education and training and housing related reasons are the next most important reasons for moving identified by the APS. Housing shortages and the role of housing problems on reserve that can be factors in the decision to move are discussed in several CMHC and INAC publications including *The Housing Conditions of Aboriginal People in Canada* (Ark Research Associates, 1996, for CMHC) and *Basic Departmental Data* (INAC, 1998). Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai (1994) identify several authors who have discussed the role of housing shortages in explaining out-migration tendencies from reserves.

On the subject of projections of future migration and mobility, Norris and Beavon (1999) draw some conclusions about likely migration and mobility trends that are related to socio-demographic factors.

2.2 Questionnaire Design

The survey questionnaire design was based on the issues identified as priorities for CMHC from the broader conceptual design (presented in Appendix A). The draft version of the questionnaire was pretested in Toronto and the results reviewed with CMHC before the final version was prepared. The final questionnaire used for the pilot, annotated with the survey statistics from the full pilot, is appended to this report (Appendix B).

Conceptual Design

The conceptual design work produced a list of issues and research concepts that guided the design of the survey instrument. A very comprehensive list of issues was developed at the outset from early consultations and a first scan of the literature in the field. A shorter and more focused list of issues and concepts was prepared after further consultations with CMHC, other experts and a more in-depth review of the literature. This version, on which the survey questionnaire was based, is presented in Appendix B. It includes a list of issues and related research concepts, sources of information, and comments about how this information informed the questionnaire design.

Survey Pretest

The pretest was conducted to test the terminology used in the questions and the sequencing of questions in the questionnaire. Toronto was chosen as the site of the pretest. The following Aboriginal organizations were asked to participate:

Gabriel Dumont Homes Incorporated (Urban Native housing provider)
Native Canadian Centre of Toronto (Friendship Centre)
Na-Me-Res Incorporated (Native Men's Residence)

Organizations were contacted first by telephone with follow-up in writing. The contact persons were asked to identify up to 8 individuals within their organization to participate in the pretest with a mix of socio-economic backgrounds, household types and Aboriginal status. On October 25 & 26, 1999 the Turtle Island Associates research team tested the questionnaire with 22 individuals referred by the three Aboriginal organizations. The questionnaire was tested using both interviewer-administered and self-administered methods.

On average, respondents took 35 minutes to complete the pretest version of the questionnaire. All three Aboriginal organizations and the pretest respondents were interested in the objective of the study and participated willingly.

For the self-administered method of interview, efforts were made to identify respondents with good literacy levels. During the pretest, when the interviewers arrived at the organization and met the respondents, it appeared that a number of individuals had lower levels of literacy and that it would be difficult for them to complete the survey using the self-administered method.

In recognition of the time schedule already established for each centre, and the literacy skills of the respondents, the interviewers decided to use a hybrid of the self-administered methodology -- an "interviewer-assisted", self administered questionnaire. With this method, the interviewers remained in the room while respondents completed the survey and made themselves available to answer any questions the respondents might have regarding terminology.

The interviewer-assisted, self-administered method was used in two of the three test sites: Na-Me-Res and the Native Canadian Centre. This methodology appeared to work well and achieved the required results for the survey Pre-Test. During the assisted self-administered sessions, respondents occasionally called upon the interviewers to answer questions about question terminology and intent. The interviewers felt that the respondents were more comfortable staying together in a group setting. In these situations, the interviewers felt strongly that this sense of comfort was key to the open and willing participation of the respondents. The methods used to conduct the pretest interviews were survey methodologies were as follows:

Interviewer-assisted, self-administered - 14
Self-administered - 4
In-person - 4

Because of the service nature of many Aboriginal organizations, it is relatively easy to contact lower income individuals. While there were some middle income respondents, the need to be diligent to ensure sampling from middle and higher income Aboriginal individuals was reinforced during the pretest.

The pretest provided very valuable feedback about the questionnaire. The pretest revealed that the questionnaire is not easily administered to institutional residents such as those in shelters. The high degree of mobility (e.g. upwards of 5 moves in one month) would require substantial revisions to or even a separate version of the questionnaire to suit this portion of the Aboriginal population.

The section on Moves (Migration and Mobility) presented the greatest challenge for respondents. Specifically, the pretest confirmed that beyond the most recent move, recall can sometimes be difficult. Requesting information for more than three moves appeared to be problematic for most respondents.

The question of "shared" accommodation is an important consideration, as there are many situations of two households living together. A question regarding "shared" accommodation was added to the survey. However, due to the many different forms of "sharing" that can occur it is a general qualitative question the results of which will need to be analyzed separately.

The pretest uncovered a reliability problem with the term "place to stay". This is a philosophical question going back to the definition of "homelessness". Do Aboriginal people consider themselves homeless or is it an issue of being "house less" -- not having a permanent shelter?"

For example, some respondents from the shelters do not consider themselves as homeless. A park bench, for example, was considered a place to stay. The question was revised to having "no regular place to stay".

Final Questionnaire

Based on the findings of the pretest and discussions with CMHC, the questionnaire was finalized. The primary change related to Section 4 - Moves (Migration/Mobility). This section was formatted into an itinerary method and was restricted to those respondents who, during the last 5 years, had moved 5 times or fewer. Questions on moves and mobility were asked for each individual move, up to a maximum of three moves. A set of questions on homelessness was triggered by a response that an individual had no regular place to stay prior to the most recent move.

Two different versions of the questionnaire were developed; the primary version intended for in-person and telephone administration by interviewers and a second version intended for self-administration by respondents.

3. Survey Administration

The survey was pilot tested in two cities: Toronto and Winnipeg. The research team worked with local Aboriginal organizations in Toronto and Winnipeg that assisted in identifying respondents to participate in the survey test. Turtle Island Associates was familiar to some key individuals within the Aboriginal organizations. Given the limited time frame for completion of the project, this was definitely an asset in obtaining assistance from the organizations.

3.1 Participation of Local Aboriginal Organizations

The following local Aboriginal organizations assisted in the project:

Toronto
Gabriel Dumont Housing Corporation
Native Canadian Friendship Centre
Na-Me-Res, Incorporated (Native Men's Residence)
Wigwamen Housing Corporation
Aboriginal Head Start
Métis Nation of Ontario
Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation (OFNTSC)

Winnipeg
Kinew Housing Corporation
Aiyawin Housing Corporation
Aboriginal Head Start
Manitoba Métis Federation
Salvation Army
Native Women's Shelter
Indian and Métis Friendship Centre

Turtle Island Associates contacted the local Aboriginal organizations and provided information on the objectives and processes for the project. The organizations were asked to assist by identifying potential respondents from their organizations (members, clients, staff) to participate in the survey test. Again, the organizations were asked to identify respondents with a mix of socio-economic backgrounds, household type and Aboriginal status.

Efforts were made to ensure participation of First Nation, Métis and Inuit people. Identification of Inuit respondents did pose some problem. This was anticipated due to the limited Inuit population in both test centres. Turtle Island Associates contacted Inuit Tapirisat Canada (ITC) to request assistance in identifying Inuit organizations in Toronto and Winnipeg. ITC confirmed that there are no Inuit organizations in Toronto and identified the Arctic Co-op as the only Inuit organization in Winnipeg. The Statistics Canada 1996 Census confirms just 300 Inuit living in

Toronto and 195 living in Winnipeg. In order to obtain Inuit respondents for the survey test, the researchers contacted the Aboriginal organizations specifically to ask for assistance in identifying

Inuit respondents living in the test centres. As a result of these inquiries, four Inuit respondents were identified. Table 1 presents the breakdown of survey respondents by Aboriginal identification.

Table 1: Aboriginal Identification of Respondents

	Aboriginal Identification				
	First Nation	**Inuit**	**Métis**	**Other***	**Total**
Toronto	58	1	12	2	73
Winnipeg	38	3	28	2	71
TOTAL	96	4	40	4	144
*Includes those who identified only with a specific First Nation and one Native American Indian (US).					

Local Aboriginal organizations were very supportive and willing to help with the research. A number of organizations also provided meeting space for use by Turtle Island Associates while conducting the interviews. Some of the organizations received a fee to cover the cost of meeting room rental. The respondents contacted were willing to participate in the interviews, and were pleased to receive the $15 fee for their participation. Given the relatively short time required of each respondent (30 to 45 minutes) the $15 fee was reasonable. During the in-person and interviewer assisted self-administered interviews, many respondents indicated that they were pleased to have an Aboriginal company and interviewers involved in the project.

3.2 Conducting the Interviews

Turtle Island Associates organized a team of researchers to conduct the interviews. Of the three research assistants, two were Aboriginal. Roxanne Harper, the Project Manager conducted interviews in both Toronto and Winnipeg in order to get an overall impression of the survey methodology. In Toronto, a two-person team conducted the interviews from mid to end November. A three-person team conducted the Winnipeg interviews in early December 1999.

Three interview methods were used; in-person, telephone and self-administered. In addition, the TIA researchers used an “interviewer-assisted” self-administered methodology. This methodology was used in recognition of low-level literacy skills of some respondents. The assisted self-administered methodology was used primarily with respondents from shelters/residences. The breakdown of interviews by methodology is presented in the Table 2. On average, the respondents took 35 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Table 2: Pilot Survey Sample by Method of Interview

	Interview Method			Total
	In-person	**Telephone**	**Self-Administered**	
Toronto	25	27	21*	73
Winnipeg	22	21	28	71
TOTAL	47	48	49	144
*Includes 14 interviewer-assisted interviews.				

Our experiences in the field showed that the Aboriginal organizations and individual respondents participating in the pilot survey were very interested in the objectives of the project. Some of the organizations indicated their interest in receiving a copy of the final report. They felt that the results might assist them in the design and delivery of their programs and services.

3.3 Sample Characteristics

Statistics on the pilot survey sample size with breakdowns of the 144 cases by the method of interview and the Aboriginal status of respondents are presented in the previous section on Survey Administration. Table 3a in this section presents some additional statistics on the sample including breakdowns by gender, respondent age, educational attainment, employment status and household income. Table 3b presents some overall statistics for Toronto and Winnipeg for these variables taken from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Overall, the sample is composed predominantly of respondents who are from First Nations (67%) and women (71%). There is a a more varied distribution of respondents across education, household income, employment and age categories.

Table 3a: Pilot Survey Sample Characteristics

	Toronto (n=73)	**Winnipeg** (n=71)	**Overall** (n=144)
Aboriginal Identification			
First Nations	80%	54%	67%
Inuit	1%	4%	3%
Métis	16%	39%	28%
Other	3%	3%	3%
Gender			
Male	29%	28%	29%
Female	71%	72%	71%
Respondent Age			
30 and under	31%	38%	35%
31 to 40	36%	34%	35%
41 to 55	21%	21%	21%
Over 55	12%	7%	10%
Educational Attainment			
Less than Grade 9	11%	17%	14%
Some high school	17%	25%	21%
High school diploma	18%	20%	19%
Some college/university	29%	18%	24%
College graduate	11%	14%	13%
University graduate	14%	6%	10%
Employment Status			
Employed full-time	43%	44%	43%
Employed part-time	8%	7%	8%
Self-employed	3%	-	1%
Not employed - receiving EI	3%	1%	2%
Not employed - no EI	5%	4%	5%
Student/training	7%	9%	8%
Receiving social assistance	29%	34%	31%
Other (e.g. disability pension)	3%	1%	2%

Household Income (Monthly)			
$1,000 or less	30%	30%	30%
$1,001 to $1,500	17%	24%	20%
$1,501 to $2,500	26%	22%	24%
$2,501 to $4,000	14%	13%	14%
$4,001 and over	13%	10%	12%

Table 3b: Overall Statistics for Toronto and Winnipeg Metropolitan Areas from the 1991 APS[1]

	Toronto	Winnipeg
Aboriginal Identification[2]		
North American Indian (NAI)	91%	54%
Inuit	na	na
Métis	6%	21%
Gender (age 25-54)[3]		
Male - NAI	44%	36%
Female - NAI	56%	64%
Male - Métis	na	47%
Female - Métis	na	53%
Respondent Age[4]		
under 15	31%	37%
55 and over	6%	4%
Educational Attainment - percent with some post-secondary education[5]		
NAI	34%	29%
Métis	na	25%
Labour Force Characteristics		
NAI - Participation rate	72%	52%
NAI - Unemployment rate	11%	29%
Métis - Participation rate	na	56%
Métis - Unemployment rate	na	26%
Household Income - percent with annual income of $40K or more (approx. $3.3K per month)[7]		
NAI	11%	3%
Métis	na	5%

1. Statistics are selected from "*Demographics of Aboriginal People in Urban Areas in Relation to Self-Government*", prepared by Evelyn Peters, Queen's University, 1994, for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.
2. Table 7, page 47; reported percentages do not sum to 100 percent.
3. Table 10, page 50.
4. Table 11, page 51.
5. Table 12, page 52.
6. Table 13, page 53.
7. Table 15, page 55.

4. Survey Results

The survey results presented in this section are intended mainly to help with the review of the survey methodology developed and tested in this research. The results provide valuable information on the housing situation and moves of Aboriginal people living in two large urban centres and they confirm many of the ideas and findings discussed in other literature and by other researchers working in the field. However, these survey results are from a pilot test and should not be taken as representative of all Aboriginal people living in large urban centres or even in Toronto and Winnipeg. The study objective was to design and test a survey questionnaire and not to collect data to support inferences to the overall urban Aboriginal population.

4.1 Data Quality Analysis

Analysis of the quality of the data collected from the survey was an important component of this research. The analysis focused on three as aspects of data quality:

> Item non-response - Non-response from eligible respondents that results in missing data for a specific survey question can indicate either a measurement error (e.g. a problem with the question) or a non-random sampling error (sample bias). Our focus in this analysis has been on question related problems. While there is no firm rule, missing data of more than 10 percent usually warrants further attention. In larger surveys, five percent non-response is often used as a threshold.
>
> Reliability analysis - Reliability is the extent to which different respondents have a common understanding of the same question asked under similar circumstances. Reliability problems often show up as inconsistency or a high degree of variability in the patterns of response to a question.
>
> Validity analysis - The validity of data is the extent to which it is an accurate or true representation of the underlying concept that is being measured. For example, does an occupant-administered need for repair question produce valid data about the actual physical condition of the dwelling? Validity and reliability are related types of measurement error and are usually reviewed together.

To reduce the risk of data quality errors in this pilot survey project, many open-ended questions were asked to provide explanations and further elaboration to the close-ended questions. The resulting qualitative data cannot be analyzed for data quality in the same way as the statistical data. The main purposes of the qualitative data were to help with the interpretation of the statistical information and to provide insights for the design of future surveys.

Item Non-Response

There are no problems with item non-response in this survey data. Virtually all respondents

answered every question that applied to them. For most questions there usually is only one or two eligible respondents who did not provide a response.

There were only two questions for which more than five percent of eligible respondents did not provide a response. One is the question about a long term disability or health problem that limits activities in the home (Q. 8). Non-response for this question was 5.6% (8 respondents out of 142 respondents). The other is the question about shelter costs for which nine of 121 renters (7%) and two of 20 homeowners (10%) did not provide a response.

Validity and Reliability

The validity of the survey data was assessed in two principal ways: face validity, based on the review of the statistical results by our project team and other researchers; and construct validity, based on statistical tests of the logical relationships among variables. Reliability was assessed on the basis of the variability in responses to survey questions. Given the wide range of types of respondents in the sample, drawing conclusions about the reliability of survey questions is very difficult.

Because this research was a pilot survey with a relatively small and differentiated sample, the experiences and judgments of interviewers and the survey manager in the field are very important to the review of data quality. The following findings about data quality are based on both the statistical analysis and the insights of the survey field team.

There were four concepts used in the survey that would require some caution in the design of questionnaires used in future surveys.

Household - This research confirmed that what constitutes a household is subject to widely different interpretations by survey respondents. The questionnaire asked simply about the numbers of adults of children and for respondents to describe their households in their own words. Surveys in the future would have to use a similar approach or have interviewers explain very carefully what they mean by household if the concept is used.

Single family home - The incidence of residing in single family homes is almost certainly over-reported in this research. It seems that many people interpreted this concept as meaning that only their household lived in the dwelling. The question should probably refer more to the structure of the dwelling: e.g. “single detached home”.

Regular place to stay - Not having a regular place to stay was used to identify respondents of whom a small number of questions about episodes of homelessness was asked. The experience in the field indicates that this term is not adequate because some respondents with poor housing situations did not think that they did not have a regular place to stay. This include some respondents who had lived outside in the past.

Sharing of residence - Sharing a residence was important for many respondents, particularly those who are younger, poorer, or who have recently moved into the city.

The concept of sharing is subject to different interpretations and potential reliability problems however, in part because it is dependent upon a common definition and understanding of what constitutes the household.

4.2 Current Housing Situation

4.2.1 Dwelling Characteristics

Dwelling Type

The characteristics of the dwellings of respondents to the survey are presented in Table 4. One-third of all respondents (34%) indicated that they currently live in a single family home. The other most frequent types of dwellings are low-rise apartments (22%) and high-rise apartments (14%). Most of the respondents living in other types of dwellings lived in shelters.

We believe that the figure of 34% overstates the actual number of respondents who live in single family dwellings, although we cannot say by what extent. This conclusion is based both on our experiences in the field and the statistical results. Of the 48 respondents who indicated that they live in single family dwellings (48 of 143 respondents), just 13 or 27% said that they own their home. In our estimation, it is unlikely that the other 35 or 73% rent single family dwellings. It is more likely some respondents understood this question to refer to the household rather than to the structure, even though the term building is used in the question. Although the question used is a standard question that has been used in previous CMHC surveys, in future surveys of the urban Aboriginal population it may be advisable to use categories that refer more directly to the dwelling structure: for example, “single detached structure” instead of “single family home”.

Table 4 - Dwelling Types

Dwelling type	City		Total (n=143)
	Toronto (n=72)	Winnipeg (n=71)	
Single family home	26%	41%	34%
Row or town home	7%	16%	11%
Apartment in low-rise	39%	6%	22%
Apartment in high-rise	13%	16%	14%
Rooming house	3%	-	1%
Basement apartment	2%	-	1%
Other	10%	14%	12%
No current residence	-	8%	4%

Number of Rooms and Bedrooms

For the entire sample, about one out of five (21%) live in small dwellings with three rooms or less. Almost half (45%) live in dwellings with four rooms (16%) or five rooms (29%). Over one-third (34%) live in larger dwellings with six or more rooms.

Almost half (46%) of the respondents have one bedroom (18%) or two bedrooms (28%). The modal response was three bedrooms (38%). About one of six respondents (16%) live in dwellings with four or more bedrooms.

The average number of rooms per residence is 4.9. The average number of bedrooms is 2.3. (Note: These statistics exclude 8 cases for which respondents living in shelters indicated 10 or more rooms.) Table 5 presents a breakdown of the number of rooms and bedrooms by city.

Table 5 - Number of Rooms and Bedrooms

Number of rooms	City				Total (n=128)	
	Toronto (n=66)		**Winnipeg** (n=62)			
	Rooms	Bedrooms	Rooms	Bedrooms	Rooms	Bedrooms
1	3%	2%	7%	7%	5%	18%
2	5%	28%	2%	32%	3%	28%
3	20%	25%	7%	42%	13%	38%
4	18%	34%	14%	15%	16%	13%
5	30%	11%	27%	-	29%	1%
6	14%	1%	21%	3%	17%	2%
7 or more	11%		23%		17%	

Adequacy of the Dwelling

The survey questionnaire included the three category need for repair question used in many previous CMHC surveys and in the Statistics Canada Household Facilities and Equipment (HFE) surveys (rather than the similar question used in previous censuses). The information collected with this question is used to assess the physical adequacy of the dwelling, one of the essential components of CMHC's core need definition.

Overall, 10% of respondents said their dwellings are in need of major repairs, 27% are in need of minor repairs, and 63% need only regular maintenance. The need for major repairs is slightly higher in Toronto (13%) than in Winnipeg (8%).

These results indicate that the need for repair question worked as expected. The are broadly similar to what we would expect to find in the general urban population. Also, only seven respondents (just under 5%) did not provide a response to the question.

The survey questionnaire also included a question on the perceived adequacy of the dwelling: specifically the extent to which the dwelling meets the needs of the household (excluding the cost). Overall, two-thirds (66%) or respondents said that their residence meets their needs, including 36% who said it meets their needs completely (i.e. 1 on the 5-point scale). Another 18% said their residence was just adequate. The remaining 16% said their dwelling does not meet their needs. These results were very similar in both Toronto and Winnipeg.

4.2.2 Residency Characteristics

Tenure

A large majority of respondents (86%) rent their current residence. This includes 93% in Toronto and 79% in Winnipeg. Among renters, 83% rent with a payment, 2% rent without a payment, 2% share accommodation without a payment, and 13% have some other arrangement.

Many renters live in social or subsidized housing. Almost two-thirds (64%) of renters said that they live in a residence owned by the City of Winnipeg or Toronto, an urban native organization or another type of nonprofit housing organization. The percentages are similar in Toronto (67%) and Winnipeg (61%).

Approximately one out of seven respondents (14%) reported that they own their home. This includes 7% in Toronto (5 of 71 respondents) and 21% in Winnipeg (15 of 70 respondents). A majority (55%) of respondents owning their homes reported incomes or more than $30,000 per year; 20% reported annual incomes of $18,000 to $30,000 and 25% reported incomes of $18,000 or less. The average annual household incomes reported by renters and owners are approximately $22,150 and $39,600, respectively.

Sixteen of the 20 homeowners responded to the question about the expected selling price of their dwelling. In Toronto the average expected selling price was approximately $191,000 (for 4 respondents). In Winnipeg, the average expected selling price was approximately $81,000 (for 12 respondents).

Length of Residency

Overall, respondents reporting living in their current residence for an average of just over three years (37 months). Homeowners (71 months) have lived in their current residence much longer than renters (32 months). The overall results are similar for those living in Toronto (36 months) and Winnipeg (38 months).

Over one-quarter (26%) of respondents have lived in their current residences for only six months or less. Over half (58%) have lived in their current residence for two years or less. Almost one-quarter (23%) have lived in their residence for five years or more, including 28% in Winnipeg and 17% in Toronto. A summary of the length of residence by city is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 - Length of Residence

Time in Current Dwelling	City		Total
	Toronto (n=70)	Winnipeg (n=71)	(n=141)
6 months or less	29%	24%	26%
7 to 12 months	17%	16%	16%
1 to 2 years	16%	16%	16%
2 to 5 years	21%	17%	19%
5 years or more	17%	28%	23%

Shelter Costs

The survey did not attempt to collect detailed data on shelter costs. Instead a single question was asked for each of the renter and owner sub-samples to identify overall monthly costs.

For owners, 18 of 20 (90%) provided a figure for their total monthly payments for mortgage principal and interest and taxes (PIT) plus utilities. The reported average monthly total payments are $898: $1,175 in Toronto and $760 in Winnipeg. Overall, almost three-quarters (72%) pay $1,000 per month or less. The other 28% pay between $1,000 and $1,800.

For renters, 112 of 121 respondents (93%) provided a figure for their total monthly payments for rent and other costs in addition to the basic rent such as heating and utilities. The reported average monthly total payments are $550: $583 in Toronto and $511 in Winnipeg. Overall, approximately one-third pays $400 per month or less, one-third pay between $400 and $600 and one-third pays more than $600.

Use of the Residence for Employment Activity

Survey respondents were asked if they use their residence on a full-time or part-time basis for employment activity that earns income. Overall, just 10% indicated that they use their residence for employment activity: 7% on a part-time basis (10 respondents) and 3% on a full-time basis (4 respondents). Respondents in Winnipeg (14%) were more likely than those in Toronto (6%) to use their residence for employment. Men (11%) and women (10%) were equally likely to use their residence for employment. Five respondents who own their home use their residence for employment activity: three full-time and two part-time. Nine respondents who rent their residence use it for employment activity: one full-time and eight part-time.

There may be confidentiality issues with the question about employment activity. Although the survey data show that social assistance recipients responded to this question, the field team reported some reluctance by respondents on social assistance to provide a response. It is their view that some respondents on social assistance were not comfortable with this question and might have been reluctant to disclose information about employment or income if they use their residence for part-time employment (e.g. baby-sitting).

Disability

Respondents were asked two questions about disability. The longer question asked if a long-term physical condition or health problem limits the kind or amount of activity that can be done at home by the respondent or another person in the household. This question was asked of all respondents with a current residence. A total of 9% of respondents said yes to this question: 3% for the respondent and 6% for someone else in the household.

The second version of the question asked simply if the respondent or anyone else in the household has a long-term disability or handicap. The second question was asked to ensure that respondents without a current residence who were skipped past the first question would be asked about disability. A total of 17% of respondents said yes to this question: 10% for the respondent and 7% for someone else in the household.

The responses to these two questions were logically consistent. All respondents who said they or someone else in the household had a long-term physical condition or health problem that limits the kind or amount of activity that can be done at home (the first question) also said this person had a long-term disability or handicap (the more general second question). However, some respondents (six) with a long-term disability or handicap did not have any limitations in their activities around the home.

4.3 Characteristics of the Household / Living Arrangements

Household Size

Almost half of the households (46%) include only one adult. Another 40% have two adults and 14% have three or more adults. Most households (70%) include children, including 66% of those headed by a single adult, 72% of those headed by two adults, and 81% of those with three or more adults. Overall, the average number of children in households with children is 2.4. A profile of the number of adults and children in Toronto and Winnipeg households is presented in Table 7.

Table 7 - Number of Adults and Children in Households

Number of people	City				Total (n=134)	
	Toronto (n=65)		Winnipeg (n=69)			
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
0	na	35%	na	25%	na	30%
1	51%	20%	41%	25%	46%	22%
2	32%	25%	48%	23%	40%	24%
3	9%	11%	6%	7%	8%	9%
4	5%	2%	6%	15%	5%	8%
5 or more	3%	7%	-	5%	2%	7%
Note: 10 respondents in shelters who reported more than five adults in the household were not included in this analysis.						

Household Type

Pre-survey consultations and the pretest results suggested that there would be reliability problems associated with concepts such as household, couple, related adults and other terms sometimes used in descriptions of household types. As a consequence, a decision was made to use quantitative terms only in the household type categories: i.e. the number of adults and the number of children. The results to the question about household type are presented in Table 8.

Overall, almost half (47%) of the households are headed by a single adult, including 28% with children and 19% without children. One-half (50%) of the women responding to the survey are in single adult households compared to 37% of the men. Almost all (92%) of the single adults with children are women. Two adults with children (26%) is the second largest household type in the sample. Another 11% of respondents are in households with three or more adults with children.

Table 8 - Household Types

Household Types	City		Total (n=141)
	Toronto (n=72)	Winnipeg (n=69)	
Single adult - living alone	24%	15%	19%
Single adult - with children	29%	26%	28%
Two adults - living alone	10%	10%	10%
Two adults - with children	15%	38%	26%
Three or more adults - living alone	6%	1%	4%
Three or more adults - with children	11%	10%	11%
Other arrangement	6%	-	3%

Sharing of the Residence With Other Households

Respondents were asked if they share their residence with anyone else or with another household (those living in shelters were not asked this question). One-quarter (25%) of respondents said they do share their residence, including 20% in Toronto and 29% in Winnipeg. Sharing was somewhat more common among women (27%) than men (18%). Sharing was not related statistically to household income or disability.

Sharing was most common among those who had lived in their current residence for a short period of time: 43% when the respondent had lived in the residence for six months of less and 29% for seven to 12 months. After one year in the current residence, the percentage of respondents sharing their residence was fairly stable at just under 20% (16% for one to five years and 19% for more than five years).

The respondents who reported sharing their household were asked to describe their current household in their own words. Almost all of the respondents who share their residence gave an

answer to this question (27 of 30). Almost three-quarters of these respondents (70% or 19 of 27) reported sharing with a family member. The rest indicated roommates, friends, girlfriends or boyfriends.

4.4 Migration and Mobility

Respondents who had moved in the last five years were asked a series of questions about each move to a maximum of three moves. These questions included the date of the move, the previous location, the dwelling type prior to the move, how the current residence was found, changes in the household type and size, sharing of the residence prior to the move, reasons for the move, and satisfaction with the outcomes of the move.

Incidence and Frequency of Moves

The results for the length of residency (Figure 4.3) show that 77% of respondents (109 of 141 respondents) have lived in their current residence for less than five years. A series of detailed questions about moves were subsequently asked of respondents. Six respondents either without a current residence or who had experienced episodes of homelessness in the last two years were not asked these questions about moves. Separate questions were asked of this group.

The first question about moves asked if the respondent had changed their place of residence in the last five years. Of the 126 respondents, 98 or 78% indicated that they had moved in the last five years, including 87% in Toronto and 68% in Winnipeg. There were minor inconsistencies in the responses of just two respondents. One respondent said they had not changed their residence in the last five years but had previously indicated living in their current residence for four years. Another respondent said they had changed their residence in the last five years but had previously indicated living in their current residence for six years.

For all respondents, the average total number of moves in the last five years is 2.2: 2.3 in Toronto and 2.0 in Winnipeg. When the non-movers are excluded, the average total number of moves in the last five years is 2.9: 3.3 in Toronto and 2.5 in Winnipeg. Table 9 presents a breakdown of the total number of moves for respondents in each city.

Table 9 - Total Number of Moves (Migration and Mobility)

Number of moves in the last five years	**City**		**Total** (n=124)
	Toronto (n=60)	**Winnipeg** (n=64)	
No moves	13%	31%	23%
1 move	20%	25%	23%
2 moves	15%	19%	17%
3 moves	17%	8%	12%
4 moves	18%	3%	10%
5 moves	7%	6%	6%
6 or more moves	10%	8%	9%

The following statistics show the incidence of moves categorized as migration and mobility. These statistics are calculated for those respondents who have moved in the last five years (i.e. non-movers are excluded):

80% have moved within the city (78 of 98 respondents), including 74% in Toronto and 87% in Winnipeg;
38% have migrated into the city (37 of 98 respondents), including 36% in Toronto and 40% in Winnipeg; and,
25% have made both types of moves, including 28% in Toronto and 20% in Winnipeg.

Both the overall incidence of migration and mobility as well as the numbers of the different types of moves are similar in Toronto and Winnipeg. These statistics are presented in Table 10.

Table 10 - Frequency of Migration and Mobility by City

Number of moves in last five years	Type of Move					
	Mobility			Migration		
	Toronto (n=39)	**Winnipeg** (n=39)	**Overall** (n=78)	**Toronto** (n=19)	**Winnipeg** (n=18)	**Overall** (n=37)
1 move	23%	31%	27%	53%	33%	43%
2 move	23%	28%	26%	32%	33%	32%
3 move	26%	10%	18%	5%	6%	5%
4 move	13%	13%	13%	5%	11%	8%
5 move	8%	8%	8%	5%	-	3%
6 or more	8%	10%	9%	-	17%	8%

Tracking the Sequence of Moves

Tables 11a to 11g present a series of statistics for questions that were asked to collect information for up to three moves of respondents. These graphs and tables report the statistics from the most recent move to the third most recent move (the most distant in time within the five year study period). The main objective of this research is to identify the viability of an approach that tracks fairly detailed information at each stage of the respondents' moves - sometimes called the mobility itinerary. Consequently this analysis focuses mainly on the data quality rather than the substantive results.

From a data quality perspective, most of the information collected is logistically consistent and conforms to patterns that we would expect. There is a decreasing number of respondents reporting moves as we move farther back within the time period and the reported timing of the moves for all respondents was in a logistical sequence. The variations in responses to most of the other questions are within ranges that seem reasonable. For example, Aboriginal organizations were more important for finding the residence in the most recent move while family members were more important for earlier moves.

The exceptions may be the changes in household type or size and the sharing of residences. Movers were much more likely to report changes in household type or size for moves more distant in time (e.g. 77% for the third most recent move) than for the most recent move (49%). This difference is difficult to explain and recall may be a problem. It is possible that the 77% of respondents who reported changes for the third most recent move are considering household changes between the third move and the present rather than at the time of the third move.

The difference in the incidence of sharing prior to the third most recent move (48%) and most recent move (25%) also requires some consideration. There may be a reasonable explanation for this difference however, as respondents were younger three moves ago and younger people are more likely to share their residence.

Table 11 - Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years

Table 11a: Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years - Length of Time Since Last Move

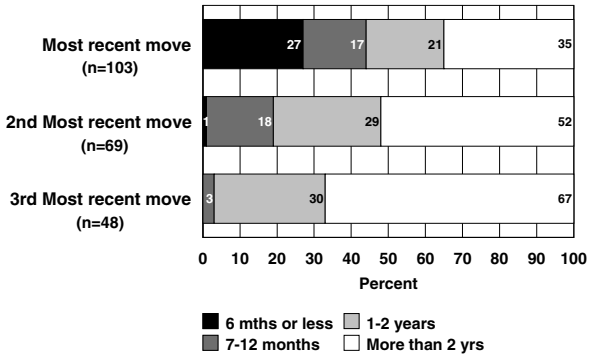

Table 11b: Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years - Type of Move

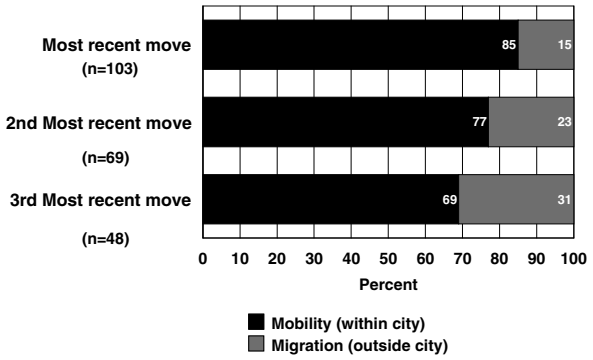

Table 11c: Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years - Change in Household Size or Type

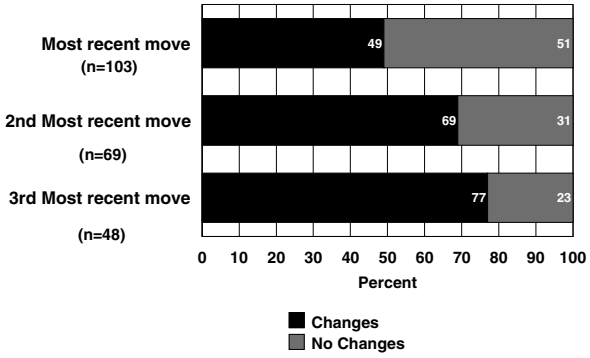

Table 11d: Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years - Sharing Residence Prior to Move

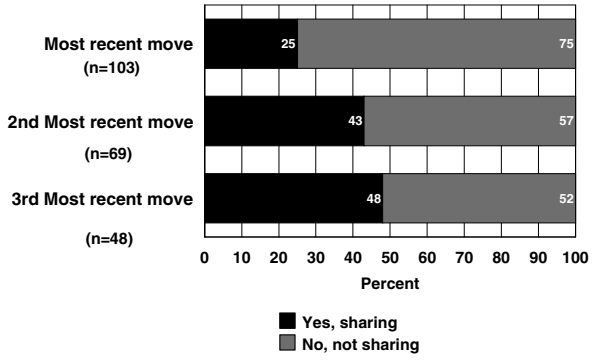

Table 11e: Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years - Satisfaction with the Outcome of the Move

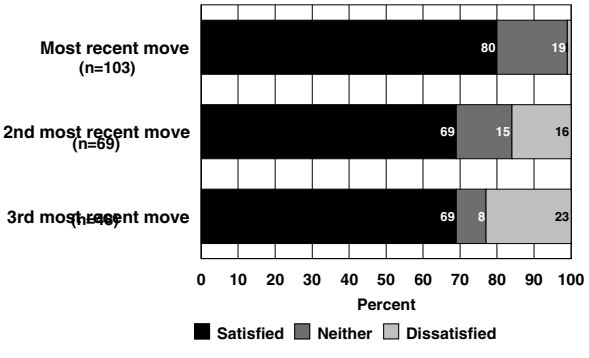

Table 11f - Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years
Type of Dwelling Prior to Moves

	Most Recent Move (n=103)	Second Move Recent Move (n=69)	Third Most Recent Move (n=48)
Type of dwelling moved from			
Single family home	30%	41%	43%
Row/town home	13%	6%	10%
Low-rise apt.	27%	25%	14%
High-rise apt.	16%	16%	8%
Other	15%	13%	25%

Table 11g - Profile of Moves in the Last Five Years
Methods for Finding a New Residence

	Most Recent Move (n=103)	Second Move Recent Move (n=69)	Third Most Recent Move (n=48)
How the new residence was found			
Friend	21%	30%	26%
Family	15%	16%	26%
Newspaper	10%	16%	23%
Other ad or posted notice	3%	9%	6%
Aboriginal organization	21%	5%	8%
Other organization	8%	6%	2%
Other	22%	18%	9%

Reasons for Moving

For all moves, housing is the most frequent reason for moving. For the most recent move, 61% of respondents cited at least one reason related to housing including 39% who mentioned housing that better suits their needs, 28% who mentioned better quality housing and 30% mentioned more affordable housing. (Note: These three percentages total more than 61% because some respondents mentioned more than one reason.) The three combined housing related reasons were also the most frequent reasons given for the second and third move.

Household change was the second most frequent reason given for moving, with at least one-quarter of respondents mentioning household change for each of the three moves tracked. Quality of life (13%), education (11%), work (9%), family conflict (8%), and health and medical reasons (8%) were also the main reasons for moving for many respondents (statistics are for the first move).

Housing related reasons are particularly important for respondents moving within the city (mobility). Among those moving within the city, 44% mentioned housing that better suits their needs, 30% mentioned better quality housing and 33% mentioned more affordable housing. For those moving into the city from a location outside the city (12 respondents), education (42%), work (25%) and household changes (25%) were much more important. All housing related reasons taken together were mentioned by 25% of migrating respondents as one of their three most important reasons.

Table 12 - Reasons for Moving

	1999 Pilot Survey (Toronto and Winnipeg)			**1991 APS[1]**		
	Most Recent Move (n=83)	**Second Most Recent Move** (n=58)	**Third Most Recent Move** (n=41)	**Off reserve to on reserve**	**On reserve to off reserve**	**Off reserve to off reserve**
Work				8%	5%	23%
- to go to a job	8%	5%	2%			
- to search for work	1%	10%	5%			
Household change[2]	25%	26%	29%	44%	34%	25%
Family conflict	8%	10%	15%			
Education	11%	5%	15%	11%	25%	13%
Quality of life	13%	9%	2%			
Health or medical reasons	8%	9%	5%			
Social services	1%	-	2%			
Aboriginal services	4%	-	5%			
Housing				25%	27%	23%
- Housing better suits needs	39%	10%	17%			
- Better quality housing	28%	9%	12%			
- More affordable housing	30%	19%	15%			
Other[3]	10%	17%	15%	12%	9%	16%

1. Statistics from the 1991 APS as reported by Norris and Beavon in "*Registered Indian Mobility and Migration: an Analysis of the 1996 Census Data*", 1999, DIAND.
2. The statistics are reported for "family related issues" for the 1996 Census.
3. The "other" category includes "community" reasons for the 1996 Census.

Expected Future Moves

Many respondents (42%) said they expect to move in the next year including 46% of those in Toronto and 38% of those in Winnipeg. Of those planning to move, almost three-quarters (73%) are planning to move within the city, including 77% of those in Toronto and 69% of those in Winnipeg.

The reasons given for the expected move are similar to the reasons give for previous moves. Housing is the most important reason overall with 35% mentioning housing that better suits their needs, 23% mentioning more affordable housing, and 19% mentioning better quality housing. Household change (27%) is also important for many households. Quality of life (29%) and work (27%) figure more prominently in the reasons given for planned moves than for previous moves. For those who plan to move outside the city (27% or 15 respondents), 10 respondents provided an answer to the question about where they plan to move. Of these 10 respondents, five said they plan to move to another urban centre, three plan to move to a reserve, and two plan to move to a non-reserve rural area.

4.5 Homelessness

The objective of this pilot survey research was not to identify and sample homeless people for the purpose of administering the questionnaire. Instead, our objective was to identify any episodes of homelessness that may have occurred in the recent residential histories of respondents sampled with the assistance of urban Aboriginal organizations, almost all of whom have a current residence.

Homelessness is not a situation that can be defined in clear and simple terms. Because there is no consensus in the literature about the best ways to identify or define homelessness, a decision was made during the research design to let respondents who might be considered as homeless or to have been homeless at some recent time to define their housing situation in their own terms. As a consequence, most of the limited number of questions in the survey about homelessness are open-ended.

Based on our research during the design phase and on our consultations with local Aboriginal organizations, the term used to identify episodes of homelessness and to trigger the related questions was “not having a regular place to stay.” Respondents who said they did not have a regular place to stay before their last move were asked a separate set of questions (Questions 26 - 31 in Appendix A).

The definition of homelessness based on a “regular place to stay” also turns out to have limitations. Some respondents had a very wide definition of what constitutes a regular place to stay including shelters, sharing someone else’s residence and even a regular spot outdoors.

A total of six respondents said they do not have a current residence (one respondent) or did not have a regular place to stay before their last move (five respondents). A sample of six

respondents is not sufficient to present statistical results in any detail so just a few findings are presented in the following bullets. What may be most important is that all six of these respondents answered every question and were willing to provide details about their situation when responding to the open-ended questions.

- The amount of time without a regular place to stay in the last two years varied from one week to13 weeks.
- Two respondents were surveyed in Toronto and four were surveyed in Winnipeg.
- Two of five respondents identified a time of year (summer) as the time when they were without a regular place to stay.
- Those without a regular place to stay slept in different places including with friends, with family, at a shelter, or outdoors.
- Most said it not difficult to find a place to sleep. They mentioned supportive friends and relatives. One mentioned that an old car was more safe and quiet than a shelter. Just one who mentioned health problems said it was very difficult to find a place to sleep.
- The reasons given for not having a regular place to stay included court orders (e.g. here by court order and a residence has not yet been found), an alcohol problem, and no money/no job.
- Two respondents said they received help finding a place to stay, one from the Main Street project and another from the Salvation Army.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions presented in this final section summarize the results of the survey instrument and methodology testing conducted in the pilot survey. The conclusions are presented as responses to the four questions identified in Section 1.2 as the main research objectives. Some general observations and experiences about conducting the pilot study are also presented.

It must be remembered that the objectives of this research were to design and test a survey methodology for addressing questions about residential mobility among urban Aboriginal peoples. The study data do not support statistically significant inferences to the populations of Aboriginal people living in Toronto and Winnipeg or other urban centres.

Summary of Results Pertaining to the Four Main Survey Questions

Question 1: What are the patterns of residential mobility of urban Aboriginal households, including episodes of homelessness?

This pilot study provides a great deal of evidence about how a survey methodology can be used to identify patterns of residential mobility in urban Aboriginal populations. Perhaps most importantly, the research demonstrated that details of past moves can be tracked within limits.

Tracking details about past moves - The pilot research tracked up to three moves within a maximum five year time period. The results show that most respondents have a reasonable level of recall of the main characteristics of the moves of their household within this time period. Field team reports indicate however, that the three move/five year horizons may be the practical limits to accurate recall. Response burden also becomes a problem as respondents are asked about events further back in time.

Research concepts and question wording - The risk of data quality problems appears to be greater for some of the questions linked to past moves such as changes in the household type and size. Because of definitional and reliability issues for some of these important concepts, the pilot survey approach of collecting qualitative data to complement closed-category responses was very useful in helping us to understand the responses that were intended by survey respondents (i.e. letting respondents use their own words to describe situations and events). Following are the most important concepts that respondents interpreted in different ways.

> Household - The concept of household as well as derived concepts such as household type and household size were subject to wide variations in interpretation by respondents. Variability in interpretation was usually related to the inclusion or exclusion of family members in extended households. Simple counts worked best to characterize households quantitatively (e.g. two adults rather than a couple). To avoid confusion, the identity of household members and the relationships among household members were defined qualitatively by respondents to this survey.

Single family home - The incidence of residence in single family homes is over-reported in the pilot survey. Some respondents interpreted this term as meaning that only a single household (i.e. their household) lived in the dwelling. The question on dwelling type should refer to the structure (e.g. single detached home).

Sharing a residence - The qualitative descriptions of the household generally confirmed the accuracy of the answers of respondents who reported that they share their residence. There was such a wide variation in the types of shared arrangements however - including, for example, stable, full-time living arrangements with family members as well as short-term stays by friends or family members - that the shared designation alone does not capture the living arrangement very well. The concept of a shared residence is also linked to the concept of the household; a respondent who considers an extended family to be a single household does not think that the residence is shared with another household.

Place to stay - The results of the survey pretest (conducted prior to the full pilot) indicated that the phrase "without a regular place to stay" was the best one to use to identify episodes of homelessness. However, subsequent interviews demonstrated that this term was not sufficient to identify homelessness or adequate shelter. Some respondents considered that someone else's residence, a temporary shelter, and even a regular spot outdoors qualified as a regular place to stay.

Diversity and sampling - There is broad diversity within the urban Aboriginal population and this diversity must be considered in the design of methodologies for future surveys. This diversity includes wide variations in the socio-economic status of Aboriginal people as well as the many different Aboriginal groups. The sample design of any future survey must match the survey objectives, with sample sizes being adequate to support inferences to different segments of the urban Aboriginal population.

Homelessness - Homelessness is a distinct research subject that requires further work and a separate approach from the one used in this pilot survey. Although this methodology can identify episodes of homelessness, it is not appropriate for surveying people for whom homelessness is more chronic. Preliminary findings from this research indicate that respondents who have had episodes of homelessness are willing to talk about their housing situation and problems in structured interviews.

Question 2: What are the determinants of this mobility - the "push" and "pull" factors - with a focus on housing-related determinants?

The pilot survey explored the reasons and motivations behind the moves of Aboriginal people living in urban areas - what some experts in the field have characterized as the push and pull factors that influence movements. While very preliminary, the pilot survey results were broadly similar to the results of the 1991 APS which showed that family, employment, housing and education are the major reasons for moving.

This pilot survey explored housing-related reasons for moving in some detail, probing separately for reasons related to affordability, better quality housing, and housing that better suits the needs of the household. Cumulatively, these different housing-related reasons were identified by almost two-thirds of the respondents as factors underlying their most recent move. This is much higher than the percentage of respondents to the APS who identified housing as a factor in either migration or mobility.

There were some differences in the reasons for moving given in the pilot survey by respondents moving within a city (mobility) and those moving to the city from outside (migration). For example, housing was a bigger factor in moves within the city and work and education were more important for people moving across city boundaries (i.e. into the city from outside). However, the subsample of respondents who had crossed city boundaries in one or more of their moves was much too small to be able to identify which factors might pull movers into the city or push them away from their previous home (e.g. a reserve).

Overall, the pilot survey methodology was successful at identifying reasons for moves. Although the results do not permit us to draw conclusions about the push and pull factors underlying moves, we expect that a larger sample would permit an analysis of these dynamics.

The pilot survey results demonstrate that housing is an important factor in a high proportion of moves. These results also demonstrate the advantage of using questions or probes to identify the different types of housing-related reasons that can have an influence on the decision to move.

Question 3: What are the housing circumstances at each stage of the mobility itinerary?

The major finding for this question is that the pilot survey was successful in collecting data from respondents about their household and dwelling characteristics at different stages of their mobility itinerary (within the three move and five year limits). Data quality problems that we could identify were generally related to the different understandings of concepts such as household, single family home, and sharing of the residence discussed previously.

Housing circumstances were profiled with data from questions about the dwelling characteristics (e.g. type of dwelling, tenure, need for repair) and household characteristics (e.g. size and type of household, change in household, sharing). To the extent possible, standardized questions, question wording and response categories used in previous CMHC surveys of both general and specialized study populations were used in the pilot survey questionnaire. We believe that the relatively small number of validity and reliability problems apparent in the data confirm the benefits of this approach. It is very important to note however, that the open-ended questions provided qualitative data that were a very valuable complement to the quantitative data from close-ended questions.

There were responses to some questions that may indicate recall problems with the questions or reliability problems with the concepts associated with them. For example, respondents were much more likely to report changes in their household before their third most recent move (77%)

than before their most recent move (49%); it may be that respondents are considering changes between the third most recent move and the present move rather than just at the time of the third move. Another example of a potential reliability problem is the difference in the incidence of sharing of the residence; it was 48% prior to the third most recent move and 25% prior to the most recent move. Addressing these data quality issues will require further research with larger samples.

Question 4: How do Aboriginal individuals and families find accommodation at each transition?

The survey asked a single question for each of the three moves about how respondents found their new residence. Respondent recall for this question was very good, with the number of respondents to each iteration of the question being almost equal to the number respondents who reported a move.

The pilot survey results indicated some differences in the patterns of how accommodation is found by Aboriginal individuals and families. Aboriginal organizations were more important for finding the residence in the most recent move than for moves more distant in time: i.e. 21% for the most recent move compared to 5% and 6%, respectively, for the second and third moves back in time. Family and newspapers decreased in importance with the more recent moves. Three moves ago, 26% found their residence through a family member compared to 15% for their most recent move. Similarly, 23% found their residence through a newspaper three moves ago compared to 15% for their most recent move. Friends were identified as important for finding a new residence at each move: i.e. varying from 21% to 30% for the three moves reviewed.

Other Observations and Experiences with the Survey Methodology

Working with local Aboriginal organizations - Working with local Aboriginal organizations to assist with the implementation of the survey methodology was very successful. The local organizations contacted for this pilot research were all interested in the research and almost all were willing to help. The short time available to conduct the research was the reason given for not participating by the few organizations that were not able to help. Representatives of local Aboriginal organizations contributed to the survey instrument design (by commenting on the pretest draft), provided insights into the Aboriginal populations they serve, assisted in the identification and contact of potential respondents, and also assisted with the implementation of the survey by offering their facilities for conducting interviews. Several organizations expressed a strong interest in receiving a copy of the final project report.

An Aboriginal field team - An Aboriginal field team was a very important component of the research. Aboriginal interviewers contributed to the willingness of organizations and individuals to participate, to their comfort with the interview process, and to their candor in responding to survey questions.

Use of different methods for conducting the interviews - Each of the three different methods used for administering the questionnaires - in-person, telephone and self-administered - can work with the appropriate types of respondents. Collecting detailed data to track a series of moves or for questions based on concepts that have a greater risk of reliability problems may best be accomplished with direct interviewer contact or assistance, particularly with respondents with lower levels of literacy.

Types of questions - Asking both close-ended and open-ended questions was very helpful for this research. Given the challenges of defining and explaining some important concepts, we believe that including open-ended questions for these concepts as complements to close-ended questions would be a prudent and useful research strategy in future surveys.

Questionnaire format - The questionnaire format was an issue mainly for the questions about recent and past moves. The questions about moves in the pretest version were confusing to respondents and demonstrated that clear instructions are required. The mobility itinerary format, in which series of questions are asked about each move in sequence, has been shown to work within some limitations. The limits include the number of moves and the time horizon. This research tested recall for up to three moves within the last five years. While questions for more moves and over a longer time period were not tested, our field experiences lead us to conclude that these are reasonable and practical limits for this type of research. Increasing the thresholds for the numbers of moves or the time period would jeopardize data quality and affect respondent satisfaction with the interview.

APPENDIX A

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Conceptual Design: Summary of Research Issues and Considerations for the Survey Design

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
1. Current Housing Situation	**Dwelling characteristics** dwelling type dwelling age shelter costs	Questions and definitions from various CMHC surveys Aboriginal (e.g. 1989 RNH Evaluation, 1985 ORHP Evaluation) Surveys of other populations (e.g. 1987 National Housing Survey) Statistics Canada: Census and post-census surveys: HFE, APS	Some basic information on dwelling characteristics are considered important for the survey. Dwelling type changes are important in tracking moves. Basic and not detailed data shelter costs will be collected in the survey to confirm that these data can be collected and to permit an approximate calculation of costs for core need. Dwelling age is not a priority.
	Core need physical condition suitability (crowding) affordability special needs	CMHC Research Division documents CMHC surveys and reports: "*The Housing Conditions of Aboriginal People in Canada*", 1996 Archer, P. "*Urban Native Social and Housing Conditions: An Annotated Bibliography*", 1991 1987 NHS Statistics Canada: Census and APS INAC: Basic Departmental Data RCAP "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*", 1993	CMHC defines core need. CMHC research deals both with overall core need and with the specific components. Other sources deal with the specific components. The survey will include questions that address each of the constituent parts of the core need definition without asking questions or collecting data in sufficient detail to implement the complete core need concept.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Current Housing Situation (cont.)	**Tenure** own/rent/other length of time in current dwelling	CMHC Research Division CMHC surveys Statistics Canada Census T. Denton, "*Migration from a Canadian Indian Reserve*", 1970, Journal of Canadian Studies. Denton identifies home ownership as a strong deterrent to out-migration.	These are key elements of the survey. Length of occupancy is integrated with the migration and mobility concepts and with the questions on moves in the survey.
	Location in the community sub-market urban/suburban	Statistics Canada Census (standard geographic classifications) INAC - Departmental Data	Data for this concept can be captured from survey respondents' addresses using the Statistics Canada SGCs. Sub-market analyses are not intended to be a component of this survey analysis.
	Work at home - Use of the dwelling for labour activity/self- employment	Statistics Canada APS (incidental information from Work and Related Activities section	A question on this issue is included in the questionnaire to test the incidence of the use of homes for work and the relationship of home-based work to movements.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
2. Characteristics of the Household / Living Arrangements	number of people: adults, children relationships among household members head of household	Statistics Canada: Census, APS CMHC, *"Housing Conditions of Aboriginal People in Canada*", 1996 E.J.Peters, "*Indians in Regina and Saskatoon: Some Strategies of Household Organization*", 1982 (doctoral dissertation, Queen's University)	It is relatively easy to obtain the number and characteristics of household members in a survey, although the process can be detailed and lengthy. Similarly, the relationships between people living in the same dwelling can be identified. A complete Census/APS type inventory will not be attempted in this survey. The concept of "household" and what constitutes a household is a more subjective one. Because there is a need to explore the concept in more depth with the urban Aboriginal population, it will be useful to collect quantitative data on numbers and basic characteristics as well as qualitative information about respondent perceptions and definitions of their household in the questionnaire.
	Special needs disability/health seniors/elders other	Statistics Canada: Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS); APS INAC: Disability and Housing (from the Census and APS)	Disability is a complex issue that requires many questions to address thoroughly. The survey will include a composite question that links a self-identified health problem or physical condition with household activity limitations (similar to APS question C23).

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Characteristics of the Household / Living Arrangements (continued)	**Sharing of dwellings** sharing dwelling by different households short-term and long-term "guests"	Consultations (Statistics Canada, INAC)	There is no standard, reliable definition of "household" that is expected to be widely-recognized by the study population. There should be provision for respondents to define the household and household formation (e.g. to determine sharing of a dwelling by different households).
	Household changes changes over time changes related to moves	S. Clatsworthy and J. Gunn, "*Economic Circumstances of Native People in Selected Metropolitan Centres in Western Canada*", 1982, Winnipeg, Institute of Urban Studies - discusses prevalence of youth and young families - who are the most likely to have dynamic households. E.J.Peters, "*Native Women's Adaptive Strategies in an Urban Milieux*", 1992, Queen's University - discusses the high incidence of female migration from reserves and relationships between economic opportunities, marital status, discrimination and migration.	The APS does not track household changes with the questions about the sequence of moves.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
3. Characteristics of the Community / Neighbourhood	**New/established**	Statistics Canada: Census, APS	Factual characteristics about the community, including the characteristics of the dwellings (e.g. type, condition, costs), could be aggregated from census and post-census survey data. Support services could be identified though a separate review. Respondent perceptions and attitudes about the community could be asked in the survey. Pre-survey discussions and some literature suggested that it can be a detailed and lengthy process to get at community perceptions and attitudes. It can also be a highly qualitative process. Pretest results confirmed these views. Consequently, it was determined that community characteristics would not be a priority for the survey. A question to collect some basic information on support services is included.
	Dwelling characteristics renter/owner-occupied singles/multiples	Statistics Canada: Census, APS	
	Shelter costs	CMHC Rental Market Survey average market rents vacancy rates CMHC house prices: by dwelling type; by new/resale affordability indices Real Estate Boards (CREA) resale house prices	
	Community facilities and amenities		
	Support services	INAC "*Urban Aboriginal Organizations: Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg*", 1994	
	Quality of life	RCAP "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*", 1993	

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
4. Homelessness	**Profile of homelessness** incidence of homelessness (number of people) frequency of episodes length of episodes seasonal variations total amount of time spent homeless	RCAP "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*", 1993 CMHC bibliography on homelessness (although none of the publications listed deal exclusively with Aboriginal homelessness) Peressini, T., McDonald, L., and Hulchanski, D. "*Estimating Homelessness: Toward a Methodology for Measuring the Homeless in Canada: Background Report*" CMHC, 1996. Aubry, T., Currie, S., and Pinsent, C. "*Development of a Homeless Data Collection and Management System: Phase One*", CMHC, 1996	There are no satisfactory surveys of homelessness to provide a template for the questions in this pilot survey. Respondents who have had episodes of homelessness will be identified and administered a set of questions related to the homeless period(s). These respondents will not be administered the questions on migration and mobility that comprise the core of the regular questionnaire. Pretest results indicated that asking about having periods "without a regular place to stay" is the most appropriate way to identify and screen for periods of homelessness.
	Reasons for homelessness	RCAP "*Aboriginal Peoples in Urban Centres*", 1993 INAC Trovato, F., Romaniuc, A., and Addai, I., "*On- and Off-Reserve Migration of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: A Review of the Literature*", 1994	This issue will be addressed with qualitative responses to open-ended questions.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Homelessness (continued)	**Shelter alternatives** availability of alternatives: e.g. shelters, hostels, friend/family adequacy of alternatives difficulty of finding alternatives		The availability of shelter alternatives and the degree of difficulty accessing these alternatives are key elements for measuring the extent to which homelessness is a problem for a given population. The survey will address these concepts with both quantitative and qualitative questions.
	Support services for homeless	INAC "*Urban Aboriginal Organizations: Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg*", 1994	This issue will be addressed qualitatively with open-ended questions.
5. Moves: Migration and Mobility	**Length of time residing in the community** in current residence in the community: consecutive; total time in the last five years	Statistics Canada APS	These data are part of the basic residency profile. There are some significant data quality problems with the census data on migration and mobility (e.g. incomplete enumeration in some reserves, inconsistent definitions and methods used over time). These problems do not effect the conceptualization of the topic.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Moves: Migration and Mobility (continued)	**Migration** number of moves in and out of the community: in the last year; in the last five years timing of moves sequence of moves	Statistics Canada APS Norris, Mary Jane, and Beavon, Dan "*Registered Indian Mobility and Migration: An Analysis of the 1996 Census Data"*, INAC, 1999 Clatsworthy. S.J., "*The Migration and Mobility Patterns of Canada's Aboriginal Population*", 1996, for CMHC and RCAP	This report, along with some related documents by the authors on migration and mobility presents a detailed review of the results of the 1996 Census and APS on the migration and mobility issues. The report presents data for all of the relevant concepts.
	Migration destinations destinations for moves out of urban community location of residence prior to move into urban community	Norris and Beavon, INAC, 1999 Statistics Canada APS	These destinations will be tracked in the survey as part of the sequence of moves.
	Mobility number of moves within the urban community: in the last year; in the last five years timing of moves sequence of moves	Norris and Beavon, INAC, 1999 Statistics Canada APS	A profile of moves will be identified in the survey.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Moves: Migration and Mobility (continued)	**Mobility destinations** destinations for moves within the urban community	Norris and Beavon, INAC, 1999 Statistics Canada APS	These destinations will be tracked in the survey as part of the sequence of moves.
	Itinerary overall sequence of movements: location; timing	Relating the various elements associated with moves (e.g. location, direction, timing, reasons, housing choices) was considered a crucial aspect of the research.	The survey will test the feasibility of tracking the complete itinerary of movements of respondents over a period of time (i.e. five years).
	Finding new residences sources of information methods for finding residences		Questions on finding residences are included in the survey as part of the process of tracking moves.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
6. Reasons for Moves	**Migration and Mobility**	Statistics Canada APS Norris and Beavon, INAC, 1999 The authors distinguish between reasons for three types of moves between reserves and off-reserve areas: "off to on", "on to off", and "off to off". The authors reference a forthcoming publication by S.J. Clatsworthy entitled "*Reasons for Registered Indian Migration*". Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai (1994) present a conceptual framework that includes three main factors that can provide pushes and pulls to influence movements: structural factors (e.g. economic), cultural factors, and political and legalistic factors.	The Census does not include questions on reasons for moving. The APS includes questions on the reasons for moving for each of the respondent's moves. Findings on the major reasons are incorporated in the concepts listed for this issue. Reasons for moving will be addressed in the survey through open-ended questions. Quantitative codes will be developed that correspond to the various reasons discussed in the literature. Reasons will be linked to individual moves as part of the process of tracking the five year itinerary of the respondent.
	Family and household new household formation (e.g. marriage, separation, children) proximity to relations problems/conflict other family reasons	Norris and Beavon identify that family related issues were the number one reason given as a reason for moving in the APS (for all three types of moves).	Young families and young people in general are more likely to move. Marital status is also an important factor related to the propensity to move.

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
Reasons for Moves (continued)	**Education and Training** work-related training secondary school post-secondary education	tied (approximately) with housing related reasons as the second most important reason for moving identified in the APS.	
	Social and community facilities services quality of life crime rates, safety and security		
	Health and well-being medical services substance abuse treatment disability: treatment, services other services	Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai (1994) identify three authors who have discussed the importance of medical and health-related services in explaining out-migration tendencies from reserves (e.g. for elders, people with disabilities).	The importance of accessing services available in urban areas as a factor influencing movements is relevant for most of the concepts listed for this issue.
	Access to services community/social other professional services (legal, business)	Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai (1994) RCAP	

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
	services for Aboriginal people (social, cultural, other)		
Reasons for Moves (continued)	**Housing** physical condition suitability/crowding affordability special needs services and amenities (e.g. utilities)	Housing shortages and the role of housing problems on reserve are discussed in several sources including various CMHC and INAC publications. Trovato, Romaniuc and Addai (1994) identify several authors who have discussed the role of housing shortages in explaining out-migration tendencies from reserves.	Reasons for moving related to housing concepts will be given additional attention to address the range of issues of interest to CMHC.
	Work/employment actual possible / search / opportunities		
7. Satisfaction with Outcomes of Moves	**Achievement of goals**		There is little available information on this issue. Satisfaction with the outcomes of moves will be addressed through open-ended questions in the survey.
	Satisfaction with outcomes of moves		
	Reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction		

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
	Impacts of moves on household intended/expected unexpected	Consultations suggested that the impacts on children should be considered.	
	Preferred location of residence		

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
8. Future Migration and Mobility	**Expected moves** in the next year	Norris and Beavon (1999) draw some conclusions about likely migration and mobility trends that are related to socio-demographic factors.	There is little available information on this issue. Expected moves and the reasons for these moves will be addressed through open-ended questions in the survey.
	Location of expected moves urban: CMA / non-CMA rural non-reserve reserve		
	Reasons for expected moves		

Research Issues	Concepts	Sources of Information (Literature Review and Consultations)	Comments / Implications for Survey Design
9. Respondent Characteristics	**Aboriginal status**	Statistics Canada Census, APS	Standardized, pretested questions using existing definitions and wording will be used wherever possible. Some soci-demographic variables are very important determinants of movements: e.g. women and young people are frequent movers.
	Demographics age sex income; sources of income education employment status occupation language	Statistics Canada Census, APS INAC Departmental Data CMHC Surveys: RNH, ORHPE	

APPENDIX B

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Living Arrangements, Homelessness and Residential Mobility of Urban Aboriginal People:

Survey Questionnaire (Toronto version) & Counts (both cities)

1. Current Housing Situation

To begin, I would like to ask you some questions about your current housing situation.

1. What kind of dwelling or building do you live in? Is it a...

Single family home	1	33.6%
Row or town home	2	11.2%
Apartment in a low-rise apartment building (4 stories or less)	3	22.4%
Apartment in a high-rise apartment building (5 stories or more)	4	14.0%
Rooming house	5	1.4%
Other	6	11.9%
No current residence (homeless / living outside / shelter)	7	4.2%
Basement apartment	8	1.4%
		n =143

If 7, Skip to Q. 14

2. How long have you lived in your current residence?
   Months: $\bar{x}$ = 37.0 s = 51.8 n = 142

3. In what part of Toronto do you live?
   Neighbourhood/community identified by respondent: _____

4. Do you own your current home?

Yes	1	14.2%	
No	2	85.8%	n = 141

IF YES, Skip to Q. 6

5.a If No: Do you pay rent, have a room or house without rent, stay with others without having to pay rent, or have some other arrangement?

Rent with payment	1	83.2%	
Rent without payment	2	1.6 %	
Share accommodation without payment	3	2.4 %	
Other arrangement	4	12.8%	n = 125

5.b. Do you live in a residence owned by the City, an urban native organization or any other non-profit housing organization?

Yes	1	63.5%	
No	2	36.5%	n = 104

6.a. How many rooms are there in your dwelling? (Include kitchen, bedrooms and living room. Do not count bathrooms, halls and attached sheds.)

Number of rooms: $\bar{x} = 5.5$ s = 3.4 n = 136

6.b. How many of these rooms are bedrooms?

Number of bed rooms: $\bar{x} = 2.8$ s = 1.7 n = 131

7. Is your residence in need of any repairs? (Do not include desirable remodeling, additions, conversions or energy improvements.)

Yes, major repairs are needed (to correct, for example, corroded pipes, damaged electrical wiring, sagging floors, bulging walls, damp walls and ceilings, crumbling foundation, rotting porches and steps)	1	10.4 %
Yes, minor repairs are needed (to correct, for example, small cracks in interior walls and ceilings, broken light fixtures, leaking sink, cracked or broken window panes, some missing shingles or siding, some peeling paint	2	26.7 %
No, only regular maintenance is needed (for example, painting, leaking faucets, clogged gutters or eaves troughs)	3	63.0 %
		n = 135

8.a Because of a long-term physical condition or health problem - one that is expected to last six months or more - are you or is anyone else in your household limited in the kind or amount of activity that can be done at home? For example, do you need any special equipment such as ramps or railings or are there any rooms in your residence that you have difficulty using?

Yes: respondent	1	3.0 %	
Yes: someone else in the household	2	6.0 %	
No	3	91.0 %	n = 134

8.b. If Yes: Could you briefly describe the problem or disability?

_____

9. Not counting what you pay, would you say that your residence meets the needs of you and your household?

Yes: meets needs completely	1	36.0 %	
Yes: meets needs	2	30.2 %	
Just adequate	3	18.0 %	
No: does not meet needs	4	9.4 %	
No: does not at all meet needs	5	6.5 %	n = 139

10. **For Renters**: Approximately what is the monthly cash rent you pay for this dwelling? Please include any payments for heating, electricity or other costs you pay in addition to your basic rent payment.

Monthly rent: $\bar{x}$ = \$549.98 s = \$292.04 n = 112

11. **For owners**: Approximately what are your monthly payments for your home including mortgage principal and interest, taxes and utility costs?

Monthly PIT plus utilities $\bar{x}$ = \$898.28 s = \$379.21 n = 18

12. **For owners**: If you were to sell your dwelling now, for how much would you expect to sell it?

Expected selling price: $\bar{x}$ = \$108,687.50 s = \$56,156.59 n = 16

13. Do you use your residence full-time or part-time for any work or employment activity that earns income?

Yes: full-time	1	2.9 %	
Yes: part-time	2	7.4 %	
No	3	89.7 %	n = 136

2. Characteristics of the Household / Living Arrangements

Next, I would like to ask a few questions about your household.

14. How many people are there in your household, including adults and children under age 18?

Number of adults:	$\bar{x}$ = 2.7	s = 5.2	n = 140
Number of children:	$\bar{x}$ = 1.6	s = 1.7	n = 144

15. Which of the following best describes your household?

Single adult:			
living alone	1	19.1 %	
with children	2	27.7 %	
Two adults:			
without children	3	9.9 %	
with children	4	26.2 %	
Three or more adults:			
without children	5	3.5 %	
with children	6	10.6 %	
Other household type/living arrangements . .	7	2.8 %	n = 141

16. Do you share your residence with anyone else or with any other household?

Yes	1	25.0 %	
No	2	75.0 %	n = 120

IF NO, Skip to Q. 17

b. If yes: could you describe your current household?

_____

_____

16.c. Who has the primary responsibility for the residence: for example, paying the bills and making minor repairs? Is it you or someone else in your household?

respondent	1	50.0 %	
someone else in the household . .	2	44.1 %	
Shared	3	5.9 %	n = 34

3. Moves (Migration and Mobility)

Next, I would like to ask you about moves that you and your household have made in and out of Toronto as well as moves within the city.

17.a. Have you changed your place of residence in the last five years?

Yes	1	77.8%	
No	2	22.2 %	n = 126

IF NO, Skip to Q. 46

b. If yes: How many times have you changed residences in the last five years?
(Ask respondent for approximate number if he/she is uncertain. Note uncertainty.)

Number of moves: $\chi = 2.3$ s = 2.1 n = 124

18. How many of these moves were in and out of Toronto (Greater Toronto Area) and how many were within the city? *(count each one way move as one move).*

Number of moves in and out of the city:	$\chi = 2.9$ s = 4.9 n = 38
Number of moves within the city:	$\chi = 3.0$ s = 2.6 n = 79

First Move: I would like to ask you about your last (most recent) move.

19.a When did you last move?

Date of last move: Month: _____ Year: 19___

Number of months since last move: $\chi = 18.5$ s = 14.4 n = 103

19.b. Did you move within the city or did you move from somewhere outside Toronto?

Within city	1	84.9 %	
From a location outside Toronto . . .	2	15.1 %	n = 93

c. Which neighbourhood in Toronto did you live before your last move?

_____

or

Where did you live before your last move to Toronto?

_____

20. What kind of dwelling or building did you move from? Was it a...

Single family home	1	29.8 %	
Row or town home	2	12.8 %	
Apartment in a low-rise apartment building (4 stories or less)	3	26.6 %	
Apartment in a high-rise apartment building (5 stories or more)	4	16.0 %	
Rooming house	5	2.1 %	
Other	6	11.7 %	
Did not have a regular place to stay (homeless / living outside / shelter)	7	1.1 %	n = 94

If respondent answers 7, skip to Question 26.
or
If more than 5 moves (from Q. 17b), Skip to Q. 26.

21. How did you find the residence you live in now? Was it from a...

friend	1	20.9 %	
family member	2	15.4 %	
newspaper	3	9.9 %	
some other ad or posted notice	4	3.3 %	
Aboriginal organization	5	20.9 %	
some other organization	6	7.7 %	
other	7	22.0 %	n = 91

22.a. Was your household size and type the same as it is today?

Same, no changes	1	50.6%	
Different, some changes	2	49.4 %	n = 89

IF 1, Skip to Q. 23

b. If changed: how many people, adults and children, lived in your household before your last move?

Number of adults	χ = 1.8	s = 1.0	n = 48
Number of children	χ = 1.9	s = 1.0	n = 35

22.c. Which of the following best describes your household at that time (before the last move)?

Single adult:			
living alone	1	10.6 %	
with children	2	34.0 %	
Two adults:			
without children	3	12.8 %	
with children	4	29.8 %	
Three or more adults:			
without children	5	4.3 %	
with children	6	8.5 %	n = 47

23.a. Were you sharing your residence with anyone else or with any other household prior to your last move?

Yes	1	25.0 %	
No	2	75.0 %	n = 88

IF NO, Skip to Q.24

b. If yes: Who had the primary responsibility for the residence: for example, paying the bills and making minor repairs? Was it you, someone else in your household or some one else?

respondent	1	6.7 %	
someone else in the household	2	10.0 %	n = 120

c. Could you describe the household at the time before your last move?

_____

24. What would you say were the main reasons for your most recent move?
Record response. Circle all the reasons that apply.

Work - to go to a job	1	4.5%	
Work - to search for work or to go to a job	2	0.6%	
Household change - a change in your family or household situation (for example, a marriage, separation, children)	3	13.5%	
Family conflict - a family or household problem or conflict	4	4.5%	
Education - school or training for you or a household member	5	5.8%	
Quality of life - to move to a community with a better quality of life	6	7.1%	
Health or medical reasons	7	4.5%	
Social services - need for community or social services	8	0.6%	
Aboriginal services - to access to services for Aboriginal people	9	1.9%	
Housing that better suits your **household needs**	10	20.6%	
Better quality housing - for example, better physical condition or better amenities)	11	14.8%	
More affordable housing or to save money	12	16.1%	
Other	13	5.2%	n = 83

25.a. Considering the most recent move you made, are you satisfied that the move met your needs and expectations? Would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your move?

Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
1	2	3	4	5	
37.3 %	42.7 %	13.6 %	5.5 %	0.9 %	n = 110

25.b. Why are you satisfied/dissatisfied with the move?

Ask Questions 26 to 31 for those with no regular place to stay (responses 7 in Q. 20) or if more than 5 moves (from Q. 17b):

For all others, Skip to Q. 32.

26. Over the last two years, for how much time have you not had a regular place to stay?

Weeks: $\bar{x}$ = 7.6 s = 6.1 n = 5

27. Were there any particular times of the year when you did not have a regular place to stay?

Yes	1	40.0%	
No	2	60.0%	n = 5

28.a Do you usually stay with anyone else sharing their residence, do you stay in a shelter or some other residence or are you usually without a place to stay?

Stay with someone else	1	40.0 %	
Shelter or residence	2	60.0 %	n = 5
Usually do not have a regular place to sleep	3		

b. Where did you usually sleep during these times without a regular place to stay?

_____

29.a Usually how difficult was it to find a place to sleep when you did not have a regular place to stay? Would you say it was very difficult, difficult, somewhat difficult, not very difficult, or not at all difficult?

Very Difficult	Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Not Difficult	Not at all Difficult	
1	2	3	4	5	
16.7%	0.0%	16.7 %	16.7 %	50.0 %	n = 6

29.b Why was it difficult (or not difficult) to find a place to sleep? What alternatives did you have: for example, friends, relatives, shelters, hostels? Were these alternatives adequate for you at the time?

_____

30. What are the main reasons why you do not have a regular place to stay?

_____

31. Did you receive any help when you needed to find a regular place to stay? If yes, who provided the help?

_____

Skip to Q. 46

Second Move: And now thinking back to your moves, I would like to ask you about two moves ago.

32.a When did you make this move?

Date of move: Month: _____ Year: 19___

Months since this move: $\bar{x}$ = 28.9 s = 16.1 n = 73

b. Did you move within the city or did you move from in or out of Toronto?

Within city	1	76.8 %	
Move in or out of Toronto	2	23.2 %	n = 69

c. Which neighbourhood in Toronto did you live before your last move?

_____

or

Where did you live before your last move in or out of Toronto?

_____

33. What kind of dwelling or building did you move from? Was it a...

Single family home	1	40.6 %	
Row or town home	2	5.8 %	
Apartment in a low-rise apartment building (4 stories or less)	3	24.6 %	
Apartment in a high-rise apartment building (5 stories or more)	4	15.9 %	
Rooming house	5	1.4 %	
Other	6	10.1 %	
Did not have a regular place to stay (homeless / living outside / shelter)	7	1.4%	n = 69

If respondent answers 7, go back and ask Questions 26 - 31 and record timing (i.e. that responses apply to the second move).

34. How did you find the residence you moved to at that time? Was is from a...

friend	1	29.9 %	
family member	2	16.4 %	
newspaper	3	16.4 %	
some other ad or posted notice	4	9.0 %	
Aboriginal organization	5	4.5 %	
some other organization	6	6.0 %	
other	7	17.9 %	n = 67

35.a. Was your household size and type the same as it is today?

Same, no changes	1	30.9 %	
Different, some changes	2	69.1%	n = 68

IF 1, Skip to Q. 36

b. If changed: how many people, adults and children, lived in your household before your last move?

Number of adults:	χ = 1.9	s = 1.1	n = 49
Number of children:	χ = 1.8	s = 1.0	n = 30

c. Which of the following best describes your household at that time (before the last move)?

Single adult:			
living alone	1	14.3 %	
with children	2	28.6 %	
Two adults:			
without children	3	10.2 %	
with children	4	28.6 %	
Three or more adults:			
without children	5	14.3 %	
with children	6	4.1%	n = 49

36.a. Were you sharing your residence with anyone else or with any other household prior to this move?

Yes	1	43.3 %	
No	2	56.7%	n = 67

IF NO, Skip to Q. 37

36b If yes: Who had the primary responsibility for the residence: for example, paying the bills and making minor repairs? Was it you, someone else in your household or some one else?

respondent	1	29.0 %	
someone else in the household	2	61.3 %	
shared	3	9.7%	n = 31

c. Could you describe the household at the time before this move?

_____

37. What would you say were the main reasons for this move?
Record response. Circle all the reasons that apply.

Work - to go to a job	1	4.0%	
Work - to search for work or to go to a job	2	8.0%	
Household change - a change in your family or household situation for example, a marriage, separation, children)	3	20.0%	
Family conflict - a family or household problem or conflict	4	8.0%	
Education - school or training for you or a household member	5	4.0%	
Quality of life - to move to a community with a better quality of life	6	6.7%	
Health or medical reasons	7	6.7%	
Social services - need for community or social services	8	8.0%	
Aboriginal services - to access to services for Aboriginal people	9	6.7%	
Housing that better suits your **household needs**	10	8.0%	
Better quality housing - for example, better physical condition or better amenities)	11	6.7%	
More affordable housing or to save money	12	14.7%	
Other	13	13.3%	n = 58

38.a. Considering this move, were you satisfied that the move met your needs and expectations? Would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your move?

Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
1	2	3	4	5	
22.1 %	47.1 %	14.7 %	13.2 %	2.9%	n = 68

38.b. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied with the move?

Third Move: And now thinking back to your moves, I would like to ask you about three moves ago.

39.a When did you make this move?

Date of move: Month: _____ Year: 19___

Number of months since this move: $\bar{x}$ = 46.0 s = 26.1 n = 48

b. Did you move within the city or did you move in from inside or outside Toronto?

Within city	1	68.8%	
Move in or out of Toronto	2	31.3%	n = 48

c. Which neighbourhood in Toronto did you live before this move?

_____

or

Where did you live before your last move in or out of Toronto?

_____

40. What kind of dwelling or building did you move from? Was it a...

Single family home	1	42.9 %	
Row or town home	2	10.2 %	
Apartment in a low-rise apartment building (4 stories or less)	3	14.3 %	
Apartment in a high-rise apartment building (5 stories or more)	4	8.2 %	
Rooming house	5	4.1 %	
Other	6	18.4 %	
Did not have a regular place to stay (homeless / living outside / shelter)	7	2.0%	n = 49

If respondent answers 7, go back and ask Questions 26 - 31 and record timing (i.e. that responses apply to the third move).

41. How did you find the residence you moved to at that time? Was is from a...

friend	1	25.5 %	
family member	2	25.5 %	
newspaper	3	23.4 %	
some other ad or posted notice	4	6.4 %	
Aboriginal organization	5	8.5 %	
some other organization	6	2.1 %	
other	7	8.5%	n = 47

42.a. Was your household size and type the same as it is today?

Same, no changes	1	23.4 %	
Different, some changes	2	76.6%	n = 47

b. If changed: how many people, adults and children, lived in your household before this move?

Number of adults ____
Number of children ____

c. Which of the following best describes your household at that time?

Single adult:			
living alone	1	10.8 %	
with children	2	16.2 %	
Two adults:			
without children	3	18.9 %	
with children	4	21.6 %	
Three or more adults:			
without children	5	13.5 %	
with children	6	18.9%	n = 37

43.a. Were you sharing your residence with anyone else or with any other household prior to this move?

Yes	1	47.7 %	
No	2	52.3%	n = 44

IF NO, Skip to Q. 44

b. If yes: Who had the primary responsibility for the residence: for example, paying the bills and making minor repairs? Was it you, someone else in your household or some one else?

respondent	1	45.8 %	
someone else in the household	2	50.0 %	
shared	3	4.2 %	n = 24

c. Could you describe the household at the time before this move?

_____

44. What would you say were the main reasons for this move?
Record response. Circle all the reasons that apply.

Work - to go to a job	1	1.8%	
Work - to search for work or to go to a job	2	3.5%	
Household change - a change in your family or household situation (for example, a marriage, separation, children)	3	21.1%	
Family conflict - a family or household problem or conflict	4	10.5%	
Education - school or training for you or a household member	5	10.5%	
Quality of life - to move to a community with a better quality of life	6	1.8%	
Health or medical reasons	7	3.5%	
Social services - need for community or social services	8	1.8%	
Aboriginal services - to access to services for Aboriginal people	9	3.5%	
Housing that better suits your **household needs**	10	12.3%	
Better quality housing - for example, better physical condition or better amenities)	11	8.8%	
More affordable housing or to save money	12	10.5%	
Other	13	10.5%	n = 41

45.a. Considering this move, were you satisfied that the move met your needs and expectations? Would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your move?

Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
1	2	3	4	5	
22.9 %	45.8%	8.3 %	12.5 %	10.4 %	n = 48

b. Why were you satisfied/dissatisfied with the move?

4. Future Migration and Mobility

46. Do you plan to move at any time in the next year?

Yes	1	41.8 %	
No	2	58.2 %	n = 141

IF NO, Skip to Q. 50

47. If yes: Do you expect to move within the city or outside the city?

within the city	1	73.2 %	
outside the city	2	26.8 %	n = 56

IF 1, Skip to Q. 49

48. If outside the city: Where will this be?

Location: _____

Urban CMA 1
Urban non-CMA 2
Rural non-reserve 3
Reserve 4

49. What would you say are the main reasons you expect to move?
Record response. Circle all the reasons that apply.

Work - to go to a job 1
Work - to search for work or to go to a job 2
Household change - a change in your family or household situation (for example, a marriage, separation, children) 3
Family conflict - a family or household problem or conflict 4
Education - school or training for you or a household member 5
Quality of life - to move to a community with a better quality of life 6
Health or medical reasons 7
Social services - need for community or social services 8
Aboriginal services - to access to services for Aboriginal people . . . 9
Housing that better suits your **household needs** 10
Better quality housing - for example, better physical condition or better amenities) 11
More affordable housing or to save money 12
Other 13

5. Respondent Characteristics

Finally, I would like to ask some background questions that we use for analysing the survey results. Again, this information is completely confidential.

50. With which Aboriginal group do you identify? (Ask only if necessary: e.g. if it has not already come up during the interview or respondent contact.)

First Nations (North American Indian)	1	66.7 %	
Inuit	2	2.8 %	
Metis	3	27.8 %	
Another Aboriginal group	4	2.8%	n = 144

51. Are you a registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada?

Yes	1	63.9 %	
No	2	36.1%	n = 144

52. In what year were you born?

19 ____

53. What is the highest level of schooling you have completed?

less than grade 9	1	14.0 %	
some high school	2	21.0 %	
high school diploma	3	18.9 %	
some college or university	4	23.8 %	
college graduate	5	12.6 %	
university graduate	6	8.4 %	
postgraduate degree	7	1.4 %	n = 143

54. Which of the following best describes your current employment situation?

Employed full-time	1	43.1 %	
Employed part-time	2	7.6 %	
Self-employed	3	1.4 %	
Not employed - receiving EI	4	2.1 %	
Not employed - not receiving EI	5	4.9 %	
Not employed - student or in training	6	7.6 %	
Receiving social assistance	7	31.3 %	
Other (CPP, disability pension, etc.)	8	2.1 %	n = 144

55. Approximately what is your total annual or monthly household income from all sources before taxes?

Annual income: $ _____ **or** Monthly income: $ _____

56. Do you or does anyone else in your household have a long-term disability or handicap?

Yes: respondent	1	10.4 %	
Yes: someone else in the household	2	6.9 %	
No	3	82.6%	n = 144

57. Gender (by observation)

Male	1	28.5%	
Female	2	71.5%	n = 144

THAT IS ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND ASSISTANCE.